

H.Q. Mitchell

smart

grammar and vocabulary



4b

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Past Simple 'be'

1

Listen and repeat. Look at the pictures and circle the three best adjectives for each picture.



1



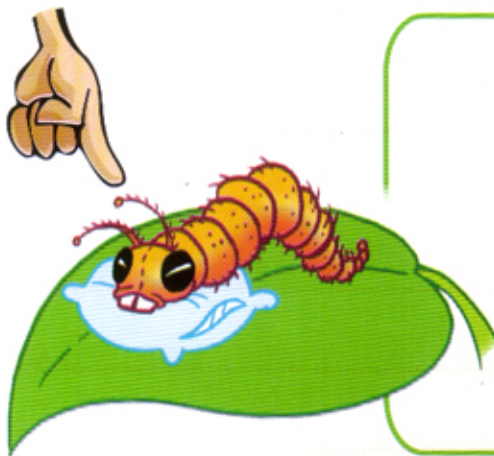
excited
thirsty
clean
hungry
hot

2



clean
dirty
heavy
big
pretty

3



heavy
sleepy
light
old
excited
ugly

4



pretty
excited
wet
ugly
bored
dry



2 Look at activity 1 and say sentences using the Past Simple.

The man was
thirsty yesterday.

The tables were dirty
yesterday.



Grammar			Past Simple of the verb <i>be</i>
Affirmative	Negative		Time Expressions
	Full forms	Short forms	
I was	I was not	I wasn't	yesterday, a month / year ago etc.
You were	You were not	You weren't	last night / week / month / year / Monday etc.
He was	He was not	He wasn't	
She was	She was not	She wasn't	
It was	It was not	It wasn't	
We were	We were not	We weren't	
You were	You were not	You weren't	
They were	They were not	They weren't	
Questions		Short Answers	
Was I?		Yes, you were. / No, you weren't.	
Were you?		Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.	
Was he?		Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't.	
Was she?		Yes, she was. / No, she wasn't.	
Was it?		Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't.	
Were we?		Yes, you were. / No, you weren't.	
Were you?		Yes, we were. / No, we weren't.	
Were they?		Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.	



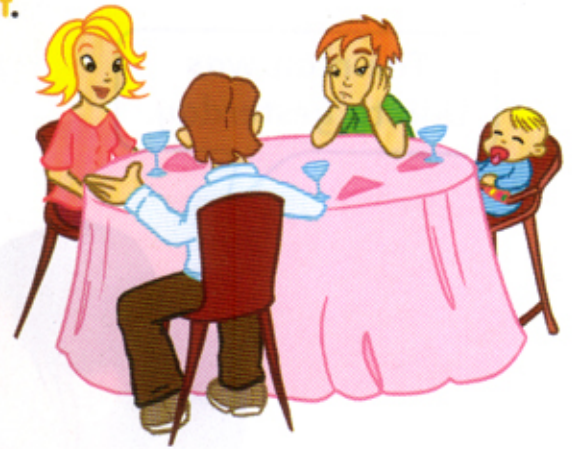
3 Complete with **was** / **wasn't** / **were** / **weren't**.

1 Fay Where (1) _____ were
you yesterday?

Tom I (2) _____ at
home. I (3) _____
at the cinema. We go to the
cinema every Friday.

Fay (4) _____ Jim and Andy with you?

Tom Jim (5) _____ but Andy
(6) _____. Andy was at a restaurant with his
parents and his baby brother. He (7) _____
bored!



2 Mum (8) _____
you at your brother's new
house last night?

Jim Yes, I (9) _____.
John's friends
(10) _____
there, too.

Mum (11) _____
his house clean?

Jim Yes, it (12) _____.

Mum (13) _____ the dogs hungry?

Jim No, they (14) _____. Everything was fine.
Don't worry, Mum!



4 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences. Then, write the numbers 1-6 in the pictures.

1 were / The / heavy / bags

The bags were heavy.

2 clean / tables / The / weren't

3 last night / sleepy / The / were / babies

4 was / cat / Jill's / ugly

5 wasn't / yesterday / cold / Mary

6 hair / Sue's / dry / wasn't





5

Read, look and answer.



1 Was _____ Fay's T-shirt dry yesterday?

No, it wasn't. It was wet.

2 _____ John's T-shirt clean yesterday?



3 _____ Mary and Jim bored yesterday?

4 _____ the books in the box light?



5 _____ Don and Jill hungry yesterday?



6 Answer about yourself.



1 Was your room clean yesterday?

2 Were you sleepy at 10 o'clock last night?

3 Were you at the cinema last Friday?

4 Was your mother at home yesterday morning?

5 Was your father at work yesterday afternoon?

1

Look and match. Then, listen and check your answers.



go



walk



buy



drink



have
(a party)



eat

walked

had
(a party)

drank

went

bought

ate



- 2** Read, look at activity 1 above and complete with the verbs in the **Past Simple**.

Diary

Dear diary,

Yesterday, my friend Tom and I



(1) _____ to the shopping centre.



We (2) _____ around the shops.

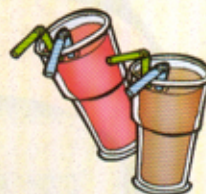
We (3) _____ computer games.



Later, we (4) _____ hamburgers



and (5) _____ milkshakes.



We (6) _____ fun!

- 3** Listen and check your answers for activity 2.





Grammar

Past Simple of Regular / Irregular verbs

We use the **Past Simple**:

- for actions that took place at a definite time in the past.
e.g. *Last Monday I went to the cinema with my friends.*
- for completed actions that happened one after the other in the past. e.g. *I got up at 8 o'clock, had breakfast and went to school.*

Affirmative

Regular verbs	Irregular verbs
I played.	I ate.
You played.	You ate.
He / She / It played.	He / She / It ate.
We played.	We ate.
You played.	You ate.
They played.	They ate.

- We form the Past Simple of regular verbs by adding **-ed** to the base form of the main verb. The Past Simple form is the same for all persons in the singular and in the plural.
e.g. *play* → *played*
- Verbs that end in **-e** take **-d**.
e.g. *dance* → *danced*
- Verbs that end with one vowel + consonant, double the final consonant.
e.g. *stop* → *stopped*
- Verbs that end in consonant + **y**, drop the **-y** and take **-ied**.
e.g. *study* → *studied*
- Each irregular verb forms the affirmative form of the Past Simple in a different way.
e.g. *swim* - *swam*, *make* - *made*, *drive* - *drove*





4

Look at the photos. What did they do yesterday? Complete the blanks using the Past Simple of the verbs in the box.

drink buy eat walk go have

- 1 Tony, John and Beth _____ at a restaurant.
- 2 Mary and Justin _____ to school. They usually take the bus.
- 3 Derek _____ some CDs.
- 4 Sheila _____ to the park.
- 5 They _____ milkshakes.
- 6 We _____ a party.

1



2



3



4



5



6





5 Read about what Claire did last Saturday. Complete with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets. Then, put the pictures in the correct order (1-6).



Last Saturday, my friends and I (1) _____ (go) to the beach. First, we (2) _____ (swim). Then, Tina and I (3) _____ (sunbathe). Brad and Derek (4) _____ (make) sandcastles. Later, we were hungry so we (5) _____ (eat) some sandwiches. My dad came and (6) _____ (drive) us home at eight o'clock. We (7) _____ (have) a lot of fun that day.

**6****Match and write sentences. Then, say to your partner.**

Last week

Last month

Last night

On Monday

Yesterday

Ted

Fay

Rex (the dog)

Bob and Maria



e.g. Last week Rex ate a hot dog.

7**Look at the diary entry in activity 2 again and write your own diary entry about what you did yesterday.**



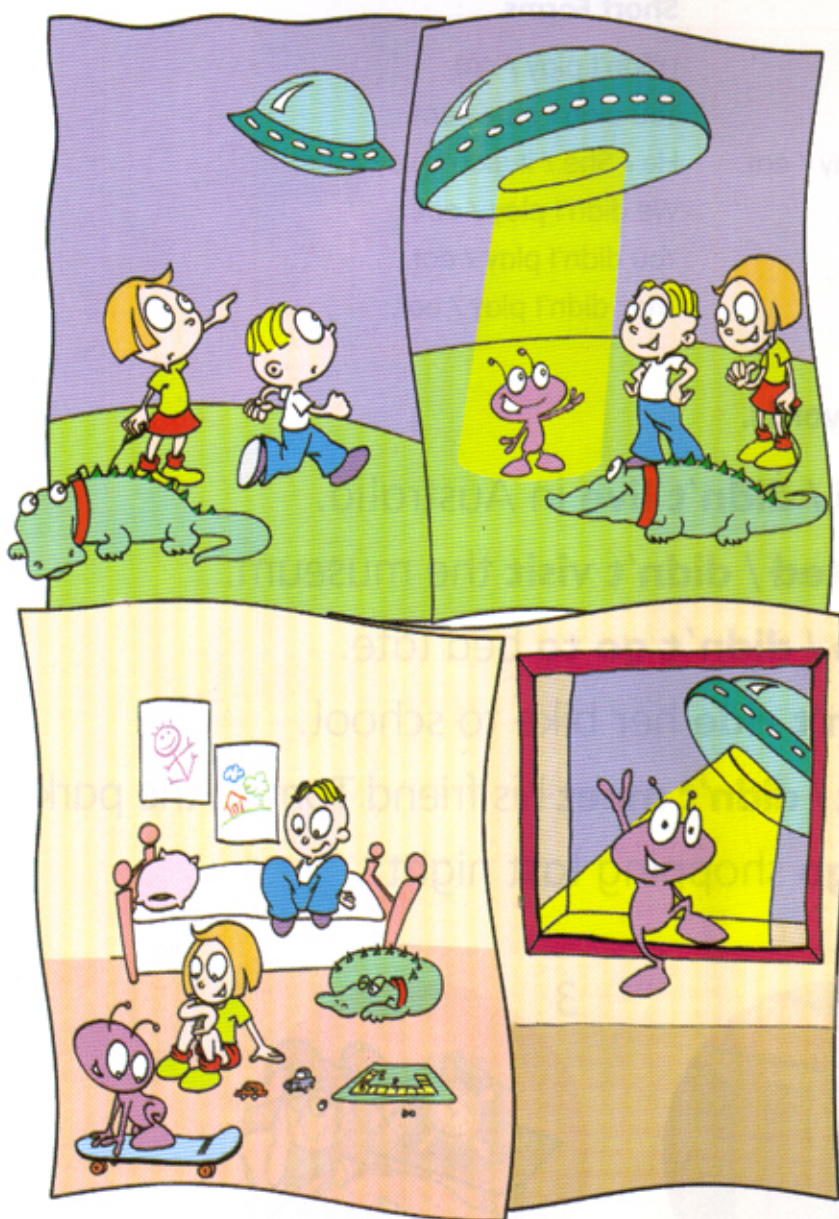
Past Simple (negative - questions)

1 Match the base form with the Past Simple of the verbs. Then, listen and check.



- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1 see | went |
| 2 visit | met |
| 3 go | played |
| 4 meet | visited |
| 5 play | saw |
| 6 do | did |
| 7 sleep | rode |
| 8 live | sent |
| 9 have | slept |
| 10 ride | lived |
| 11 write | had |
| 12 send | wrote |



**2** Listen to the story and read.

Yesterday, Sam and Marcy saw a UFO! They met and talked to Zap. Zap doesn't live on Earth. Zap talked to Crock, the children's pet crocodile. Then, they went to Sam and Marcy's house. They played games and had lots of fun. Later, Zap went home.

3 Read the story in activity 2 and circle the correct verbs.

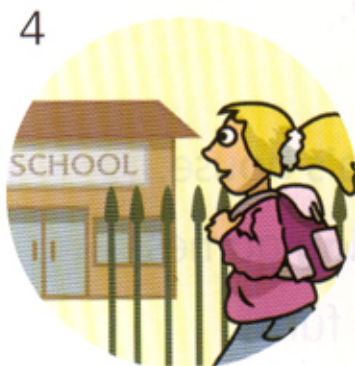
- 1 Sam and Marcy saw / **didn't see** a UFO.
- 2 Zap **talked** / **didn't talk** to Crock.
- 3 Sam and Marcy **went** / **didn't go** to Zap's house.
- 4 The children and Zap **played** / **didn't play** games.
- 5 The children and Zap **had** / **didn't have** fun.



Grammar	Past Simple - Negative
Full Forms	Short Forms
I did not play / eat.	I didn't play / eat.
You did not play / eat.	You didn't play / eat.
He / She / It did not play / eat.	He / She / It didn't play / eat.
We did not play / eat.	We didn't play / eat.
You did not play / eat.	You didn't play / eat.
They did not play / eat.	They didn't play / eat.

4 Look and circle the correct words.

- 1 Last year Samantha **lived** / **didn't live** in Australia.
- 2 On Tuesday my class **visited** / **didn't visit** the museum.
- 3 Yesterday Tanya **went to** / **didn't go to** bed late.
- 4 On Friday Lisa **rode** / **didn't ride** her bike to school.
- 5 At the weekend Steve **met** / **didn't meet** his friend Tom at the park.
- 6 Tara and I **went** / **didn't go** shopping last night.





5 Look and tick (✓) what you didn't do yesterday. Then, write sentences.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 go to school | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 see a UFO | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 go to the cinema | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 do a test | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 meet a friend | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 have fun | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 send an e-mail | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 go to bed at 11:00 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

e.g. I didn't go to school yesterday.

Grammar

Past Simple - Questions and Short Answers

Questions

Did I play / eat?

Did you play / eat?

Did he / she / it play / eat?

Did we play / eat?

Did you play / eat?

Did they play / eat?

Short Answers

Yes, you did.

Yes, I did.

Yes, he / she / it did.

Yes, you did.

Yes, we did.

Yes, they did.

No, you didn't.

No, I didn't.

No, he / she / it didn't.

No, you didn't.

No, we didn't.

No, they didn't.



6 Look and complete the questions. Then, write short answers.



1 Did _____ I meet my friend yesterday?
No, you didn't.



5 _____ it go to the park yesterday?



2 _____ you eat a hamburger yesterday?



6 _____ we see a film yesterday?



3 _____ he have fun at the party yesterday?



7 _____ you go to the shopping centre yesterday?



4 _____ she walk to school yesterday?



8 _____ they send an e-mail yesterday?

7

Does your partner remember the story about Zap? Write and then, take turns to ask each other the questions below.

Points

1 (Sam, Marcy / see / UFO) Did Sam and Marcy see a UFO?



2 (Zap / talk / to Crock) _____



3 (Sam and Marcy / go / Zap's house) _____



4 (they / watch TV) _____



5 (they / have fun) _____



Total _____



Present Simple vs Past Simple

1

Find the verbs in the past tense. Listen and check.



sleep

travel

buy

use

O	S	R	A	C	C	O	O	K	E	D	A	E	R	D
R	T	R	W	A	L	H	M	N	O	E	S	H	W	H
T	T	R	A	V	E	L	L	E	D	D	B	S	A	U
W	T	S	B	C	G	W	M	D	O	T	A	E	L	N
O	S	L	H	A	G	U	A	N	B	O	U	G	H	T
B	L	A	R	S	U	S	M	B	C	O	A	E	U	E
G	E	D	E	L	S	W	D	U	K	T	B	S	N	D
O	P	R	D	R	E	W	E	N	S	E	A	E	R	E
D	T	A	B	C	D	A	W	A	L	K	E	D	B	A

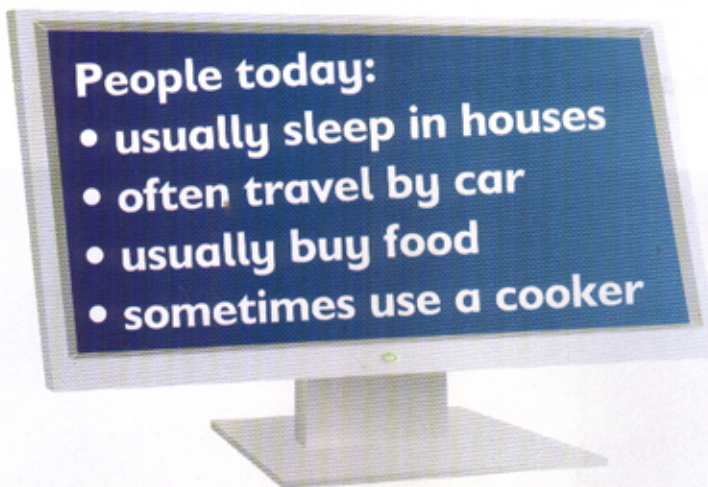
draw

cook

walk

hunt

2 Read and complete with the verbs in the Past Simple from activity 1.



People today:

- usually sleep in houses
- often travel by car
- usually buy food
- sometimes use a cooker

BUT

Thousands of years ago, prehistoric people...

1 _____ in caves,



2 _____ on cave walls,



3 _____ for days,



4 _____ for their

food,



5 _____ over

a fire.





Listen and check your answers for activity 2.

Grammar

Present Simple vs Past Simple

We use the **Present Simple**:

- for habits or actions that happen regularly.
e.g. *I go to school every morning.*
- for permanent situations.
e.g. *My father works at the cinema.*

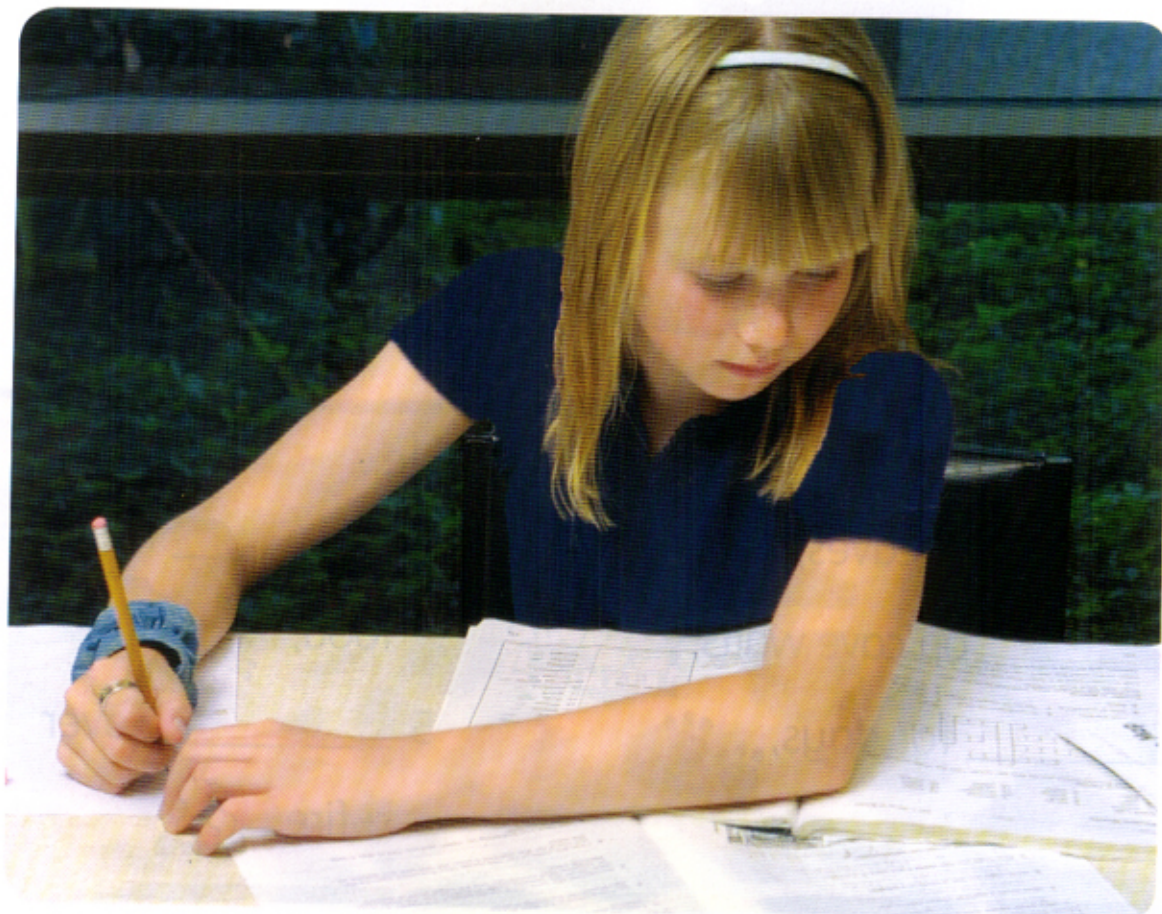
We use the **Past Simple**:

- for actions that took place at a definite time in the past.
e.g. *We went to an island last summer.*
- for habits or actions that happened regularly in the past.
e.g. *Prehistoric people lived in caves.*

Time Expressions

always, usually, sometimes, etc.
every day / week, etc.
in the morning / afternoon, etc.
on Mondays / Monday morning, etc.
at the weekend / 8:00, etc.
once / twice / three times, etc. a week / day, etc.

yesterday
in 1995, etc.
two hours ago, two years ago, etc.
last night / week / Sunday / May, etc.





4

Read and complete. Use the **Present Simple** or the **Past Simple**. Then, tick what the people did yesterday or in the past.

- 1 Jenny usually _____ (go) to bed at 11 o'clock in the evening. Yesterday she _____ (not go) to bed at 11. She _____ (go) to bed at 10 because she was tired.



A



B

- 2 My mother always _____ (cook) dinner for us. Last night my father _____ (cook) dinner because it was my mum's birthday.



A



B

- 3 Yesterday John _____ (take) the bus to school. He sometimes _____ (walk) to school because it's near his house.



A



B

- 4 In the past, people _____ (not buy) their food. They _____ (hunt) for it. Nowadays, people usually _____ (go) to the supermarket to get their food.



A



B



5 Read and match the questions with the correct pictures and answers.

1 Did Peter draw a picture on the wall?



a Yes, she does.

2 Did Kate buy a new bike?



b No, he didn't.

3 Do people travel by horse nowadays?



c Yes, she did.

4 Did Ian and Mike cook dinner over the fire?



d No, they didn't.

5 Does Carla usually go to bed early in the evening?



e No, they don't.



Choose **a** or **b** to complete the sentences.



- 1 My grandfather _____ rabbits when he was young.
a hunts **b** hunted
- 2 Frank _____ dinner last night.
It was delicious!
a cooks **b** cooked
- 3 Jane _____ to the park near
her house every afternoon.
a walks **b** walked
- 4 My brother _____ a present for
his friend Eddie yesterday morning.
a doesn't buy **b** didn't buy
- 5 _____ TV every day?
a Do you watch **b** Did you watch



Comparative form

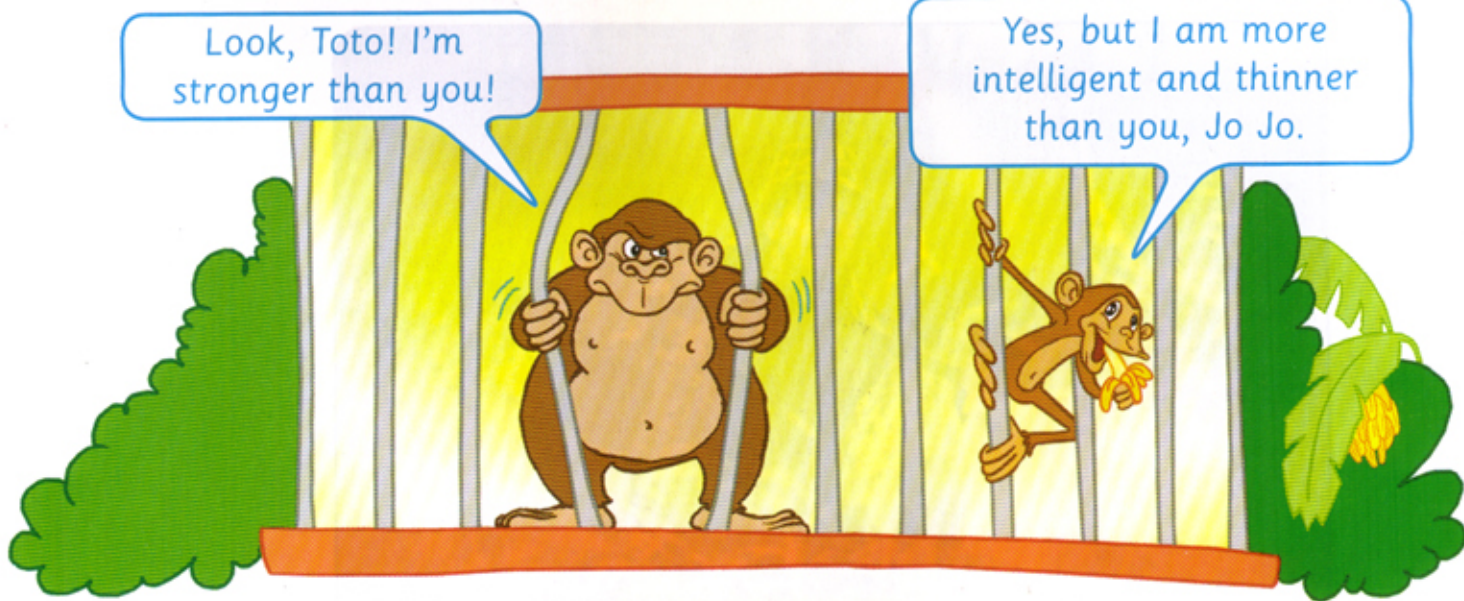


1 Listen and read.



Look, Toto! I'm stronger than you!

Yes, but I am more intelligent and thinner than you, Jo Jo.



Grammar

Comparative Form

- We use the **Comparative form** to compare two people, animals or things. The adjective in the comparative form is usually followed by the word **than**. small → smaller Mice are **smaller than** elephants.

Formation

- All one-syllable adjectives and most two-syllable adjectives take **-er**. e.g. tall → taller Linda is **taller** than Pete.
- We form the comparative of adjectives with three or more syllables with **more + adjective**. e.g. expensive → more expensive **BUT** modern → more modern
The yellow shirt is **more** expensive than the blue shirt.
The blue shirt is **more** modern than the yellow shirt.


Spelling

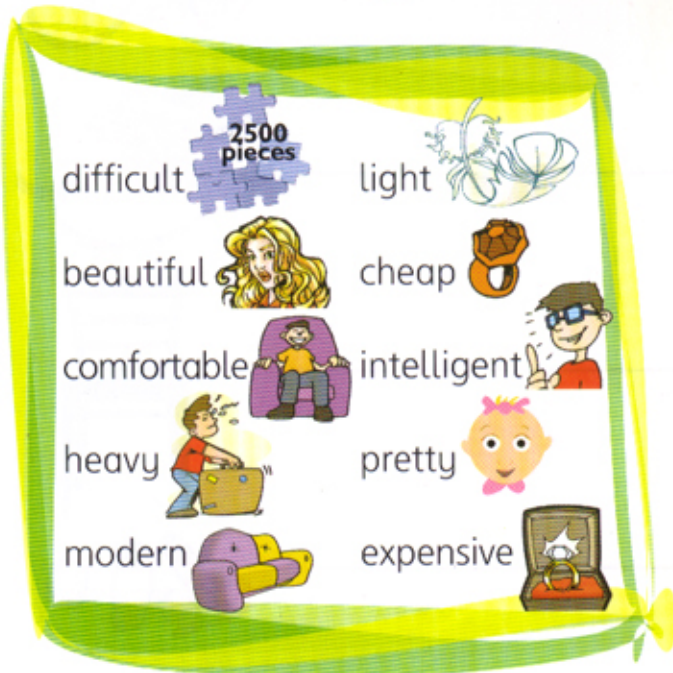
- Adjectives which end in **-e** take **-r**. e.g. large → larger
- One-syllable adjectives which end in one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant and take **-er**. e.g. big → bigger
- Adjectives ending in consonant + **y**, change the **y** to **i** and take **-er**. e.g. happy → happier

Some adjectives are irregular and don't form the comparative form in the same way that regular adjectives do. Some of these adjectives are:

Positive Form	Comparative Form
good	better
bad	worse
far	farther / further
many / much	more



- 2** Which category do these adjectives belong to? Write. Then, listen and check your answers. 

**-er****more**more difficult

- 3** Look at the pictures and the prompts and make sentences using the comparative form.

1



crocodile / big / mouse

The crocodile is bigger than the mouse.

2



winter / cold / summer

3



Bill



Jim

Bill / fat / Jim

4



pink hat / small / blue hat



4 Look and write.

1



The car is more expensive than the bike.
(expensive)



2



(modern)



3



(comfortable)



4



(intelligent)



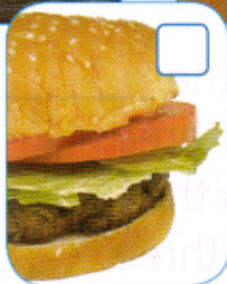
5 Complete with the comparative form of the adjectives.

- 1 The chair is _____ (light) than the sofa.
- 2 Elephants are _____ (heavy) than horses.
- 3 Helen's dress is _____ (expensive) than Jill's dress.
- 4 Mike is _____ (good) at football than Paul.
- 5 Maths is _____ (difficult) than History.
- 6 It's _____ (hot) today than it was yesterday.
- 7 Monkeys are _____ (intelligent) than chickens.
- 8 Kate is _____ (bad) at swimming than Jane.

1 Read the sentences, look at the photos and write 1-6 in the boxes. Then, listen.



- 1 The hottest place in the world is el Azizia, in Libya.
The temperature is sometimes 66 °C.
- 2 The longest pizza in the world was 20m long. A Chinese chef made it in Shangai.
- 3 The hummingbird is the smallest bird in the world. It's 6.2cm long and only 1.6g.
- 4 Antarctica is the coldest place in the world. The temperature in the winter is sometimes -90 °C.
- 5 The largest hamburger in the world was 4 kilos.
- 6 The animal with the longest life was a giant tortoise. It lived for 177 years.



2 Read and match.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Antarctica is the | a 177 years. |
| 2 The hummingbird is | b 4 kilos. |
| 3 El Azizia is the | c 1,6 g. |
| 4 One giant tortoise lived for | d coldest place in the world. |
| 5 The largest hamburger was | e 20m long. |
| 6 The longest pizza was | f hottest place in the world. |



Grammar

Superlative Form

- We use the **Superlative form** to compare one person, animal or thing with others of the same kind. The article **the** comes before an adjective in the superlative form. Adjectives in the superlative form are usually followed by the preposition **of** or **in**.
e.g. *Helen is **the shortest** student **in** the class / **of** all.*

Formation

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

Spelling

- Adjectives which end in **-e** take **-st**.
e.g. *large → largest*
- One-syllable adjectives which end in one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant and take **-est**.
e.g. *big → biggest*
- Adjectives ending in consonant + **y**, change the **y** to **i** and take **-est**. e.g. *happy → happiest*

Some adjectives are irregular and don't form their superlative form in the same way that regular adjectives do. Some of these adjectives are:

Positive Form	Superlative Form
good	best
bad	worst
far	farthest / furthest
many / much	most

3 Look, read and complete.



- Jim is the _____ (tall) of the three.
- Paul is the _____ (heavy) of the three.
- Simon is the _____ (old) of the three.
- Paul is the _____ (short) of the three.
- Jim is the _____ (happy) of the three.
- Paul is the _____ (young) of the three.



4 Look, read and write sentences. Use the Superlative Form.



Mr Brown's house



Mr Smith's house



Mr Dale's house

(modern)



(comfortable)

1 Mr Dale's house is the most modern of the three.

2 _____



(intelligent)

3 _____

4 _____



(expensive)

5 Choose **a** or **b**.

1 Australia is _____ from France than Italy.

a farther **b** the farthest

2 Fay is _____ girl in my class.

a more beautiful **b** the most beautiful

3 The tortoise is _____ animal in the world.

a slower **b** the slowest

4 John is _____ at swimming than George.

a better **b** the best

5 This is _____ exercise of all.

a more difficult **b** the most difficult

6 The TV is _____ than the radio.

a heavier **b** the heaviest

7 Summer is _____ than spring.

a hotter **b** the hottest

8 Tom is _____ driver in his family.

a worse **b** the worst



Spelling Check

1 What's the missing letter?

1 li ____ ht bou ____ ht ____ o u ____ ly

1

2 wa ____ k p ____ ayed ____ ived trave ____ led

2

3 he ____ vy cle ____ n h ____ d e ____ t

3

4 dra ____ ____ rite sa ____ ____ ent

4

2 Listen and repeat.





PHONICS


3

Listen, say and tick the correct column.



	/g/ go	/dʒ/ giant
green		
sausage		
giraffe		
big		
girl		
gym		
ugly		
geography		
good		
strange		



4 Listen and circle the **g** /g/ sounds **red** and the /dʒ/ sounds **blue**.
Then, sing. 

My **g**randma is so **g**ood but
She always eats a lot of food.
She eats **hug**e **sausag**es and **hug**e **burg**ers,
Then, she **g**oes to the **g**ym and tries to **g**et slim.

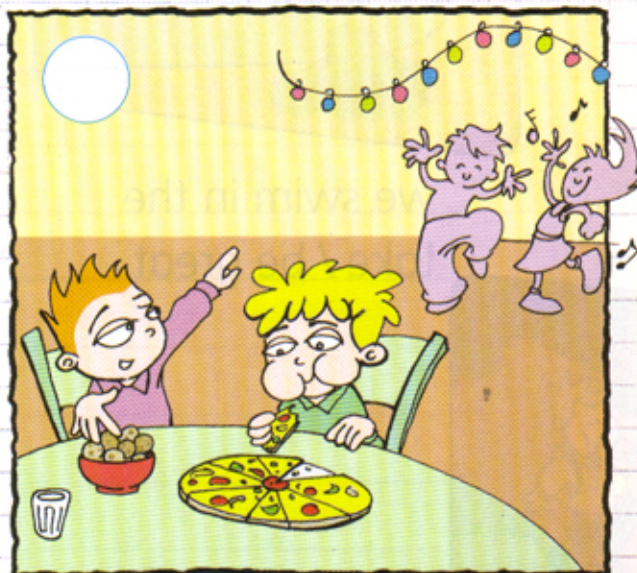
My **g**randma is so **g**reat but
Sometimes, she's very **strang**e.
She **g**ives me toy **g**iraffes and **geog**raphy maps,
She **g**ives me computer **g**ames and **g**iant **g**reen trains.



**5** Read.

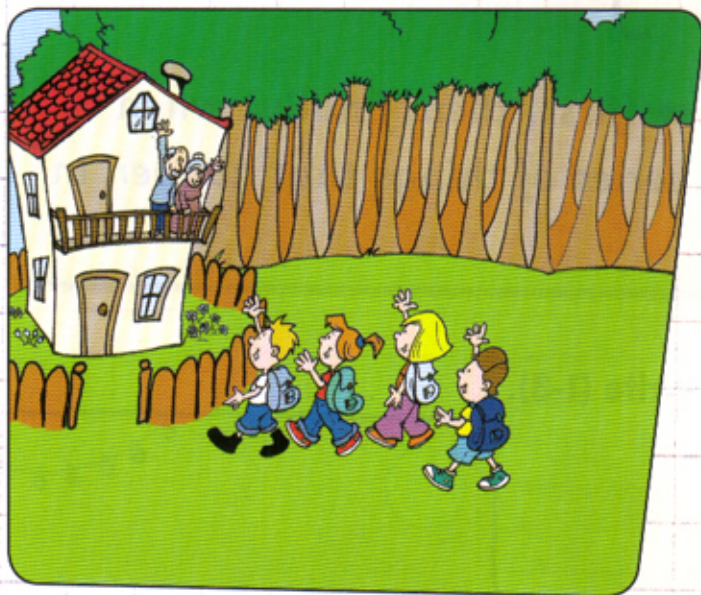
writing corner

We use **adverbs of sequence** (first, then, finally) when we want to write about a series of things that happen in chronological order.

6 Read and put the story in order. Write (1-3).



7 Read and write the story. Use the **Past Simple** and adverbs of sequence.



friends and I / go to /
grandmother's house



we swim in the
lake / be great



we eat doughnuts / walk in the forest

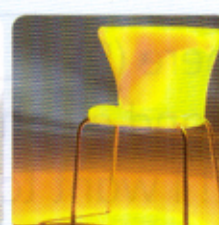


Revision 1

1 Match the opposites.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1 hot | old | 7 good | near |
| 2 long | ugly | 8 dry | cheap |
| 3 small | light | 9 clean | bad |
| 4 beautiful | large | 10 excited | dirty |
| 5 heavy | cold | 11 far | wet |
| 6 modern | short | 12 expensive | bored |

2 Look at the pictures and the prompts and write sentences.



fast / slow

light / heavy

1 plane / train

The plane is faster than the train.

3 chair / table

2 car / three

The car is the slowest of the three

4 sofa / three



expensive / cheap

old / modern

5 jacket / T-shirt

7 radio / record player

6 scarf / three

8 CD player / three



3 Complete with **was / wasn't / were or weren't**.

Suzy Where (1) _____ you last Sunday?

Kevin I (2) _____ at Din Don Circus. It (3) _____ fantastic.

My two best friends (4) _____ there, too. But my brother (5) _____. He was at the cinema.

Suzy (6) _____ there acrobats and clowns?

Kevin Yes! They (7) _____ very funny.

Suzy (8) _____ there any lions?

Kevin No, there (9) _____, but there (10) _____ tigers and elephants.

Suzy Great! I want to go there, too!

4 Complete the paragraph about Jim's holiday. Use the **Past Simple** of the verbs in the box.

ride go meet cook drive swim be

Last Sunday my brother and I (1) _____ went _____ to our grandparents' farm. Our father (2) _____ us there in his new car. In the morning, I (3) _____ one of my

grandfather's horses.

It (4) _____

great! Grandmother

(5) _____

chicken with potatoes

for lunch. In the afternoon, we (6) _____

our friends, and (7) _____ in their swimming pool.



**5 Write questions and answers. Use the Present Simple and the Past Simple.**

- 1 What / Joanna / usually do / on Saturday?
→ visit her friends
- 2 What / Joanna / do / last Saturday?
→ buy a present
- 3 What / they / usually do / on Sunday afternoon?
→ send e-mails
- 4 What / they / do / yesterday afternoon?
→ have a party
- 5 What / you / usually do / in the summer?
→ travel abroad

What does Joanna usually do on Saturday?

She visits her friends.

6 Task-based activity

A. Work in groups of four and write a funny story! Below is the beginning of the story. In turn, choose a verb from the box and make a sentence to continue the story. Use **first, then, finally, too. Choose a person to write the story.**

Last night Ted and Mary went out.

go run drink sit see find have
swim drive sleep buy play

B. Choose a captain to read your story to the class.



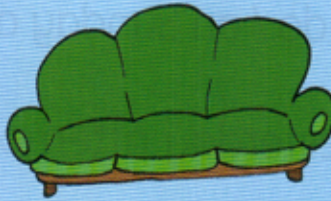
Smart Skills 1 (Reading & Writing)

1 Look and read. Choose the correct word / phrase and write them on the lines.

cook



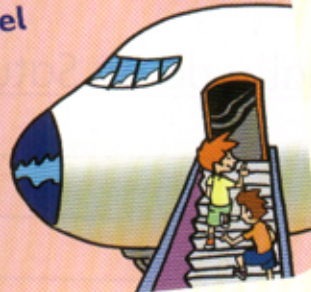
sofa



salt



travel



water



go to bed



Example

You do this in a car, bus train or plane. travel

- 1 This is very comfortable and heavy. _____
- 2 You do this because you want to eat. _____
- 3 You drink it and it has no colour. _____
- 4 You do this because you are very tired. _____
- 5 This is white. You put it in food. _____



2

Look and read. Write **yes** or **no**.**Example**

There are six children at the party.

_____no_____

1 One boy is hunting.

2 The girl with the orange dress is eating and laughing.

3 There are two tables. One is red and one is brown.

4 A big black dog is sleeping.

5 There is rubbish everywhere.



3 Read the text and choose the best answer. Alex is talking to his friend Sue.

Example

Alex Hello, Sue. How are you?

Sue A I'm Jane's cousin.

B I'm fine, thanks.

C I'm going out now.



1 **Alex** Why didn't you come to the party yesterday?

Sue A Sorry, I was tired.

B I stayed at home.

C No, I didn't.

2 **Alex** What did you do at home?

Sue A I am doing my homework.

B I did my homework.

C I do my homework.

3 **Alex** Did you go to bed after that?

Sue A Yes, please.

B OK, I think.

C No, my cousin came to my house.

4 **Alex** Oh! Did you play computer games?

Sue A Yes, we did.

B Yes, we do.

C Yes, I do.

5 **Alex** Does your cousin like parties?

Sue A Yes, she likes it.

B Yes, she does.

C Yes, she did.

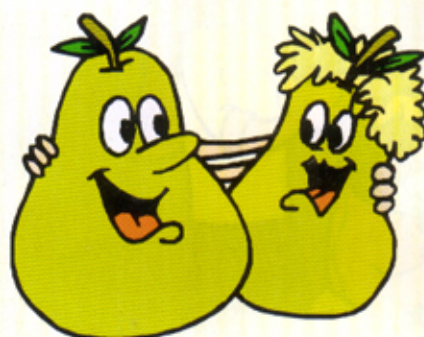


4 Read the story. Choose a word from the box. Write the correct word next to numbers 1-6. There is one example. There is one extra picture.

My name is Peter. I like watching films at the cinema.
Yesterday, I saw a film about an (1) _____. He was very
(2) _____ and everyone was scared of him. Later,
he (3) _____ a little boy. His name was Joe. Soon, Joe and
the alien became (4) _____. Together they
(5) _____ to other cities. In the end the alien went home.



met



friends



travelled



alien



ugly



cinema

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

The new toy ☐

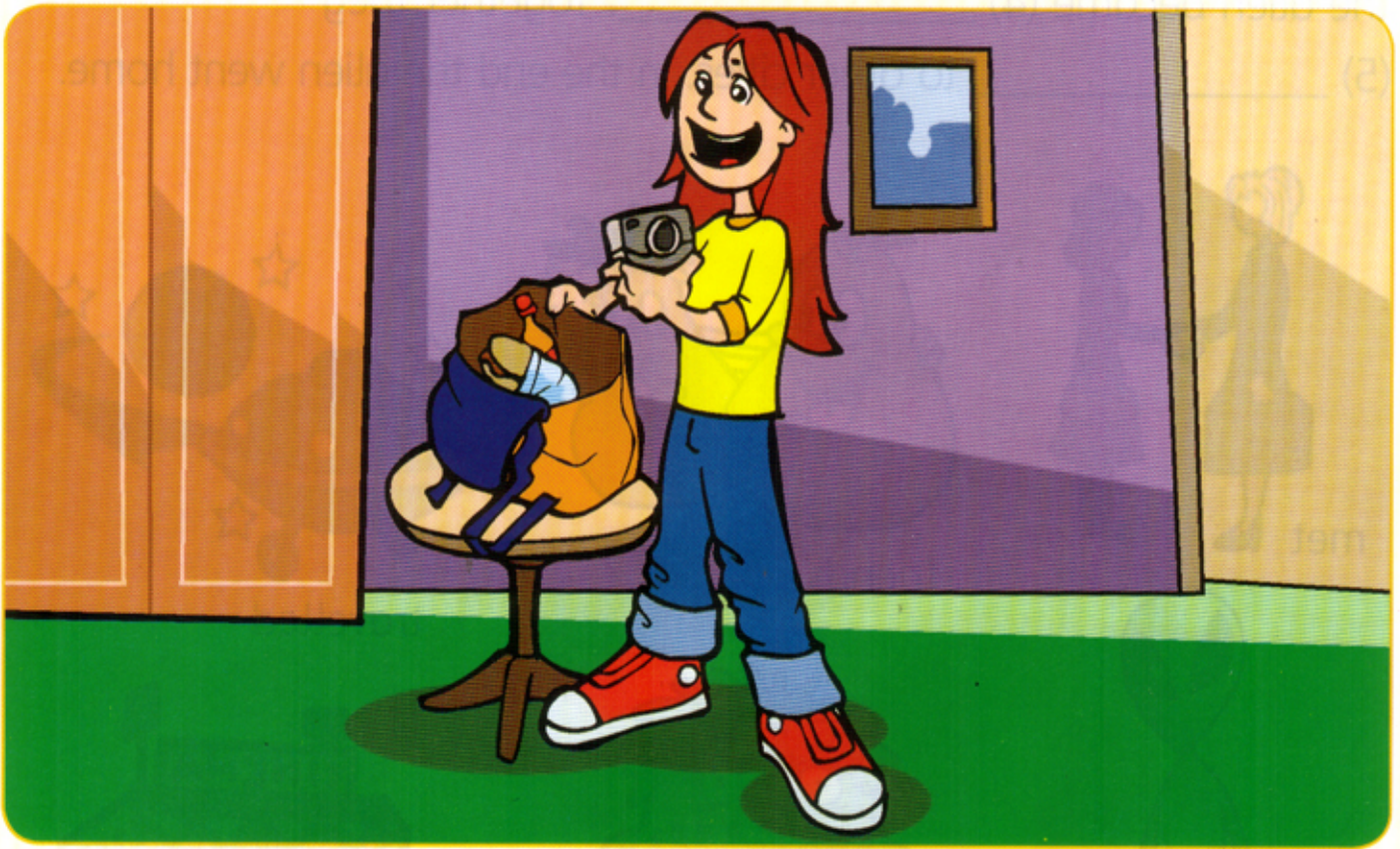
A film that Peter watched ☐

Aliens in the city ☐



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

Last week, Sally got ready for a school trip. She wore jeans and her most comfortable shoes. She put her lunch and a camera in her bag. She was very excited.



Example Sally went on a trip last _____ week .

- 1 She wore her most comfortable _____ .
- 2 She had _____ and _____
in her bag.
- 3 She wasn't bored. She was _____ .



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



Example Pets are very friendly. _____ A lot of _____ people have got dogs and cats as pets because they are (1) _____ friendly and intelligent. There are competitions for (2) _____ most beautiful dog or cat. Some people have got dogs. Dogs (3) _____ got very good noses. They can smell a lot of things. Some others have got cats in (4) _____ homes. (5) _____ pets are very expensive but it's a good idea to take home an animal from the street.



Example	Every	A lot of	Much
1	very	much	too
2	a	an	the
3	has	have	had
4	our	your	their
5	Someone	Some	No



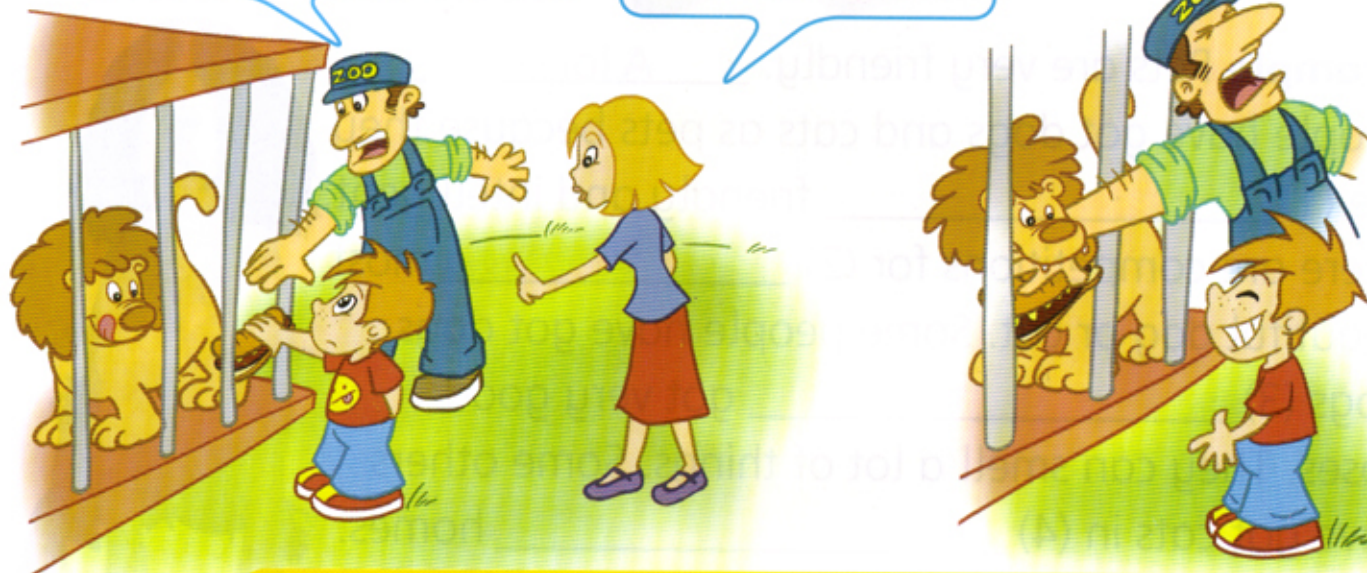
1 Listen and read.



You mustn't feed the animals... and don't go near the lion.

You must listen to the zookeeper.

Ahh!



Grammar

The modal verb 'must'

Must is a modal verb. We use **must**:

- in the affirmative and in questions to express **obligation** in the present and future.

You must study to pass your test.

- in the negative (**mustn't**) to express **prohibition**.

You mustn't chew gum in class!

Affirmative	Negative
I must go.	I mustn't go.
You must go.	You mustn't go.
He / She / It must go.	He / She / It mustn't go.
We must go.	We mustn't go.
You must go.	You mustn't go.
They must go.	They mustn't go.
Questions	Short Answers
Must I go?	Yes, you must. / No, you mustn't.
Must you go?	Yes, I must. / No, I mustn't.
Must he / she / it go?	Yes, he / she / it must. / No, he / she / it mustn't.
Must we go?	Yes, you must. / No, you mustn't.
Must you go?	Yes, we must. / No, we mustn't.
Must they go?	Yes, they must. / No, they mustn't.



Read and complete with must or mustn't.

- 1 You _____ drink lots of milk. It's good for you.
- 2 Joanna _____ go to the supermarket. She hasn't got any food.
- 3 You _____ eat a lot of chocolate. It's bad for your teeth.
- 4 The children _____ be quiet. Their father is sleeping.
- 5 The students _____ write on the walls in the classroom.
- 6 Listen to the zookeeper! You _____ touch the lion. It's dangerous.



Read and match.

- 1 You are in a desert.
- 2 Jane is at a museum.
- 3 Father is very sick.
- 4 Tomorrow the students have a test.
- 5 You do watersports.
- 6 You and your friends are swimming.

We

They

She

I

He

I

must

mustn't

go to a hospital.

go near people.

study.

drink water.

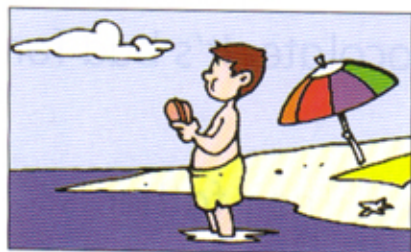
swim far from the beach.

touch anything.

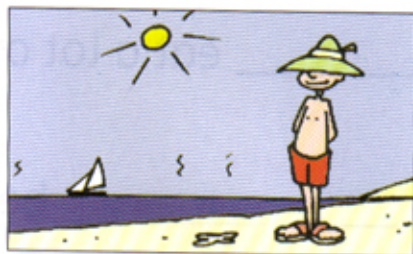


- 4** Look at the pictures and write sentences about what you **must** or **mustn't** do on the beach.

sunbathe all day ~~swim after lunch~~
do watersports near people drink lots of water
wear a hat swim far from the beach



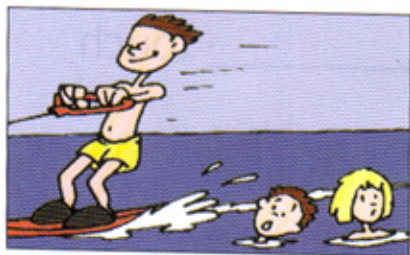
- 1 You mustn't swim
after lunch.



- 2 _____



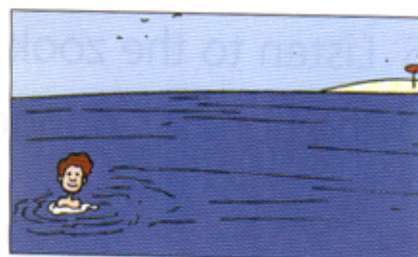
- 3 _____



- 4 _____



- 5 _____



- 6 _____

- 5** Write about yourself.

- 1 Two things you must do every day.

- 2 Two things you mustn't do at school / in class.

1 Look and match the pictures with the jobs. Write 1-8. Then, listen and check your answers.



1

☐ dentist

pilot ☐



8

☐ nurse

reporter ☐



7



2

☐ actor/actress

singer ☐

☐ football player

mechanic ☐



3



4



5



6

2 Complete with jobs from activity 1. Then, listen and check.



I'm going to become a famous _____

I'm going to become a famous _____

I'm going to become a successful _____





Grammar

Future 'going to'

Affirmative	Negative	Questions	Short Answers
I am going to fly.	I'm not going to fly.	Am I going to fly?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
You are going to fly.	You aren't going to fly.	Are you going to fly?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
He is going to fly.	He isn't going to fly.	Is he going to fly?	Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
She is going to fly.	She isn't going to fly.	Is she going to fly?	Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
It is going to fly.	It isn't going to fly.	Is it going to fly?	Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
We are going to fly.	We aren't going to fly.	Are we going to fly?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
You are going to fly.	You aren't going to fly.	Are you going to fly?	Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.
They are going to fly.	They aren't going to fly.	Are they going to fly?	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

Time Expressions

tomorrow, tonight, next week / month ... / Monday... Sunday, this weekend / month, in an hour / year / soon

We use the **Future going to**:

- for plans and actions that we intend to do in the future. e.g. *I'm going to watch the film next week.*
- for predictions based on evidence. e.g. *Look at the clouds! It's going to rain soon.*

3 Complete with the future **going to** of the verbs in brackets.

Chris What's your family going to do this afternoon?

Julie My mother (1) _____ (clean) the house.
My brothers, Peter and Tom, (2) _____ (not play) computer games. They (3) _____ (watch) a film on TV.

Chris (4) _____ your father _____ (help) your mother clean the house?

Julie Yes, he is.

Chris And what (5) _____ you _____ (do)? (6) _____ you _____ (visit) your friends?

Julie No. I (7) _____ (not visit) my friends.
I (8) _____ (go) to the dentist. I've got terrible toothache.

**4 Put the words in order.**

1 are / going to / watch / at the cinema / a film / tonight / We

2 a pilot / John / going to / isn't / become

3 next year / Are / going to / you / go / university / to / ?

4 going to / Matt / take / the car / next month / is / to the mechanic

5 What are you going to do at the weekend? Look at the pictures below and write sentences using the future **going to.**

e.g. I'm (not) going to go to the cinema at the weekend.

1 Make up starsigns! Read and match. Then, listen and check your answers.



 1 You will win 2 You will travel Leo	 5 You will have an 6 You won't have Scorpio
 3 You won't go to 4 You will buy a Virgo	 7 You won't get 8 You will become an Gemini

children

married

astronaut

the lottery

to Spain

university

house

accident



2 Listen and read.



Yes... yes I can see... I believe you will do your homework, you will watch a film and you will meet your friends tonight.

Wow! Sue, you are amazing! You are right!

Sue! Give me back my diary or I won't speak to you again.

Ha ha ha...





Grammar		Future 'will'	
Affirmative		Negative	
I will go.		I won't (will not) go.	
You will go.		You won't (will not) go.	
He / She / It will go.		He / She / It won't (will not) go.	
We will go.		We won't (will not) go.	
You will go.		You won't (will not) go.	
They will go.		They won't (will not) go.	
Questions		Short Answers	
Will I go?		Yes, you will. / No, you won't.	
Will you go?		Yes, I will. / No, I won't.	
Will he / she / it go?		Yes, he / she / it will. / No, he / she / it won't.	
Will we go?		Yes, you will. / No, you won't.	
Will you go?		Yes, we will. / No, we won't.	
Will they go?		Yes, they will. / No, they won't.	
Time Expressions			
tomorrow, tonight, soon, next month / year / week / Monday, etc., this weekend / week / month, etc., in an hour / year, etc.			

We use the **Future 'will'** for:

- on the spot decisions that we make at the moment of speaking.
e.g. *I'm hungry. I will cook something.*
- predictions, usually with the verbs *think* and *believe*.
e.g. *I think he won't come to the cinema tonight.*
- offers.
e.g. *I'll help you with the washing-up.*
- warnings and threats.
e.g. *Be quiet or I'll tell your mum.*
- promises.
e.g. *Mum I won't do it again, I promise.*
- requests.
e.g. *Will you help me with my homework?*

3 Complete with **will** or **won't** and the verbs in the box.

make go ~~have~~ win travel have buy

- 1 I think Suzie will have a lot of children. She loves them!
- 2 Danny _____ to university next year. He wants to study Maths.
- 3 My mother _____ a cake tonight. She hasn't got any eggs and flour.
- 4 They believe that they _____ the lottery and they _____ a new house in a few years.
- 5 We _____ to Italy next month. We haven't got any money.
- 6 Don't drive so fast. You _____ an accident.



4 Match.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1 I love this dress. | a you won't go to the party. |
| 2 Be quiet. | b Will you buy it for my birthday? |
| 3 I'm very tired. | c You will wake Dad up. |
| 4 Do the washing-up or | d Will you help me with the housework? |
| 5 I'm hungry. | e I'll get something to eat. |

5 How do you imagine your life in the future? What do you think will happen? Write sentences.



1 I think I will / won't become a doctor.
(become / doctor)

2 _____
(get married)

3 _____
(buy / house)

4 _____
(travel a lot)

5 _____
(have pets)

1 What's the matter with these people? Read, look at the photos and write 1-5 in the boxes.



1 take a rest



3 do aerobics



2 take a painkiller



4 eat sweets



5 drink cold drinks



Grammar should	
Affirmative	Negative
I should go.	I shouldn't go.
You should go.	You shouldn't go.
He should go.	He shouldn't go.
She should go.	She shouldn't go.
It should go.	It shouldn't go.
We should go.	We shouldn't go.
You should go.	You shouldn't go.
They should go.	They shouldn't go.
Questions	Short answers
Should I go?	Yes, you should. / No, you shouldn't.
Should you go?	Yes, I should. / No, I shouldn't.
Should he go?	Yes, he should. / No, he shouldn't.
Should she go?	Yes, she should. / No, she shouldn't.
Should it go?	Yes, it should. / No, it shouldn't.
Should we go?	Yes, you should. / No, you shouldn't.
Should you go?	Yes, we should. / No, we shouldn't.
Should they go?	Yes, they should. / No, they shouldn't.
We use should to ask for or give advice, express an opinion or make a suggestion. e.g. A I've got toothache. B You should go to the dentist.	

2 Read and complete with **should** or **shouldn't**.

- Tom has got a very bad cold. He _____ go to the doctor.
- Fay is very tired. She _____ work every day.
- You _____ eat a lot of fruit and vegetables. They're good for you.
- People _____ smoke. It's bad for their health.
- Paul and Tim _____ drink cold water. They've got a cough.
- I've got a headache. I _____ go to bed early tonight.



3 Read, look at the prompts and write sentences. Use **should** or **shouldn't**.

1 Tom has got a bad cough.

eat / ice cream

He shouldn't eat ice cream.

have / soup

He should have some soup.



2 I've got toothache.

go / dentist

eat / sweets



3 Sue has got a test tomorrow.

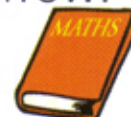
study / for the test

go out / with friends

4 The children are tired.

play / computer games

sleep more



4 Choose one of the situations below and ask your partner for advice. Use **should** / **shouldn't** and the ideas given.

I want to lose weight.



I'm very tired.



I've got toothache.



A What's the matter?

B I'm very tired.

A You should sleep more.

take a rest

do aerobics

go to the dentist

eat sweets

sleep more

eat more fruit and vegetables

go out every day

take a painkiller

1

Look and write (a-g). Then, listen and check your answers.



- a swimming pool
- b sports centre
- c cinema complex
- d shopping centre
- e Internet café
- f amusement park
- g theatre



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



Talk about your free time. Then, do the quiz.

Where do you like to spend your free time?

- 1 What do you do in your free time?
 - a Surf the Net. / Play computer games. ▲
 - b Do sports. ●
 - c Watch a film. ◆
- 2 Who do you spend your free time with?
 - a My family. ▲
 - b My friends. ◆
 - c Nobody. ●
- 3 When do you go out?
 - a Every day. ●
 - b Only at the weekend. ◆
 - c I don't go out. ▲

Count how many triangles, circles and diamonds you've got.
See which the ideal place to spend your free time is.

Mostly ▲ : Home
Mostly ● : Sports centre
Mostly ◆ : Cinema complex





Grammar

Question words

We use **Who** for people.

We use **What** for things or actions.

We use **Whose** for possessions.

We use **Which** for a choice (person or thing).

We use **When** for the time / dates / days.

We use **Where** for places.

We use **Why** for a reason.

We use **How** for the way something happens.

e.g. *Who is that boy?*

e.g. *What are you doing?*

e.g. *Whose car is this?*

e.g. *Which of the bags is yours?*

e.g. *When is your birthday?*

e.g. *Where is Dad?*

e.g. *Why are you crying?*

e.g. *How do you get to school?*

3 Match.

1 Who is John?

2 Where do you go at the weekend?

3 How do you get to school?

4 Why are you going to the sports centre?

5 When do you do your homework?

6 What's in the bag?

7 Which dress do you like?

a By bus.

b Books and magazines.

c He is my cousin.

d Because I want to meet Ben.

e To the cinema complex.

f In the afternoons.

g The red dress.



4 Complete the questions. Use **Who, What, Where, When, Whose, Which, How** or **Why**.

- 1 _____ is the Internet café?
It's in the shopping centre.
- 2 _____ are you crying? Because I'm sad.
- 3 _____ is Mr Roberts? My English teacher.
- 4 _____ bag is yours? The blue bag is mine.
- 5 _____ is that? It's my new computer game.
- 6 _____ is your birthday? It's on 30 March.
- 7 _____ do you go to the amusement park?
By train.
- 8 _____ dress is this? It's my mother's.

5 Write questions for the answers below. Use **when, why, what** and **where** and the prompts in brackets.

- 1 _____ ?
(you / hate / the sports centre)
Because I don't like sports.
- 2 _____ ?
(time)
It's half past six.
- 3 _____ ?
(children / go / swimming pool)
On Saturdays.
- 4 _____ ?
(cinema complex)
Next to the theatre.

1 Look, match and write (1-5). Then, listen and check your answers.



1 make

2 take

3 do

4 clean

5 mow

a the washing-up

b the windows

c the beds

d the lawn

e the dog for a walk



2 Look and read. It's Monday morning at the Jacksons' house. Someone stole the Jacksons' jewellery last night. Who was it?

So, what were you doing yesterday evening?

I was making a cake.

We were taking the dog for a walk.

I was making the beds.

I was mowing the lawn.



Grammar		Past Progressive	
Affirmative		Negative	
		Full Forms	Short Forms
I was playing.		I was not playing.	I wasn't playing.
You were playing.		You were not playing.	You weren't playing.
He was playing.		He was not playing.	He wasn't playing.
She was playing.		She was not playing.	She wasn't playing.
It was playing.		It was not playing.	It wasn't playing.
We were playing.		We were not playing.	We weren't playing.
You were playing.		You were not playing.	You weren't playing.
They were playing.		They were not playing.	They weren't playing.
Questions		Short answers	
Was I playing?		Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.	
Were you playing?		Yes, you were. / No, you weren't.	
Was he playing?		Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't.	
Was she playing?		Yes, she was. / No, she wasn't.	
Was it playing?		Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't.	
Were we playing?		Yes, you were. / No, you weren't.	
Were you playing?		Yes, we were. / No, we weren't.	
Were they playing?		Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.	

We use the **Past Progressive**:

- for an action that was happening at a specific point of time in the past.
e.g. *I was washing the car yesterday evening.*
- to describe background scenes in a story.
e.g. *It was raining and Alice was taking the dog for a walk.*

Time Expressions

yesterday, last night / week / year / Monday..., two days / hours / years, etc. ago.

3 Read, look and complete. Use the **Past Progressive**.

clean watch take
do make



- 1 Andy _____ the washing-up.
- 2 Mr and Mrs Green _____ TV.
- 3 Sue _____ a salad.
- 4 The children _____ the windows.
- 5 Jim _____ the dog for a walk.



4 Write questions and answers. What were they doing yesterday at 9:00 in the morning?



1 Mary / eat breakfast

No → make / bed

Was Mary eating breakfast?

No, she wasn't. She was making her bed.



2 Jim / take / dog for a walk

No → mow / lawn



3 Jenny and Fay / vacuum

No → do / washing-up



4 Suzy / ride / bike

No → clean / windows

5 Answer about yourself.

1 What were you doing at 6:00 yesterday afternoon?

2 What were you wearing yesterday?

3 Were you watching TV at 10:00 last night?

Spelling Check

1 Look and complete. Use each set of letters once.

1 ee oo ea



z ____ keeper



h ____ dache



f ____ d

2 ch cc sh



a ____ ident



tou ____



do the wa ____ ing-up

3 ea ai aw



mow the l ____ n



th ____ tre



take a p ____ nkiller

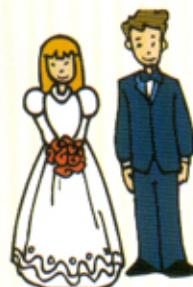
4 tt rr ll



win the lo ____ ery



play footba ____



get ma ____ ied

**PHONICS****2** Listen, say and circle the silent consonants.

listen

talk

mustn't

climb

two

walk

3 Listen and circle the silent consonants. Then, sing.

OK, kids! Listen to my song!

My mum is an actress and she walks on a stage,

My dad is a teacher and he talks all day...

But

I'm going to be a mechanic,

And fix people's cars or

I'm going to be an astronaut,

And climb the stars or

I'm going to be a singer and

Sing my favourite song, no!

I'm going to be a lifeguard

And be at the beach all day long.





Read.

writing corner

Adjectives tell us
how people feel.

e.g.

I am angry!



I am angry because
my dog is eating my
homework!



We use **because** to explain
why we feel the way we do.
e.g.



Read and match.

1 John is happy

2 The children are excited

3 She isn't tired

4 They are worried

5 Mary is surprised

she slept a lot.

he's got a new pet.

they didn't study for the test.

they're at the zoo.

there is a bird in her house.

because



6 Write about you and your friends. Then, say.

Jake is happy because
he can do puzzles.



1 Read the definitions and write the words.

- 1 a large park with a lot of things that you can ride and play
a _ _ _ _ _
- 2 a place where you can do sports s _ _ _ _ _
- 3 a place with very little water, very few plants and lots of sand
d _ _ _ _ _
- 4 a place where sick people go h _ _ _ _ _
- 5 the person who fixes people's teeth d _ _ _ _ _
- 6 the person who fixes cars m _ _ _ _ _
- 7 the woman who performs on the stage, on TV or in films
a _ _ _ _ _
- 8 a place with lots of shops s _ _ _ _ _
- 9 a place where you can surf the Internet and drink coffee
l _ _ _ _ _
- 10 the person who usually works in a hospital and takes care of sick people
n _ _ _ _



2 Read and write a piece of advice for each one. Use **should or **shouldn't**.**



I want to lose weight.



I've got a cold and a bad cough.

1 You _____. 2 You _____.



I've got a toothache.



I've got a headache.

3 You _____. 4 You _____.



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

- 1 I must study history. I have an exam tomorrow.
- 2 You mustn't eat lots of sweets. They're bad for your teeth.
- 3 You mustn't smoke in a hospital.
- 4 We must go to the supermarket. We haven't got any food.
- 5 I mustn't forget my mother's birthday on Friday.

4 Complete with the Question Words.

- 1 Where is the hospital? Next to the school.
- 2 Who is that woman? My aunt.
- 3 Why are you happy? Because it's my birthday today.
- 4 Which coat is yours? The red coat.
- 5 What is that? My new mobile phone.
- 6 When do you go bowling? On Saturdays.
- 7 How do you go to school? By bus.

**5**

Read Jane's diary for next weekend. Then, answer the questions, as in the example.

Saturday

Sunday

_____	11:00 meet Helen at _____
_____	_____ amusement park
2:30 cook lunch	_____
_____	2:00 do homework
_____	_____
9:00 visit my cousins	5:00 play computer
_____	_____ games with Bill

1 Is she going to watch TV at 9:00 on Saturday?

No, she isn't going to watch TV.

She's going to visit her cousins.

2 What is she going to do at 11:00 on Sunday?

3 What is she going to do at 2:00 on Sunday?

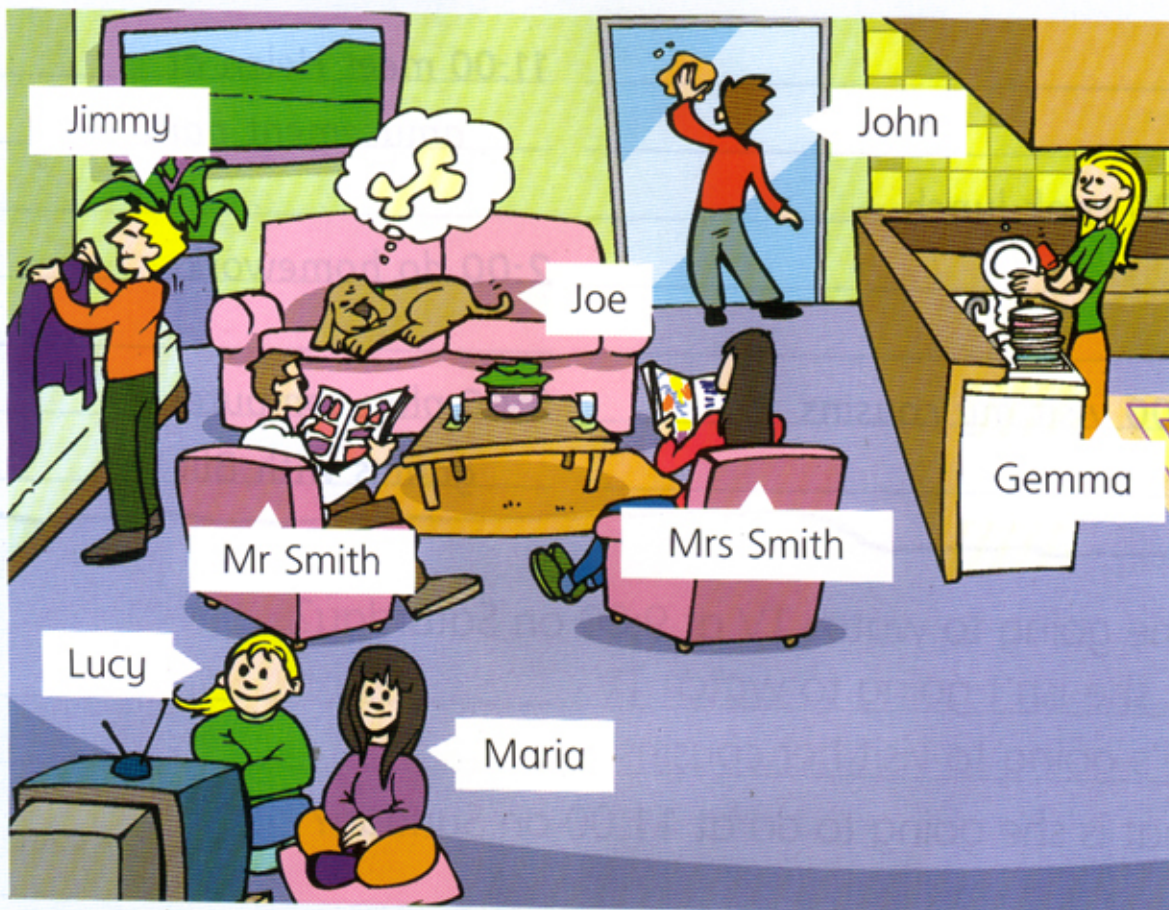
4 Is she going to meet Helen at 2:30 on Saturday?

5 Is she going to play the guitar at 5:00 on Sunday?



6 Look at the picture and complete with the **Past Progressive** of the verbs in the box.

clean make not take read
not cook watch sleep not eat do



Yesterday afternoon...

- John _____ the dog for a walk,
he _____ the windows.
- Lucy and Maria _____ TV and Gemma
_____ the washing-up.
- Joe _____ a bone. He _____ on
the sofa.
- Mr and Mrs Smith _____ food.
They _____ magazines.
- Jimmy _____ the bed.



7

Task-based activity

A. Work in groups of four and make Fortune cookies! Each person must write a sentence using **will** and the prompts below. Then, wrap the piece of paper together with a cookie in aluminium foil. Exchange your fortune cookies with another group.

win the lottery
have children
get married
become a / an...

go to university
have an accident
get sick
be busy

B. Take turns to read out your predictions.



1 Listen and draw lines.
There is one example.



Pat Lucy
Alex Tony
May



2 Listen and write. There is one example.



Example Where was Mike? sports centre

1 How many sports can you do at the sports centre?

2 Favourite activity / sport:

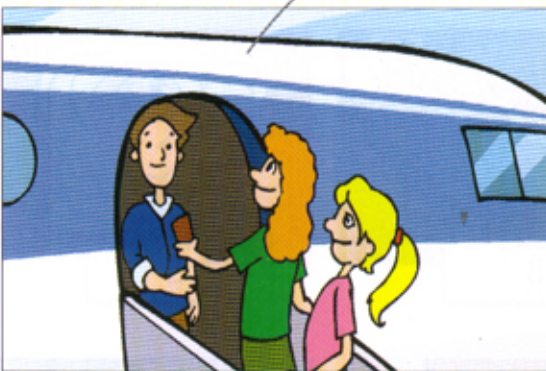
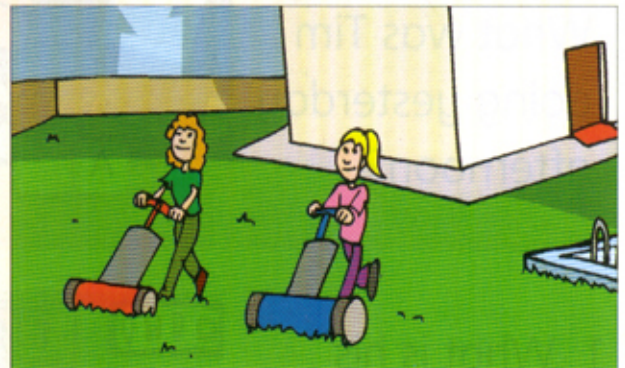
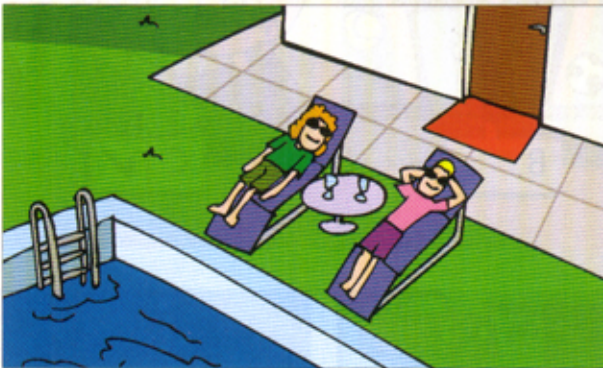
3 Name of sports centre:

4 When?

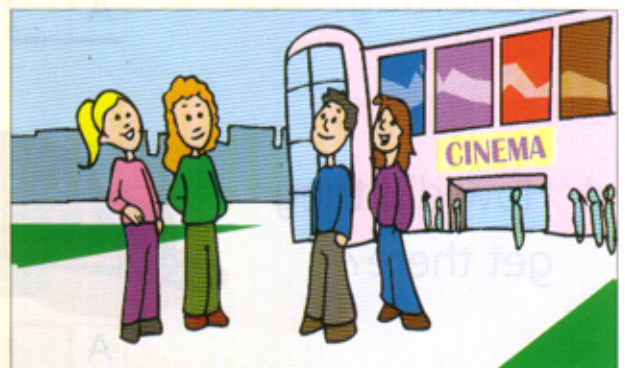
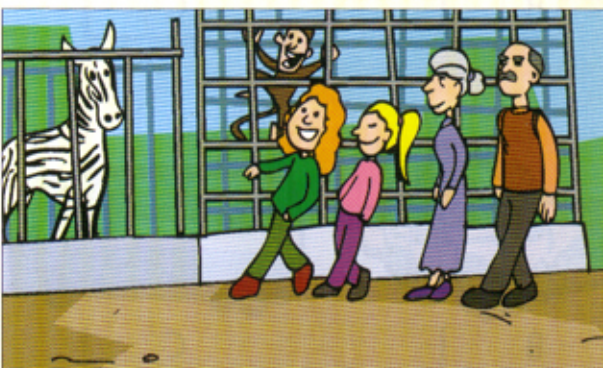
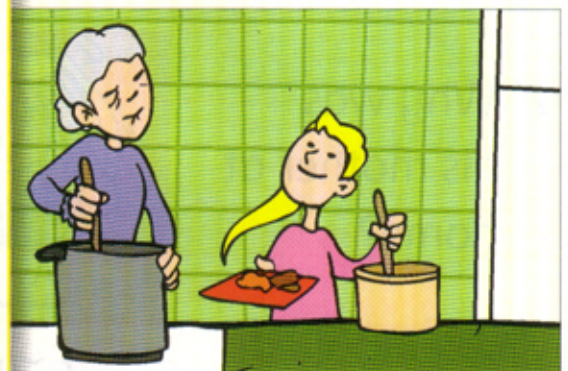


3

What is Lisa going to do next week? Listen and draw a line from the day to the correct picture. There is one example.



Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday





4 Listen and tick (✓) the box. There is one example.



Example

What was Tim doing yesterday afternoon?



A



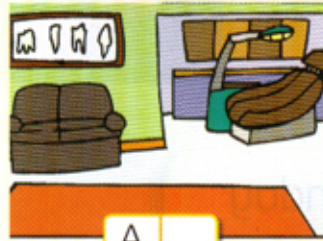
B



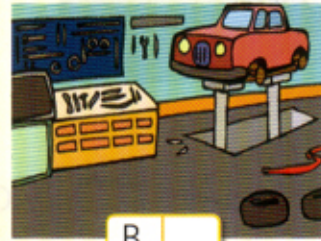
C



1 What is his brother going to become?



A



B



C

2 Why was his mother at home?



A



B



C

3 Where was his father working yesterday?



A



B



C

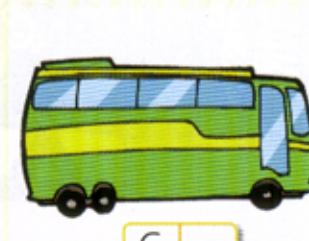
4 How did they get there?



A



B



C



5 Look and say the differences.

A




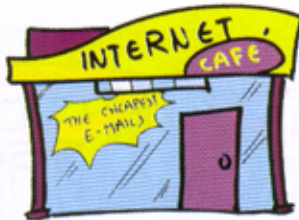






B





6 Circle the odd one out and say.

Look and say the differences.

1				
2				
3				
4				



Lesson 1

excited
clean
heavy
pretty
dirty
sleepy
light
ugly
wet
dry
bored

Lesson 2

go - went
walk - walked
buy - bought
drink - drank
have - had
eat - ate

Lesson 3

see - saw
visit - visited
go - went
meet - met
play - played
do - did
sleep - slept

live - lived
have - had
ride - rode
write - wrote
send - sent
earth
UFO

Lesson 4

sleep - slept
travel - travelled
buy - bought
use - used
draw - drew
cook - cooked
walk - walked
hunt - hunted

Lesson 5

intelligent
beautiful
expensive
comfortable
light
heavy
modern



Lesson 6

best
worst
farthest/furthest
most modern
most comfortable
most intelligent
most expensive
most beautiful
most difficult
temperature
6°C=centigrades
chef
cm=centimeters
g=grams

Lesson 7

doughnuts
presents

Lesson 9

friendly
intelligent

Lesson 10

feed
zookeeper
test
touch

live - lived watersports

have - had near

ride - rode far

write - wrote

find - found

born - birth

live - lived

work - worked

play - played

travel - traveled

buy - bought

eat - ate

read - read

write - wrote

look - looked

work - worked

run - ran

turn - turned

know - knew

teach - taught

fill - filled

expensive - expensive

comfortable - comfortable

light - light

heavy - heavy

modern - modern

Lesson 11

dentist
nurse
reporter
actor/actress
football player
mechanic
become

Lesson 12

win the lottery
have children
get married
become an astronaut
go to university
have an accident

Lesson 13

What's the matter?
toothache
headache
cough
lose weight
take a rest
do aerobics



take a painkiller
sweets

Lesson 14

free time
surf the Net
spend
swimming pool
sports centre
cinema complex
shopping centre
Internet café
amusement park
theatre

Lesson 15

make the beds
mow the lawn
take the dog for a walk
do the washing-up
clean the windows

Lesson 16

stage
fix
beach