

new edition

Grammar One

Jennifer Seidl

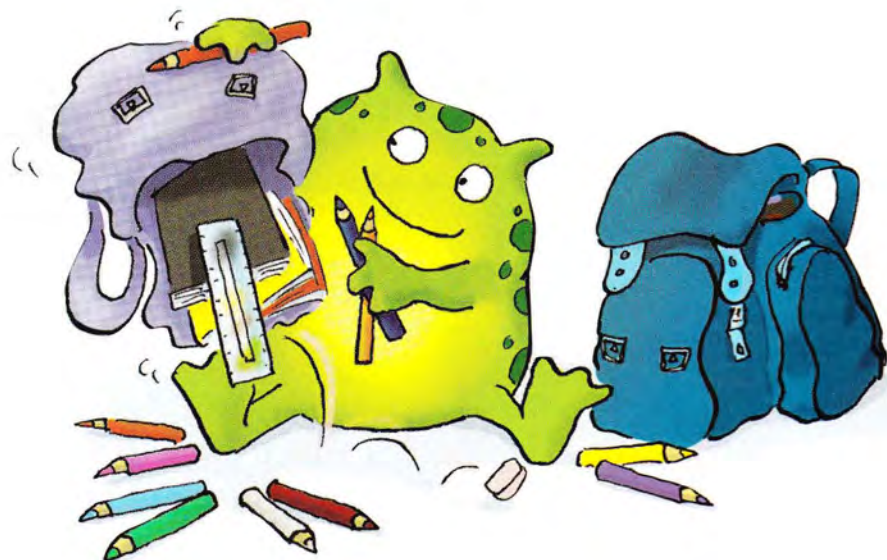


OXFORD

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Hello! I'm Jenny

Subject pronouns; Present simple of **be**



Jenny Bell

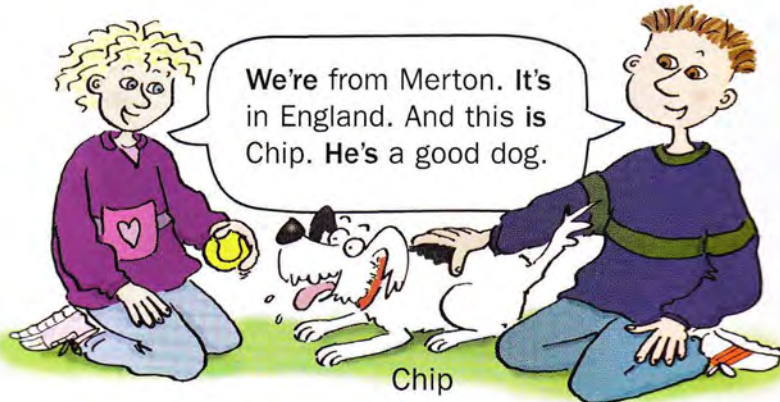
Hello! My name's Jenny Bell. Nick's my brother. **He's** twelve.

Jenny's my sister. **She's** nine.



Nick Bell

I'm not. I'm eleven!



We're from Merton. It's in England. And this is Chip. **He's** a good dog.

Chip



This is Trig. **He isn't** from Merton. **He's** from planet Triglun.

Trig

Grammar lesson

Subject pronouns

Singular I
you
he
she
it

Plural we
you
they

A person is **he**

or **she**.

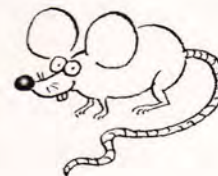


A thing is **it**.



An animal is **it**

or **he/she** (for example, a pet).



Jenny }
She } is eleven.

Nick }
He } is twelve.

Jenny and Nick }
They } are from Merton.

Present simple of be

	Long forms		Short forms		Questions
Singular	I am	I am not	I'm	I'm not	am I?
	you are	you are not	you're	you aren't	are you?
	he is	he is not	he's	he isn't	is he?
	she is	she is not	she's	she isn't	is she?
	it is	it is not	it's	it isn't	is it?
Plural	we are	we are not	we're	we aren't	are we?
	you are	you are not	you're	you aren't	are you?
	they are	they are not	they're	they aren't	are they?

Short answers

Are you from Merton? **Yes, I am.** OR **No, I'm not.**

Is Nick twelve? **Yes, he is.**

Is Jenny twelve? **No, she isn't.**

Don't use short forms (I'm, you're, etc.) in short answers with **yes**.

Words to learn

brother sister good
dog person thing
animal pet small town

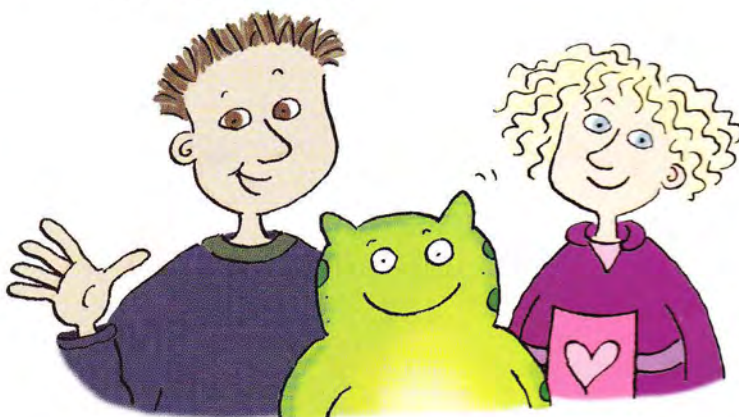
1 What's missing?

Write in the missing words.

Long forms	Short forms
we are	⇒ <u>we're</u>
1	he's
2	I'm
3	she isn't
you are not	4
we are not	5
6	they're
7	it's
I am not	8
he is not	9

2 Hello!

Write **am**, **is** or **are**.



Hello! I ⇒ am Nick and this
1 Jenny. She 2 my
sister. We 3 brother and sister. I
4 twelve and Jenny 5
eleven. We 6 from Merton. This
7 Trig. He 8 from
planet Triglun.

3 What's your name?

Write the short forms.

I ⇒ 'm..... Jenny. Nick ¹..... my brother.
We ²..... brother and sister. He ³.....
twelve and I ⁴..... eleven. We ⁵..... from
Merton. Trig ⁶..... from Merton. He ⁷.....
from Triglon.

4 Change the sentences

Write sentences. Use **he, she, it** or **they**.

⇒ Jenny's eleven.

She's eleven.

⇒ Trig isn't from Merton.

He isn't from Merton.

1 Nick isn't eleven.

2 Nick's twelve.

3 Jenny isn't twelve.

4 Nick and Jenny are brother and sister.

5 Mr and Mrs Bell are from Merton.

6 Merton's a small town.

7 Trig's from Triglon.

8 Triglon's a small planet.

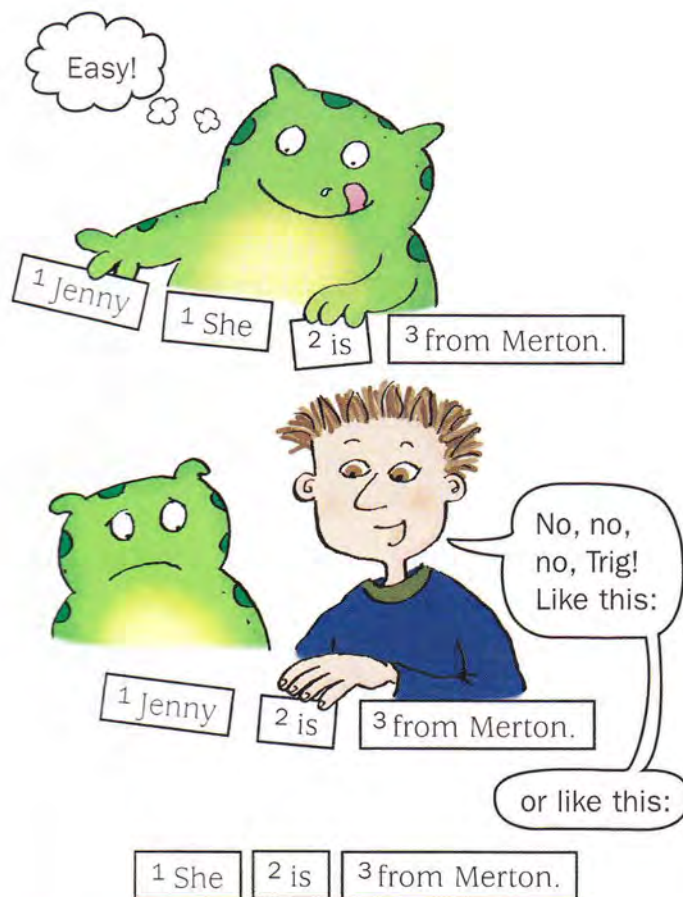
9 Chip's a good dog.

10 Chip's four.

5 Make sentences

Write ten true sentences. Use three blocks: 1, 2, 3.

³ eleven. ¹ They ¹ She ¹ Nick ² is
¹ Jenny ³ from Triglon ³ from Merton.
¹ Trig ³ twelve. ¹ Nicky and Jenny
² are ¹ He



⇒ Jenny is from Merton.

⇒ She is from Merton.

6 Zoe, Carlo, Maria and George

Jenny's on the bus with Zoe and Carlo. Zoe's from Greece. She's thirteen. Carlo's from Italy. He's twelve.



Nick's in the park with Maria and George. Maria's from Italy. She's thirteen. George is from Greece. He's eleven.



a What's the same? (Where are they from? How old are they?)

⇒ Maria and Carlo

Maria and Carlo are from Italy.

1 George and Zoe

2 Zoe and Maria

3 Nick and Jenny

4 Nick and Carlo

5 Jenny and George

b Give a short answer.

⇒ Is Nick from England?

Yes, he is.

⇒ Are Zoe and Carlo in the park?

No, they aren't.

1 Is Nick in the park?

2 Is Nick with Zoe and Carlo?

3 Are Maria and George on the bus?

4 Is Jenny on the bus?

5 Are Maria, George and Nick in the park?

6 Are Zoe and Carlo with Jenny?

7 Is Carlo twelve?

8 Are Zoe and Maria thirteen?

9 Is Zoe from Greece?

10 Is Carlo from Greece?

11 Is Jenny thirteen?

12 Is George eleven?

13 Are Nick and Carlo twelve?

14 Is Maria from England?

15 Is Maria from Italy?

16 Are Nick and Zoe from Italy?

17 Are you from England?

18 Are you from Greece?

A big book for Trig

Articles; Position of adjectives; Nationality adjectives



Grammar lesson

Articles: a/an and the

We use

- 1 **a** /ə/ before a consonant:
a book, a small book
- 2 **an** /ən/ before a vowel:
an English dictionary
- 3 **the** /ðə/ before a consonant:
the book, the yellow book
- 4 **the** /ði/ before a vowel:
the English book

Vowels are the letters **a, e, i, o** and **u**.
Consonants are the other letters of the alphabet. Sometimes a vowel sounds like a consonant (u /j/):

a /ə/ useful book, **the** /ðə/ useful book

Position of adjectives

We put adjectives

- 1 before a **noun**:
a **big** book, a **good** dog
- 2 after the verb **be**:
It's blue. Chip **is** good.

Nationality adjectives

Country	Adjective and language
America	American
Australia	Australian
China	Chinese
Egypt	Egyptian
England	English
Greece	Greek
Italy	Italian
Japan	Japanese
Spain	Spanish
Turkey	Turkish

an **English** boy

Dimitris is **Greek**.

the **Turkish** language

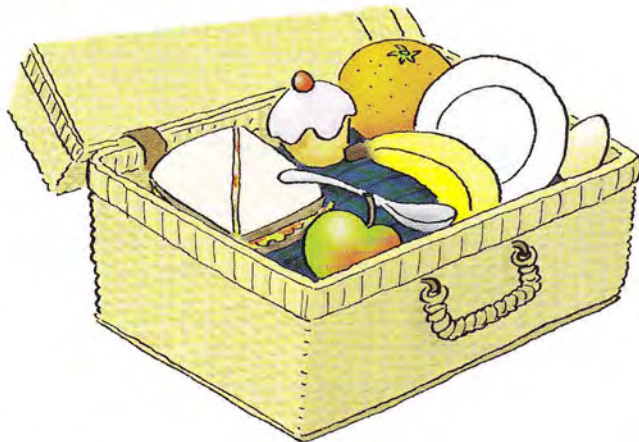
Carlo is **Italian**.

Write the country, the adjective and the language with a capital letter (**Italy, Italian**).

Words to learn

big book dictionary useful
banana egg sandwich apple
orange spoon plate cake

1 What's in the basket?



Write **a** or **an**.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| ⇒ a banana | 3 apple |
| ⇒ an egg | 4 plate |
| 1 sandwich | 5 orange |
| 2 spoon | 6 cake |

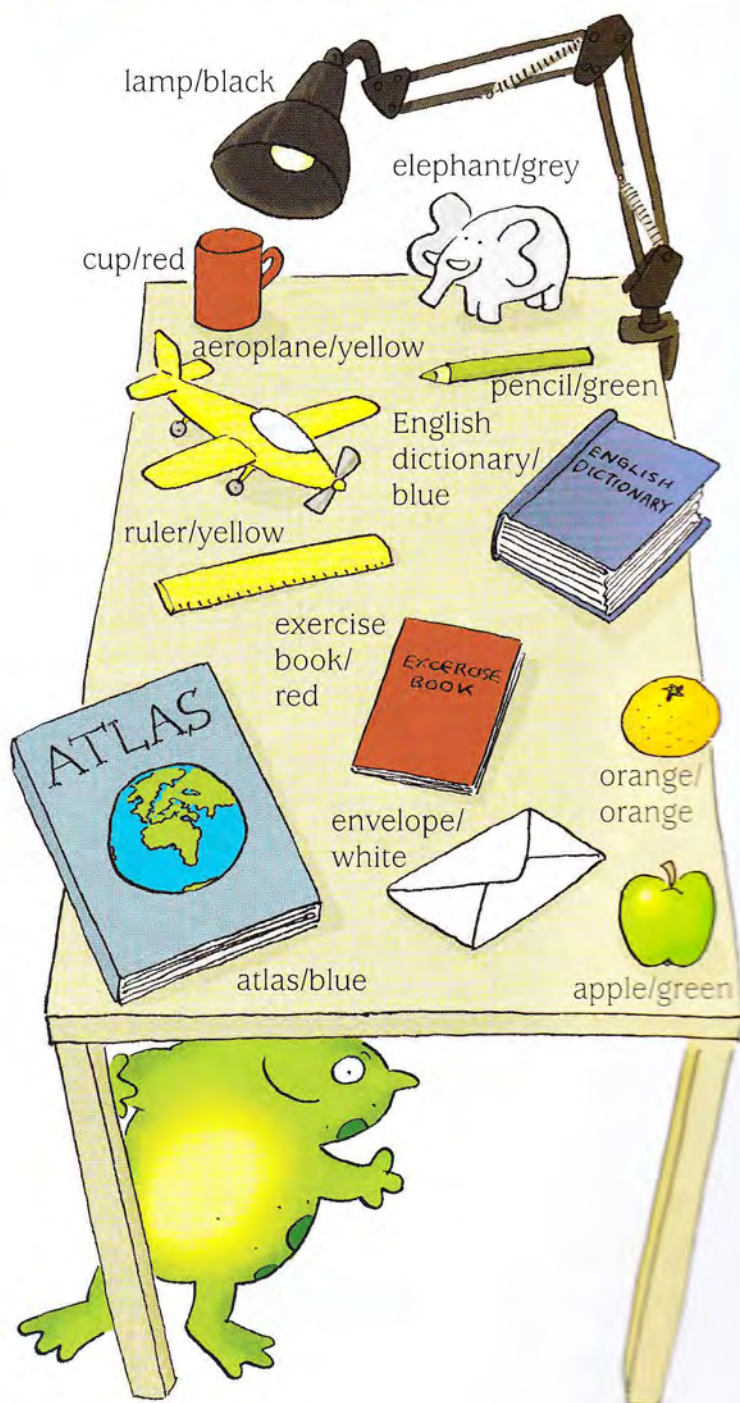
2 Guess the words

Write the words.

- ⇒ an *p*ple **an apple**.....
⇒ a *rothe* **a brother**.....

- 1 an *gg*
- 2 a *ister*
- 3 a *andwich*
- 4 a *late*
- 5 an *range*
- 6 a *p*on
- 7 a *ak*
- 8 a *anan*
- 9 an *nimal*
- 10 a *ook*

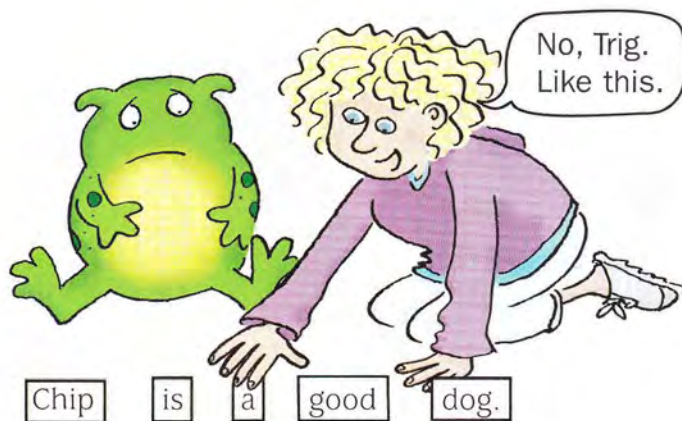
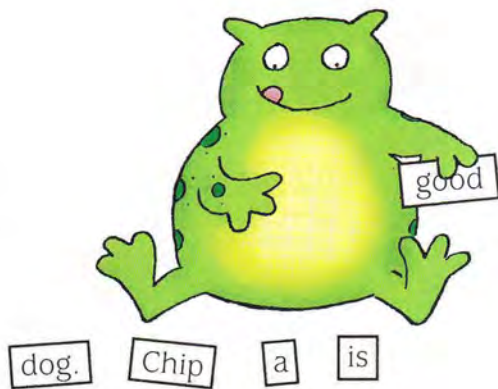
3 Partner memory game



- a** Look at the picture for one minute. Close the book. Tell your partner what's on the table, like this:
- ⇒ *There's an apple. There's a ruler.*
- b** Your partner tells you the colours, like this:
- ⇒ *The apple's green.*

4 Make sentences

Put the words in the right order.



⇒ Chip is a good dog.

- 1 Trig a friend. good is
- 2 isn't Triglon a planet. big
- 3 town. a Merton is small
- 4 isn't big. grammar book The
- 5 The is dictionary blue.
- 6 are Jenny English. and Nick
- 7 Italian. Carlo and are Maria
- 8 Greek is a Dimitris name.
- 9 Carlo an name. Italian is
- 10 isn't English Trig name. an

5 What are they?

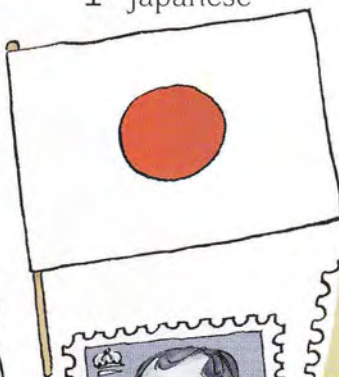
Put in **a** or **an** and a nationality adjective.

⇒ English

1 Japanese

2 Turkish

3 Greek



4 Spanish

5 English

6 American

7 Egyptian

9 American

8 Italian



11 Japanese

10 Spanish



12 Italian

⇒ London is an English city.

1 It's flag.

2 It's flag.

3 It's stamp.

4 It's stamp.

5 It's stamp.

6 It's coin.

7 It's flag.

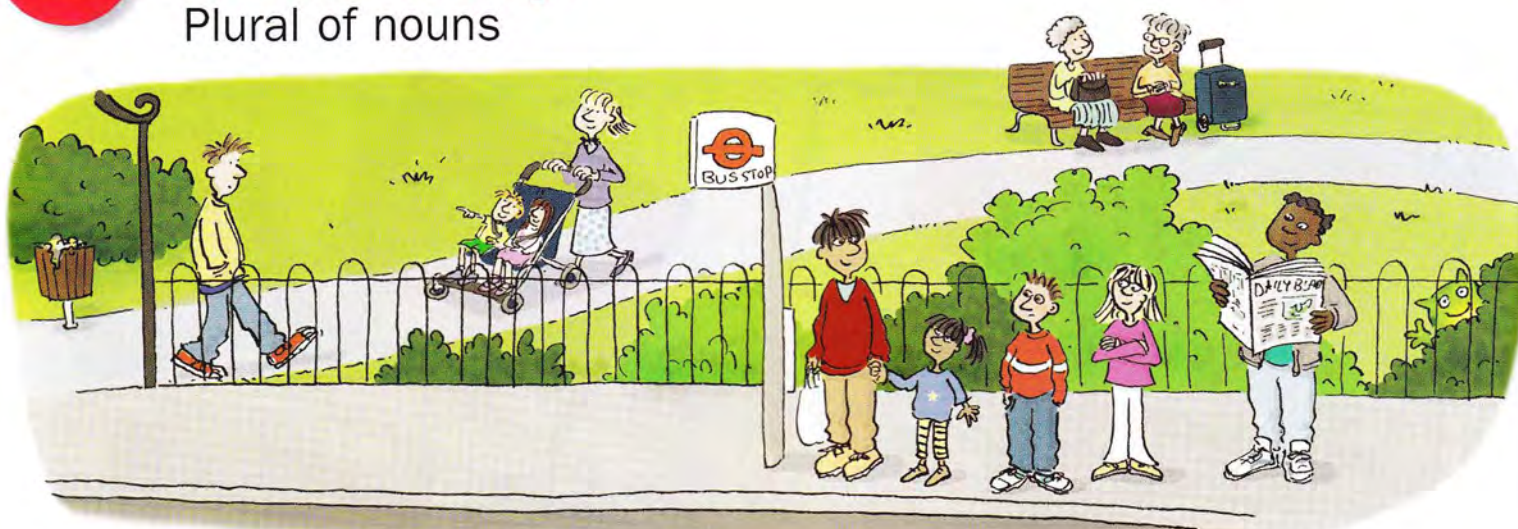
8 It's flag.

9 It's flag.

10 Madrid is city.

11 It's coin.

12 Rome is city.



In the park I see a man, a woman with two babies, and two old women on a bench.

At the bus stop I see two men and three children – a boy and two girls. The boy is Nick. And look – it's Trig in the bushes!

Grammar lesson

Plural of nouns

Regular plurals

	Singular	Plural
1 Add s.	girl	girls
	boy	boys
2 Add es to:		
ch	bench	benches
o	tomato	tomatoes
s	bus	buses
sh	bush	bushes
x	box	boxes

- 3 After a consonant change y to ies.
baby babies

Irregular plurals

Singular	Plural
child	children
man	men
woman	women
person	people

Pronunciation

/s/ after /p/, /t/, /k/, /f/, /θ/: pets

/ɪz/ after /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/: buses

/z/ after other sounds: girls

Words to learn

man	woman	baby	bench	bus
child	boy	girl	bush	bird
			tree	

1 Make lists

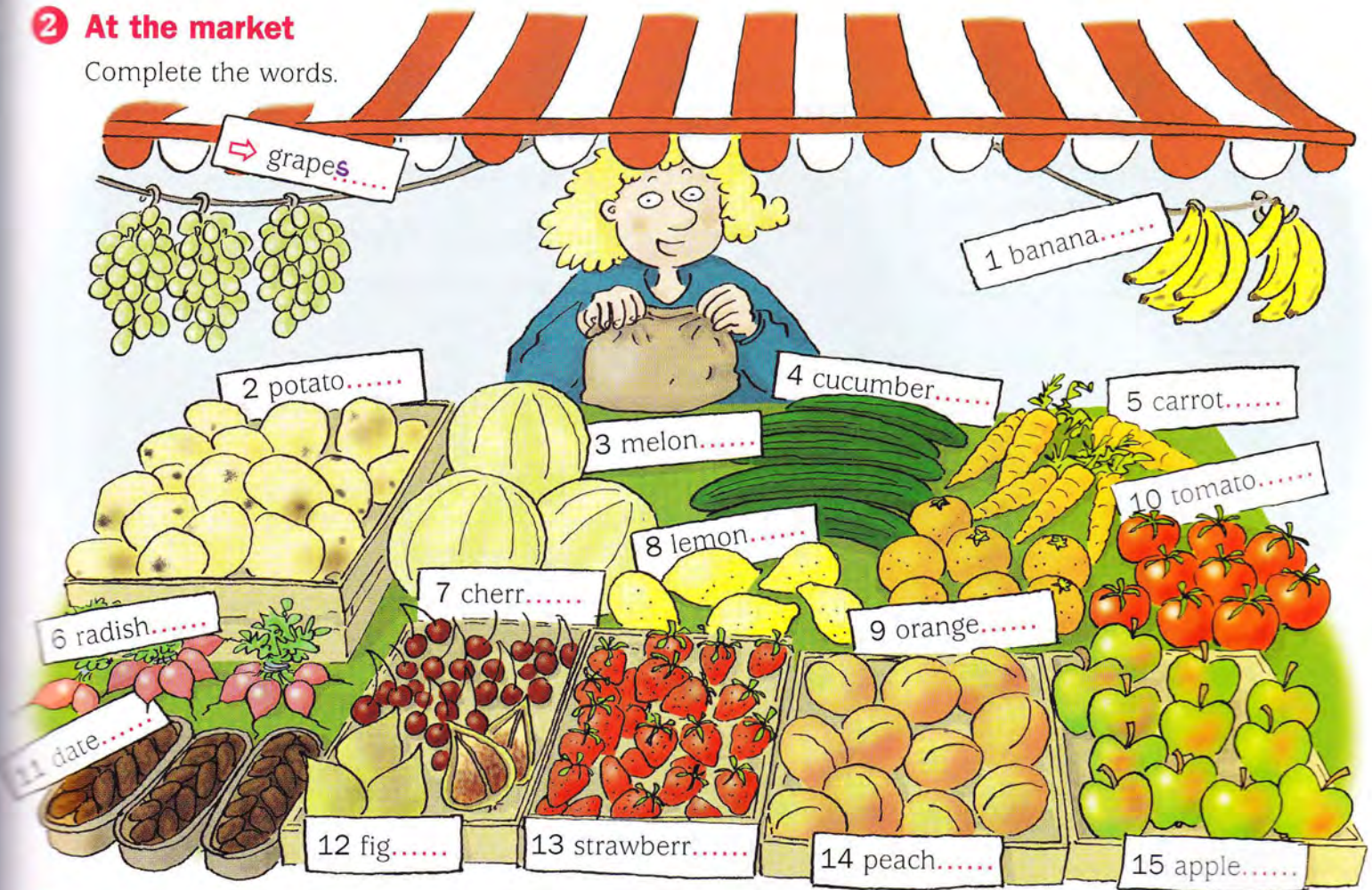
Write the plurals in the right lists.

boy ✓	girl	child	baby
country ✓	person	woman	animal
dictionary	bench	bush	bird
bus	man	dog	city

s	es and ies	irregular
⇒ boys	⇒ countries .....	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2 At the market

Complete the words.



3 In the park



Find the differences. Write what you see.

In Picture A I see

⇒ one woman

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

In Picture B I see

⇒ two women

.....

.....

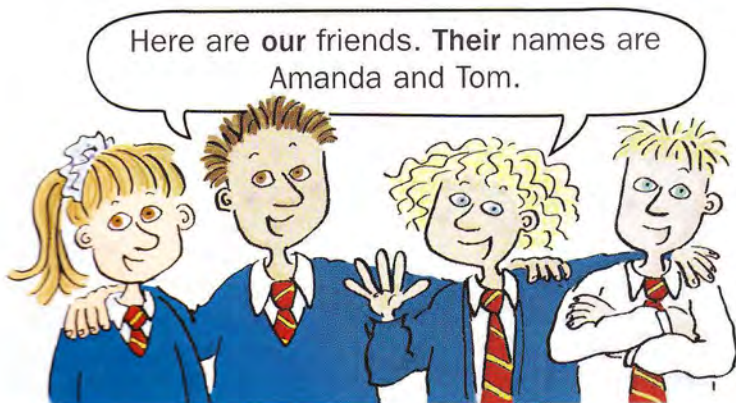
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.....

.....

My teacher

Possessive adjectives



Grammar lesson

Possessive adjectives

Pronouns	Adjectives
I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
you	your
they	their

*I'm a good friend. **My** name's Trig.
We're from Merton. **Our** surname's Bell.*

Words to learn

teacher kind favourite
colour tall food school
friend surname sport

1 Her name's ...

Put in **my, his, her, its, our** or **their**.

Jenny and Nick are from Merton. ⇨ **Their** surname's Bell. 1..... friends, Tom and Amanda, are from Merton too. Jenny's eleven. 2..... brother Nick is twelve. Chip is 3..... dog. 4..... school is in Park Street. 5..... name is Park Street School.

JENNY Nick is 6..... brother. 7..... teacher is Mr Blake. Tom and Amanda are 8..... friends. Chip is 9..... dog.

NICK Jenny is 10..... sister. 11..... teacher is Miss Mill. 12..... school is Park Street School.

2 Favourites

Write about Jenny, Nick, Mr and Mrs Bell and you.
Use **her, his, their** and **my**.

	Jenny	Nick	Mr and Mrs Bell	You
Colour	blue	red	yellow	?
Sport	swimming	football	tennis	?
Food	chocolate cake	pizza	steak	?

Jenny

⇒ Her favourite colour is blue.

Mr and Mrs Bell

Nick

You

3 Guessing game

Choose a boy or girl.
Ask the class to guess the name.

- ⇒ YOU It's a girl.
CLASS Is her favourite food chicken?
YOU Yes, it is.
CLASS Is her favourite sport swimming?
YOU No, it isn't.
CLASS Is her favourite colour blue?
YOU No, it isn't.
CLASS Is it Kate?
YOU Yes, it is!



Alex basketball
spaghetti red



Layla swimming
pizza blue



Ken football
steak blue



Ann tennis
chicken blue



Liz swimming
pizza red



Ali football
spaghetti red



Kate tennis
chicken red



Mike basketball
chicken blue

4 Ask your partner

Ask and answer questions about favourite colours, food and sports, like this:

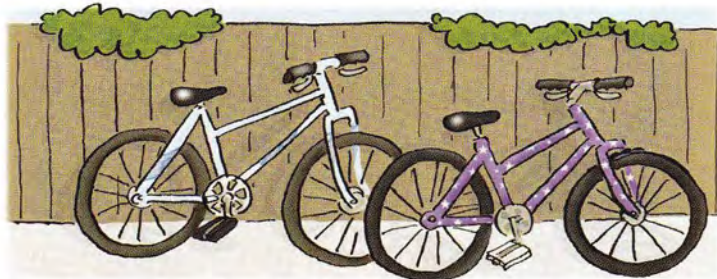
- ⇒ YOU What's your favourite colour?
PARTNER My favourite colour's orange.



Is it Jenny's tennis racket or Nick's?



Is it the children's ball or the dog's?



Are they the girls' bicycles or the boys'?



This is Trig's exercise book.

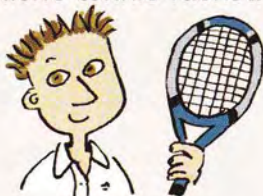
Grammar lesson

Possessives

- 1 Use 's or s' with people and animals.

Singular

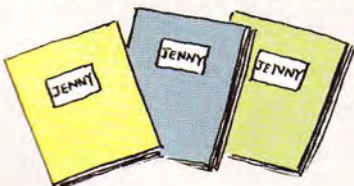
It's Nick's tennis racket. OR It's Nick's.



It's the dog's ball. OR It's the dog's.



They're Jenny's books. OR They're Jenny's.

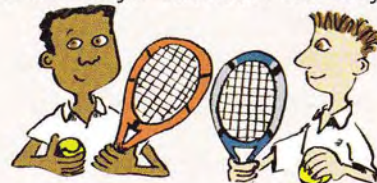


Plural

They're the girls' bicycles. OR They're the girls'.



They're the boys' rackets. OR They're the boys'.



- 2 Use 's with irregular plurals.
Trig is the children's friend.

Possessive
the dog's ball

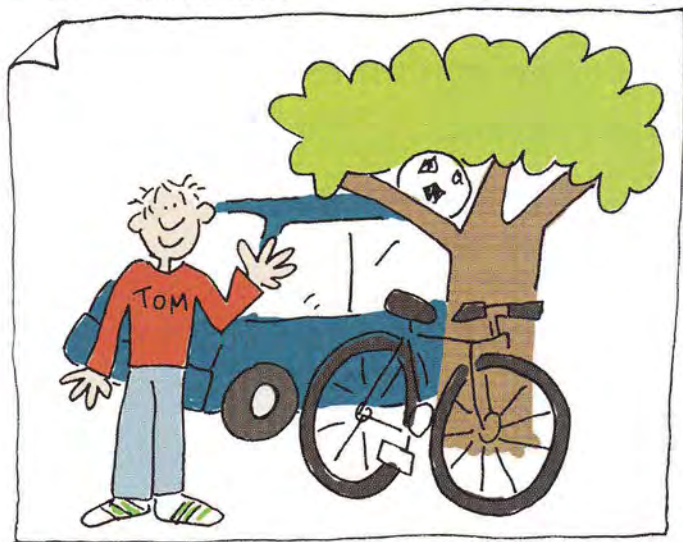
Short form of is
Chip's a dog.

Words to learn

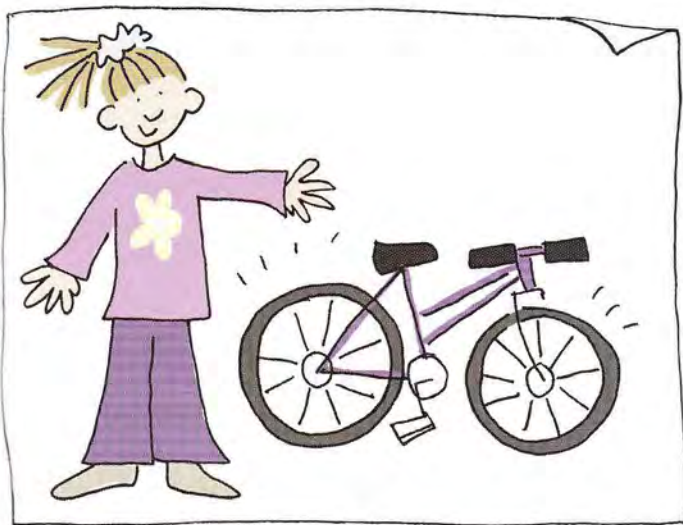
tennis racket	bicycle
ball	best old new

1 Nick talks about his pictures

Circle the possessives and the short forms.
Then write two lists.



This is my best friend. His name's Tom Allen.
Look at Tom's old bicycle. And look at his dad's
old car. Tom's ball's in the tree.



This is Jenny's best friend. Her name's Amanda
Todd. Amanda's twelve. Amanda's bicycle's new.

Possessives	Short forms
⇒ Tom's	⇒ name's
.....
.....
.....
.....

2 Who are they?

Make sentences.

⇒ Mrs Allen? (Tom – mother)
Mrs Allen is Tom's mother.

- 1 Mrs Todd? (Amanda – mother)
- 2 Mr Allen? (Tom – father)
- 3 Mr Blake? (Nick – teacher)
- 4 Amanda? (Mrs Todd – daughter)
- 5 Jenny? (Nick – sister)
- 6 Tom? (Mr Allen – son)
- 7 Trig? (children – friend)
- 8 Amanda? (Jenny – best friend)
- 9 Miss Mill? (Jenny – teacher)
- 10 Tom? (Nick – best friend)

3 It's Jenny's apple

Write sentences.

- ⇒ Chip ⇒ the dogs 1 the girls
- 2 the boys 3 the children
- 4 the teacher 6 Nick
- 5 Jenny

⇒ It's Chip's ball.

⇒ They're the dogs' balls.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Revision 1 (chapters 1–5)

1 Family and friends

Complete the sentences. Use a subject pronoun with a form of **be** or a possessive adjective.

- ⇒ MRS AND MRS BELL: We're Nick and Jenny's parents.
 They're our children.
- NICK AND JENNY: brother and sister.
 - JENNY: This is my teacher. name is Miss Mill.
 - CARLO: from Merton. I'm from Italy.
 - NICK: Miss Mill isn't my teacher. Jenny's teacher.
 - AMANDA: from Triglon, Trig?
 - JENNY AND NICK: Chip is dog.
 - TOM: Carlo and Maria are from Italy. English.
 - NICK: This is my teacher. name is Mr Blake.

2 Yes or no?

Answer the questions. Write short answers.

- ⇒ Are Tom and Amanda brother and sister? No, they aren't.
- Are Nick and Jenny from Merton?
 - Is Tom Nick's best friend?
 - Are you from Merton?
 - Is Amanda Jenny's best friend?
 - Are you eleven?
 - Is your English book red?
 - Is Chip a good dog?
 - Are Carlo and Maria English names?

3 People's things

Put the letter in the box.

- ⇒ Trig's cake
- the girl's school
 - the teacher's books
 - the woman's baby
 - the child's sandwiches
 - the teachers' books
 - the girls' school
 - the children's sandwiches
 - the woman's babies

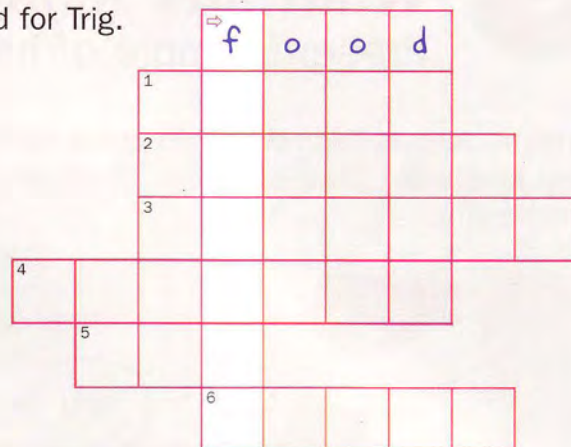
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4 Word puzzle

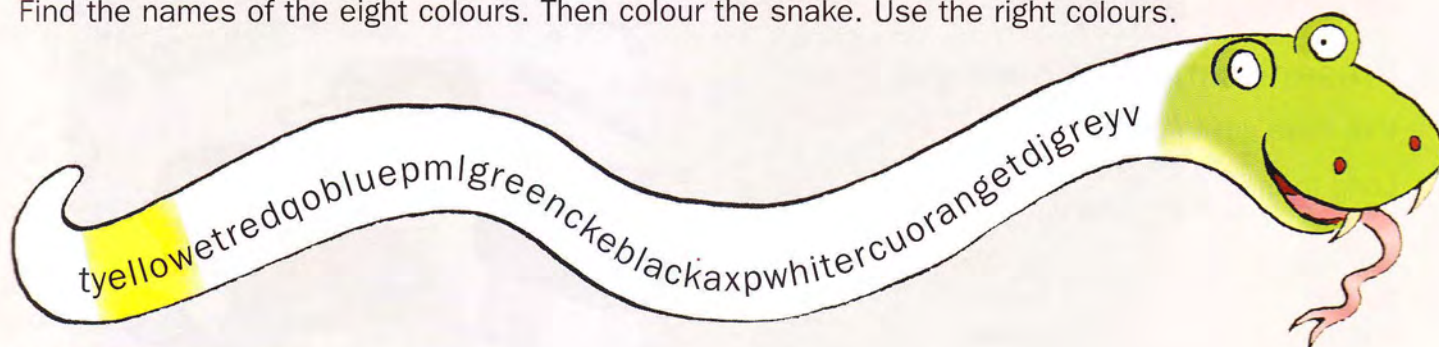
Write the missing words in the puzzle. Find the missing word for Trig.

- ⇒ Pizza is Nick's favourite food.
- Athens is a city.
 - Jenny is Nick's
 - Miss Mill is Jenny's
 - Allen is Tom's
 - is my favourite colour.
 - Merton isn't a big town. It's



5 Colours

Find the names of the eight colours. Then colour the snake. Use the right colours.



6 Mistakes

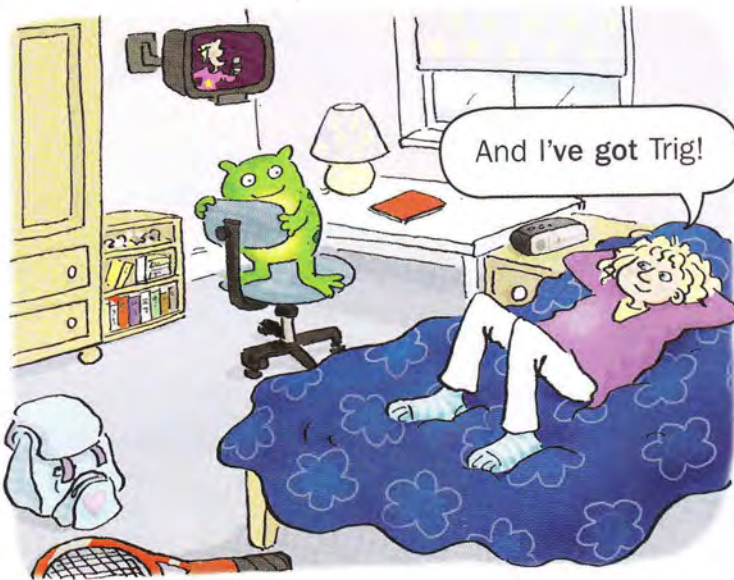
Find the mistakes. Write the words correctly.

- ⇒ ~~Amandas'~~ bicycle is new. Amanda's
- Tom is Nicks' friend.
 - A grammar book is an useful book.
 - They are Nick's sandwichs.
 - Chip is the childrens' dog.
 - Australia and China are big countrys.
 - This is Jenny's best friend. His name's Amanda.
 - I can see two womans in the park.
 - Jenny, is your brother's name Nick? ~ Yes, he is.
 - Tom is a English boy.
 - Jenny and Amanda is friends.

What has Jenny got?

Present simple of have got

This is Jenny's bedroom. She's got a television, but she **hasn't got** a computer. She's got a desk and a lamp.



Grammar lesson

Present simple of have got

Use **have got** for possession.

Long forms

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

got

Short forms

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

got

I have not got
he has not got

I haven't got
he hasn't got

Questions and short answers

Have you got a computer? Yes, I have. OR
No, I haven't.

Has your mother got a car? Yes, she has.
OR No, she hasn't.

Don't use **got** in short answers!

Words to learn

The words in exercise 1.

1 What have you got?

Look at the pictures. Say what you've got and what you haven't got. Make ten sentences.

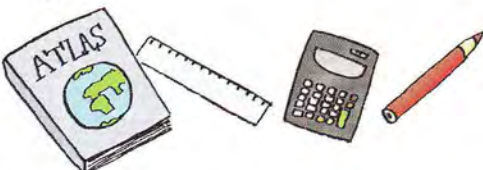
⇒ I've got a watch, but I haven't got an alarm clock.



2 What's in their school bags?


- a Write what the children have got and what they haven't got.

⇒ Jenny



Jenny's got an atlas, a ruler, a calculator and a pencil. She hasn't got an exercise book or a rubber.

1 Tom



.....

.....

.....

2 Nick



.....

.....

.....

3 Carlo



.....

.....

.....

4 Amanda

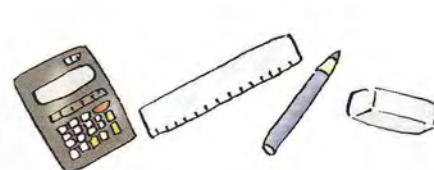


.....

.....

.....

5 Maria



.....

.....

.....

- b Ask your partner what's in his or her school bag. Make questions like this:

⇒ YOU Have you got a pencil?
PARTNER Yes, I have. OR No, I haven't.

3 Partner game

- a Write six sentences with **I've got**. Use a colour and a thing:

red	pencil
blue	pencil case
green	pen
yellow	exercise book
white	school bag
black	rubber

⇒ I've got a green pencil.

⇒ I've got a red pencil case.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- b Now guess the things on your partner's list.

⇒ YOU Have you got a white pencil?
PARTNER Yes, I have. OR No, I haven't.

These are mine

Demonstratives; Possessive pronouns



Grammar lesson

Demonstratives

Singular	this	OR	this shirt
	that	OR	that shirt
Plural	these	OR	these shirts
	those	OR	those shirts



this sock

these socks



that

those

Possessive pronouns

Adjectives	Pronouns
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

It's my book. OR It's **mine**.

They're her books. OR They're **hers**.

These are **ours** and those are **yours**.

Is that Nick and Jenny's dog? Yes, it's **theirs**.

Words to learn

shirt	here	over there
football boots	socks	shoes
coat	scarf	gloves
		baseball cap

1 These and those











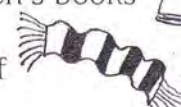

Circle the right words.

⇒ This is These are my shirt.

- 1 These are/Those are our tennis rackets over there.
- 2 This is/These are Jenny's school bag.
- 3 That's/This is your bag here.
- 4 This is/These are Tom's boots.
- 5 That's/Those are Nick's socks.
- 6 This is/That's Chip's ball in the garden.
- 7 These are/Those are his boots over there.
- 8 Those are/That's Nick's shirt.
- 9 These are/This is Jenny's tennis racket.
- 10 And those are/these are Trig's socks over there!

2 This exercise

Put in **this is** or **these are**.

- ⇒ This is Nick's coat  and these are his shoes. 
- 1 Jenny's gloves  and her school bag. 
- 2 Nick's baseball cap  and his boots. 
- 3 Tom's shirt  and his ball. 
- 4 the children's books  and their rackets. 
- 5 Trig's scarf  and his socks. 

3 What's missing?

Write in the missing words.

I	⇒ <u>my</u>	⇒ <u>mine</u>	
you	1.	2.	
he	3.	his	
she	4.	5.	
we	6.	7.	
you	your	8.	
they	9.	10.	

Look at the pictures. Is it my ball, or yours?
Say it like this:

⇒ *It's my ball. It's mine.*

4 His, hers or theirs?

Look at exercise 2 and answer the questions.

⇒ Are the gloves Jenny's?
Yes, they're hers.

⇒ Is the coat Trig's?
No, it isn't his.

- 1 Is the baseball cap Nick's?
- 2 Are the shoes Jenny's?
- 3 Are the books the children's?
- 4 Is the shirt Nick's?
- 5 Are the rackets the children's?
- 6 Is the school bag Jenny's?
- 7 Are the socks Trig's?

A picnic

Countable and uncountable nouns



Grammar lesson

Countable nouns

Banana, apple, orange and biscuit are countable.

Singular	Plural
a banana	three bananas
a biscuit	four biscuits

Use **some** with plural countable nouns if the number isn't important.

I've got **some** bananas.

We've got **some** biscuits.

Uncountable nouns

Bread, cheese, milk and orange juice are uncountable, so don't add s!

bread~~s~~ cheese~~s~~ milk~~s~~ orange juice~~s~~

Use **some** (not a/an) with uncountable nouns.

I've got **some** bread. We've got **some** milk.

The verb is singular with uncountable nouns.
Bread **is** cheap. This milk **is** cold.

Words to learn

bread milk orange juice biscuit
cheese water sugar sweet

1 A picnic

Write a, an or some.

- ⇒ a banana
- ⇒ some cheese
- 1 water
- 2 bread
- 3 sandwich
- 4 eggs
- 5 orange juice
- 6 tomatoes
- 7 apple
- 8 chocolate
- 9 biscuit
- 10 sweets
- 11 cherries
- 12 orange

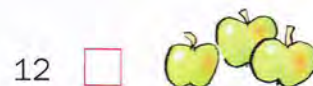
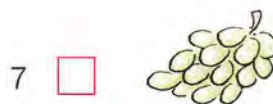
2 Right or wrong?

Put a ✓ for 'right' and a ✗ for 'wrong'.

a/an

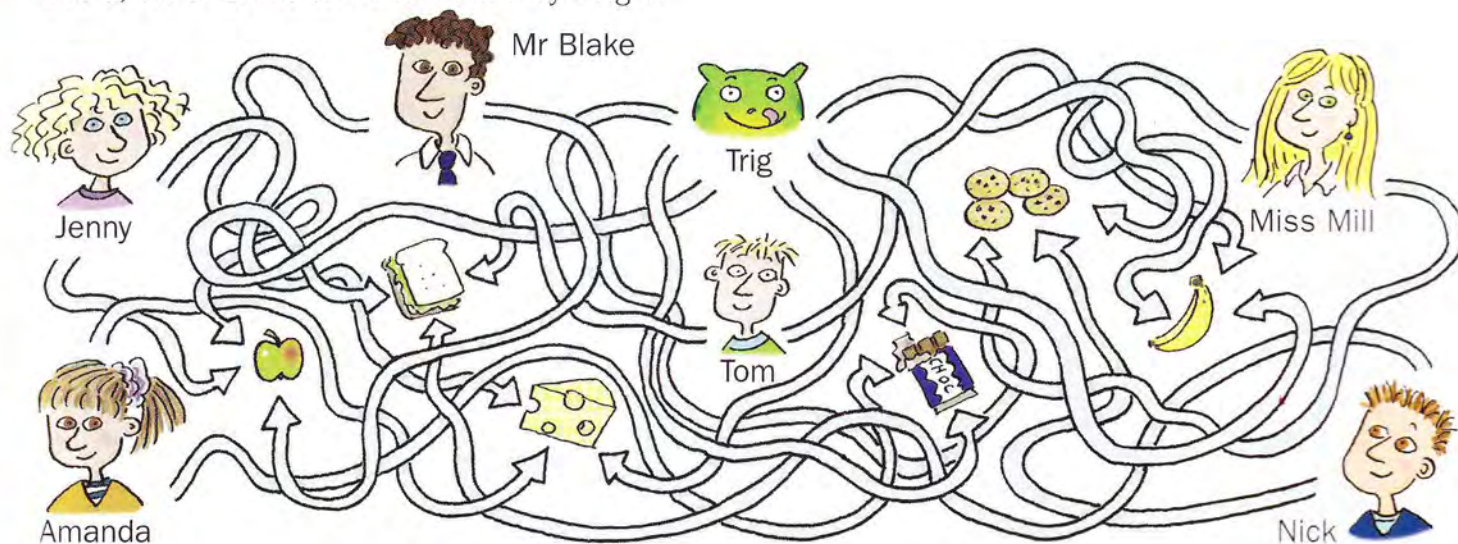


some



3 What have they got?

Use a, an or some to write what they've got.



⇒ Jenny's got some cheese and an apple.

1 Nick's got and

2 Amanda's got and

3 Miss Mill's got and

4 Tom's got and

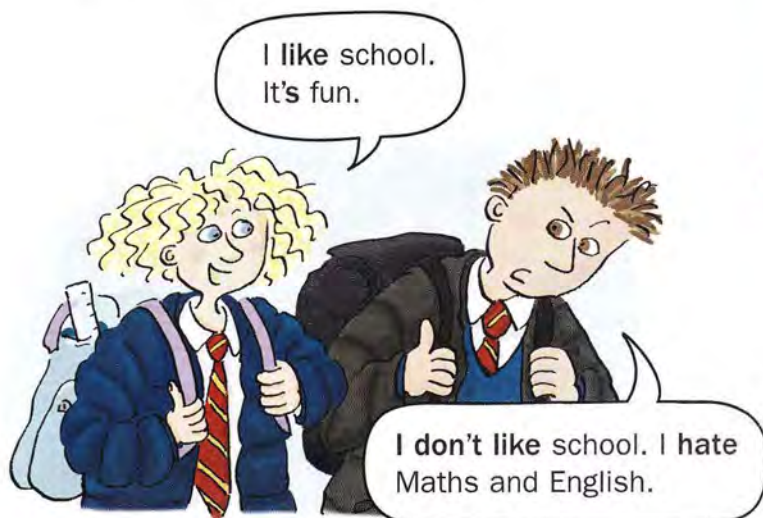
5 Mr Blake's got and

6 Trig's got, and

I like school

Present simple with I, you, we and they

Jenny and Nick **get up** at seven thirty on weekdays. They **walk** to school. They **wear** school uniform.



They **go** home at three thirty. Then they **do** their homework. After dinner they **watch** television or **play** games. They **go** to bed at nine o'clock.

Grammar lesson

Present simple with I, you, we and they

I	}	like	I	}	do not like OR don't like
you			you		
we			we		
they			they		

Use the present simple

- for repeated actions, sometimes with time phrases such as **on weekdays** or **every day**:
*On weekdays they **get up** at seven thirty. They **walk** to school every day.*
- for facts which do not change:
*The children **wear** school uniform.*
- with verbs such as **love, hate, like, dislike**:
*I **don't like** school. I **hate** Maths.*

Words to learn

get up walk wear like hate go
do watch play have start work
read listen write phone

1 Jenny and Nick's day

Put in **do** (x2), **get up** ✓, **go** (x2), **have** (x2), **play**, **start**, **walk**, **watch**.

Jenny and Nick ⇨ **get up** at seven thirty. They ¹ breakfast at eight. They ² to school. Lessons ³ at nine o'clock. The children ⁴ lunch at school. They ⁵ more work after lunch. They ⁶ home at three thirty. Then they ⁷ their homework. After dinner they ⁸ television or they ⁹ games. They ¹⁰ to bed at nine o'clock.

2 Your day

Compare Jenny and Nick's day with your day. Say what you do.

⇨ Jenny and Nick get up at seven thirty.
I get up at seven o'clock. OR
I get up at seven thirty, too.

- Jenny and Nick have breakfast at eight o'clock.
- They walk to school.
- Their lessons start at nine o'clock.
- They work from nine o'clock to one o'clock.
- They have lunch at school.
- They go home at three thirty.
- They do their homework before dinner.
- After dinner they watch television.
- They go to bed at nine o'clock.
- They read in bed.

3 Nick's class

a Say what the pupils like and what they don't like.

	☺	☹
Maths	5	15
English	14	6
Geography	11	9
History	12	8
Science	10	10
PE	18	2
Music	13	7
Art	16	4

⇒ Five pupils like Maths and fifteen pupils don't like Maths.

b Now say what you like and what you don't like.

⇒ I like English, but I don't like History.

4 Hobbies and interests

Say what you do and what you don't do in your free time.

⇒ read magazines
I read magazines.

⇒ go to the cinema
I don't go to the cinema.

- 1 read books
- 2 watch television
- 3 read comics
- 4 listen to the radio
- 5 read poems
- 6 play the piano
- 7 play football
- 8 write emails
- 9 read newspapers
- 10 play volleyball
- 11 phone friends
- 12 play the guitar
- 13 listen to music
- 14 play basketball
- 15 watch films
- 16 write letters

5 Nature quiz

These sentences are wrong. Correct them.
Use this information:

in the ground in cold countries
in Australia in the air ✓
in the sea in hot countries
in China

⇒ Birds fly in the sea.



Birds don't fly in the sea.

They fly in the air.

1 Pandas live in Australia.



2 Fish swim in the air.



3 Bananas grow in cold countries.



4 Kangaroos live in China.



5 Peanuts grow on trees.



6 Penguins live in hot countries.





Chip **likes** bones. He **buries** them in the garden.
 He **watches** television. He **plays** with his ball.
 He **doesn't** like Fluff, the neighbours' cat.
 He **chases** her every day!

Grammar lesson

Present simple with **he, she** and **it**

he	} likes	he	} does not OR doesn't like
she		she	
it		it	

Remember the **s** after **he/she/it**!

Chip **likes** bones.

He **doesn't** like the neighbours' cat.

1 Add **es** to **ch, o, s, sh** and **x**.

watch he/she/it **watches**

do he/she/it **does**

miss he/she/it **misses**

wash he/she/it **washes**

mix he/she/it **mixes**

2 After a consonant change **y** to **ies**.

bury he/she/it **buries**

carry he/she/it **carries**

try he/she/it **tries**

Pronunciation

does /dʌz/ goes /gəʊz/ says /sez/

Words to learn

bury chase catch
 carry see run

1 Make lists

These verbs have got different endings with **he, she** and **it**. Write them in three lists.

play ✓	walk	wash	hurry
watch ✓	start	say	miss
carry ✓	catch	dry	fly
go	see	chase	mix
do	try	bury	run

s	es	ies
⇒ plays	⇒ watches	⇒ carries
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2 Daily timetable

Write the times.

⇒ I get up	at <u>seven thirty</u>
I have breakfast	at
I go to school	at
I go home	at
I have lunch	at
I do my homework	at
I have dinner	at
I watch television	at
I go to bed	at

Exchange books with a partner. Read out to the class what your partner does, like this:

⇒ *He/She gets up at seven thirty.*

3 Chip

Put in the verbs with the right endings.

sleep In summer Chip ⇒ sleeps in the garden.
 wake He ¹..... up very early.
 bark, make He ²..... at the birds and ³..... a lot of
 do noise. He ⁴..... n't like the postman. He sometimes
 tear ⁵..... his trousers.
 dig He ⁶..... holes in the garden and
 bury ⁷..... his bones.
 chase Every day he ⁸..... Fluff, the neighbours' cat,
 catch but he never ⁹..... her.
 go He ¹⁰..... to the shops with Mrs Bell.
 carry He ¹¹..... her newspaper in his mouth.
 chew Unfortunately, he ¹²..... the newspaper, and
 see, drop when he ¹³..... a cat he ¹⁴..... it
 run and ¹⁵..... off.



4 Food

Say what they like and what they don't like.

⇒ Jenny likes peaches, but she doesn't like apples.

Nick likes apples, but he doesn't like peaches.

Trig likes peaches and apples.

Chip doesn't like peaches or apples.

	Jenny	Nick	Trig	Chip
peaches	✓	✗	✓	✗
apples	✗	✓	✓	✗
carrots	✓	✗	✓	✗
tomatoes	✗	✓	✓	✗
orange juice	✓	✗	✓	✗
milk	✓	✓	✓	✗
eggs	✗	✗	✓	✗
pizza	✓	✓	✗	✗
steaks	✓	✓	✗	✓
bones	✗	✗	✗	✓

5 Class game

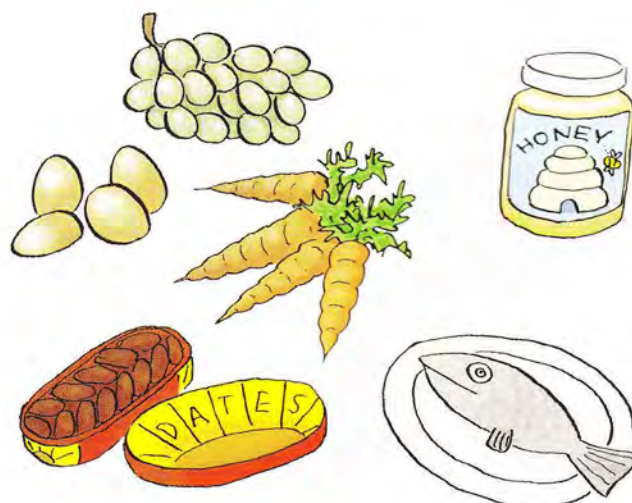
Have you got a good memory? Play this game round the class. Say what you like. Begin with a, b, c, etc.

⇒ PUPIL A I like apples.

PUPIL B A likes apples and I like bananas.

PUPIL C A likes apples, B likes bananas and I like cheese.

PUPIL D A likes apples, ...



Revision 2 (chapters 6–10)

1 What have they got?

a Read the list and complete the sentences.

	Tom	Amanda
atlas	✓	✗
calculator	✓	✗
dictionary	✗	✓
grammar book	✗	✗
pencil case	✓	✓

Tom ⇒ has got an atlas. Amanda ⇒ hasn't got an atlas.
 Tom ¹..... a calculator. He ²..... a dictionary.
 Amanda ³..... a dictionary, but she ⁴.....
 a calculator. Amanda and Tom ⁵..... grammar books,
 but they ⁶..... pencil cases.

b Now answer the questions with short answers.

- Has Tom got an atlas?
- Have Amanda and Tom got grammar books?
- Have you got a pencil case?
- Have your friends got pencil cases?

2 These are mine

Circle the correct words.

TRIG ⇒ This is ~~That is~~ my bag, and
¹ these are ~~this is~~ my exercise books.
² This ~~these~~ dictionary's ³ my ~~mine~~,
 too. ⁴ This is ~~These are~~ my pencils.

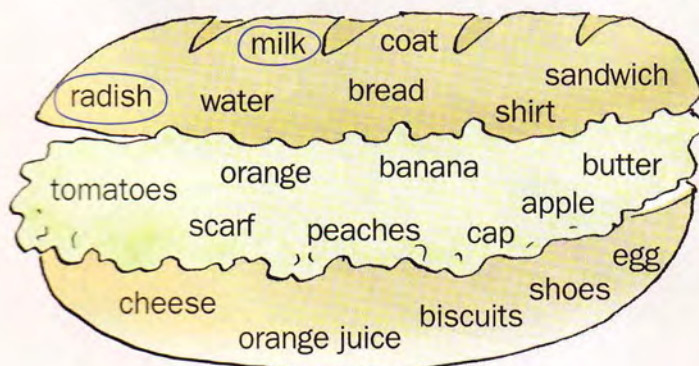
NICK No, Trig. ⁵ Those ~~These~~ exercise books
 aren't ⁶ your ~~yours~~. They're Jenny's.
 The dictionary's ⁷ hers ~~her~~ too.
⁸ These ~~Those~~ exercise books here
 are ⁹ yours ~~your~~.

TRIG Oh? Are ¹⁰ those ~~these~~ my exercise
 books over there? Are you sure?



3 A word sandwich

Find the names for food and drinks. Write them in two lists with a/an or some.



⇒ a radish ⇒ some milk

4 What have they got for their picnic?

Put in a/an or some.

AMANDA We've got \Rightarrow some bread. We've got ¹ cheese and ² tomatoes. And here's ³ apple.

JENNY I've got ⁴ banana, ⁵ crisps and ⁶ orange in my school bag.

AMANDA I've got ⁷ orange juice. And here's ⁸ water.

5 Make sentences

First, read the two lists. Then match A and B. Make true and correct sentences.

A

- \Rightarrow Every day Nick and Jenny
- \Rightarrow Mr Bell
- 1 Every morning Nick and Jenny
- 2 Mrs Bell
- 3 Chip
- 4 Trig
- 5 The children
- 6 School

B

- leaves home at seven thirty.
- walk to school.
- learns English every day.
- cooks dinner every day.
- have breakfast at eight o'clock.
- starts at nine o'clock.
- buries bones in the garden.
- go home at three thirty.

6 What they like

Write sentences with like.

- \Rightarrow Jenny – school. ☺ Jenny likes school.
- \Rightarrow Tom – shopping. ☹ Tom doesn't like shopping.
- 1 Amanda – dogs and cats. ☺
- 2 Tom and Nick – football. ☺
- 3 Amanda – football. ☹
- 4 Tom and Nick – their school uniform. ☹
- 5 Nick's friends – PE and Science. ☺
- 6 Jenny – eggs. ☹

7 Mistakes

Find the mistakes. Write the words correctly.

- \Rightarrow Chip ~~go~~ to the shops with Mrs Bell. goes
- 1 Chip burys his bones in the bushes.
- 2 Jenny do her homework after school.
- 3 Nick and Jenny watches television in the evenings.
- 4 Chip don't like the postman.
- 5 Chip carrys the newspaper for Mrs Bell.
- 6 This shoes are mine, Trig.
- 7 Here's a bread for you. And here's some cheese.
- 8 Has Amanda got a tennis racket? ~ No, she haven't.
- 9 Maria and Dimitris doesn't play tennis.
- 10 Are these your magazines, Zoe? ~ Yes, they're my.

Do you like sport?

Present simple in yes/no questions

MRS TODD Do you like sport, Jenny?

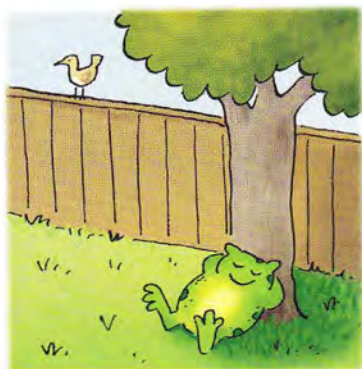
JENNY Yes, I do.

MRS TODD Does Nick like sport?

JENNY Yes, he does.

MRS TODD And does Trig like sport?

JENNY No, he doesn't. He doesn't like exercise!



Grammar lesson

Present simple in yes/no questions

1 Use **do** with I, you, we and they.
Do I/you/we/they like?

2 Use **does** with he, she and it.
Does he/she/it like?

Short answers

Do you like sport?

Yes, I do.

Does Chip like bones?

Yes, he does.

Does Trig like bones?

No, he doesn't.

Words to learn

exercise comic magazine
drum radio music
cinema theatre park

1 What do they do?

Put in **Do** or **Does**.

⇒ Do Nick and Jenny get up early?

⇒ Does Trig like exercise?

- 1 the children walk to school?
- 2 lessons start at nine o'clock?
- 3 Trig go to school?
- 4 Jenny like school?
- 5 Nick like school?
- 6 they have lunch at school?
- 7 lessons finish at three thirty?
- 8 Trig play games?
- 9 the children watch television?
- 10 Trig watch television?
- 11 he go to bed at nine o'clock?
- 12 Nick and Jenny go to bed at nine o'clock?
- 13 they read in bed?
- 14 Chip like cats?

2 A questionnaire

- a Make a questionnaire about hobbies and interests.

Here are some ideas. Ask about:

Sport

football, tennis, basketball



Reading

books, comics, magazines



Musical instruments

the piano, the guitar, the drums



At home

television, the radio, music



Going out

the cinema, the theatre, the park



Questionnaire

Sport

Do you play football?

Yes No
— —

Reading

Do you read books?

— —

Musical instruments

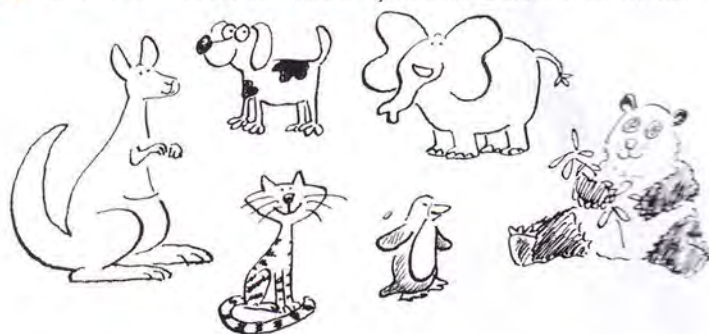
Do you play the piano?

— —

- b Now ask your partner the questions. He or she answers **Yes, I do.** OR **No, I don't.**

3 Write an animal quiz

- a Use the words to make questions about animals.



⇒ kangaroos live in Spain
Do kangaroos live in Spain?

1 pandas live in America

.....

2 cats have tails

.....

3 dogs chase cats

.....

4 penguins swim in the sea

.....

5 elephants eat fish

.....

6 dogs eat cats

.....

- b Now ask your partner the questions. He or she answers **Yes, they do.** OR **No, they don't.**

4 Do they like these things?

Ask questions round the class.

- ⇒ PUPIL A Does Jenny like orange juice?
PUPIL B Yes, she does.
PUPIL C Does Nick like eggs?
PUPIL D No, he doesn't.

Jenny ☺ orange juice, pizza, peaches,
chocolate, carrots

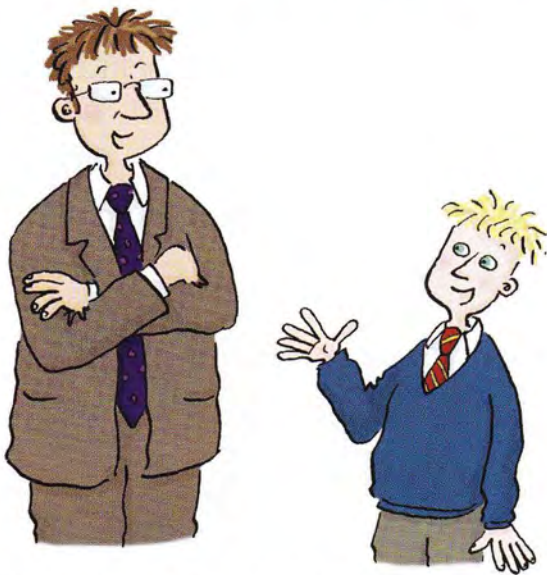
☹ apples, tomatoes, eggs

Nick ☺ apples, chocolate, pizza, tomatoes

☹ eggs, orange juice, carrots, peaches

What do you play?

Questions with **what, who, etc.**; Prepositions of time



- MR BELL Do you like sport, Tom?
 TOM Yes, I do.
 MR BELL **What** do you play?
 TOM Football. I'm in the school team.
 MR BELL **When** do you practise?
 TOM On Tuesday and Friday. **In** the afternoon.
At four o'clock.
 MR BELL **Where** do you practise?
 TOM At school. Outside **in** summer and **in** the gym **in** winter.
 MR BELL **When's** your next match?
 TOM **In** June. **On** the tenth.
 MR BELL Good luck.
 TOM Thanks!



Grammar lesson

Questions with **what, who, etc.**

Some question words:

what
what time
who
why
when
where

Word order:

		Subject	
	Does	Tom	like sport?
What	does	he	play?
Where	does	he	practise?
When	is	his next match?	

Prepositions of time

in	a month	in June
	a year	in 2004
	a season	in winter, in summer
	a time of day	in the afternoon(s) in the evening(s)
on	a day	on Tuesday(s) on Saturday afternoon(s)
	a date	on the tenth (of June)
at	a clock-time	at four o'clock
	a special time of the year	at Christmas, at Easter

Words to learn

team	practise	outside	next
match	goalkeeper	captain	
subject	birthday	present	

1 Make sentences

Make question sentences.

⇒ do What play you ?

What do you play?

1 do When play you ?

2 you Where practise do ?

3 When the team does practise ?

4 the captain Who is ?

5 the goalkeeper is Who ?

6 is When the next game ?

7 What time does start it ?

8 finish it does When ?

9 play you do Where ?

10 you do like football Why ?

2 Questions, questions, questions!

a Complete the questions with **Where**, **When**, **What** OR **Who**.

⇒ Where do you live?

1 do you get up?

2 do you have for breakfast?

3 do you leave home?

4 do lessons start?

5 is your favourite school subject?

6 do you have lunch? At home
or at school?

7 is your English teacher?

8 do you go after school?

9 do you do your homework?
Before or after dinner?

10 do you do on Saturday?

11 is your birthday?

12 do you want for your birthday?

b Now ask a partner the questions.

3 What, when, where?

Your friend does these things. You want to know more. Ask questions with question words.

⇒ I watch television. (When)
When do you watch it?

1 I go out on Saturday. (Where)

2 I play games. (What)

3 I read. (What)

4 I watch cartoons on television. (When)

5 I have a piano lesson on Monday.
(What time)

6 I write to my aunt. (Why)

7 I play football. (Where)

8 I take my sister to school. (What time)

9 I go to a sports club. (When)

10 I take my dog for a walk. (When)

4 About Tom

a Complete the sentences with **in**, **on** or **at**.

At school Tom likes PE best. That's ➡ **on**.....
Tuesday and Friday ➡ **at**..... two o'clock.
1..... Monday, Wednesday and Thursday
he's glad when school finishes 2..... three
thirty. He hates Maths because the teacher
gives homework every day. He does his
homework on the bus!



There's no school 3..... Saturday, so 4.....
the afternoon he goes to the park with his
friends. 5..... the evening he watches
television or plays computer games. He likes
the school holidays 6..... summer and the
holidays 7..... Christmas and Easter. His
birthday is 8..... December. It's 9..... the
twenty-fifth. So he gets a lot of presents
10..... Christmas.



b Now answer these questions about Tom.

➡ What does he like best at school?
He likes PE best.

- 1 When does he have PE?
- 2 Why does he hate Maths?
- 3 Where does he do his Maths homework?
- 4 When does school finish?
- 5 Where does he go on Saturday afternoon?
- 6 When does he play computer games?
- 7 When are the school holidays?
- 8 When is his birthday?

5 Favourite television programmes

a Look at the list of television programmes and answer the questions.

⇒ When is Animal World?
Animal World is on Monday and Thursday at five o'clock.

- 1 When is Sports World?
- 2 When is The Planets?
- 3 When is New Music?
- 4 When is Cartoon Time?
- 5 When is Friday Cinema?
- 6 When is Space 4000?
- 7 When is Computer City?
- 8 When is Cats and Dogs?
- 9 When is Film Fun?
- 10 When is Seven Seas?

Children's programmes 10-15 September

Monday

5.00 Animal World
 6.00 Cartoon Time
 7.00 The Planets
 7.30 Computer City

Tuesday

4.30 New Music
 5.00 Film Fun
 6.00 Walton Road
 6.30 Freddy

Wednesday

4.30 Cats and Dogs
 5.30 The Martins
 6.00 Cartoon Time
 7.00 Seven Seas

Thursday

4.30 New Music
 5.00 Animal World
 6.00 The Holiday Game
 6.30 Freddy

Friday

5.00 Film Fun
 6.00 Laserman
 6.30 School's Out
 7.30 Friday Cinema

Saturday

12.00 Young Scientist
 1.00 Questions and Answers
 1.30 Sports World
 2.30 Space 4000

b When are their favourite programmes on television?

⇒ Jenny likes Questions and Answers.

Questions and Answers is on Saturday at one o'clock.

1 Nick watches Freddy.

.....

2 Tom likes The Martins.

.....

3 Amanda's favourite programme is Laserman.

.....

4 Trig watches School's Out.

.....

5 Jenny, Nick, Amanda and Tom like Walton Road.

.....

6 When is your favourite programme?

Ask three pupils in the class about their favourite television programmes, like this:

⇒ YOU *When is your favourite television programme?*
 PUPIL *It's on Wednesday at seven o'clock.*



Slow down, Trig. Don't go so fast. Don't fall.



Be careful! Look out! Jump off the skateboard.
Don't hit the dustb ...



Oh dear. Too late. Poor Trig ...
... and poor dustbin!

Grammar lesson

Imperatives

Affirmative
Verb only

Negative

Don't OR **Do not** + verb

Slow down.

Don't go so fast.

Look out!

Don't fall.

Be careful!

Don't hit the dustbin.

Use imperatives for orders, warnings, instructions and advice.

Words to learn

jump hit drink talk
brush tidy fight eat
find look sit stand

1 What do they say?

Say what your mother or teacher says, like this:

- ⇒ You don't drink your milk.
My mother says, 'Drink your milk.'
- ⇒ You talk in class.
My teacher says, 'Don't talk in class.'

- 1 You don't get up.
- 2 You don't do your homework.
- 3 You don't brush your teeth.
- 4 You read comics in class.
- 5 You don't tidy your room.
- 6 You jump on your bed.
- 7 You fight in class.
- 8 You don't go to bed.
- 9 You don't have a bath.
- 10 You hit your brother.
- 11 You watch television all day.
- 12 You don't eat your lunch.

2 Class instructions

Write what the teacher says. Use these verbs and **Don't**, where necessary. Use some verbs more than once. Sometimes two or three verbs are right.

answer	find	open	stand
close ✓	learn	play	talk ✓
do	listen	read	work
eat	look	sit	write

⇒ Don't talk in class.

⇒ Close your books.

- 1 in pairs.
- 2 your books.
- 3 sweets in class.
- 4 to me.
- 5 with a partner.
- 6 sandwiches in class.
- 7 football in class.
- 8 out of the window.
- 9 the questions.
- 10 the answer.
- 11 this game.
- 12 the missing words.
- 13 to the cassette.
- 14 down.
- 15 up.
- 16 these words.
- 17 the exercise.
- 18 on the desk.
- 19 letters to your friends.
- 20 page 10.

3 Signs

Say what the signs mean.

Use these verbs with or without **Don't**:

stop ✓	turn right ✓	drink the water
drop litter	turn left	go straight on
ride bicycles	go	pick the flowers
dive	touch	play music



⇒ Stop.



⇒ Don't turn right.



1



6



2



7



3



8



4



9



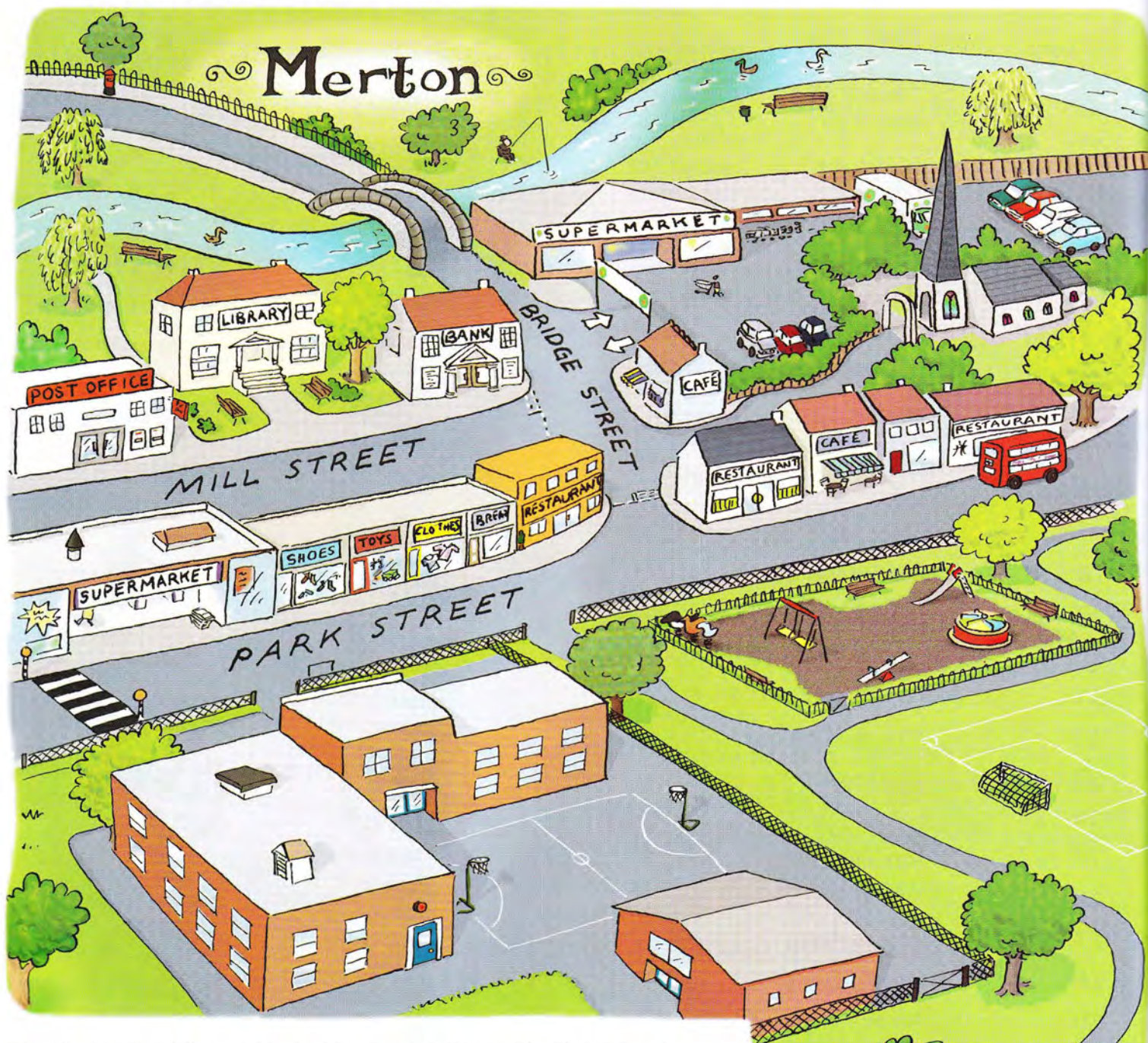
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10

What is there in Merton?

there is/are; some and any with plural nouns;
Prepositions of place



In Merton **there's** a school in Park Street. **Next to** the school there's a park.

There are **some** restaurants in Merton, but **there aren't** any cinemas.

There are some shops, but **there aren't** any sports shops.

There isn't a bookshop in Merton, but **there's** a library. **It's behind** the shops, **between** the post office and the bank.



Grammar lesson

there is (there's) and there are

Singular

There is (there's) a school in Park Street.

There isn't a cinema.

Plural

There are two supermarkets.

There aren't any cinemas.

Questions and short answers

Is there a park? **Yes, there is.**

Are there any cinemas? **No, there aren't.**

Is there a cinema? **No, there isn't.**

Are there any restaurants? **No, there aren't.**

some and any with plural nouns

Use **some** and **any** before plural nouns.

- 1 Use **some** in affirmative sentences if the number isn't important.

There are some shops in Park Street.

- 2 Use **any** in negative sentences.

There aren't any shops in Mill Street.

- 3 Use **any** in questions.

Are there any cinemas in Merton?

Prepositions of place

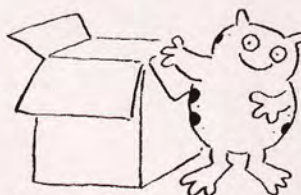
Where's Trig?



He's **in** the box.



He's **on** the box.



He's **next to** the box.



He's **between** two boxes.



He's **behind** the box.



He's **under** the box.

Words to learn

playground supermarket bookshop library post office bank
café restaurant car park sports centre bus stop football pitch

1 Merton

Look at the map of Merton again.

Put in **there's**, **there isn't**, **there are**, **there aren't**, **is there** or **are there**.

What \Rightarrow **is there** in Merton? Well, 1 a school in Park Street.

and next to the school 2 a park. 3 a children's

playground in the park. 4 two supermarkets and some other

shops. 5 a post office and 6 a library, too.

7 two cafés, but 8 any sports shops. Unfortunately,

9 a cinema. 10 a sports centre? No, 11

but 12 a football pitch in the park. 13 any cinemas in

your town? 14 any cafés? 15 a supermarket?

2 Littleton

Look at this map of Littleton. Where are these things?
Write twelve sentences with **There's** or **There are**.
Name the street, or use **next to**.

⇒ school There's a school in Wood Street.

⇒ houses There are houses next to the park.

1 library

2 restaurant

3 car parks

4 supermarket

5 sports centre

6 post office

7 bus stops

8 banks

9 shops

10 cafés



3 Where you live

Answer the questions. Say **Yes, there is/are**.
OR **No, there isn't/aren't**.

- 1 Is there a cinema in your town?
- 2 Is there a park next to your school?
- 3 Are there any shops in your street?
- 4 Is there a sports centre in your town?
- 5 Is there a bus stop in your street?
- 6 Are there any restaurants in your town?
- 7 Are there any supermarkets in your town?
- 8 Are there any trees in your street?

4 Some or any?

Look at the map of Littleton again.
Put in **some** or **any**.

- ⇒ There are some houses in Beech Street.
- ⇒ There aren't any houses in King Street.

- 1 There are shops in King Street.
- 2 There aren't shops in Elm Street.
- 3 Are there banks in Littleton?
- 4 There are houses next to the park.
- 5 Are there cafés?
- 6 There aren't cinemas in Littleton.

5 Nick's bedroom

Write where Nick's things are.

Use:

in on chair wardrobe
behind under bin bed
next to between desk floor lamp

⇒ His socks are on the lamp.

⇒ His coat is in the wardrobe.

1 His books

2 His guitar

3 His skateboard

4 Trig

5 His clock

6 His tennis racket

7 His shoes

8 His football

9 His school bag

10 His pens and pencils

11 His comics

12 His radio



6 Memory game

Look at the picture of Nick's bedroom again for one minute.
Cover the picture and the sentences. Where are these things?

⇒ socks *They're on the lamp.*

⇒ football *It's on the floor next to the bed.*

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1 school bag | 6 coat |
| 2 tennis racket | 7 books |
| 3 comics | 8 skateboard |
| 4 radio | 9 guitar |
| 5 pens and pencils | 10 Trig |

- AMANDA Can Trig understand English?
 JENNY Yes, he **can**.
 AMANDA Can he speak English?
 NICK No, he **can't**.
 AMANDA Can you understand Trig's language?
 JENNY No, we **can't**.



Grammar lesson

can for ability

I	can speak	I	cannot OR can't speak
you		you	
he		he	
she		she	
it		it	
we		we	
you		you	
they		they	

Questions and short answers

Can you speak English? **Yes, I can.**

Can Trig speak English? **No, he can't.**

Can you speak his language? **No, we can't.**

Don't use an **s** with **he/she/it**.

Don't use **to** after **can**.

Words to learn

understand speak language
 ride climb catch run
 draw fly swim

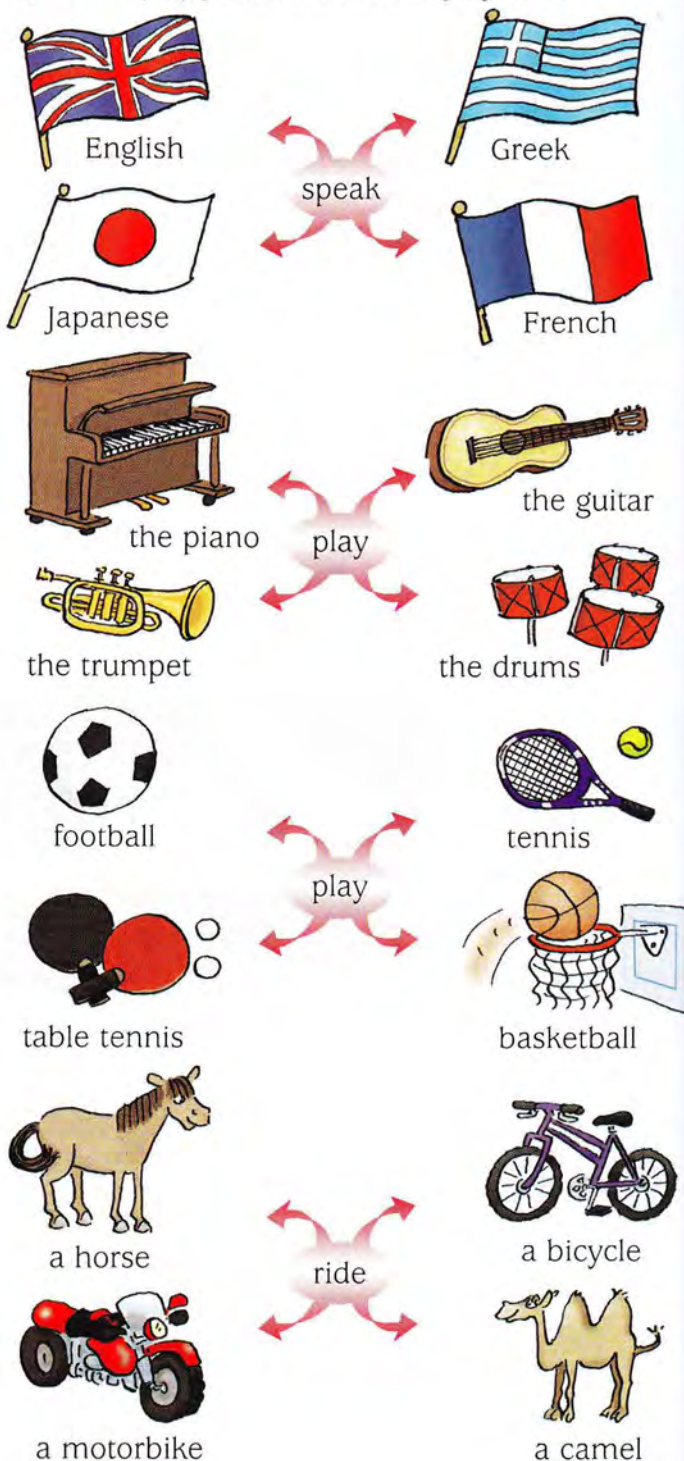
1 Things you can do

Say what you can and can't do.

Make eight sentences.

⇒ I can speak English, but I can't speak French.

⇒ I can play football and I can play table tennis.



2 Nature quiz

Which is right and which is wrong?

Write sentences. Use **can** or **can't**.

⇒ Elephants can fly.

Wrong. Elephants can't fly.

⇒ Dogs can swim.

Right. Dogs can swim.

1 Penguins can swim.

2 Penguins can fly.

3 Horses can swim.

4 Cats can climb trees.

5 Elephants can catch fish.

6 Dogs can climb trees.

7 Fish can run.

8 Cats can fly.

9 Camels can run.

10 Kangaroos can jump.

11 Horses can climb trees.

12 Elephants can jump.

3 What can they do?

⇒ Say what they can and can't do, like this:

⇒ Jenny, Nick and Tom can climb trees. Amanda can't.

	Jenny	Nick	Tom	Amanda
⇒ climb trees	✓	✓	✓	✗
1 ride a horse	✓	✓	✓	✗
2 make a cake	✓	✗	✗	✗
3 do Maths	✓	✗	✗	✓
4 play the piano	✓	✗	✗	✗
5 speak French	✓	✗	✓	✓
6 draw cartoons	✗	✓	✗	✓
7 write poems	✗	✓	✓	✓
8 play the guitar	✗	✓	✓	✓

⇒ Now work with a partner. Ask questions and give short answers.

⇒ YOU Can you climb trees?

PARTNER Yes, I can. OR No, I can't.

Revision 3 (chapters 11–15)

1 Friends

Make questions about the children's friends.

- ⇒ Tom likes computer games (Nick?) Does Nick like computer games?
- 1 Amanda plays the guitar. (Jenny?)
 - 2 Zoe speaks Greek. (Maria and Carlo?)
 - 3 Nick reads comics. (Tom and George?)
 - 4 Jenny plays the piano. (Amanda?)
 - 5 Nick and Jenny walk to school. (George and Tom?)
 - 6 Maria comes from Italy. (Zoe?)

2 Questions

Match the question words to the questions.

- ⇒ What time do you like best at school?
- 1 What do you get up?
 - 2 When is your favourite teacher?
 - 3 Who does your best friend live?
 - 4 Why do you like your best friend?
 - 5 Where does your first lesson start?

3 More questions

Circle the right words.

- ⇒ What do/does Trig have for breakfast?
- 1 What time do lessons finish/finishes?
 - 2 Where do/does Amanda and Tom live?
 - 3 What is/does your favourite school subject?
 - 4 Where's Trig? ~ He's in/on the café.
 - 5 Where's the library? ~ It's on/next to the bank.

4 What can they do? What can't they do?

Write questions with **can**. Then answer the questions with short answers. Use these words:

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|----------|---------|
| climb | do | draw | make |
| play | ride ✓ | cake | cartoon |
| horse ✓ | Maths | football | trees |



⇒



3



1



4



2



5

- ⇒ Question: Can Trig ride a horse?
- Answer: ☹ No, he can't.

- 1 Q: Can Amanda and Jenny
A: ☺
- 2 Q:
A: ☹
- 3 Q:
A: ☹
- 4 Q:
A: ☺
- 5 Q:
A: ☺

5 What's in the town?

Find the 'town' words. Put them in the right spaces next to the sentences.

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

- ⇒ You can drink coffee here. café.....
- Children play here.
 - You see films here.
 - There's money here.
 - You can buy food here.
 - There are trees and flowers here.
 - Children learn here.
 - There are books here.
 - You can post letters here.
 - You buy things here.
 - You can eat here.

6 Carlo's town

Put in **there is**, **there are**, etc.

- ZOE ⇒ Is there a cinema in your town?
- CARLO Yes, ¹....., but ²..... a sports centre. ³..... a football pitch next to our school. We practise there.
- ZOE ⁴..... any shops in your street?
- CARLO No, ⁵....., but ⁶..... some shops next to the cinema.

7 We can make a salad

Put in **some** or **any**.

- JENNY Are there ⇒ any tomatoes?
- MRS BELL No, there aren't ¹..... tomatoes, but I've got ²..... radishes and ³..... carrots. We can make a salad. I've got ⁴..... big peaches, too.
- JENNY Have we got ⁵..... cherries?
- MRS BELL No, there aren't ⁶..... cherries, but there are ⁷..... bananas.
- JENNY I like grapes. Have we got ⁸.....?
- MRS BELL No, there aren't ⁹..... grapes, but we've got ¹⁰..... apples. So we can make a fruit salad, too.

8 Mistakes

Find the mistakes. Write the sentences correctly.

- ⇒ When you get up? When do you get up?.....
- We doesn't read comics in class.
 - Tom practises football at the afternoons.
 - Tom's birthday is at 25 December.
 - When you tidy your room?
 - There aren't some shops in our street.
 - Our teacher says, 'Talk not in class, please.'
 - We do not homework every day.

It's Saturday afternoon. What are Nick and Jenny's family **doing**? Are they **working**?



The sun's **shining**. Mrs Bell **is hanging** the clothes on the line.



It **isn't raining** today, so Mr Bell **is digging** in the garden.



Chip's **having** fun. At the moment he's **running** after the neighbours' cat.



Jenny and Nick **are doing** the washing-up in the kitchen.



And what's Trig **doing** now? Oh, dear! He's **helping**! He's **hanging** the plates on the line.

Grammar lesson

Present continuous

Use a form of **be** + the **-ing** form.

Make the **-ing** form with the base form.

do – doing, work – working, help – helping

Spelling

- 1 Take away a final **e**.
shine – shining, have – having
- 2 After one vowel + one consonant,
double the consonant.
dig – digging, run – running

Long forms

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

working

Short forms

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

working

I am not working
you are not working
he is not working

I'm not working
you aren't working
he isn't working

Questions

Am I working?

Are you working?

Is he working?

Short answers

Yes, I am. OR No, I'm not.

Yes, she is. OR No, she isn't.

Yes, they are. OR No, they aren't.

Use the present continuous for something that is happening now. Often with **now**, **at the moment**, **today**.

Words to learn

The words in exercise 1.

1 What's he writing?

Trig's writing **-ing** forms, but what a mess!

Help him, like this:

⇒ wash **washing**.....

⇒ write **writing**.....

⇒ run **running**.....



1 have

2 swim

3 take

4 stop

5 fly

6 speak

7 use

8 make

9 eat

10 help

11 put

12 read

13 get

14 watch

15 come

16 learn

17 catch

18 sit

19 rain

20 hit

21 look

22 go

23 hold

24 chase

25 walk

26 hide

27 kick

28 clap

29 carry

30 give

2 At home with Nick and Jenny

Put in the present continuous forms.

It's Saturday afternoon. It ⇒ **isn't raining**... The sun ¹.....,
so Mrs Bell ²..... the clothes on the line. The children
³..... the washing-up. Mr Bell ⁴..... in the
garden. Chip ⁵..... fun. He ⁶..... after the
neighbours' cat. And what's Trig ⁷.....? Oh, no! He
⁸.....! He ⁹..... the plates on the line.

3 What are they doing now?



a Write what Nick, Jenny, Tom and their parents are doing.

Use:

drink

look

sit ✓

eat

play

stand

have

run

talk (x2)

hide (x2)

shout

Mrs Allen ⇒ 's sitting under the big tree. She 1..... to Mrs Bell. They 2..... tea. Nick 3..... football with Tom. Tom 4..... a sandwich. Chip 5..... fun. He 6..... round the garden. Jenny 7..... at him! The neighbours' cat 8..... behind a bush. Mr Bell 9..... to Mr Allen. They 10..... next to the flower-bed. They 11..... at the roses. Trig 12..... in the tree.

b Now answer these questions.

⇒ Is Jenny hiding?

No, she isn't. She's shouting.

- 1 Are Mrs Allen and Mrs Bell standing?
- 2 Is Chip hiding?
- 3 Are Nick and Tom sitting under the tree?
- 4 Is the cat running round the garden?
- 5 Is Trig eating a sandwich?
- 6 Are Mr Bell and Mr Allen playing football?
- 7 Is Tom drinking tea?

4 Trig's first football match

Trig's watching his first football match with Tom.
Trig doesn't understand what's happening.
Help him make questions with **Why**.
Use words from each box.

Why

is
are

they
he

running?
holding the ball? ✓
kicking the ball?
shouting?
jumping in the air?
blowing the whistle?
sitting on the ground?
hitting the ball with his head?
clapping?
singing?
carrying a player?



⇒ Why is he holding the ball?



1



6



2



7



3



8



4



9



5



10

5 Miming game

Think of an action (for example, playing the guitar). Mime the action in front of the class.
The class now asks questions and you answer like this:

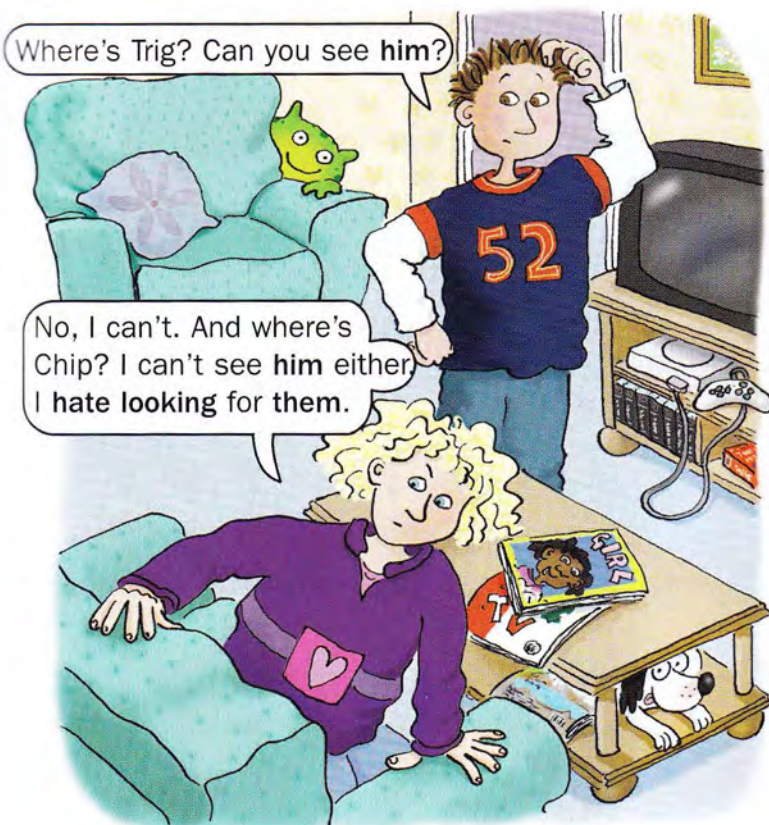
⇒ CLASS Are you washing something?
YOU No, I'm not.
CLASS Are you playing a game?
YOU No, I'm not.
CLASS Are you playing the guitar?
YOU Yes, I am.

Here are some ideas:
playing table tennis or basketball
doing the washing-up
writing a letter
doing your homework
making a cake
drawing a picture

Can you see them?

Object pronouns; like, love, hate + -ing form

Trig and Chip **love** hiding. Can you see **them**?



Grammar lesson

Object pronouns

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
---------------------	--------------------

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

Use object pronouns after **verbs** and after **prepositions**.

*I can't **see** **him**.*
***Ask** **her**.*

*I hate looking **for** **them**.*
*Take Chip's ball **with** **you**.*

like, love, hate + -ing form

We often use the **-ing** form after **like**, **love** and **hate**.

*Chip **likes** **chasing** cats.*

*Chip and Trig **love** **hiding**.*

*Nick **hates** **doing** homework.*

Remember

There's no **e** before **-ing**: hide – hiding.

Double the consonant after one vowel + one consonant: run – running.

Words to learn

either	too	find	sorry	downstairs
tell (the truth)	again	lie	early	

1 They can't find them

Put in **me, you, him, her, it, us** or **them**.

JENNY I can't find my pencils. Have you got \Rightarrow them.....?

NICK No, I haven't. I can't find my school bag. Can you see 1.....?

JENNY Sorry, no, I can't. Amanda's waiting for 2..... downstairs.

Tell 3..... I'm looking for my pencils.

NICK Stupid bag! Who's got 4.....? I'm late for school again.

Help 5....., Jenny!

JENNY I can't help 6..... I'm looking for my pencils.

Can you see 7.....? Oh, no, I can't find my school bag, either!

Are you hiding 8.....?

NICK No, I'm not!

JENNY You're lying. Give it to 9.....

NICK I'm telling 10..... the truth!

JENNY Well, Mum's downstairs. Ask 11.....

Perhaps she can help 12.....

NICK By the way, where's Trig? Can you see 13.....?

Where are the pencils and the school bags? Who's got 14.....?



2 Jenny's list

Look at Jenny's list and answer the questions with **him, her, it** or **them**.

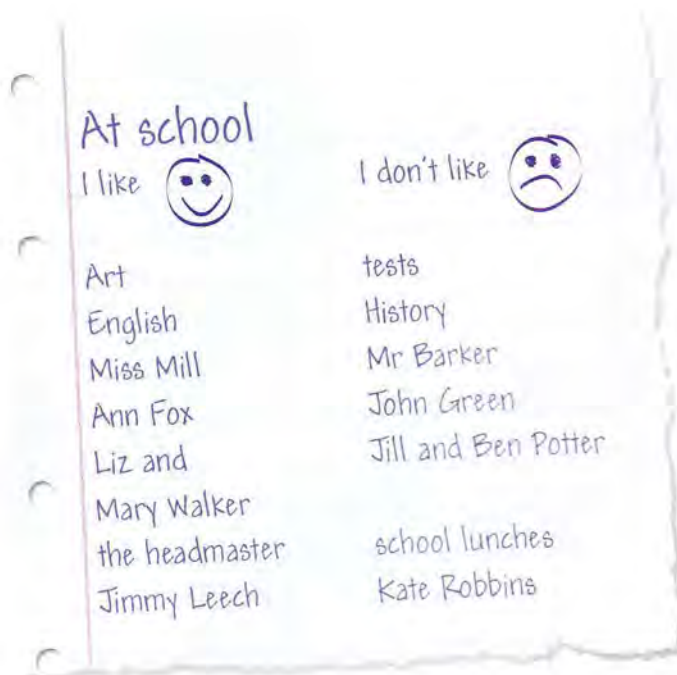
\Rightarrow Does she like the headmaster?

Yes, she likes him.

\Rightarrow Does she like Jill and Ben Potter?

No, she doesn't like them.

- 1 Does she like Ann Fox?
- 2 Does she like John Green?
- 3 Does she like school lunches?
- 4 Does she like Miss Mill?
- 5 Does she like History?
- 6 Does she like tests?
- 7 Does she like Liz and Mary Walker?
- 8 Does she like Mr Barker?
- 9 Does she like Kate Robbins?
- 10 Does she like Jimmy Leech?
- 11 Does she like English?
- 12 Does she like Art?



3 Favourites

- a Here's a list of Nick's favourites.
Tom likes (✓) some of them but doesn't like (X) others.

	NICK	TOM
book character	Harry Potter	✓
TV presenter	Polly Baker	X
football team	Manchester United	X
sport	football	✓
food	chocolate	X
animals	dogs and cats	✓

Write sentences about Tom and Nick like this:

⇒ Nick likes Harry Potter and Tom likes him too.

⇒ Nick likes Polly Baker, but Tom doesn't like her.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

- b Write your own list and exchange it with your partner.

	Your name:	Your partner's name:
book character	.....	.....
TV presenter	.....	.....
football team	.....	.....
sport	.....	.....
food	.....	.....
animals	.....	.....

Then make sentences like this:

- ⇒ I like ... and ... likes her too.
⇒ I like ..., but ... doesn't like him.



4 What do you like?

Write sentences about yourself with **like**, **love** or **hate**.

⇒ draw

I like drawing.

1 swim

2 run

3 go to the cinema

4 dance

5 work

6 play computer games

7 paint

8 watch television

9 sing

10 read

11 listen to music

12 write

13 cook

14 play football

5 Ask your partner

Work with a partner.

Ask your partner if he or she likes doing these things. Your partner answers with **love** or **hate**.

⇒ playing tennis

YOU *Do you like playing tennis?*

PARTNER *Yes, I love playing tennis. OR*

No, I hate playing tennis.

1 doing Maths homework

2 having a bath

3 walking

4 buying clothes

5 babysitting

6 having a haircut

7 going to the dentist

8 taking medicine

9 staying up late

10 getting up early

11 fighting

12 doing the washing-up

13 going on holiday

14 speaking English

15 cycling

16 talking on the phone

17 writing letters

18 eating in a restaurant



Can I go out?

can for permission; must for necessity

NICK Can I go to the cinema with Tom, Mum?
 MRS BELL No, you **can't**. Not today.
 NICK Oh, Mum! Why **can't** I?
 MRS BELL Because you **must** tidy your bedroom.
 And you've got a cold. You **mustn't** go
 out when you've got a cold. You **can** go
 to the cinema next week.



Grammar lesson

can for permission

Can I go to the cinema? No, you **can't**.
 Can Tom come this afternoon? Yes, he **can**.
 Can he stay till midnight? No, he **can't**!

must for necessity

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

must go **must not OR mustn't go**

Don't use an **s** with **he/she/it**.

Don't use **to** after **must**.

You **must** tidy your room.

You **mustn't** go out when you've got a cold.

Words to learn

because horror film invite
 stay out dentist cook doctor
 until pocket money

1 Can you or can't you?

Ask permission. Use **Can I**? What's the answer?

⇒ You want to go to see a horror film.

Ask your dad.

YOU *Can I go to see a horror film?*

DAD *No, you can't!*

You want to

- invite ten friends to lunch. Ask your mum.
- stay out late. Ask your mum.
- do more English homework.
Ask your teacher.
- eat sweets in bed. Ask your dentist.
- cook lunch on Sunday. Ask your mum.
- go out when you've got a cold.
Ask your doctor.
- wash the car. Ask your dad.
- have more pocket money. Ask your mum.
- watch television until midnight.
Ask your dad.
- do this exercise again. Ask your teacher.

2 Ask your partner

You want to borrow some things from your partner. Ask him or her, like this:

⇒ pencil

YOU *Can I borrow your pencil, please?*

PARTNER *Yes, you can. OR No, you can't.*

- 1 ruler
- 2 pen
- 3 rubber
- 4 calculator
- 5 scissors
- 6 grammar book
- 7 dictionary
- 8 felt pen
- 9 atlas
- 10 glue



3 Classroom rules

Put in **We must** or **We mustn't**.

⇒ We must sit still.

⇒ We mustn't stand on the desks.

- 1 fight.
- 2 do what the teacher says.
- 3 sleep in class.
- 4 be quiet.
- 5 play football.
- 6 look at the board.
- 7 eat chewing gum.
- 8 draw on the desks.
- 9 listen to the teacher.
- 10 speak in English.
- 11 read comics.
- 12 make a noise.
- 13 look at the teacher.
- 14 look out of the windows.
- 15 use mobile phones.
- 16 write letters to friends.

4 Necessity

Put in **must** or **mustn't**.

⇒ Trig, you mustn't eat sweets in bed.

- 1 It's a present for Amanda. You tell her.
- 2 Shhh. Dad's asleep. We be quiet.
- 3 Nick, you spend all your pocket money on sweets.
- 4 We write to Julia. It's her birthday next week.
- 5 Trig, you draw on the walls.
- 6 Nick forget his homework again. Mr Blake gets angry.
- 7 You eat so much, Trig.
- 8 Chip, you chase the neighbours' cat.
- 9 You tidy your room, Nick. I can't open the door!
- 10 Chip, you tear the postman's trousers.
- 11 Chip, you bury your bones in the garden.
- 12 It's six o'clock. I go home now, Jenny.
- 13 Nick, you say 'Shut up'.
- 14 Trig, you learn ten English words every day.
- 15 Trig, you're dirty. You have a bath!

How much milk?

some and any with uncountable nouns;
how much, how many

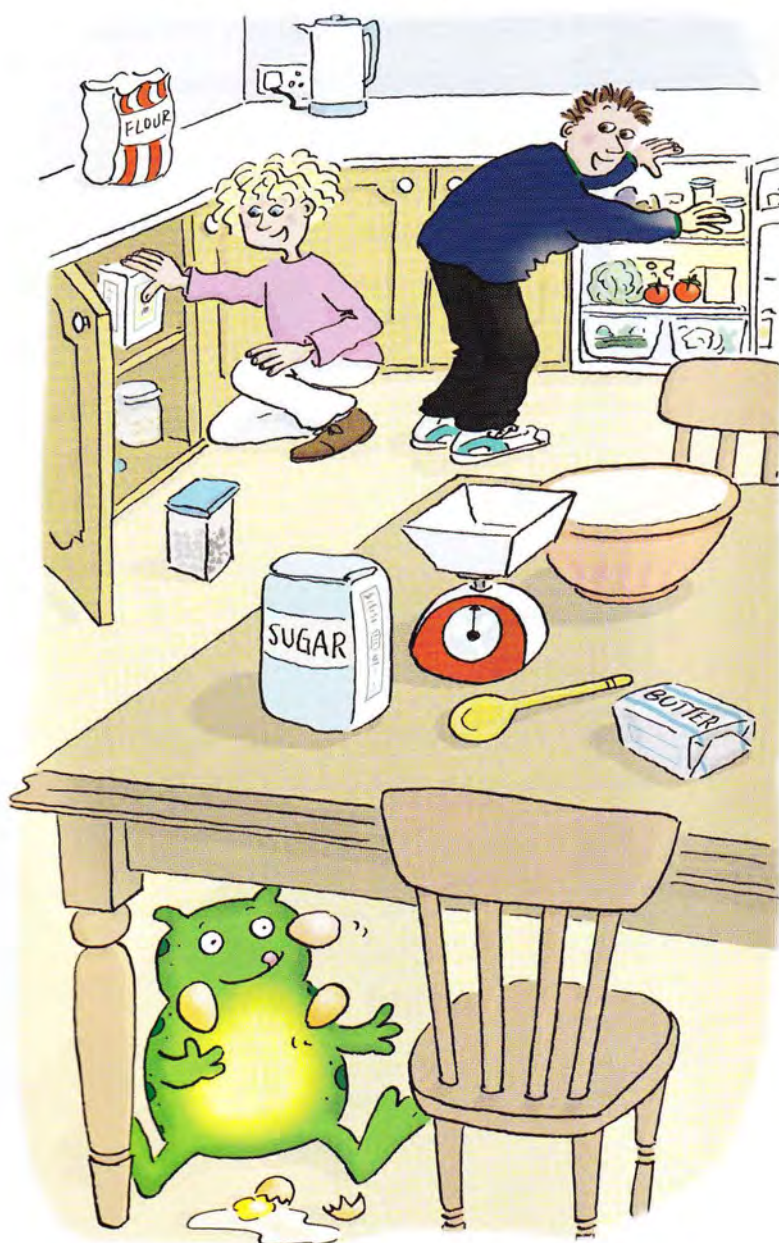
Nick and Jenny are making a cake.

JENNY We need **some** sugar, **some** flour, two eggs, **some** butter and **some** milk.

NICK Milk? We haven't got **any**! **How much** milk do we need?

JENNY Not much. We can use water.

NICK Well, I know we've got **some** water! And **how many** eggs do we need? Have we got **any**? Where are they?



Grammar lesson

some and any with uncountable nouns

Things that you can count, like bananas and apples, are countable nouns. Things that you can't count, like sugar and flour, are uncountable nouns. We use **some** and **any** with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

- 1 Use **some** in affirmative sentences.
*We've got **some** water.*
- 2 Use **any** in negative sentences.
*There isn't **any** milk.*
- 3 Use **any** in most questions.
*Have we got **any** milk?*

how much and how many

- 1 Use **how much** with uncountable nouns.
***How much** milk have we got?*
***How much** flour is there?*
- 2 Use **how many** with countable nouns.
***How many** eggs have we got?*
***How many** lemons are there?*

Words to learn

need	know	onion	tea
pineapple	pear	rice	
coffee	meat	omelette	
fruit	money	time	

1 Making a cake

Put in **some** or **any**.

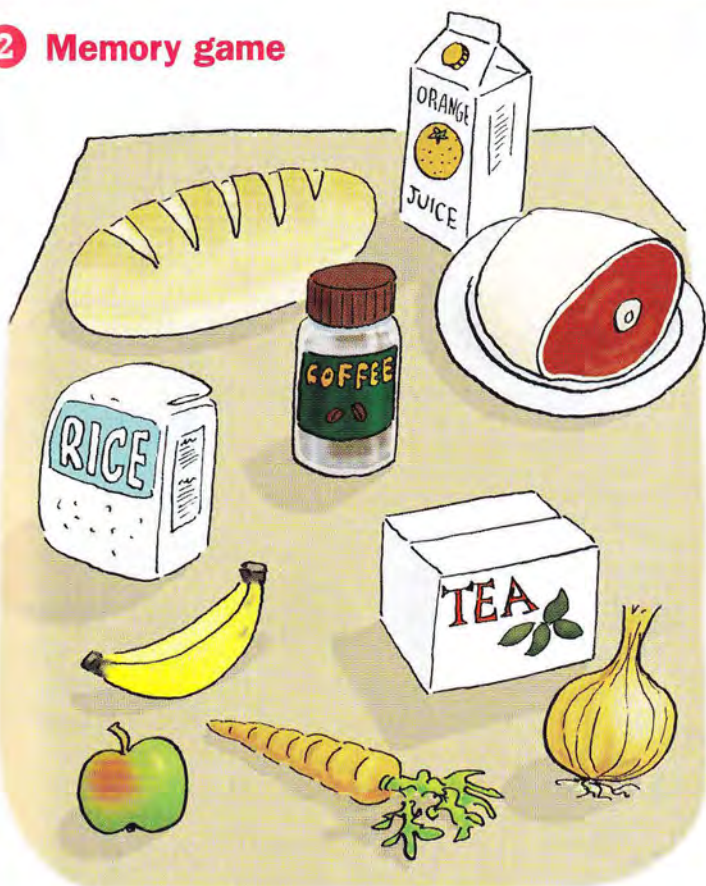
Jenny and Nick are making a chocolate cake. They've got ⇒ some flour. They've got 1..... sugar. They need 2..... milk. Unfortunately, they haven't got 3..... milk, but they've got 4..... water! And have they got 5..... chocolate? Oh, dear. There isn't 6.....

Is there 7..... margarine or butter, Nick?



There isn't 8..... margarine, but there's 9..... butter in the fridge. And there's 10..... cheese. Do we need that?

2 Memory game



Look at the things on the table for one minute. Close the book. Say what's on the table. Use **a**, **an** or **some**.

⇒ *There's some meat, a banana ...*

3 Is there any?

Look at the picture in exercise 2 again. Ask a partner questions with **any**. Your partner answers with **some** or **any**, like this:

⇒ rice
YOU *Is there any rice?*
PARTNER *Yes, there's some rice.*

⇒ flour
YOU *Is there any flour?*
PARTNER *No, there isn't any flour.*

- 1 coffee
- 2 bread
- 3 cheese
- 4 butter
- 5 orange juice
- 6 margarine
- 7 milk
- 8 meat
- 9 water
- 10 tea
- 11 chocolate
- 12 sugar

4 More cooking

You're making these things.

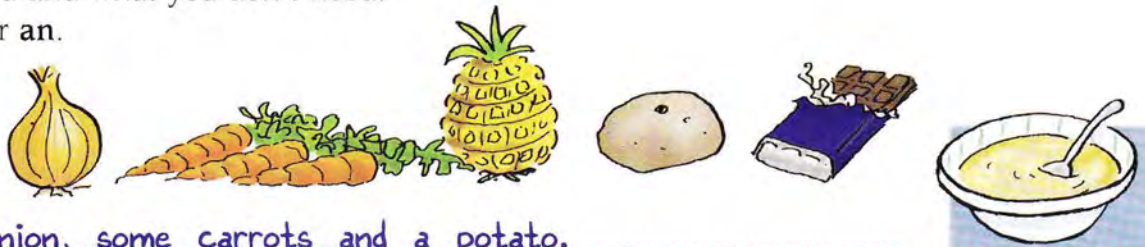
Write what you need and what you don't need.

Use **some**, **any**, **a** or **an**.

⇒ carrot soup

I need an onion, some carrots and a potato.

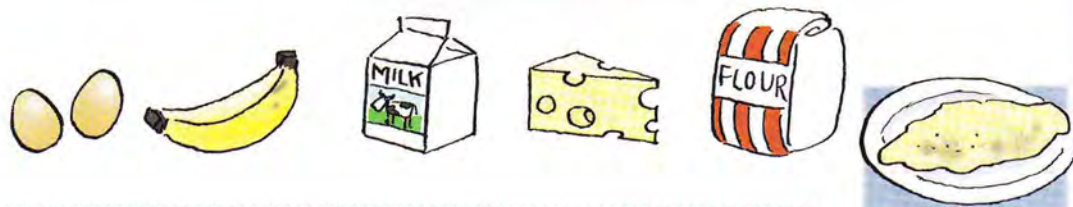
I don't need a pineapple or any chocolate.



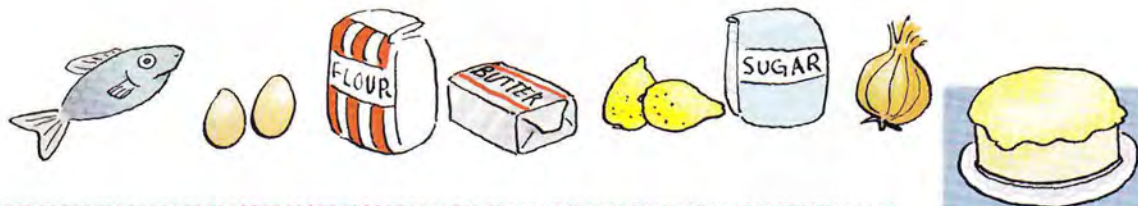
1 a chocolate pancake



2 a cheese omelette



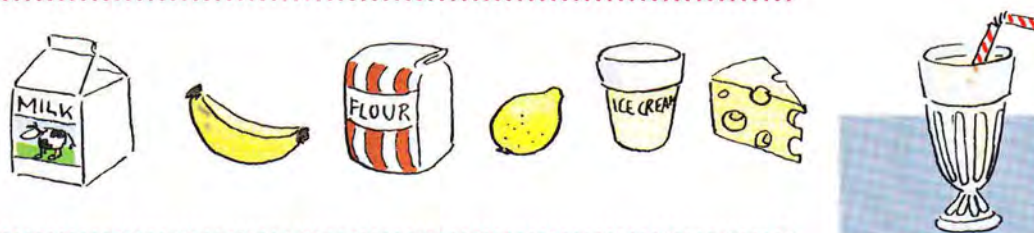
3 a lemon cake



4 a cup of tea

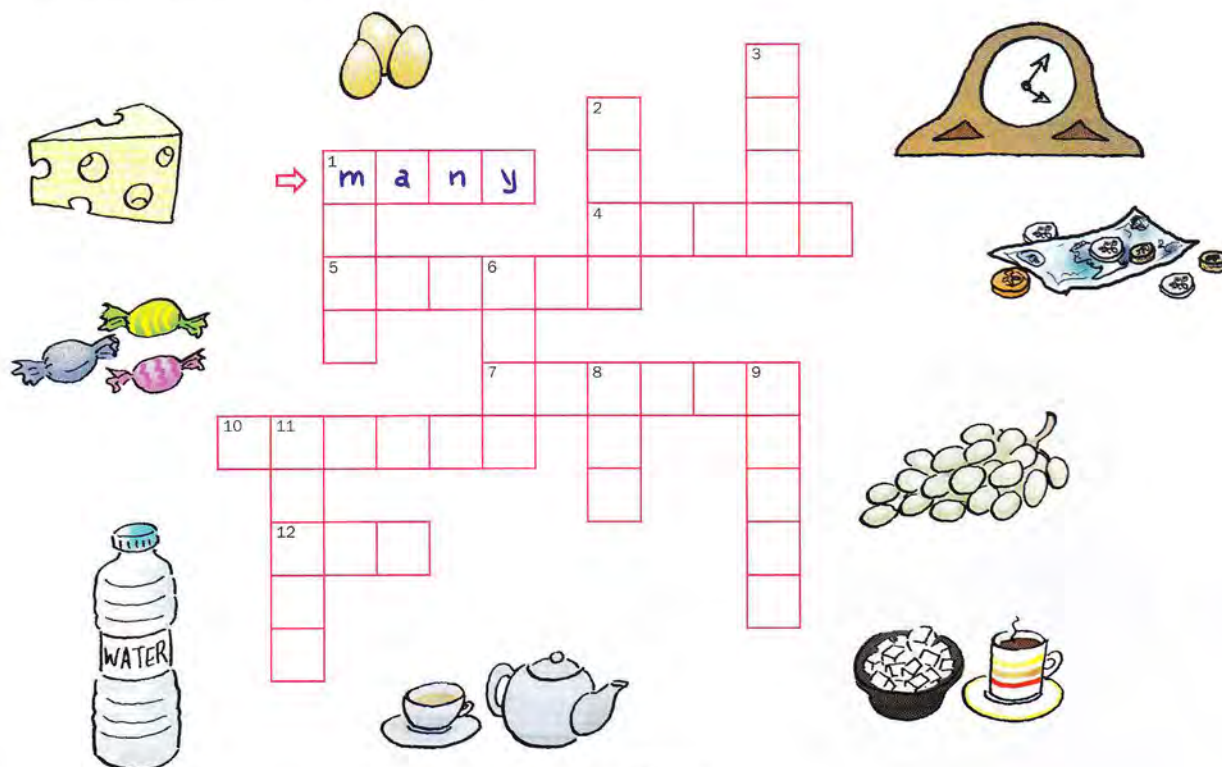


5 a banana milk-shake



5 Puzzle

Complete the sentences to solve the puzzle.



Across

- 1 How ⇒ many books have you got?
- 4 They're poor. They haven't got much
- 5 We need some to make a pizza.
- 7 I want some fruit. Have you got any ?
- 10 Nick's got some chewing gum and some chocolate, but Jenny hasn't got any
- 12 How much do you drink?

Down

- 1 How rain falls in England?
- 2 He's hungry. He wants bread.
- 3 She's late. She hasn't got much
- 6 How many have we got?
I want to make an omelette.
- 8 I haven't got homework, so I can watch television.
- 9 Is there any in my coffee?
- 11 Jenny's thirsty. She wants some

6 Questions

Make questions with **How much** and **How many**.

- ⇒ pocket money do you get?
How much pocket money do you get?
- ⇒ brothers and sisters have you got?
How many brothers and sisters have you got?

- 1 fruit do you eat?
- 2 books do you buy in a year?
- 3 water do you drink?
- 4 sweets do you buy ?
- 5 chocolate do you eat?
- 6 milk do you drink?
- 7 letters do you write?
- 8 homework do you do?

How often do you help?

Adverbs of frequency

AMANDA How **often** do you help in the house, Nick?

NICK Oh, I **often** help. I tidy my room **every week**.

JENNY No, you don't. You **never** tidy your room. You're **always** too busy.

NICK That's not true Jenny! I **sometimes** do it. I tidy my room **every Christmas**. So I do it **once a year**!



Words to learn

busy funny dirty
late hungry tired

Grammar lesson

Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency tell us how often something happens.

Who does the washing-up?

	Trig	Jenny	Nick	Mrs Bell	Mr Bell
Sat				✓	
Sun					✓
Mon		✓	✓		
Tue				✓	
Wed				✓	
Thurs				✓	
Fri				✓	
Sat				✓	
Sun					✓
Mon				✓	
Tue		✓	✓		
Wed				✓	
Thurs				✓	
Fri				✓	

Trig **never** does the washing-up.

Nick and Jenny **sometimes** do the washing-up.

Mrs Bell **usually** does the washing-up.

She **often** does it **five times a week**.

Mr Bell **always** does the washing-up on Sunday.

Mr Bell does the washing-up **once a week**.

He does it **every Sunday**.

We put **never, often, always**, etc.

1 before a **full verb**:

Trig **never does** the washing-up.

I **often help**.

2 after the verb **be**:

You're **always** too busy!

We put **once a ...**, **twice a ...** and **every ...** in a different place. They usually go at the end of the sentence.

I tidy my room **every week**.

Mr Bell does the washing-up **once a week**.

1 Trig and Chip

Put in **never**, **sometimes**, **usually**, **often** or **always**.

	never	sometimes	often	usually	always
⇒ Trig/do the washing up	✓				
1 Chip/chase the neighbours' cat					✓
2 Trig/do his English homework		✓			
3 Trig and Chip/hide from Jenny and Nick			✓		
4 Trig/be funny			✓		
5 Chip/bury his bones				✓	
6 Trig/have a bath		✓			
7 Trig and Chip/play with Nick and Jenny			✓		
8 Trig /eat his dinner					✓

⇒ Trig **never** does the washing-up.

1 Chip chases the neighbours' cat.

2 Trig does his English homework.

3 Trig and Chip hide from Nick and Jenny.

4 Trig's funny.

5 Chip buries his bones.

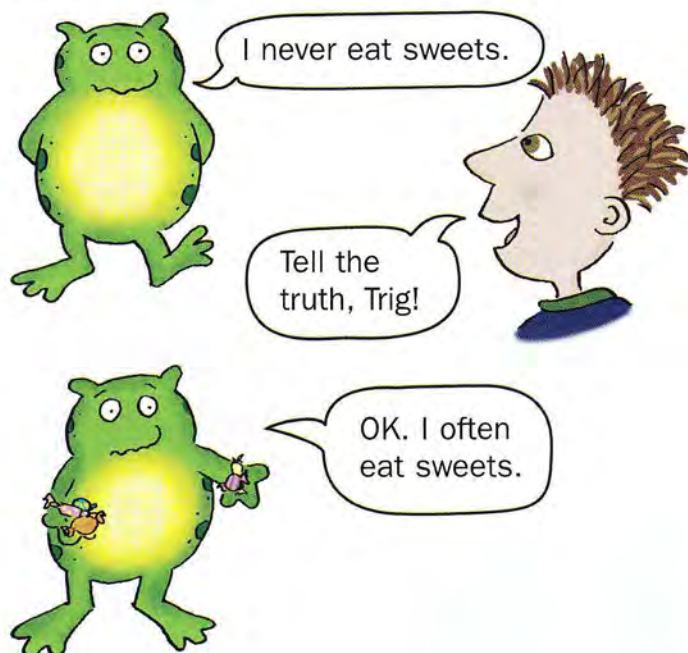
6 Trig has a bath.

7 Trig and Chip play with Nick and Jenny.

8 Trig eats his dinner.

2 Tell the truth!

Say how often. Write sentences with **never**, **sometimes**, **usually**, **often** or **always**.



⇒ go to bed late
I often go to bed late.

⇒ am hungry
I'm always hungry.

- 1 read in bed
- 2 go to the cinema
- 3 buy sweets
- 4 am tired
- 5 do my homework
- 6 play football
- 7 get up at four o'clock
- 8 am late for school
- 9 do the washing-up
- 10 am kind to my friends

3 Holidays

Write the sentences again. Add the words in brackets ().

⇒ Nick and Jenny go on holiday in August. (always)

Nick and Jenny always go on holiday in August.

⇒ They fly to Europe. (usually)

They usually fly to Europe.

1 They go to Greece or Spain. (sometimes)

2 They forget their passports. (never)

3 They go to museums. (sometimes)

4 In August it's very hot. (usually)

5 Nick and Jenny swim in the sea. (always)

6 In August the beaches are crowded. (often)

7 Before the holidays Nick and Jenny are excited. (always)

8 They take Chip with them. (never)

9 Chip stays with Tom or Amanda. (usually)

10 Unfortunately, he isn't a good dog. (always)



4 How often do you ...?

Write answers to these questions. Use:

once (or **twice** or **three times**) a **day/week/month/year**

OR

every morning/day/evening/week/year

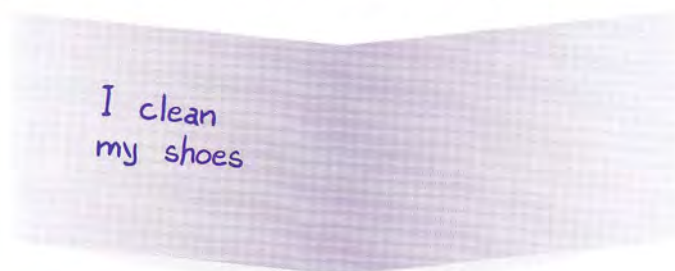
How often do you

⇒ listen to music? *I listen to music every day.*

- 1 go on holiday?
- 2 visit your grandparents?
- 3 buy new shoes?
- 4 talk to your best friend?
- 5 eat in a restaurant?
- 6 have a haircut?
- 7 go to the dentist?
- 8 buy presents for your parents?
- 9 tidy your room?
- 10 brush your teeth?

5 Class game

a Write an action on a strip of paper, like this:



b Fold the paper so that your action is at the back, like this:



c Exchange papers with a partner. Don't read what's on the paper!

d Now write, for example, **once a year**, **twice a week**, **three times a month**, **ten times a day**.

e Read the sentences to the class. Possible sentences:



Revision 4 (chapters 16–20)

1 What are they doing?

It's six o'clock in the evening. What are they doing? Write sentences.

⇒



3



1



4



2



5



⇒ play – guitar

Nick 's playing the guitar.

1 clean – football boots

Tom

2 sleep

Fluff

3 watch – television

Mr Bell and Trig

4 cook – dinner

Mrs Bell

5 sit – garden

Chip

2 Love or hate?

What do they like, love or hate doing? Write sentences.

like(s) = ☺

love(s) = ☺☺

hate(s) = ☹☹

⇒ Tom ☺☺ play football Tom loves playing football.

1 Nick ☹☹ do the washing-up

2 Jenny and Amanda ☺ phone friends

3 Jenny ☺ babysit

4 Tom and Nick ☺☺ ride their bikes

5 Amanda and Tom ☹☹ tidy their rooms

6 Chip ☺☺ run after Fluff

3 Trig can see them

Put in the correct object pronouns (me, him, etc.).



⇒ Trig thinks, 'I can see the children, but they can't see me.'

1 Trig can see Nick and Jenny, but they can't see

2 The children can't see Trig, but he can see

3 Trig says to Chip, 'Jenny can't see me, but I can see

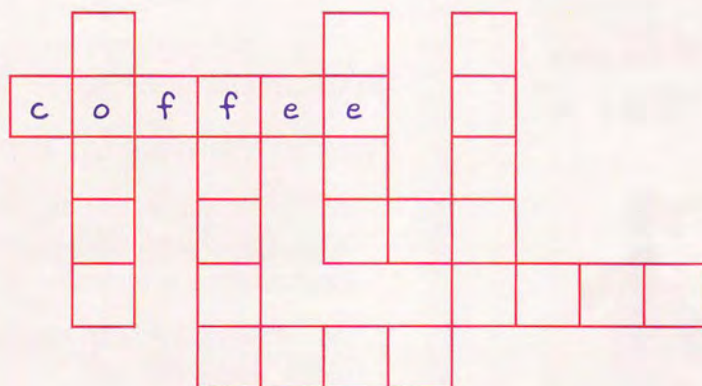
4 Trig says to Chip, 'You can see the children, but they can't see

5 Chip thinks, 'We can see Nick and Jenny, but they can't see

4 Word puzzle

Circle the uncountable words and put them in the puzzle.

apple
 coffee
 fruit
 meat
 money
 onion
 potato
 rice
 sugar
 tea
 time



5 Can you go with us?

Circle the correct words.

- GEORGE ⇒ Can/Must you go to the cinema with us tonight?
 CARLO No, I ¹ can't/mustn't. I ² must/can write a letter to my uncle. I hate
³ write/writing letters. After that I must ⁴ tidy/to tidy my room.
 GEORGE Can you go tomorrow?
 CARLO No, I haven't got ⁵ some/any money.
 GEORGE How ⁶ many/much pocket money do you get?
 CARLO Not ⁷ much/many. I don't buy ⁸ many/much things. I sometimes
 buy ⁹ some/any comics or ¹⁰ some/a chocolate.

6 Mistakes

Find the mistakes. Write the sentences correctly.

- ⇒ Nick isn't ~~do~~ his homework. Nick isn't doing his homework.
 1 Why is chasing Chip the cat?
 2 Lemons are good for you, but I don't like they.
 3 Tom hates geting up early.
 4 Nick musts tidy his room.
 5 How many cheese have we got?
 6 Jenny tidies every week her room.
 7 No, there isn't some milk.
 8 I do always my homework in the evening.
 9 Here's a flour. We can make a cake.
 10 How much letters do you write every week?

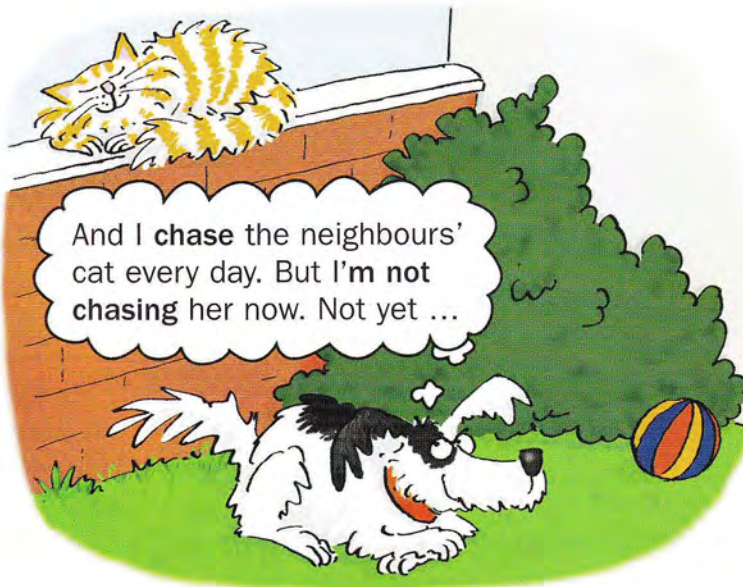
Tom plays football

Present simple or continuous? let's

Let's talk about Tom. Tom **loves** football. He **plays** twice a week. He's **playing** now. Let's watch.



Let's talk about Nick. Nick **hates** homework. But he **does** it every day. He's **doing** his homework at the moment.



Grammar lesson

Present simple or continuous?

- 1 We use the present simple for repeated actions – things that happen (or don't happen) many times or all the time.

We often use it with **always**, **never**, **once a week**, **every day**, etc.

We **do** homework **every day**.

Tom **usually plays** football **twice a week**.

We also use it for facts which do not change.

Nick **hates** homework.

- 2 We use the present continuous for something that is happening at the moment of speaking.

We often use it with **now** or **at the moment**.

Tom's **playing** football **now**.

Nick's **doing** his homework **at the moment**.

Chip **isn't chasing** Fluff **now**.

let's

We use **let's** (or **let us**) + base form for a suggestion.

Let's talk about Tom.

Let's watch.

Words to learn

waitress	doctor	farmer
policeman	cook	pupil

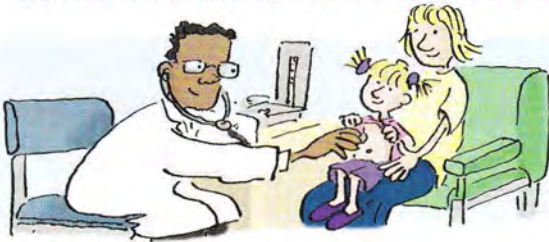
1 What are they doing?

Look at the pictures. Write what the people are and what they're doing now.



⇒ a waitress – bring food

She's a waitress. She's bringing food.



1 a doctor – help his patients



2 footballers – play football



3 a farmer – drive a tractor



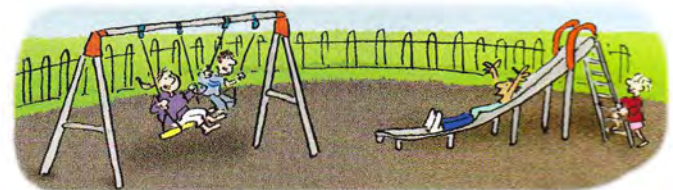
4 pupils – learn English



5 a teacher – teach the class



6 cooks – make cakes



7 children – play in the park



8 a policeman – stop the cars

2 It's the wrong day

It's Tuesday. Nick and Jenny are doing things today that they usually do on other days. Write what they're doing, and when they usually do it.

Nick

Wednesday plays football ✓
Thursday helps in the kitchen
Friday tidies his bedroom
Saturday practises the guitar
Sunday does his homework

Jenny

Wednesday has a piano lesson
Thursday goes to the cinema
Friday talks to Amanda on the phone
Saturday plays tennis

⇒



3



6



1



4



7



2



5



8



⇒ Nick's playing football today, but he usually plays on Wednesday.

1

5

2

6

3

7

4

8

3 Zoe and Anna

a Read about Zoe.



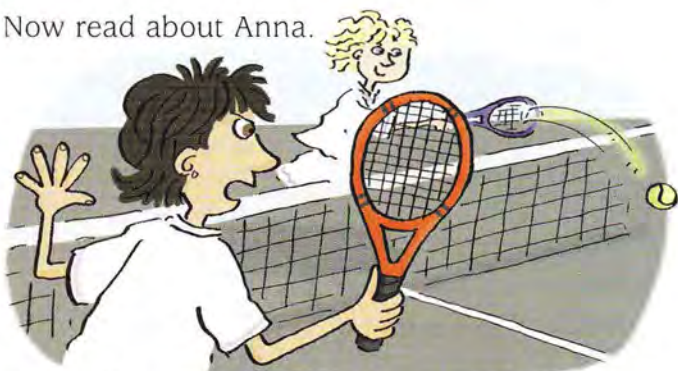
This is Zoe. She's from Greece. She's thirteen years old. She's learning English in England. She likes England. She's got a lot of English books. She doesn't like music. She plays volleyball.

It's raining today. Zoe and Jenny are speaking English. Zoe's making mistakes. She's laughing.

b Ask your partner ten questions about Zoe. Use the present simple and the present continuous.

- ⇒ YOU *Is she learning English in Greece?*
 PARTNER *No, she isn't. She's learning English in England.*
 YOU *Does she like speaking English?*
 PARTNER *Yes, she does.*

c Now read about Anna.



This is Anna. She's from Greece. She's thirteen years old. She's visiting England with her class. She doesn't like England. She hasn't got any English books. She plays tennis. She plays the piano.

It isn't raining today. Anna and Jenny are playing tennis in the park. Anna's losing. She's making mistakes. She isn't laughing. She isn't having fun.

d Your partner asks you ten questions about Anna.

4 Let's ...

Make suggestions with **Let's**. Use:

- go to the swimming pool ✓
- switch on the light
- close the window
- look for him
- watch television
- read them
- ask her for some sweets
- go to the park
- stop him
- have a drink
- make some sandwiches

⇒ It's very hot today.

Let's go to the swimming pool.

- 1 I'm hungry.
.....
- 2 It's raining. We can't play outside.
.....
- 3 It's dark in here.
.....
- 4 It isn't raining.
.....
- 5 It's cold in here.
.....
- 6 I'm thirsty.
.....
- 7 Trig's hiding.
.....
- 8 Here's Mum.
.....
- 9 Chip's chasing the cat.
.....
- 10 Here are some comics.
.....

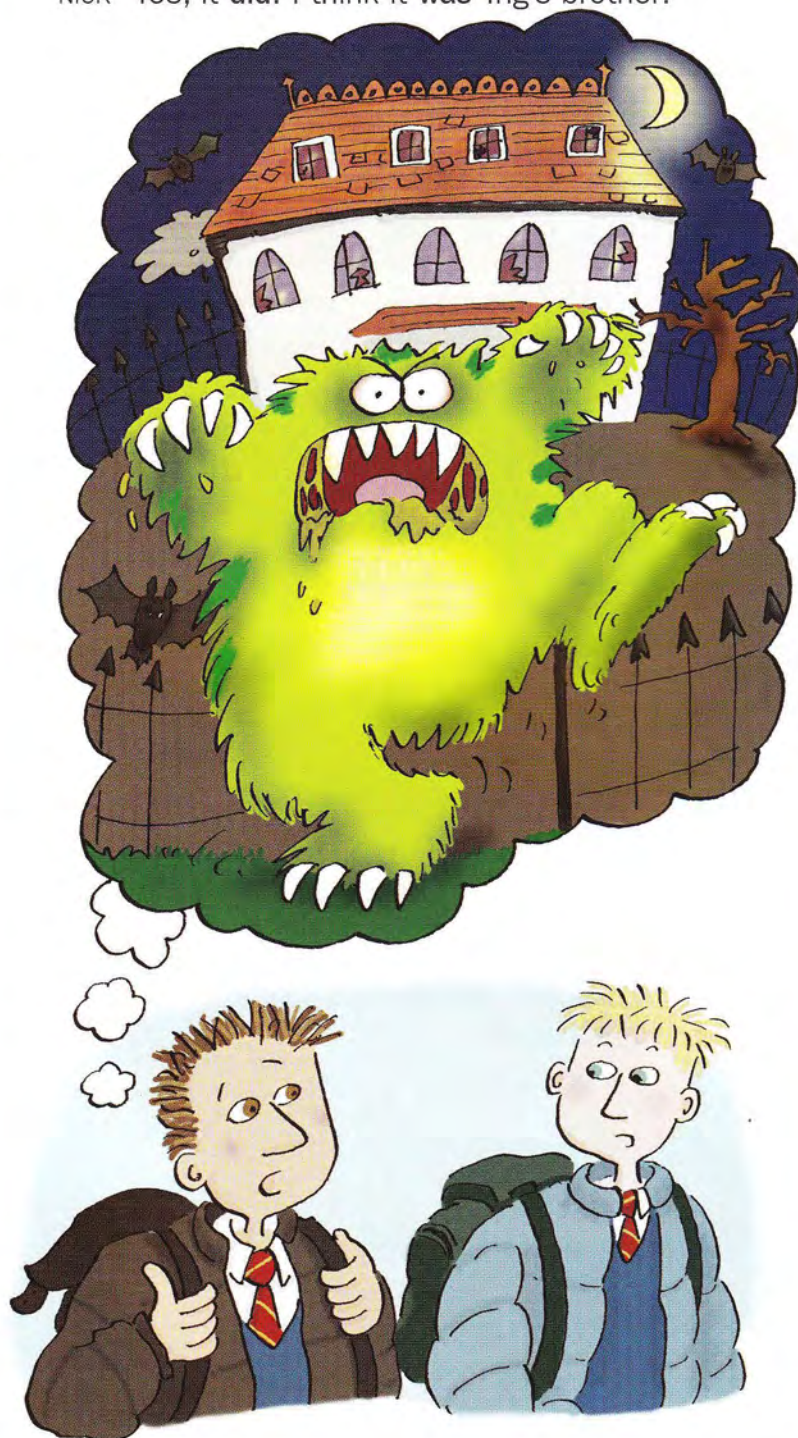
NICK I **had** a bad dream last night. In my dream I **was** in an old house. It **was** cold and dark.

TOM **Were** you frightened?

NICK Yes, I **was**. There **was** a monster in the house. It **had** big eyes and it **was** green.

TOM **Did** it **have** sharp teeth?

NICK Yes, it **did**. I think it **was** Trig's brother!



Grammar lesson

Past simple of be

I/he/she/it **was**

you/we/they **were**

I/he/she/it **was not** OR **wasn't**

you/we/they **were not** OR **weren't**

was I/he/she/it?

were you/we/they?

there **was**

there **were**

there **was not** OR **wasn't**

there **were not** OR **weren't**

Questions and short answers

Was Nick frightened? **Yes, he was.**

Were its eyes small? **No, they weren't.**

Was there a monster? **Yes, there was.**

Were there two monsters? **No, there weren't.**

Past simple of have

I

you

he

she

it

we

you

they

had

I

you

he

she

it

we

you

they

did not have OR
didn't have

Questions and short answers

Did he **have** a bad dream last night?

Yes, he did.

Did it **have** small eyes? **No, it didn't.**

We use the past simple for actions that started and finished in the past. We often use it with a time expression.

Nick **had** a bad dream last night.

Words to learn

have: breakfast, lunch, supper, a meal, a shower, a bath

have: a sore throat, a cold, a toothache, a headache, a temperature

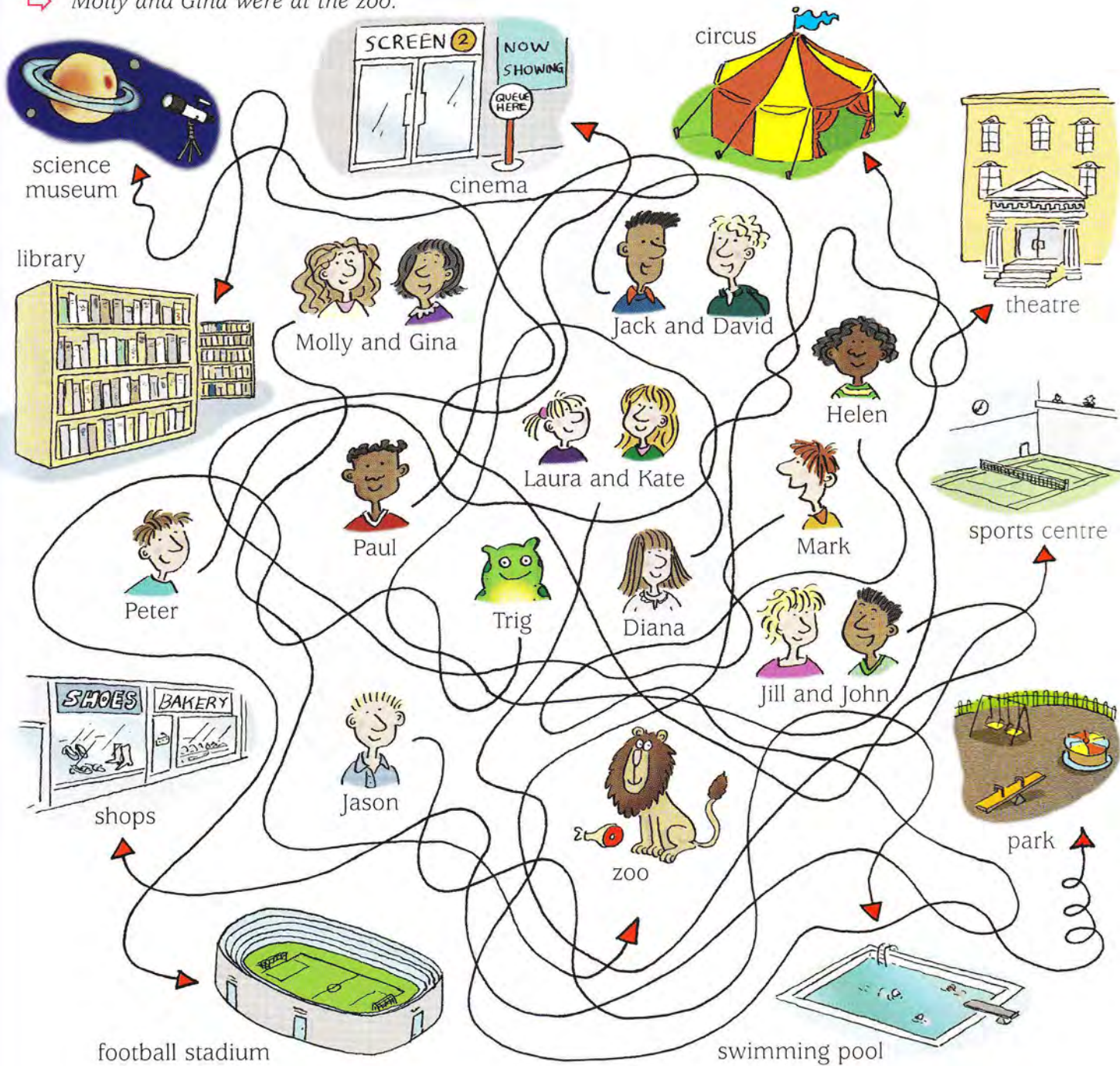
be: hungry, thirsty, hot, cold, ill

1 Where were they yesterday?

Say where they were. Use **was** or **were**.

⇒ Peter was at the theatre.

⇒ Molly and Gina were at the zoo.



2 Famous people quiz

Who were these famous people?

What was their nationality? Use **was** or **were**.

⇒ Pablo Picasso was an artist. He was Spanish.

⇒ Elvis Presley and Frank Sinatra were singers. They were American.



⇒ artist – Spanish



⇒ singers – American



1 queen – Egyptian



2 writers – English



3 emperor – French



4 scientist – French



5 explorer – Italian



6 presidents – American



- 1 Cleopatra
- 2 William Shakespeare and Charles Dickens
- 3 Napoleon Bonaparte
- 4 Marie Curie
- 5 Christopher Columbus
- 6 John F Kennedy and George Washington

3 Yesterday

Put in **have**, **had** or **didn't have**.



⇒ Nick **had** a bad dream last night.

⇒ Did the monster **have** sharp teeth?

1 It big eyes.



2 Did Jenny a temperature yesterday?

3 Yes, and she a sore throat.

4 She breakfast. She wasn't hungry.



5 What time did Trig breakfast?

6 Trig breakfast at ten o'clock.

7 He three eggs, two bananas and a biscuit.



8 Chip a bath.

9 Mrs Bell a bath.

10 She a shower!

4 Question time

a Write short answers.

⇒ Were you at school yesterday?

Yes, I was. OR No, I wasn't.

⇒ Did you have a big breakfast this morning?

Yes, I did. OR No, I didn't.

1 Were you at home yesterday?

2 Were you ill?

3 Were your friends at school yesterday?

4 Was your teacher at school yesterday?

5 Were there any letters for you yesterday?

6 Was there a parcel for you?

7 Did you have lunch at home yesterday?

8 Was there a football match on television yesterday?

9 Was your favourite programme on television last night?

10 Did you have a bath last night?

11 Did you have eggs for breakfast this morning?

12 Were you late for school this morning?

b Now ask a partner these questions.

Did Trig help?

Past simple of regular verbs; ago

- NICK **Two days ago** Trig was in the garden.
First he **watched** Dad. Then he **filled** the watering-can and **carried** it to the flower-bed.
Dad was pleased. He **smiled**.
But he **didn't smile** for long.
- TOM Oh, dear. **Did** Trig '**help**' again?
- NICK Well, he **tried**. He **pulled up** the flowers and **watered** the weeds!



Grammar lesson

Past simple of regular verbs

Most verbs are regular. Add **ed** or **d** to the base form for the past simple affirmative:
help – **helped**, smile – **smiled**
Trig **watched** Dad.

After **did**, **did not** or **didn't**, use only the base form.

Did he **help**?

Dad **didn't smile** for long.

I	I	} helped	I	} did not help OR didn't help
you	you		you	
he	he		he	
she	she		she	
it	it		it	
we	we		we	
you	you		you	
they	they		they	

Questions and short answers

Did he **help**? Yes, he **did**.

Did they **help**? No, they **didn't**.

We use the past simple for actions that started and finished in the past. We often use it with a time expression.

Two days ago Trig **helped** in the garden.

Spelling

- After a consonant **y** changes to **ied**.
try – **tried**, carry – **carried**
- Double the consonant when a one-syllable verb ends in one vowel + one consonant.
stop – **stopped**, plan – **planned**

ago

An hour ago means 'an hour before now'.
Look where we put **ago**.

It's six o'clock. Tom arrived an hour ago.
(= He arrived at five o'clock.)

Also: *a week ago, three days ago, two years/months ago, two minutes/hours ago.*

Words to learn

The words in exercise 1.

1 Make lists

Write the past simple forms of these verbs. Put them in the correct lists.

love ✓	live	tidy	fill	bury	plan	study
help ✓	watch	taste	arrive	mend	talk	empty
stop	try	carry	rub	smile	visit	marry

d	ed	ied	double consonant + ed
⇒ loved	⇒ helped		

2 Yesterday

Write what the Bell family did yesterday.

⇒ mend the fence (Mr Bell)
Mr Bell mended the fence.

1 repair his bicycle (Nick)

6 empty the bins (Nick)

2 wash the car (Mrs Bell)

7 bury a bone (Chip)

3 study for a Maths test (Jenny)

8 dust the living-room (Jenny)

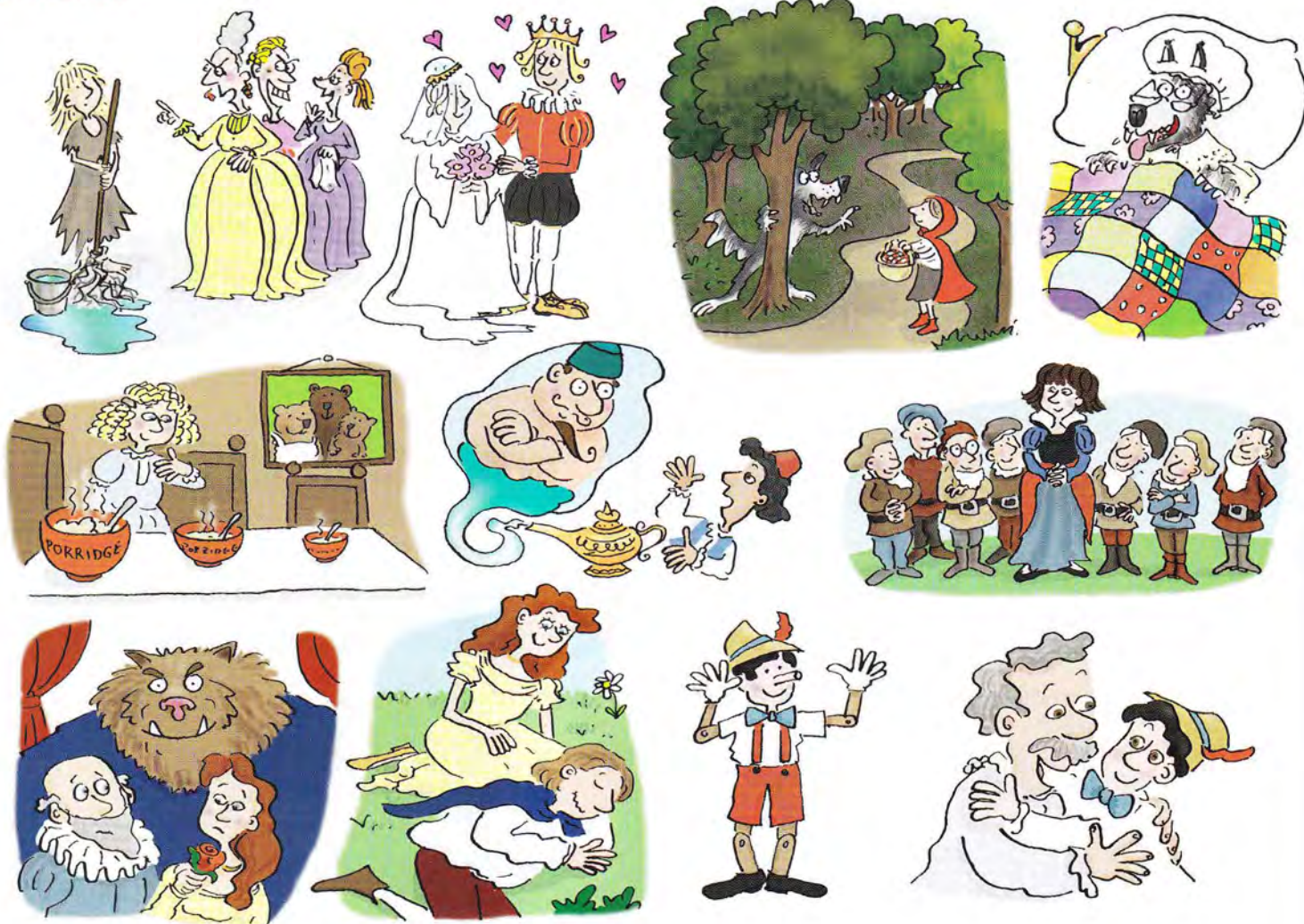
4 clean the windows (Mr Bell)

9 paint the bathroom (Mrs Bell)

5 tidy the bedrooms (Mrs Bell)

10 cook an omelette (Jenny)

3 Stories



a Who was it? Put in the correct names from the list.

Cinderella ✓

Beauty

Little Red Riding Hood

Snow White

Goldilocks

Pinocchio

Aladdin

⇒ Cinderella lived with her stepmother and stepsisters. She married a prince.

- 1 visited her grandmother. She talked to a wolf.
- 2 tasted the bears' porridge.
- 3 rubbed a lamp. He had three wishes.
- 4 lived with seven dwarfs. She was very beautiful.
- 5 loved roses. Helped a beast to become a handsome prince.
- 6 was a puppet. He turned into a boy.

b Now correct these statements.

⇒ Cinderella talked to a wolf.

Cinderella didn't talk to a wolf. She married a prince.

⇒ Little Red Riding Hood lived with seven dwarfs.

Little Red Riding Hood didn't live with seven dwarfs. She visited her grandmother.

1 Aladdin loved roses.

2 Snow White lived with her stepmother and stepsisters.

3 Beauty tasted the bears' porridge.

4 Pinocchio rubbed a lamp.

5 Goldilocks helped a beast to become a handsome prince.

6 Cinderella married a beast.

4 Did she? Did he?

With a partner, ask or answer ten questions about the story characters in exercise 3. Give short answers.

⇒ YOU *Did Cinderella live with her stepmother and stepsisters?*

PARTNER *Yes, she did.*

YOU *Did Aladdin love roses?*

PARTNER *No, he didn't.*

5 What about you?

Answer the questions with **ago**.

⇒ When was your birthday?
About three months ago. OR Two weeks ago.

- 1 When was your best friend's birthday?
- 2 When did you last watch a film?
- 3 When did you last visit your best friend?
- 4 When did you start school?
- 5 When was your last meal?
- 6 When did you last invite a friend to your house?
- 7 When was the last school holiday?
- 8 When was your last English test?
- 9 When did you last paint a picture?
- 10 When did you last tidy your bedroom?

Nick **lost** his money yesterday.

JENNY Where **did** you **go** yesterday?

NICK I **went** to the sports shop on the bus.
I **bought** some new wheels for my skateboard.

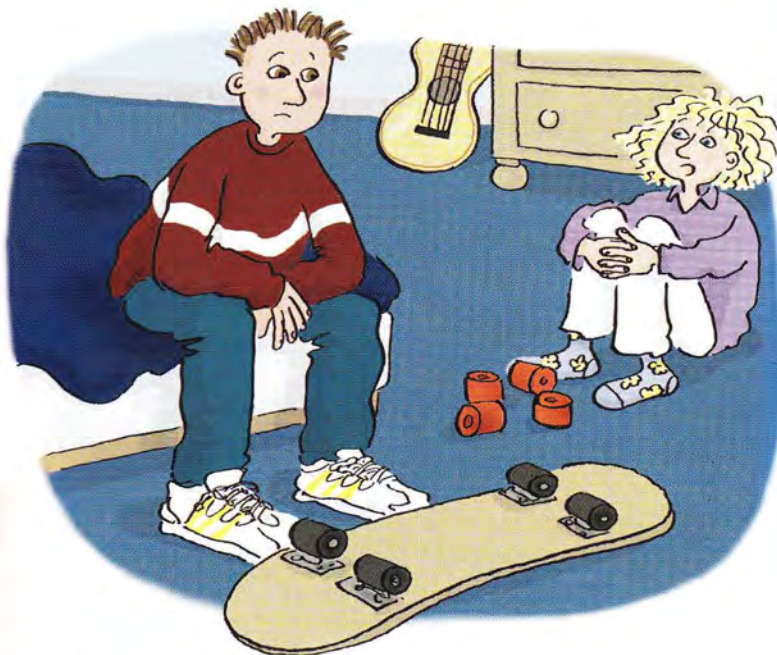
JENNY Perhaps you **left** your money on the bus.

NICK No, I **didn't**. I **paid** for the wheels.

JENNY Perhaps you **lost** it in the shop.

NICK No, I **didn't lose** it in the shop.

JENNY **Did** you **spend** it all on a present for me?



Grammar lesson

Past simple of irregular verbs

In the past simple, irregular verbs have special affirmative forms. There is a list of them on page 95.

We make the negative and the question forms with **did not** or **didn't** and **did** + base form, as for regular verbs.

I	I
you	you
he	he
she	she
it	it
we	we
you	you
they	they
went	
did not go OR didn't go	

Questions and short answers

Did you go? Yes, I did.

Did he go? No, he didn't.

Words to learn

The words in exercises 1 and 2.

1 Pairs

Find and write ten pairs.

lose ✓	found	paid	come
leave	sing	give	gave
find	go	came	bought
pay	went	lost ✓	buy
left	spent	sang	ran
spend	run		

Base form	Past simple
⇒ lose	⇒ lost
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2 More pairs

Find the pairs.

⇒ *make, made*

⇒ *get, got*

a Base form

make
get
fly
break
fall
bring
write
take
sit
swim
see
eat

Past simple

fell
brought
broke
sat
swam
got
wrote
took
flew
made
ate
saw

b Base form

dig
drink
think
do
tell
stand
be
have
know
begin

Past simple

did
stood
was
told
had
began
thought
knew
dug
drank

3 A summer holiday

Put in the past simple forms.

Use all the verbs from exercise 2a.

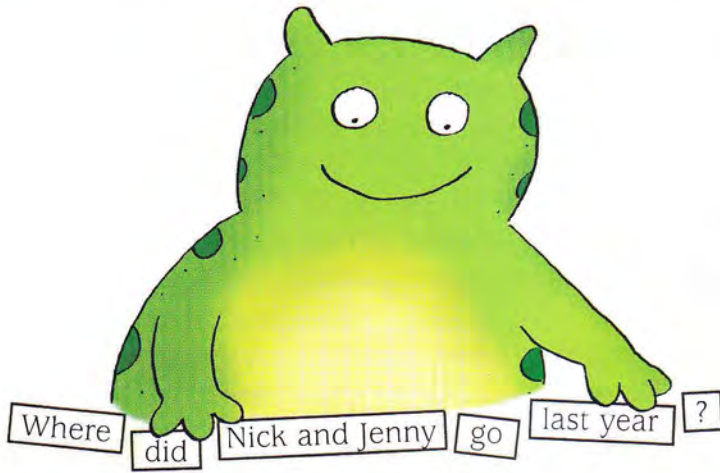
Last year Nick, Jenny and their parents ⇒ *flew*
to Greece on holiday. They ¹..... the Parthenon
and they ²..... a lot of Greek food. They
³..... on the beach in the sun and
⁴..... in the warm sea. They all ⁵.....
sunburned. Nick and Jenny ⁶..... some Greek
friends. They ⁷..... some postcards to their
friends in England and they ⁸..... a lot of
photographs. They ⁹..... home a lot of
souvenirs. Unfortunately, Mr Bell ¹⁰..... down
the hotel steps and ¹¹..... his arm.



4 Trig can do it. Can you?

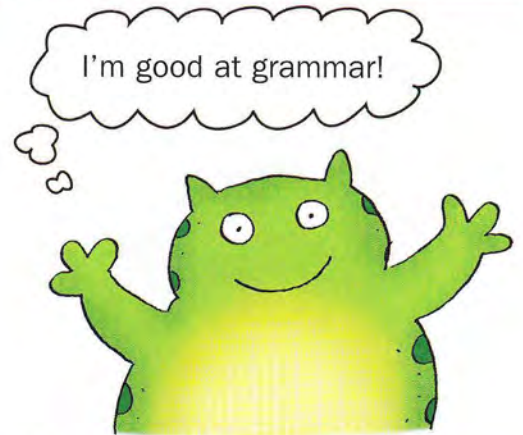
Write correct questions.

⇒ did Where go last year Nick and Jenny ?



Where did Nick and Jenny go last year?

⇒ see they Did the Parthenon ?



Did they see the Parthenon ?

Did they see the Parthenon?

1 they sit Did on the beach ?

2 What they eat did ?

3 do What did on the beach Nick and Jenny ?

4 they Did get sunburned ?

5 any postcards Did write they ?

6 Did take photographs they ?

7 Where they swim did ?

8 did What Mr Bell break ?

9 fall Where he did ?

10 Did bring home they any souvenirs ?

5 Last week, last month and last year

a What did you do last week, last month and last year?

Answer the questions with full sentences.

⇒ Did you go to school last week?

Yes, I went to school last week. OR No, I didn't go to school last week.

⇒ How many letters did you write last month?

I didn't write any letters last month. OR I wrote two letters last month.

1 Did you lose any money last week?

.....

2 What did you do last Tuesday?

.....

3 Did you break a glass last week?

.....

4 Did you do a lot of homework last week?

.....

5 How many films did you see last month?

.....

6 Did you buy any presents last month?

.....

7 Did you go on holiday last year?

.....

8 Where did you go last year?

.....

9 Did you make any new friends last year?

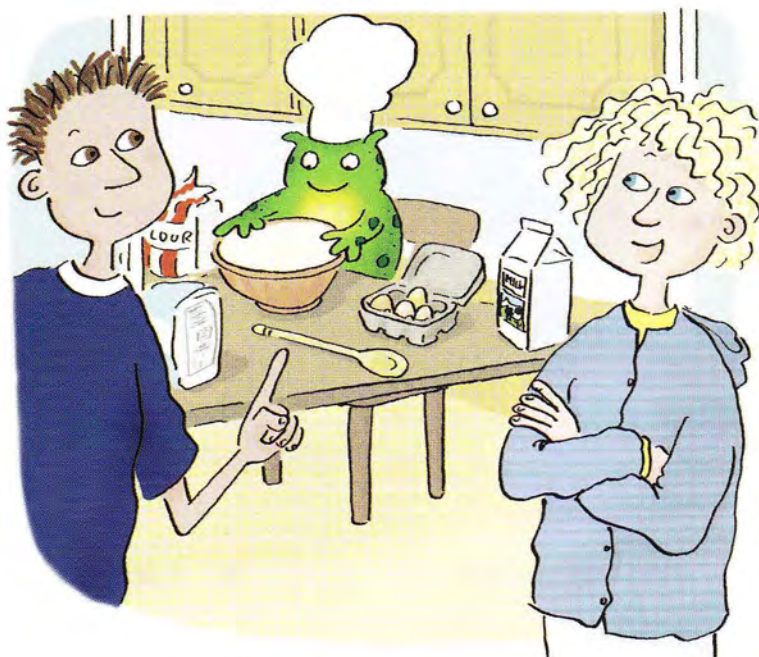
.....

10 Did you buy a new bicycle last year?

.....

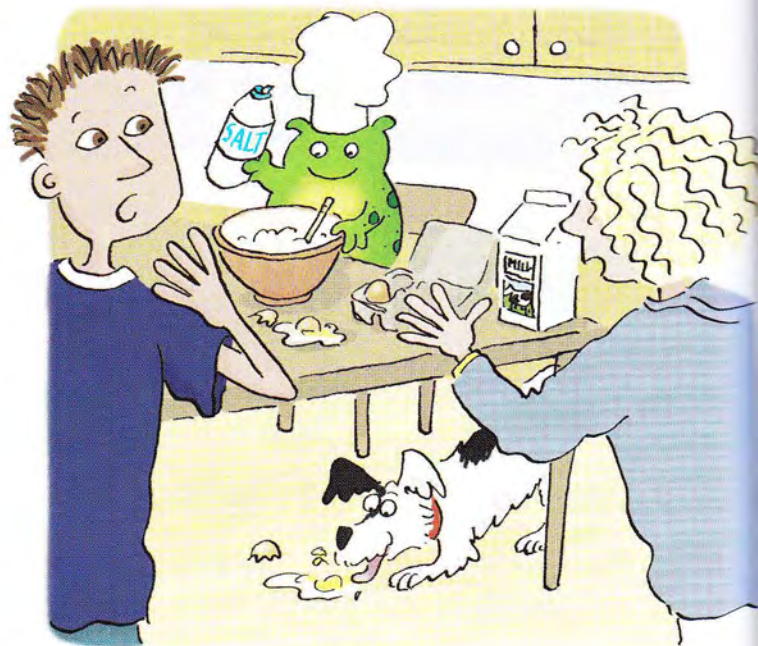
b Now give short answers to the questions where you can.

be going to



JENNY Trig's in the kitchen. What's he **going to do**?

NICK He's **going to make** a cake. He bought the ingredients yesterday. It's a surprise for Mum's birthday. He's **going to give** it to her after dinner.



JENNY Oh no! Look! He's **going to put** salt in the cake!

NICK Trig! Stop!

Grammar lesson

be going to

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

going to make

I am not OR I'm not going to make

Questions and short answers

Are you **going to make** a cake? Yes, I am.

OR No, I'm not.

Is he **going to make** a cake? Yes, he is. OR

No, he isn't.

- 1 Use **be going to** + base form for a future intention or plan.
*He's **going to make** a cake.*
- 2 Use **be going to** + base form for a prediction, when something in the present tells us about the future.
*He's **going to put** salt in the cake!*

Words to learn

early ill bored wet
glasses dark fridge
dry medicine garage

1 What are they going to do?

Match the two columns. Then write new sentences with **be going to**.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ⇒ Mr Bell's hot. | go to bed early |
| 1 Chip's thirsty. | watch television |
| 2 Jenny's tired. | have a drink |
| 3 Mrs Bell's ill. | ask his mum |
| 4 Nick's bored. | look for him in the garden |
| 5 Chip and Trig are hungry. | have a cold shower |
| 6 Mr Todd's cold. | switch on the light |
| 7 Amanda and Mrs Todd are wet. | find her glasses |
| 8 Tom can't answer the question. | have a party |
| 9 It's dark. Tom can't see. | get some food from the fridge |
| 10 Mrs Todd can't read the newspaper. | have a hot bath |
| 11 It's Tom's birthday next week. | go to the dentist |
| 12 Jenny can't find Chip. | put on some dry clothes |
| 13 Mr Allen can't start the car. | have some medicine |
| 14 Nick's got toothache. | phone the garage |

⇒ Mr Bell's going to have a cold shower.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14

2 At the weekend

Say what you are going to do, or are not going to do, at the weekend.

- ⇒ visit a friend
I'm going to visit a friend.
- ⇒ wash my hair
I'm not going to wash my hair.
- 1 tidy my room
- 2 make a cake
- 3 watch television
- 4 phone my friends

- 5 visit an aunt or uncle
- 6 write some emails
- 7 help in the house
- 8 play computer games
- 9 sit in the sun
- 10 play football
- 11 write a letter
- 12 buy some clothes

3 Future plans

These children already have plans for their futures.
Match what they like or can do with what they are going to do or be.
Then write new sentences with **be going to**.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| ⇒ Kate likes animals. | be a pilot |
| 1 Mark is good at maths. | be a teacher |
| 2 Alice likes cooking. | work in a bank |
| 3 Sam loves aeroplanes. | be a vet |
| 4 Lucy loves children. | be a train driver |
| 5 Scott loves trains. | study art |
| 6 Sarah is good at painting. | study medicine |
| 7 Emma wants to be a doctor. | buy a restaurant |
| 8 Ann loves computers. | be a writer |
| 9 Paul likes writing stories. | be a PE teacher |
| 10 Bill loves sports. | study computer science |

⇒ Kate's going to be a vet.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10



4 What's going to happen?

Look at the picture. Write what's going to happen or what the person is going to do.

Use:

answer the phone ✓

rain

eat the cake

make a cake

water the flowers

pack his suitcase

fall

play football

chase the cat



⇒ She's going to answer the phone.



1 He.....



2 It.....



3 She.....



4 He.....



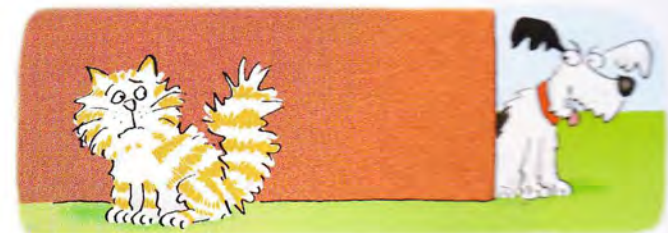
5 She.....



6 He.....



7 They.....



8 He.....

Revision 5 (chapters 21–5)

1 They usually walk to school

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs (present simple or present continuous).

- ⇒ Nick and Jenny usually walk to school, but not today. It 's raining. walk, rain
 1 Tom and Nick often computer games, but today they play, read
 comics.
 2 Every Tuesday Jenny and Amanda swimming, but today they go, learn
 French.
 3 Tom his homework now. He usually it in the evening. do, do
 4 Nick football now, but he usually at the weekend. play, play
 5 Mrs Bell usually to the supermarket, but today she walk, drive
 there.

2 Jenny had a cold

Complete the sentences with the correct past simple form of **be** or **have**.

- MRS BELL Jenny ⇒ wasn't at school yesterday.
 CARLO ⇒ Did she have a cold?
 MRS BELL Yes, she did. She ¹ a temperature as well. She ² in bed all day.
 CARLO ³ Nick at school?
 MRS BELL No, he ⁴ He ⁵ ill, too. He ⁶ a sore throat.
 CARLO ⁷ a headache?
 MRS BELL Yes, he ⁸
 CARLO George and Zoe ⁹ ill yesterday, too. They ¹⁰ at school either.

3 A busy day

Last Saturday Jenny and Nick had a busy day.
 What did they do? (✓) What didn't they do? (X)
 Write sentences.

Jenny

⇒ buy a birthday card for Amanda ✓

1 tidy my room ✓

2 revise for a Maths test ✓

3 do the shopping X

4 visit Gina ✓

5 write to Megan X

Nick

⇒ phone Uncle Peter X

6 go to my guitar lesson ✓

7 help Dad in the garden ✓

8 clean my bike X

9 take Chip for a walk ✓

10 have a bath X

⇒ Jenny bought a birthday card for Amanda.

1

2

3

4

5

⇒ Nick didn't phone Uncle Peter.

6

7

8

9

10

4 What are they going to do at the weekend?

Write sentences with **be going to**.



- ⇒ phone – a friend
Jenny's going to phone a friend.
- 1 mend – his bicycle
Tom
- 2 watch – some films
Nick and Tom
- 3 buy – a magazine
Amanda
- 4 play – tennis
Zoe and Jenny
- 5 visit – his grandparents
Tom

5 What are they going to be?

Find the answers in the word square. Complete the sentences.

⇒ Dan likes helping animals. He's going to be a vet.

- 1 Anna likes helping children to learn. She
- 2 Zoe likes writing stories. She
- 3 Carlo wants to work in a hospital. He
- 4 Maria loves cooking. She
- 5 George likes being on his uncle's farm. He

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

6 Mistakes

Find the mistakes. Write the sentences correctly.

- ⇒ Chip ~~buried~~ three bones yesterday. Chip buried three bones yesterday.
- 1 Every week I am visiting my grandparents.
- 2 Tom and Nick didn't went to the cinema last night.
- 3 What did you last Friday?
- 4 Look, it rains again.
- 5 Is Anna liking English?
- 6 Nick is often doing homework on Sunday evening.
- 7 Where went you on holiday last year?
- 8 What does Chip at the moment?
- 9 Yesterday Zoe and Carlo wasn't at school.
- 10 Did you have a nice birthday party? ~ Yes, I had.

Wordlist

Chapter 1

and
animal
brother
bus
dog
easy
England
from
good
Greece
hello
in
Italy
my
name
on
or
park
person
pet
planet
sister
small
thing
this
town
with

Chapter 2

aeroplane
American
apple
atlas
banana
big
black
blue
book
cake
city

coin
cup
dictionary
egg
Egyptian
elephant
English
envelope
exercise book
flag
for
friend
grammar
Greek
green
grey
here
Italian
Japanese
lamp
Madrid
orange (*adj.*, *n*)
pencil
plate
red
Rome
ruler
sandwich
Spanish
spoon
stamp (*n*)
there
Turkish
useful
white
yellow

Chapter 3

at
baby
bench

bird
boy
bush
carrot
cherry
child
country
cucumber
date (*fruit*)
fig
girl
grape
lemon
look (*v*)
man
melon
old
peach
potato
radish
see
stop (*n*)
strawberry
tomato
tree
woman

Chapter 4

basketball
chicken
chocolate (*adj*)
colour (*n*)
class
favourite
food
football
kind (*adj*)
pink
pizza
school
spaghetti

sport
steak
street
surname
swimming (*n*)
tall
teacher
tennis
too
what

Chapter 5

ball
best (*adj*)
bicycle
car
dad
daughter
father
mother
new
racket
son

Chapter 6

alarm clock
bedroom
but
calculator
camera
cat
computer
desk
fish
guitar
have got
pen
pencil case
piano
rubber

school bag
television
watch (*n*)

Chapter 7

bag
baseball cap
boot
coat
football boots
glove
over there
scarf
shirt
shoe
sock

Chapter 8

biscuit
bread
butter
cheese
chocolate (*n*)
milk
orange juice
picnic
some
sugar
sweet (*n*)
water

Chapter 9

after
air
Art
Australia
bed
before
breakfast

China
cinema
cold (*adj*)
comic
dinner
do
eat
email (*n*)
film
fly (*v*)
fun
game
Geography
get up
go (*v*)
ground
grow
hate (*v*)
have
History
home
homework
hot
kangaroo
lesson
letter
like (*v*)
listen
live (*v*)
lunch
magazine
Maths
more
Music
newspaper
o'clock
panda
PE
peanut
penguin
phone (*v*)
play (*v*)
poem
pupil
radio
read

Science
sea
start (*v*)
swim (*v*)
television
then
to
uniform
volleyball
walk (*v*)
watch (*v*)
wear
weekday
work (*v, n*)
write

Chapter 10

a lot of
bark (*v*)
bone
bury
carry
catch
chase
chew
day
dig
drop
dry (*v*)
early
every
garden
hole
hurry (*v*)
make
miss (*v*)
mix (*v*)
mouth
neighbour
never
noise
postman
run
run off
say

shop (*n*)
sleep (*v*)
sometimes
summer
tear (*v*)
trousers
try
unfortunately
very
wake
wash
when

Chapter 11

America
drum (*n*)
exercise (*n*)
finish
tail
theatre

Chapter 12

afternoon
answer (*n, v*)
aunt
because
best (*adv*)
birthday
captain
cartoon
Christmas
Easter
evening
get
give
glad
go out
goalkeeper
good luck
gym
holiday
leave
match
next

outside
please
practise
present (*n*)
programme
question (*n*)
road
scientist
so (*conj*)
space
sports club
subject
take
team
thanks
time
walk (*n*)
where
who
why
winter
world
young

Chapter 13

all day
bath
brush (*v*)
careful
cassette
class
close (*v*)
dive (*v*)
drink (*v*)
dustbin
fall
fast (*adv*)
fight (*v*)
find
flower
hit
jump
jump off
late
learn

listen (*v*)
litter
look out
missing (*adj*)
open
out of
page
pair
partner
pick
poor
ride (*v*)
room
say
sentence
sit down
skateboard
slow down
so (*adv*)
stand up
stop (*v*)
straight on
talk (*v*)
tidy (*v*)
tooth (teeth)
touch
turn left/right
window
word

Chapter 14

bank
behind
between
bin
bookshop
café
car park
chair
clock
floor
football pitch
house
library
next to

other
playground
post office
restaurant
sports centre
street
supermarket
under
wardrobe

Chapter 15

bike
camel
can (*v*)
climb
draw
French
horse
language
motorbike
speak
table tennis
trumpet
understand

Chapter 16

blow
clap
clothes
come
family
flower-bed
hang
happen
head
help (*v*)
hide
hit (*v*)
hold
kick (*v*)
kitchen
learn
line
moment

picture
plate
put
rain (*v*)
rose
round
run after
shine (*v*)
shout
sing
something
sun
tea
today
use (*v*)
washing-up
whistle (*n*)

Chapter 17

again
ask
babysit
buy
by the way
character
cook (*v*)
cycle (*v*)
dance (*v*)
dentist
downstairs
either
haircut
headmaster
know
late
lie (*v*)
look for
love (*v*)
medicine
paint (*v*)
perhaps
phone (*n*)
sorry
stay up
stupid

take
tell
test
truth
TV presenter
wait for

Chapter 18

angry
asleep
board
borrow
chewing gum
cold (*n*)
dirty
doctor
door
felt pen
forget
glue
horror film
invite
look out of
midnight
mobile phone
must
next
noise
not...so...much
open (*v*)
pocket money
quiet
scissors
shut up
still (*adj*)
spend
stay (out)
until
wall
week

Chapter 19

coffee
flour

fridge
fruit
how many/much
hungry
margarine
meat
milk-shake
money
need
omelette
onion
pancake
pear
pineapple
poor (*adj*)
rain (*n*)
rice
soup
thirsty
time
year

Chapter 20

always
bad
beach
busy
clean (*v*)
crowded
Europe
excited
funny
grandparent
how often
kind (*adj*)
month
morning
museum
never
often
once
parent
passport
Spain
stay with

tired
true
truth
twice
usually
visit

Chapter 21

bring
cook (*n*)
dark
drink (*n*)
drive
farmer
footballer
laugh (*v*)
let's
light (*n*)
lose
mistake
now
patient (*n*)
policeman
swimming pool
switch on
talk about
teach
tractor
waitress
yet

Chapter 22

artist
circus
dream (*n*)
emperor
explorer
eye
football stadium
French
frightened
headache
ill
last (*adj*)

meal
monster
night
parcel
president
queen
science museum
sharp
shower (*n*)
singer
sore
supper
temperature
theatre
throat
toothache
writer
yesterday
zoo

Chapter 23

ago
arrive
bathroom
bear
beast
beautiful
become
dust
dwarf
empty
fence
fill
for long
grandmother
handsome
hour
last
living-room
marry
meal
mend
month
plan (*v*)
pleased

porridge
prince
pull up
puppet
repair (*v*)
rub
smile (*v*)
stepmother
stepsister
study
taste (*v*)
turn into
water (*v*)
watering-can
weed (*n*)
wish (*n*)
wolf

Chapter 24

arm
begin
break
glass (*n*)
hotel
leave
pay
photograph (*n*)
postcard
souvenir
spend
step (*n*)
sunburned
think
warm
wheel

Chapter 25

answer (the phone)
bored
computer science
cooking
driver
dry (*adj*)
garage

glasses
hair
ingredient
pack (*v*)
painting (*n*)
party
pilot
put on
salt
story
suitcase
surprise (*n*)
toothache
train (*n*)
uncle
vet
wet

Present forms of verbs

Long forms

Present simple of be (see page 4)

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

Short forms

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

Questions

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

Present simple of have got (see page 20)

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

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

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

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

Present simple (see pages 26, 28 and 32)

I like	I do not like
you like	you do not like
he likes	he does not like
she likes	she does not like
it likes	it does not like
we like	we do not like
you like	you do not like
they like	they do not like

I don't like
you don't like
he doesn't like
she doesn't like
it doesn't like
we don't like
you don't like
they don't like

do I like?
do you like?
does he like?
does she like?
does it like?
do we like?
do you like?
do they like?

Present continuous (see page 48)

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

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

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

am I working?
are you working?
is he working?
is she working?
is it working?
are we working?
are you working?
are they working?

can and must (see pages 44 and 56)

can	cannot
must	must not

can't
mustn't

can ...?
must ...?

Past forms of verbs

Long forms

Past simple of be (see page 72)

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

Past simple of have (see page 72)

had	did not have
-----	--------------

Past simple of regular verbs (see page 76)

helped	did not help
--------	--------------

Past simple of irregular verbs (see page 80)

went	did not go
------	------------

Short forms

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

didn't have

didn't help

didn't go

Questions

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

did ... have?

did ... help?

did ... go?

IRREGULAR VERBS

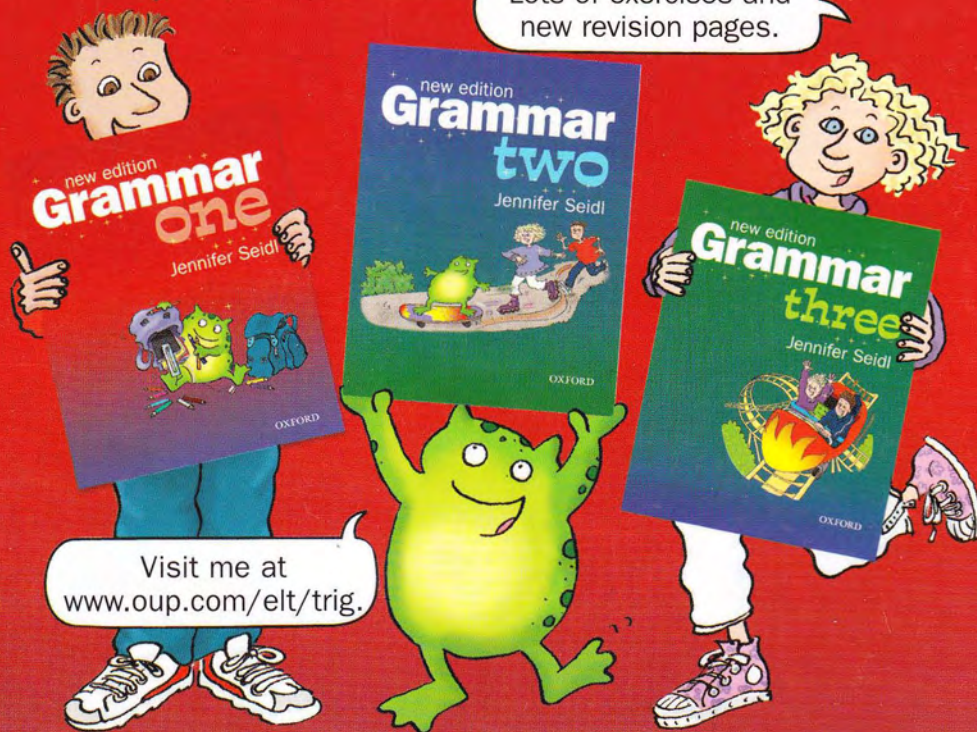
Base form	Past simple	Base form	Past simple	Base form	Past simple
be	was	find	found	see	saw
begin	began	fly	flew	sing	sang
break	broke	get	got	sit	sat
bring	brought	give	gave	spend	spent
build	built	go	went	stand	stood
buy	bought	have	had	swim	swam
come	came	know	knew	take	took
dig	dug	leave	left	tell	told
do	did	lose	lost	think	thought
drink	drank	make	made	write	wrote
eat	ate	pay	paid		
fall	fell	run	ran		

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