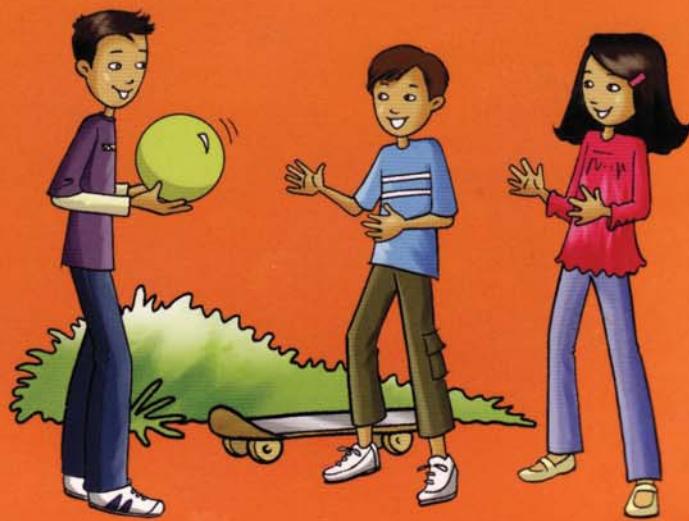


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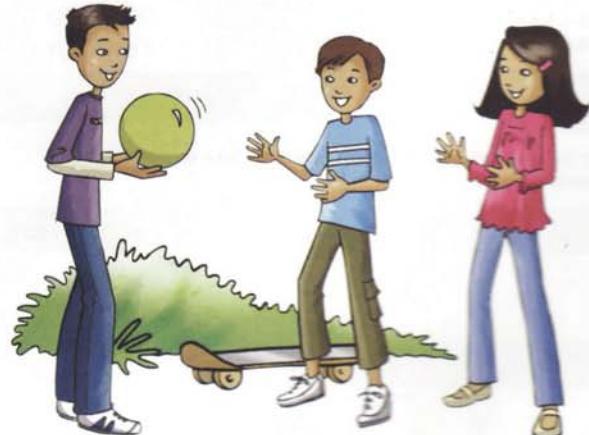
Grammar Friends 4



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Grammar Friends 4



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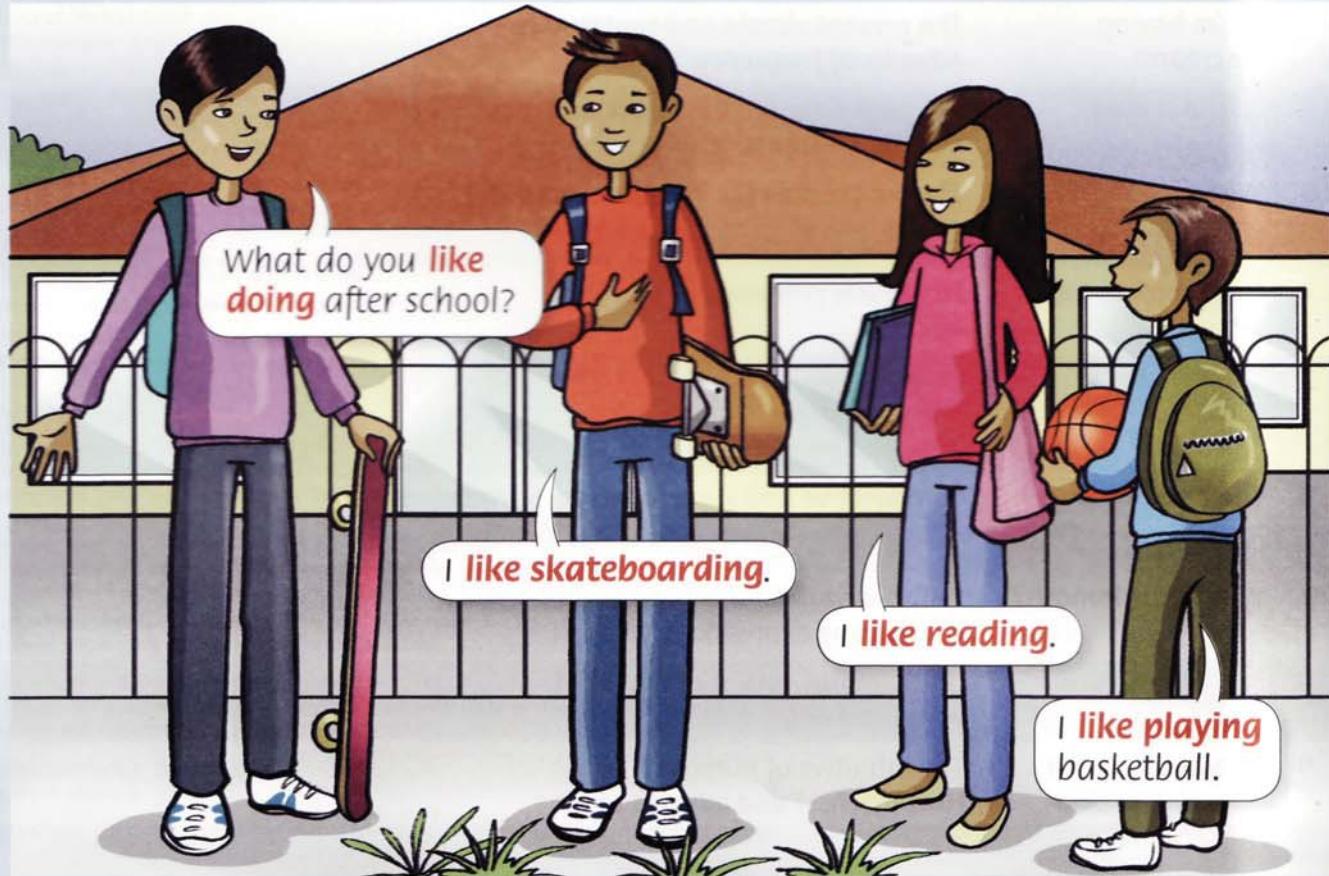
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Starter After school

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

Like + -ing



We use **like + -ing** to talk about things that we always like to do.

What do you **like doing** at the weekend? I **like going** swimming.



Remember we don't repeat **like + -ing** in short answers.

Does Charlie like skateboarding? Yes, he does.

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

- 1 Beth / like / play tennis

Beth likes playing tennis.

- 3 my friends / like / watch films

- 5 Sam / not like / play the piano

- 7 you / like / surf / ?

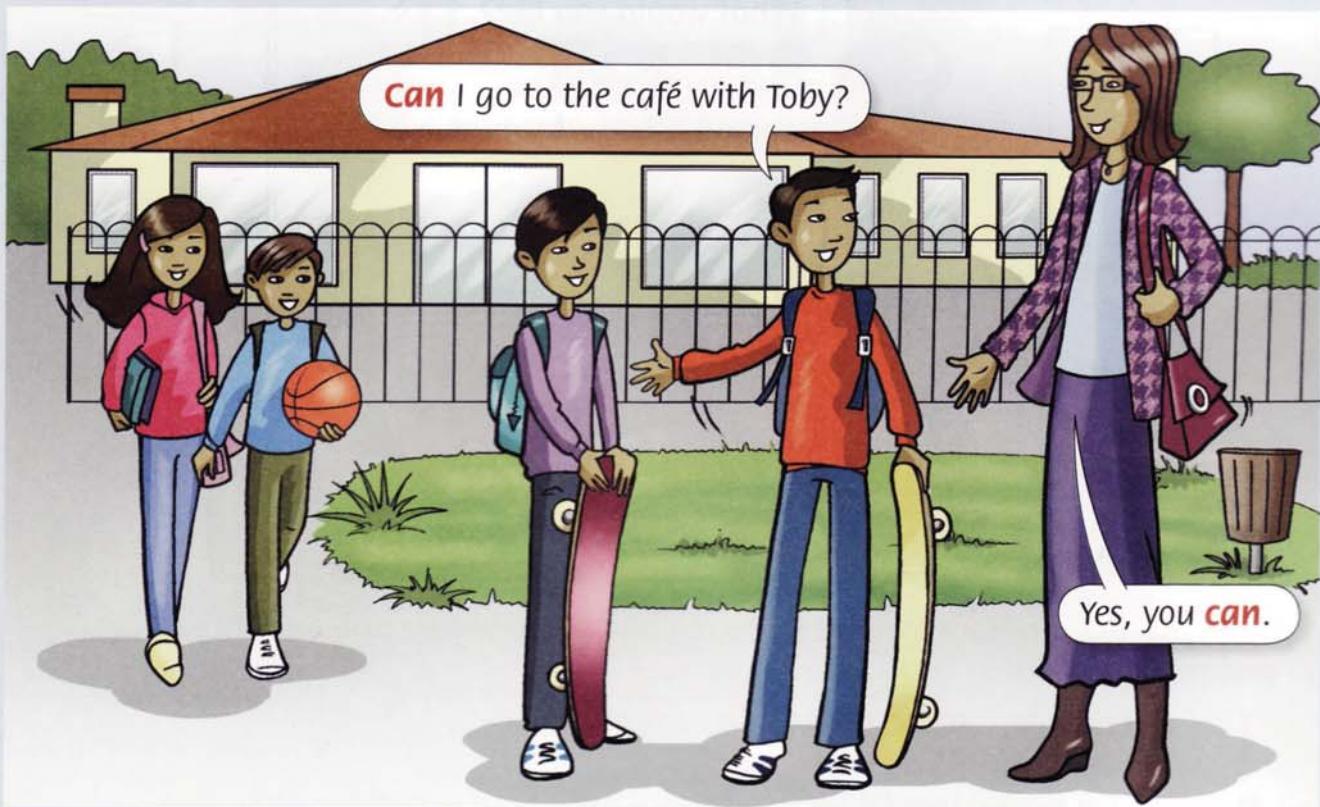
- 2 I / like / play tennis

- 4 they / like / cook / ?

- 6 she / like / play the guitar

- 8 Ted and Theo / not like / fish

Can and can't



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

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

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

go stay go do play buy use watch make visit

1 I / the park X Can I go to the park? No, you can't.

2 we / football ✓

3 they / the TV ✓

4 he / skateboarding X

5 I / a new coat ✓

6 she / with Sally X

7 they / the computer X

8 I / a cake ✓

9 she / Grandma ✓

10 we / our homework later X

A, an and some



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

a cat **an orange** **some water** **some oranges**



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

I'd like a cup of coffee, please.

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

What would you like?

1 I **'d like some**
aubergines, please.

2 We **lemon**, please.

3 I **glass of milk**, please.

4 We **rice**, please.

5 We **orange**, please.

6 I **bananas**, please.

7 I **apple**, please.

8 We **fruit**, please.

Be going to



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

 *I'm going to listen to my MP3 player.*

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

Are you going to do your homework this evening?

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

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

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

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

1 We're having ice cream!

The present simple
and continuous
Adverbs of frequency

The present simple and present continuous



We use the present simple to talk about habits and things that are always true.

Leo goes to the café after school. Giraffes are very tall.

We use the present continuous to talk about what we are doing now.

Holly's upstairs. She's doing her homework. I'm making dinner at the moment.

See page 78 for formation of the -ing form.

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

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

Adverbs of frequency



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

never	rarely	sometimes	usually	always
0%				100%

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

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

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

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

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

I never go to school on Saturdays.

- 2 the teachers / late / are / never

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

- 4 Jack / his meal / finishes / always

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

- 6 rarely / go to / we / our local café

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

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

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

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

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

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

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

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

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

- 1  Amy's mum and dad / sometimes

Amy's mum and dad sometimes eat pasta.

- 2  Caroline / right now

- 3  people in India / often

- 4  we / never / before lunch

- 5  the baby

- 6  Jane / today

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

- 1 at the moment / cook / my mum / dinner

My mum's cooking dinner at the moment.

- 2 eat / a lot of fruit / Molly / always

- 3 I / have a shower / sometimes / after school

- 4 Harry / wear / the wrong trousers / today

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

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

2 A school play

The past simple (1): *be, have* and regular verbs
Past time expressions

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



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

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

In questions we change the word order.

Did Molly act in the play?

Be is different.

Were you excited? Was the play good?

1 Circle the correct answer.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 There was / were a piano on the stage. | 2 Ethan's voice weren't / wasn't very loud. |
| 3 We were / was excited about the concert. | 4 Why was / were Anna and Kate tired? |
| 5 Was / Were you at home? | 6 All our friends were / was in the audience. |
| 7 Leo and Seb wasn't / weren't at the concert. | 8 What was / were the name of the play? |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Past time expressions

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



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



last + night / Friday / week / month / year

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

ago after a period of time

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

yesterday + morning / afternoon / evening

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

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

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

5 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

1 Last week, Jane had a party.

2 Ago two weeks it was my birthday.

Jane had a party week last.

Two weeks ago it was my birthday.

3 Frank's birthday was yesterday.

4 We had yesterday a big party.

Yesterday Frank's birthday was.

We had a big party yesterday.

5 Tina had dinner evening yesterday.

6 We played tennis ago two hours.

Tina had dinner yesterday evening.

We played tennis two hours ago.

7 I had an exam yesterday afternoon.

8 I phoned you a Friday ago.

I had an exam last afternoon.

I phoned you last Friday.

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

Today is Saturday 15th November.

Last Saturday Last month Yesterday evening
Last Monday Yesterday Last Thursday

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

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

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

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

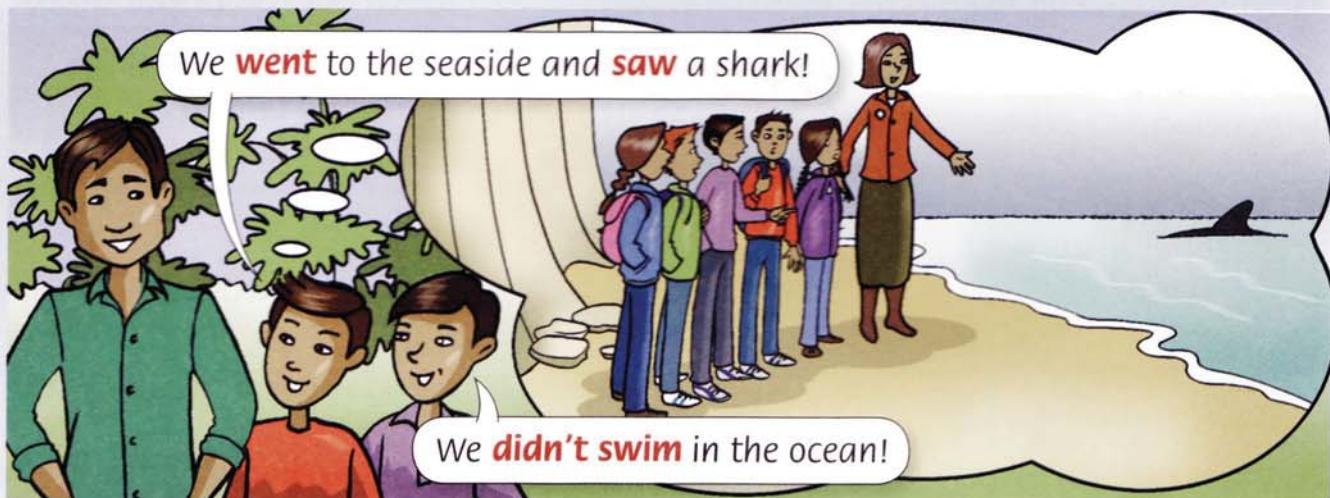
- 1 one week ago
3
5

- 2 _____
4 _____
6 _____

3 We saw a shark!

The past simple (2): irregular verbs

Past simple affirmative and negative: irregular verbs



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

he	ught
at	ard
ma	w
sa	nt
fl	ght
thou	de
we	e
bo	ew

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

ask have hear live hate wait go eat

Regular

asked

Irregular

3 Circle the correct verb form.

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

4 Look at exercise 3. Write negative sentences.

- 1 We didn't eat lunch very early.

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

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

Olly and I ¹ went (go) to a lovely old village last weekend.

It ² _____ (not be) very far away. We ³ _____ (buy) some cheese, bread and fruit, and we ⁴ _____ (think) about having a picnic near the river. We ⁵ _____ (not have) very much water.

Olly ⁶ _____ (see) a shop but it ⁷ _____ (be) closed. We ⁸ _____ (eat) our food and ⁹ _____ (fall asleep) under the trees.

Past simple questions and short answers: irregular verbs

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

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

Did you buy any souvenirs?

Did Amy have breakfast this morning?

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

What did you see at the seaside?

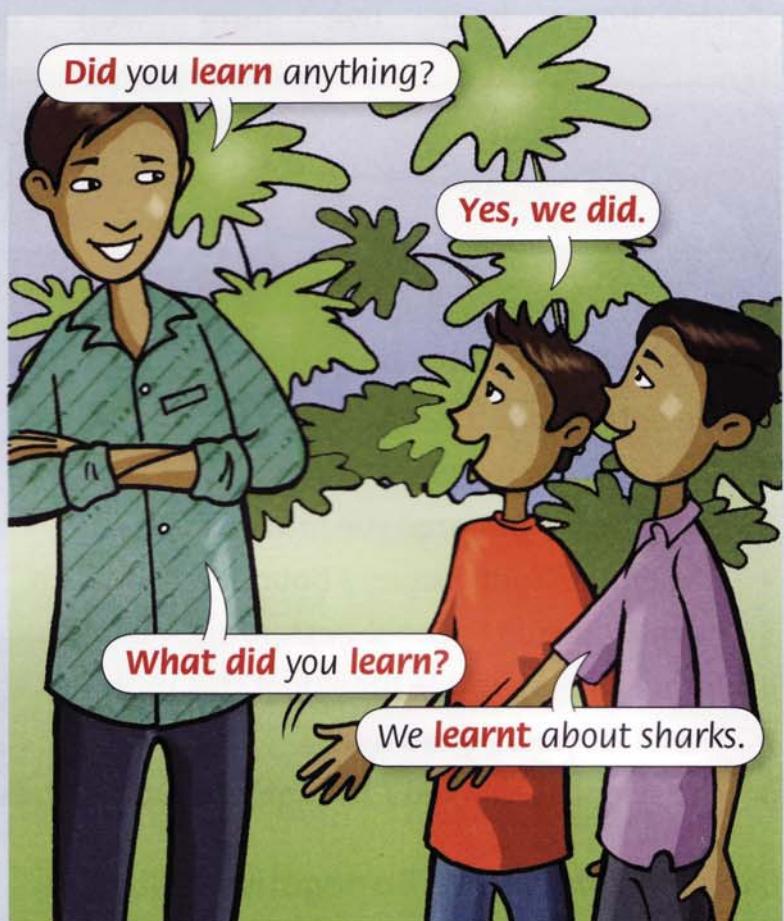
We can use **which** and **what** with a noun.

Which museum did you go to?

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

Did you enjoy the trip?

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



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

- 1 you / eat / did / what

What did you eat?

- 2 Henry and Andy / where / have lunch / did

- 3 why / Max / buy / did / ten postcards

- 4 the money / where / did / find / they

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

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

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

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



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



they / have lunch / in a café



Mum and Dad / go / to a concert



the children / hear / a funny story



Poppy / find / anything interesting

Review 1

Units 1–3

1 Circle the correct verb form.

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

2 Write sentences. Use the adverb in brackets.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Last Saturday, we ¹ had (have) a party to celebrate the end of term. Charlie, Harry and I ² invite (invite) all our friends.

There ³ be lots of people there. Many of them ⁴ arrive (arrive) with some food or drink. My friend Gemma ⁵ play (play) the piano. Everyone ⁶ have (have) so much fun. We ⁷ be very happy because the holidays were starting.

4 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

1 We arrived three days ago.

We arrived ago three days.

2 The concert was last year good.

The concert was good last year.

3 Diana rang me evening yesterday.

Diana rang me yesterday evening.

4 Two weeks ago, I visited Zoe.

I two weeks ago, visited Zoe.

5 Night last, it rained.

Last night, it rained.

6 Yesterday, we had a party.

We had a yesterday party.

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

1 Emma saw (see) dinosaurs at the museum. She didn't see (not see) fish.

2 They eat (eat) outside. They not eat (not eat) inside.

3 Sidney and I go (go) to school. We not go (not go) to the swimming pool.

4 The girls buy (buy) cheese. They not buy (not buy) fruit.

5 I hear (hear) a cat. I not hear (not hear) a dog.

6 Seb make (make) lunch today. He not make (not make) breakfast.

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

1 Emma / see / dinosaurs

Did Emma see dinosaurs? Yes, she did.

2 where / they / eat

Where did they eat? They ate outside.

3 Sidney and I / go / to the swimming pool

4 the girls / buy / fruit

5 what / you / hear

6 what / Seb / make

4 Our camping trip

Possessive pronouns
Adverbs

Possessive pronouns



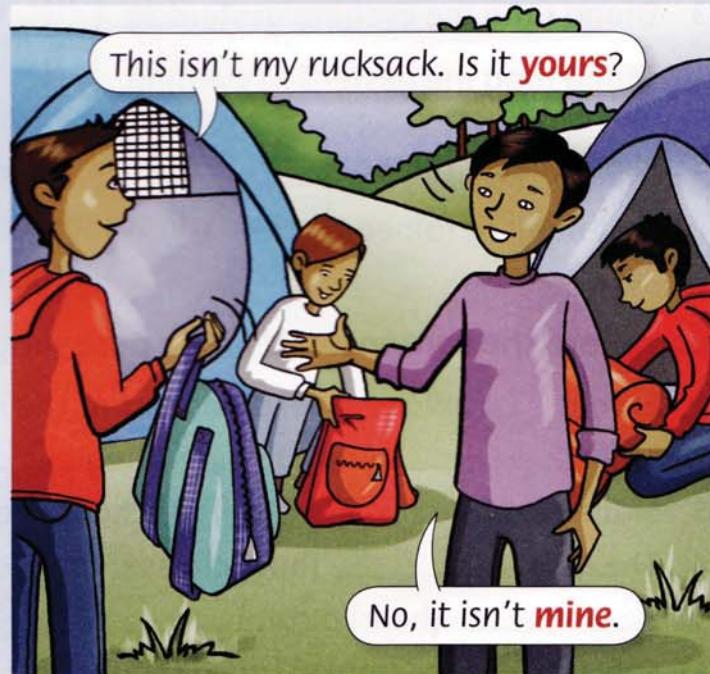
We use possessive adjectives before nouns to say who something belongs to.

Is this your rucksack?

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

Is this yours?

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



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

Whose jacket is this? It's his.

Whose maps are those? They're mine.

1 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

1 That's my water bottle.

That's mine water bottle.

3 There are ours DVDs.

There are our DVDs.

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

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

7 Look at their new car.

Look at theirs new car.

2 Is this yours?

Is this your?

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

This isn't my uniform. It's hers.

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

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

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

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

2 Replace the underlined words with a possessive pronoun.

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

3 Circle the correct answer.

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

4 Complete the sentences. Use possessive pronouns.

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

5 Look at the pictures. Circle the correct answer.



The trainers are his / hers.



Is that theirs / their car?



The trophy is ours / us.



This jumper's my / mine.



It's theirs / their doll.



The water bottle's hers / his.



Is it you / your football?



The MP3 player's hers / her.

Adverbs



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



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

Some adverbs are irregular. **Good** changes to **well** and **fast** becomes **fast**.

We put adverbs at the end of a sentence, or after a verb. Compare with adjectives.

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

Adverb *He runs slowly. She walks fast.*

6 Change the adjectives into adverbs.

1 quick quickly

2 fast _____

3 nice _____

4 happy _____

5 good _____

6 healthy _____

7 Circle the correct answer.

1 That car is very slowly / slow.

2 You played really good / well.

3 They played happily / happy together.

4 We always eat healthy / healthily food.

5 Why does Fin always talk loud / loudly?

6 That team can't run very quick / quickly.

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

1 Molly is a loud singer. (sing) Molly sings loudly.

2 Jack and Leo are good tennis players. (play) _____

3 I'm a fast runner. (run) _____

4 Milly eats healthy meals. (eat) _____

5 Some animals are very slow. (move) _____

6 The sun is very bright today. (shine) _____

7 Isabelle has a nice voice. (talk) _____

5 We have to hurry!

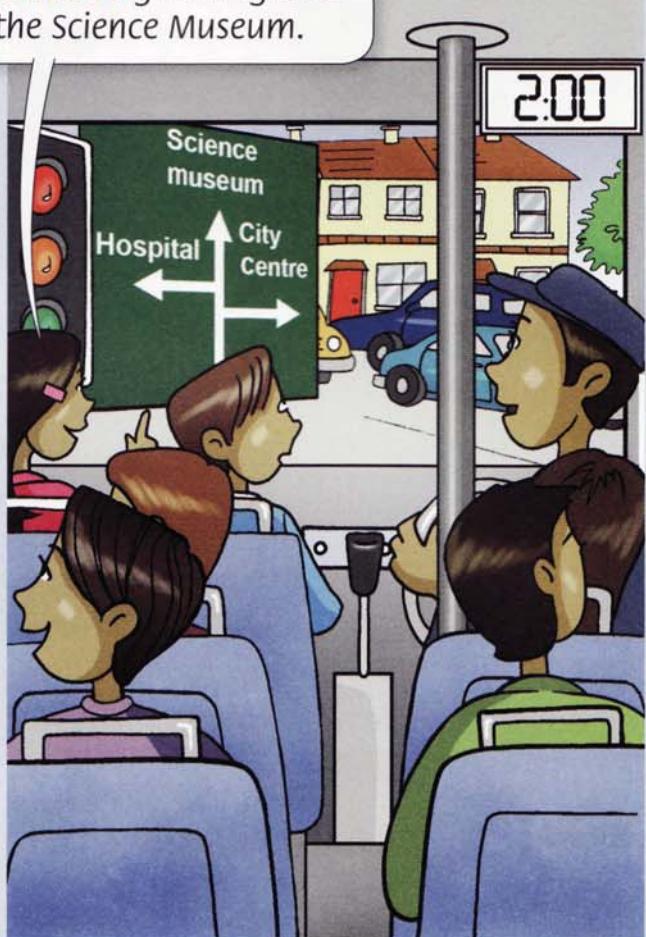
Have to and the imperative



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

turn left

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Turn left. Go over the bridge.



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

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

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

1 Jamie has to help Dad in the garden.

2

3

4

5

6

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

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

Anna Excuse me. Where's the cinema?

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

Anna OK, thanks.

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

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

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

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

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

From the school, you

¹ have to go straight on. Then

you ² _____

at the bank. After that, you

³ _____

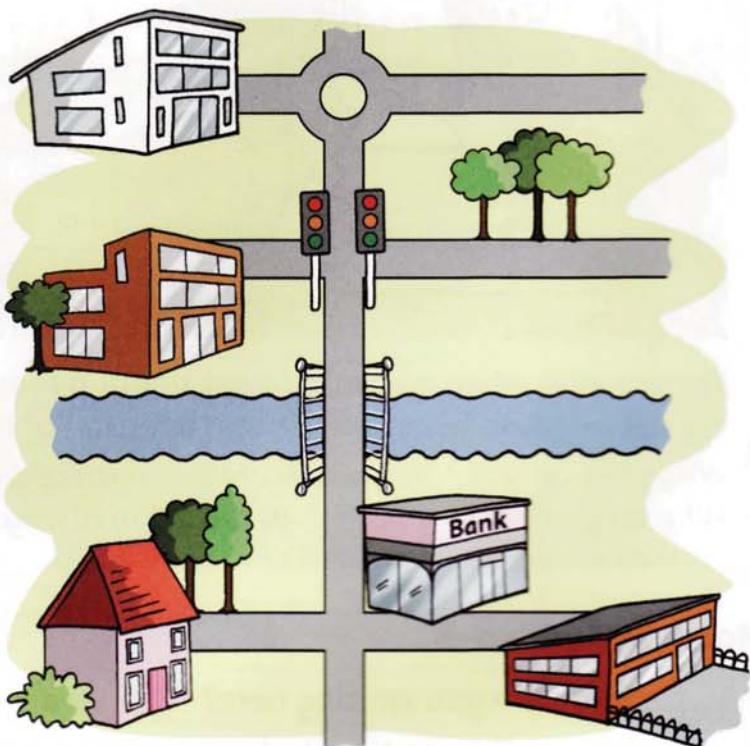
the bridge. Then you

⁴ _____

at the traffic lights. Finally, you

⁵ _____

at the roundabout. The Science Museum is the big white building.



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

1 First, I had to go straight on _____.

2 Then, _____.

3 After that, _____.

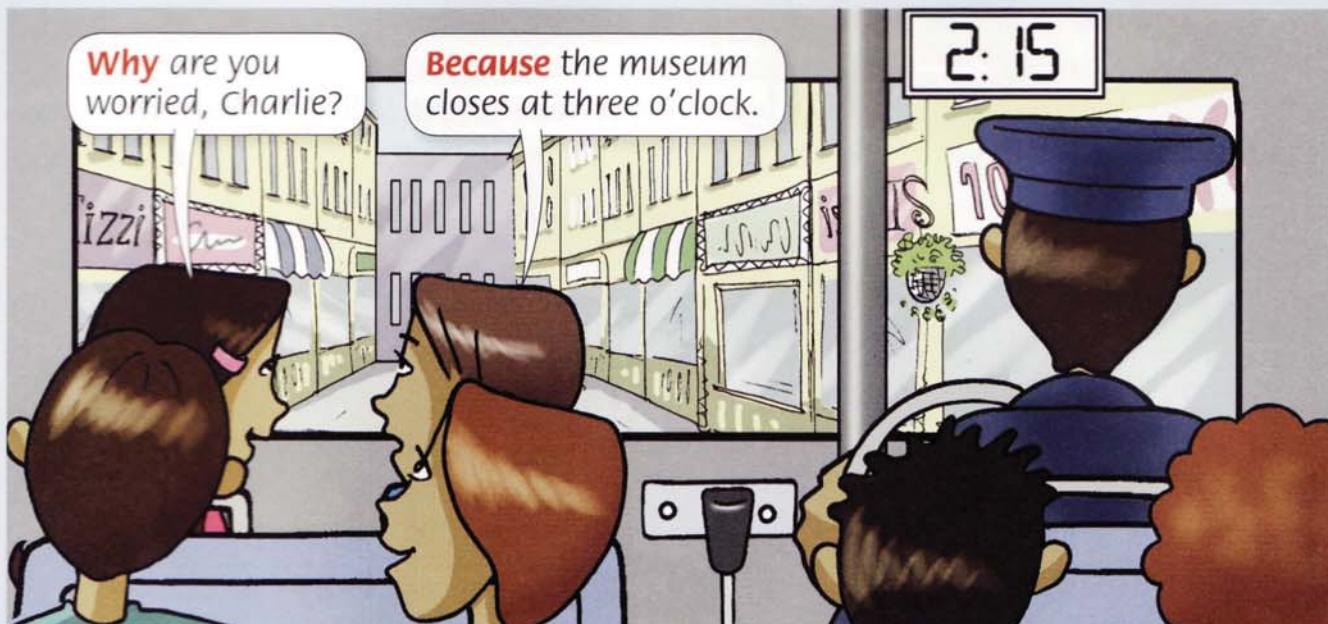
4 Then, _____.

5 Finally, _____.

5 Change the instructions into the imperative.

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

Why and because



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

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

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

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

6 Match 1–8 with a–h.

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

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

1 why / hungry / are / you

Why are you hungry?

2 England / so green / why / is

3 drive / do / you / so fast / why

4 Harriet / is / why / crying

5 did / get / why / we / lost

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

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

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

9 why / Cara / tired / is / always

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

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

1 Because I didn't eat breakfast.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

6 The best holiday!

Comparative and superlative adjectives

Comparative adjectives



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 Change the adjectives into comparative adjectives.

1 white whiter

2 happy happier

3 comfortable more comfortable

4 soft softer

5 expensive more expensive

6 modern more modern

7 big larger

8 tall taller

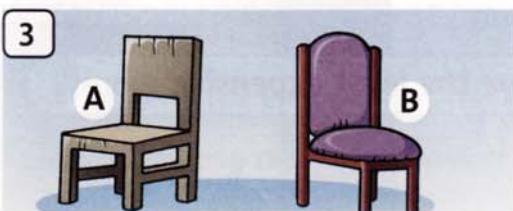
2 Look at the pictures and write sentences. Use the comparative adjectives from exercise 1 in the same order.



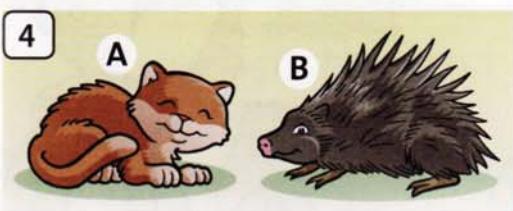
B is whiter than A.



A is taller than B.



B is more comfortable than A.



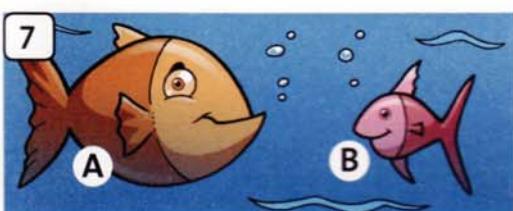
A is friendlier than B.



B is more expensive than A.



A is bigger than B.



A is bigger than B.



A is taller than B.

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

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

- 1 Theo is taller than Alice.
- 2 Theo is Olly.
- 3 Theo is Alice.
- 4 Alice is Olly.
- 5 Olly is Alice.
- 6 Olly is Alice.

Superlative adjectives



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

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

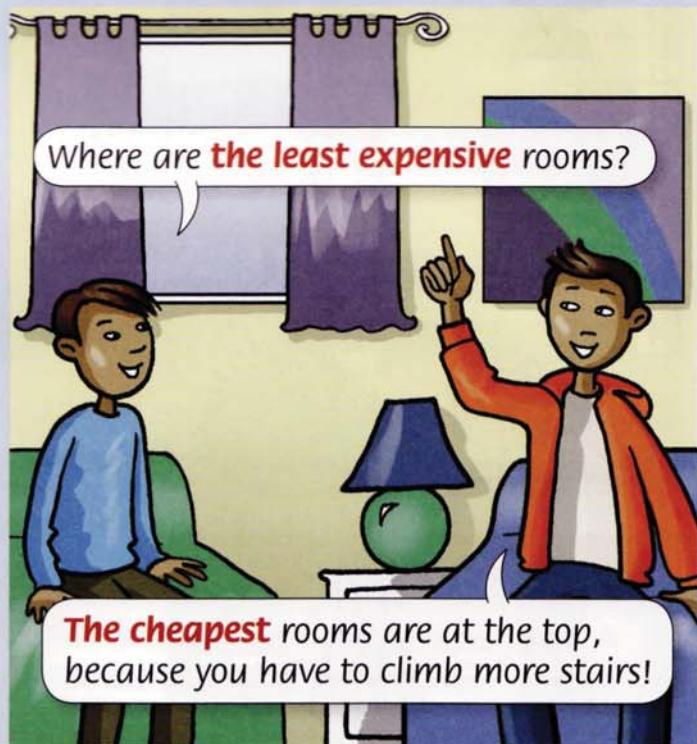
The opposite of **the most** is **the least**. We use **the least** in the same way as **the most**.

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

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

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

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



4 Write superlative adjectives.

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

5 Circle the correct answer.

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

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

School Report

Name: **Molly Jones**

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

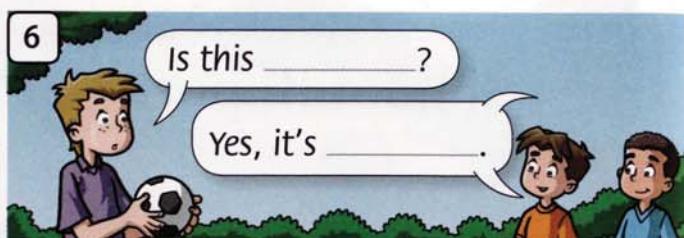
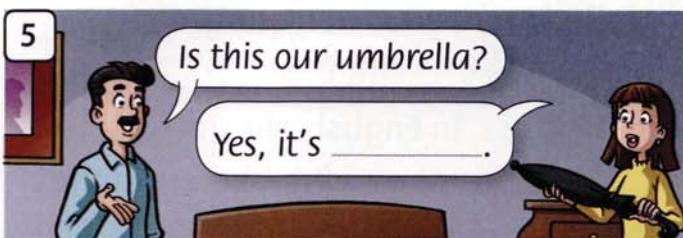
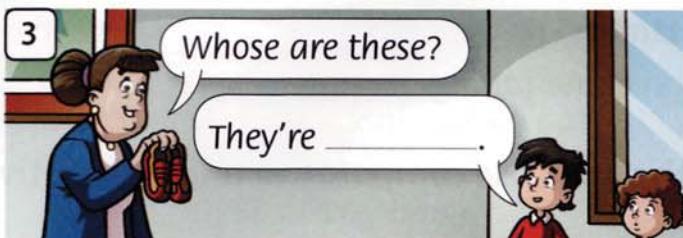
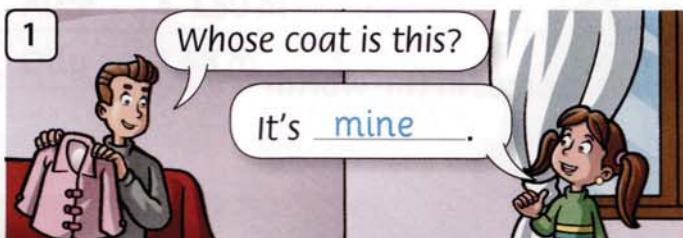
Molly is very good at history.

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

Review 2

Units 4–6

1 Complete the sentences. Use possessive pronouns.



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

fast careful heavy good quiet bad loud

- 1 They were late. They ran fast.
- 2 I'm very pleased. I played football quietly.
- 3 We got wet. It was raining hard.
- 4 The ice was dangerous. We walked carefully.
- 5 People were asleep. We talked softly.
- 6 He got a low mark for his homework. He did it badly.
- 7 We could hear her from the next room. She sang loudly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

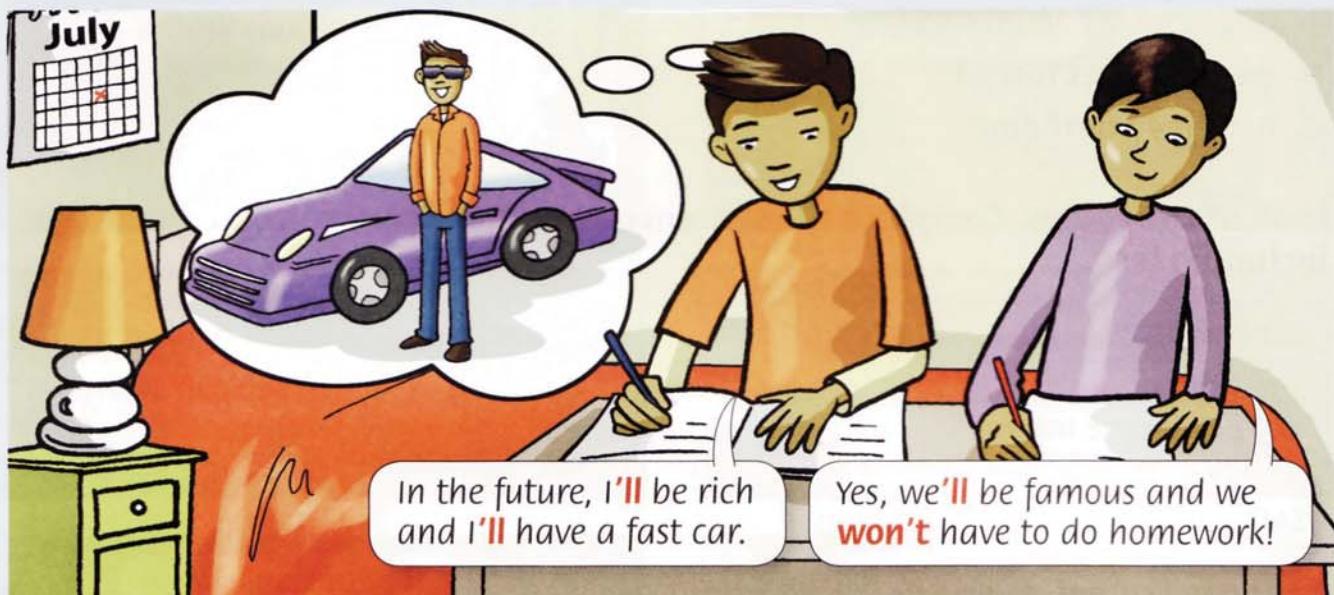
- 1 The red carpet is less expensive than the blue carpet.
- 2 The trainers are _____ the high-heeled shoes.
- 3 History is _____ maths.
- 4 In swimming, Seb is _____ Leo.
- 5 The blue carpet is _____ the red carpet.
- 6 The high-heeled shoes are _____ the trainers.
- 7 Maths is _____ history.
- 8 In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

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

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

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

Will and won't



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

- 1 Age? 26
- 2 Married? Yes
- 3 Nationality of wife? French
- 4 Children? No
- 5 Job? No, student at a French university
- 6 Address? 5 Rue du Marché, Paris
- 7 House or flat? Flat

- 1 He 'll be 26.
- 2 He married.
- 3 He a French wife.
- 4 He children.
- 5 He a job.
- 6 He in England.
- 7 He in a flat.

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

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



1 I'll drive a fast car.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

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

1 Will I drive a fast car? Yes, I will.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Future time expressions



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

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

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

in two months' time in a few years' time

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

Will you write soon?

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

Jane will be here later.

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

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

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

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

Friday 11th February

Morning

10.00 do the shopping

Afternoon

ring Tina

Evening

tidy the house

Saturday 12th February

Morning

make cake

Afternoon

prepare the food

have a shower

Evening

6.30 the party starts!

Sunday 13th February

rest all day!

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

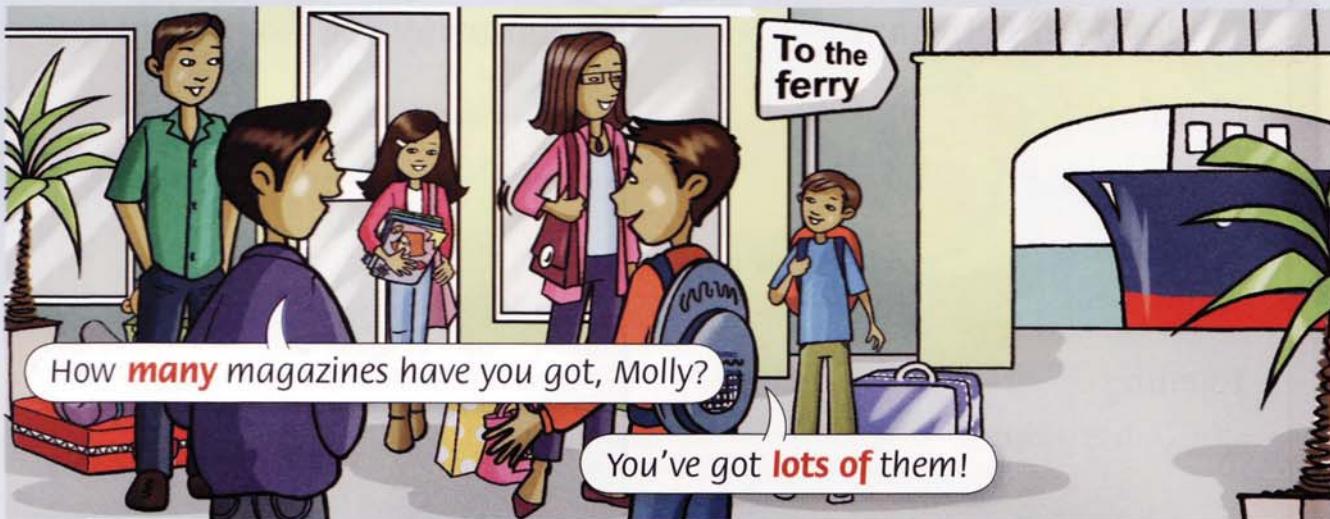
- 6 Look at exercise 5. Complete the sentences with **will** or **won't** and **on** or **-**.

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

8 Lots of fun!

Much, many, lots of and a lot of
Some and any

Much, many, lots of and a lot of



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



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

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

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

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

We can use **much** and **many** in the expressions **how much ...?** and **how many ...?** These expressions are often followed by a noun.

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

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

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

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

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

2 Complete the sentences. Use words from the box.

lot lots much many lot of many a lot

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

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

Clare - oranges and apples

Martin - lemonade (2 litres)

George - bread (lots!)

Tara - 500g cheese

Fred - cakes (6)

Carrie - water (1 big bottle)

Henry - dates (half a kilo)

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

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

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

Some and any



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

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

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

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

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

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

Mrs Lane Good afternoon. Have you got¹ any bananas?

Assistant Yes, certainly.² would you like?

Mrs Lane Five, but I haven't got³ money. I've got four pounds.

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

Mrs Lane Yes, but I need⁴ cheese as well.

Assistant Here you are.

Mrs Lane ⁵ is that?

Assistant That's three pounds, please.

Mrs Lane Here you are.

Assistant Thanks.⁶ money have you got now? One pound? Would you like to buy⁷ of our lovely grapes?

Mrs Lane Yes, please. I love grapes.

Assistant You're lucky. We don't usually have⁸ left at this time of day.

Mrs Lane I'll bring more money next time!

7 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

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

The shop on the ferry has got a lot comics.

2 There were many children in the gift shop.

There were lots of children in the gift shop.

3 How much of money have you got?

How much money have you got?

4 Are there many people in the café?

Are there a lot people in the café?

5 We haven't got some ice cream.

We haven't got any ice cream.

6 There isn't much information about the ferry.

There isn't some information about the ferry.

7 I can't carry many luggage.

I can't carry any luggage.

9 A football match

The infinitive of purpose
How often ...? and adverbs of time

The infinitive of purpose



We use **to** + base form after an action to say why we did the action.
She went upstairs to get her coat. Dad switched on the TV to watch the news.

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

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

1 h Edward switched on the camcorder to film his family.

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

How often...? and adverbs of time

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

How often do you eat in a restaurant?

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

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

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

I get up at 7 o'clock every day.

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



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



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

- 1 On Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays
- 2 On Saturdays and Sundays
- 3 At 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
- 4 In January, May and October
- 5 On the first Friday of every June
- 6 On Sundays
- 7 At 10 o'clock every day
- 8 Every Tuesday and Thursday
- 9 On my birthday
- 10 Every day before breakfast

- three times** a week
- _____ weekend
- _____ a day
- _____ a year
- _____ year
- _____ Sunday
- _____ a day
- _____ a week
- _____ year
- _____ morning

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

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

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

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

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

- 1 upstairs / tidy / to / her room / Molly / went

Molly went upstairs to tidy her room.

- 2 Dad / to the petrol station / some petrol / went / get / to

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Review 3

Units 7–9

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

1 We don't travel by hologram.

We won't travel by hologram.

3 I have more money to spend.

2 There are flights to the moon.

5 Do people go on holiday every year?

4 Children don't eat unhealthy food.

7 Are there robots in every home?

6 We don't have to work.

8 There isn't any pollution.

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

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

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

Monday go shopping

Tuesday meet Alice and Jason at the airport

Wednesday

Thursday visit the town museum

Friday have a party

Saturday

Sunday

Monday go on picnic

3 Circle the correct answer.

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

4 Complete the sentences. Use **some or **any**.**

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

5 Match 1–7 with a–g.

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

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

- 1 often / you / how / late for school / are / ?

How often are you late for school?

- 2 my family / a / goes / on holiday / twice / year

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10 I've done my homework

The present perfect (1)

Present perfect affirmative and negative



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



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

I've sent you a message.

We've finished our homework.

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

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

We normally use the short form, especially in conversation.

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

In many cases, the past participle (**finished**) is the same as the past simple form. However, many verbs have irregular past participle forms, e.g. **do** → **done**, **have** → **had**. There is a list at the back of this book on page 80.

1 Change the base forms into past participles.

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

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

~~sail~~ tidy do write catch make throw win

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

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

1 hasn't sailed

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

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

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



Lewis hasn't put his toys away.



Dad isn't printing a long document.



William isn't turning on the computer.



Grandma and Grandpa are finishing dinner.



Tina isn't tidying her bed.



Mum isn't returning from the shops.

Present perfect questions and short answers



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

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

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

- 1 I've looked at your diary.

Have I looked at your diary?

- 3 We've logged on to the computer.

- 5 You've turned off the printer.

- 7 Mum and Dad's tickets have arrived.

- 9 Gary's hurt his leg.

- 2 Cara's seen the Eiffel Tower.

- 4 They've searched the Internet.

- 6 The match has started.

- 8 You and Tim have won the trophy.

- 10 I've attached a photo of my house.

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



1 Molly / use / a lot of books

Has Molly used a lot of books?

2 Molly / switch off / the computer

3 Molly / tidy / her bedroom

4 Molly / finish / her homework

5 Molly / make / her bed

6 Molly / eat / the apple

7 Molly / close / the curtains

8 Molly / put / her books away

7 Look at exercise 6. Write short answers.

1 Yes, she has.

3

5

7

2

4

6

8

11 A special adventure

The present perfect (2):
ever and never

The present perfect with ever



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

Have Mum and Dad ever sailed a yacht?
No, they haven't.

Has Tom ever brought home a dangerous insect?
Yes, he has.

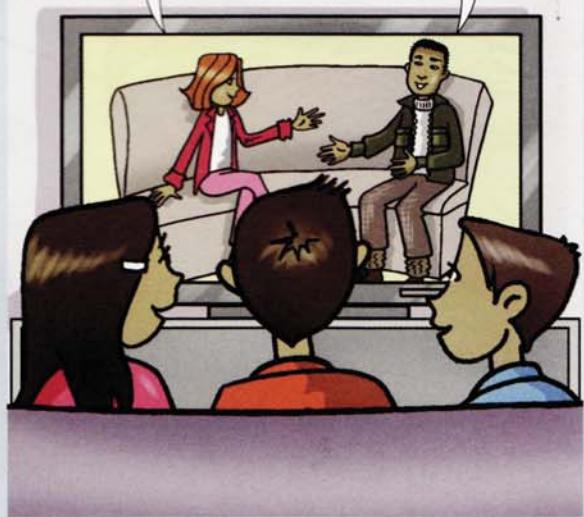
The past participle of the verbs **be** and **go** is the same.

be *Olly was on TV last week.*
Have you ever been on TV?

go *Jamie has travelled a lot.*
Has he ever been to the desert?

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

Yes, I have.



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

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

Have you ever lived in a village?

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

3 has / Jim / met / a diver / ever

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 Have you ever found any money? No, I haven't.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

3 Write short answers.

1 Have Jake and Bella ever seen a tiger? X No, they haven't.

2 Have you ever visited America? ✓

3 Have we ever had ice cream at 7 a.m.? X

4 Has Ethan ever gone to school by taxi? X

5 Have you ever travelled abroad? ✓

6 Has Grandpa ever been in a cave? ✓

7 Have Mum and Dad ever seen a lifeboat? X

8 Have I ever spent a week in a tent? ✓

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

1 Have you ever been (go) to England? Yes, I _____.

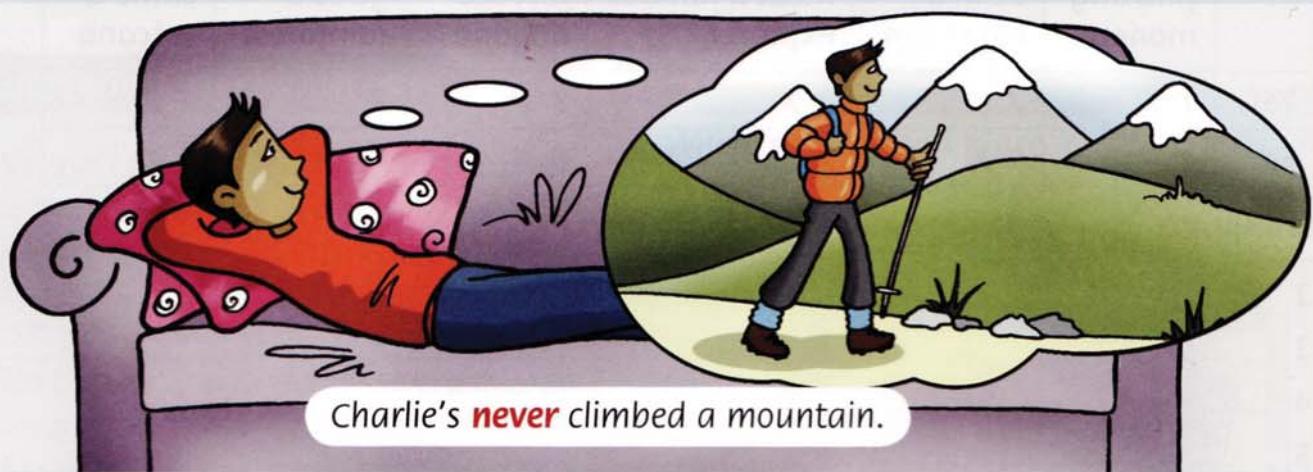
2 _____ your team _____ (win) a trophy? Yes, my team _____ (win) lots of trophies.

3 _____ Gary _____ (ride) a bike? No, he _____.

4 _____ Ted and Lewis _____ (go) to an oasis? No, they _____.

5 _____ I _____ (meet) your brother? No, you _____.

The present perfect with **never**



Charlie's **never** climbed a mountain.



We use **never** in the present perfect to talk about something that we have not done in our life up to now. We always use **never** with an affirmative verb.

I've never climbed the Eiffel Tower. My grandparents have never been to London.

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

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

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

Hi Billy,

It was great to hear about your trip to Australia. I¹ 've never been (never go) to that part of the world, but I² (visit) Canada. I've got a friend there, but his parents³ (never travel) abroad. They⁴ (never see) America, and they⁵ (never catch) a plane. My friend⁶ (travel) by plane ten times!
I⁷ (you ever want) to live in a different country? I have!
I'll call you soon for a chat. Bye for now, Andy

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



lose send ~~sail~~ meet get find go like

X Anna **'s never sailed** around the world.



Has Mandy **ever been to Egypt?**



Has Fred **ever met a Japanese person?**



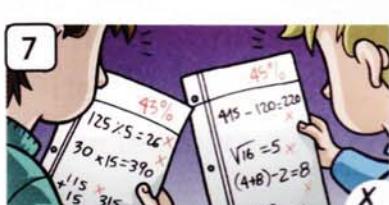
Mum and Dad **ever eaten cheese?**



Jack **ever sent a letter.**



Have you ever seen a twenty-pound note in the street?



Fin and Gary **ever got high marks for maths.**



Have you ever seen any money?

Should and shouldn't

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

I'm tired.

You **should** go to bed earlier.

Billy's got backache.

He **shouldn't** play football.

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

- 1 I can't study for my exams.
- 2 I'm getting fatter.
- 3 I've got a headache.
- 4 I haven't got any money.
- 5 I've got a cold.
- 6 I've lost the tickets.
- 7 I haven't got any energy.
- 8 I've got a sore throat.
- 9 I think the lessons are difficult.

- a Look for them.
- b Drink some hot lemon.
- c Sit in the library.
- d Do more exercise.
- e Drink some water.
- f Get a job.
- g Talk to your teacher.
- h Eat something.
- i Don't talk.

1 c You **should** sit in the library.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

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

Tips for healthy living

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

1 You shouldn't go to bed too late.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____

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

1 Billy wants to save money. (spend all his pocket money)

He shouldn't spend all his pocket money.

2 Fin has hurt his leg. (play football)

He _____

3 Linda wants to get a good school report. (work hard in class)

She _____

4 Penny wants to be healthy. (buy sweets and biscuits)

She _____

5 William wants to help his Mum and Dad. (tidy his room)

He _____

6 The teacher wants her students to learn a lot every day. (give lots of homework)

She _____

7 The children want to speak good English. (practise a lot)

They _____

8 Helen doesn't want any breakfast. (take an apple to school)

She _____

Could and couldn't



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

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

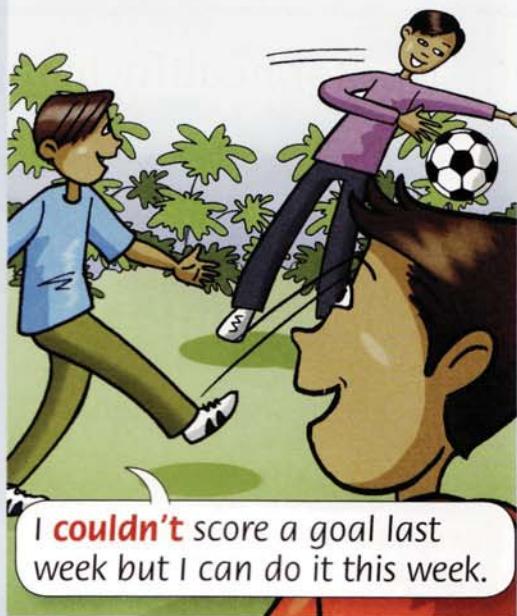
*He **couldn't** see the board because he needed glasses.*

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

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

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

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



4 Circle the correct answer.

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

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

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

- Yasmin could drive a car.
- Rob and I could use a computer.
- Edward couldn't speak Spanish.
- Ted and Leo could pitch a tent.
- Lewis couldn't run fifteen kilometres.
- Kim and I couldn't light a fire.
- Clare could write computer programs.
- Sidney couldn't play the guitar.
- Seb could climb trees.

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

~~ride~~ sit cook eat run play

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

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

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

When Jason was five, ...

1 He couldn't drive a car. He can't drive a car now.

2

3

4

5

6

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



Hi Penny,

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

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

Write to me soon! Sally

Review 4

Units 10–12

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

- 1 I / switch off / the computer

I've switched off the computer.

- 2 we / not finish / our school project

- 3 Holly / tidy / her room / ? / ✓

- 4 George and Theo / not put / the books away

- 5 Eric / make / his bed today / ? / ✗

- 6 Dad / print / all the documents

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

- 8 Gemma / not log on / today

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

- 1 ever / Heidi / America / ? / ✓

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

- 2 Mr and Mrs Cooke / Africa / never

- 3 Jasper / ever / Australia / ? / ✗

- 4 Lily and Marion / never / America

- 5 Frank / Australia / ever / ? / ✓

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

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

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



You shouldn't eat so many sweets.









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

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

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

13 Helping others

Object pronouns
Relative pronouns: who and which

Object pronouns



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

I like him.

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

I like him. Play with us.

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

*She bought the bananas. She used them to make a smoothie.
(them = the bananas)*

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

Switch it on. Chop them up.



1 Complete the table.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	1 _____
you	2 _____
he	3 _____
4 _____	her
it	it
we	5 _____
6 _____	you
they	7 _____

2 Circle the correct object pronouns.



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



Your toys are untidy.
Tidy them / it away



She hasn't seen us / her.



Look at me / us!



Can I play with you / me?



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

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

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

I'd like to buy it.

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

3 can't / Tanya / find / I

4 pour / into / the blender / the milk

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

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

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



We use relative pronouns to connect two facts.

This is the boy. He made the smoothie.

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

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

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

This is the drink. It is very popular here.

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

4 Circle the correct answer.

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

5 Write sentences. Use relative pronouns.



There's the dog which is dangerous.



She's the girl who saw a hurricane.



That's the photo that Dad took.



Here's the statue that broke.



That's the smoothie that Carrie made.



Here's the information that we need.



Those are the astronauts who are going to the moon.



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



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



Camels are animals that don't drink much water.

14 Happy memories

The past continuous
Dates and was born
On and in

The past continuous

Were you **going** abroad
in that photo, Grandpa?

Yes, I was. I was on a train. I **was**
travelling abroad for the first time.

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

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

I was walking slowly.

Holly wasn't listening to her MP3 player.

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

See page 78 for formation of the -ing form.

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

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

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



Lewis and Gary / wait / at the bus stop

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

They were waiting at the cinema.



Dad / clean / the house



Mum and Sophy / make coffee



Jess / write a letter



the boys / play tennis

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

1 Lewis and Gary / wait / at the bus stop

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

2 Dad / clean / the car

3 Mum and Sophy / make / dinner

4 Jess / write / a letter

5 the boys / play / basketball

Dates and was born



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

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

For a list of ordinal numbers, see page 79.

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

Grandpa was born on 12th February 1952.

The twins were born on 21st April 1991.

On and in

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

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

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

in 1969, in May

4 Circle the correct answer.

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

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

- 1 When was Mr Dixon born?
Mr Dixon was born on 1st February 1973.
- 2 When Mrs Dixon ?
Mrs Dixon .
- 3 When Fin and Jasper ?
Fin and Jasper .
- 4 When Angela ?
Angela .
- 5 When Grandpa ?
Grandpa .
- 6 When Grandma ?
Grandma .

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

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

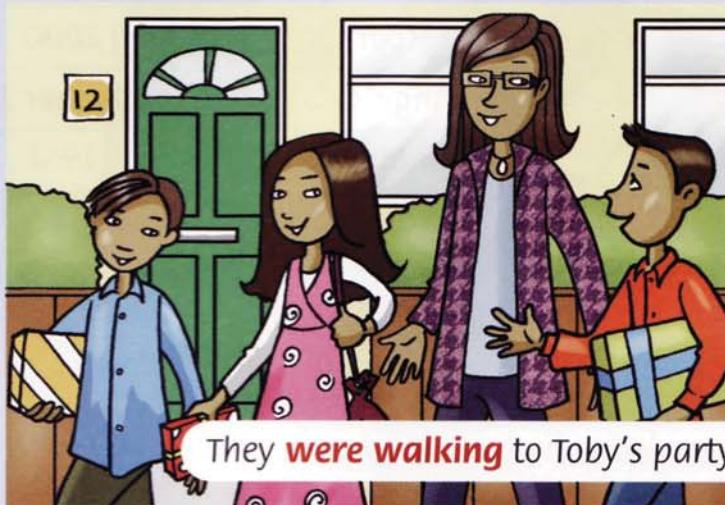
September

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

Mum and Dad's wedding anniversary

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

The past simple and the past continuous



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



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

Past continuous

I was walking to the shops.

Past simple

It started to rain.

We can make these two actions into one sentence by connecting them with **when**.

*I was walking to the shops **when** it started to rain.*

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



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



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



Edward was playing (play) football when he hurt (hurt) his leg.



Alice was doing (do) her homework when the fireworks started (start).

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

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

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

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

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

There, they're and their

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

There is the opposite of **here**.

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

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

*Is **there** a restaurant near here?*

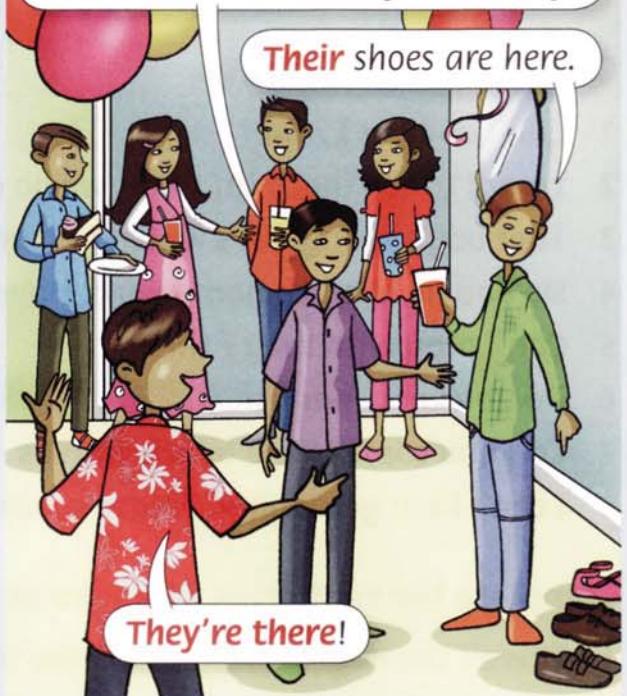
They're is the short form of **they are**.

They're worried about the exams.

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

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

Where are Charlie, Molly and Harry?



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



Seb has got their ball.



Is there a bank near here?



Sally and Lily are eating their dinner.



They're having a picnic.

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

Amy What are those over ¹ there ?

Clare ² they're presents for Kim and Tina. ³ They're good friends of mine.

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

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

Review 5

Units 13–15

1 Circle the correct answer.

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

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

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

3 Rewrite the sentences and questions with the past continuous.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Penny Really? Whose is it?

Cathy It belongs to ⁴ _____ grandparents.

Penny It's a big house.

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

Penny ⁶ _____ very lucky!

Grammar reference

Units 1 and 14

The -ing form

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

Unit 1 The present simple

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

Unit 1 The present continuous

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

Unit 2 The past simple

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

Unit 10 – 11 The present perfect

Affirmative	Negative	Questions	Short answers	
I've played	I haven't played	Have I played?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
you've played	you haven't played	Have you played?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
it's played	it hasn't played	Has it played?	Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
we've played	we haven't played	Have we played?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
they've played	they haven't played	Have they played?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

Unit 14 – 15 The past continuous

Affirmative	Negative	Questions	Short answers	
I was playing	I wasn't playing	Was I playing?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
you were playing	you weren't playing	Were you playing?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
it was playing	it wasn't playing	Was it playing?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
we were playing	we weren't playing	Were we playing?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
they were playing	they weren't playing	Were they playing?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

Unit 14 Ordinal numbers

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

Irregular verbs

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

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