

H.Q. Mitchell

Full
Blast!

Grammar

Beginners




mm publications

Full Blast! Grammar

Contents

Beginners

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Look at the picture below and read the speech bubbles.



Complete the sentences below with *is* or *isn't* and then match them with the names (a-c).

1. He is not Mexican. He _____ British. a. Maria
2. She _____ Spanish. She is not Mexican. b. Juan
3. He _____ Spanish. He is Mexican. c. Ken

Grammar

a Subject Personal Pronouns

- We use **subject personal pronouns** to show who or what does something. They replace proper nouns or common nouns and go before the verb as subjects.

The boy is a student.

He is a student. NOT The boy ~~he~~ is a student.

- We use **he** for men/boys and **she** for women/girls.

This is Mr Benson. He is a teacher.

This is Sue. She is a student.

- We use **it** for animals or things. However, we often use **he/she** for animals.

Subject Personal Pronouns

SINGULAR	PLURAL
I	We
You	You
He	They
She	
It	

This is my pencil. It is red.

This is a cat. It is black. BUT

This is Kitty. She is my cat. She is black.

- We use **they** for people, animals and things.

Tom and George are British. They are classmates.

This is a pencil and this is a pen. They are new.

b Possessive Adjectives

Subject Pronouns

I
You
He
She
It
We
You
They

Possessive Adjectives

my
your
his
her
its
our
your
their

- We use **possessive adjectives** to show who something belongs to.
Mary is a student. This is her bag.
- Possessive Adjectives** always go before nouns and don't take an article.
This is my cat.

c The verb *be*

Affirmative		Negative		Questions	Short answers	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS			
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not	Am I?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't	Is he?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't	Is she?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't	Is it?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't	Are we?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't	Are they?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

- To form the negative of the verb **be**, we put **not** after the verb.
I am not a teacher.
- To form the interrogative of the verb **be**, we put the verb before the subject.
Are you Brazilian?

NOTE: We use **short forms** when we speak or when we write to friends.

Activities

A. Choose a or b.

- Is _____ from Italy?
a. you b. she
- Is _____ a cat?
a. it b. they
- This is Sam. _____ is 9 years old.
a. He b. I
- A:** Are Paul and Julie your classmates?
B: No, _____ aren't.
a. you b. they
- A:** Are you the new student?
B: No, _____ 'm not.
a. we b. I

B. Complete the sentences with *subject personal pronouns* (I, you, etc.).

- Mr Rodriguez is my Spanish teacher.
_____ isn't from Spain. _____ is from Mexico.
- A:** Are you from Hungary?
B: Yes, _____ are.
- Julia and Leo live in London. _____ are British.
- _____ am 9 years old.
- A:** Where is Maria?
B: _____ is in the classroom.
- A:** What's this?
B: _____ 's my pen.

C. Complete the sentences using possessive adjectives (my, your, etc.).

1. Hi, I'm from Italy. _____ name's Maria.
2. This is my friend Anna. _____ mother is my teacher.
3. Who are you? What's _____ name?
4. We love English and Mr Forester, the English teacher, is _____ favourite teacher.
5. Scott and Stephen are my cousins. _____ mother is my aunt.

D. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb be.

1. **A:** _____ she the new student?
B: Yes, she _____ .
A: Where _____ she from? Brazil?
B: No, she _____ Brazilian. She _____ Spanish.
2. **A:** _____ you a good student?
B: No, I _____ , but I _____ a good football player. Football is my favourite sport.
3. **A:** Where _____ Sam and Ken from? The UK?
B: No, they _____ from the UK. They _____ American.
4. George _____ 10 years old and I _____ 9 years old. We _____ classmates.
5. **A:** _____ you the new Music teacher?
B: No, I _____ . Mr Brown _____ the new Music teacher. I _____ the new French teacher.

E. Circle the correct words.

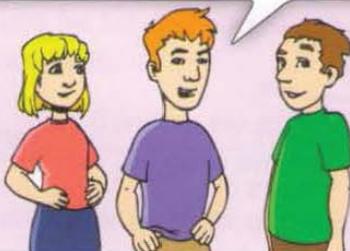
This is a photo of my family. This is my father. (1) **His / He's** name is John and (2) **he's / his** 40 years old. This is my mother. (3) **Her / She's** name is Louise and (4) **her / she's** 39 years old. My brother is Adam and (5) **he's / his** 16 years old. (6) **He's / His** great. This is (7) **our / we** cat, Fluffy and ... look at my grandparents. (8) **They're / Their** nice! This is (9) **their / they're** dog, Rex.



Speaking

Students take turns to introduce themselves as well as two of their classmates to the rest of the class, as in the example.

Hello, I'm Peter. This is my friend Brian. He's twelve. This is our friend Donna. She's thirteen.



Nice to meet you. I'm Liz. This is my friend Kate and this is our friend Brad. We're thirteen.



Writing

Write a few sentences about yourself.

I am...

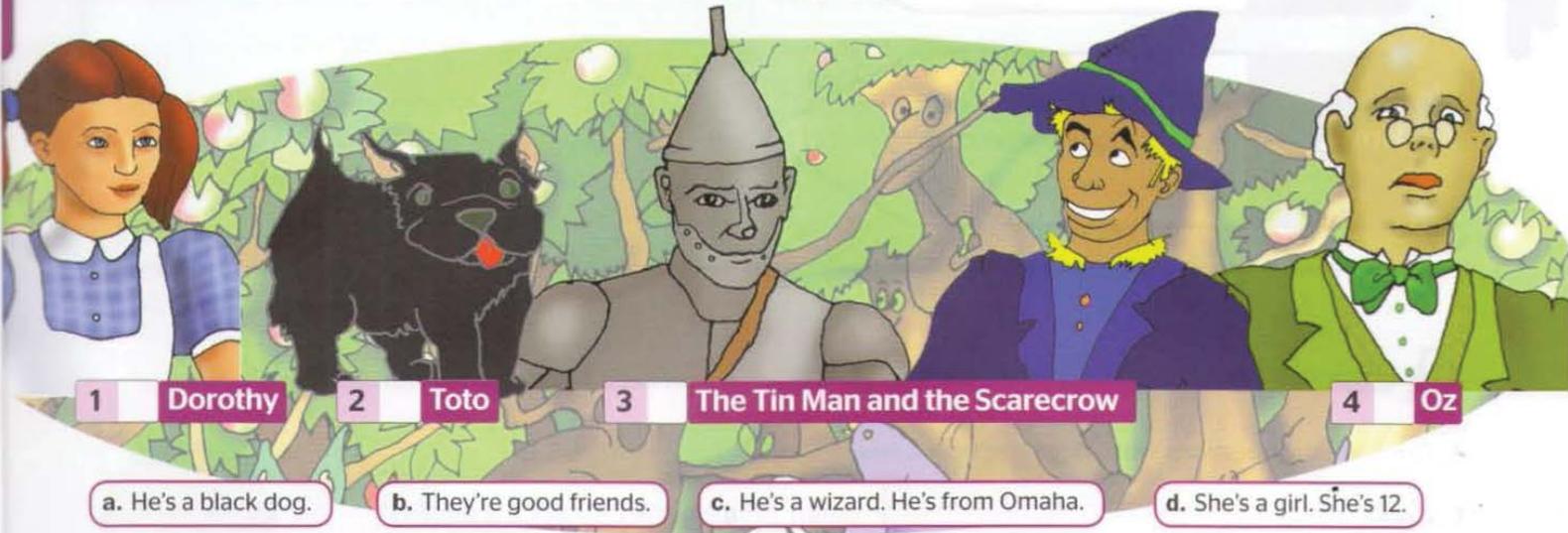
Unit

2

Who...? / What...? / Where...? / How...?



Match the characters (1-4) of 'The Wizard of Oz' with the descriptions (a-d).



Now, answer the questions.

1. Who's a wizard? _____
2. Where is Oz from? _____
3. What are the Tin Man and the Scarecrow? _____
4. How old is Dorothy? _____
5. What colour is Toto? _____

Grammar

Who...? / What...? / Where...? / How...?

- We use **who**, **what**, **where**, **how** to ask questions and request information.

Who...?

To ask about people.

Who is she? She is Mrs Brown.
Who are they? They are my friends.
Who is your favourite teacher? Mr Bell.

What...?

To ask for specific information.

What is your name? My name is Kelly.
What is your favourite musical instrument?
The guitar.
What's the time? It's twelve o'clock.
What colour is your bag? It's red.

Where...?

To ask about places or what country someone is from.

Where is London? It's in England.
Where is Mary? She's at school.
Where are you from? I'm from Italy.

How...?

To ask about someone's age or about someone's health.

How old is she? She's 13 years old.
How are you? I'm fine.

Activities

A. Complete the questions with *who*, *what*, *where*, *how*.

1. A: Hi, _____ are you?

B: Not bad, thank you.

2. A: Hello, I'm Mark. _____'s your name?

B: I'm Kelly. I'm ten. _____

old are you?

A: I'm eleven.

3. A: _____ is she from?

B: Australia.

4. A: _____'s this girl?

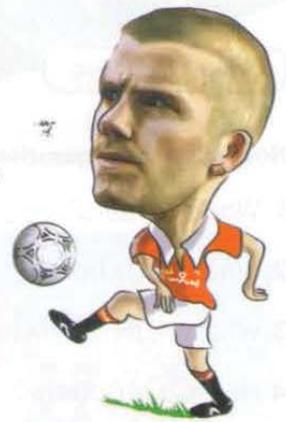
B: She's my sister.

A: _____ old is she?

B: She's nine.

5. A: _____'s your
favourite football player?

B: David Beckham.



B. Match the questions 1-6 with the answers a-f.

1. How old is Jane?

2. Where is Juan from?

3. What's your favourite sport?

4. Who are they?

5. What colour is your pencil case?

6. Who's your best friend?

a. It's red.

b. They're my classmates.

c. He's from Spain.

d. She's ten.

e. Mark.

f. Football.

C. Complete the questions. Use *who*, *what*, *where* or *how*.

1 _____ are they? They are Matt and Kelly.

2 _____ is Tony from? He's from the USA.

3 _____'s the time? It's twenty to three.

4 _____ old is Susan? She's fourteen.

5 _____ is this? It's a pencil.

6 _____'s your favourite colour? Blue.

7 _____ is your favourite teacher? Mr Jackson.

8 _____ is Athens? It's in Greece.

9 _____ is that man? He is Mr Smith.

10 _____ is George? He's at school.

D. Make questions for the answers below.

1. _____

They are at school.

2. _____

They are my friends.

3. _____

I'm fine.

4. _____

My phone number is 2132567.

5. _____

She's from the UK.

6. _____

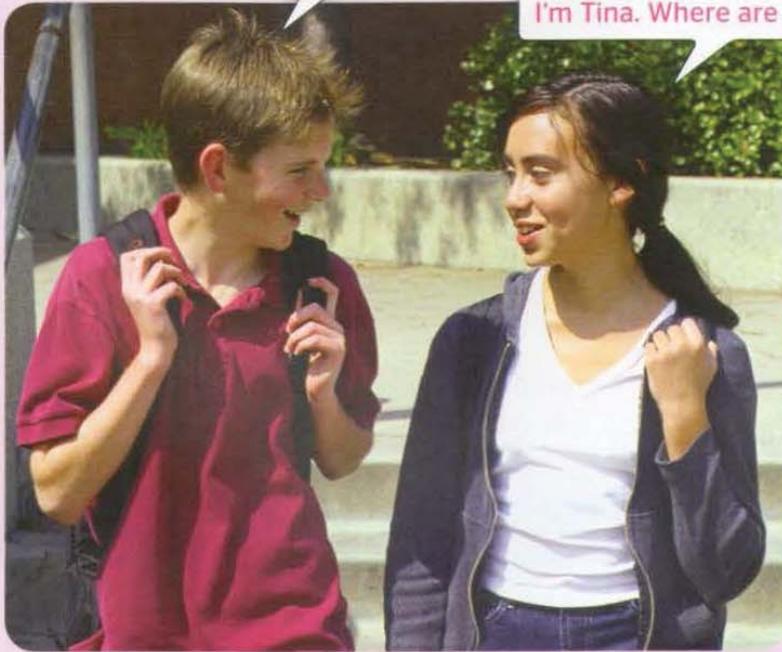
It's half past seven.

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer personal questions (name, age, nationality, favourite sport), as in the example.

Hello, I'm Ben. What's your name?

I'm Tina. Where are you from?



Writing

Ask your teacher some personal questions (name, age, nationality, favourite sport) and then write some sentences about him/her.

My teacher is...

Revision: Units 1-2 III

A. Complete with *subject personal pronouns* or *possessive adjectives*.

1. This is my brother. _____ 's eleven. _____ name is Matt.
2. Peter and Julia are best friends. _____ are classmates. _____ teacher is Mrs Greene.
3. Kate is my classmate. _____ 's good at Maths and _____ favourite teacher is Mr Adams.
4. Maria and I are Italian. _____ aren't Spanish.
5. _____ favourite singer is Robbie Williams. I like all _____ songs.

B. Complete with the correct form of the verb *be*.

1. **A:** Who _____ that?
B: She _____ the new PE teacher, Miss Brown.
2. **A:** Where _____ your parents from?
B: Well, my mother _____ from Spain and my father _____ from Italy.
3. Jenny _____ English. She _____ American.
4. **A:** _____ they sisters?
B: No, they _____. They _____ friends.

C. Match the questions (1-6) with the answers (a-f).

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. What's the time? | a. English. |
| 2. Where is John? | b. He's at home. |
| 3. Where are they from? | c. London. |
| 4. Who's that woman with the black bag? | d. He's nine years old. |
| 5. How old is your cousin? | e. She's the new Music teacher. |
| 6. What's your favourite subject? | f. It's half past six. |

D. Choose *a* or *b*.

1. _____ Maria here?
a. Is b. Are
2. _____ name is Anthony.
a. His b. Our
3. _____ is that? That's Jim.
a. What b. Who
4. Are _____ your parents?
a. they b. you
5. _____ is your favourite sport? Basketball.
a. Where b. What
6. Mr Williams is _____ neighbour.
a. our b. we

Unit 3 The verb *have got* III

Look at the pictures. Write T for True or F for False in the boxes provided. Then correct the sentences that are false.

1. Karen **has got** brown eyes and

Brenda **has got** blue eyes.

2. Brenda **has got** long hair and

Karen **has got** short hair.

3. Karen **has got** dark hair and

Brenda **has got** fair hair.



Grammar

The verb *have got*

We use the verb **have got**:

- to show that something belongs to somebody.
- to describe people, animals or things.

I have got a white cat.

My dog has got brown eyes.

Affirmative		Negative	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I have got	I've got	I have not got	I haven't got
You have got	You've got	You have not got	You haven't got
He has got	He's got	He has not got	He hasn't got
She has got	She's got	She has not got	She hasn't got
It has got	It's got	It has not got	It hasn't got
We have got	We've got	We have not got	We haven't got
You have got	You've got	You have not got	You haven't got
They have got	They've got	They have not got	They haven't got

Questions

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

Short Answers

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

NOTE: We use **short forms** when we speak or when we write to friends.

The **'s** can be:

- She's got a pet.* → *She has got a pet.*
- He's a Science teacher.* → *He is a Science teacher.*
- Tina's brother is 12 years old.* → **possessive case**

Activities

A. Complete the sentences with *have got* or *has got*.

1. Jim _____ a brother.
2. Two boys in my class _____ long hair.
3. Julie _____ two sisters.
4. I _____ a new pencil case.
5. Your mother _____ green eyes.
6. My uncle _____ a new car.
7. We _____ a new English teacher.
8. They _____ a pet.

B. Complete with the correct form of the verb *have got*.

1. **A:** _____ you _____ a sister or a brother?
B: I _____ a sister.
A: Is she tall?
B: Yes, she's tall and slim.
A: _____ she _____ fair hair?
B: No, she _____. She _____ dark hair and green eyes.



2. **A:** We _____ two new classmates!
B: Really? What are their names?
A: Laura and Mary. They're twin sisters.
B: _____ they _____ fair hair or dark hair?
A: They _____ fair hair. Laura _____ short hair but Mary _____ short hair. She _____ long hair.

C. Look at the pictures and the prompts. Write questions and answers, as in the example.



1. Brian/long hair/?
Has Brian got long hair?
No, he hasn't. He's got short hair.



2. Suzie/black cat/?



3. They/Chinese friend/?



4. She/brother/?



5. Maria/blue eyes/?



6. He/pet/?

D. Answer the following questions about yourself.

1. Have you got a brother or a sister?

2. Have you got a pet?

3. Have you got a bike?

4. Have you got long hair?

5. Have you got blue eyes?

6. Have you got a computer?

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Draw a picture of someone on a piece of paper but don't show your partner. Your partner must ask you questions about this person and depending on the answers, he/she must draw a picture. Then compare the two pictures.

Is it a girl?
Yes, it is.

Has she got brown hair?
No, she hasn't. She has
got black hair.

Writing

Describe a member of your family. Use the verb *have got*.

My...

Unit 4 Plurals This - These / That - Those

Look at the pictures and read the speech bubbles.

At Madame Tussaud's...



Now, match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. The children are | a. actresses. |
| 2. The men are | b. at Madame Tussaud's. |
| 3. The women are | c. The Beatles. |

Grammar

a Plurals

- We form the plural of most nouns by adding **-s** to the end of the word.
dog - dogs book - books
- We add **-es** to nouns which end in **-s, -ch, -sh, -x** and to some which end in **-o**.
bus - buses class - classes box - boxes watch - watches
potato - potatoes but piano - pianos
- Nouns which end in a consonant + **y** change the **y** to **i** and take **-es**.
family - families but boy - boys (because there is a vowel before -y)
- Most nouns which end in **-f** or **-fe** change the **-f** or **-fe** to **-ves**.
shelf - shelves life - lives but roof - roofs

Irregular Nouns

man	- men	tooth	- teeth
woman	- women	fish	- fish
child	- children	mouse	- mice
foot	- feet		

NOTE: In English **adjectives** (e.g. nice, red) do not have plural forms.

The ball is blue. The balls are blue.

5 This/These That/Those

Singular	Plural
This	These
That	Those

• We use **this/these** to indicate people, animals or things which are near us.

This is my book. These aren't your pencils!

This pencil is blue. These rulers are yellow.

NOTE:

Questions	Answers
What is this/that ?	It is a cat.
What are these/those ?	They are books.

• We use **that/those** to indicate people, animals or things which are far from us.

That is my watch. Those are his dogs.

That jacket isn't new. Those people are trendy.

Activities

A. Write the plural of the words in the box in the correct column.

skirt life mouse tooth bike man actress child box
country jacket dress baby shelf watch boy family hoody

-s	-es	-ies	-ves	irregular

B. Look at the picture and complete the sentences. Use *this, these, that* or *those*.

- _____ is my cat. Her name is Serena.
- _____ are my posters. I've got a lot of posters!
- _____ man and _____ woman in the picture are my parents.
- _____ is my new skateboard. Isn't it cool?
- _____ are my CDs. I've got lots of CDs!
- _____ are my new sunglasses. They're cool!



C. Circle the correct words.

1. **A:** Who are **this / these** people?
B: **This / These** is my father and these are my **grandparent / grandparents**.
 2. Two **child / children** in my class are Spanish.

3. **A:** What's **that / those**?
B: My new watch. I've got twelve **watch / watches**.
 4. **A:** What are **that / those**?
B: They're **shelves / shelf** with books.

D. Correct the words in bold in the sentences below.

1. These are two **babys**.
 2. This is a **men**.
 3. I've got a red **bikes**.
 4. Who are these two women with the red **dress**?
 5. These are my favourite **actress**.
 6. Is this your **families**?

E. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with *this, that, these, those* and the words in the plural when necessary.

1. **A:** What's _____ ?



B: _____ is my _____.

A: Wow! Is it new?

B: Yes, and _____ is my _____.



2. **A:** What have you got in your bag?

B: I've got three _____



and my two favourite _____



3. **A:** Who are _____



_____ in the picture?

B: They are my parents.

A: And who's _____ in the picture over there?



B: _____ is my brother Timothy and _____ are his hamsters.

F. Rewrite the sentences in the plural, as in the example.

1. This is my cousin. These are our cousins.
 2. I've got a pet mouse. _____
 3. She's a child. _____
 4. It isn't a box. _____
 5. That is a watch. _____
 6. This is a baby. _____

Speaking

Work in pairs. Student A points to something and asks Student B *What is this/that?, What are these/those?* Student B has to reply. Then Student A, who asked the question, continues with another question. If Student B fails to reply, he/she should name five things in the classroom, using *this/that/these/those*.

What are these?
 They are desks.
 And what is that?
 It's a desk.

Writing

Stick or draw a picture of your *room/classroom/family* and describe it, using *this/that/these/those*.

This is a picture of my...

Look at the pictures and read the speech bubbles.



Match the objects (1-3) with the people (a-c).

1. pencil case
2. books
3. mobile phone

- a. Tina's
- b. John's
- c. Peter's

Grammar

a Whose...?

- We use **whose** to ask who something belongs to.

Whose bag is this?

Whose is this bag?

It's my bag.

b Possessive Case

- We use the **possessive case** to show that something belongs to someone (people or animals).

John has got a book. → This is John's book. → It's John's.

Jack has got black hair. → Jack's hair is black.

We form the **Possessive Case** :

- by adding 's to **singular** nouns.
This is Helen's cat. This is the dog's ball.
- by adding ' to regular **plural** nouns.
The girls' T-shirts are over there.
- by adding 's to irregular plural nouns.
These are the women's watches.
- When two or more people own the same thing, we add 's to the **last** noun **only**.
This is George and Mary's dog.

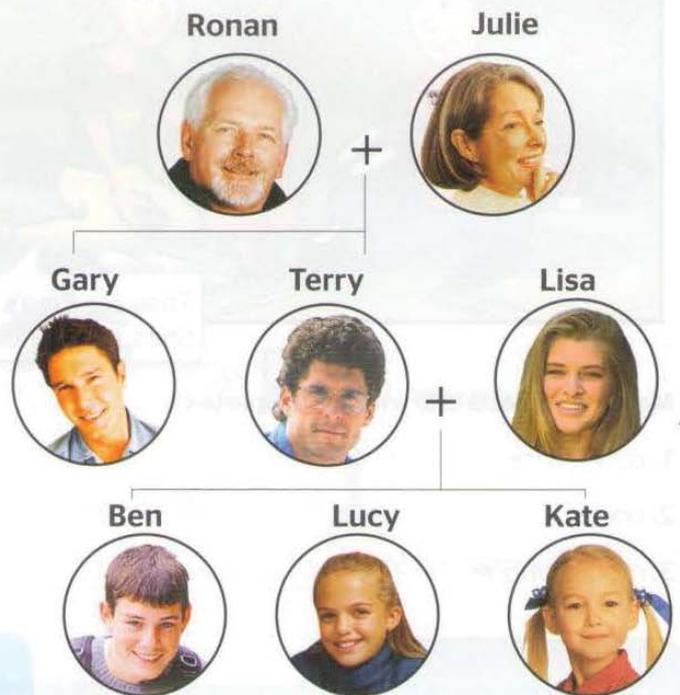
NOTE: The possessive form of nouns which refer to things is **of + noun**.

The windows of the house are red.

Activities

A. Look at the family tree and complete the sentences with the names. Use the Possessive Case where necessary.

1. Gary is _____ brother.
2. Terry and Lisa are Ben, _____ and _____ parents.
3. Kate is _____ and _____ sister.
4. Ronan and Julie are _____ and _____ parents.
5. Ben is _____ and _____ brother.



B. Choose a or b.

1. .
A: (1) _____ bag is this?
B: It's (2) _____ bag.
A: (3) _____ Ted?
B: A new student. (4) _____ name is Ted Johnson and (5) _____ from the UK.
2.
A: Tony and John are my (6) _____ brothers.
B: So, (7) _____ your uncles.
A: Right.
3.
My (8) _____ favourite sport is tennis.
(9) _____ favourite tennis player is Kurnikova.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (1) a. Whose | b. Who |
| (2) a. Ted | b. Ted's |
| (3) a. Who's | b. Whose |
| (4) a. He's | b. His |
| (5) a. his | b. he's |
| (6) a. mother | b. mother's |
| (7) a. they're | b. their |
| (8) a. parents' | b. parent's |
| (9) a. Their | b. They're |

C. Who are the children's favourite singers? Find out and make sentences.

1. Ben



2. Martha



3. Beth



4. John



5. Kelly



Robbie Williams



Britney Spears



Christina Aguilera



Jennifer Lopez



Justin Timberlake

1. Ben's favourite singer is _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Speaking

Each student puts 1-2 personal items on a desk. A student picks up one of them and asks the rest of the class who it belongs to.

Whose rubber is this?
 It's Mike's rubber.

Writing

Write a few sentences about your family. Write about:

- their favourite colour.
- their favourite sport.
- their appearance.

My father's favourite colour is and his favourite sport is ...

Unit 6

The verb *can*: Ability - Permission - Request *Let's*

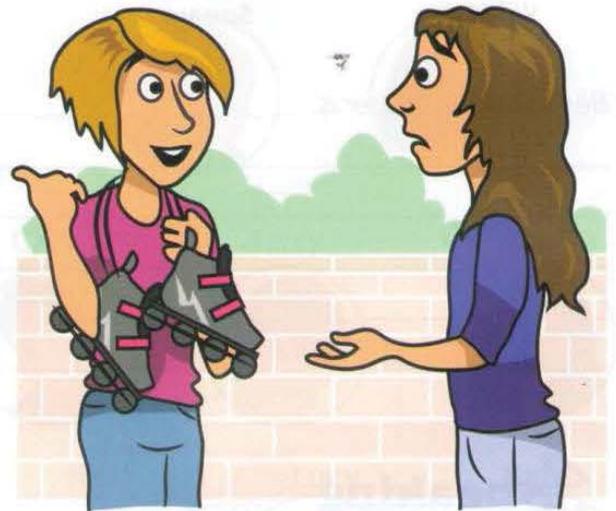


Look at the pictures and read the dialogues.



Teacher: Let's open our books. Don't talk, please. Steven, **can** you read out the first word?
Steve: No, Miss, I **can't**.
Teacher: **Can** you spell it?
Steve: No, Miss, I **can't**. I **can't** see it. I haven't got my glasses. **Can** I go get my glasses?
Teacher: Steven, open your book first!
Steve: OK, but **can** I go out first, please?
Teacher: Oh, alright.

Helen: Let's go to the skatepark!
Kate: I **can't**. I haven't got my rollerblades with me. **Can** you give me your rollerblades?
Helen: Of course I **can**.
Kate: Thanks.



Now, complete the sentences with *can* or *can't*.

1. Steve _____ spell the first word.
2. Kate _____ give Helen the rollerblades.
3. Steve _____ go out.

Grammar

a The verb *can*

Affirmative	Negative		Questions	Short answers	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS			
I can write	I cannot write	I can't write	Can I write?	Yes, I can.	No, I can't.
You can write	You cannot write	You can't write	Can you write?	Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
He can write	He cannot write	He can't write	Can he write?	Yes, he can.	No, he can't.
She can write	She cannot write	She can't write	Can she write?	Yes, she can.	No, she can't.
It can write	It cannot write	It can't write	Can it write?	Yes, it can.	No, it can't.
We can write	We cannot write	We can't write	Can we write?	Yes, we can.	No, we can't.
You can write	You cannot write	You can't write	Can you write?	Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
They can write	They cannot write	They can't write	Can they write?	Yes, they can.	No, they can't.

- **Can** is a **modal verb**. It has the same form in all persons, in the singular and in the plural. It is followed by a verb without **to**. The interrogative and negative are formed without **do/does**.

I can sing. *I can't sing.*

We use the verb **can**:

- to show that someone is able to do something.
Tom can speak English.
- to ask for, give or refuse permission.
Can I go out, please? Yes, you can. / No, you can't.
- to make a polite request.
Can I have a glass of water, please?

b **Let's = Let us**

- We use **let's + verb** to make suggestions in the first person plural.
Let's go to the cinema.
- We form the negative by putting **not** after **let's**.
Let's not stay at home tonight.

Activities

A. Complete with *can* or *can't*.

1. **John:** Dad, (1) _____ I skateboard in the house?

Dad: No, you (2) _____.

John: What (3) _____ I do then? (4) _____ I use your computer?

Dad: OK, you (5) _____ play computer games on my computer.

2. **Sally:** (6) _____ I take your camera to school with me, Sam?

Sam: What? No, you (7) _____. You (8) _____ take pictures with your mobile phone.

Sally: Oh, come on, Sam, please!

3. **Ben:** Dad, (9) _____ I go to the cinema with my friends tonight?

Adam: No, you (10) _____. You've got school tomorrow.

4. **Kate:** (11) _____ you give me your mobile phone?

Tom: No, I (12) _____. My mobile phone doesn't work.

5. They (13) _____ speak Polish. They (14) _____ only speak English.

6. My sister (15) _____ sing but she (16) _____ dance well.

7. **Peter:** Who (17) _____ cook tonight?

Angela: I (18) _____. I've got a lot of work to do.

B. Look at the pictures. Use the verbs and write questions and answers, as in the example.



1. (play)

Can she play the piano?

Yes, she can.



2. (climb)



3. (play)



4. (paint)



5. (dance)



6. (read)

C. Match the situations 1-6 with the suggestions a-f.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I love this song! | a. Let's go to bed. |
| 2. There's a nice film on. | b. Let's read it to her. |
| 3. It's Donna's birthday today. | c. Let's dance. |
| 4. It's 11 o'clock. | d. Let's go to the cinema. |
| 5. My grandmother can't read the letter. | e. Let's listen to pop music. |
| 6. I don't like hip-hop music. | f. Let's buy her a present. |

Speaking

Talk in groups of three. Complete the table below by writing what you *can do* and asking the other students in your group about the things they *can do*. Then, report your answers to the class.

	You	Student 1	Student 2
play the guitar			
use a computer			
take pictures			
ride a bike			

Writing

Write about what your best friend *can* or *can't do*.

My best friend can ...

Revision: Units 3-6 III

A. Write the sentences in the plural.

1. This is my new watch.

2. Is that your friend?

3. That's my brother's rabbit.

4. Who's that baby?

5. Is she your favourite actress?

6. She hasn't got a new dress.

B. Choose a or b.

1. _____ car is that? Is it Mike's?

- a. Who b. Whose

2. _____ Richard and Kim got a baby?

- a. Have b. Has

3. _____ she got a pet?

- a. Have b. Has

4. They _____ got a Spanish teacher.

- a. 's b. 've

5. This is my _____ pet.

- a. grandparents b. grandparents'

6. Meg and I _____ got two mice.

- a. has b. have

7. This is _____ house.

- a. Paul's b. Paul

8. This isn't my jacket. It's my _____.

- a. brothers b. brother's

C. What is the 's'? Write *is*, *has* or *p.c.* (for the possessive case) in the boxes.

1. She's got a new bike.

2. It's 10:30.

3. It's Karen's book.

4. It's my aunt's sister.

5. Who's got a brother?

6. Who's your favourite singer?

7. My teacher's name is Mr Brown.

E. Use the prompts and write sentences. Use *can* or *let's*.

1. A: I want to send Harry an e-mail.

(use / computer) _____ ?

B: No, you can't. My brother's got it today.

A: (go / Internet café) _____ ,
then.

B: OK.

D. Complete with the correct form of the verb *can*.

1. A: _____ you play the guitar?

B: No, I _____ play the guitar, but I
_____ play the piano.

2. A: _____ you take pictures with your mobile
phone?

B: No, I _____. It's an old model.

3. A: _____ I use your sharpener?

B: Yes, of course.

4. My grandmother is old and she _____ see
very well.

5. A: Mum, _____ I play the drums?

B: No, you _____. It's time for dinner.

2. A: I'm bored.

B: (go / cinema) _____ .

A: Great idea!

B: (call / Beth) _____ , too?

A: Of course.

Look at the pictures and read the speech bubbles.

On Mondays I **watch** TV.



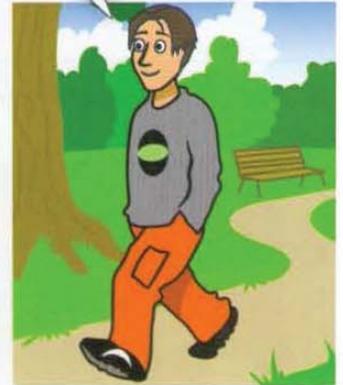
On Tuesdays I **read** comics.



On Wednesdays I **play** computer games.



On Thursdays I **go** to the park.



On Fridays I **go out** with my friends.



It's the weekend! Time to relax!



Now, match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. On Fridays he | a. watches TV. |
| 2. At the weekend he | b. relaxes. |
| 3. On Mondays he | c. goes to the park. |
| 4. On Thursdays he | d. goes out with his friends. |

Grammar

Present Simple Affirmative

Affirmative

I	play	We	play
You	play	You	play
He	plays	They	play
She	plays		
It	plays		

We form the **Present Simple** with the subject (noun or pronoun) and the main verb.

I play tennis every day.

We use the **Present Simple**:

- for habits or actions that happen regularly.

I watch TV every day.

Time Expressions

on Monday/Tuesday, etc.
 in the morning/afternoon/evening, etc.
 every day/Monday/week/month/year, etc.
 at the weekend / at 8:00, etc.

Formation of the **third person singular**:

- In the **third person singular** the verb takes the ending **-s**.

He works She writes It eats

but

- Verbs which end in **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o** take **-es**.
I relax - He relaxes I go - She goes I watch - It watches
- Verbs which end in a **consonant + y** change the **y** to **i** and take **-es**.
I study - He studies
- Verbs which end in a **vowel + y** simply take **-s**.
I play - She plays

Activities

A. Form the third person singular.

1. read _____

4. do _____

7. meet _____

2. play _____

5. watch _____

8. dance _____

3. go _____

6. study _____

9. brush _____

B. Complete the blanks with the *Present Simple* of the verbs in brackets.

1. Caroline _____ (do) her homework in the afternoon.

2. Jason and Maria _____ (skateboard) in the park at the weekend.

3. They _____ (use) their computers every afternoon.

4. The children _____ (watch) TV after school.

5. Susan _____ (ride) her horse on Tuesdays.

6. I _____ (visit) my grandparents at the weekend.

7. My mother _____ (cook) on weekdays but at the weekend we _____ (go) to a restaurant.

C. Circle the correct words.

1. I **watch** / **watches** TV after school on Mondays.

2. Catherine and I **go** / **goes** to a fast food restaurant near the school on Saturdays.

3. My cousin **study** / **studies** in her room in the afternoon.

4. My brother **do** / **does** his homework in the afternoon and **play** / **plays** computer games in the evening.

5. They **go** / **goes** out on Saturday evenings.

D. Look at the pictures and the prompts and make sentences.



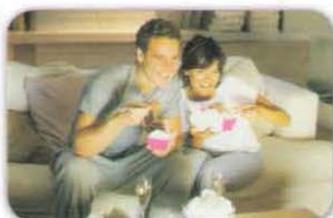
1. Maria / go to a dance class / Wednesdays

2. Steve / read books / the weekend



3. Terry and Tim / play computer games / Fridays

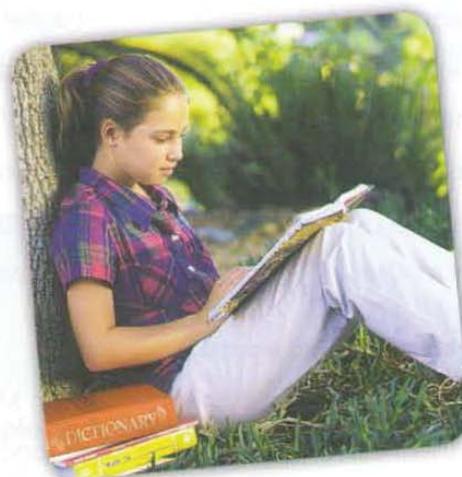
4. Bill / study / the afternoon



5. They / watch DVDs / the evenings

E. Complete the blanks with the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets.

My cousin Jessie (1) _____ (do) her homework in the park near our school. I (2) _____ (ride) my bike in the park in the afternoons and Jessie is there. On Mondays and Wednesdays after school my brother (3) _____ (skateboard) in the park and Jessie is there, too. My classmates and I (4) _____ (play) football in the park on Thursday evening and Jessie is there. Luckily, at the weekends she (5) _____ (study) at home.



Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you and your partner do every day after school and then report your findings to the rest of the class.

What do you do after school on Mondays?
On Mondays I ride my bike.

Writing

Write a few sentences about what your best friend does at the weekend.

My best friend's name is... _____

Match the speech bubbles (1-5) with the pictures (a-e).

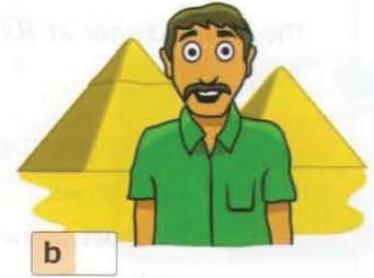
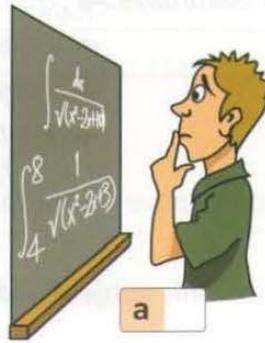
1. I don't like Maths.

2. My brother doesn't like horror films.

3. I don't play computer games.

4. Do you have a shower in the morning?

5. Where do you live? In Egypt?



Grammar

Present Simple Negative - Questions

Negative		Questions	Short answers	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS			
I do not play	I don't play	Do I play?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
You do not play	You don't play	Do you play?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
He does not play	He doesn't play	Does he play?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
She does not play	She doesn't play	Does she play?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
It does not play	It doesn't play	Does it play?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
We do not play	We don't play	Do we play?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
You do not play	You don't play	Do you play?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
They do not play	They don't play	Do they play?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

- We form the **negative** by putting **do not/don't** or **does not/doesn't** (in the third person singular) **before** the main verb. We form the **interrogative** by putting **do** or **does** (in the third person singular) **before** the subject of the main verb.

- We form the **negative** and **interrogative** of the verb **have** with **do/does, don't/doesn't** when it is a **main** verb, i.e. when it means *eat, drink*, etc.

He goes out with his friends on Saturdays. → *He doesn't go out with his friends on Saturdays.*

→ *Does he go out with his friends on Saturdays?*

They have dinner at 8:00.

→ *They don't have dinner at 8:00.*

→ *Do they have dinner at 8:00?*

NOTE: • In the interrogative and negative of the third person singular the main verb **does not** take an **-s**.

- In **short answers** we use only **subject + do/don't** or **does/doesn't**, **without** the main verb.

Does he play tennis? Yes, he does.

Do they play tennis? No, they don't.

Activities

A. Make questions, as in the example.

1. She plays the piano.

Does she play the piano? _____

2. We go to the cinema on Fridays.

3. His brother plays basketball on Sundays.

4. They watch DVDs at the weekend.

5. Liam and Tracy live in London.

B. Write the negative, as in the example.

1. I ride my bike in the park.

I don't ride my bike in the park. _____

2. My parents go to the cinema on Sundays.

3. Sue watches horror films.

4. Mark goes skateboarding in the park.

5. My cousin goes to a fast food restaurant at the weekend.

C. Complete with *do, does, don't, doesn't*.

1. **A:** _____ you go swimming?

B: No, I _____. I _____ like swimming.

2. **A:** _____ Steve play computer games?

B: No, he _____. He _____ like computer games.

3. **A:** _____ they play table tennis at the weekends?

B: No, they _____. They _____ like table tennis. They play football.



D. Look at the pictures and the prompts. Write questions and answers, as in the example.



1. What / Lucy / do / after school / ? (do/homework)
What does Lucy do after school?
She does her homework.

2. What / Simon / do / in the afternoon / ? (skateboard)





3. What / children / do / on Sundays / ? (play computer games)

4. Where / your parents / go / every Saturday / ? (go/restaurant)





5. What / kind of music / you / like / ?

E. Answer the questions about yourself.

1. Do you like sports?

3. Do you watch TV?

2. Do you go to the cinema on Saturdays?

4. Do you read books?

Speaking & Writing

Work in pairs. Taking turns, ask each other questions and complete the table by putting a tick (✓) or a cross (X). Then write sentences about your partner.

	Your partner		Your partner
watch TV?	<input type="checkbox"/>	play basketball?	<input type="checkbox"/>
go to the cinema on Saturdays?	<input type="checkbox"/>	read books?	<input type="checkbox"/>

Do you watch TV?
 Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

... doesn't watch / watches TV.

Unit 9

Prepositions of time (at - on - in) Adverbs of frequency



Do the quiz and then check your score.

1. How often do you go out with friends?

- A. Sometimes
- B. At the weekend
- C. Every day

2. What do you usually do on Fridays after school?

- A. I usually do my homework.
- B. I usually have a dance/language class.
- C. I usually watch DVDs with friends.

3. What do you usually do in your free time?

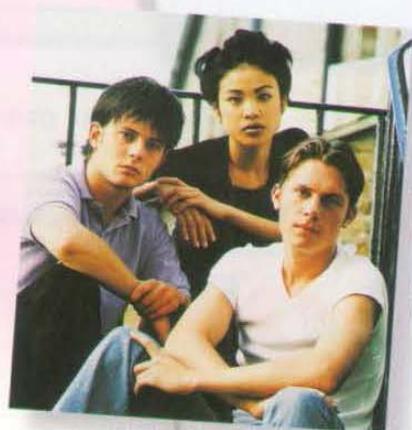
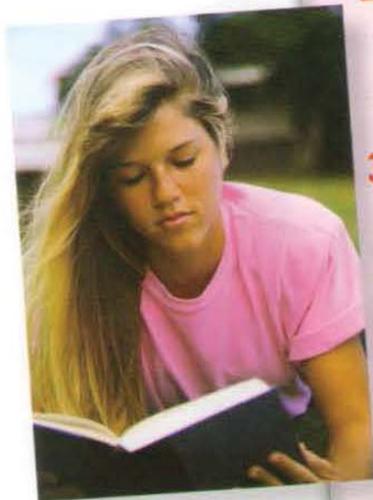
- A. I never have free time.
- B. I often read comics.
- C. I always watch TV.

MORE :

As: Relax!

Bs: Great!

Cs: Do your homework!



Grammar

a Prepositions of Time (at - on - in)

We use:

- **at:** to show the **exact time:** *at six o'clock / at half past two*
in the expressions: *at noon / at night / at midnight*
at the weekend / at (the) weekends
- **on:** before **days of the week:** *on Monday / on Monday morning / on weekdays*
before **dates:** *on 16 May*
- **in:** before **months** and **seasons:** *in July / in (the) winter*
before **years** and **centuries:** *in 1989*
before **periods of time:** *in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening*

but

in the expression:

on Friday morning/afternoon/evening
in my free time

b Adverbs of frequency

always usually often
sometimes never

- We use **adverbs of frequency** to answer questions which begin with **How often...?** and to give information about how often something happens. We use them mainly with the **Present Simple** tense.

How often do you go to the cinema?

I often go to the cinema.

- They usually go **before** the **main** verb, but **after** the verb **be**.

He often plays football.

but

He is always at home on Sundays.

She doesn't usually watch TV.

- In interrogative sentences with the verb **be**, **adverbs of frequency** go after the subject.

Is school always closed on Sundays?

NOTE: With **never** we always use the affirmative form of the verb.

He never goes to the theatre.

Activities

A. Choose a or b.

1. My mum takes out the rubbish early _____ the morning.
a. at b. in
2. My two cousins sometimes skateboard _____ Saturday afternoon.
a. on b. in
3. I always go to school _____ weekdays.
a. on b. at
4. Mary visits her grandparents _____ the weekend.
a. in b. at

B. Complete the sentences with *prepositions of time (at, in, on)*.

1. Kate and Jane don't play computer games _____ night.
2. My sister goes to bed _____ 10 pm.
3. We never watch TV _____ our free time.
4. My parents are tired _____ Friday evenings.
5. _____ the afternoon my dad takes the dog for a walk.
6. I don't get up early _____ the weekend.
7. My birthday is _____ July.
8. We don't go out _____ Fridays.

C. Look at the table below. Write sentences about what Alison does at the weekend. Then complete it about yourself and make sentences about what you do at the weekend.

Alison's weekend					
	surf the Net	hang out with friends	go shopping	read magazines	play chess
always				✓	
usually		• ✓			
often			✓		
sometimes	✓				
never					✓

1. Alison _____
| _____
2. Alison _____
| _____
3. Alison _____
| _____
4. Alison _____
| _____
5. Alison _____
| _____

D. Rewrite the sentences using the *adverbs of frequency* in brackets.

1. I'm tired in the evenings. (always)

2. Jenny goes to the cinema. (often)

3. He doesn't go to bed early. (usually)

4. Do your friends do housework? (sometimes)

E. Complete the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets and the *adverbs of frequency*. Use *prepositions of time* to complete the boxes.

1. A: Jasmine, where's Frank?
B: It's Friday today. He _____ (always/have) a German lesson _____ the afternoon, right?
A: No, he _____ (never/have) a German lesson _____ Friday afternoons.
He _____ (usually/watch) DVDs at home. But he isn't there now.
B: Well, he _____ (sometimes/go) to his grandparents' house.
2. A: Caroline, what _____ you _____ (usually /do) _____ weekdays?
B: I _____ (usually/do) my homework and I _____ (sometimes/take) the dog for a walk _____ the evening.
A: _____ you _____ (often/help) your mum with the housework?
B: No, I _____ (never/help) my mum with the housework _____ weekdays.

Speaking

Talk in pairs about your daily routines.

- What time do you get up?
I get up at...
- Do you always have breakfast?
.....
- Do you walk to school?
.....

Writing

Write five sentences about what your best friend does at the weekend using *always/usually/often/sometimes/never*.

My best friend ...

Revision: Units 7-9 III

A. Complete with the *Present Simple* of the verbs in brackets.

1. On Sundays my brother and I _____ (relax) all day. In the morning he _____ (surf) the Net and I _____ (listen) to music. In the afternoon we sometimes _____ (ride) our bikes in the park.
2. I _____ (help) my mother with the housework every Saturday. We _____ (get) up at eight o'clock in the morning and we _____ (clean) the house together.
3. My cousin Tim is very good at Art and he _____ (draw) beautiful pictures.
4. What time _____ you _____ (go) to bed at night?
5. My dad _____ (like) comedies but my mum _____ (hate) them!

B. Complete with *do, does, don't or doesn't*.

1. Sophie _____ watch TV.
2. _____ you get up early in the morning?
3. Laura and Harry _____ usually go to fast food restaurants.
4. I _____ help my parents clean the house.
5. _____ your sister talk on the phone for hours?
6. Matthew _____ speak Italian.
7. _____ you clean the house at the weekends?

C. Complete with *prepositions of time*.

1. She never goes out _____ weekdays but _____ the weekends she goes to the cinema.
2. _____ my free time I like listening to music.
3. My mum gets up _____ half past seven.
4. Alison usually surfs the Net _____ the afternoon.
5. She never goes out _____ night.
6. I sometimes play football _____ Fridays.

D. Rewrite the sentences using the *adverbs of frequency* in brackets.

1. We don't go shopping on Mondays. (usually)

2. Do you get up late? (always)

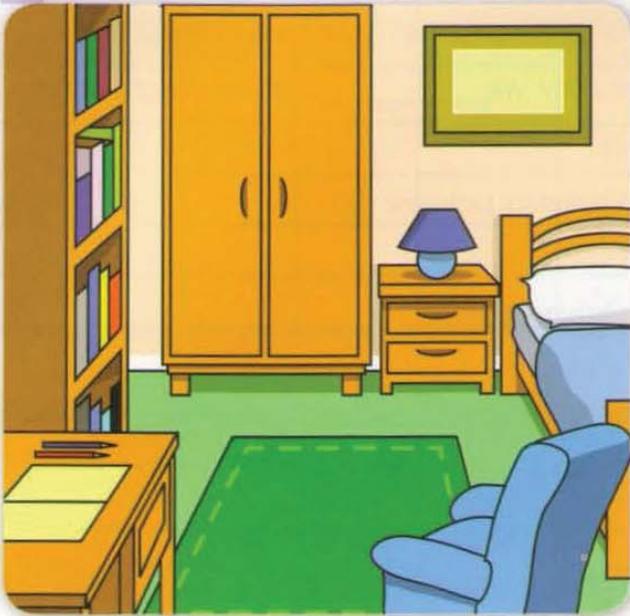
3. What time does he get home? (usually)

4. My cousin watches science-fiction films at the weekend. (often)

5. He is late for school. (never)

Look at the two pictures and then read the text below. Which picture does the text refer to? Write 1 or 2 in the box.

1



2



This is my room. **There is** a bed, a desk, a wardrobe and **an** armchair. **There is** a lamp next to the bed. **There are** two pencils on the desk. **There is** also a picture on the wall.

Grammar

a There is / There are

- We use **there is** before **singular** nouns.

There is (There's)	<i>There is a bike in the garden.</i>	
There is not (There isn't)	<i>There isn't a chair in the bedroom.</i>	
Is there ...?	<i>Is there a book on your desk?</i>	<i>Yes, there is. No, there isn't.</i>

- We use **there are** before **plural** nouns.

There are	<i>There are four bedrooms in the house.</i>	
There are not (There aren't)	<i>There aren't two bedrooms in the house.</i>	
Are there ...?	<i>Are there two apples on the table?</i>	<i>Yes, there are. No, there aren't.</i>

NOTE: **There is** a table in the kitchen. (We show that something exists).
It's a big table. (We give information about sth).
There are three chairs in your room.
They are old chairs. **NOT** ~~There are~~ old chairs.

B Prepositions of Place (*in - on - under - next to - between - in front of - behind*)

- **Prepositions of place** show **where** something or someone is situated.



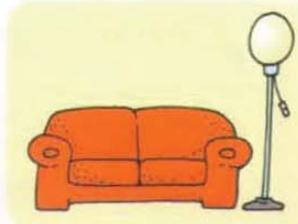
- **in**
The boy is in the bedroom.



- **on**
There is a book on my desk.



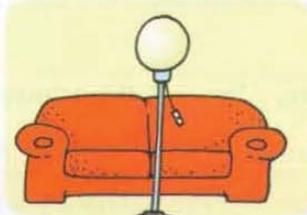
- **under**
There is a mouse under the table.



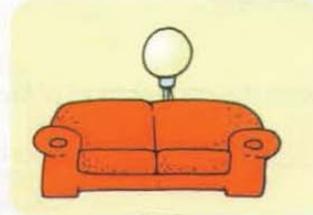
- **next to**
There is a lamp next to the sofa.



- **between**
The lamp is between the sofa and the table.



- **in front of**
There is a lamp in front of the sofa.



- **behind**
There is a lamp behind the sofa.

C Articles (*a, an / the*)

- We use the **indefinite article a/an** before **singular** countable nouns, when they are mentioned for the first time or when we aren't referring to a specific item. We use **a** when the word that follows begins with a consonant sound and **an** when the word that follows begins with a vowel sound.
There is a book on the bed. There isn't an apple on the table.
- We use the definite article **the** before uncountable and countable nouns, both in the singular and in the plural when we are referring to something or someone in specific.
The armchair next to the table is green.

Activities

- A. Complete the questions with the correct form of *there is/there are*. Then, look at the pictures and answer the questions.



1. _____ a shop between the museum and the art gallery?



2. _____ two women in front of the museum?

3. _____ a cat in the basket?



4. _____ three children on the tree?

B. Complete with the correct form of *there is/there are*.

- A: _____ a restaurant near here?
B: Yes, _____ two restaurants on Lune Street.
- A: _____ a museum in your city?
B: No, _____.
- _____ ten students in the classroom ... no, wait _____ ten, _____ eleven!

C. Read the sentences and write T for True or F for False.

- There are five players in a basketball team.
- There aren't 30 days in June.
- There are 24 hours in a day.
- There aren't 60 minutes in an hour.
- There isn't a kitchen in your house.

D. Where is the pencil? Look at the pictures and complete the blanks with *in, on, under, next to, between, in front of, behind*.



1. It's _____ the book.



2. It's _____ the book.



3. It's _____ the book.



4. It's _____ the book.



5. It's _____ the books.



6. It's _____ the book.



7. It's _____ the book.

Look at the picture and read the dialogue below.

Mark: John's birthday party is on Saturday.

Brenda: I know. I love his parties!

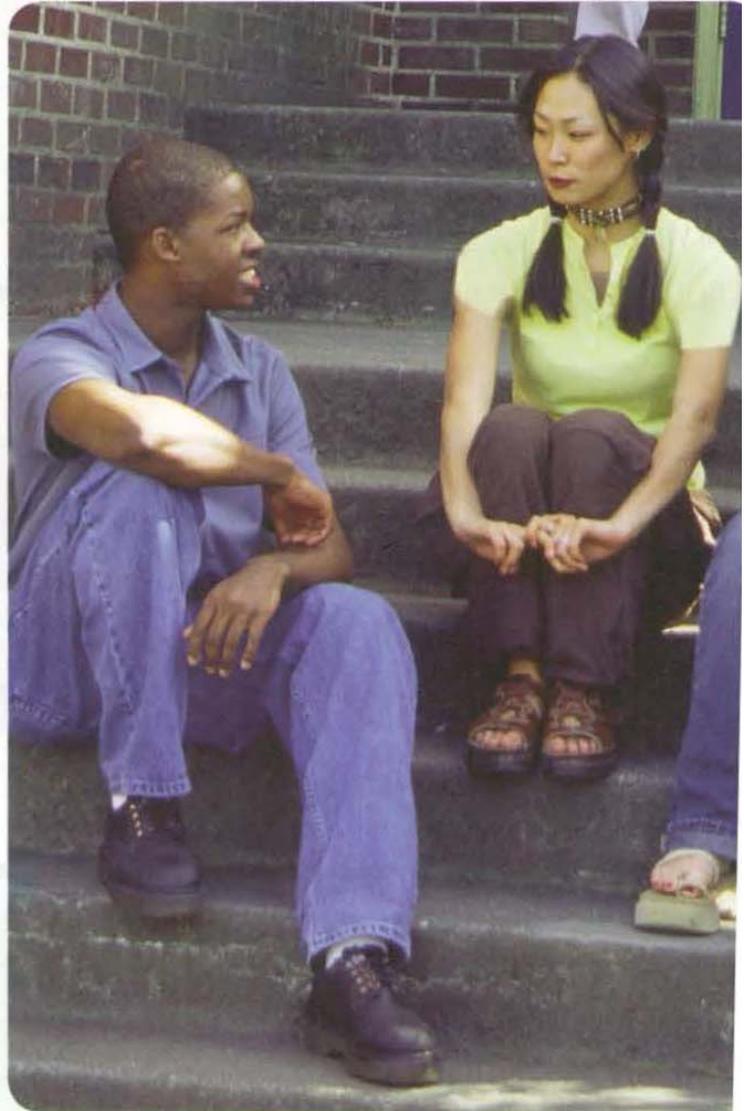
Mark: Susan loves John's parties, too. Let's call **her**.

Brenda: She has an invitation but she can't come. She **must** study for a test.

Mark: OK then. What can we buy **him**?

Brenda: What about a camera? He can use **it** on his holiday in Paris.

Mark: Well, **must** we buy **him** a camera? I haven't got enough money.



Now, answer the questions below.

1. When is John's party?

2. What must Susan do on Saturday?

3. What does Brenda want to buy for John?

Grammar

a Object Pronouns

- We use **object pronouns** as objects of verbs. They always go after verbs or prepositions.

Give him a glass of water.

Look at me.

- In order to avoid repeating nouns, **Subject** and **Object pronouns** can replace them.

Rose lives with her parents.

She lives with them.

Subject Pronouns

I
you
he
she
it
we
you
they

Object Pronouns

me
you
him
her
it
us
you
them

b The verb *must*

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

We use:

- **must** to express obligation.
You must go now.
- **mustn't** to express prohibition.
You mustn't talk in class.

NOTE: • The verb **must** (like **can**) is a **modal verb**. It has the **same form** in all persons, in the singular and in the plural. It is followed by a verb without **to**. The interrogative and negative are formed without **do / does** or **don't / doesn't**.

Activities

A. Use object pronouns to replace the words in bold.

- A: Do you like **board games**?
B: No, I don't like _____.
- This is my favourite **CD**.
Listen to _____.
- My sister** has got long fair hair and blue eyes. Do you know _____?
- Justine and I** are in this photo.
Can you see _____?
- Kevin, **your father** is tired. Can you help _____?
- They** don't feel well. Can you take _____ home?

B. Complete the sentences with the correct pronouns.

- Your T-shirt is on the sofa. Put _____ in the wardrobe.
- My favourite singer is Beyoncé.
Do you like _____?
- This is Ken. _____ is my cousin.
- David hasn't got a pen. Give _____ this red pen.
- I'm late for school. Can you give _____ a lift?
- Look at _____! You look silly with that dress.
- Ben and Charlie are at the park. Let's go meet _____ there.
- Mike and I are Italian. _____ don't speak Spanish.

C. Complete the sentences with *must*/*mustn't*.

- _____ I wash the car now?
I can do it later.
- We _____ leave. We're late for the party.
- You _____ talk in the library.
- You _____ feed the animals at the zoo.
- You _____ call her. It's her birthday!
- You _____ study for your test tomorrow.

D. Look at the pictures and the prompts and make sentences using *must* or *mustn't*, as in the example.



1. She/clean/room
She must clean her room.



2. Dad/cook/dinner



3. You/swim/lake



4. He/help/mum



5. She/eat/cake



6. You/take pictures/museum

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you *must* or *mustn't* do in class.

Must you talk in class?

No, you **mustn't** talk in class. You **must** be quiet.

Writing

Write a few sentences about what you *must* or *mustn't* do at home.

At home, I must...

Revision: Units 10-11 III

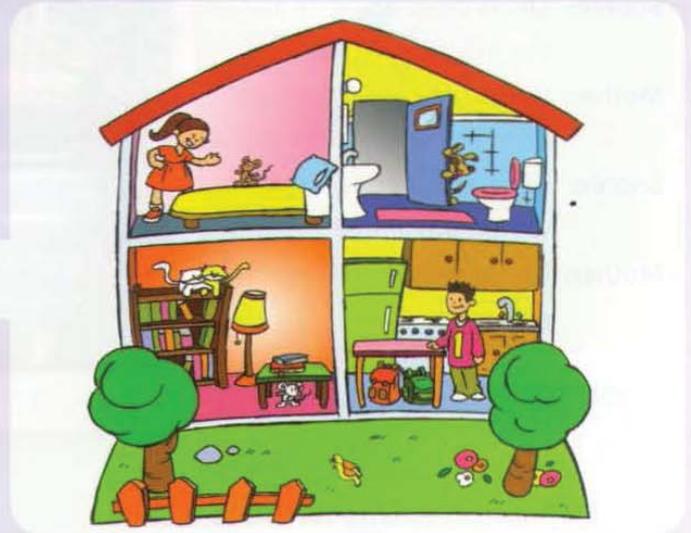
A. Complete with the correct form of *there is/there are*.

1. **A:** _____ a theatre in the town?
B: No, _____, but _____ a cinema next to the police station.
2. _____ four pencils on the desk, but _____ a pen.

3. **A:** _____ two supermarkets near your house?
B: No, _____.
4. _____ two people in the post office.
5. _____ lots of interesting places in Edinburgh, but _____ a zoo.

B. Complete with *prepositions of place*.

- The brown mouse is _____ the bed.
- There is a garden _____ the house.
- The dog is _____ the door.
- There is a fridge _____ the kitchen.
- The lamp is _____ the bookcase.
- There are two birds _____ the trees.
- The bags are _____ the table.



C. Complete with *a, an or the*.

1. **A:** Let's go to _____ Italian restaurant tonight.
B: OK, there are two Italian restaurants in this town.
A: I know. Let's go to _____ Italian restaurant on Park Road. It's really nice!
2. In my room there is _____ armchair but there isn't _____ table.
3. There are three pencils on the desk. _____ red pencil is Kate's.
4. There is _____ post office near my school.
5. **A:** Where's Mum?
B: She's at _____ supermarket.

D. Complete using *object pronouns* to refer to the words in bold.

- Mrs Smith**, my new English teacher, is nice. We all like _____.
- It's **Grandad's** birthday. Let's have a party for _____.
- I like these **shoes**. I want to buy _____.
- Dad, **we** want to do our Maths homework. Can you help _____, please?
- Lucy** is my best friend. I talk with _____ on the phone for hours.
- I'm** talking to you. Listen to _____.
- Bill** wants to come over. Call _____!

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

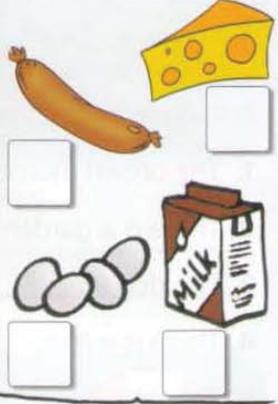
- You _____ watch TV all day. It's bad for your eyes.
- Ann, you _____ study hard. The test is difficult.
- You _____ use your mobile phone in the library.
- You _____ take things without asking first.
- Oh, Mum, _____ we go now? I'm having a great time!

Read the dialogue and then tick (✓) the items they have got on the list.

- Sophie:** Have we got **any** sausages?
- Mother:** Yes, we've got **some**, but we haven't got **any** cheese.
- Sophie:** OK. Is there **any** milk in the fridge?
- Mother:** We've got **some** milk, so don't buy **any**.
- Sophie:** What about eggs? Have we got **any** eggs?
- Mother:** Oh no, we haven't got **any** eggs.



Shopping List



Grammar

a Countable/Uncountable Nouns

Countable Nouns

- They have singular and plural forms and can be counted.
- We can use **a / an** or **numbers** before them.
a chair - seven chairs

Uncountable Nouns

- They have **only** singular form and cannot be counted.
- We **cannot** use **a / an** or **numbers** before them.
meat - milk - sugar

NOTE: The words: **hair, time, weather, money, homework** are **uncountable nouns**.

b Some - Any

- We use **some** and **any** with **plural countable nouns** and with **uncountable nouns**.

We use **some**:

- In affirmative sentences. *There are some books on the desk.*
There is some milk on the table.
- In questions, when we offer or ask for something politely. *Would you like some water?*
Can I have some milk, please?

We use any:

- In questions. *Is there any milk on the table?*
- In negative sentences. *There aren't any books on the table.*

Activities

A. Put the words in the box in the correct column.

burger meat butter egg carrot rice onion water

COUNTABLE NOUNS	UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

B. Look at the pictures and complete with a/an or some.



1. _____ strawberries



2. _____ milk



3. _____ fruit



4. _____ steak



5. _____ bread



6. _____ onion

C. Choose a or b.

- Would you like _____ sandwich?
a. some b. a
- There aren't _____ eggs in the fridge.
a. any b. some
- There's _____ lemonade on the table.
a. some b. any
- Can I have _____ water, please?
a. some b. any
- I'd like _____ orange juice, please.
a. some b. a
- Is there _____ chocolate for dessert?
a. some b. any

D. Complete with *some* or *any*.

A: I'm hungry!

B: Me too! Let's make _____ hot dogs.

A: Cool! I love hot dogs. Are there _____ sausages in the fridge?

B: Yes, there are _____ sausages and there's also _____ bread, but there isn't _____ cheese.

A: We don't need _____ cheese for the hot dogs.
Just _____ ketchup and _____ mustard!



E. Use the prompts and write sentences with *some* and *any*, as in the example.

1. cherries / fridge → X apples

There are some cherries in the fridge but there aren't any apples.

2. bananas / table → X oranges

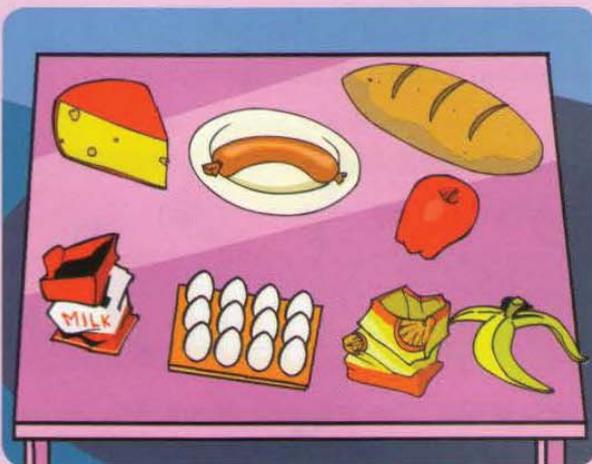
3. milk / fridge → X yoghurt

4. ice cream / fridge → X chocolate

5. potatoes / bag → X carrots

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Look at the picture, ask and answer questions about what you need to buy at the supermarket and complete the shopping list.



Have we got any milk?
No, we haven't got any milk.

Shopping list

milk ✓

Writing

Write some sentences about what *there is* and what *there isn't* in your fridge. Use *a/an/some/any*.

There is ...

Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

Dennis: It's dad's birthday! Let's make a chocolate cake!
 Anna: Great idea!
 Dennis: We need some chocolate.
 Anna: **How many** chocolate bars do we need?
 Dennis: Two. And some milk, of course!
 Anna: **How much** milk?
 Dennis: A glass. And we also need some sugar. **How much** sugar have we got?
 Anna: We haven't got any sugar. Let's buy a cake from the shop.



Now, answer the questions below.

1. What do the children want to make? _____
2. Do they need any chocolate? _____
3. Have they got any milk? _____
4. Have they got any sugar? _____

Grammar

How much...? - How many...?

- We use **How much...?** with **uncountable nouns** to ask about the quantity of something.
How much milk is there in the bottle?
- We use **How many...?** with **countable nouns** to ask about the number of something.
How many students are there in the classroom?

NOTE: With **uncountable nouns** we use units of measurement:

chocolate	→ a bar of chocolate	coffee	→ a cup of coffee
cake/cheese	→ a piece of cake/cheese	water	→ a bottle/glass of water
milk	→ a bottle/glass of milk	lemonade	→ a can of lemonade
cake/bread	→ a slice of cake/bread	pasta/biscuits	→ a packet of pasta/biscuits

Activities

A. Look at the pictures and choose the correct words.



1. a **bottle/glass** of orange juice



2. a **can/cup** of tea



3. a **slice/bar** of pizza



4. a **glass/cup** of milk



5. a **bottle/can** of lemonade



6. a **packet/piece** of cake

B. Complete with *How much* or *How many*.

1. _____ cups of tea do you drink?



2. _____ carrot juice is there in the fridge?

3. _____ chocolate do you eat a week?



4. _____ meals do you have a day?



5. _____ cheese do we need for the pizza?



C. Write questions for these answers using *How much/How many*.

1. _____ ?

I haven't got any money.

2. _____ ?

There are twenty students in my class.

3. _____ ?

I drink a cup of tea a day.

4. _____ ?

I've got two brothers.

5. _____ ?

There isn't any milk in the fridge.

6. _____ ?

There are 26 letters in the English alphabet.

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you usually eat every day.

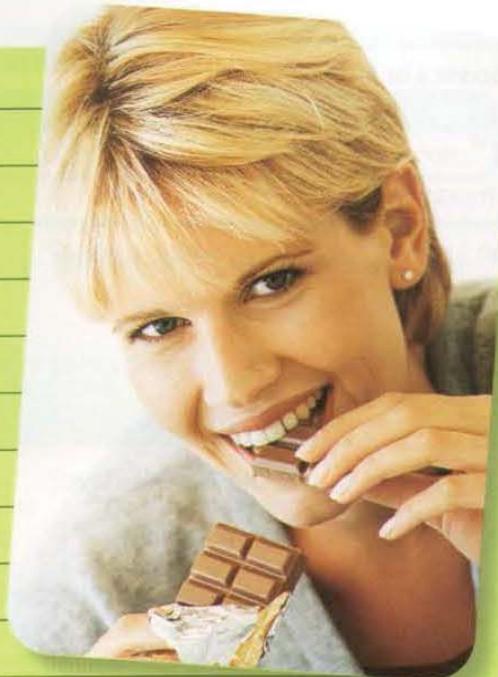
How much milk do you drink a day?

Two glasses.

Writing

Write a few sentences about what your best friend or a member of your family usually eats every day.

My ...'s name is ...



Revision: Units 12-13 III

A. Choose a or b.

- How _____ milk do you drink a day?
a. many b. much
- There is _____ cup of coffee on the table.
a. some b. a
- Would you like _____ tea, Nick?
a. some b. a
- There aren't _____ eggs in the fridge.
a. any b. some
- How _____ chocolate bars do we need for the cake?
a. many b. much
- Let's have a _____ of tea.
a. glass b. cup
- Would you like _____ ketchup with your chips?
a. any b. some
- Would you like _____ salad with your steak?
a. any b. a
- I'm hungry. Can I have _____ cheese and bread?
a. a b. some
- I would like _____ sausages. They're delicious.
a. some b. any

B. Correct the words in bold.

- Fiona doesn't drink **some** milk. She doesn't like it.
- There aren't **some** cherries in the fridge.
- How **many** ice cream do you eat a week?
- Can I have **any** bread with my salad?
- I'm hungry. Can I have **a** apple?
- Would you like **a** cereal for breakfast?
- We haven't got **some** cheese for the sandwiches.
- Why don't you have **any** slice of pizza for dinner?

C. Choose a or b.

- How _____ milk do you take in your coffee?
a. much b. many
- Can I have _____ water, please?
a. any b. some
- There aren't _____ strawberries in the fridge.
a. any b. some
- How _____ apples do we have?
a. many b. much
- I would like _____ glass of milk, please!
a. some b. a
- How _____ vegetable soup would you like?
a. much b. many
- I need _____ things from the supermarket.
a. some b. any
- Is there _____ butter in the fridge?
a. a b. any
- How _____ bananas do you need for the fruit salad?
a. much b. many
- I'd like to have _____ fruit for dessert.
a. an b. a

Unit 14 Present Progressive III

Look at the pictures and read the dialogue.

Alan: Hi, Diana!
 Diana: Oh, hi Alan! Where are you?
 Alan: I'm in Paris. I'm **sitting** in a café and I'm **eating** a croissant.
 Diana: Wow! Are you alone?
 Alan: Right now, yes. Henry and Joanne **are visiting** the Eiffel Tower and Mandy **is taking** pictures of the city. What **are you doing**?
 Diana: I'm **studying** for my French exams.
 Alan: Oh!!!



Now, answer the questions with **Yes, he/she is, No, he/she isn't, Yes, they are, No, they aren't**.

- Is Mandy eating a croissant?

- Is Diana studying?

- Is Alan talking on his mobile phone?

- Is Henry sitting in a café?

- Are Alan and Henry taking pictures of Paris?

- Are Henry and Joanne visiting the Eiffel Tower?

Grammar

Present Progressive

We use the **Present Progressive**:

- for actions that are happening **now**, at the moment of speaking.

I am listening to music now.

Expressions

Look!, Listen!, now, at the moment, etc.

- We form the **Present Progressive** with the present tense of the verb **be** and the **main verb** with the ending **-ing**.

Affirmative		Negative	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I am playing	I'm playing	I am not playing	I'm not playing
You are playing	You're playing	You are not playing	You aren't playing
He is playing	He's playing	He is not playing	He isn't playing
She is playing	She's playing	She is not playing	She isn't playing
It is playing	It's playing	It is not playing	It isn't playing
We are playing	We're playing	We are not playing	We aren't playing
You are playing	You're playing	You are not playing	You aren't playing
They are playing	They're playing	They are not playing	They aren't playing

Questions

Short answers

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

Spelling

- Verbs that end in **-e** drop the **e** and take **-ing**.
write – writing
- Verbs with one syllable which end in **one vowel + one consonant** double the final consonant before the **-ing**.
swim – swimming **but** *eat – eating*
- Verbs with two or more syllables which end in **one vowel + one consonant** double the final consonant before the **-ing**, **only** when the last syllable is stressed.
begin – beginning **but** *visit – visiting* (because the last syllable is not stressed)
- Verbs which end in **one vowel + l** double the **l** before the **-ing**.
travel – travelling **but** *feel – feeling*
- Verbs which end in **-ie** change the **ie** to **-y** before the **-ing**.
lie – lying

Activities

A. Add -ing to the verbs below.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. make _____ | 6. put _____ |
| 2. get _____ | 7. write _____ |
| 3. take _____ | 8. laugh _____ |
| 4. stop _____ | 9. cut _____ |
| 5. play _____ | 10. try _____ |

B. Write what the people are doing at the birthday party. Use the verbs in brackets.



- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. Three children _____ (dance). | 4. Two children _____ (wear) birthday hats. |
| 2. A girl _____ (sing). | 5. A girl _____ (open) the presents. |
| 3. A boy _____ (drink) some orange juice. | 6. Two boys _____ (eat) some cake. |

C. Look at the pictures. Write questions and answers using the prompts, as in the example.



1. boys / play / football / ?
Are the boys playing football?
No, they aren't. They're playing basketball.

2. woman / watch / a DVD / ?



3. girl / have / dinner / ?

4. Kevin / read / comics?



5. they / play / park?

D. Complete the dialogue with the *Present Progressive* of the verbs in the box.

surf do read sleep watch

A: Hi, Stacey! What _____ you _____ ?
 B: I _____ my favourite TV programme. And you?
 A: I _____ a book. Alex and Patricia _____ the Net.
 B: Where are your parents?
 A: They _____.



Speaking

Talk in pairs. Student A chooses a picture from the ones below. Student B asks questions until he/she finds out which picture Student A has chosen.

Is it a man or a woman?

It's a...
 Is he/she...?
 Yes,.../No,...



Writing

Stick a picture of your birthday party. Write sentences about what the people are doing.

This is a picture of my birthday party ...

Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

Cindy: What is John doing?

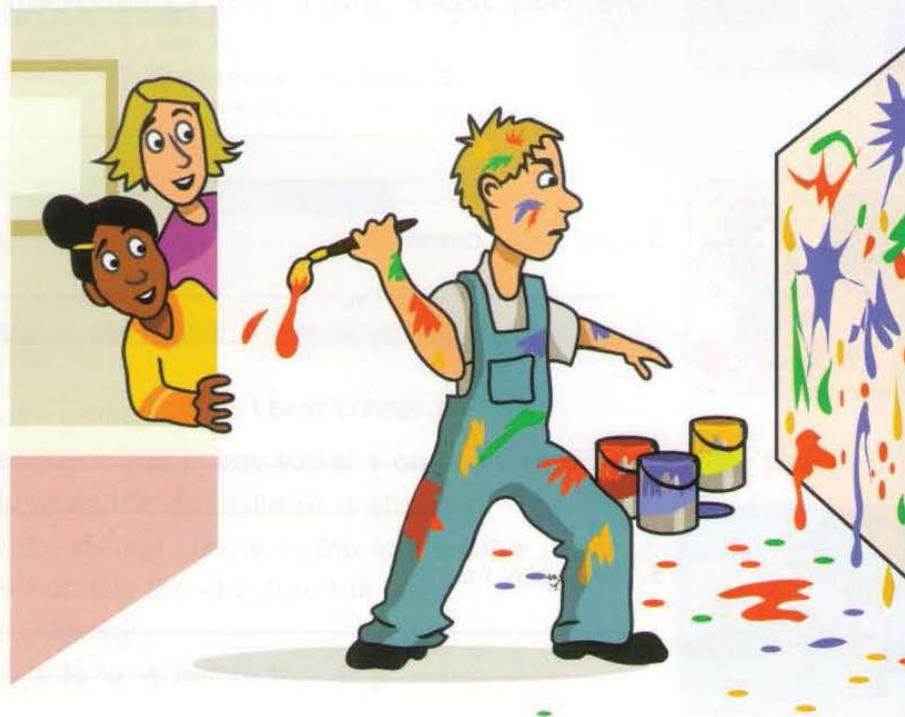
Jane: He is painting.

Cindy: What?

Jane: Yes, he **paints** every day.
He **wants** to become a famous painter.

Cindy: Really?

Jane: But I don't think he's good at it!



Now, answer the questions below.

1. What is John doing now?

2. What does John do every day?

3. Is he good at it?

Grammar

Present Simple vs Present Progressive

The Present Simple is used:

- for actions we do **every day** or actions which are **repeated regularly**.

I go to school every day.

Time Expressions

every morning/day/week/year, etc.

on Monday/Tuesday, etc.

in the morning/afternoon/evening

always / never / sometimes / often, etc.

at the weekend / at 8:00, etc

The Present Progressive is used:

- for actions that are happening **now**, at the moment of speaking.

I'm doing my homework now.

Expressions

Look!, Listen!, now, at the moment, etc.

Activities

A. Choose a or b.

- A: Hello. Can I talk to Matt?
B: He _____ dinner at the moment.
a. is having b. has
- Look! A girl _____ in the pool.
a. swims b. is swimming
- I _____ early on Mondays.
a. am getting up b. get up
- Sue usually _____ the dog for a walk in the afternoon.
a. takes b. is taking
- My cousin _____ junk food. It's not healthy.
a. doesn't eat b. isn't eating
- I can't talk to you. I _____ my mother to clean the house.
a. am helping b. help
- What _____ in this picture?
a. is he wearing b. does he wear
- Philip usually _____ a party on his birthday.
a. has b. is having
- Sarah _____ an e-mail to her friend Tom at the moment.
a. sends b. is sending
- My family and I sometimes _____ on a picnic on Sundays.
a. go b. are going

B. Match the questions 1-5 with the answers a-e.

- What does Mary do in the afternoon?
 - What are you wearing in this picture?
 - What is she doing now?
 - What do you usually wear at school?
 - Where are you going?
- I'm going to Glasgow.
 - She's surfing the Net.
 - She does her homework.
 - I'm wearing a costume.
 - I wear a skirt and a jumper.

C. Use the prompts to form questions.

- you / like / rap / music / ?

- they / watch / a DVD / now / ?

- Kevin / make / lunch / at the moment / ?

- she / often / visit / her grandparents / ?

- they / always / have / lunch / home / ?

- what / you / do / now / ?

D. Look at the prompts. Write questions and answer them. Use the Present Simple or the Present Progressive.

- What / he / usually / wear / ? → wear / T-shirt / jeans

- What / they / do / at the moment? → make / cake

3. What / James / do / evenings / ?

→ watch TV

4. What / she / wear / now / ?

→ wear / scarf

5. What / they / have / often / for breakfast?

→ have / orange juice

E. Complete with the correct form of the verbs given.



play

This is my friend Leo. He is very good at tennis. He _____ tennis on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. In the picture he _____ tennis with his brother.

help

Stacey and Julie are sisters. Their mother usually _____ them with their homework. In the picture she _____ them to finish a History project.

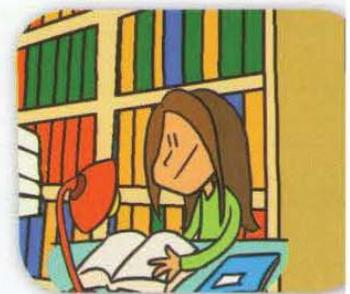


swim

John likes swimming very much. He often _____ in the sea with his friends. In the picture he _____ in a pool.

study

Nicky usually _____ at home in the evening. In this picture she _____ in the school library because she is working on a Geography project.



11 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the *Present Simple* or the *Present Progressive*.

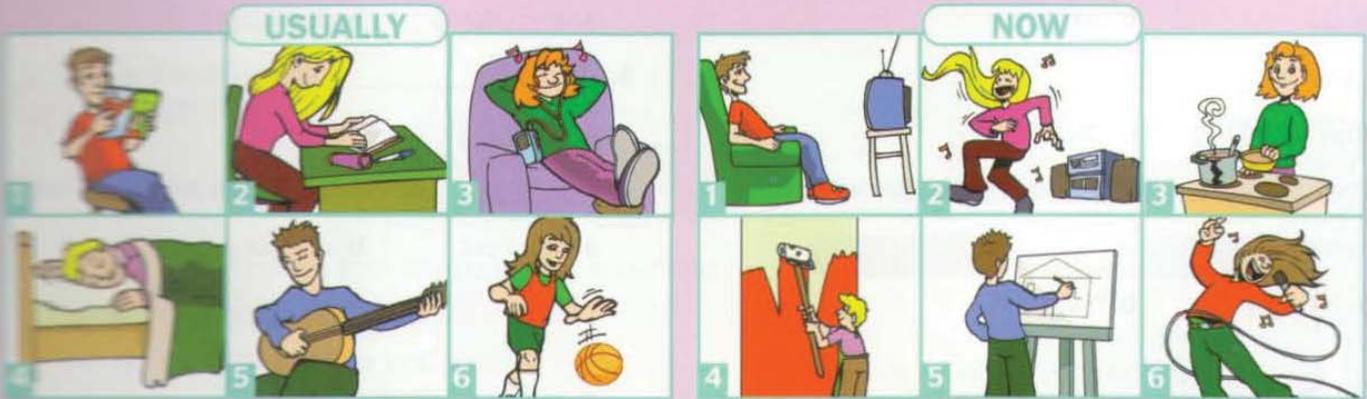
1. I sometimes _____ (visit) my grandparents at the weekend and we _____ (go) to the park.
2. Look at Maria! She _____ (ride) her bike in the park. She always _____ (ride) her bike on Sunday morning.
3. Nick: What _____ you _____ (do), Tina?
 Tina: I _____ (make) a pizza. _____ you _____ (like) pizza?
 Nick: I _____ (love) pizza, but I _____ (not like) mushrooms. Don't put any mushrooms on it, OK?

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what the people *usually* do in the evenings and what *they are doing* now.

What does the boy in the first picture usually do in the evenings?
 He usually reads comics.

What's he doing now?
 He's watching TV.



Writing

Stick a picture of a family member or a friend on a piece of paper and write what *he/she is doing* and *wearing* in the picture. Then, write what *he/she usually does* and *wears*.

My _____ is ...

Revision: Units 14-15 III

A. Complete with the *Present Progressive* of the verbs in the box.

go take run get make do

1. **A:** Why _____ Anna _____ ?

B: Because she's late for school.

2. **A:** John, _____ you _____ your homework?

B: No, dad. I _____ a card for Jane. It's her birthday today.

3. **A:** Peter, where _____ you _____ ?

B: I _____ the dog for a walk.

4. **A:** Hey, Jane! Are you ready for Martha's party?

B: I _____ dressed at the moment.

B. Choose a or b.

1. My parents _____ to the cinema every Saturday night.

a. go **b.** are going

2. Look at me! I _____ .

a. am dancing **b.** dance

3. They usually _____ computer games in the evening.

a. are playing **b.** play

4. What _____ the children _____. The _____ are very quiet.

a. are.....doing **b.** does.....do

5. Oh no! It _____ again. I hate the rain.

a. is raining **b.** rains

6. I _____ sausages. I don't like them.

a. don't eat **b.** am not eating

C. Complete with the *Present Simple* or the *Present Progressive* of the verbs in brackets.

1. Matt _____ (like) rock music, but he _____ (listen) to jazz at the moment.

2. Tim is a police officer and he _____ (wear) a uniform to work, but now he _____ (go) out with his friends and he _____ (wear) a T-shirt and jeans.

3. Beth _____ (have) cereal every morning but today she _____ (eat) some fruit.

4. Stephen and Mark usually _____ (play) football in their free time but at the moment they _____ (ride) their bikes in the park.

5. We usually _____ (eat) fish on Thursdays but it's Thanksgiving today and we _____ (have) turkey.



Read the text below.

The Beatles' **were** a famous music band in the 60s. They **were** from Liverpool but they **weren't** famous only in England. People all over the world **were** crazy about their music. Their first big hit **was** "Love Me Do" in 1962. In 1970 John Lennon, one of the singers of the group, **wasn't** happy with the group. That **was** the end of 'The Beatles'.



Now, answer the questions below with *Yes, he was / No, he wasn't / Yes, they were / No, they weren't*.

1. Were 'The Beatles' famous in the 60s? _____
2. Were 'The Beatles' from the USA? _____
3. Was John Lennon a singer? _____
4. Was John Lennon happy with the group in 1970? _____

Grammar

Past Simple of the verb *be*

- to talk about things that happened (at a definite time) in the past.

We were at the cinema yesterday.

Expressions
 yesterday
 last night / week, etc.
 a month / year ago, etc.

Affirmative	Negative		Questions	Short answers	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS			
I was	I was not	I wasn't	Was I?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
You were	You were not	You weren't	Were you?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
He was	He was not	He wasn't	Was he?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
She was	She was not	She wasn't	Was she?	Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
It was	It was not	It wasn't	Was it?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
We were	We were not	We weren't	Were we?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
You were	You were not	You weren't	Were you?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
They were	They were not	They weren't	Were they?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

NOTE:

The **Past Simple** of **there is / there are** is **there was / there were**.

Was there a book on the desk yesterday? → *Yes, there was.*
 → *No, there wasn't.*
There weren't any children at school last Monday.

Activities

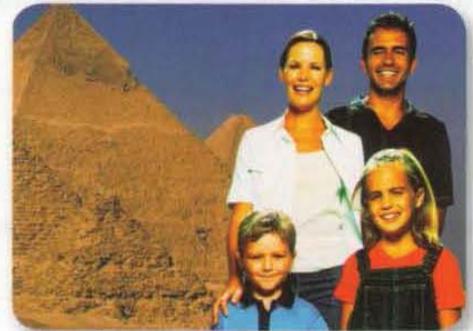
A. Circle the correct words.

- We went to the cinema yesterday. The film **wasn't / weren't** interesting.
- She **was / were** tired last night.
- I **wasn't / weren't** in Paris five years ago.
- It **was / were** very cold last winter.
- Were / Was** you at home last night?
- His life **wasn't / weren't** easy. He **wasn't / weren't** a happy man.
- What **was / were** your favourite subject when you **were / was** at school?

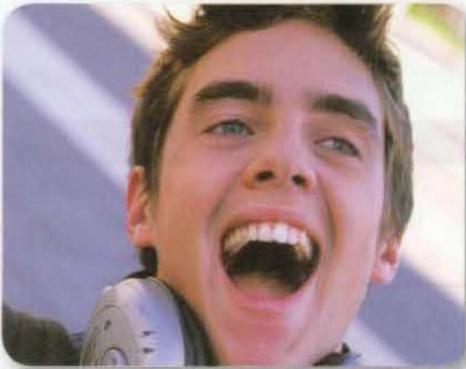
B. Look at the pictures. Use the prompts to make questions and then answer them.



1. she / at the art gallery / last Saturday / ?



2. you / in Egypt / last summer / ?



3. the boy / sad / yesterday / ?



4. your parents / at the shopping centre / yesterday

C. Match the questions 1-5 with the answers a-e.

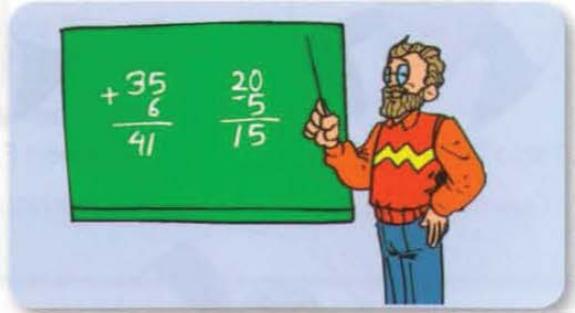
- | | |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Why was Tom tired this morning? | a. Last summer. |
| 2. Where were you last summer? | b. We were in Greece. |
| 3. Was your sister at home last night? | c. No, there wasn't. |
| 4. When were they in Rome? | d. Because he was out till late. |
| 5. Was there a good film on TV last night? | e. Yes, she was. |

B. Complete with the correct form of the verb *be*.



1. A: Where _____ you yesterday morning?
B: I _____ at the zoo. It _____ great fun.
A: _____ you alone?
B: No, I _____ alone. I _____ with my uncle James.

2. A: Who _____ that man?
B: Mr Brown. He _____ my favourite teacher when I _____ at school.
A: _____ he a Music teacher?
B: No, he _____. He _____ a Maths teacher.



Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer about the last time you were at a party (people, food, music, etc.).

Whose party was it?
It was Lilian's party.

Were there lots of people there?
Yes, all my classmates were there.

Writing

Write a few sentences about where your family and your friends were yesterday afternoon.

My was ...

Unit 17 Past Simple (Affirmative) III

Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. The verbs are in the *Past Simple*.

lived worked won painted wrote



1. Pablo Picasso _____
"Guernica" in 1937.



2. Albert Einstein _____
the Nobel Prize for Science in 1921.



3. Alexander Fleming _____
as a doctor at St Mary's Medical
School in London.



4. Robin Hood _____
in Sherwood Forest in Nottingham, England.



5. Marco Polo _____
the first book about China.

Grammar

Past Simple Affirmative

We use the **Past Simple**:

- to talk about things that happened (at a definite time) in the past.
We played football yesterday.
- 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.
work → worked walk → walked clean → cleaned
- Each irregular verb forms the **affirmative** form of the **Past Simple** in a different way. You can find these verbs in the Table of Irregular Verbs on page 88.
go → went eat → ate do → did
have → had

Expressions

yesterday
last night / week, etc.
a month / year ago, etc.

Affirmative

I played / ate
You played / ate
He played / ate
She played / ate
It played / ate
We played / ate
You played / ate
They played / ate

Spelling (regular verbs):

- Verbs ending in **-e**, take only **-d**.
dance - danced
- Verbs with one syllable ending in **one vowel + one consonant**, double the consonant before the **-ed**.
stop - stopped
- Verbs with two or more syllables ending in a **stressed vowel + one consonant**, double the consonant before the **-ed**.
prefer - preferred BUT visit - visited
- Verbs ending in a **consonant + -y**, change the **y** to **i** before the **-ed**.
try - tried BUT play - played
- Verbs ending in one **vowel + l**, double the **-l** before the **-ed**.
travel - travelled

Activities

A. Write the Past Simple of the verbs below.

1. open _____
2. celebrate _____
3. spend _____
4. try _____
5. finish _____
6. show _____
7. jump _____
8. believe _____
9. want _____
10. run _____

B. What did the people in the pictures do yesterday? Look and complete the sentences with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.



1. Helen and Pam _____ (walk) to the city centre yesterday.



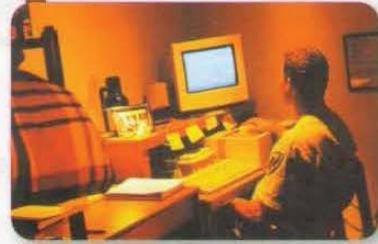
2. Sue _____ (listen) to music yesterday.



3. Laura and Tim _____ (visit) their grandparents yesterday.



4. Bill _____ (go) skateboarding yesterday.



5. Stevie _____ (have) a birthday party yesterday.

6. Jack _____ (stay) at home yesterday.

C. Complete the sentences using the Past Simple of the verbs in the box.

watch help go wake see play cook have

1. They _____ lunch early.

2. Paul _____ spaghetti for us yesterday.

3. We _____ a DVD last Saturday.

4. I _____ to school yesterday morning.

5. My sister _____ a scary film last night.

6. I _____ my dad to clean the garage a week ago.

7. John _____ table tennis with Jane last Friday.

8. We _____ up early last Saturday.

D. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. last / stayed / Sunday / home / I / at

2. year / cousin / London / My / visited / last

3. homework / Jack / yesterday / his / did

4. house / Meg / ago / the / cleaned / days / two /

5. night / an / film / last / We / interesting / watched

6. up / Lyn / late / yesterday / got

Speaking

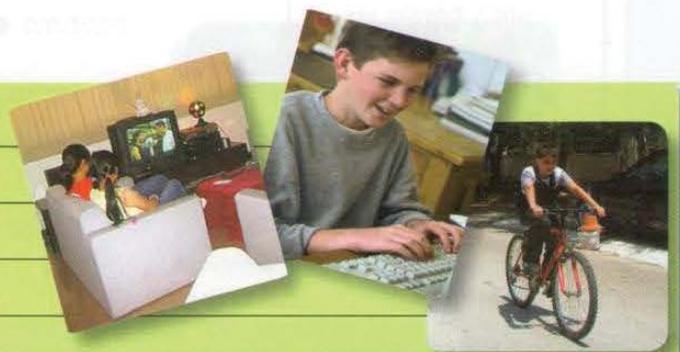
Talk in pairs. Tell each other what you did yesterday.

Yesterday, I got up at ...

Writing

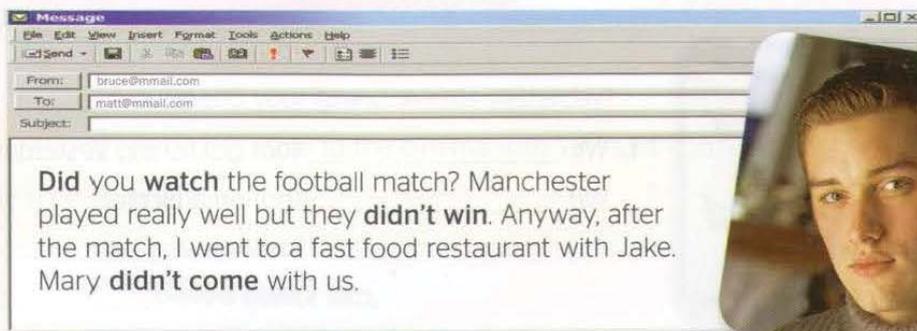
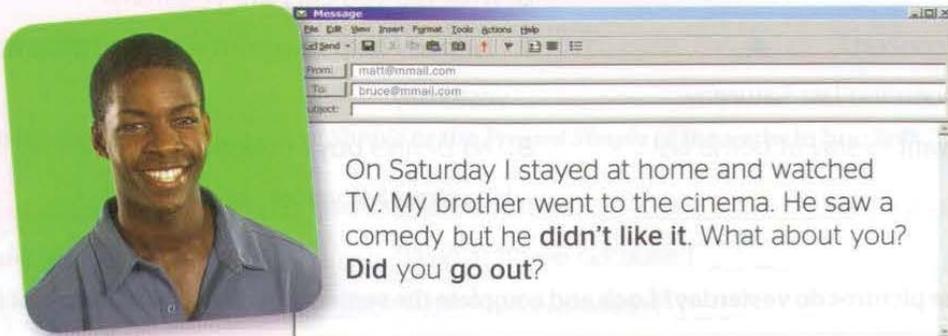
Write a few sentences about what you did yesterday.

Yesterday, I ...



Unit 18 Past Simple (Negative - Questions) III

Matt and Bruce are friends. They live in different cities so they often send e-mails to each other. Read part of Matt's e-mail to Bruce and part of Bruce's e-mail to Matt.



Now, complete the sentences with the words/phrases below.

- Bruce's team Bruce Matt's brother Matt

- _____ didn't like the film he saw.
- _____ didn't go out on Saturday night.
- _____ didn't win the football match.
- _____ didn't go out with Mary.

Grammar

Past Simple Negative - Questions

Negative		Questions	Short answers	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS			
I did not play/eat	I didn't play/eat	Did I play/eat?	Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
You did not play/eat	You didn't play/eat	Did you play/eat?	Yes, you did.	No, you didn't.
He did not play/eat	He didn't play/eat	Did he play/eat?	Yes, he did.	No, he didn't.
She did not play/eat	She didn't play/eat	Did she play/eat?	Yes, she did.	No, she didn't.
It did not play/eat	It didn't play/eat	Did it play/eat?	Yes, it did.	No, it didn't.
We did not play/eat	We didn't play/eat	Did we play/eat?	Yes, we did.	No, we didn't.
You did not play/eat	You didn't play/eat	Did you play/eat?	Yes, you did.	No, you didn't.
They did not play/eat	They didn't play/eat	Did they play/eat?	Yes, they did.	No, they didn't.

- We form the **interrogative** of the **Past Simple** with **did** and the base form of the main verb.
- We form the **negative** of the **Past Simple** with **did not / didn't** and the base form of the main verb.

Activities

A. Circle the correct words.

1. Susan didn't **enjoy** / **enjoyed** the trip to Wales a week ago.
2. Did you **like** / **liked** the concert?
3. Matt **went** / **goes** skateboarding last Saturday.
4. We **didn't want** / **don't want** to stay at home last night.
5. Where did you **go** / **went** last weekend?
6. What did you **eat** / **ate** yesterday?
7. I **helped** / **help** my mum with the housework yesterday.
8. Did Dennis **buy** / **bought** milk from the supermarket yesterday?

B. What did the people in the pictures do yesterday? Look and complete the sentences with the *Past Simple* of the verbs in brackets.



1. We _____ (not go) fishing yesterday.
We _____ (go) on a picnic.

2. Kim and Sam _____ (not visit) London.
They _____ (visit) Paris.



3. My friends _____ (not swim) in a swimming pool.
They _____ (swim) in the sea.

4. We _____ (not ride) our bikes to school yesterday. We _____ (walk).



C. Complete with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

Angela lives alone in a flat on Rosedale Street. One night, last month, she (1) _____ (get) home late. She (2) _____ (open) the door and (3) _____ (walk) into the living room but she (4) _____ (hear) music coming from the bedroom. She (5) _____ (be) afraid and (6) _____ (leave) the flat. Then she (7) _____ (remember): 'I (8) _____ (leave) the TV on this morning.'

D. Complete the dialogues with the Past Simple or the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. **A:** What _____ (you/do) last weekend? _____ (you/go) to Anne's party?
B: No, I didn't. I _____ (stay) at home because I _____ (have) a Maths test on Monday. I never _____ (go) out when I _____ (have) a test.
A: Oh, I see. _____ (you/get) a good grade?
B: No, I didn't.
2. **A:** _____ (you/meet) your grandparents yesterday?
B: No, I didn't. I _____ (go) to the cinema with Tim and Rob. I always _____ (go) out with them on Saturday.
A: What _____ (you/see)?
B: We _____ (see) a horror film.
A: _____ (you/like) it?
B: No, I didn't, but Tim and Rob really _____ (enjoy) it. I _____ (not like) horror films.

E. Look at the pictures and the prompts. Make questions and answers, as in the example. Use the Past Simple or the Present Simple.



1. Jane / visit / Buckingham Palace / last year / ?

No → visit Trafalgar Square

Did Jane visit Buckingham Palace last year?

No, she didn't. She visited Trafalgar Square.

2. Mr Brown / go camping / two years ago / ?

No → stay at a hotel





3. they / have lunch / at home / every Sunday / ?
 No → go to a Chinese restaurant

4. Dave / clean / his room / yesterday / ?
 No → play computer games



5. Susan / have / pizza / in the evenings / ?
 No → have a salad

6. Sue and Ben / go for a walk / in the forest / yesterday / ?
 No → go for a walk by the sea



F. Choose a or b.

- I _____ to Amy's fancy-dress party yesterday.
 a. went b. go
- I don't _____ tuna salad. It's horrible.
 a. eat b. ate
- Every year we _____ New Year's Day at my grandparents' house.
 a. celebrated b. celebrate
- I _____ my room yesterday because I was tired.
 a. didn't tidy b. don't tidy
- When it's sunny we sometimes _____ a barbecue in the garden.
 a. have b. had

G. Answer the questions about yourself.

1. What did you do last weekend?

4. What time do you get up on weekdays?

2. Where do you usually go on holiday in the summer?

5. What time did you go to bed last night?

3. How many DVDs did you watch last week?

6. How do you get to school?

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Look at what Alison *did* and *didn't* do on her birthday. Ask and answer, as in the example.

- have a barbecue
- have a party
- play board games
- listen to music
- open her presents
- watch TV

Did she have a barbecue?
No, she didn't.

Writing

Write a few sentences about a birthday party you had.

At my birthday party I...

Revision: Units 16-18 III

A. Complete with the correct form of the verb *be*.

1. **Linda:** Where _____ you last night? I went to your house but you _____ there.
Jim: I _____ at the theatre. My uncle had two free tickets and I went with my sister.
2. **May:** _____ you at school yesterday? I didn't see you.
Fay: No, I _____. I _____ ill and I stayed home.
3. **Steve:** There _____ a good film on TV last night but I didn't watch it because I _____ at a party.
Mike: Whose party _____ it?
Steve: It _____ Tom's birthday party.

B. Complete with the *Past Simple* of the verbs in brackets.

1. **A:** I _____ (go) to the shopping centre with Cynthia yesterday.
B: Really? What _____ you _____ (buy)?
A: I _____ (buy) a skirt and she _____ (get) a present for her mum.
2. There is a new Japanese restaurant in town. We _____ (go) there yesterday and we _____ (have) dinner. We _____ (eat) sushi. Peter _____ (not enjoy) it at all, but I really _____ (like) it.
3. **A:** What _____ you _____ (do) yesterday?
B: I _____ (stay) at home. I _____ (surf) the Net and then I _____ (watch) a film on TV.

C. Complete with the correct tense.

1. We _____ (visit) Berlin last year. It _____ (be) wonderful.
We _____ (have) a great time there. We _____ (want) to go again.
2. **A:** We _____ (go) to a Chinese restaurant with Maria yesterday.
B: What _____ you _____ (eat)?
A: We _____ (have) Peking Duck. We always _____ (have) Peking Duck.
B: Oh, I _____ (like) it, too.
3. **A:** What _____ you _____ (do), Jane?
B: I _____ (get) ready to go to the cinema to see "Shrek 2" again. I _____ (love) that film.
A: Oh, I _____ (see) it yesterday.

Look at the picture and read the speech bubbles.



John, who's **going to** buy the soft drinks for the party?

I'm **going to** the supermarket this afternoon and Sue **is going to** decorate the house.

No, I'm not. I'm **going to** the shops to buy some new clothes for the party. Paul can do it!

OK!

Now, answer the questions below.

1. Who is going to buy the soft drinks? _____
2. Who is going to decorate the house? _____
3. Who is going to buy new clothes? _____

Grammar

a Future going to

We use the **Future going to**:

- for actions that we intend to do in the future.
I'm going to travel to Australia in the summer.

Time Expressions

tomorrow / tonight
 next month/year/week/Tuesday, etc.
 this weekend/week/month, etc.
 in an hour/year, etc.
 soon

- We form the **Future Going to** with the verb **be (am, is, are) + going to + base form of the main verb.**

She is going to buy a jacket.

NOTE: • When we form **Future Going to**, only the verb **be** changes.

Ted's going (to go) swimming next weekend.

Affirmative		Negative	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I am going to work	I'm going to work	I am not going to work	I'm not going to work
You are going to work	You're going to work	You are not going to work	You aren't going to work
He is going to work	He's going to work	He is not going to work	He isn't going to work
She is going to work	She's going to work	She is not going to work	She isn't going to work
It is going to work	It's going to work	It is not going to work	It isn't going to work
We are going to work	We're going to work	We are not going to work	We aren't going to work
You are going to work	You're going to work	You are not going to work	You aren't going to work
They are going to work	They're going to work	They are not going to work	They aren't going to work

Questions	Short Answers
Am I going to work?	Yes, I am.
Are you going to work?	Yes, you are.
Is he going to work?	Yes, he is.
Is she going to work?	Yes, she is.
Is it going to work?	Yes, it is.
Are we going to work?	Yes, we are.
Are you going to work?	Yes, you are.
Are they going to work?	Yes, they are.
	No, I'm not.
	No, you aren't.
	No, he isn't.
	No, she isn't.
	No, it isn't.
	No, we aren't.
	No, you aren't.
	No, they aren't.

b Present Progressive with future meaning

- We use the **Present Progressive** for actions that we plan to do in the near future (we mention when).
- I'm having a party tomorrow.*

Activities

A. Complete the sentences. Use the Future *going to* of the verbs in brackets.

- Mary _____ (visit) her grandparents at the weekend.
- We _____ (have) dinner at an Italian restaurant tomorrow.
- Peter and I _____ (go) to the bowling alley on Saturday.
- _____ you _____ (make) a cake for your birthday?
- They _____ (not travel) by plane.

B. Use the prompts to make questions using the Future *going to* and then answer them, as in the example.

- Colin / take / dog / for walk / ? → X

Is Colin going to take the dog for a walk?

No, he isn't.

- they / visit / Prague / next summer / ? → ✓

3. Frank / help / parents / with garden / weekend / ? → X

4. the children / ride / bikes / to school / tomorrow / ? → X

5. your parents / take / the car / to Glasgow / ? → ✓

C. Look at Maria's diary and write sentences. Use the *Present Progressive* with future meaning, as in the example.

Diary

MONDAY 11
 16:00 visit grandparents
 19:30 have dinner with Claire

TUESDAY 12
 17:00 play tennis with Tim
 19:00 go to cinema with Sue

WEDNESDAY 13
 18:00 take dog for walk

Maria is visiting her grandparents at 16:00 on Monday.

D. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. you / night / doing / What / Saturday / are / on / ?

2. to / Paris / going / is / Justin / tomorrow / .

3. helping / Tanya / are / clean / you / house / the / ?

4. late / are / be / We / to / going / .

5. play / Matt / going / tennis / to / is / tonight / .

6. travelling / next month / is / Mike / to / China / ?

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer questions about your plans for the summer. You can use some of the verbs in the box.

go travel visit swim

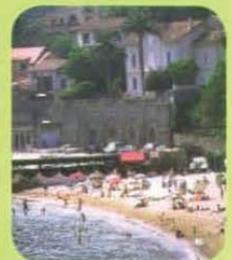
What are you going to do this summer?

I'm going to go to my summer house by the sea.

Writing

Write a few sentences about your summer holiday plans.

I am going to...



Look at the picture and read the dialogue below.

Mary: Are you coming to the art gallery on Saturday?
Brenda: Sure! I love art!
Mary: Great! Is Mike coming?
Brenda: No. I think he **won't** make it. He is really busy.
Mary: OK then. I'll take my camera and you...
Brenda: Your camera? But you can't take photos in the gallery.
Mary: Really? I didn't know that. Then, I **will** buy some postcards...



Now, answer the questions below.

1. Are Mary and Brenda going to the art gallery? _____
2. Is Mike going with them? _____
3. Is Mary taking a camera with her? _____

Grammar

Future will

We use **Future will:**

- for spontaneous decisions we make at the moment of speaking.
There's someone at the door! I'll open it.
I like these sunglasses! I'll buy them.
- for predictions, usually with the verbs **think** and **believe**.
I think it'll rain tomorrow.
I believe he won't come.

Expressions

tomorrow / tonight
 next month / year / week / Tuesday, etc.
 this weekend / week / month, etc.
 in an hour / year, etc.
 soon

Affirmative		Negative		Questions	Short answers	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS			
I will play	I'll play	I will not play	I won't play	Will I play?	Yes, I will.	No, I won't.
You will play	You'll play	You will not play	You won't play	Will you play?	Yes, you will.	No, you won't.
He will play	He'll play	He will not play	He won't play	Will he play?	Yes, he will.	No, he won't.
She will play	She'll play	She will not play	She won't play	Will she play?	Yes, she will.	No, she won't.
It will play	It'll play	It will not play	It won't play	Will it play?	Yes, it will.	No, it won't.
We will play	We'll play	We will not play	We won't play	Will we play?	Yes, we will.	No, we won't.
You will play	You'll play	You will not play	You won't play	Will you play?	Yes, you will.	No, you won't.
They will play	They'll play	They will not play	They won't play	Will they play?	Yes, they will.	No, they won't.

- We form the affirmative of **Future Will** with **will** and the base form of the main verb.
I will study hard. *He will come to the party.*
- The short form of the negative **will not** is **won't**.
It won't be cold tomorrow.

Activities

A. Match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Take a map with you | a. or you'll be late for school. |
| 2. Don't eat junk food | b. or you'll wake your father up. |
| 3. Get dressed | c. or you'll get thirsty. |
| 4. Don't make any noise | d. or you'll get fat. |
| 5. Take some water with you | e. or you'll get lost. |

B. Use the prompts to make sentences with the Future will.

1.  It's cold!

2.  It's beautiful!

take / jumper / with me

buy / it

3.  I'm hungry!

4.  I'm tired!

order / pizza

go / bed / early

5.  I can't find John!

6.  I don't feel well!

call him / on mobile phone

stay / home

C. Complete with *will* or *won't*.

Fortune teller: You _____ be happy
in the future.

Karen: Really? That's great!

Fortune teller: Yes, you _____ have a
nice job and you _____ meet
a tall man. But be careful, you must be good
to him, or you _____ be
happy.

Karen: _____ my family be OK?

Fortune teller: I can't see that. You must give me some
more money.



D. Complete with the correct form of the Future *will* of the verbs in brackets.

1. Wow! Look at this beautiful dress. I _____ (buy) it.
2. My mum thinks that I _____ (become) a doctor but I want to become a police officer.
3. Wait for me! I _____ (come) to the shopping centre with you.
4. Jack is very good at painting. I believe he _____ (become) a great artist.
5. My teacher thinks that I _____ (do) well in the Maths test because I never study.

Speaking

Talk in pairs about what life will be like in 2100.

I think people will live on Mars.
No, they won't but they will go to the Moon
on holiday.

Writing

Write a few sentences about what life will be like in 2100.

In 2100...

How much do you know about the world? Decide which of the following statements are True and which are False. Write T (for True) or F (for False) in the boxes provided.

1. Africa is the largest continent in the world.
2. The Caribbean Sea is deeper than the Mediterranean Sea.
3. The Amazon is the longest river in South America.
4. Mount Everest is taller than Mount Kilimanjaro.
5. The USA is larger than Canada.



Grammar



a Adjectives

- **Adjectives** describe nouns and have the same form in the **singular** and in the **plural**.
The dog is clever. The dogs are clever.
- They go **before** nouns or after some verbs.
This is a small house. This house is small.

b Comparative - Superlative Form

- We use the **comparative form** to compare two people, animals or things. An adjective in the comparative form is usually followed by the word **than**.
Ben is older than Kate. Kate is younger.
- We use the **superlative form** to compare one person, animal or thing with several 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**.
Dennis is the oldest student in the class.
Frank is the youngest of the three boys in the picture.

Formation of the **Comparative Form**:

- All one-syllable adjectives and most two-syllable adjectives take **-er**.
tall - taller Jane is taller than me.
- We form the comparative of adjectives with three or more syllables with **more + adjective**.
expensive - more expensive The green jacket is more expensive than the black jacket.

Formation of the **Superlative Form**:

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

Spelling:

- Adjectives which end in **-e** take **-r** (comparative) or **-st** (superlative).
large - larger - largest
- One-syllable adjectives which end in **one vowel + one consonant** double the consonant and take **-er** (comparative) or **-est** (superlative).
big - bigger - biggest
- Adjectives which end in a **consonant + y** change the **y** to **i** and take **-er** (comparative) or **-est** (superlative).
happy - happier - happiest

Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives

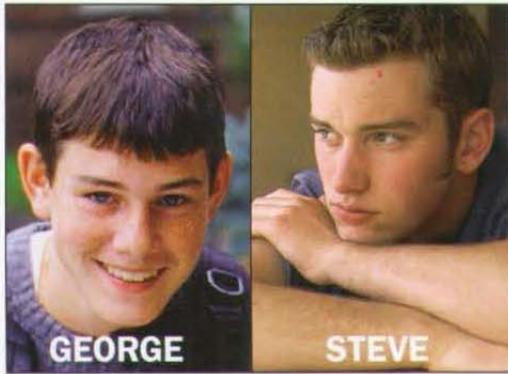
POSITIVE FORM	COMPARATIVE FORM	SUPERLATIVE FORM
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
many/much	more	most

Activities

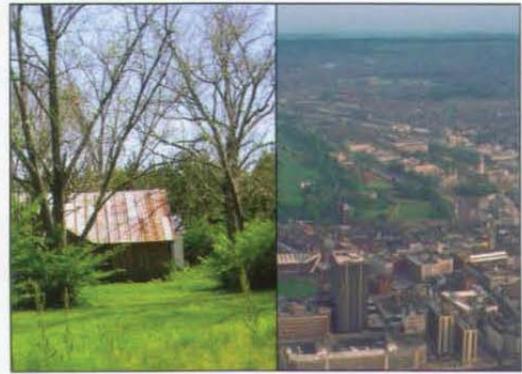
A. Complete the table.

POSITIVE FORM	COMPARATIVE FORM	SUPERLATIVE FORM
		biggest
	worse	
difficult		
		fastest
	cheaper	
easy		
		best
hot		
	more expensive	

B. Look at the pictures and the prompts and make sentences using the comparative form.



1. George / happy / Steve



2. village / quiet / city



3. horse / slow / car



4. red car / new / yellow car

C. Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. Tokyo is _____ (expensive) city to live in.
2. The cheetah is _____ (fast) animal.
3. Asia is _____ (large) continent in the world.
4. Football is _____ (popular) sport in South America.
5. The Vatican City is _____ (small) country in the world.

D. Choose a or b.

1. January has got _____ days than February.
 - a. more
 - b. most
2. The giraffe is _____ animal in the world.
 - a. taller
 - b. the tallest
3. Lions are _____ than elephants.
 - a. more dangerous
 - b. most dangerous
4. The Nile is _____ river in Africa.
 - a. the longest
 - b. longer

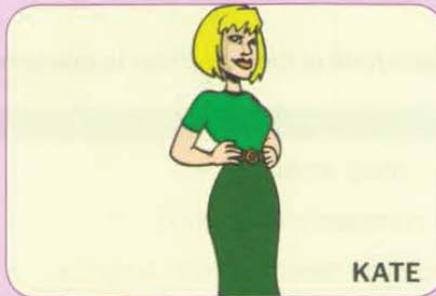
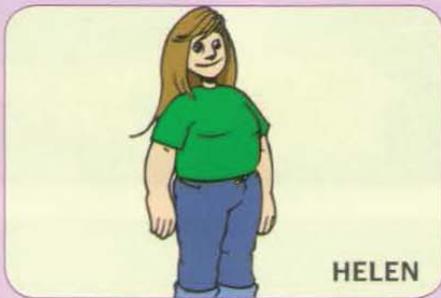
E. Complete the sentences with the *comparative* or *superlative form* of the adjectives in brackets.

1. Who is the _____ (popular) singer in your country?
2. Maths is _____ (interesting) than English.
3. Mike is _____ (good) at football than Matt.
4. Ben is the _____ (tall) boy in my class.
5. My car is _____ (fast) than Kate's.
6. It's _____ (hot) today than it was yesterday.

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Look at the pictures of the three women below and take turns to compare them using the *comparative* and *superlative forms* of the adjectives in the box.

beautiful young old short long chubby slim



Writing

Write a few sentences comparing yourself with two of your friends/classmates.

I am than...

Revision: Units 19-21 III

A. Choose a or b.

- Sue _____ to London tomorrow.
a. is going b. went
- I don't think Lucy _____ go to her dance class on Saturday. She is really tired.
a. is going b. will
- When _____? Next week?
a. is Paul leaving b. did Paul leave
- Are you going to the café? I _____ with you.
a. come b. 'll come
- They _____ Morocco last year.
a. visited b. will visit
- Steve plays well, he _____ the match for sure.
a. won b. will win

B. Choose a or b.

- Peter is _____ than John.
a. taller b. tallest
- This is the _____ restaurant in town.
a. better b. best
- It was the _____ day of my life.
a. worse b. worst
- Tokyo is _____ than Bombay.
a. most modern b. more modern
- Maths is the _____ school subject.
a. more difficult b. most difficult
- Carnaval* is the _____ festival in Brazil.
a. more popular b. most popular
- Dogs are _____ than other animals.
a. noisier b. noisiest
- What is the _____ river in the world?
a. longer b. longest

C. Complete with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- What's the _____ (large) continent in the world?
- Do you think that Brad Pitt is _____ (popular) than Tom Cruise?
- In the 1960s cars were _____ (slow) than today.
- Do you know the name of the _____ (high) mountain in the world?
- I think that scuba diving is the _____ (dangerous) adventure sport.
- I think John is _____ (good) at Maths than George.
- Who's the _____ (old) student in your Spanish class?
- His car is _____ (expensive) than my car.
- Snakes are _____ (dangerous) than bears.
- China is _____ (big) than Japan.

Irregular Verbs

IRREGULAR VERBS

Base Form	Past Simple
be	was / were
become	became
begin	began
break	broke
buy	bought
come	came
do	did
drive	drove
eat	ate
fall	fell
find	found
forget	forgot
get	got
give	gave
go	went
hang	hung
have	had
know	knew
leave	left
lose	lost
make	made
meet	met
put	put
read	read
ride	rode
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
send	sent
sit	sat
sleep	slept
spend	spent
swim	swam
take	took
tell	told
wear	wore
win	won
write	wrote

Full Blast Grammar

Beginners

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