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Grammar GOALS



adverb
superlative
comparative

going to
future



Student's Book 3

It's the longest river,

We visited a museum



MACMILLAN

American
Edition

Read the text. Number the pictures in order.



I'm Aarav and I live in India. I get up at 6 o'clock. I have breakfast with my brother Arjun. We have bread, cheese and yoghurt. My dad's a taxi driver. He takes us to school in his taxi, but he doesn't take us home. We walk home. After school I ride my bike and Arjun studies. On Saturdays I don't get up early. I go to the market with my mum and Arjun watches TV. In the afternoon we go to the sports club. Where do you live? What do you do at the weekend?

We use the **present simple** to talk about habits, routines and things that are always true. Remember to add **-s** to the verb for *he/she/it*: He **takes** us to school. He **plays** football.

go → goes have → has study → studies watch → watches

To form the negative, we use **don't/doesn't** + the infinitive:
I **don't get up** early. He **doesn't take** us home.

2 Correct the sentences about Aarav.

a Aarav lives in Pakistan.

He doesn't live in Pakistan. He lives in India.

b He has breakfast with his dad.

c They have eggs and cereal for breakfast.

d Aarav and Arjun catch the bus home from school.

They _____

e Aarav plays football after school.

f Aarav and his mum go to the shopping centre on Saturday afternoon.

3 Complete the questions with *do* or *does* and the verbs in the box.

go do go get up have do

Where do you live?

What does he **do**
after school?

a What time does Aarav get up during the week?

b What do Aarav and Arjun _____ for breakfast?

c How _____ they _____ to school?

d What _____ Arjun _____ after school?

e Where _____ Aarav _____ on Saturday morning?

f What _____ they _____ on Saturday afternoon?

4 Rewrite the questions with *you*. Ask and answer with a partner.

What time do you get up
during the week?

I get up at 7 o'clock.

1 Live well

Grammar start

I **always** comb my hair. I **hardly ever** play outside.

1 Listen, say and point.



have a shower



brush your teeth



comb your hair



go to school



play outside



wash your hands



go to bed

2 Listen and read. Which twin spends more time outside?

I'm never, never late for school,
Because school is always cool.
I hardly ever go out to play,
But I usually have two showers a day.

I always, always play outside,
I sometimes like to run and hide.
I hardly ever comb my hair,
Mum gets cross – it's just not fair!



Thomas

Tyler

3 Read and colour the stars.

We use **always, usually, sometimes, hardly ever, never** + **present simple** to talk about how often we do things. These words go **before** the verb:



- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| I always play outside. | ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ |
| I usually play outside. | ★ ★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆ |
| I sometimes play outside. | ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ |
| I hardly ever play outside. | ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ |
| I never play outside. | ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ |

4 Read and match.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| a I always have a shower in the morning. | 0 days a week |
| b I sometimes go to bed early. | 5 days a week |
| c I usually wash my hands before meals. | 3 days a week |
| d I hardly ever brush my teeth after lunch. | 7 days a week |
| e I never comb my hair. | 1 day a week |

4 Read and circle the correct word. Listen and check.

Thomas is very neat and tidy! He (a) **always** / **sometimes** combs his hair in the morning. He (b) **always** / **never** brushes his teeth after lunch. He (c) **usually** / **hardly ever** plays outside. He (d) **usually** / **hardly ever** goes to bed early.



Tyler is very different! He (e) **hardly ever** / **usually** combs his hair in the morning. He (f) **never** / **always** brushes his teeth after lunch. He (g) **always** / **sometimes** plays outside after school. He (h) **always** / **hardly ever** goes to bed early.



1 Complete the sentences for you. Use the words in the box.

always usually sometimes hardly ever never

- a I _____ play outside after school.
 b I _____ comb my hair in the morning.
 c I _____ brush my teeth at night.
 d I _____ wash my hands before meals.
 e I _____ walk to school.

These words come
after the verb *be*:

I'm **never** late for school.



2 Write the words in the correct position.

- a I go to bed early. (hardly ever)
I hardly ever go to bed early. T / F
- b I'm late for school. (sometimes)
 _____ T / F
- c My dad has a shower in the morning. (always)
 _____ T / F
- d I'm in the classroom before the teacher. (usually)
 _____ T / F
- e I do my homework in the evening. (always)
 _____ T / F
- f We go to school on Sundays. (never)
 _____ T / F
- g We go to the park at the weekend. (hardly ever)
 _____ T / F

3 Are the sentences true for you? Circle T (true) or F (false).



4 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



a She sometimes plays football in the park.



b She _____ before lunch.



c She _____ in the afternoon.



d She _____ in the evening.



e She _____ before bed.



f She _____ at 9.30.

5 Complete the sentences for you. Use adverbs of frequency.

- a I always _____ in the morning.
- b I _____ before school.
- c My mum _____ in the afternoon.
- d My friends _____ after school.
- e My dad _____ in the evening.
- f We _____ at the weekend.

1  Read and listen. Tick (✓) the good habits.



- 1 How often do you go to the shopping centre?
Three times a month.
- 2 How often do you play computer games?
Five times a week.
- 3 How often do you read a book?
Once a year.

We use **How often** + **present simple** to ask about frequency of activities.

How often do you go to the park?

I go to the park **once a week.**
twice a day.
three times a month.



2 Write sentences with the prompts.



- a I / play computer games / 1 x week
I play computer games once a week.
- b my mum / go to the shopping centre / 2 x week

- c my dad / do sport / 3 x month

- d my friends / go to the park / 4 x week

- e I / go to the cinema / 1 x month

3 Look and complete the questions. Write two more questions.



a How often do you go to the cinema ?

b _____ often _____ you do sport?

c How often _____ ?

d How _____ ?

e _____ ?

f _____ ?

g _____ ?

4 Answer the questions for you.

5  **Ask two partners. Write their answers in your notebook.**

How often do you go to the cinema?

I go to the cinema once a month.

6  **Report your findings.**

Laura goes to the cinema once a month.

Diego never plays computer games.



2 School days

Grammar start

We play football on Tuesdays. They're playing football now.

1   Listen, say and point.



dancing



gymnastics



ice hockey



ice skating



rugby



running



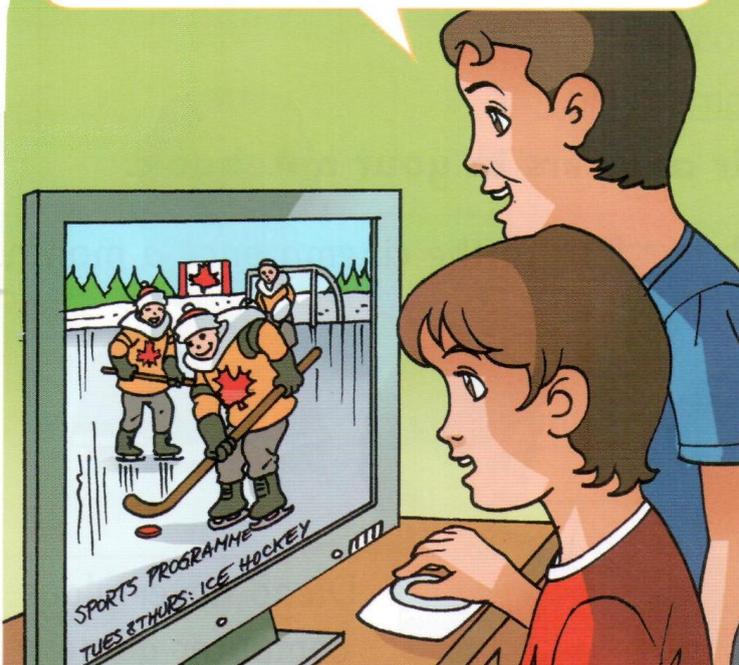
tennis



volleyball

2  Read and listen. What are the children playing?

Look! They're playing ice hockey!
They play twice a week.



They're playing rugby. They're
wearing shorts and T-shirts.



We never wear shorts. We wear
coats and jumpers every day!

3 Read and write *present simple* or *present continuous*.

We use the _____ to talk about habits, routines and things that are always true:

They **play** ice hockey **on Tuesdays**.

They **don't play** ice hockey **every day**.

We use the _____ to talk about things happening **now**:

They **'re playing** ice hockey **at the moment**.

They **aren't studying** **now**.

4 Look at the school programme. Tick (✓) the true sentences.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
4.00 – 5.00					

Today is Monday – it's 4.30 in the afternoon.

- a They play ice hockey on Tuesdays.
- b They're ice skating at the moment.
- c They play football on Fridays.
- d They aren't playing ice hockey now.
- e They don't play volleyball on Fridays.
- f They have a dance lesson on Thursdays.

1 Circle the expressions we use with the present simple.
Underline the ones we use with the present continuous.

- a on Saturdays d at the moment g always
 b twice a week e every day h in the afternoon
 c today f sometimes i now

2 Read the email and circle the correct word.

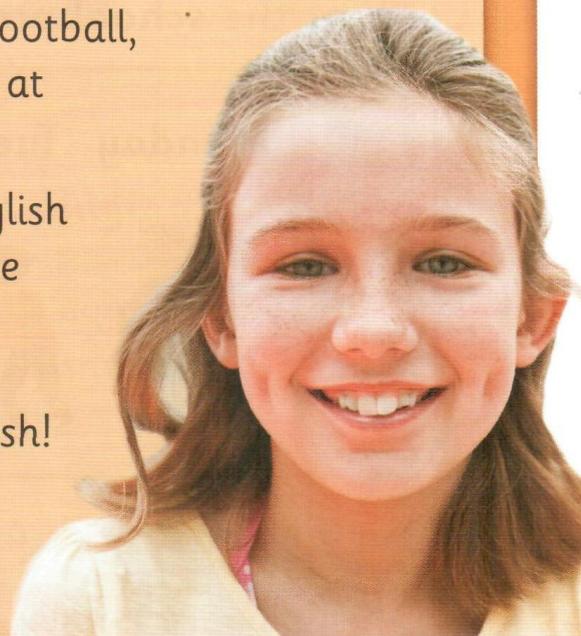
Dear Friend,

I (a) **write** / 'm writing to you today to ask if you want to be my e-pal. My name is Jessica and I (b) **go** / **am going** to Queensland College. We (c) **do** / **'re doing** sport twice a week.

We (d) **play** / **'re playing** rugby on Tuesdays. We (e) **do** / **'re doing** gymnastics on Fridays. I like football, but we (f) **don't play** / **aren't playing** football at my school.

At the moment we (g) **have** / **'re having** an English lesson. We (h) **write** / **'re writing** emails and the teacher (i) **helps** / **is helping** us. But there's a problem – the internet (j) **doesn't work** / **isn't working** now! I really (k) **like** / **'m liking** English! What (l) **are you doing** / **do you do** now?

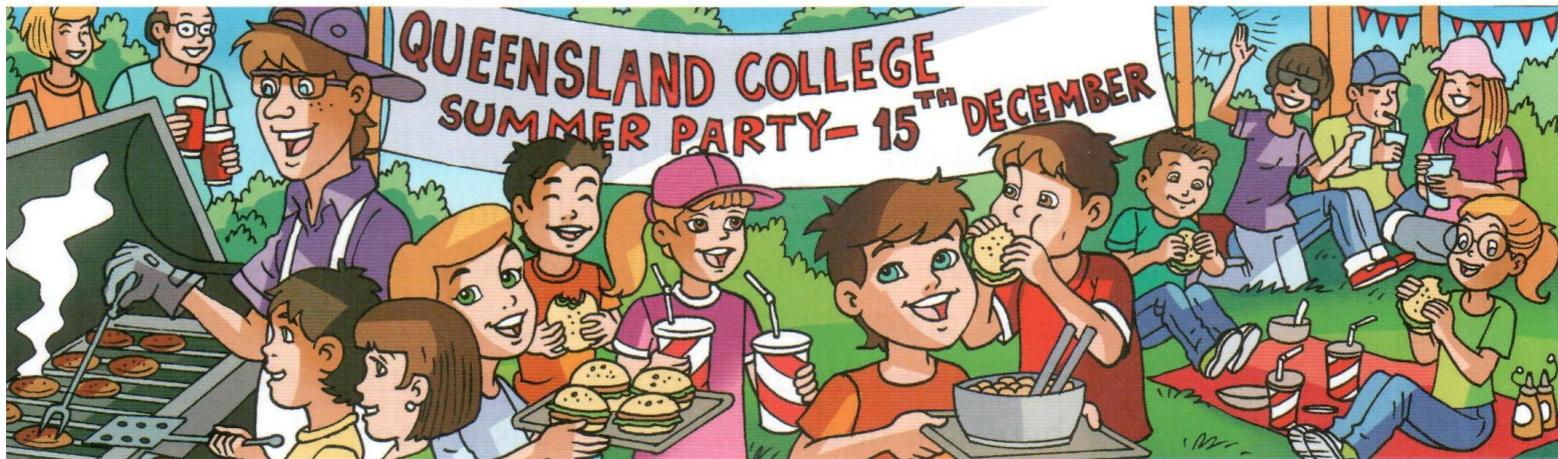
Jessica



3 Read the email again. Answer the questions.

- a What's Jessica doing now? _____
 b What's her teacher doing? _____
 c What do we know about sport at Jessica's school?
They do sport twice a week. _____

4 Write the correct form of the verb.



- a We usually wear uniform. Today we're wearing jeans and T-shirts. (wear)
- b In the afternoon we usually _____ lessons. Today we _____ a barbecue! (have)
- c Today we _____ outside. We usually _____ in the canteen. (eat)
- d We always _____ water, but today we _____ lemonade. (drink)
- e The cooks usually _____ our lunch, but today we _____ burgers! (make)
- f At the moment we _____ on the grass! We usually _____ at our tables. (sit)

5 Imagine you're having a school party. Complete the sentences.

Today is our _____ party!

We usually wear _____ but today we're _____.

We usually have _____ but today _____.

At the moment we're listening _____.

We usually play _____.

At the moment

1 Read and listen. What are the girls good at?



Fabiana: We're good at volleyball in Brazil.

Dariya: We're good at volleyball, too – the Russian men are gold medalists! And we're good at ice skating – we always win medals.

Fabiana: We aren't good at ice skating – it's too hot here! I'm good at scoring goals in football – what about you?

Dariya: I'm not good at football, but I'm good at gymnastics!

Send

Cancel

We use **be good at** to talk about things we do well.
After **be good at** we use a noun or the *-ing* form of the verb.

Affirmative

Negative

I'm **good at** football.

I'm **not good at** football.

We're **good at** ice skating.

We **aren't good at** ice skating.

2 Complete the sentences for you. Use these words or your own ideas.

swimming football maths running painting dancing

- At my school we're good at _____.
- We aren't good at _____.
- I'm good _____.
- I'm not good _____.
- My best friend is _____.
- He/She isn't _____.

3  Listen and complete the sentences with (not) **good at** and the words in the box.

singing ~~maths~~ ice skating skiing tennis running

- a She's good at maths _____.
- b They _____.
- c He _____.
- d They _____.
- e She _____.
- f He _____.

4 Complete the email. Use your own ideas.

Dear Jessica,

Thank you for your email. My name's (a) _____

and I'm a pupil at (b) _____ school.

At my school we (c) _____ every day.

At the moment we're (d) _____.

Our teacher is (e) _____.

Outside, some pupils (f) _____.

At my school we're good (g) _____,

but we aren't (h) _____.

I'm good (i) _____, but I

(j) _____! What about you?

What's your favourite (k) _____? Do you

(l) _____ at your school?

Write soon!



Review 1

1 Circle the capital letters. What kinds of words have capitals?

a names b _____ c _____ d _____ e _____

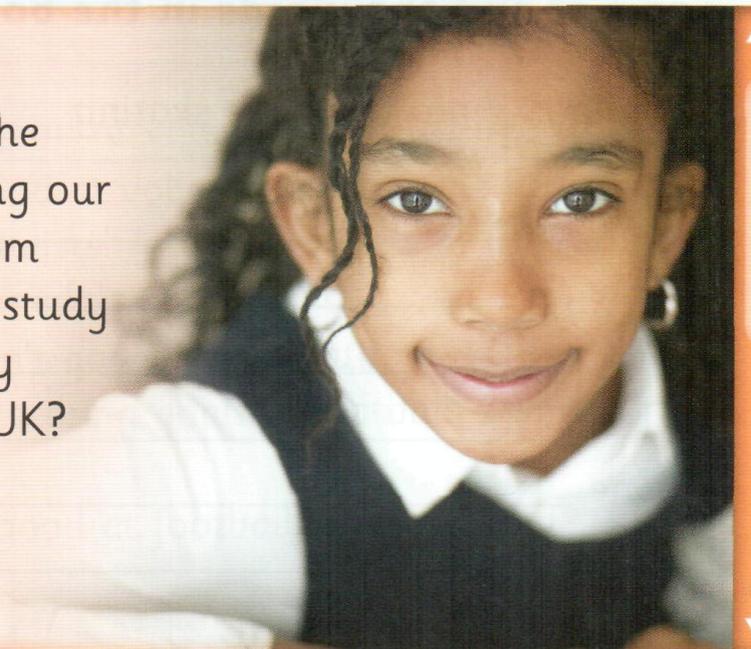
Dear Jill,

In Egypt, we usually start school at the beginning of September. We're starting our school year now! We have lessons from Sunday to Thursday every week. We study maths four times a week. I'm not very good at maths! Is it the same in the UK?

Do you study Spanish or Arabic?

Do you have lessons on Sundays?

Khadija



2 Find and circle 10 more mistakes with capital letters.

Dear Khadija,

We're starting our school year too! We have Summer holidays here in the uk in july and august, and we have more holidays in winter and spring. We don't have lessons on sundays – saturday and sunday are the weekend. I study spanish twice a week, but I don't study arabic. I'm good at Science, but I'm not very good at Sport.

Jill

3 Write an email about your school year. Write about...

- which days you have lessons
- when you have holidays
- the languages you study
- your favourite subjects
- things you are good at

4 Read the text and choose the best answer. Khadija is talking to her friend, Jill.

Khadija: Hi, Jill! What are you doing?

Jill: a I go to bed at half past nine.

b I'm getting ready for bed.

c I do my 'homework'.

1 Khadija: Do you have lessons tomorrow?

Jill: a We have lessons five days a week.

b No, we never have lessons on Sundays.

c We aren't having lessons on Sundays.

2 Khadija: How often do you do sport?

Jill: a I'm doing sport now.

b I always do sport.

c *Twice a week – football on Tuesdays and basketball on Thursdays.*

3 Khadija: Same here, but I prefer music. What about you?

Jill: a Me too! I'm listening to my favourite band at the moment.

b I have music on Thursdays.

c I play the trumpet.

4 Khadija: I'm good at singing – do you sing or play an instrument?

Jill: a Yes, I'm playing the piano.

b I'm good at music.

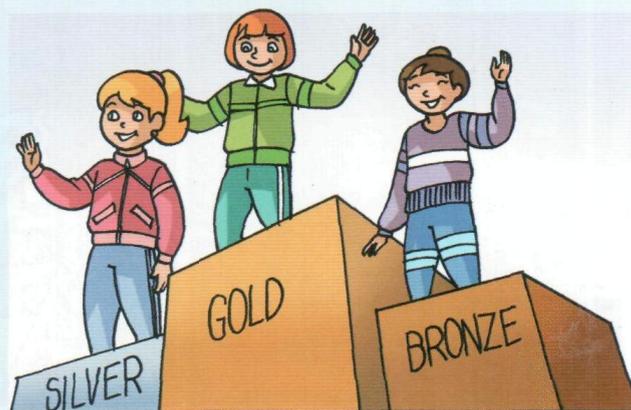
c Yes, I play the trumpet in the school band.



How did you do? Circle an athlete.

Unit 1 Live well

Unit 2 School days



3 Healthy meals

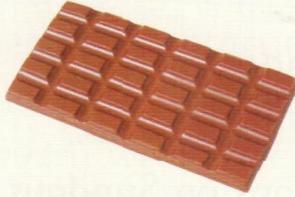
Grammar start

There's **some** bread. There **aren't any** tomatoes.

1 Listen, say and point.



cheese



chocolate



grapes



lettuce



onions



potatoes



tomatoes



tuna

2 Read and listen. What food do they have?

Let's make a salad.
Is there any lettuce?

Yes, there is.

Are there any
tomatoes?

No, there aren't.

There isn't any tuna,
but there are some
onions.

There aren't any potatoes
but there's some cheese.
Let's make a pizza!

Let's go
shopping!

3 Read and complete.

We use *There are some...*, *There aren't any...* and *Are there any...?* for **whole things** we **can count** (countable nouns).
The noun is **plural**.

There **are some** tomatoes.

There **aren't any** onions.

Are there **any** _____?

Yes, there **are**. / **No**, there **aren't**.

We use *There's some...*, *There isn't any...* and *Is there any...?* for **parts of things** or things we **can't count** (uncountable nouns).

There's **some** cheese.

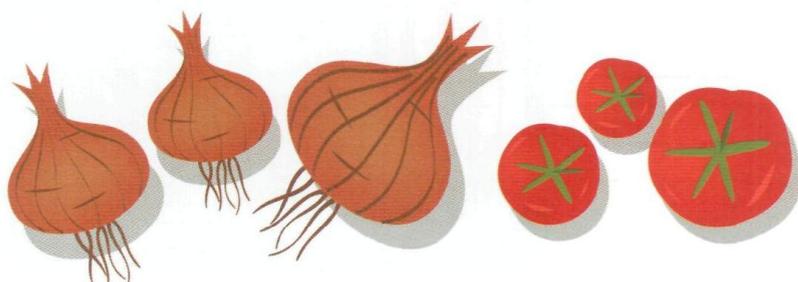
There **isn't any** _____.

Is there **any** lettuce?

Yes, there **is**. / **No**, there **isn't**.

4 Look and tick (✓) the true sentences.

- a There are some potatoes.
- b There's some bread.
- c There aren't any tomatoes.
- d There isn't any lettuce.
- e There's some cheese.
- f There aren't any onions.
- g There's some tuna.
- h There are some grapes.



1 Complete the sentences. Which lunchbox is healthy, a or b?

There are some sandwiches.
 There 's some cheese.
 There _____ some orange juice
 and there _____ some grapes.
 There _____ any chocolate.
 There _____ any crisps.

a



b



There are some crisps.
 There _____ pizza.
 There _____ tuna.
 There _____ tomatoes.
 There _____ lemonade and
 there _____ chocolate.

2 Circle four more items. Write about your lunchbox.

- a There's some orange juice _____.
- b There are _____.
- c There isn't _____.
- d There aren't _____.
- e There _____.
- f _____.
- g _____.
- h _____.
- i _____.



3 Read and circle the correct word. Tick (✓) the correct picture.

A: **Are** / **Is** there **some** / **any** tomatoes?

B: Yes, there **is** / **are**.

A: **Is** / **Are** there **any** / **some** tuna?

B: No, there **isn't** / **aren't**.

A: **Is** / **Are** there **any** / **some** cheese? **b**

B: Yes, there **is** / **are**.

A: **Is** / **Are** there any lettuce?

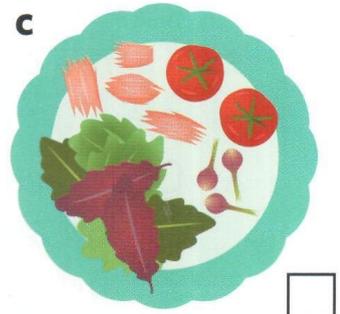
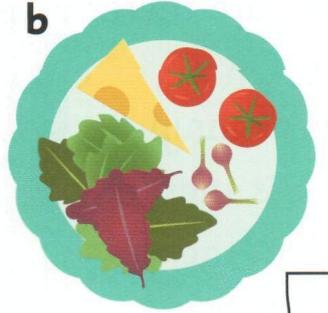
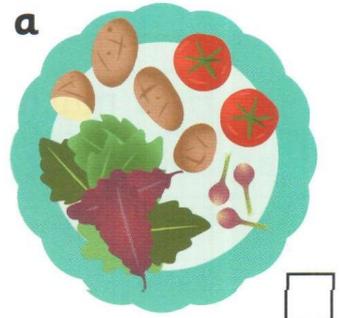
B: Yes, there **is** / **are**.

A: **Are** / **Is** there **some** / **any** onions?

B: Yes, there **is** / **are**.

A: **Are** / **Is** there **any** / **some** potatoes?

B: No, there **isn't** / **aren't**.



4 Draw your favourite salad. Complete the questions and answers.

a Q: Are there any tomatoes?

A: _____, there _____.

b Q: _____ there _____ lettuce?

A: _____, there _____.

c Q: _____ there _____ cheese?

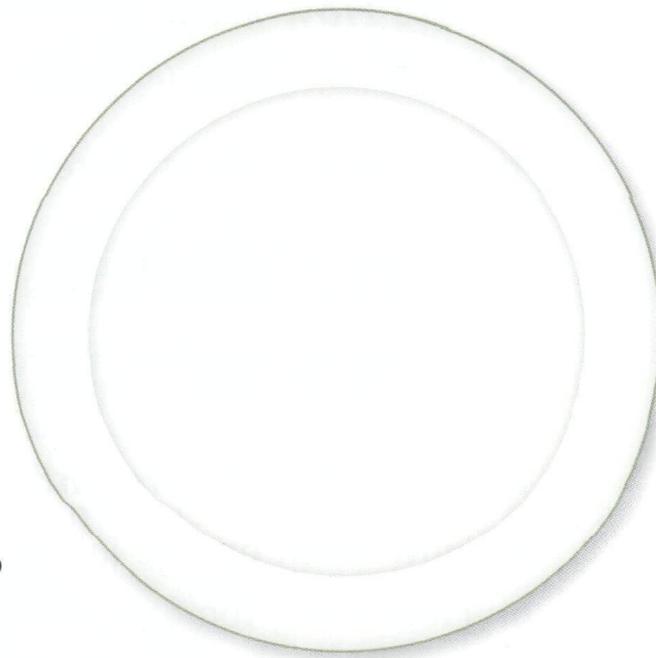
A: _____, there _____.

d Q: _____ there _____?

A: _____

e Q: _____?

A: _____



1

14

Read and listen. Circle the food words.

- A: How much bread is there?
 B: There isn't much.
 A: How many eggs are there?
 B: There are a lot. Oh no, now there aren't many!
 A: How much milk is there?
 B: There's a lot. And there are a lot of strawberries.
 A: Great, let's make smoothies!



We use **How much** and **How many** to ask about quantity.
 For parts of things or things we can't count (**uncountable nouns**):

How much milk **is** there? There's a lot. / There **isn't much**.

For whole things or things we can count (**countable nouns**):

How many eggs **are** there? There **are** a lot. / There **aren't many**.

2 Look at the picture and match.

- a How much orange juice is there?
 b How many tomatoes are there?
 c How many bananas are there?
 d How much cheese is there?

- There are a lot.
 There aren't many.
 There's a lot.
 There isn't much.

4 Land and sea

Grammar start

Angel Falls **are higher than** Iguazu Falls.
The Amazon **is wider than** the Parana.

1 Listen, say and point.



desert



lake



mountain



ocean



rainforest



river



waterfall

2 Read and listen. What countries are the places in?

Natural wonders of South America

Angel Falls are in Venezuela.
Iguazu Falls are in Brazil and Argentina. Angel Falls are higher than Iguazu Falls. Iguazu Falls are wider than Angel Falls.



Angel Falls



Iguazu Falls



Atacama



Patagonian

The Atacama Desert is in Chile.
The Patagonian Desert is in Argentina. The Atacama Desert is hotter than the Patagonian Desert. It is also drier than the Patagonian Desert.

3 Read and complete.

We use **be** + **comparative** adjective + **than** to compare two things.

Angel Falls are **higher than** Iguazu Falls.

Atacama is **hotter than** Patagonia.

Iguazu Falls are **wider than** Angel Falls.

Atacama is **drier than** Patagonia.

To form the comparative with **short** adjectives:

1 we add **-er** to most adjectives:

cold → colder high → _____

2 If an adjective ends in **-e**, just add **-r**:

large → larger wide → _____

3 If a short adjective ends with a **consonant + vowel + consonant**, double the final consonant and add **-er**:

big → **bigger** hot → _____

4 If an adjective ends in **-y**, change the **y** to **i** and add **-er**:

windy → wind**ier** dry → _____

4 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjective.

More wonders of South America

- a** Lake Titicaca is bigger (big) than Lake Junin.
- b** It is also _____ (deep) than Lake Junin.
- c** The Amazon River is _____ (long) than the Parana River.
- d** It is also _____ (wide) than the Parana River.
- e** The Amazon Rainforest is _____ (hot) than the Great Chaco Forest.
- f** The Great Chaco Forest is _____ (dry) than the Amazon Rainforest.

1 Look at the table. Write the words in order.

	Pacific	Atlantic	Indian	Arctic
Earth's surface	30%	21%	14%	3%
Maximum depth	11,033 m	8,648 m	7,125 m	5,450 m
Top temperature	21°C	20°C	28°C	0°C

a than / the Atlantic Ocean / is / the Pacific Ocean / bigger

The Pacific Ocean is bigger than the Atlantic Ocean.

b smaller / the Arctic Ocean / than / is / the Indian Ocean

c the Atlantic Ocean / deeper / the Arctic Ocean / is / than

d the Pacific Ocean / than / is / the Indian Ocean / warmer

e the Atlantic Ocean / colder / is / the Arctic Ocean / than

2 Complete the sentences. Write the name of the ocean.

a It's bigger (big) than the Arctic Ocean. It's warmer (warm) than the Pacific Ocean. → The Indian Ocean.

b It's _____ (small) _____ the Pacific Ocean. It's _____ (large) _____ the Indian Ocean. → _____

c It's _____ (cold) _____ the Indian Ocean. It's _____ (warm) _____ the Atlantic Ocean. → _____

d It's _____ (deep) and _____ (big) _____ the Atlantic Ocean. → _____

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3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box. Listen and check.

long wide deep big high wet

Australia's natural wonders

Great Sandy Desert

Mount Zeil

Great Victoria Desert

Lake Torrens

Lake Eyre

Wallaman Falls

Wollomombi Falls

Mount Kosciuszko

Darling River
Murray River

- a Mount Kosciuszko _____ is higher than _____ Mount Zeil.
- b The Murray River _____ the Darling River.
- c The Great Victoria Desert _____ the Great Sandy Desert.
- d Wollomombi Falls _____ Wallaman Falls.
- e The Great Sandy Desert _____ the Great Victoria Desert.
- f Lake Eyre _____ Lake Torrens.

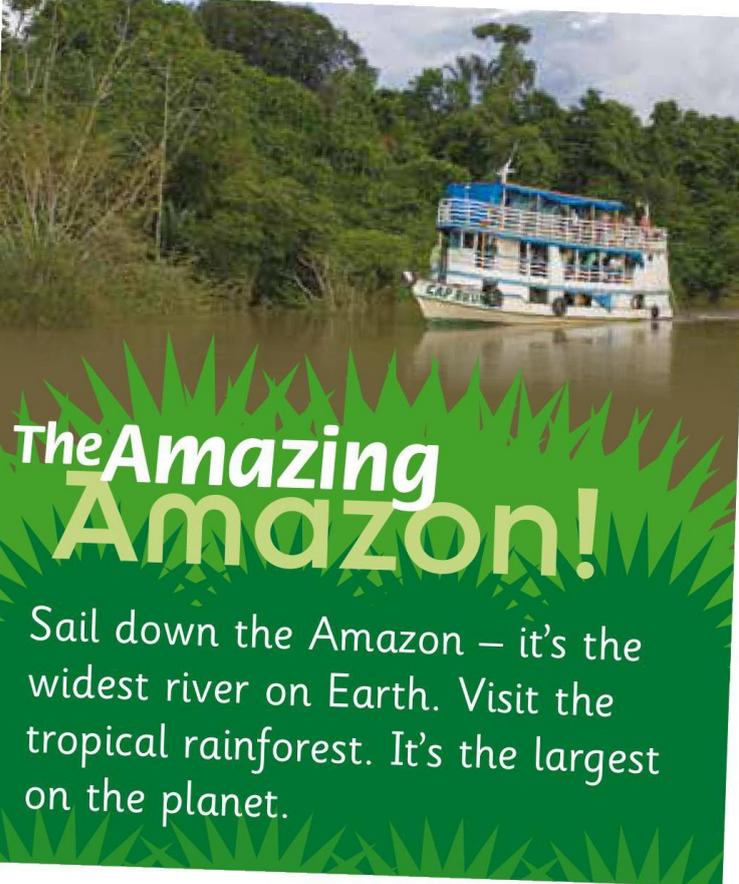


4 Quiz a partner about the facts in this unit.

The Atlantic Ocean is bigger than the Arctic Ocean.

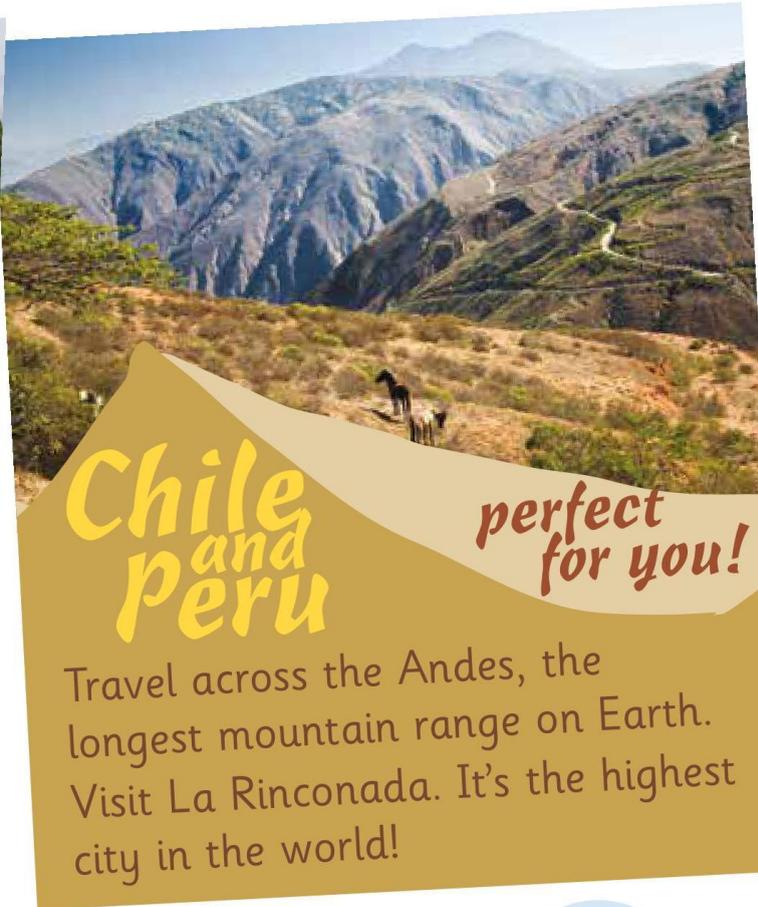
True.

1  Read and listen. Choose your favourite holiday.



The Amazing Amazon!

Sail down the Amazon – it's the widest river on Earth. Visit the tropical rainforest. It's the largest on the planet.



Chile and Peru

perfect for you!

Travel across the Andes, the longest mountain range on Earth. Visit La Rinconada. It's the highest city in the world!

We use **superlative** adjectives to compare three or more things and say that one of them is 'number one'.

La Rinconada is **the highest** city in the world.

The Amazon forest is **the largest** rainforest.



2  Complete and circle. Listen and check.

- a The **Pacific** / **Indian** Ocean is the warmest (warm) ocean in the world.
- b The **Sahara** / **Atacama** is _____ (hot) desert in the world.
- c The **Arctic** / **Antarctic** is _____ (cold) place on Earth.
- d **Mount Everest** / **K2** is _____ (high) mountain in the world.
- e **Lake Baikal** / **Lake Titicaca** is _____ (deep) lake on Earth.
- f **Khone Falls** / **Angel Falls** is _____ (wide) waterfall.

3 Complete with the correct form of *be* and the words in the box.

large dry big windy high cold

Antarctica is a continent around the South Pole. It is covered in ice, but it is a desert! It measures about 14 million km², so it (a) is the largest desert in the world. In winter, the temperature is minus 60°C. It (b) _____ place on Earth. It (c) _____ place in the world, too – sometimes the wind reaches 320 km/h. There is less than 5.1 cm of rain a year, so it (d) _____ desert in the world. There are mountains in Antarctica. Vinson Massif (e) _____ mountain on the continent rising to 4,892 m. There are also lakes under the ice. Lake Vostok is (f) _____ lake. It measures 15,690 km².

4 Write a holiday advert for your town/country or another place.

Visit _____!

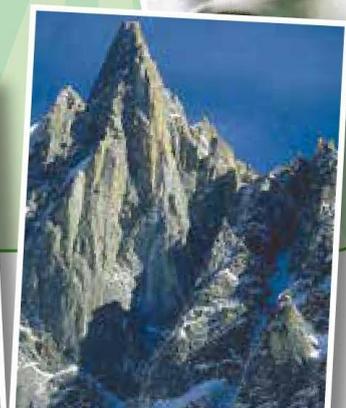
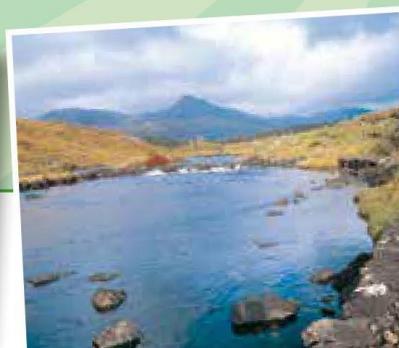
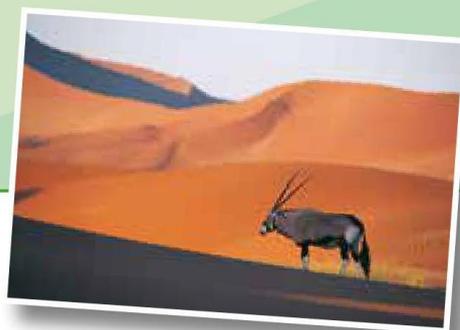
a _____ is the biggest _____.

b _____ is the _____.

c _____ is _____.

d _____

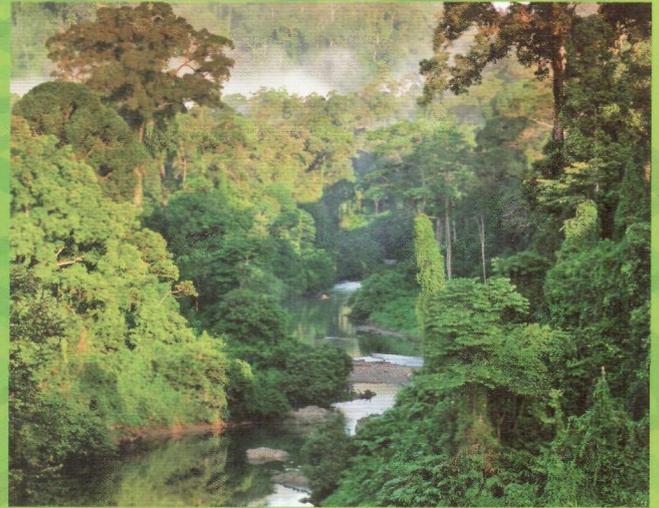
e _____



Review 2

1 Read and circle the commas.

Habitats are places with similar weather, temperature, animals and plants. Rainforests, mountains and deserts are types of habitats. Rainforests are found in Africa, Asia, Australia and Latin America. They are larger, hotter and wetter than other habitats. Monkeys, birds, frogs and lizards live there.



We use **commas** to separate items in a list. We do not use a comma before **and** / **or** and the last item in the list.



2 Add commas to the sentences.

- The Pacific, the Atlantic and the Indian are the three largest oceans.
- The Pacific Ocean is larger deeper and warmer than the Atlantic.
- Antarctica is high dry windy and very cold.
- The Atacama Desert is cooler drier and smaller than the Sahara Desert.
- The Nile the Amazon and the Mississippi are the longest rivers.

3 Complete the paragraph. Use the words in the box. Add commas.

plants / flowers / animals ~~colder~~ / ~~higher~~ / drier rocky / snowy / windy
goats / birds / insects / fish Andes / Himalayas / Alps / Rockies

Mountain habitats are (a) colder, higher and drier than other habitats. They are (b) _____ and _____ places. It is quite difficult to live in those conditions, so there aren't many (c) _____ or _____. But some animals, for example, (d) _____ and _____ live there. The (e) _____ the _____ the _____ and the _____ all have mountain habitats.

4

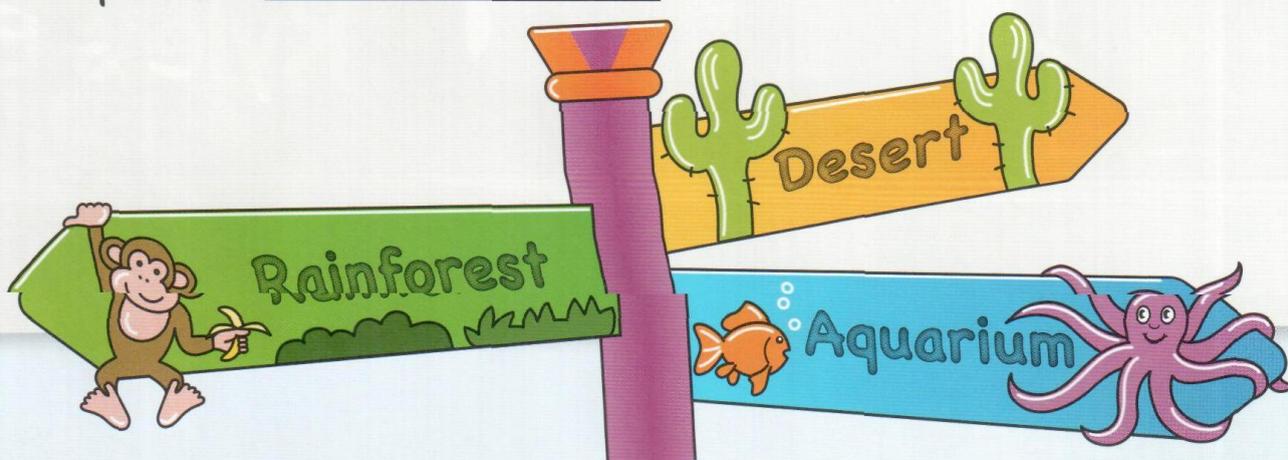


Listen and write. There is one example.

New park

When? Saturday

- 1 Number of places in the park: _____
- 2 Animals in the desert: _____
- 3 Animals in the aquarium: fish, turtles and _____
- 4 Biggest animal in the aquarium: _____
- 5 Highest temperature in the rainforest: _____°C
- 6 Number of restaurants: _____
- 7 Lunch: sandwiches, _____, juice and cake
- 8 Name of park: _____



5 Nature watch

Grammar start

I **was** at school yesterday. They **weren't** asleep at midnight.

1 Listen, say and point.



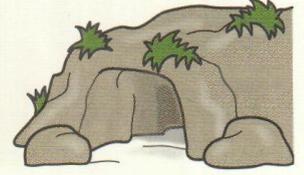
a bat



a fox



an owl



a cave



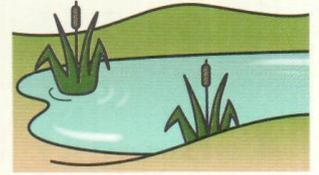
a den



a forest



a nest



a pond

2 Read and listen. Was this in the day or at night?



I'm watching Great Grey Owls in the forest.

Kyle's Blog



It was cold and dark last night. I was in the forest. The adult owl wasn't in its nest. It was in the forest. The owlets were hungry.



At midnight the owl was back in the nest. The owlets weren't hungry, they were happy!

3 Read and complete.

We use **was(n't)** and **were(n't)** to:

- 1 describe people/things in the past.
- 2 talk about location in the past.

Affirmative

Negative

I **was** in the forest last night.

I **wasn't** at home.

It _____ in the forest.

It _____ in the nest.

They **were** happy.

They _____ hungry.

4 Look and match.

1 = fox 2 = fox cubs 3 = owl 4 = owlets



At midnight...

a They weren't in the den. 2

e They were asleep. _____

b It was in a tree. _____

f It wasn't outside. _____

c They were hungry. _____

g They weren't in the tree. _____

d It was in the den. _____

1 Read and circle the correct word.

I (a) **was** / **were** in my bedroom at 8.30 last night. It (b) **was** / **were** warm outside. It (c) **wasn't** / **weren't** completely dark yet. Some bats (d) **was** / **were** in the garden. They (e) **wasn't** / **weren't** in the tree where they sleep during the day. One of them (f) **was** / **were** right outside my window. It (g) **was** / **were** a Pipistrelle bat – it (h) **was** / **were** tiny and cute! I (i) **was** / **were** very excited. Two bats (j) **was** / **were** over the pond. They (k) **was** / **were** hungry and a lot of insects (l) **was** / **were** near the pond.

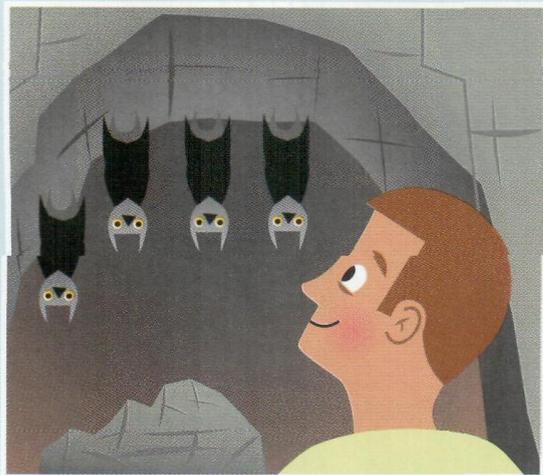


2 Complete with the words in the box. Listen and check.

was wasn't were weren't

We use **it was** to talk about weather in the past:

It was warm. **It was** sunny.



Early yesterday morning I (a) wasn't at home in bed. I (b) _____ in Greenwood Park, where some bats live. They (c) _____ in their cave. Outside, it (d) _____ warm and sunny, but it (e) _____ warm in the cave. It (f) _____ cool and dark. The bats (g) _____

asleep, but their eyes (h) _____ closed. Yes, bats can sleep with their eyes open! They (i) _____ upside down – that's how bats sleep. They usually eat a lot of insects at night, so they (j) _____ hungry. I (k) _____ afraid – I love bats! But at 8.00 I (l) _____ hungry – it was time for breakfast!

3 Correct the sentences. Use the words in brackets.

- a Petra was in the garden. She wasn't in the garden. She was in bed. (bed)
- b Her parents were in the kitchen. They weren't (living room)
- c The owl was in the forest. _____ (its nest)
- d The bats were asleep. _____ (awake)
- e The foxes were in their den. _____ (garden)
- f Petra was awake. _____ (asleep)
- g The bats were in their cave. _____ (garden)



4 Write true sentences about you. Use was and wasn't.

- a At 6.30 yesterday morning I was _____.
I wasn't _____.
- b After school yesterday I _____.
I _____.
- c At 8 o'clock last night _____

26

1 Read and listen. What animals is the text about?

A: Were you in bed at 9 o'clock last night?

B: No, I wasn't. I was on the beach.
Some turtles were there.

A: Were they in the sea?

B: No, they weren't. They were on the sand.

A: Was it cold?

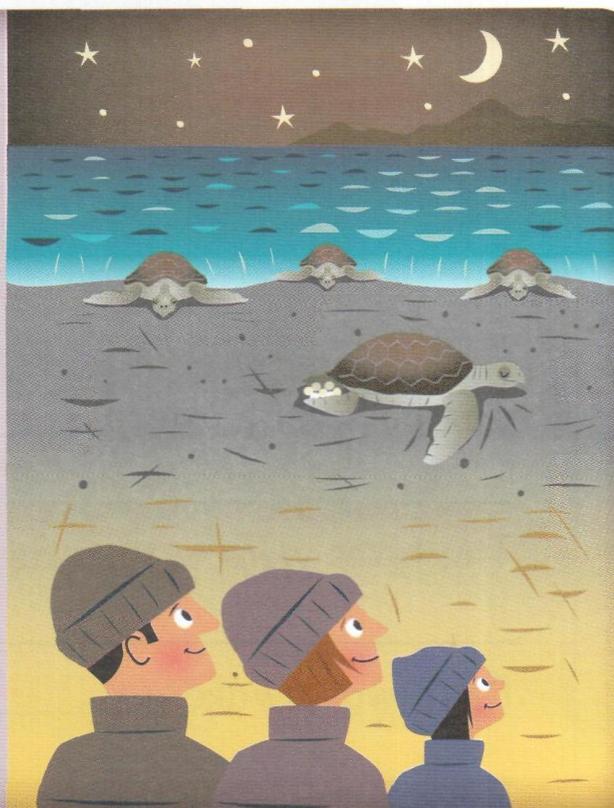
B: Yes, it was!

A: Were you alone?

B: No, I wasn't. I was with my parents.

A: Were you near the turtles?

B: No, we weren't. You can't go near them.



Question

Short answers

Were you asleep?

Yes, I **was**. / No, I **wasn't**.

Was it cold?

Yes, it **was**. / No, it **wasn't**.

Were they in the sea?

Yes, they **were**. / No, they **weren't**.



2 Look at the picture in activity 1. Answer the questions.

a Was Tara in the sea last night?

No, she wasn't.

b Were her parents on the beach?

_____, they _____.

c Were the turtles on the sand?

_____, they _____.

d Was it hot on the beach?

_____, it _____.

e Were they near the turtles?

f Were they happy?

3



Complete the dialogue. Listen and check.

A: Were you at home at the weekend?

B: No, I _____. I _____ at the zoo.

A: _____ with your parents?

B: _____, I _____. I was with my aunt and cousins.

A: That's a nice photo. _____ in the monkey house?

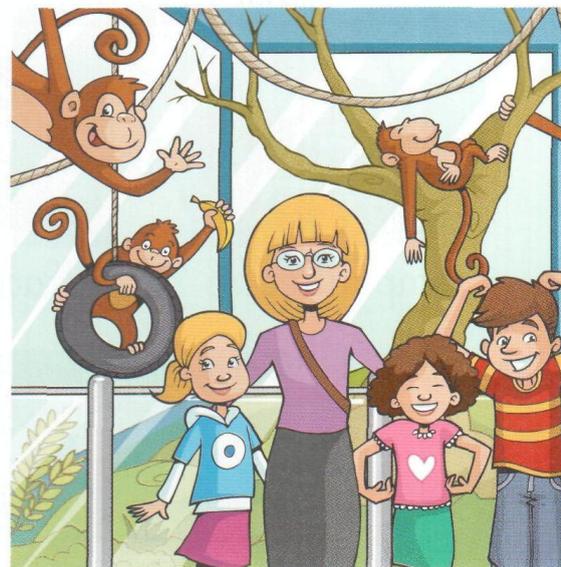
B: _____, we _____. The monkeys _____ really funny.

A: _____ hungry?

B: Yes, they _____. It was feeding time.

A: Was it cold at the zoo?

B: No, _____. It _____ warm and sunny.



4

Choose phrases to complete the questions about a special day.

- your parents / your aunt and uncle / your friends
- at home / in the park / in a restaurant
- sunny / warm / cold
- tired / happy / hungry

a Were you with _____?

b _____ you _____?

c _____ it _____?

d At the end of the day _____?

5



Ask and answer with a partner.

Were you with your parents?

Yes, I was.

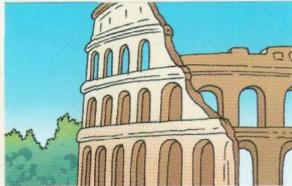
6

Past times

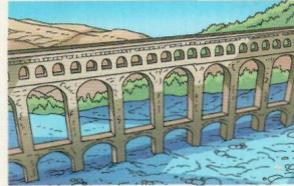
Grammar start

There was an amphitheatre. There weren't any banks.

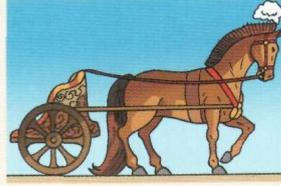
1 Listen, say and point.



amphitheatre



aqueduct



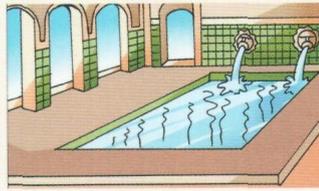
chariot



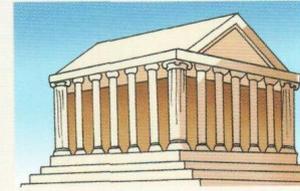
forum



gladiator



public baths



temple

2 Read and listen. Find the things in bold in the picture.



This is a typical Roman town. There was a large square called a **forum**. There was a government building at one end. There were a lot of shops and houses round the forum, but there weren't any shopping centres. There was an **aqueduct** to bring water to the town and there were usually **public baths**. There wasn't a sports stadium, but there was an **amphitheatre**. There were **gladiator fights** and **chariot races** there.

3 Read and complete.

We use **there was** / **there were** to talk about things in the past in the same way we use **there is** / **there are** in the present.

Affirmative

Negative

There was an amphitheatre.

There _____ a stadium.

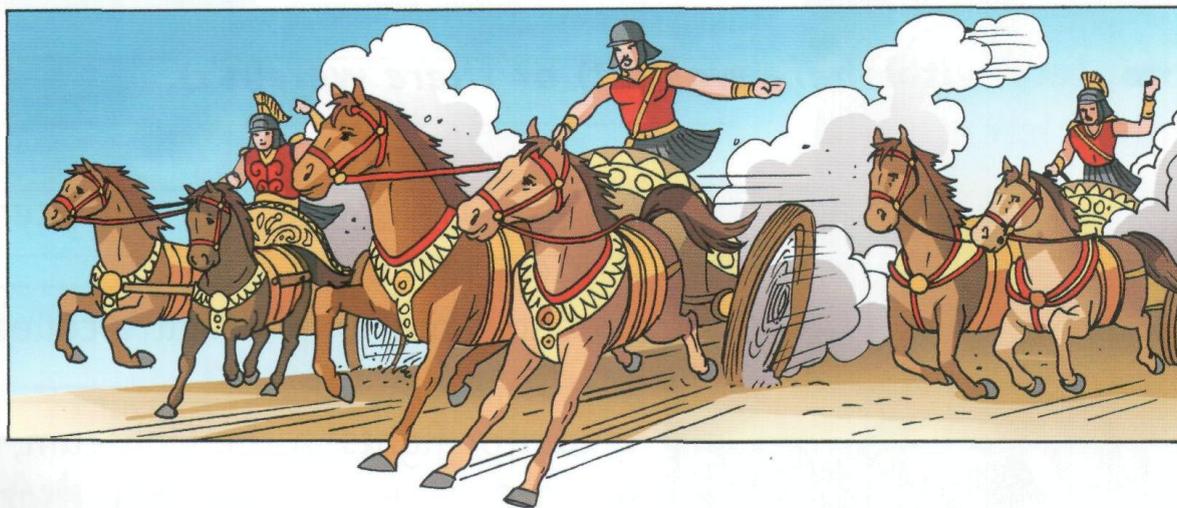
There _____ a lot of shops.

There weren't any races there.

In the negative, we use **there weren't** + **any** + noun:

There weren't **any** shopping centres.

4 Circle the correct word. Write T (true) or F (false).



- a There **was** / **were** shops in a Roman forum. T
- b There **was** / **were** often an aqueduct in Roman towns.
- c There **was** / **were** sports stadiums in Roman towns.
- d There **was** / **were** public baths.
- e There **wasn't** / **weren't** any shopping centres.
- f There **wasn't** / **weren't** a government building.
- g There **wasn't** / **weren't** any chariot races in the amphitheatre.
- h There **was** / **were** gladiator fights in the amphitheatre.

1 Write the words in order to describe a Roman insula.

a were / bedrooms / there

There were bedrooms.

b a / there / room / was / living

c was / there / running water

d weren't / there / any / toilets

e balconies / there / were

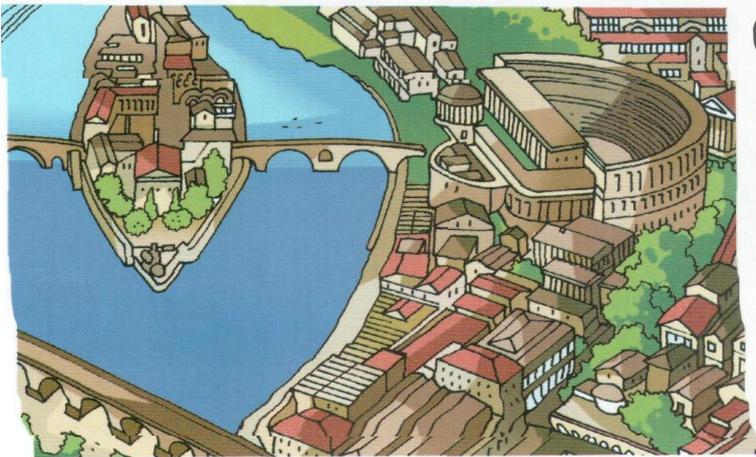
f lift / wasn't / a / there



Roman insula

2 Complete with *there was(n't)* or *there were(n't)*.

Listen and check.



(a) There were many temples in Ancient Rome. (b) _____ an enormous amphitheatre called the Coliseum. (c) _____ gladiator fights in the Coliseum, but (d) _____ any chariot races there. (e) _____ races in the Circus Maximus.

(f) _____ a large government building next to the forum and (g) _____ a lot of public baths in the city.

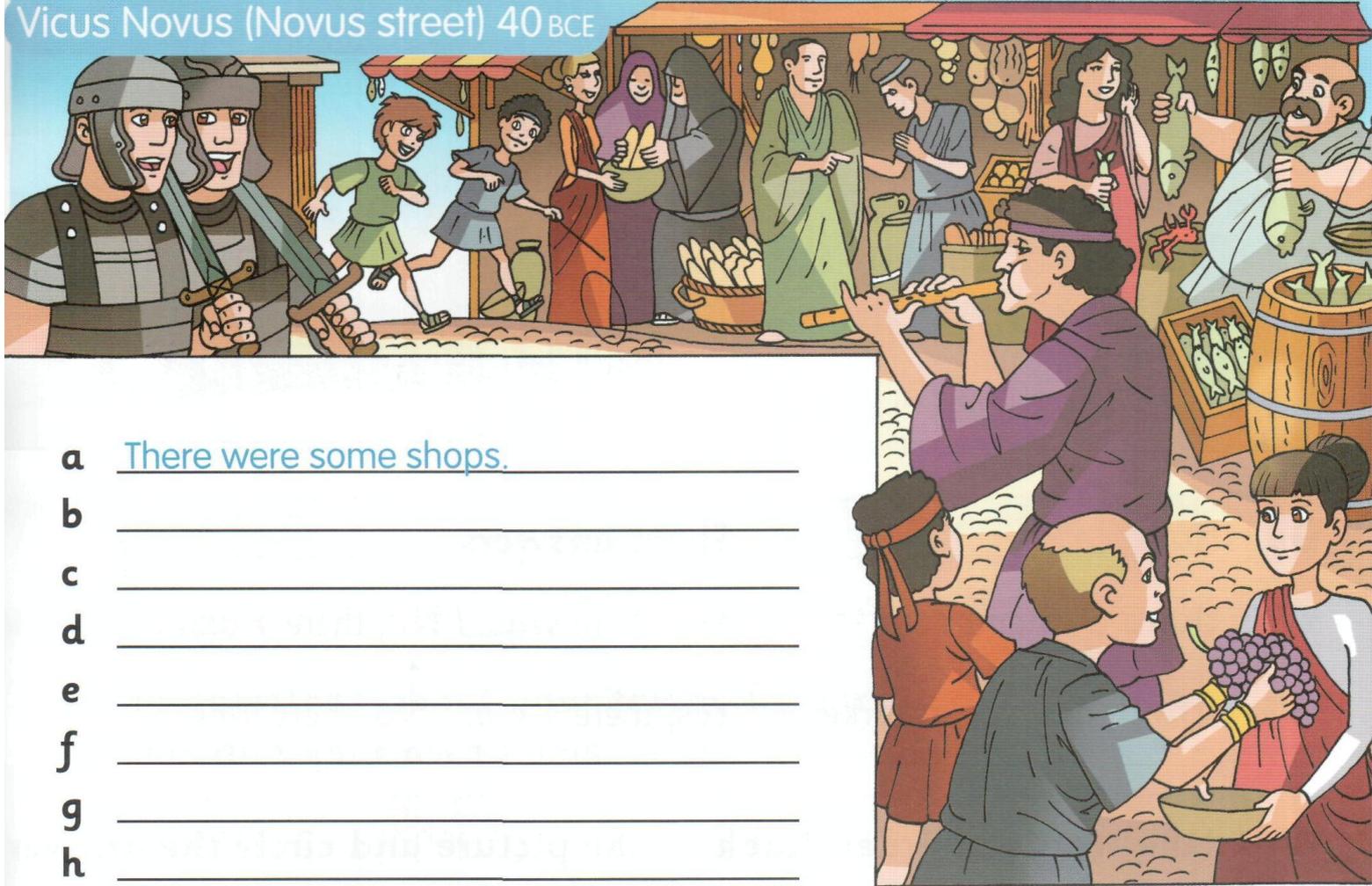
(h) _____ a pyramid nearly 40 metres high – you can still see it today! (i) _____ libraries and theatres, but

(j) _____ a hospital! Ancient Rome was a big city, but (k) _____ any public transport!...

3 Write sentences about the street with the words in the box.

children temple horses musician
 soldiers shops chariots public baths

Vicus Novus (Novus street) 40 BCE



- a There were some shops.
- b _____
- c _____
- d _____
- e _____
- f _____
- g _____
- h _____

4 Ask and answer with a partner. What do you remember about the street?

There was an amphitheatre.

False. There wasn't an amphitheatre.

There weren't any gladiators.

True!



1 Read and listen. Find the places in the picture.

I talked to my granddad about our town when he was young.

Q: Were there any cars in the streets?

A: Yes, there were.

Q: Was there a sports centre?

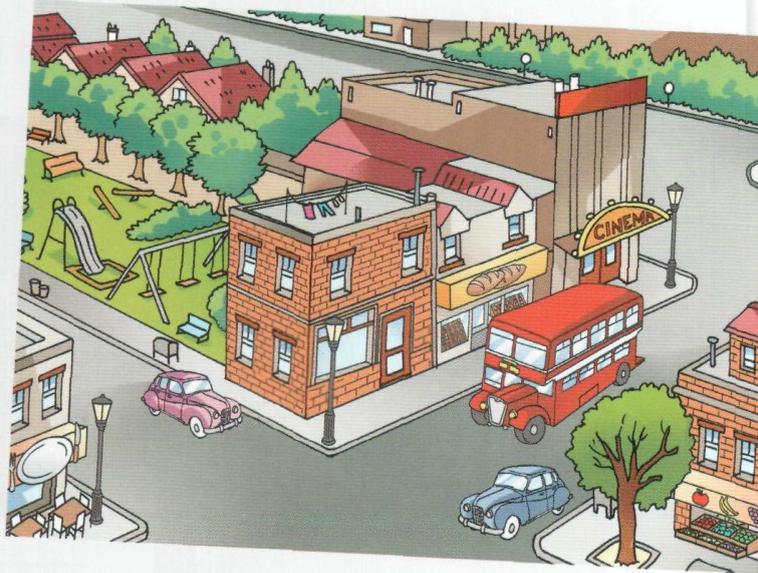
A: No, there wasn't.

Q: Were there any supermarkets?

A: No, there weren't, but there were a lot of small shops.

Q: Was there a cinema?

A: Yes, there was - it was really big!



Question

Short answers

Was there a cinema?

Yes, there **was**. / **No**, there **wasn't**.

Were there any supermarkets?

Yes, there **were**. / **No**, there **weren't**.



2 Write the words in order. Look at the picture and circle the answer.

a any / there / buses / were

Were there any buses _____ ?

Yes, there were. / No, there weren't.

b swimming pool / there / a / was

_____ ?

Yes, there was. / No, there wasn't.

c there / was / park / a

_____ ?

Yes, there was. / No, there wasn't.

d were / street lights / any / there

_____ ?

Yes, there were. / No, there weren't.

e centre / shopping / was / a / there

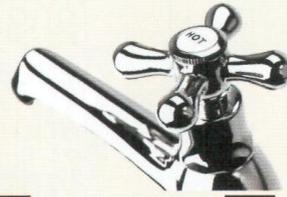
_____ ?

Yes, there was. / No, there wasn't.

3



Listen and tick (✓) the correct pictures.



4

Complete the questions. Look at activity 3 and write the answers.

- a Were there any electric lights? Yes, there were.
- b _____ a fridge? _____
- c _____ a TV? _____
- d _____ a shower? _____
- e _____ any hot water? _____
- f _____ any toys? _____

5

Write questions about your town 60 years ago. Use the words in the box and your own ideas.

supermarkets shopping centres football stadium fast food

- a Was there a football stadium _____?
- b Were there _____?
- c _____?
- d _____?
- e _____?
- f _____?

6



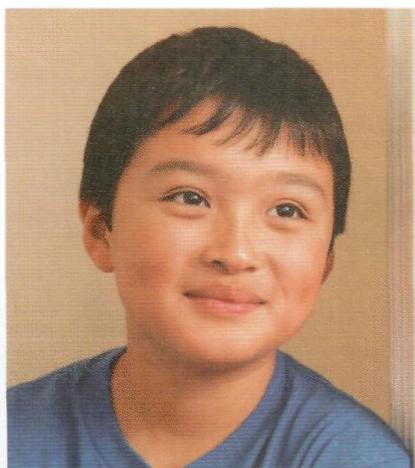
Role-play the interview. Write the answers in the survey above.

Was there a football stadium?

Yes, there was.

Review 3

1 Read and circle *and*, *but* and *so*.



Last month's writing competition is now finished **and** we have a winner! All the essays were excellent, **but** not everyone can win. This month's winner is Min-jun, from South Korea! His article was the best so he wins the competition. Well done, Min-jun!

Now here is this month's competition: Tell us about an important day in your city.

Use **and** to add an idea.

Use **but** to contrast two ideas (positive and negative).

Use **so** when the second idea is a result of the first.



2 Read and circle the correct word.

I live in Bridgetown, Barbados. Last Monday was 'Grand Kadooment' – a festival in August. This is an important day in Bridgetown (a) **so** / **but** there were many people in the streets. There was a parade (b) **but** / **and** there was traditional Calypso music. There was a lot of food too, (c) **but** / **so** there weren't any burgers or chips! It's a Barbadian holiday (d) **but** / **so** there was typical Barbadian food! It's a great festival (e) **and** / **but** there were people of all ages there. In the evening, there was a concert (f) **and** / **so** there were fireworks, too! We always have a great time (g) **and** / **so** why don't you come and stay with us next year?

3 Write an email to a friend about a special day. Write about...

- why the day was special
- what there was/were
- what there wasn't/weren't any of



The first film ever was in 1895. It (1) _____ short (only 4–5 minutes).

It (2) _____ in colour – the first films (3) _____ all in black and white.

For the first 30 years, there wasn't (4) _____ sound – there were pictures, (5) _____ there weren't any voices or music. Finally, in 1923 there was (6) _____ important invention: talking films!

Example

1

were
was

was
were

is
is

2

was

weren't

wasn't

3

weren't

wasn't

were

4

a

an

any

5

but

so

or

6

a

an

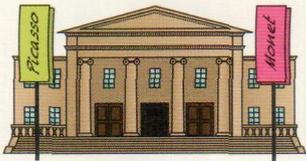
any

7 Days out

Grammar start

We **visited** an art gallery last week.
The artists **didn't mix** the colours.

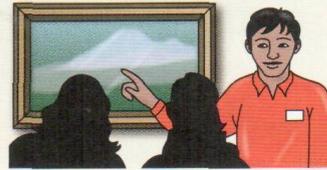
1 Listen, say and point.



an art gallery



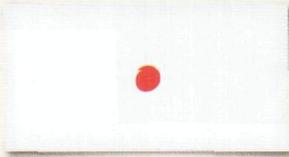
an artist



a guide



a painting



a dot



draw



mix

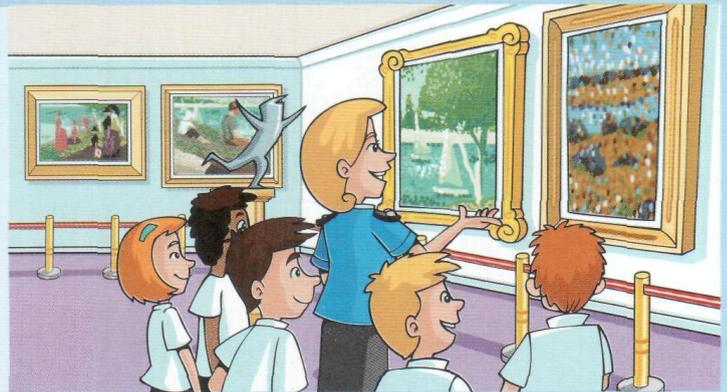
2 Read and listen. Choose the best title.

A museum visit

My favourite painting

Our school trip

Last Tuesday, we didn't stay at school. We visited an art gallery. We looked at the paintings. I liked them. The guide talked about the paintings and the artists.



We listened to the guide. The artists didn't mix the colours. They used dots of colour. After that we painted pictures with dots. We copied a famous painting, but I didn't like my picture. It was terrible!

3 Read and complete.

We use the **past simple** to talk about actions and events in the past.

1 To form the **affirmative**, we usually add **-ed** to the infinitive form of the verb:

visit → visited **ed** look → look _____ talk → talk _____

If the verb ends in **-e**, we add **-d**:

like → liked **d** use → use _____

If the verb ends in **-y**, we change **y** to **i** and add **-ed**:

copy → cop _____

2 To form the negative, we use **didn't** and the infinitive form of the verb:

didn't stay _____ mix _____ like

Note that the past simple form is the same for all persons:

I walked. **She** walked.

He didn't stay. **We** didn't stay.

Affirmative

Negative

I liked **d** the paintings.

I **didn't like** my picture.

He talk**ed** about the artists.

We **didn't stay** at school.

We listen**ed** to the guide.

They **didn't mix** the colours.

4 Find the past simple verbs in activity 2. Complete the table.

Infinitive

Past simple
(affirmative)

Infinitive

Past simple
(affirmative)

visit

visited

listen

look

use

like

paint

talk

copy

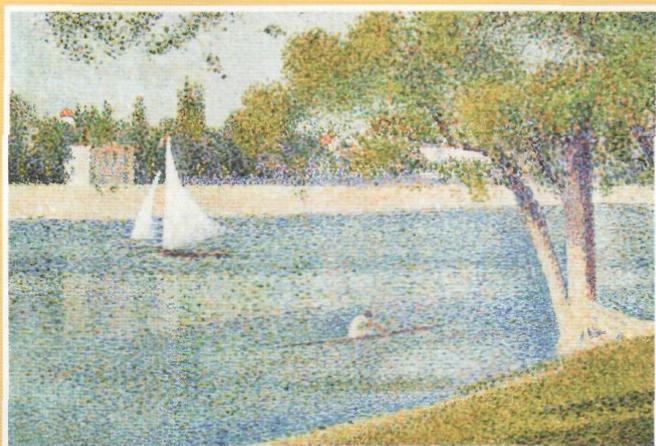
1 Read and complete with the verbs in the box.

copied liked looked painted stayed
stopped travelled used visited walked

travel → travel**led**

Last Saturday, we (a) visited a big art gallery in London. We (b) _____ by bus. The bus (c) _____ near a park. We (d) _____ through the park to the museum. In the gallery we (e) _____ at a lot of paintings and drawings. After that we (f) _____ our favourite painting in our notebooks. On Sunday morning, I (g) _____ in bed late. I was tired! In the afternoon I (h) _____ a picture for my mum. I (i) _____ lots of different colours. My mum was happy – she (j) _____ my picture a lot!

2 Complete with the past simple form of the verbs.



Georges Seurat
1859–1891

Seurat was a French painter. He (a) lived (live) in Paris. He (b) _____ (study) art there. He (c) _____ (not travel) a lot during his life. He (d) _____ (start) to draw in black and white. Then he (e) _____ (study) science and colours. He (f) _____ (use) dots of colour in his paintings. He (g) _____ (not mix) the colours. Some people (h) _____ (not like) his paintings because they were different. Seurat (i) _____ (not live) for very long. He (j) _____ (die) when he was 31.

3

37

Complete with verbs in the past simple. Listen and check.



Claude Monet
1840–1926

Monet was a French painter. He (a) lived _____ in France, but he (b) t_____ a lot. He (c) v_____ England, Italy and Norway. He (d) s_____ art at school, but he (e) d_____ l_____ school and only stayed until he was 16.

Monet (f) p_____ gardens, water and buildings. He painted outside because he (g) l_____ light and colour. He (h) d_____ u_____ brown in his paintings. He (i) u_____ wonderful bright colours. In 1860, he joined the army in Algeria. He

(j) d_____ p_____ at all for seven years.

Monet lived for a long time. He was almost blind at the end of his life, but he (k) d_____ s_____ painting. He (l) d_____ when he was 86.

4 What did you do last weekend? Write true sentences.

I visited a museum. / I didn't visit a museum.

- a** I _____ (visit) an art gallery.
b I _____ (stay) at home.
c I _____ (watch) a film.
d I _____ (study) English.
e I _____ (play) computer games.
f I _____ (paint) a picture.

1 Read and listen. What animals did Suzy watch?

A: Did you visit the aquarium on Saturday?

B: Yes, we did.

A: Did you listen to a guide?

B: Yes, we did. But it was an audio guide.

A: Ah! Did you watch the sharks at feeding time?

B: No, we didn't. We watched the dolphins.

A: Brilliant! Did you like the aquarium?

B: Yes, I did. It was fantastic!



To ask questions in the past simple, we use **Did** + subject (*you/he/she, etc.*) + the **infinitive**:

Question

Short answers

Did you **visit** the aquarium?

Yes, I **did**.

No, I **didn't**.

Did you **listen** to a guide?

Yes, we **did**.

No, we **didn't**.

2 Complete the dialogue.

A: Did you visit the art gallery last weekend?

B: No, we _____.

A: Oh! _____ you stay at home?

B: No, we _____. We visited a film museum.

A: Really! _____ you listen to a guide?

B: Yes, we _____. She talked about making films.

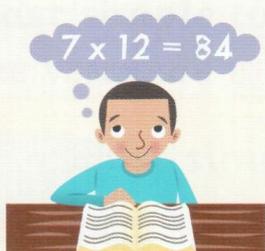
A: _____ you like the museum?

B: Yes, I _____. It was really interesting!

3 Match the questions to the pictures. Write the questions and answers.



1



2



3



4



5

a you / tidy your room?

 3

Did you tidy your room _____? _____, I _____.

b your mum / work?

Did _____? _____, she _____.

c your dad / wash the car?

_____, he _____.

d you / study maths?

e your mum / cook a meal?

4 Complete the questions.

Last weekend

a _____ Did you visit _____ a new place?

b _____ a film?

c _____ by train?

d _____ a friend?

e _____ to music?

f _____ in the park?

5 Ask and answer with a partner. Tick (✓) or cross (X).

Did you visit a new place?

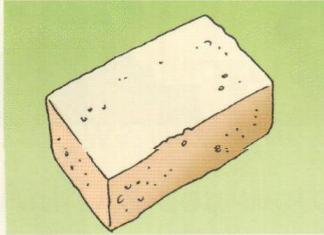
Yes, I did. I visited a museum.

8

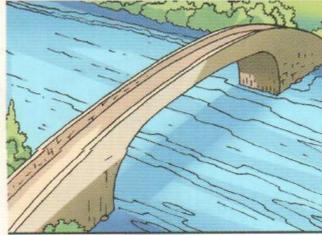
Ancient civilisations

Grammar start

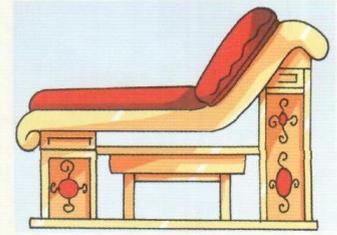
The Incas **built** cities and roads. They **didn't have** furniture.

1   Listen, say and point.

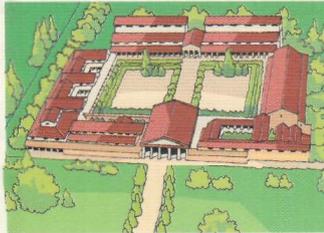
brick



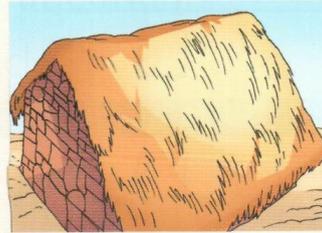
bridge



furniture



palace



roof



tunic

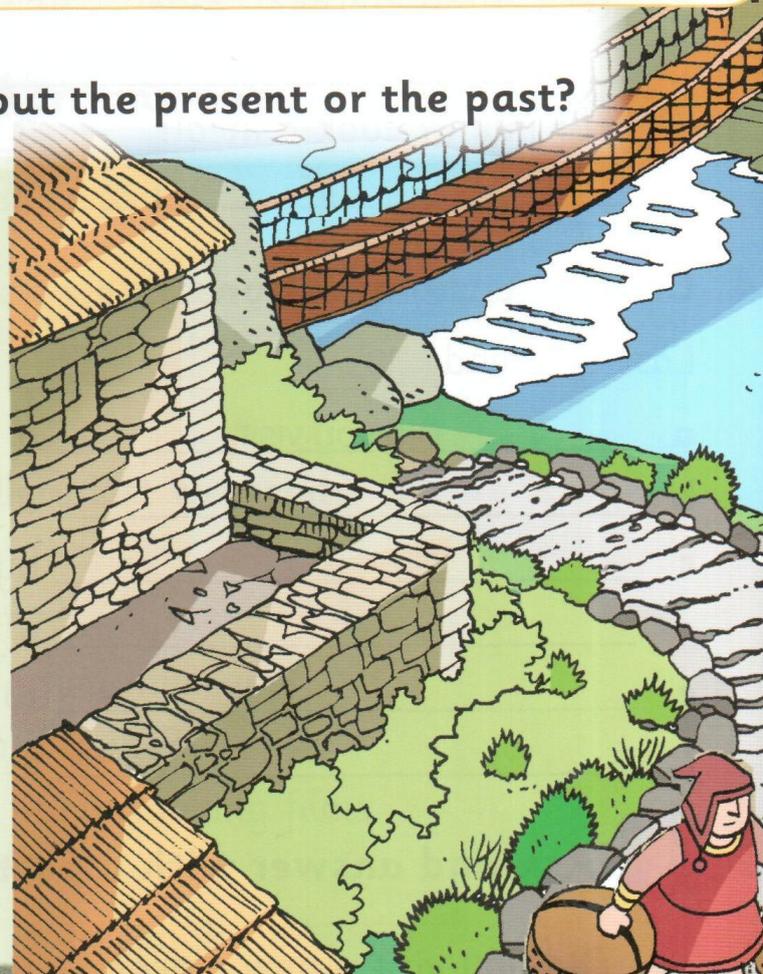
2  Read and listen. Is this about the present or the past?

The Incas lived in Peru around 600 years ago. They built cities, bridges and roads. Their houses had one room. They didn't have furniture.

Men wore tunics and women wore long dresses. They made their clothes from wool or cotton.

They didn't speak Spanish. They spoke Quechua, but they didn't write this language.

They grew potatoes, peppers and tomatoes. They caught fish and ate them. But they didn't eat much meat.



3 Read and complete.

We use the **past simple** to talk about events and actions in the past. Some verbs are irregular in the past simple.

Infinitive	Past simple	Infinitive	Past simple
build	built	have	had
catch	_____	make	_____
_____	ate	_____	spoke
go	went	wear	_____
grow	_____	write	wrote

To make the negative, we use **didn't** + the **infinitive**:

Affirmative

They **spoke** Quechua.

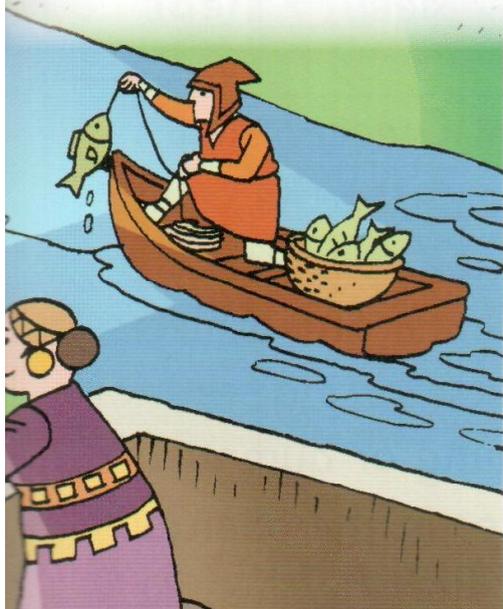
They **ate** fish.

Negative

They **didn't speak** Spanish.

They **didn't eat** much meat.

4 Read the text in activity 2 again. Circle the correct word.



- The Incas **built** / **didn't build** bridges.
- They **had** / **didn't have** furniture.
- Men **wore** / **didn't wear** tunics.
- Women **wore** / **didn't wear** tunics.
- They **spoke** / **didn't speak** Spanish.
- They **wrote** / **didn't write** Quechua.
- They **grew** / **didn't grow** vegetables.
- They **ate** / **didn't eat** fish.

1 Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs.



The Ancient Greeks lived around 2,500 years ago. They (a) built (build) houses, palaces and temples. Their houses (b) _____ (have) two or three rooms. The men (c) _____ (wear) short tunics and women (d) _____ (wear)

long dresses. They (e) _____ (grow) olives, grapes, figs and wheat. They (f) _____ (make) bread from wheat. They (g) _____ (eat) fish and seafood. They (h) _____ (speak) Ancient Greek and they (i) _____ (write) it, too. Boys (j) _____ (go) to school, but girls didn't.

2 Complete with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

Listen and check.

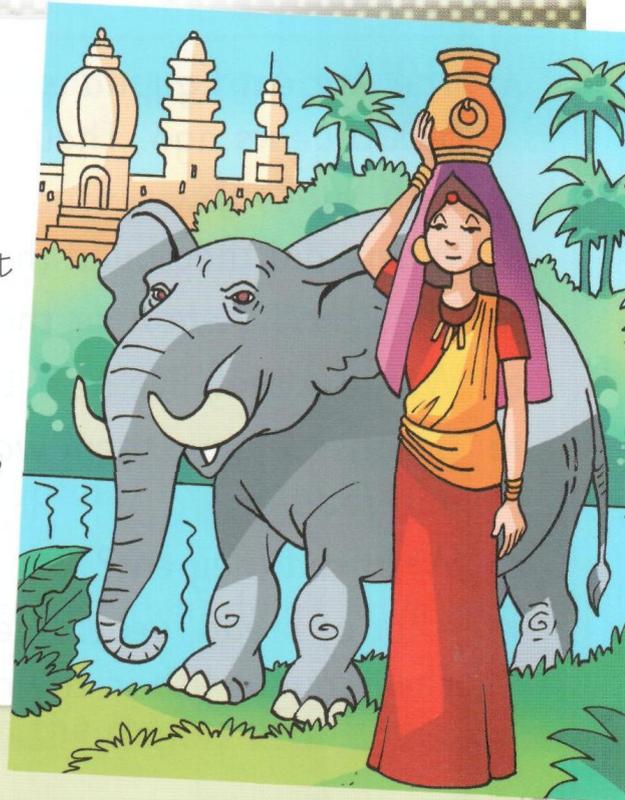
~~begin~~ do eat go have
not do not go sit sleep

begin → **began** do → **did**
sit → **sat** sleep → **slept**

The Olympic Games® (a) began in Ancient Greece. Men, boys and girls from all over Greece (b) _____ to the Games, but married women (c) _____. About 50,000 people (d) _____ in the stadium to watch the events. The athletes (e) _____ different sports like running, horse racing, chariot racing and boxing. They (f) _____ swimming or gymnastics. At night, most people (g) _____ in tents or in the open air. Important visitors and athletes (h) _____ hotel rooms. At the end of the Games, there was a big feast. They (i) _____ roasted meat and watched acrobats.

3 Expand the notes to write about the Indus Valley people.

- a build / big cities and houses
- b every house / have bathroom
- c grow / wheat and cotton
- d eat / fruit and vegetables – not eat / much meat
- e catch fish / in the rivers and sea
- f make / bread – have / ovens for baking
- g not have / horses – have / camels and elephants
- h men and women / wear / jewellery
- i speak / Harappan
- j write / with sticks



The Indus Valley Civilisation

The Indus valley people lived in South Asia over 4,000 years ago. They were a very advanced civilisation.

They built big cities and houses.

4



Quiz a partner about the civilisations on pages 52–55.

They spoke Quechua.

The Incas.

1



Read and listen. Where did the Ancient Egyptians live?

A: The Ancient Egyptians lived around 5,000 years ago. They built houses with flat roofs.

B: Where did they build them?

A: They built them near the River Nile.

B: Why did they live near the river?

A: Because it gave them water and food.

B: What did they eat?

A: A lot of bread, vegetables and fruit. They caught fish in the river.



Question

Answer

Where **did** they **build** them?

They **built** them near the river.

What **did** they **eat**?

They **ate** bread and fruit.

2 Complete the questions with the words in the box.

Why What Where

a What did they grow? Wheat, barley and fruit.

b _____ did they grow food? Near the river.

c _____ did they grow food near the river? Because the soil was good.

d _____ did they have flat roofs? Because they slept there.

e _____ did they catch in the river? They caught fish.

3 Complete the questions. Match them to the answers.

a Why did the Egyptians build (build) houses with bricks?

Long dresses and jewellery.

b Where _____ they _____ (sleep)?

Because it was cooler.

c What _____ the women _____ (wear)?

With symbols called 'hieroglyphs'.

d How _____ they _____ (write) their language?

Egyptian.

e What language _____ they _____ (speak)?

Because they didn't have wood.

f Why _____ they _____ (sleep) on the roof?

On the roof of their houses.

4 Write questions about an ancient civilisation. Use these verbs.

live eat grow travel build wear

- a** Where did they live?
- b** _____
- c** _____
- d** _____
- e** _____
- f** _____



5 Quiz a partner about a civilisation from this unit.

Where did the Incas live?

They lived in Peru.

Review 4

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

A The Aztecs lived (live) on an island called Tenochtitlan in Mexico. They _____ (build) pyramids, temples and roads.



B They _____ (not have) horses or vehicles. They _____ (walk) everywhere. They _____ (have) canoes to travel on the sea and lakes.

C Rich people _____ (live) in houses. They _____ (make) them from brick or stone. Poorer people _____ (live) in iius. They _____ (not have) much furniture.

D Everyone _____ (have) a garden. The Aztecs _____ (grow) a lot of vegetables like maize, tomatoes, beans, peppers and avocados.

2 Match the paragraphs in the text to the main ideas.

Transport ____ Homes ____ Introduction A Food ____

We use **paragraphs** to organise our ideas clearly. This makes a text easier to read.



3 Write three paragraphs about the Aztecs with the prompts.

They / have / hundreds of pictures ~~They / write / with pictures~~
 They also / eat / fish, meat and insects They / play / ball games
 They also / like / poetry and singing They / make / tortillas from maize

The Aztecs spoke a language called N'ahuatl. They wrote with pictures.

They had many games and sports. _____

The most important food was maize. _____

What did Lucy do last week? Listen and draw a line from the day to the correct picture. There is one example.



Monday

Tuesday

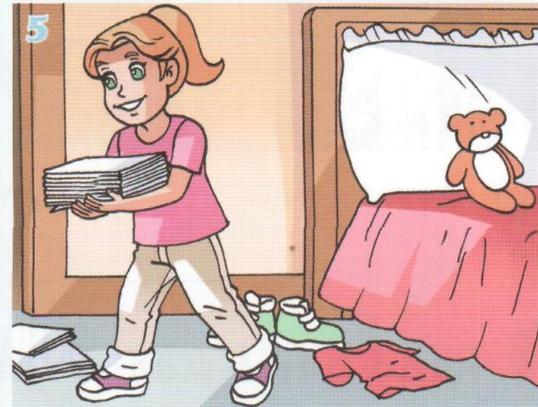
Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday



9

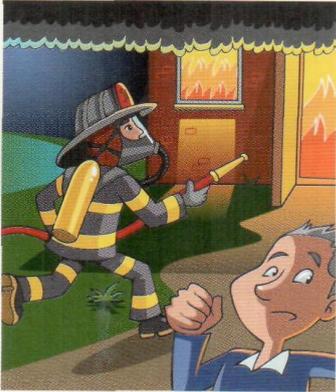
Helping the community

Grammar start

You **have to** be brave. You **don't have to** get up e

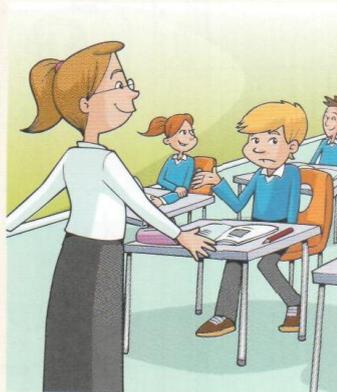
45 Listen and point.

firefighter



brave

teacher



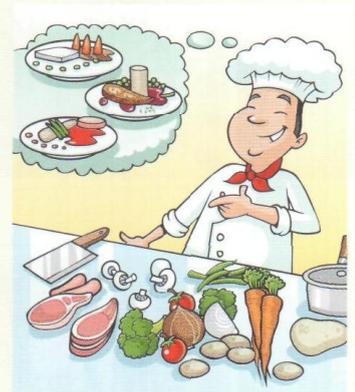
patient

nurse



organised

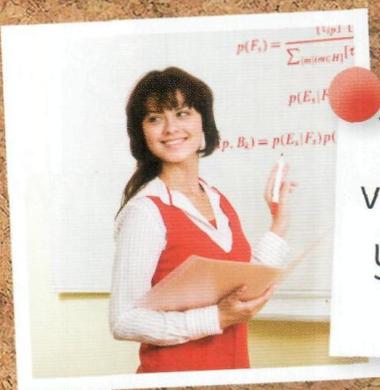
chef



creative

2 46 Read and listen. Which job would you like to do?

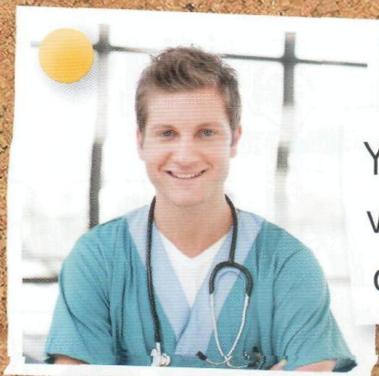
These community workers came to speak to our pupils.



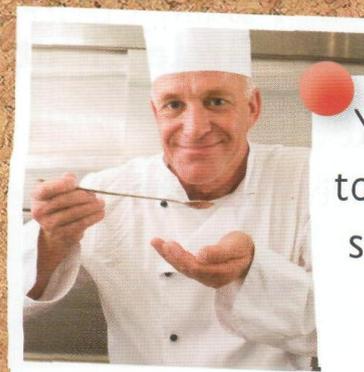
You have to be very patient and you have to be organised!



You don't have to be big, but you have to be brave!



You have to work long hours and late nights.



You don't have to go to cookery school, but you have to love cooking.

3 Read and complete.

We use **have to** to say that something is **necessary** or an **obligation**.

We use **don't have to** to say that something is **not necessary**. **Have to** and **don't have to** are followed by the infinitive.

Affirmative

You **have to be** organised.

You _____ **work** long hours.

Negative

You **don't have to be** big.

You _____ **go** to school.

4 Match the professions to the sentences.

1 teacher a,c, _____

2 nurse _____

3 chef _____

4 firefighter _____

a You have to like people.

b You don't have to be creative.

c You don't have to face danger.

d You have to wear a uniform.

e You don't have to work at weekends.

f You have to be organised.

g You have to like food.

h You don't have to work inside.

5 Compare your ideas with a partner. Do you agree?

We can use **you** to talk to a particular person or about people in general:

You look nice today, Mum! (particular person)

You have to be brave to be a firefighter. (people in general)

47

1 Read and circle the correct word. Listen and check.



You (a) **have to** / **don't have to** know a lot about food to be a good chef! It's a hard job and you (b) **have to** / **don't have to** work long hours. You (c) **have to** / **don't have to** serve customers – that's the waiter's job – but sometimes you (d) **have to** / **don't have to** listen to their complaints!

You (e) **have to** / **don't have to** be creative, because you often (f) **have to** / **don't have to** invent new dishes. You (g) **have to** / **don't have to** clean the kitchen, but you (h) **have to** / **don't have to** keep your uniform clean. You (i) **have to** / **don't have to** wear a hat at all times – you don't want hair in the food! You (j) **have to** / **don't have to** be very careful in the kitchen – the knives are sharp and the food is hot!

2 Complete the sentences about a nurse. Use *have to* or *don't have to*.

- a You have to wash your hands a lot.
 b You _____ cook for patients.
 c You _____ wear a uniform.
 d You _____ clean the hospital floors.
 e You _____ study medicine.
 f You _____ help the doctors.



48

3 Listen and check.

4 Write true sentences with *have to* or *don't have to*.

At my school...

a (wear a uniform)

You _____ wear a uniform.

b (arrive on time)

You _____.

c (do sport every day)

d (do a lot of homework)

e (do tests every day)

f (tidy the classroom)

g (clean the floors)

5 Choose a job and write sentences. Use some of the words in the box or your own ideas.

wear a uniform work at night study a lot be brave
 be creative be patient work outside face danger



doctor



vet



police officer



sales assistant

a You have to _____.

b You don't have to _____.

c You _____.

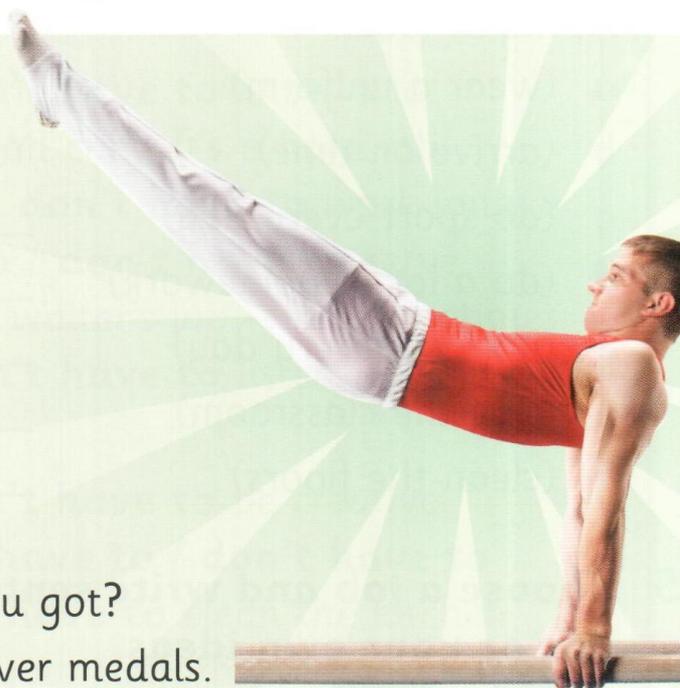
d _____

e _____

f _____

1 Read and listen. What sport does he do?

- A:** What do you have for breakfast?
B: Eggs, cereal, fruit and yoghurt.
A: Why do you eat a big breakfast?
B: Because I need a lot of energy.
A: Where do you train?
B: At Pottsville Gymnastics Centre.
A: How long do you train for?
B: I train for five hours a day.
A: Wow! And how many medals have you got?
B: I've got three gold medals and two silver medals.



? word

To ask about

? word

To ask about

What...?

things/objects

Who...?

a person

What time...?

the time

Why...?

the reason

When...?

time

How long...?

period of time

Where...?

place

How many...?

number

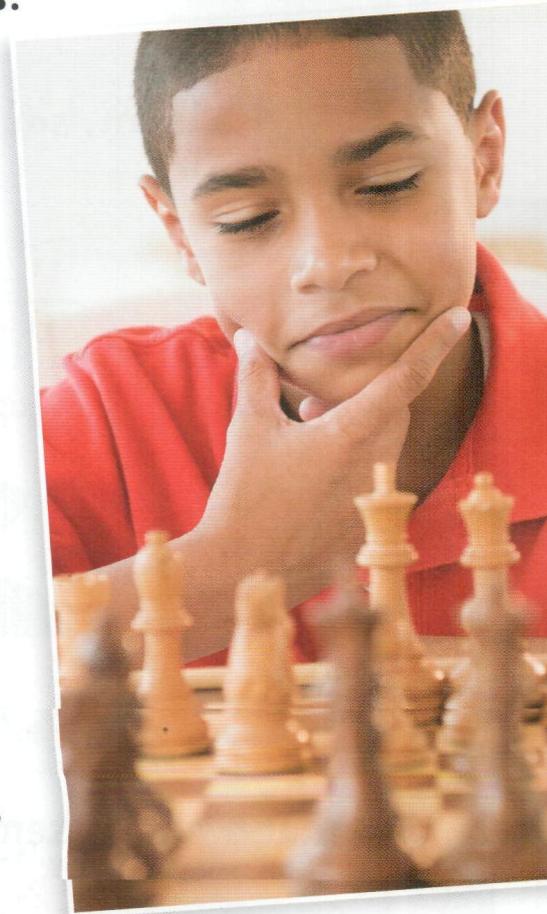


2 Read and match.

- a** When do you train? Eight hours.
b Who do you train with? Because it's healthy and it's fun.
c Where do you have lunch? About ten.
d What do you have for lunch? In the morning, after breakfast.
e What time do you go to bed? My coach, Mike Hanton.
f How long do you sleep for? In the school canteen.
g Why do you like swimming? Pasta, cheese, salad and fruit.
h How many races do you have a year? At 9.30 every night.

3 Complete the questions. Use question words.

- a** Where do you train?
At the Chess Club.
- b** _____ do you play?
After school or at the weekend.
- c** _____ do you practise for?
Four hours a day.
- d** _____ games do you play a week?
About 12.
- e** _____ do you play with?
With adults and other children.
- f** _____ do you like chess?
Because it's like a puzzle and I love puzzles.
- g** _____ do you do in your free time?
I read and go swimming.



4 Write questions with the prompts.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| a What time / get up? | <u>What time do you get up?</u> |
| b What / have / for breakfast? | _____ |
| c Who / go / to school with? | _____ |
| d How many / subjects / study? | _____ |
| e When / do sport? | _____ |
| f Why / study / English? | _____ |
| g Where / play / at the weekend? | _____ |
| h How long / watch TV / for every day? | _____ |

5 Ask and answer with a partner.

What time do you get up?

I get up at half past seven.

10 Holiday plans

Grammar start

They're going to visit a wildlife park.
He isn't going to see the baby koalas.

1 Listen, say and point.



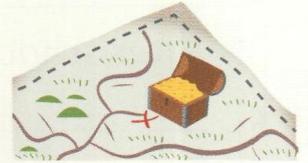
boat trip



koala bear



snake show



treasure hunt



wildlife



feed

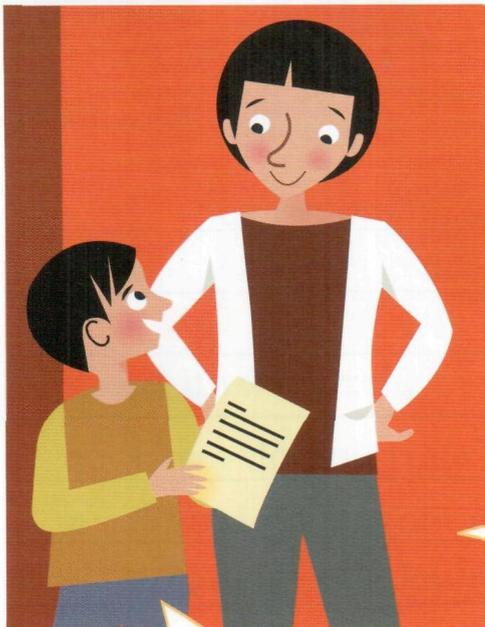


go camping



go canoeing

2 Read and listen. What animals are they going to see?



We're going to visit Ballarat Wildlife Park next week.
We're going to see koala bears and red kangaroos.



We're going to watch a crocodile show.
There's also a snake show, but we aren't going to watch that.



A guide is going to show us around. There are some baby koalas, but we aren't going to see them. They're still too small.



3 Read and complete.

We use **be going to + infinitive** to talk about our plans and intentions for the future.

Affirmative

I'm **going to visit** a wildlife park.

He's **going to see** red kangaroos.

We're _____ **watch** a crocodile show.

Negative

I'm **not going to visit** the zoo.

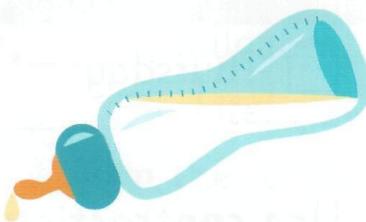
He **isn't going to see** snakes.

We **aren't** _____ **watch** a snake show.

4 Look at the pictures. Tick (✓) or cross (X) the sentences.



a



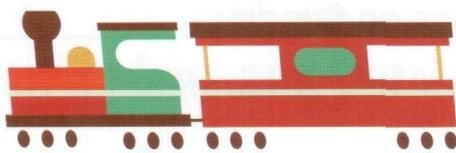
b



c



d



e



f

- a They're going to have lunch in the café.
- b He's going to feed the animals.
- c He isn't going to watch a crocodile show.
- d He's going to take photos of the animals.
- e They're going to go on a boat trip.
- f They aren't going to stay in a hotel.



53
1 What's Daisy going to do? Listen and tick (✓) or cross (X).



Sunday



Monday



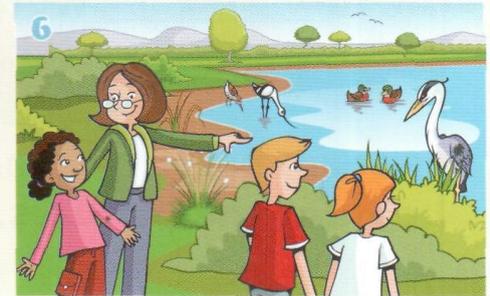
Tuesday



Wednesday



Thursday



Friday

2 Write the words in order. Use contractions.

a going / we / on Sunday / play games / to / are

We're going to play games on Sunday.

b have / we / going / are / to / a canoeing lesson

c is / catch / going / some fish / she / to

d to / the lake / swim / not / in / we / going / are

e am / play football / going / on Thursday / I / not / to

f see / we / going / some / to / are / interesting birds

3 Complete the sentences with (not) going to and the correct verb.

Sign up for our Adventure Camp activities

	Kate	Fred		Kate	Fred		
M	play chess	✓	✗	F	play volleyball	✗	✗
T	go canoeing	✗	✓	S	go on a boat trip	✓	✓
W	do a treasure hunt	✓	✓	S	walk in the forest	✗	✓
T	make a kite	✓	✗				

- a Kate's going to play chess.
 b She isn't _____ canoeing.
 c Kate and Fred _____ a treasure hunt.
 d They _____ volleyball.
 e Fred _____ a kite.
 f He _____ in the forest.
 g Kate _____ a kite.
 h Kate and Fred _____ a boat trip.



4 Complete with your own ideas and (not) going to.

Next week, I'm going to go to an adventure camp with my family.

I'm going to play games (✓). I'm not going to play chess (✗) because it's too difficult. I'm also (a) _____ (✓), but I

(b) _____ (✗) because _____.

Mum (c) _____ (✓). She (d) _____

(✗) because _____. Dad (e) _____

_____ (✗) because he doesn't like animals, but he (f) _____

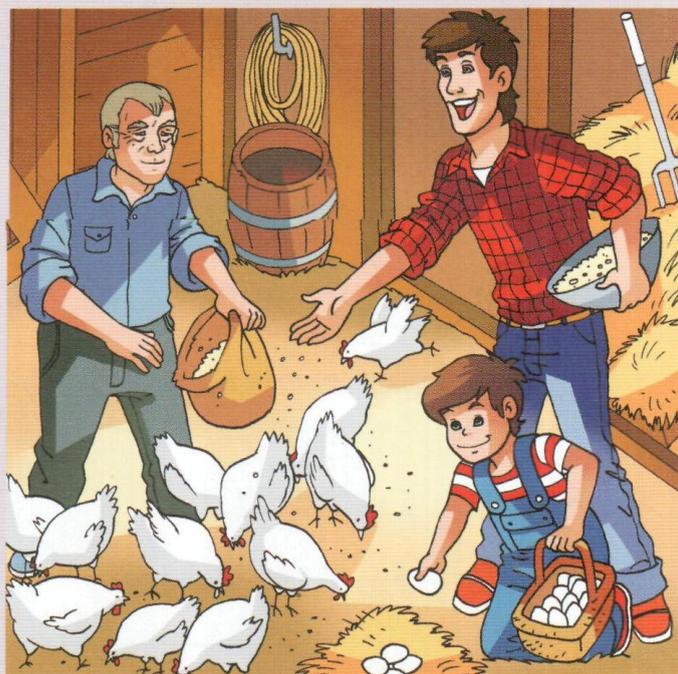
_____ (✓). We're all (g) _____ (✓), but we

(h) _____ (✗) because _____.

I think it's going to be a great week!

1 Read and listen. What are they going to collect in the morning?

- A: Are we going to visit granddad's farm in the summer holidays?
 B: Yes, we are.
 A: Is Auntie Maria going to be there?
 B: No, she isn't. She's going to visit a friend in London.
 A: Are we going to feed the animals?
 B: Yes, we are. We're going to feed the hens in the morning and collect the eggs.



Question

Short answers

Is she **going to be** there?

Yes, she **is**.

No, she **isn't**.

Are we **going to feed** the animals?

Yes, we **are**.

No, we **aren't**.



2 Complete the questions and write the answers.

- a Are we going to swim in the river? (✓) Yes, we are.
- b Are we _____ to catch fish? (X) _____
- c Am I going _____ feed the animals? (✓) _____
- d _____ granddad _____ to get up early? (✓) _____
- e _____ mum and dad _____ to take photos? (X) _____
- f _____ we going _____ visit our cousins? (✓) _____

3 Complete the dialogue. Listen and check.

A: Are you going to stay in
the city during the summer holidays?

B: No, I'm not. I _____
Yellowstone National Park.

A: _____ your brother
_____ with you?

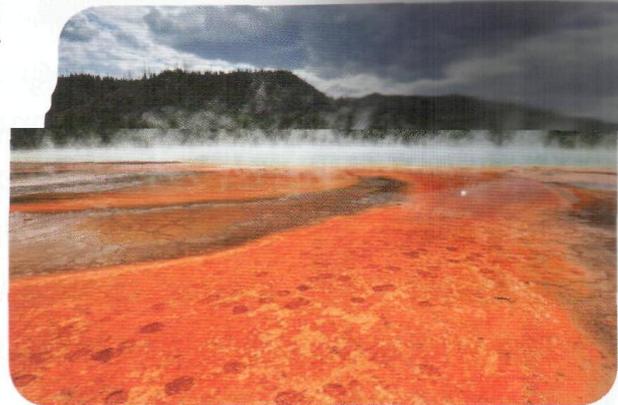
B: No, _____. He
_____ a friend in New York.

A: _____ you _____ in a hotel?

B: No, _____. We're going to go camping.

A: Wow! _____ you _____ a lot of photos?

B: Yes, _____. And we _____ a trip in
a hot air balloon.



4 Write questions about holidays plans.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------|
| a | (travel) <u>Are you going to travel by train?</u> | ✓ / ✗ |
| b | (stay) _____ | ✓ / ✗ |
| c | (eat) _____ | ✓ / ✗ |
| d | (play) _____ | ✓ / ✗ |
| e | (go) _____ | ✓ / ✗ |
| f | (visit) _____ | ✓ / ✗ |
| g | _____ | ✓ / ✗ |
| h | _____ | ✓ / ✗ |

5 Imagine a dream holiday. Ask and answer with a partner. Circle ✓ or ✗.

Are you going to travel by train?

No, I'm not. I'm going to fly.

Review 5

- 1 Read and categorise the words in bold: first event, middle events or final event.



Tomorrow I'm going to Manchester with my family! We've got a lot of plans! **First**, we're going to visit the Sea Life Aquarium. **Next**, we're going to go on a boat trip along the canal. **Then** we're going to do a tour of the Manchester United football stadium. **After that**, we're going to visit the Trafford Centre. We have to buy presents for granny and granddad. **Finally**, we're going to have dinner in Chinatown – I love Chinese food!

Next, **Then** and **After that** can go in any order. We don't use a comma after **Then**.



- 2 Complete the text with the correct form of *be going to* and a word in bold in activity 1.



Visit to Old Trafford – the football stadium of Manchester United! We hope you're looking forward to your stadium tour tomorrow!

(a) First, we're going to visit _____ (visit) the players' tunnel. This is where the players walk out onto the pitch. (b) _____ we _____ (sit) in the North Stand at the top of the stadium. (c) _____ we _____ (watch) a short film about the best Manchester United players. (d) _____ we _____ (walk) across the football pitch! (e) _____ we _____ (visit) the gift shop, where you can buy Manchester United shirts, caps, bags and DVDs.

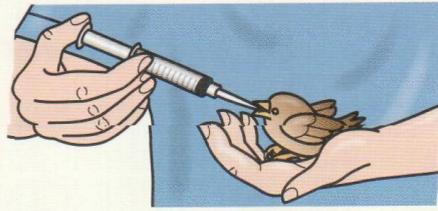
- 3 Write about your plans for tomorrow.

4 Read the text. Choose a word from the box. Write the correct word next to numbers 1–6. There is one example.

My name's Pat and I work at a wildlife park. It's a difficult job, but I love it. You have to get up very early. You don't have to wear a (1) _____, but you have to be neat and tidy. And you have to work (2) _____ in all kinds of weather. Today is a busy day. I'm going to visit the (3) _____. First, I'm going to (4) _____ them – they eat meat, insects and fruit. Then I'm going to (5) _____ their cages. After that, I'm going to talk to some (6) _____ about the park and the animals.



get up



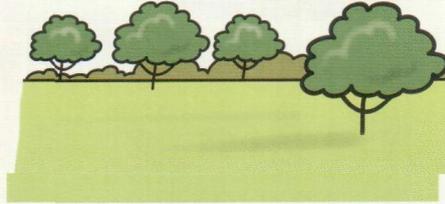
feed



animals



children



outside



study



uniform



clean



brave