

Eileen Flannigan

Grammar Friends 4



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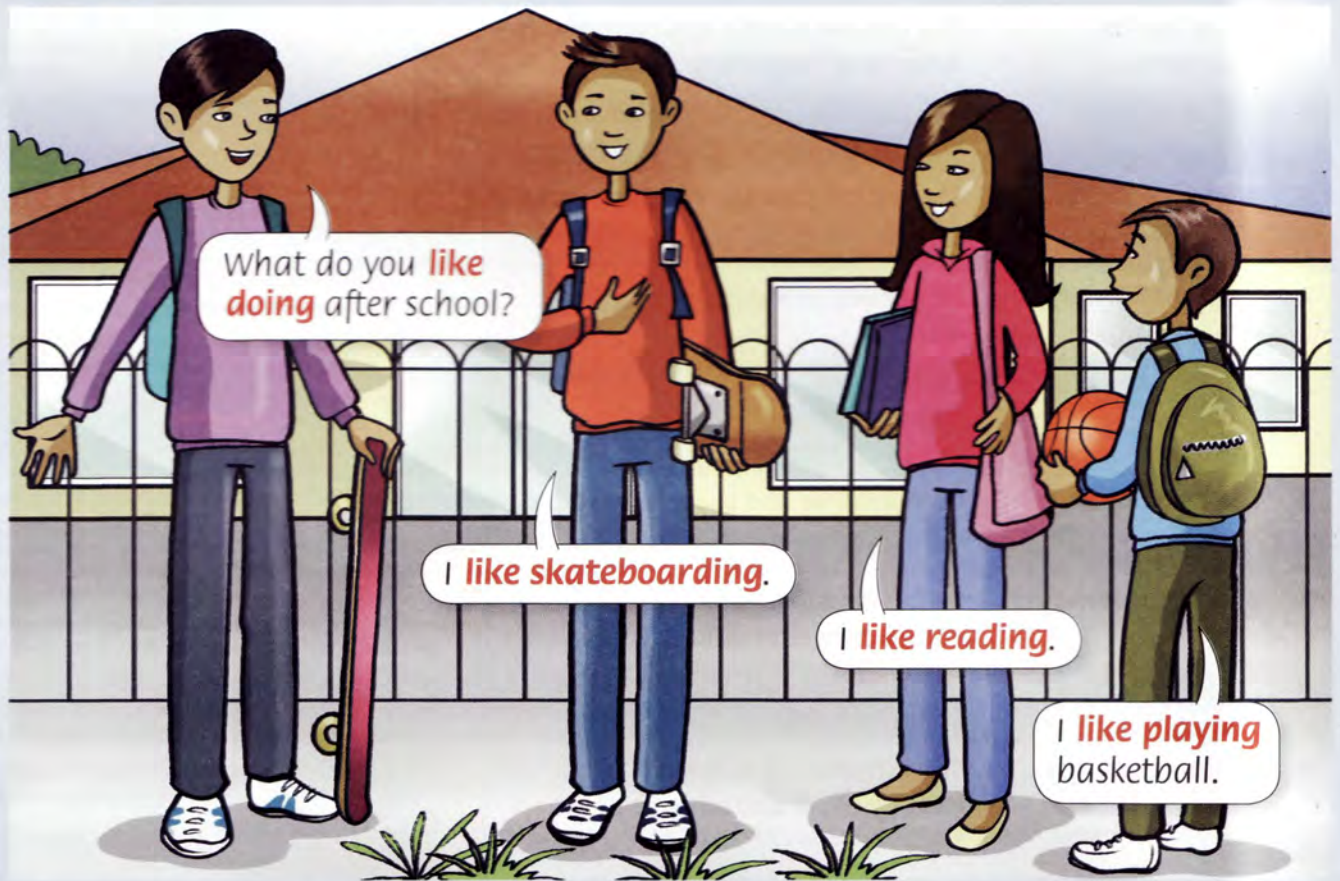
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Starter After school

Like + -ing; can and can't; a, an and some; be going to

Like + -ing



We use **like + -ing** to talk about things that we always like to do.
*What do you **like doing** at the weekend? I **like going** swimming.*



Remember we don't repeat **like + -ing** in short answers.
*Does Charlie like skateboarding? Yes, he **does**.*

1 Write sentences and questions. Use **like + -ing**.

1 Beth / like / play tennis
Beth likes playing tennis.

3 my friends / like / watch films

5 Sam / not like / play the piano

7 you / like / surf / ?

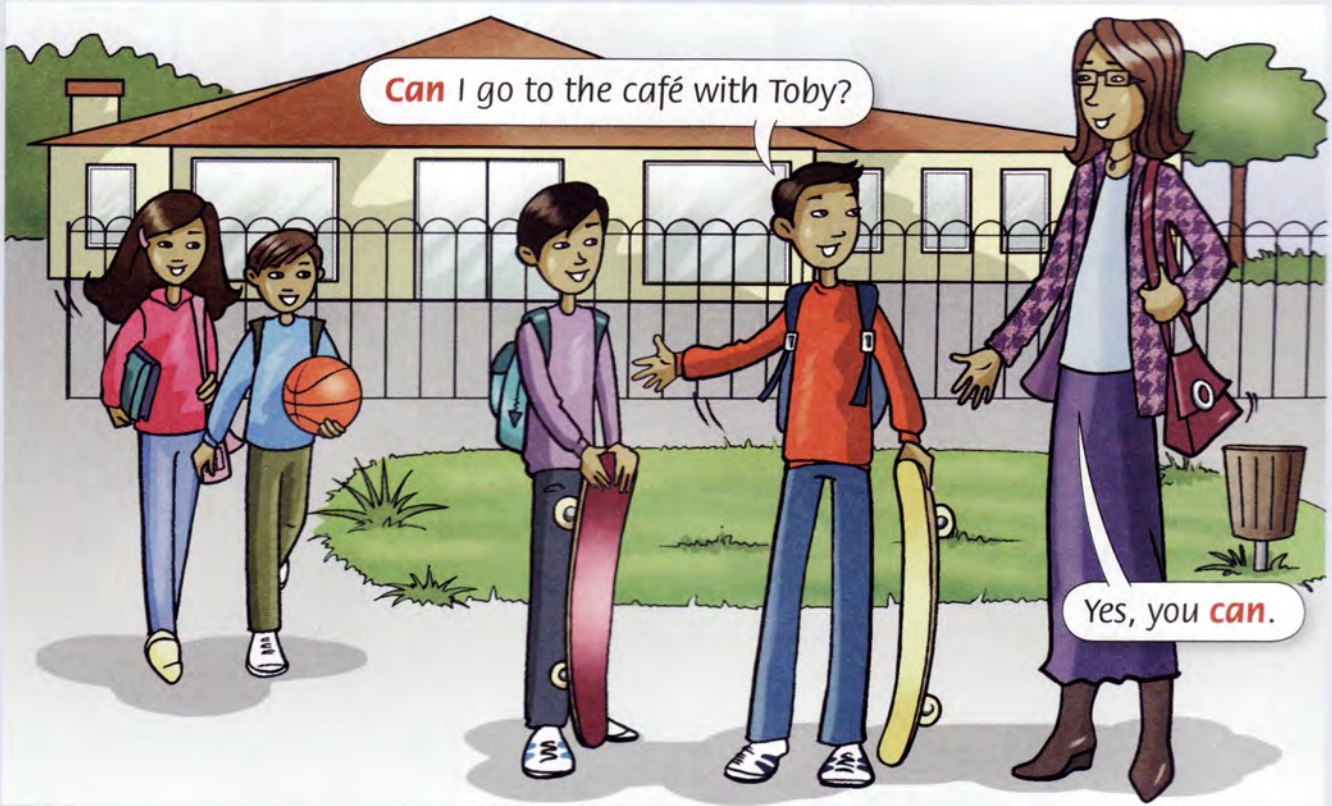
2 I / like / play tennis

4 they / like / cook / ?

6 she / like / play the guitar

8 Ted and Theo / not like / fish

Can and can't



We use **can** and **can't** + base form to talk about permission. **Can** and **can't** don't change.

We use **can** in questions and **can** or **can't** when we give or refuse permission.
Can we play on the computer? Yes, you can. / No, you can't.

2 Write questions and short answers. Use **can** and **can't** and a verb from the box.

~~go~~ stay go do play buy use watch make visit

- 1 I / the park ✗ Can I go to the park? No, you can't.
- 2 we / football ✓ _____
- 3 they / the TV ✓ _____
- 4 he / skateboarding ✗ _____
- 5 I / a new coat ✓ _____
- 6 she / with Sally ✗ _____
- 7 they / the computer ✗ _____
- 8 I / a cake ✓ _____
- 9 she / Grandma ✓ _____
- 10 we / our homework later ✗ _____

A, an and some



We use **a** or **an** before countable nouns and **some** before uncountable nouns and plurals.

a cat an orange some water some oranges



We use **would like** ('d like) to talk or ask about what we want. It is a polite expression that we often use in shops, cafés and restaurants.

I'd like a cup of coffee, please.

3 Complete the sentences. Write 'd like and a, an or some.

What would you like?

- I 'd like some _____
aubergines, please.
- We _____
lemon, please.
- I _____
glass of milk, please.
- We _____
rice, please.
- We _____
orange, please.
- I _____
bananas, please.
- I _____
apple, please.
- We _____
fruit, please.

Be going to



I'm **going to** go skateboarding now. Are you **going to** come with me?

Yes, I am.

We use **be going to** + base form to say what we are planning to do.

I'm going to listen to my MP3 player.

Molly isn't going to play with her friends today.

Are you going to do your homework this evening?

4 Look at the table. Write questions and short answers.

1 Mum and Dad	visit friends	✗
2 Harriet	play football with friends	✓
3 Dad	clean the car	✓
4 we	watch a DVD	✓
5 Grandma and Grandpa	have a picnic	✗
6 Marion	write to her cousin	✓
7 Lily and Amy	go to the cinema	✗

1 Are Mum and Dad going to visit friends? No, they aren't.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

1 We're having ice cream!

The present simple
and continuous
Adverbs of frequency

The present simple and present continuous



We use the present simple to talk about habits and things that are always true.
*Leo **goes** to the café after school. Giraffes **are** very tall.*

We use the present continuous to talk about what we are doing now.
*Holly's upstairs. She's **doing** her homework. I'm **making** dinner at the moment.*

See page 78 for formation of the **-ing** form.

1 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple or the present continuous.

- 1 Look at that boy! He **'s running** (run) really fast!
- 2 Tanya and her sister _____ (stay) with us today.
- 3 You can't play on the computer. Dad _____ (use) it.
- 4 Usually, our teachers _____ (not give) us much homework.
- 5 It _____ (be) my birthday today.
- 6 Leo _____ (listen) to the radio.
- 7 I _____ (walk) to school every day.
- 8 Carla _____ (like) salad but she _____ (not eat) it in winter.
- 9 Mum _____ (talk) on the phone right now.

Adverbs of frequency



We use adverbs of frequency with the present simple to talk about how often we do things.

never	rarely	sometimes	usually	always
0%				100%

Adverbs of frequency go before most verbs, but after the verb **be**.

*We **usually** sit here. They are **always** late.*

We don't use adverbs of frequency with the present continuous.

2 Write the words in the correct order. Use short forms when possible.

1 never / go / on Saturdays / I / to school

I never go to school on Saturdays.

2 the teachers / late / are / never

3 always / Dad / for a long time / looks at the menu

4 Jack / his meal / finishes / always

5 isn't / the meal / usually / very expensive

6 rarely / go to / we / our local café

7 I / hungry / after football practice / usually / am

3 Look at the table. Write sentences. Use the present simple and the present continuous. Use *usually* and *today*.

Usually	Today
1 the waitress / wear / a red uniform	she / wear / a blue uniform
2 Molly / have / some bread	she / have / a bowl of soup
3 Harry / drink / milk	he / drink / orange juice
4 Charlie and Molly / eat / pasta	they / eat / salad
5 we / sit / by the window	we / sit / in the corner
6 Toby / come / with us	Toby / not be / here
7 Dad / pay / the bill	Mum / pay / the bill
8 we / walk / to the café	we / go / by car / to the café

1 The waitress usually wears a red uniform, but today she's wearing a blue uniform.

- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

4 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple or the present continuous of the verbs in brackets.

- I usually _____ (go) swimming on Saturdays.
- Amy _____ (send) an email to Holly at the moment.
- People in China never _____ (eat) with a knife and fork.
- The waitress always _____ (bring) the bill immediately.
- Jamie's on the phone. He _____ (talk) to Eric right now.
- We sometimes _____ (play) football after school.
- I _____ (do) my homework right now.
- You rarely _____ (make) me a birthday cake.
- They always _____ (eat) breakfast.
- Today Sidney _____ (run) in a race.

5 Look and write. Use the present simple or the present continuous of **eat** and the words in the box.

~~pasta~~ rice cake noodles some fruit his toy



1 Amy's mum and dad / sometimes

Amy's mum and dad sometimes eat pasta.



2 Caroline / right now



3 people in India / often



4 we / never / before lunch



5 the baby



6 Jane / today

6 Write the words in the correct order. Use the present simple or the present continuous.

1 at the moment / cook / my mum / dinner

My mum's cooking dinner at the moment.

2 eat / a lot of fruit / Molly / always

3 I / have a shower / sometimes / after school

4 Harry / wear / the wrong trousers / today

5 the bill / bring / the waiter / at the moment

6 bring / the bill / the waiter / after the meal / usually

The past simple: *be*, *have* and regular verbs

There **were** a lot of people at the play. They **had** a great time. Charlie **acted** very well and the audience **clapped**.



When we form the past simple, we add **-ed** or **-d** to most regular verbs. Here are some more rules:

Verb	Example	Change	Past simple	Negative
ends vowel + consonant	stop	double the last consonant + -ed	stopped	didn't stop
ends consonant + -y	tidy	-y + -ied	tidied	didn't tidy
irregular verbs	be have	—	was/were had	wasn't/weren't didn't have

In questions we change the word order.

Did Molly act in the play?

Be is different.

Were you excited? Was the play good?

1 Circle the correct answer.

- There was / were a piano on the stage.
- Ethan's voice weren't / wasn't very loud.
- We were / was excited about the concert.
- Why was / were Anna and Kate tired?
- Was / Were you at home?
- All our friends were / was in the audience.
- Leo and Seb wasn't / weren't at the concert.
- What was / were the name of the play?

2 Complete Harry's diary. Write **was, were** or **had**.

We¹ had a school play this week. Charlie² _____ in it and our friends and family³ _____ in the audience. Last week, we⁴ _____ a concert at school. Mum and Dad⁵ _____ there, but our friends⁶ _____.

Everyone⁷ _____ a programme about the concert. Molly played the piano, and her friends Suzy and Jane recorders. It⁸ _____ very good, but Molly, Suzy and Jane¹⁰ _____ all very tired at the end.

3 Complete the sentences and questions. Use the past simple of **be** or **have**.

- 1 Phil's very happy because the exam wasn't very difficult.
- 2 I'm very hungry. I _____ breakfast.
- 3 _____ Louise _____ cake at the café?
- 4 The people in the audience _____ a great time.
- 5 He _____ ten yesterday.
- 6 _____ you at Emily's birthday party?
- 7 My grandparents _____ rich. They lived in a very small house.
- 8 I _____ a baby when we moved to London.
- 9 _____ the film good? Did you like it?
- 10 The homework _____ hard. We all got good marks.

4 Complete the text. Use the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

It¹ was (be) George's birthday party on Friday. We² _____ (have) a great time. George³ _____ (invite) all his friends and everyone⁴ _____ (enjoy) it. The lights⁵ _____ (sparkle), we⁶ _____ (listen) to music and⁷ _____ (dance) all evening. We and⁸ _____ (play) games. I⁹ _____ (clap) when George¹⁰ _____ (open) his presents. We all¹¹ _____ (tidy) up when the party¹² _____ (end) and I¹³ _____ (not want) to go home!

Past time expressions

I've got a lot to tell you. There was a school play **last Saturday** and **two weeks ago** I played in a concert.



We use these expressions to talk about when something happened in the past:

last + night / Friday / week / month / year

*I watched a good film **last Saturday**.*

ago after a period of time

*We went to London **three years ago**.*

yesterday + morning / afternoon / evening

*I emailed her **yesterday evening**.*

Time expressions can go at the beginning or end of a sentence.

*I played in a concert **last week**. **Last week**, I played in a concert.*

5 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

1 Last week, Jane had a party.

Jane had a party week last.

2 Ago two weeks it was my birthday.

Two weeks ago it was my birthday.

3 Frank's birthday was yesterday.

Yesterday Frank's birthday was.

4 We had yesterday a big party.

We had a big party yesterday.

5 Tina had dinner evening yesterday.

Tina had dinner yesterday evening.

6 We played tennis ago two hours.

We played tennis two hours ago.

7 I had an exam yesterday afternoon.

I had an exam last afternoon.


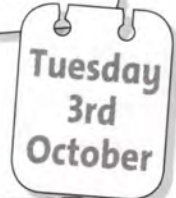




8 I phoned you a Friday ago.

I phoned you last Friday.

6 Complete the sentences. Use the verb in brackets and a time expression from the box. Then rewrite each sentence with the time expression at the end.

Today is Saturday 15th November.

~~Last Saturday~~ Last month Yesterday evening
Last Monday Yesterday Last Thursday

- 1  Last Saturday _____, Clare played (play) tennis.
Clare played tennis last Saturday.
- 2  _____, it _____ (be) my birthday.
- 3  _____, Jason _____ (play) badminton with Henry.
- 4  _____, I _____ (tidy) my room.
- 5  _____, we _____ (watch) a play at the theatre.
- 6  _____, Dad _____ (phone) Roger.

7 Look at the things that happened in exercise 6. Write when they happened. Use time expressions with **ago** and the words from the box.

Remember, today is Saturday 15th November. It is 9 a.m.

~~one week~~ fourteen hours two days five days a month a day

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 1 <u>one week ago</u> | 2 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 4 _____ |
| 5 _____ | 6 _____ |

3 We saw a shark!

The past simple (2): irregular verbs

Past simple affirmative and negative: irregular verbs



Many common verbs have an irregular past simple form in the affirmative. You already know **was/were** and **had**. Here are some others:

Verb	buy	eat	fly	go	hear	make	see	think
Past simple	bought	ate	flew	went	heard	made	saw	thought

For most regular and irregular verbs, we form the past simple negative with **didn't** + base form. See page 80 for a list of irregular verbs.

We **didn't look** at the postcards. Amy **didn't go** to the museum.

Remember that the third person form of the past simple doesn't change in the affirmative or negative. The exception is the verb **be** (**was, were, wasn't, weren't**).

1 Match 1–8 with the word endings to make irregular past simple verbs.

- 1 heard _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

- he
- at
- ma
- sa
- fl
- thou
- we
- bo

- ught
- ard
- w
- nt
- ght
- de
- e
- ew

2 Write the past simple of the verbs in the box into the correct list.

~~ask~~ have hear live hate wait go eat

Regular

asked

Irregular

3 Circle the correct verb form.

- 1 We ~~eated~~ / ate lunch very early.
- 2 Eric ~~saw~~ / ~~seen~~ a robot at the exhibition.
- 3 Holly ~~heard~~ / ~~heared~~ the music.
- 4 Jasper and Ryan ~~buyed~~ / ~~bought~~ a sandwich.
- 5 I ~~went~~ / ~~goed~~ to school yesterday.
- 6 Jamie ~~make~~ / ~~made~~ breakfast this morning.
- 7 The birds ~~flew~~ / ~~flied~~ away.
- 8 The scientist ~~thinked~~ / ~~thought~~ about the question.

4 Look at exercise 3. Write negative sentences.

- 1 We didn't eat lunch very early.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

5 Complete the text. Use the past simple of the verb in brackets.

Olly and I ¹ went (go) to a lovely old village last weekend.
It ² _____ (not be) very far away. We ³ _____ (buy) some
cheese, bread and fruit, and we ⁴ _____ (think) about having
a picnic near the river. We ⁵ _____ (not have) very much water.
Olly ⁶ _____ (see) a shop but it ⁷ _____ (be) closed. We
⁸ _____ (eat) our food and ⁹ _____ (fall asleep) under the trees.

Past simple questions and short answers: irregular verbs



We form past simple questions in the same way for most regular and irregular verbs.

We use **did** + I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they + base form.

Did you buy any souvenirs?

Did Amy have breakfast this morning?

We can use a question word before **did**, such as **what, who, where, when** or **which**.

What did you see at the seaside?

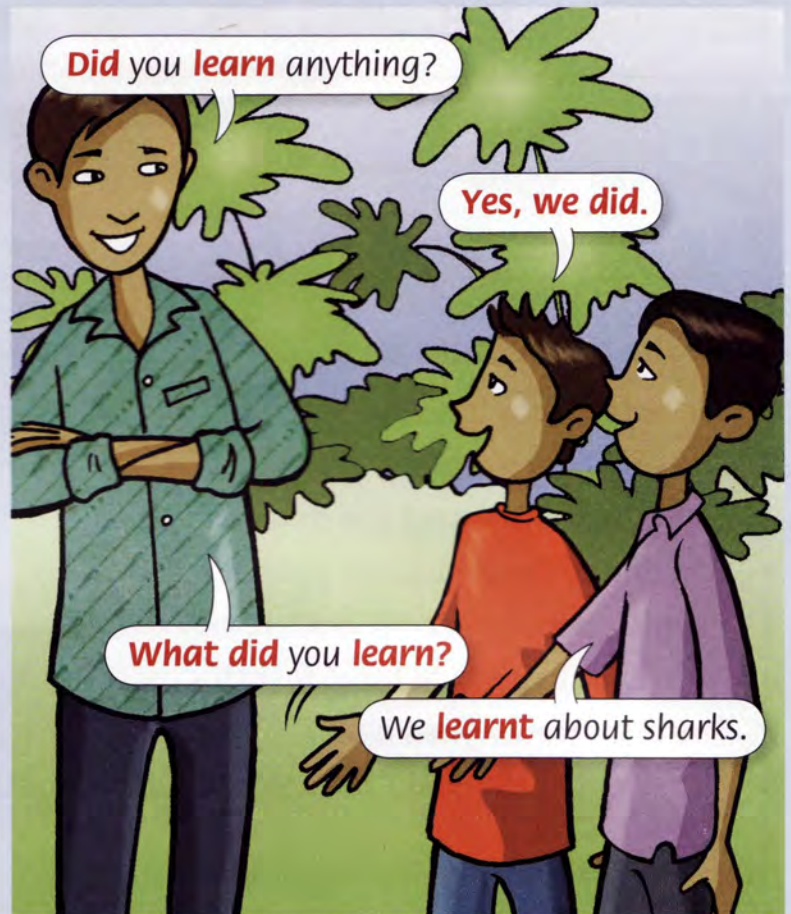
We can use **which** and **what** with a noun.

Which museum did you go to?

We form past simple short answers in the same way for most regular and irregular verbs.

Did you enjoy the trip?

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



6 Write the words in the correct order to make questions.

1 you / eat / did / what

What did you eat?

2 Henry and Andy / where / have lunch / did

3 why / Max / buy / did / ten postcards

4 the money / where / did / find / they

5 you / learn / did / about rocks and plants / what

6 you / did / hear / when / the good news

7 which / the class / go to / did / part of the coast

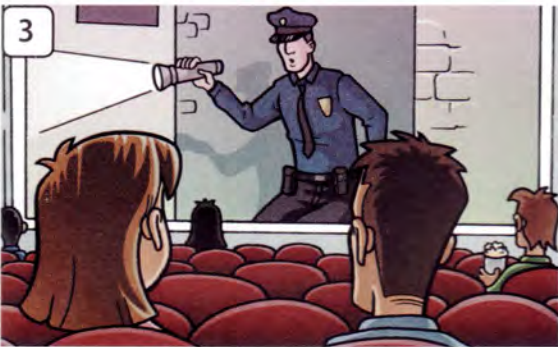
7 Look at the pictures. Write questions and short answers.



Sally / buy / a postcard
Did Sally buy a postcard?
Yes, she did.



they / have lunch / in a café



Mum and Dad / go / to a concert



the children / hear / a funny story



Poppy / find / anything interesting

1 Circle the correct verb form.

- 1 The waitresses **wear** / **are wearing** new uniforms.
- 2 Theo **has** / **'s having** ice cream today.
- 3 I **'m looking** / **look** out of the window at the moment.
- 4 Hurry up! The café **closes** / **'s closing** now.
- 5 How often **is your family coming** / **does your family come** here?
- 6 Look at that bird! What **does it do** / **is it doing**?
- 7 It **doesn't snow** / **isn't snowing** in summer.
- 8 Mandy **'s washing** / **washes** her hair right now.

2 Write sentences. Use the adverb in brackets.

- 1 I cycle to school. (usually)
I usually cycle to school.
- 2 They sit by the door. (always)

- 3 Dora's hungry at 5 o'clock. (sometimes)

- 4 Beth goes shopping during the week. (never)

- 5 Grandpa and Grandma are at home on Sundays. (usually)

- 6 I'm late for school. (never)

3 Complete the text. Use the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

Last Saturday, we ¹ had (have) a party to celebrate the end of term. Charlie, Harry and I ² _____ (invite) all our friends. There ³ _____ (be) lots of people there. Many of them ⁴ _____ (arrive) with some food or drink. My friend Gemma ⁵ _____ (play) the piano. Everyone ⁶ _____ (have) so much fun. We ⁷ _____ (be) very happy because the holidays were starting.

4 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 We arrived three days ago. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 2 The concert was last year good. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| We arrived ago three days. <input type="checkbox"/> | The concert was good last year. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Diana rang me evening yesterday. <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 Two weeks ago, I visited Zoe. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Diana rang me yesterday evening. <input type="checkbox"/> | I two weeks ago, visited Zoe. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Night last, it rained. <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 Yesterday, we had a party. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Last night, it rained. <input type="checkbox"/> | We had a yesterday party. <input type="checkbox"/> |

5 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Emma saw (see) dinosaurs at the museum. She didn't see (not see) fish.
- 2 They _____ (eat) outside. They _____ (not eat) inside.
- 3 Sidney and I _____ (go) to school. We _____ (not go) to the swimming pool.
- 4 The girls _____ (buy) cheese. They _____ (not buy) fruit.
- 5 I _____ (hear) a cat. I _____ (not hear) a dog.
- 6 Seb _____ (make) lunch today. He _____ (not make) breakfast.

6 Look at exercise 5. Write past simple questions and answers.

- 1 Emma / see / dinosaurs
Did Emma see dinosaurs? Yes, she did.
- 2 where / they / eat
Where did they eat? They ate outside.
- 3 Sidney and I / go / to the swimming pool

- 4 the girls / buy / fruit

- 5 what / you / hear

- 6 what / Seb / make

Possessive pronouns



We use possessive adjectives before nouns to say who something belongs to.

*Is this **your** rucksack?*

We use possessive pronouns instead of nouns to talk about possession.

*Is this **yours**?*

Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	its
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs



We often use possessive pronouns in answer to the question **whose ... is this/that?** or **whose ... are these/those?**

Whose jacket is this? *It's his.*

Whose maps are those? *They're mine.*

1 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- 1 That's my water bottle.
That's mine water bottle.

- 3 There are ours DVDs.
There are our DVDs.

- 5 Is this their ball? No, it isn't theirs.
Is this their ball? No, it isn't their.

- 7 Look at their new car.
Look at theirs new car.

- 2 Is this yours?
Is this your?

- 4 This isn't my uniform. It's her's.
This isn't my uniform. It's hers.

- 6 Don't take that comic. It's his's.
Don't take that comic. It's his.

- 8 No, that isn't her rucksack. It's mine.
No, that isn't hers. It's mine rucksack.

2 Replace the underlined words with a possessive pronoun.

- 1 This isn't my trumpet. mine
- 2 This is my water bottle. Where is your water bottle? _____
- 3 I've got my uniform. Where is his uniform? _____
- 4 I've got my recorder, but I haven't got her recorder. _____
- 5 Whose CDs are these? They're Gary and Tom's CDs. _____
- 6 Those rackets aren't mine and Leo's. _____
- 7 The ice creams are for you and Billy. _____
- 8 They're nice instruments. Are they Anna and Zoe's? _____

3 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 That's **ours** / **our** favourite toy.
- 2 The little dog is **her** / **hers**.
- 3 This T-shirt is **your** / **yours**.
- 4 Some of the sweets are **his** / **his's**.
- 5 Those rucksacks are **their** / **theirs**.
- 6 The ice cream is **my** / **mine**.
- 7 Is this CD **yours** / **your**?
- 8 The DVD player is **ours** / **our**.

4 Complete the sentences. Use possessive pronouns.

- 1 Mum and Dad have got a trophy. The trophy is theirs.
- 2 Leo's got a football. The football is _____.
- 3 You and I have got a guitar. The guitar is _____.
- 4 Katie's got a plant. The plant is _____.
- 5 You've got some trainers. The trainers are _____.
- 6 Zoe and Kim have got a ladder. The ladder is _____.
- 7 We've got a water bottle. The water bottle is _____.
- 8 I've got a rucksack. The rucksack is _____.

5 Look at the pictures. Circle the correct answer.



The trainers are his / hers.



Is that theirs / their car?



The trophy is ours / us.



This jumper's my / mine.



It's theirs / their doll.



The water bottle's hers / his.



Is it you / your football?



The MP3 player's hers / her.

Adverbs



We use adjectives to describe nouns (things). We use adverbs to describe verbs (actions).



Adjective	Example	Change	Adverbs
most adjectives	slow	+ -ly	slowly
ends consonant + -y	healthy	-y + -ily	healthily

Some adverbs are irregular. **Good** changes to **well** and **fast** becomes **fast**. We put adverbs at the end of a sentence, or after a verb. Compare with adjectives.

Adjective *He is a **slow** runner. She is a **fast** walker.*

Adverb *He runs **slowly**. She walks **fast**.*

6 Change the adjectives into adverbs. 7 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 quick quickly
- 2 fast _____
- 3 nice _____
- 4 happy _____
- 5 good _____
- 6 healthy _____

- 1 That car is very slowly / slow.
- 2 You played really good / well.
- 3 They played happily / happy together.
- 4 We always eat healthy / healthily food.
- 5 Why does Fin always talk loud / loudly?
- 6 That team can't run very quick / quickly.

8 Write sentences. Use adverbs and the verb in brackets.

- 1 Molly is a loud singer. (sing) Molly sings loudly.
- 2 Jack and Leo are good tennis players. (play) _____
- 3 I'm a fast runner. (run) _____
- 4 Milly eats healthy meals. (eat) _____
- 5 Some animals are very slow. (move) _____
- 6 The sun is very bright today. (shine) _____
- 7 Isabelle has a nice voice. (talk) _____

5 We have to hurry!

Have to
The imperative
Why and because

Have to and the imperative



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

turn left

We use **have to** + base form when we talk about something that we must do.

*It's late. We **have to** leave now.*

We often use **have to** when we give directions to someone.

*You **have to** go left at the traffic lights.*

The past simple form is **had to** + base form.

*They **had to** go over the bridge.*

When giving directions, we often use the imperative. This is a more direct form of giving an instruction than **have to**.

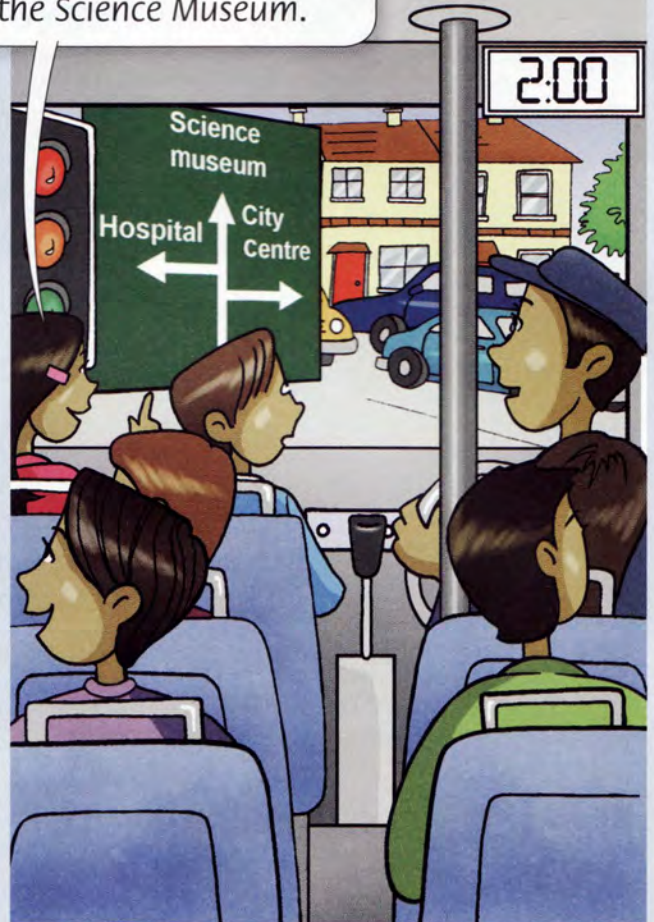
Turn left. Go over the bridge.



We often use **at** when we talk about where we have to turn or stop.

*Stop **at** the traffic lights. Go straight on **at** the roundabout.*

You **have to** go straight on for the Science Museum.



1 Look at the list of jobs. Write sentences with the correct form of **have to**.

- 1 Jamie has to help Dad in the garden.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

- 1 Jamie / help Dad in the garden
- 2 Bob and Paul / wash the car
- 3 Amy / make lunch
- 4 you and I / go shopping
- 5 I / do my homework
- 6 you / clean the kitchen

2 Complete the conversation. Use **have to** and the verb in brackets.

Anna Excuse me. Where's the cinema?

Mr Lee You ¹ have to go (go) straight on for 200 metres. Then, you ² _____ (turn) left. At the roundabout, you ³ _____ (turn) right.

Anna OK, thanks.

Mr Lee No, wait. You ⁴ _____ (go) over the railway line.

Anna Yes, I know it. The cinema's by the petrol station.

Mr Lee No, you ⁵ _____ (go) past the petrol station. The cinema's another 500 metres.

3 Look at the map. Give directions from the school to the Science Museum. Use **have to** and the words from the box.

~~go straight on~~ go over turn left turn right go straight on

From the school, you

¹ have to go straight on. Then

you ² _____

at the bank. After that, you

³ _____

the bridge. Then you

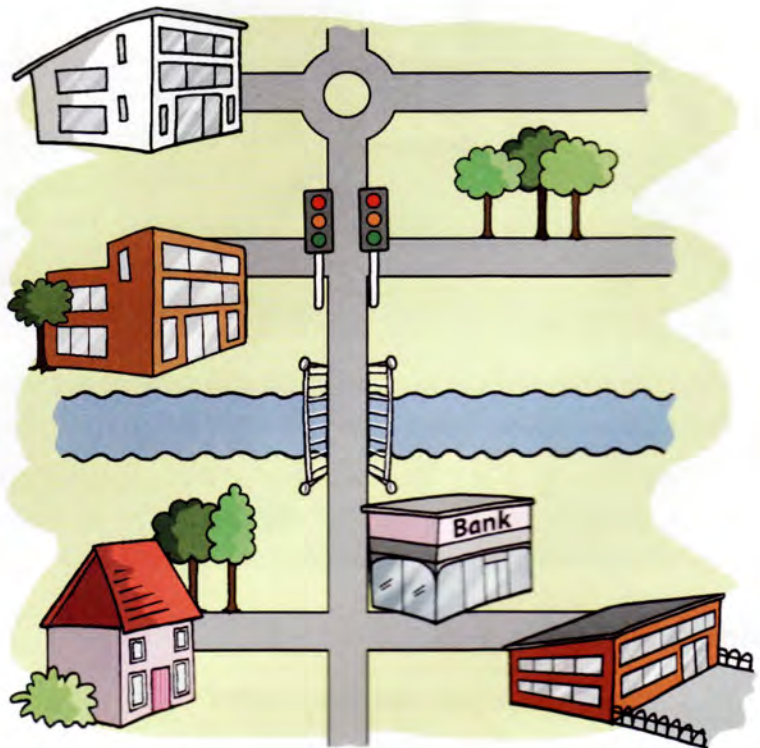
⁴ _____

at the traffic lights. Finally, you

⁵ _____

at the roundabout. The Science

Museum is the big white building.



4 Look at exercise 3. Write about the journey in the past. Use **I had to**.

1 First, I had to go straight on _____.

2 Then, _____.

3 After that, _____.

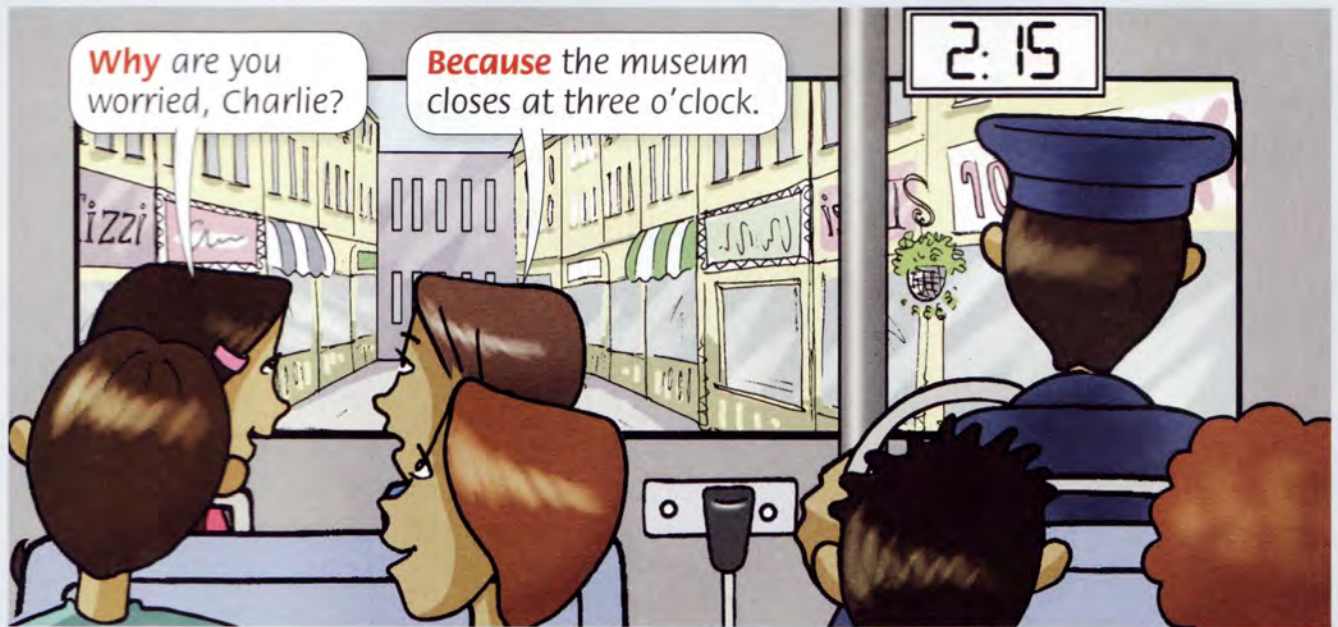
4 Then, _____.

5 Finally, _____.

5 Change the instructions into the imperative.

- 1 You have to go straight on. Go straight on.
- 2 You have to turn left at the roundabout. _____
- 3 You have to go back to the city centre. _____
- 4 You have to turn right at the traffic lights. _____
- 5 You have to go over the railway line. _____
- 6 You have to go straight on at the roundabout. _____

Why and because



We use **why** when we want to ask about a reason or cause.

We use **because** when we explain a reason or cause.

Why are you late? **Because** there was a lot of traffic.

Why do you eat so quickly? **Because** I'm always hungry!

6 Match 1–8 with a–h.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 <u>f</u> Why are you waiting here? | a Because I study hard. |
| 2 ____ Why is Tara so tired today? | b Because it's my birthday tomorrow. |
| 3 ____ Why do you like books? | c Because it's Wednesday. |
| 4 ____ Why do you find exams easy? | d Because you didn't bring a map! |
| 5 ____ Why are you so happy? | e Because it's my favourite food. |
| 6 ____ Why is the museum closed? | f Because I'm going to meet Alice here. |
| 7 ____ Why do you eat pizza so often? | g Because I enjoy reading. |
| 8 ____ Why are we lost? | h Because she didn't sleep well last night. |

7 Write the words in the correct order to make questions.

1 why / hungry / are / you

Why are you hungry?

2 England / so green / why / is

3 drive / do / you / so fast / why

4 Harriet / is / why / crying

5 did / get / why / we / lost

6 score / a lot of / does / Frank / goals / why

7 enjoy / you and Jason / why / camping / do

8 arrive / at the concert / late / Penny and Tina / did / why

9 why / Cara / tired / is / always

8 Look at exercise 7. Write answers. Use **Because**, a pronoun and the words from the box.

~~not eat breakfast~~ not leave home on time go to bed late go the wrong way
be in a hurry like being outside be a good player it rain a lot there be sad

1 Because I didn't eat breakfast.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

6 The best holiday!

Comparative and superlative adjectives

Comparative adjectives



To make comparative adjectives, we normally add **-er** or **-r**.

*This table is **cheaper** than that table. It's **nicer** than those over there.*

For adjectives ending in consonant + **-y**, we delete **-y** and add **-ier**.

*William is funny but Eric is **funnier** than William.*

For adjectives with two or more syllables, we put **more** before the adjective.

*These new chairs are **more comfortable** than the old chairs.*

The opposite of **more** is **less**. We use **less** in the same way as **more**.

*This sofa is **less comfortable** than that sofa.*

The two most common adjectives that have irregular comparatives are **good** and **bad**.

*Ryan is good at football, but Olly is **better** than Ryan.*

*Ryan is **worse** at football.*

1 Change the adjectives into comparative adjectives.

1 white whiter

2 happy _____

3 comfortable _____

4 soft _____

5 expensive _____

6 modern _____

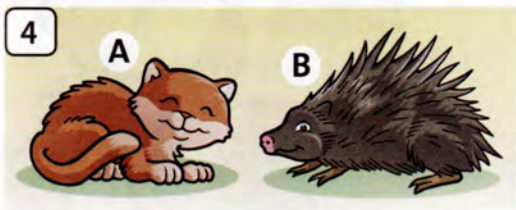
7 big _____

8 tall _____

2 Look at the pictures and write sentences. Use the comparative adjectives from exercise 1 in the same order.



B is whiter than A.



3 Look at the table. Complete the sentences. Use comparative adjectives and **less**.

	Tall	Intelligent	Happy
Theo	1 1.55 m	2 ✓✓	3 ✓
Alice	4 1.50 m	✓✓✓	✓✓
Olly	1.48 m	5 ✓	6 ✓✓✓

- Theo is taller than Alice.
- Theo is _____ Olly.
- Theo is _____ Alice.
- Alice is _____ Olly.
- Olly is _____ Alice.
- Olly is _____ Alice.

Superlative adjectives



To make superlative adjectives, we normally add **-est** or **-st**. For adjectives with two or more syllables, we put **the most** before the adjective.

*I like French and Geography, but History is **the most interesting** subject.*

The opposite of **the most** is **the least**. We use **the least** in the same way as **the most**.

*All the lamps are expensive, but this one is **the least expensive**.*

The two most common adjectives that have irregular superlatives are **good** and **bad**.

*Olly is **the best** at football.*

*Ryan is **the worst** at football.*



4 Write superlative adjectives.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
1 nice	nicer	<u>the nicest</u>
2 hungry	hungrier	_____
3 interesting	more interesting	_____
4 bright	brighter	_____
5 important	more important	_____
6 comfortable	more comfortable	_____
7 cold	colder	_____
8 beautiful	more beautiful	_____

5 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 Lily got the **worst** / **worse** mark in maths.
- 2 She's **most intelligent** / **the most intelligent** girl in the class.
- 3 **The most important** / **The importantest** thing to remember is someone's name.
- 4 Which subject is **the least** / **the less** difficult?
- 5 You must come with us. It's the **best** / **goodest** market in the world!
- 6 That is **worst** / **the worst** idea I can think of.
- 7 That film was the **least funny** / **least funniest**.
- 8 I like these shoes. They're the **more comfortable** / **most comfortable**.
- 9 Andy's **a nicest** / **the nicest** person in the class!
- 10 My Grandpa's the **oldest** / **most old** person in our family.

6 Look at Molly's school report. Complete the text. Use comparative and superlative adjectives, **less** and **the least**.

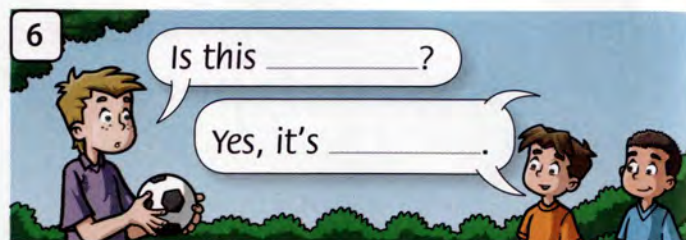
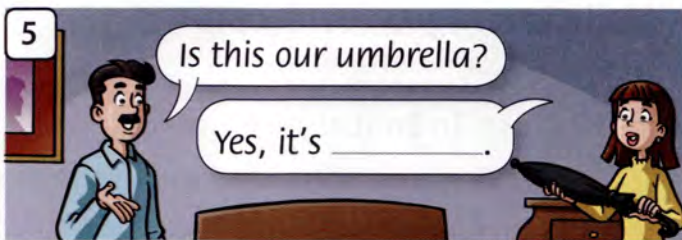
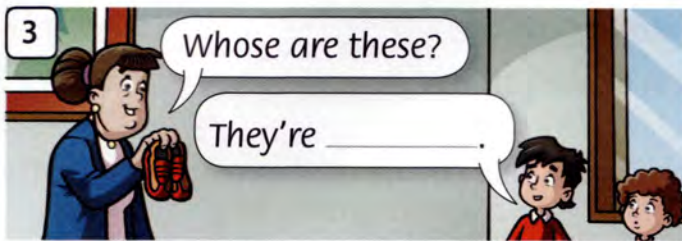
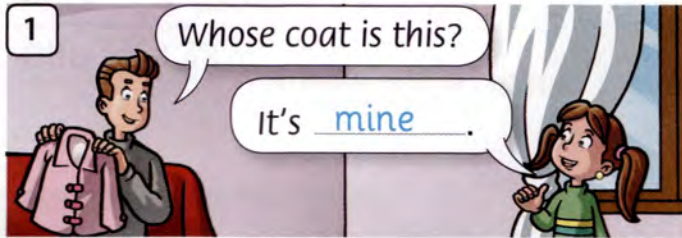
School Report

Name: Molly Jones

French	68%
Maths	40%
English	83%
Geography	62%
History	96%
Science	59%
Art	49%

Molly is very good at history. In fact, she's ¹ the best (good) in the class. In English, she got ² _____ (high) mark in the class. It isn't surprising that Molly is ³ _____ (good) in the class at English. She reads a lot of English stories. She likes maths the least, so it isn't surprising that she got ⁴ _____ (low) marks in that subject. The subject that she is ⁵ _____ (happy) about is art. She likes art a lot, so she was sad when she saw her mark. When she discovered that her marks for science were ⁶ _____ (bad) than most other subjects, she didn't want to tell her parents!

1 Complete the sentences. Use possessive pronouns.



2 Complete the sentences. Make adverbs with words from the box.

fast careful heavy good quiet bad loud

- They were late. They ran fast.
- I'm very pleased. I played football _____.
- We got wet. It was raining _____.
- The ice was dangerous. We walked _____.
- People were asleep. We talked _____.
- He got a low mark for his homework. He did it _____.
- We could hear her from the next room. She sang _____.

3 Complete the dialogue. Use the verb in brackets and **have to**, **had to** or an imperative.

"Are you looking for the cinema? You ¹ have to turn (turn) left here.
² _____ (go) straight on, then ³ _____ (turn) right.
 You ⁴ _____ (go) over the bridge. It isn't easy to find.
 I ⁵ _____ (ask) someone when I first moved here!"

4 Write the words in the correct order. Use **why** or **because**.

- 1 you / are / here / waiting / ? Why are you waiting here?
- 2 didn't / a map / we / have _____
- 3 is / happy / Judy / ? _____
- 4 angry / are / Mum and Dad / ? _____
- 5 we / did / get lost / ? _____
- 6 her / it's / birthday _____

5 Look at the tables. Complete the sentences. Use comparative adjectives, including **less**.

expensive	comfortable	interesting	good/bad
1 red carpet £20 per square metre	2 trainers ✓✓	3 history ✓✓	4 Seb can swim 400 metres
5 blue carpet £40 per square metre	6 high-heeled shoes ✓	7 maths ✓	8 Leo can swim 10 metres

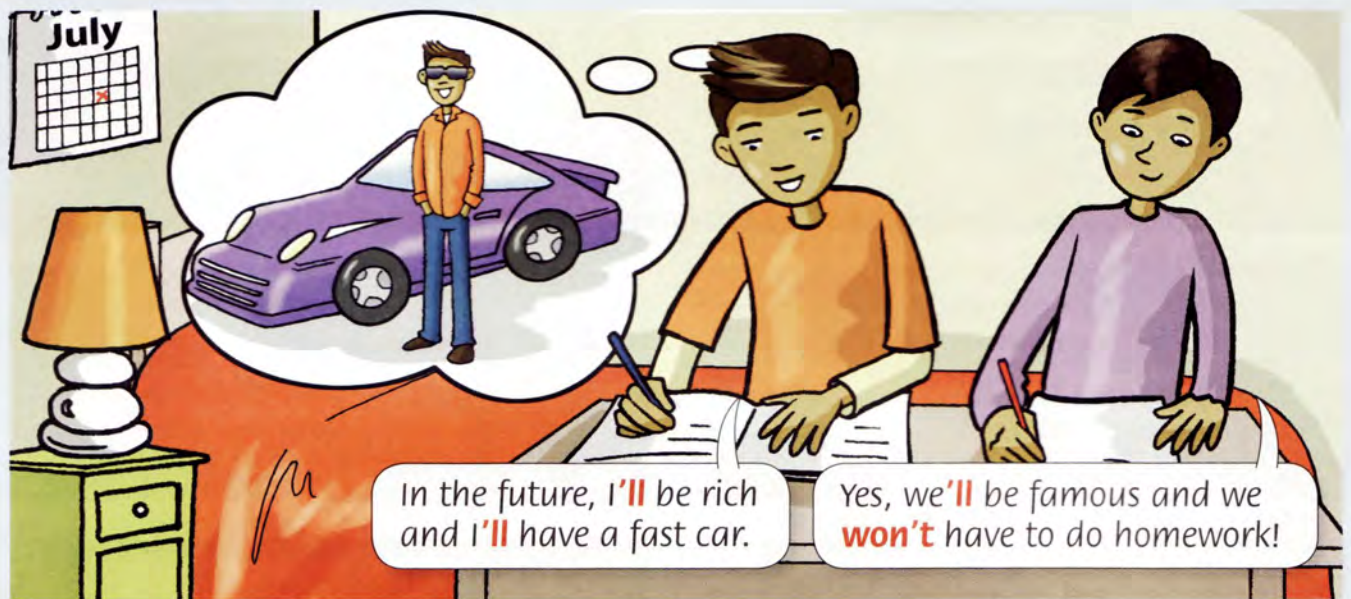
- 1 The red carpet is less expensive than the blue carpet.
- 2 The trainers are _____ the high-heeled shoes.
- 3 History is _____ maths.
- 4 In swimming, Seb is _____ Leo.
- 5 The blue carpet is _____ the red carpet.
- 6 The high-heeled shoes are _____ the trainers.
- 7 Maths is _____ history.
- 8 In swimming, Leo is _____ Seb.

6 Look at the tables. Complete the sentences. Use superlative adjectives, including **least**.

	tall	comfortable	old	good
Hotel Albert	1 ✓✓✓	✓	✓✓	2 ✓✓✓✓
Hotel Charles	✓	3 ✓✓✓	✓	4 ✓
Hotel Victoria	✓✓	✓✓	5 ✓✓✓✓	✓✓

- 1 Hotel Albert is the tallest.
- 2 Hotel Albert is _____.
- 3 Hotel Charles is _____.
- 4 Hotel Charles is _____.
- 5 Hotel Victoria is _____.

Will and won't



In the future, I'll be rich and I'll have a fast car.

Yes, we'll be famous and we won't have to do homework!



We use **will** and **won't** to talk about the future.

Affirmative = **will** or **'ll** + base form.

It will be warmer. We'll travel by rocket.

We often use the contracted form **'ll** after pronouns like **I** and **you**, and after **there**.

We'll eat better food. There'll be more pollution.

We make negatives with **won't** + base form.

People won't have big cars. Money won't be important.

We make questions with **will** + subject + base form.

Will the test be easy? Yes, it will. / No, it won't.

The forms **will**,
'll and **won't**
don't change.



1 Look at the notes about Harry's life in the future. Write sentences with **'ll** or **won't** and **be**, **have** or **live**.

1 Age? 26

2 Married? Yes

3 Nationality of wife? French

4 Children? No

5 Job? No, student at a French university

6 Address? 5 Rue du Marché, Paris

7 House or flat? Flat

1 He 'll be _____ 26.

2 He _____ married.

3 He _____ a French wife.

4 He _____ children.

5 He _____ a job.

6 He _____ in England.

7 He _____ in a flat.

2 Look at the notes. Write sentences about Charlie's life in the future. Use **will** and **won't**.

- 1 I / drive / a fast car ✓
- 2 I / have to / go to school ✗
- 3 my dad / have to / work ✓
- 4 there / be / cartoons / on TV all the time ✓
- 5 I / take / my friends / to the moon ✓
- 6 there / be / any pollution ✗
- 7 robots / do / all the boring work ✓
- 8 people / travel / by plane ✗
- 9 towns and cities / be / safe ✓
- 10 I / have to pay for / anything ✗



- 1 I'll drive a fast car.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____

3 Look at exercise 2. Write questions and short answers.

- 1 Will I drive a fast car? Yes, I will.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____

Future time expressions



We often use time expressions when we talk about the future. Here are some common future time expressions:

*next week next month next year next Tuesday next July
this evening this afternoon this week this year
on Monday
tomorrow
in a week's time in a month's time in a year's time*

When we talk about more than one day, week, month or year, we write the apostrophe after the noun.

in two months' time in a few years' time

To talk about something that will happen in the very near future, we use **soon**.

Will you write soon?

To talk about something that will happen on the same day, after a short time, we use **later**.

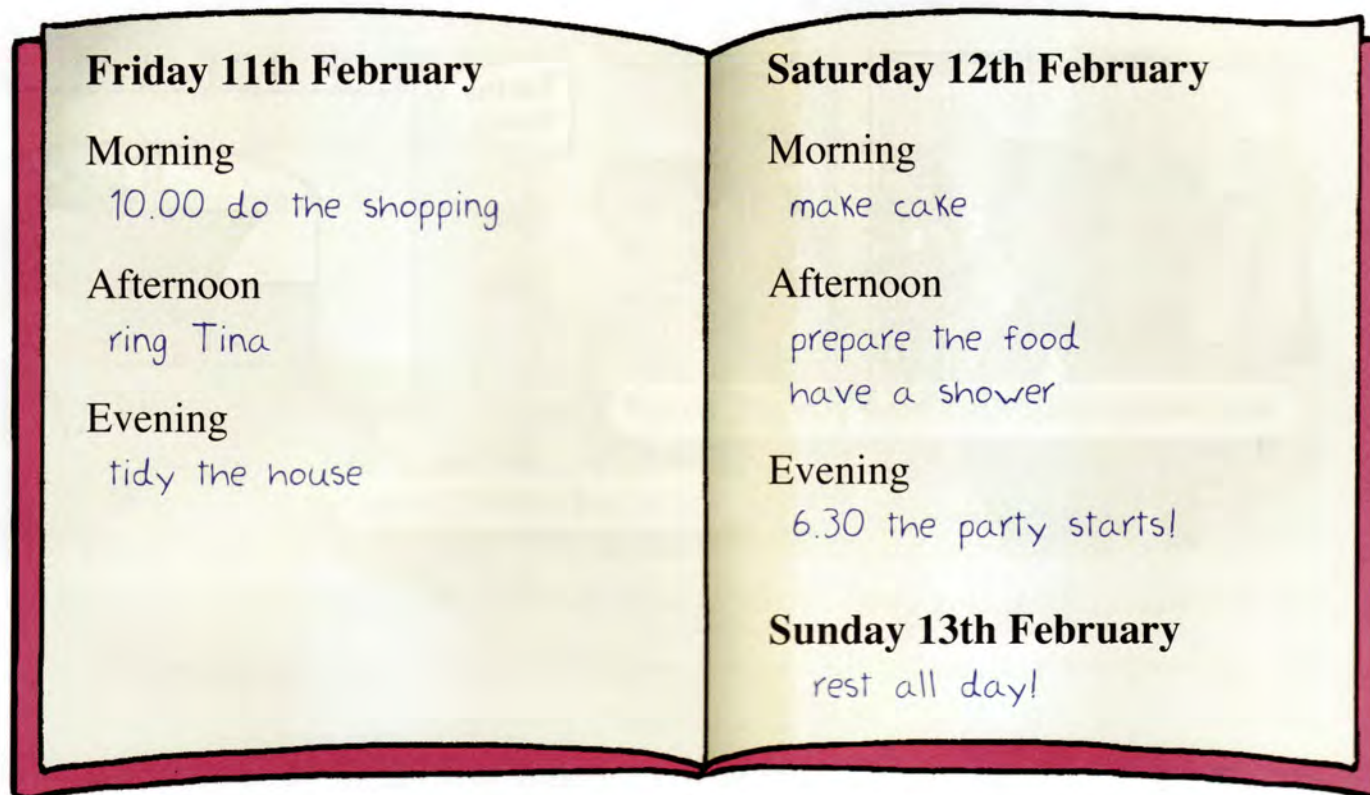
Jane will be here later.

4 Today is Saturday 10th January at 10 o'clock. Match 1–8 with a–h.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 <u>d</u> 10th February | a this year |
| 2 ___ Wednesday 14th January | b soon |
| 3 ___ Sunday 11th January | c in three months' time |
| 4 ___ Saturday 17th January | d next month |
| 5 ___ 30th November | e tomorrow |
| 6 ___ 3 p.m. today | f this afternoon |
| 7 ___ in ten minutes' time | g next Wednesday |
| 8 ___ in April | h next week |

- 5 Look at Molly's diary and write sentences. Use time expressions from the box. It is Friday 11th February at 9.55 a.m.

on Sunday tomorrow Later ~~five minutes' time~~ Saturday This evening Soon

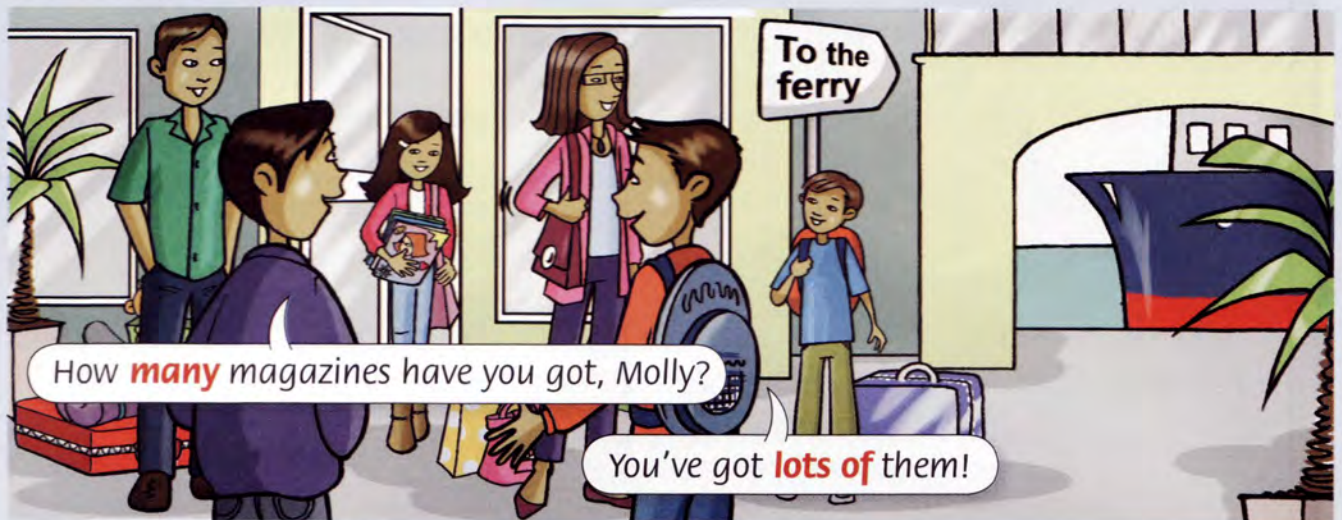


- 1 I'll do the shopping in five minutes' time.
- 2 I'll make the cake on _____.
- 3 _____, I'll ring Tina.
- 4 The second thing I'll do _____ is prepare the food.
- 5 _____ after that, I'll have a shower.
- 6 _____, I'll tidy the house.
- 7 I'll rest all day _____.

- 6 Look at exercise 5. Complete the sentences with **will** or **won't** and **on** or **-**.

- 1 Molly won't do the shopping on Saturday.
- 2 Molly _____ ring Tina _____ this afternoon.
- 3 Molly _____ rest all day _____ Friday.
- 4 Molly _____ prepare the food _____ tomorrow.
- 5 Molly _____ have a shower _____ later.
- 6 Molly _____ tidy the house _____ Sunday.
- 7 Molly _____ have a shower _____ Saturday.

Much, many, lots of and a lot of



How **many** magazines have you got, Molly?

You've got **lots of** them!

We use **much**, **many**, **lots of** and **a lot of** when we talk about quantity.

We use **much** with uncountable nouns in negative sentences and questions.

*We haven't got **much** time. Have you got **much** homework?*

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

*I didn't visit **many** museums. Did you buy **many** souvenirs?*

We can use **much** and **many** in the expressions **how much ...?** and **how many ...?**

These expressions are often followed by a noun.

***How much** food did you bring? **How many** tourists were there?*

We use **a lot of** and **lots of** with uncountable and plural countable nouns, in affirmative and negative sentences, and in questions.

*We haven't got **a lot of** time. Has Tom got **lots of** sweets?*

1 Complete the sentences. Write **much** or **many**.

- 1 I haven't got much time.
- 2 Did you bring _____ luggage?
- 3 There aren't _____ passengers on the plane.
- 4 We don't need to buy _____ food.
- 5 We won't have to take _____ money with us.
- 6 Have you got _____ suitcases?
- 7 There aren't _____ newspapers in the shop.
- 8 I can't see _____ hotels.

2 Complete the sentences. Use words from the box.

~~lot~~ lots much many lot of many a lot

- 1 Ella's got a lot of books.
- 2 There aren't _____ sandwiches.
- 3 He hasn't got _____ time.
- 4 That shop's amazing. They've got _____ of magazines.
- 5 Look! There are a _____ toys!
- 6 We didn't buy _____ of food.
- 7 Have you got _____ coins?

3 Look at the list. Write questions. Use **how much** and **how many**.

Clare - oranges and apples
Martin - lemonade (2 litres)
George - bread (lots!)
Tara - 500g cheese
Fred - cakes (6)
Carrie - water (1 big bottle)
Henry - dates (half a kilo)

- 1 How many oranges and apples will Clare bring?
- 2 _____ will Martin bring?
- 3 _____ will George bring?
- 4 _____ will Tara bring?
- 5 _____ will Fred bring?
- 6 _____ will Carrie bring?
- 7 _____ will Henry bring?

4 Look at exercise 3. Write answers with **lots of** or **a lot of**.

- 1 (lots of) Clare will bring lots of oranges and apples.
- 2 (a lot of) _____
- 3 (lots of) _____
- 4 (a lot of) _____
- 5 (a lot of) _____
- 6 (lots of) _____
- 7 (a lot of) _____



We use **some** with uncountable and plural countable nouns in affirmative sentences.
*I've got **some** fruit. She's got **some** bottles of water.*

We use **any** with uncountable and plural countable nouns in negative sentences and in questions.

*The shop hasn't got **any** soap. Have you got **any** coins?*

5 Complete the sentences. Write **some or **any**.**

- 1 I'd like some ice cream.
- 2 There aren't _____ flights until tomorrow.
- 3 There are _____ of the people from our plane.
- 4 Amy hasn't brought _____ sun cream.
- 5 Is there _____ information about our flight?
- 6 I've got _____ cheese here. Are you hungry?
- 7 There won't be _____ shops near the hotel.
- 8 Did you buy _____ souvenirs?
- 9 She hasn't got _____ luggage.
- 10 Mum didn't buy _____ bananas yesterday.

6 Complete the conversation. Use **some**, **any**, **How much** and **How many**.

Mrs Lane Good afternoon. Have you got ¹ any bananas?

Assistant Yes, certainly. ² _____ would you like?

Mrs Lane Five, but I haven't got ³ _____ money. I've got four pounds.

Assistant That's OK. They aren't very expensive.

Mrs Lane Yes, but I need ⁴ _____ cheese as well.

Assistant Here you are.

Mrs Lane ⁵ _____ is that?

Assistant That's three pounds, please.

Mrs Lane Here you are.

Assistant Thanks. ⁶ _____ money have you got now? One pound? Would you like to buy ⁷ _____ of our lovely grapes?

Mrs Lane Yes, please. I love grapes.

Assistant You're lucky. We don't usually have ⁸ _____ left at this time of day.

Mrs Lane I'll bring more money next time!

7 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

1 The shop on the ferry has got a lot of comics.

The shop on the ferry has got a lot comics.

2 There were many children in the gift shop.

There were lots of children in the gift shop.

3 How much of money have you got?

How much money have you got?

4 Are there many people in the café?

Are there a lot people in the café?

5 We haven't got some ice cream.

We haven't got any ice cream.

6 There isn't much information about the ferry.

There isn't some information about the ferry.

7 I can't carry many luggage.

I can't carry any luggage.

The infinitive of purpose



We use **to** + base form after an action to say why we did the action.

*She went upstairs **to get** her coat. Dad switched on the TV **to watch** the news.*

1 Match 1–10 with a–j. Write sentences. Use **to**.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Edward switched on the camcorder | a see the adverts |
| 2 Andy and Max went upstairs | b pay for the tickets |
| 3 Mum put on her best dress | c take on holiday |
| 4 Sue took the glass into the kitchen | d play a trick on him |
| 5 Dad turned up the radio | e go to the party |
| 6 They bought a new suitcase | f listen to the news |
| 7 People use a remote control | g change TV channels |
| 8 We saved all our money | h film his family |
| 9 Theo went into Sidney's bedroom | i play a computer game |
| 10 Mum only watches TV | j get some more water |

- 1 h Edward switched on the camcorder to film his family.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____

How often...? and adverbs of time

We use **how often...?** to ask someone how frequently they do something.

How often do you eat in a restaurant?

To talk about how frequently we do things, we can use the expression **once/twice/three times a + day/week/month/year**.

*I eat in a restaurant about **once a month***
*Sally goes on holiday **twice a year**.*

We also use **every + hour/afternoon/day/Tuesday/week/month/year**.

*I get up at 7 o'clock **every day**.*

*We play basketball **every Friday**. = We play basketball on Fridays.*



- 1 = one time once
- 2 = two times twice
- 3 = three times
- 4 = four times



4 Rewrite these expressions. Use **every, once, twice** or **three times**.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 On Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays | <u>three times</u> a week |
| 2 On Saturdays and Sundays | _____ weekend |
| 3 At 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. | _____ a day |
| 4 In January, May and October | _____ a year |
| 5 On the first Friday of every June | _____ year |
| 6 On Sundays | _____ Sunday |
| 7 At 10 o'clock every day | _____ a day |
| 8 Every Tuesday and Thursday | _____ a week |
| 9 On my birthday | _____ year |
| 10 Every day before breakfast | _____ morning |

2 Complete the sentences. Use verbs from the blue box, nouns from the red box and to.

climb ~~play~~ carry take
switch on travel to listen to
know buy make film open

pictures music ~~games~~ people and places
food and clothes the time holiday things
a wall a door the TV the moon the news

- 1 We can use a computer to play games.
- 2 We use a camera _____
- 3 We use a rocket _____
- 4 We use a suitcase _____
- 5 We use a clock _____
- 6 We use money _____
- 7 We use a remote control _____
- 8 We can use a radio _____
- 9 We use instruments _____
- 10 We use a camcorder _____
- 11 We use a key _____
- 12 We use a ladder _____

3 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions.

- 1 upstairs / tidy / to / her room / Molly / went
Molly went upstairs to tidy her room.
- 2 Dad / to the petrol station / some petrol / went / get / to

- 3 go / can / to the zoo / the animals / to / we / see / ?

- 4 to the hospital / get / to / he / turned left

- 5 some dolphins / we / the zoo / to / see / visited

- 6 people / write / the alphabet / to / words / use

- 7 walked / watch / to the park / Katie / the fireworks / to

- 8 the food / make / Mum / to / bought / a picnic

5 Look at the table about Libby. True or false? Write T or F.

Activity	How often?
1 go to the hairdresser's	1st Saturday of each month
2 walk to school	once a week
3 do the housework	in the mornings
4 go on holiday	in March and August
5 visit her Grandma	on Sundays
6 have a picnic	1st Sunday in June, July and August
7 gets presents	on her birthday

- 1 Libby goes to the hairdresser's once a month. T
- 2 Libby walks to school every day. _____
- 3 Libby does the housework every day. _____
- 4 Libby goes on holiday twice a year. _____
- 5 Libby visits her Grandma every weekend. _____
- 6 Libby has a picnic four times a year. _____
- 7 Libby gets presents every year. _____

6 Write questions with How often. Then write the answers with once, twice or three times.

- 1 Henry / visit his grandparents How often does Henry visit his grandparents?
three times / year Henry visits his grandparents three times a year.
- 2 Mandy / watch a documentary _____
on Saturdays _____
- 3 Clare / argue with someone _____
2 times / year _____
- 4 Max / watch a film _____
on Tuesdays and Thursdays _____
- 5 Fin / go swimming _____
1 time / week _____
- 6 Zak / visit his grandparents _____
3 times / week _____

1 Rewrite the sentences and questions. Use **will** or **won't**.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 We don't travel by hologram.
<u>We won't travel by hologram.</u> | 2 There are flights to the moon.
_____ |
| 3 I have more money to spend.
_____ | 4 Children don't eat unhealthy food.
_____ |
| 5 Do people go on holiday every year?
_____ | 6 We don't have to work.
_____ |
| 7 Are there robots in every home?
_____ | 8 There isn't any pollution.
_____ |

2 Complete the text. Use future time expressions from the box.

~~later~~ on Thursday ~~tomorrow~~
this Friday in 24 hours' time next week

I have to go shopping ¹ later, because we're going to need lots of food. Alice and Jason are arriving ² tomorrow. I can't believe they'll be here ³ _____. Jason loves museums, so I've decided we're going to visit the town museum ⁴ _____. Alice wants to see the countryside, so we're going on a picnic ⁵ _____. And of course, we'll have a party for them ⁶ _____.

Monday go shopping
Tuesday meet Alice and Jason at the airport
Wednesday
Thursday visit the town museum
Friday have a party
Saturday
Sunday
Monday go on picnic

3 Circle the correct answer.

- Have you got many / much suitcases?
- Don't worry. We've got **much of** / **lots of** time.
- Do we need **many** / **much** food?
- There are **a lot of** / **many** newspapers over there.
- How much** / **How many** money is one dollar?
- How many** / **How much** bread have we got?
- I haven't got **a lot of** / **lots** orange juice.
- We need to get **much** / **lots of** ice cream for the party.

4 Complete the sentences. Use some or any.

- 1 Mum needs some shampoo.
- 2 Wait a minute. I'd like to buy _____ chocolates for Sue.
- 3 I can't see _____ shop assistants.
- 4 They haven't got _____ biscuits.
- 5 Would you like _____ ice cream?

5 Match 1–7 with a–g.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1 <u>c</u> My Dad listens to classical music | a to do her homework. |
| 2 _____ He bought a new tent | b to see the dolphins. |
| 3 _____ We went to town | c to relax. |
| 4 _____ Bobby and Max went to the aquarium | d to buy some new clothes. |
| 5 _____ Mum switched on the radio | e to put my books in. |
| 6 _____ She used the computer | f to listen to some music. |
| 7 _____ I need a new school bag | g to take on holiday. |

6 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions.

- 1 often / you / how / late for school / are / ?
How often are you late for school?
- 2 my family / a / goes / on holiday / twice / year

- 3 day / football practice / I / every / have

- 4 visit / often / you / do / your grandparents / how / ?

- 5 Aunt Lucy / year / a / stays / with us / three / times

- 6 go / we / a / year / on holiday / twice

- 7 day / cleans / Mum / the house / a / once

- 8 I / with Charlie / swimming / Friday / go / every

- 9 gym / the / six / my sister / visits / week / times / a

Present perfect affirmative and negative



	Affirmative	Short form	Negative
I/you/we/you/they	have finished	've finished	haven't finished
he/she/it	has finished	's finished	hasn't finished



We use the present perfect to talk about something that happened very recently.

I've sent you a message.

We've finished our homework.

We also use the present perfect to talk about an action in the past that is still true now.

It's very clean in here. Yes, Amy's tidied up!

We normally use the short form, especially in conversation.

We form the present perfect with **has** or **have** + past participle.

In many cases, the past participle (**finished**) is the same as the past simple form. However, many verbs have irregular past participle forms, e.g. **do** → **done**, **have** → **had**.

There is a list at the back of this book on page 80.

1 Change the base forms into past participles.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 make <u>made</u> | 2 play _____ |
| 3 put _____ | 4 go _____ |
| 5 finish _____ | 6 have _____ |
| 7 say _____ | 8 throw _____ |

2 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect and a verb from the box.

sail tidy do write catch make throw win

- 1 That boat 's sailed all around the world. 2 Amy _____ her bed.
 3 Judy and Carrie _____ their rooms. 4 We _____ our homework.
 5 Harry and Olly _____ a big fish. 6 You _____ the wrong address.
 7 I _____ my ball into your garden. 8 My friends _____ the match.

3 Look at exercise 2. Write negative verbs. Use short forms.

- 1 hasn't sailed _____ 2 _____
 3 _____ 4 _____
 5 _____ 6 _____
 7 _____ 8 _____

4 Look at the pictures. Write sentences. Use the verbs from the box.

~~not put~~ make return print not turn on finish



Lewis hasn't put his toys away.



Dad _____ a long document.



William _____ the computer.



Grandma and Grandpa _____ dinner.



Tina _____ her bed.



Mum _____ from the shops.

Present perfect questions and short answers



We form present perfect questions with **have/has** + subject + past participle. In affirmative short answers, we always use the full form.

Has Fin tidied up? Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.

5 Look at the sentences. Write questions. Use the present perfect.

1 I've looked at your diary.

Have I looked at your diary?

3 We've logged on to the computer.

5 You've turned off the printer.

7 Mum and Dad's tickets have arrived.

9 Gary's hurt his leg.

2 Cara's seen the Eiffel Tower.

4 They've searched the Internet.

6 The match has started.

8 You and Tim have won the trophy.

10 I've attached a photo of my house.

6 Look at the picture. Write questions. Use the present perfect.



1 Molly / use / a lot of books
Has Molly used a lot of books?

2 Molly / switch off / the computer

3 Molly / tidy / her bedroom

4 Molly / finish / her homework

5 Molly / make / her bed

6 Molly / eat / the apple

7 Molly / close / the curtains

8 Molly / put / her books away

7 Look at exercise 6. Write short answers.

1 Yes, she has.

3 _____

5 _____

7 _____

2 _____

4 _____

6 _____

8 _____

The present perfect with **ever**

We use the question form of the present perfect + **ever** to ask about a person's life experience. The word **ever** means 'in your life up to now'. We can respond using short answers.

*Have Mum and Dad **ever** sailed a yacht?*

*No, they **haven't**.*

*Has Tom **ever** brought home a dangerous insect?*

*Yes, he **has**.*

The past participle of the verbs **be** and **go** is the same.

be *Olly was on TV last week.*

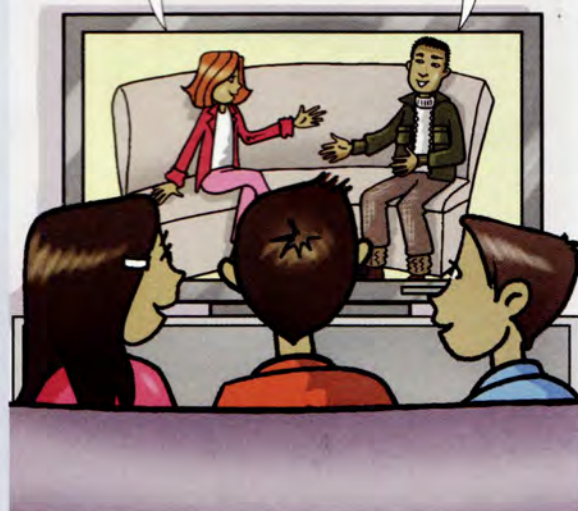
*Have you **ever** **been** on TV?*

go *Jamie has travelled a lot.*

*Has he **ever** **been** to the desert?*

Where's the coldest place you've lived? Have you **ever** lived in the mountains?

Yes, I have.



1 Write the words in the correct order to make questions.

1 lived / ever/ you / village / a / have / in

Have you ever lived in a village?

2 your / a volcano / have / seen / ever/ grandparents

3 has / Jim / met / a diver / ever

4 ocean / sailed / across / I / an / ever / have

5 a child / ever / Mount Everest / has / climbed

6 you / been / have / to / ever / Australia

7 it / ever / snowed / has / July / in

8 had / have / English / ever / an / you / penfriend

2 Look at the table. Write questions and short answers. Use ever.

	find any money	be in a big storm	meet a famous explorer	rescued anyone	go to a rainforest	climb a volcano
You	1 ✗	✓	2 ✗	3 ✓	✗	4 ✓
Ed	✓	5 ✗	✗	6 ✗	7 ✓	8 ✗

- 1 Have you ever found any money? No, I haven't.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

3 Write short answers.

- 1 Have Jake and Bella ever seen a tiger? ✗ No, they haven't.
- 2 Have you ever visited America? ✓ _____
- 3 Have we ever had ice cream at 7 a.m.? ✗ _____
- 4 Has Ethan ever gone to school by taxi? ✗ _____
- 5 Have you ever travelled abroad? ✓ _____
- 6 Has Grandpa ever been in a cave? ✓ _____
- 7 Have Mum and Dad ever seen a lifeboat? ✗ _____
- 8 Have I ever spent a week in a tent? ✓ _____

4 Complete the text. Use the verbs in brackets and ever.

- 1 Have you ever been (go) to England? Yes, I _____.
- 2 _____ your team _____ (win) a trophy? Yes, my team _____ (win) lots of trophies.
- 3 _____ Gary _____ (ride) a bike? No, he _____.
- 4 _____ Ted and Lewis _____ (go) to an oasis? No, they _____.
- 5 _____ I _____ (meet) your brother? No, you _____.

The present perfect with never



We use **never** in the present perfect to talk about something that we have not done in our life up to now. We always use **never** with an affirmative verb. *I've **never** climbed the Eiffel Tower. My grandparents have **never** been to London.*

5 Complete the sentences. Use **never** and the verb in brackets.

- 1 Leo **'s never met** _____ (meet) an Australian.
- 2 We _____ (see) that film.
- 3 The explorer _____ (be) in a dangerous situation.
- 4 I _____ (go) to America.
- 5 My parents _____ (sail) on an ocean.
- 6 Toby _____ (get) lost.
- 7 Lara and Holly _____ (use) a camcorder.
- 8 You _____ (find) a dinosaur.
- 9 We _____ (lose) our homework.
- 10 Grandma and Grandpa _____ (send) an email.

6 Complete the text. Use the present perfect of the verb in brackets.

Hi Billy,

It was great to hear about your trip to Australia. I ¹ **'ve never been** (never go) to that part of the world, but I ² _____ (visit) Canada. I've got a friend there, but his parents ³ _____ (never travel) abroad. They ⁴ _____ (never see) America, and they ⁵ _____ (never catch) a plane. My friend ⁶ _____ (travel) by plane ten times!
⁷ _____ (you ever want) to live in a different country? I have!
I'll call you soon for a chat. Bye for now, Andy

7 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences, questions and short answers. Use **ever** or **never** and the verbs from the box.

lose send sail meet get find go like



Anna 's never sailed around the world.



Has Mandy _____ to Egypt?



Has Fred _____ a Japanese person?



_____ Mum and Dad _____ cheese?



Jack _____ a letter.



_____ you _____ a twenty-pound note in the street?



Fin and Gary _____ high marks for maths.



_____ you _____ any money?

Should and shouldn't



To give advice we use **should** or **shouldn't** + base form.

I'm tired.

*You **should** go to bed earlier.*

Billy's got backache.

*He **shouldn't** play football.*

It's a lovely day. You **shouldn't** play computer games all day.
You **should** play outside.



1 Match problems 1–9 with advice a–i. Write sentences with **should** or **shouldn't**.

1 I can't study for my exams.

2 I'm getting fatter.

3 I've got a headache.

4 I haven't got any money.

5 I've got a cold.

6 I've lost the tickets.

7 I haven't got any energy.

8 I've got a sore throat.

9 I think the lessons are difficult.

a Look for them.

b Drink some hot lemon.

c Sit in the library.

d Do more exercise.

e Drink some water.

f Get a job.

g Talk to your teacher.

h Eat something.

i Don't talk.

1 c You should sit in the library.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

2 Look at the list. Write sentences with **should** or **shouldn't**.

Tips for healthy living

- Don't go to bed too late.
- Eat more fruit and vegetables.
- Don't eat lots of sweets.
- Relax.
- Don't work too hard.
- Walk to school.
- Don't catch the bus all the time.
- Go to bed early.
- Don't drink fizzy drinks.
- Do lots of sport.

- 1 You shouldn't go to bed too late.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____

3 Write sentences. Use **should** or **shouldn't** and the words in brackets.

- 1 Billy wants to save money. (spend all his pocket money)
He shouldn't spend all his pocket money.
- 2 Fin has hurt his leg. (play football)
He _____
- 3 Linda wants to get a good school report. (work hard in class)
She _____
- 4 Penny wants to be healthy. (buy sweets and biscuits)
She _____
- 5 William wants to help his Mum and Dad. (tidy his room)
He _____
- 6 The teacher wants her students to learn a lot every day. (give lots of homework)
She _____
- 7 The children want to speak good English. (practise a lot)
They _____
- 8 Helen doesn't want any breakfast. (take an apple to school)
She _____

Could and couldn't



We use **could** or **couldn't** + base form to talk about ability in the past. **Could** and **couldn't** are the past forms of **can** and **can't**.

The children **could** speak two languages when they were five.

He **couldn't** see the board because he needed glasses.

We can use **can** to compare a situation or ability in the past with one now.

Max **couldn't** speak French when he was young, but he **can** now.

A few months ago, Irina **couldn't** swim. She **can** now.

Oliver **could** swim very fast when he was little, but he **can't** now.



4 Circle the correct answer.

- I could / can do gymnastics when I was young.
- Why **couldn't** / **can't** you come to the party? It was great.
- Ethan **can't** / **couldn't** play football because he hasn't got his trainers.
- Dad **couldn't** / **could** drive when he was fourteen, but he **could** / **can** now.
- Leo and Ella **can** / **could** speak French, but they don't speak French very often.
- Grandpa was a swimmer when he was young. He **can't** / **can** swim now, but he **couldn't** / **could** then.
- I've lost my keys. I **can't** / **couldn't** open the door when I got home.

5 Look at the list. Complete the sentences with **could** or **couldn't**.

Ten years ago ...	
drive a car	✓
use a computer	✗
speak Spanish	✓
pitch a tent	✗
run ten kilometres	✗
light a fire	✓
write computer programs	✓
play the guitar	✗
climb trees	✓

- Yasmin could drive a car.
- Rob and I _____ use a computer.
- Edward _____ speak Spanish.
- Ted and Leo _____ pitch a tent.
- Lewis _____ run fifteen kilometres.
- Kim and I _____ light a fire.
- Clare _____ write computer programs.
- Sidney _____ play the guitar.
- Seb _____ climb trees.

6 Complete the sentences. Use the verbs from the box and **could** or **couldn't**.

ride sit cook eat run play

- 1 Grandpa (✓) could ride a horse when he was young, but he (X) can't now.
- 2 Molly and Gemma (X) _____ the violin last year, but they (✓) _____ now.
- 3 Dad (✓) _____ fast when he was at school, but he (X) _____ now.
- 4 Mum (X) _____ cakes when she was a child, but she (✓) _____ now.
- 5 Grandma (✓) _____ on her hair when she was a girl, but she (X) _____ now.
- 6 Harry (X) _____ apples when he was a baby, but he (✓) _____ now.


7 Look at the table. Write sentences about Jason. Use **could** or **couldn't**.

	When he was five ...	Now, he ...
1 drive a car	X	X
2 play football	X	✓
3 run fast	✓	✓
4 swim	X	✓
5 read	X	✓
6 speak English	X	✓

When Jason was five, ...

- 1 He couldn't drive a car. He can't drive a car now.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

8 Complete the email. Use **can**, **can't**, **could**, **couldn't**, **should** or **shouldn't**.



Hi Penny,

I'm sorry I ¹ couldn't email you yesterday. I was ill so I ² _____ go to school.

Mum said I ³ _____ stay in bed, but I ⁴ _____ sleep so I watched TV. I saw a show about monkeys. They ⁵ _____ climb trees very quickly! I ⁶ _____ climb the big tree in our garden too. Come and visit me at the weekend! Mum says I ⁷ _____ run around too much, but we ⁸ _____ climb the tree!

Write to me soon! Sally

1 Write statements or questions and short answers. Use the present perfect.

1 I / switch off / the computer

I've switched off the computer.

2 we / not finish / our school project

3 Holly / tidy / her room / ? / ✓

4 George and Theo / not put / the books away

5 Eric / make / his bed today / ? / ✗

6 Dad / print / all the documents

7 we / search / the Internet for the information / ? / ✗

8 Gemma / not log on / today

2 Write statements or questions and short answers. Use the present perfect and go.

1 ever / Heidi / America / ? / ✓

Has Heidi ever been to America? Yes, she has.

2 Mr and Mrs Cooke / Africa / never

3 Jasper / ever / Australia / ? / ✗

4 Lily and Marion / never / America

5 Frank / Australia / ever / ? / ✓

6 ever / Andy and Theo / Africa / ? / ✗

3 Look at the pictures. Write sentences. Use **should** and **shouldn't**.

~~eat so many sweets~~ do more exercise work so hard
 drink some water spend all day playing computer games



You shouldn't eat so many sweets.



4 Look at the chart. Complete the sentences. Use **could**, **couldn't**, **can** or **can't**.

	Five years ago	Now
Tim / play the guitar	X	✓
I / speak French	X	✓
we / cook	X	✓
you / speak English	X	✓
Grandma and Grandpa / walk a long way	✓	X
we / play in the afternoon	✓	X

- Five years ago, Tim couldn't play the guitar. Now, he can.
- Now, I _____ speak French. Five years ago, I _____.
- Five years ago, we _____ cook. Now, we _____.
- Five years ago, you _____ speak English. Now, you _____.
- Five years ago, Grandma and Grandpa _____ walk a long way. Now, they _____.
- Now, we _____ play in the afternoon. Five years ago, we _____.

Object pronouns



When a pronoun is the subject of a sentence, we use subject pronouns (I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they).

I like him.

When a pronoun is the object of a verb, we use direct object pronouns (me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them).

I like him. Play with us.

We also use a direct object pronoun instead of a noun.

She bought the bananas. She used them to make a smoothie.

(them = the bananas)

With verbs that have two parts, like **switch on** and **chop up**, we put the pronoun after the verb.

Switch it on. Chop them up.



1 Complete the table.

Subject pronouns

I

you

he

4

it

we

6

they

Object pronouns

1

2

3

her

it

5

you

7

2 Circle the correct object pronouns.



The television is too quiet.
I can't hear it / him.



Your toys are untidy.
Tidy them / it away



She hasn't seen us / her.



Look at me / us!



Can I play with you / me?



Who's singing? It's her / she.

3 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions. Change the underlined words into object pronouns.

1 to buy / like / that CD / I'd
I'd like to buy it.

2 the vegetables / you / chop / can / up / ?

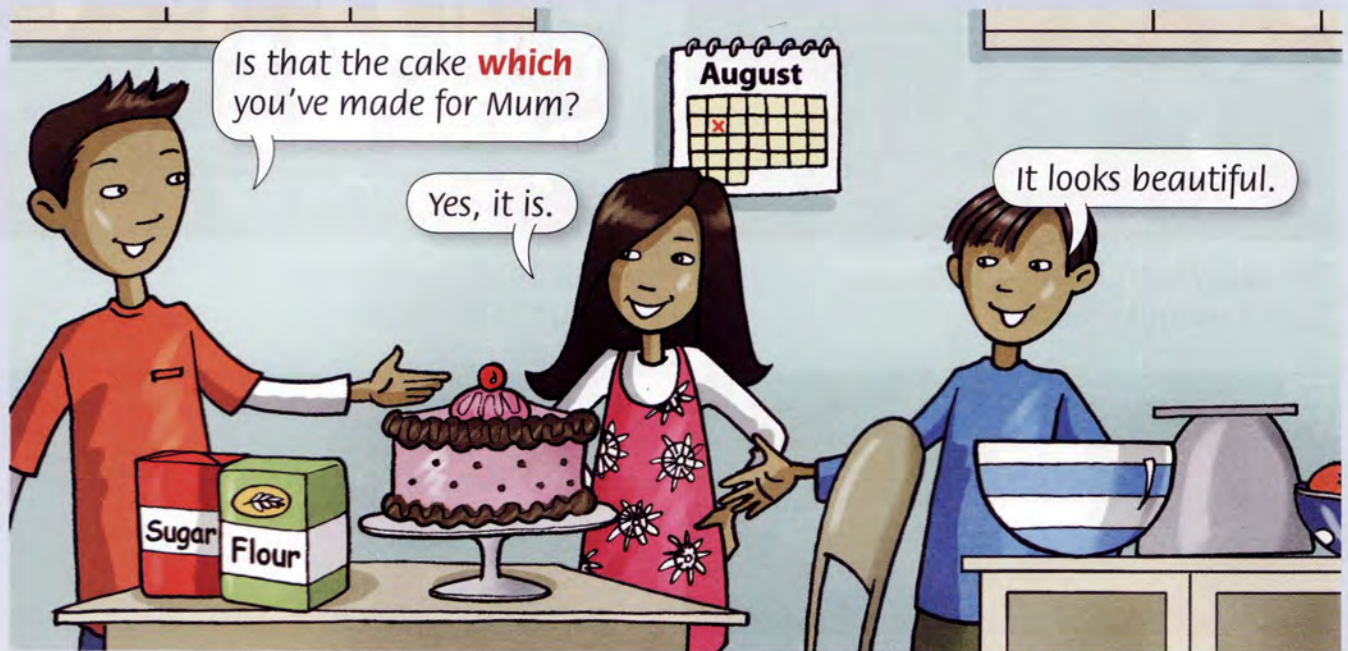
3 can't / Tanya / find / I

4 pour / into / the blender / the milk

5 change / you / your ticket / can / at the station

6 to the concert / going to / Tim / with / Gary / is / go

Relative pronouns **who** and **which**



We use relative pronouns to connect two facts.

There is the boy. He made the smoothie.

*There is the boy **who** made the smoothie.*

We use **who** when we are talking about people. In the sentence above, **who** replaces **he**.

We use **which** when we are talking about animals or things. In the sentence below, **which** replaces **it**.

This is the drink. It is very popular here.

*This is the drink **which** is very popular here.*

4 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 the milk **which** / **who** you poured
- 2 the girl **which** / **who** we like
- 3 the boy **which** / **who** is deaf
- 4 the pan **which** / **who** she used
- 5 the danger **which** / **who** the girls didn't know about
- 6 the person **which** / **who** logged on before me
- 7 the photos **which** / **who** I attached
- 8 the crisps **which** / **who** Harry bought
- 9 the horses **which** / **who** ran into the field
- 10 the money **which** / **who** we haven't got

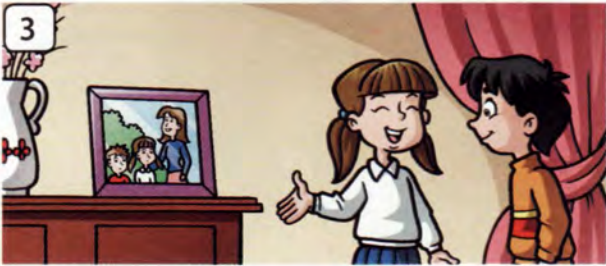
5 Write sentences. Use relative pronouns.



There's the dog which is dangerous.



She's the girl _____ saw a hurricane.



That's the photo _____ Dad took.



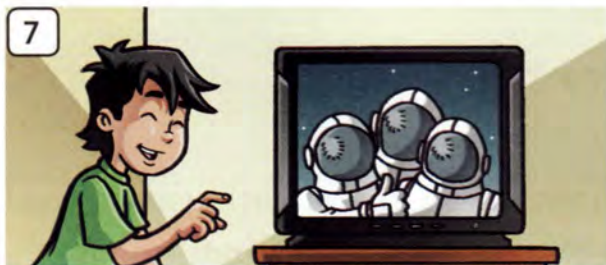
Here's the statue _____ broke.



That's the smoothie _____ Carrie made.



Here's the information _____ we need.



Those are the astronauts _____ are going to the moon.



Look. There's the boy _____ won all the trophies.



Where's the food _____ I asked you to buy?



Camels are animals _____ don't drink much water.

14 Happy memories

The past continuous
Dates and *was born*
On and in

The past continuous



We use the past continuous to talk about an action that was in progress at a certain time in the past.

We form the past continuous with **was/were** + past participle. For negative sentences, use **wasn't/weren't**. For questions, we use **was/were** + subject + past participle.

I was walking slowly.

Holly wasn't listening to her MP3 player.

Were you making dinner? Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.

See page 78 for formation of the **-ing** form.

1 Complete the sentences. Use the verb in brackets and the present continuous.

- 1 Judy was making (make) dinner.
- 2 Amy and Zoe _____ (not watch) a film at the cinema.
- 3 It _____ (rain) very heavily.
- 4 You and Jack _____ (not wait) at the bus stop.
- 5 I _____ (feel) very cold.
- 6 You _____ (tidy) your room.
- 7 The traffic _____ (move) very slowly.
- 8 William _____ (not send) an email to Jamie.
- 9 Oscar and I _____ (talk) about the football match.

2 Look at the pictures. Write a negative sentence and an affirmative sentence. Use the past continuous.



1 Lewis and Gary / wait / at the bus stop

Lewis and Gary weren't waiting at the bus stop.

They were waiting at the cinema.



2 Dad / clean / the house



3 Mum and Sophy / make coffee



4 Jess / write a letter



5 the boys / play tennis

3 Look at exercise 2. Write questions and short answers.

1 Lewis and Gary / wait / at the bus stop

Were Lewis and Gary waiting at the bus stop? No, they weren't.

2 Dad / clean / the car

3 Mum and Sophy / make / dinner

4 Jess / write / a letter

5 the boys / play / basketball

Dates and **was born**



The way we talk about dates when speaking is different from the way we write dates.

We say *the sixth of May*. We write *6th May*.

For a list of ordinal numbers, see page 79.

Use **was born** with I/he/she/it. Use **were born** with you/we/you/they.

*Grandpa **was born** on 12th February 1952.*

*The twins **were born** on 21st April 1991.*

On and in

With dates and days of the week, use **on**.

***on** 20th March, **on** 7th December 2010, **on** Saturday, **on** 29th September*

With years and months, use **in**.

***in** 1969, **in** May*

4 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 We're going on holiday **on** / **in** July.
- 2 Did your sister leave school **in** / **on** 1995?
- 3 We first had electricity in our village **on** / **in** 20th May 1935.
- 4 Gustave Eiffel built the Eiffel Tower **on** / **in** 1889.
- 5 My nephew's going to live in America **in** / **on** May this year.
- 6 Do you think there will be cars **in** / **on** 2050?
- 7 We got married **on** / **in** Saturday 6th May 2000.
- 8 People from Europe first arrived in America **in** / **on** 1620 **in** / **on** 21st November.

5 Look at the table. Complete the sentences. Use **was born on** and a date.

Mr Dixon	1st January 1971
Mrs Dixon	14th February 1973
Fin	30th May 2000
Jasper	30th May 2000
Angela	21st September 2003
Grandpa	7th March 1953
Grandma	5th May 1954

- When was Mr Dixon born ?
Mr Dixon was born on 1st February 1973 .
- When _____ Mrs Dixon _____ ?
Mrs Dixon _____ .
- When _____ Fin and Jasper _____ ?
Fin and Jasper _____ .
- When _____ Angela _____ ?
Angela _____ .
- When _____ Grandpa _____ ?
Grandpa _____ .
- When _____ Grandma _____ ?
Grandma _____ .

6 Look at Polly's calendar. Complete the sentences.

September

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
	1st <i>Jack starts new job</i>	2nd	3rd	4th <i>10.30 Dentist (Max)</i>	5th	6th
7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th <i>visit Tina</i>
14th	15th	16th <i>Kate staying</i>	17th	18th	19th <i>Poppy's party</i>	20th
21st <i>Poppy's birthday</i>	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th
28th	29th	30th				

Mum and Dad's wedding anniversary

- Jack is starting his new job on 1st September.
- Max is going to the dentist _____
- I'm going to visit Tina _____
- Kate is going to stay with me _____
- Poppy's party is _____
- Poppy's birthday is _____
- Mum and Dad's wedding anniversary is _____

The past simple and the past continuous



They **were walking** to Toby's party when **it started** to rain.



We use the past continuous with the past simple when we want to talk about something that happened in the middle of another, longer, action. Look at these sentences:

Past continuous

Past simple

I was walking to the shops.

It started to rain.

We can make these two actions into one sentence by connecting them with **when**.
I was walking to the shops when it started to rain.

We can use **when** in the middle or at the beginning of the sentence. If we put it at the beginning, we must put a comma (,) after the first part of the sentence.

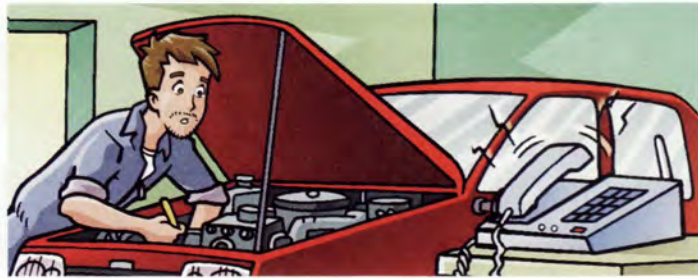
The phone rang when Mr Taylor was talking to his boss.

When Mr Taylor was talking to his boss, the phone rang.

1 Circle the shorter action that happened in the middle of another, longer one.

- 1 The children were playing outside when it started raining.
- 2 When I was making dinner, Mrs Cooper phoned.
- 3 When Tim was running for the ball, he fell over.
- 4 Tommy was telling a scary story when the lights went out.
- 5 Everyone was waiting when I walked into the room.
- 6 When I woke up, my brother was doing his homework.
- 7 George and William were buying CDs when they heard the alarm.
- 8 You were talking to the fisherman when the big boat arrived.

2 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences. Use the past simple or past continuous of the verbs in brackets.



The mechanic was repairing (repair) the car when the phone rang (ring).



The Green family _____ (walk) to the beach when the storm _____ (start).



He _____ (read) a magazine when someone _____ (take) his bag.



Edward _____ (play) football when he _____ (hurt) his leg.



Alice _____ (do) her homework when the fireworks _____ (start).

3 Do we write commas in these sentences? Write , or –.

- 1 When I first saw you you were standing over there.
- 2 I was wearing my best shoes when I fell over.
- 3 It was starting to snow when we left school.
- 4 When they were driving past their house they saw a man outside.
- 5 She was talking to a journalist when the crime happened.
- 6 You were laughing when you answered the phone.
- 7 When she was looking at the zebras a monkey jumped up at her.

4 Look at the table. Write sentences. Use **when and the correct form of the verb.**

First action	Second action
1 I / get / ready for school	something strange / happen
2 Dad / eat / breakfast	his boss / ring
3 Dad / look / worried	he / put / the phone down
4 he / smile	he / tell / us the good news
5 I / walk / to school	I / realized it was the weekend
6 the builder / drink tea	the wall / fell down
7 Kate / smile	I / look at her
8 we / look for / Kim's present	we / saw Kim

- 1 I was getting ready for school when something strange happened.
- 2 Dad _____
- 3 When _____
- 4 He _____
- 5 When _____
- 6 When _____
- 7 Kate _____
- 8 We _____

There, they're and their



It is very easy to confuse the words **there**, **they're** and **their**. They sound the same, but their meaning and use are very different.

There is the opposite of **here**.

Look at the fisherman in his boat out **there**.

We also use **there** in the expressions **there is** and **there are**.

Is **there** a restaurant near here?

They're is the short form of **they are**.

They're worried about the exams.

Their is a possessive adjective. Use **their** to talk about something that belongs to more than one person.

We stayed with Sally and Tom, and played tennis in **their** garden.



5 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences. Use **they're**, **their** or **there**.



Seb has got their ball.



Is _____ a bank near here?



Sally and Lily are eating _____ dinner.



_____ having a picnic.

6 Complete the conversation. Use **they're**, **their** or **there**.

Amy What are those over ¹ there ?

Clare ² _____ presents for Kim and Tina. ³ _____ good friends of mine.

Amy Are they sisters? I think my brother knows ⁴ _____ brother.

Clare You've been to ⁵ _____ house. Do you remember the party they had ⁶ _____ ?

1 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 Can you hear I / **me**?
- 2 I want to see that film. Shall we go and see it / her?
- 3 That boy's funny. Let's watch he / him.
- 4 Do you have much homework? Have you finished it / them yet?
- 5 Can I play with they / them?
- 6 Do you know her / she?
- 7 Can you come to the beach with us / ours at the weekend?
- 8 I can't hear you / your. Please speak louder.

2 Complete the sentences. Use **who** or **which**.

- 1 There's the boy who won the trophy.
- 2 I'd like to meet the man _____ invented this.
- 3 Here's the milk _____ you need for the smoothie.
- 4 Look. There's the monument _____ I told you about.
- 5 A man _____ was born deaf and blind can now see and hear.
- 6 Are those the glasses _____ you like?
- 7 Where's the man _____ helped you carry the bags?
- 8 They're the people _____ moved here from America recently.

3 Rewrite the sentences and questions with the past continuous.

- 1 I looked at the photos. I was looking at the photos.
- 2 The man didn't listen to me. _____
- 3 She painted a picture. _____
- 4 Did it rain? _____
- 5 Who did you talk to? _____
- 6 We finished our homework. _____
- 7 The children made a mess in the kitchen. _____
- 8 An hour ago, I made dinner. _____

4 Look at the notes. Write sentences. Use **was born, in or **on** and a date.**

- 1 Tina: May 1975 Tina was born in May 1975.
- 2 Frank: 7th June 1980 _____
- 3 Fred: 1988 _____
- 4 Carrie: 1st January _____
- 5 Lily: 8th October _____
- 6 Tina: March 1995 _____
- 7 Sidney: 2001 _____

5 Write sentences. Use the past simple, the past continuous and **when.**

- 1 Phil / run / he / fall over
Phil was running when he fell over.
- 2 they / arrive / it / snow
When _____
- 3 we / have dinner / you / call
We _____
- 4 Billy / tell a joke / Tim / come into the room
Tim _____
- 5 they / cook dinner / the film / start
When _____
- 6 I / have a bad dream / I wake up
I _____
- 7 everyone / arrive / you / listen to your MP3 player
When _____

6 Complete the conversation. Use **they're, their or **there**.**

Cathy I like Zoe and Tara Smith. I think ¹ they're lovely girls.

Penny Yes, they are. They live in a very nice house, too. How long have they lived ² _____?

Cathy In Oxtou Street? About three months. It isn't ³ _____ house, though.

Penny Really? Whose is it?

Cathy It belongs to ⁴ _____ grandparents.

Penny It's a big house.

Cathy Yes, and ⁵ _____'s a big garden at the back.

Penny ⁶ _____ very lucky!

Grammar reference

Units 1 and 14 The -ing form

Verb	Example	Change	-ing form
most verbs	play	+ -ing	playing
verbs ending consonant + -e	write	e + -ing	writing
verbs ending vowel + consonant, except -w or -y	travel	double final consonant + -ing	travelling

Unit 1 The present simple

Affirmative	Negative	Questions	Short answers
I play	I don't play	Do I play?	Yes, I do . No, I don't .
you play	you don't play	Do you play?	Yes, you do . No, you don't .
it plays	it doesn't play	Does it play?	Yes, it does . No, it doesn't .
we play	we don't play	Do we play?	Yes, we do . No, we don't .
they play	they don't play	Do they play?	Yes, they do . No, they don't .

Unit 1 The present continuous

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

Unit 2 The past simple

Affirmative	Negative	Questions	Short answers
I played	I didn't play	Did I play?	Yes, I did . No, I didn't .
you played	you didn't play	Did you play?	Yes, you did . No, you didn't .
it played	it didn't play	Did it play?	Yes, it did . No, it didn't .
we played	we didn't play	Did we play?	Yes, we did . No, we didn't .
they played	they didn't play	Did they play?	Yes, they did . No, they didn't .

Unit 10 – 11 The present perfect

Affirmative

I've played
you've played
it's played
we've played
they've played

Negative

I haven't played
you haven't played
it hasn't played
we haven't played
they haven't played

Questions

Have I played?
Have you played?
Has it played?
Have we played?
Have they played?

Short answers

Yes, I **have**. No, I **haven't**.
Yes, you **have**. No, you **haven't**.
Yes, it **has**. No, it **hasn't**.
Yes, we **have**. No, we **haven't**.
Yes, they **have**. No, they **haven't**.

Unit 14 – 15 The past continuous

Affirmative

I was playing
you were playing
it was playing
we were playing
they were playing

Negative

I wasn't playing
you weren't playing
it wasn't playing
we weren't playing
they weren't playing

Questions

Was I playing?
Were you playing?
Was it playing?
Were we playing?
Were they playing?

Short answers

Yes, I **was**. No, I **wasn't**.
Yes, you **were**. No, you **weren't**.
Yes, it **was**. No, it **wasn't**.
Yes, we **were**. No, we **weren't**.
Yes, they **were**. No, they **weren't**.

Unit 14 Ordinal numbers

1st	first	11th	eleventh
2nd	second	12th	twelfth
3rd	third	13th	thirteenth
4th	fourth	20th	twentieth
5th	fifth	21st	twenty-first
6th	sixth	30th	thirtieth
7th	seventh	31st	thirty-first
8th	eighth		
9th	ninth		
10th	tenth		

Irregular verbs

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
get	got	got
go	went	been
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hurt	hurt	hurt
know	knew	known
learn	learnt	learnt
light	lit	lit
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
send	sent	sent
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

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