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Grammar reference

Present simple

Positive		
I/You/We/They	eat	pizza.
He/She/It	eats	

Negative			
I/You/We/They	do not/don't	eat	pizza.
He/She/It	does not/doesn't	eat	

Questions			
Do	I/you/we/they	eat	pizza?
Does	he/she/it		

- Use the present simple to talk about:
 - acts that are always true, habits and routines.
He plays football.
I don't eat cheese.
 - likes and dislikes.
Do you like punk music?

Present continuous

Positive			
Full form			
I	am	learning	English.
You	are		
He/She/It	is		
We/You/They	are		

Short form		
I'm	learning	English.
You're		
He's/She's/It's		
We're/You're/They're		

Negative				
Full form				
I	am			
You	are	not	learning	English.
He/She/It	is			
We/You/They	are			

Short form			
I	'm not	learning	English.
You	aren't		
He/She/It	isn't		
We/You/They	aren't		

Questions	
Am I	learning English?
Are you	
Is he/she/it	
Are we/you/they	

- Form the present continuous with the present tense of the verb *be* followed by the *-ing* form of the main verb.
- Form the positive with:
 - subject + *am/are/is* (full forms) + *-ing* form
 - subject + *'m/'re/'s* (short forms) + *-ing* form
- Form the negative with:
 - subject + *am/are/is* + *not* (full forms) + *-ing* form
 - subject + *'m not/aren't/isn't* (short forms) + *-ing* form
- Form questions with:
 - Am/Are/Is* + subject + *-ing* form
- Form short answers with:
 - Yes*, + subject pronoun + *am/are/is*.
 - No*, + subject pronoun + *'m not/aren't/isn't*.

Usage

- Use the present continuous to talk about:
 - actions happening at the moment of speaking:
I can't hear you. Lily's playing her music really loud!
'Are you having fun?' 'Yes, we are.'
 - temporary situations.
I'm staying with my brother this week.
Jennifer's learning to drive.

Adverbs of frequency

- Remember that we can use certain adverbs (usually with the present simple) to talk about how often we do things. The main adverbs are:

always *usually*
often *sometimes*
not often *never*

I always watch this programme. It's great!

Don't worry. Susan often forgets to phone home.

I never eat burgers!

Modal verb can

- Use the modal verb *can* to talk about abilities and skills. *Can* goes before the main verb. The two verbs never change except in the negative, when *can* becomes *can't*:

We can all sing.

The bird can't fly – it's got a broken wing.

Can you speak French?

Degrees of ability

- Use (very) *well*, *not very well*, *badly* to say how well we do things.

He can play tennis very well.

- We can also use *be* + (very) *good at* / *bad at* to talk about ability.

She's very good at writing stories.

Word list

Days of the week / months

Days of the week

Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

Months

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

Parts of the body

arm
back
chest
ear
elbow
eye
finger
foot
hand
head
knee
leg
mouth
nose
stomach
thumb
toe
torso

Health

I've got ...

a broken leg / arm / wrist
a chesty / dry cough
a cold
a headache / migraine
a rash
a runny nose
a sore throat
a twisted ankle
flu
stomach ache

I feel ...

dizzy
faint
sick

I can't ...

breathe
hear / see properly
walk

Personality

generous / mean
lazy / hard-working
outgoing / shy
kind / unkind
bad-tempered / cheerful
funny / serious
talkative / quiet
organised / disorganised

Vocabulary

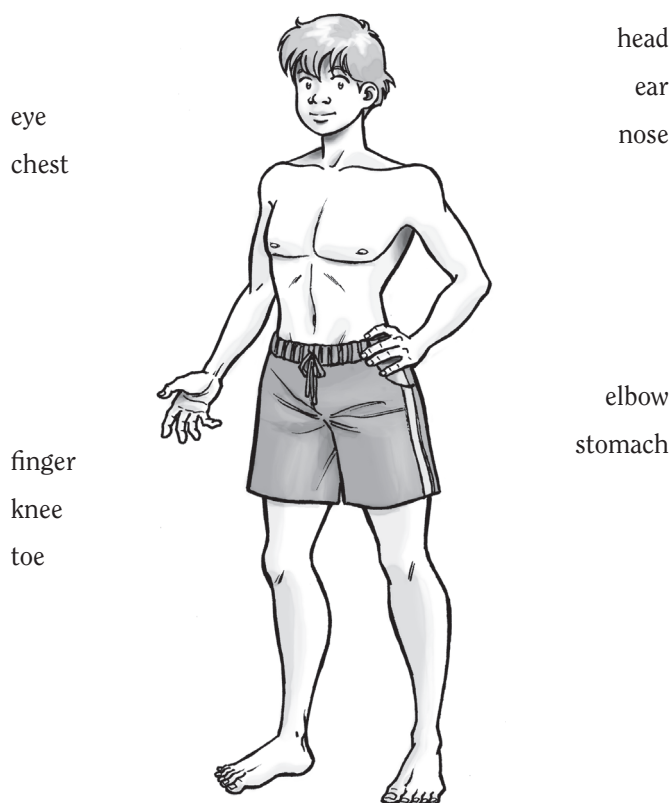
Days of the week / months

1 Write the missing days and months.

1 <u>Monday</u>	January
Tuesday	4 _____
2 _____	March
Thursday	April
Friday	May
3 _____	June
Sunday	5 _____
	August
	September
	6 _____
	November
	7 _____

Parts of the body

2 Draw lines to show the parts of the body.



Health

3 Circle the correct word.

- Peter has got a broken/chesty/flu cough.
- Helen feels/can't/isn't see properly.
- Has Jeremy got a flu/cold/dizzy?
- The little boy can't/has got/feels sick.
- The doctor says he's got a chesty/broken/runny leg.
- She can't come out – she's got cold/flu/headache.

Grammar

Present simple

1 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

choose feeds do plays like go

- Do you like spaghetti?
- Mike _____ football with his friends.
- I don't _____ to school on Saturday.
- How often do you _____ a new ring tone for your mobile?
- My sister _____ her dog in the morning.
- What do you _____ when you get home from school?

Present continuous

2 Make sentences using the present continuous.

- Tanya / read / magazine
Tanya is reading a magazine.
- The boys / work / the garden

- Griff / play / his new CD

- Mrs Seaton / teach / us this year

- My uncle Jeff / have / Chinese lessons

- Christine / stay / with us this week

Adverbs of frequency

3 Complete the sentences about you.

- I always _____
- I usually _____
- I often _____
- I sometimes _____
- I don't often _____
- I never _____

Modal verb can / Degrees of ability

4 Put a tick or a cross to show whether each sentence is correct or not. Correct the sentences that are wrong.

- ☒ I can't to wait to see you again.
I can't wait to see you again.
- ☐ Can you speak any other languages?
- ☐ Joss can ride a motorbike but she can't to drive a car.
- ☐ I can swim and I can dive.
- ☐ Sam can play squash very good.
- ☐ I'm not very well at telling jokes!



Grammar reference

Countables and uncountables + *some / any* and *much / many*

- Remember that countable nouns can be singular or plural.
one book / two books
a car / five cars
- Uncountable nouns only have a singular form.
I need ~~an~~ information.
Can you give me ~~an~~ advice?
That's ~~a~~ nice furniture.
- Use *some* in positive sentences with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.
There are some houses here.
Mr Smith will give you some information.
- Use *any* in negative sentences and questions with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.
There isn't any time.
There aren't any children here.
Have you got any money?
- Use *much* with uncountable nouns.
How much money have you got?
- Use *many* with countable nouns.
How many children are there?

Comparatives and superlatives

Comparative adjectives

- Remember that for one-syllable adjectives, we add *-er*.
colder
faster
- For adjectives that end in a single consonant, we double the consonant.
bigger
hotter
- For adjectives that end in *-y*, we change the *y* to *i* before we add *-er*.
happy – happier
friendly – friendlier
- For most adjectives that have two or more syllables, we use *more*.
beautiful – more beautiful
- When we want to compare two things, we use *than*.
Phil is taller than Jan.
This lesson is more interesting than the last one.

Superlative adjectives

- For one-syllable adjectives, we add *-est*.
cold – coldest
fast – fastest
- For adjectives that end in a single consonant, we double the consonant.
big – biggest
hot – hottest
- For adjectives that end in *-y*, we change the *y* to *i* before we add *-est*.
happy – happiest
friendly – friendliest
- For most adjectives that have two or more syllables, we use *most*.
beautiful – most beautiful
- Use *the* in superlative sentences.
He is the tallest boy in the school.
- Remember the irregular adjectives:
good – better – best
bad – worse – worst
far – farther/further – farthest/furthest

Word list

Rooms and furniture

armchair
basin
bath
bed
chair
chest of drawers
coffee table
computer
cooker
cupboard
cushion
desk
dishwasher
fridge
rug
shelf
sink
sofa
table
toilet
TV
wardrobe
washing machine

Countries

Australia	Mexico
Brazil	Morocco
Canada	New Zealand
Chile	Nigeria
China	Pakistan
Egypt	Russia
India	South Africa
Japan	the USA

Places in a town

hospital
leisure centre
library
museum
park
post office
restaurant
school

Homes

block of flats
cottage
detached house
semi-detached house
terraced house

Prepositions

It's behind the...
It's between the... and the...
It's just past...
It's next to...
It's on the corner of...
It's on the... floor, above/below the...
It's opposite...

Vocabulary

Rooms and furniture

1 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

drawers shelf fridge wardrobe sofa
dishwasher sink armchair

- The sofa is more comfortable than the _____ and, of course, three people can sit on it.
- There's a chest of _____ in the room and there's also a _____ where you can hang up your clothes. And there's a _____ on the wall for your books.
- I usually wash the plates in the _____, but I wash up the glasses in the _____.
- Can you take the eggs out of the _____ for me, please? I want to make a cake.

Countries

2 Complete the names of the countries.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1 J <u>a</u> p <u>a</u> n | 6 Br_ <u>z</u> _l |
| 2 A_ <u>s</u> tr_ <u>a</u> l_ | 7 Eg_ <u>p</u> t |
| 3 C_ <u>n</u> _d_ | 8 _ <u>n</u> d_ |
| 4 Ch_ <u>n</u> _ | 9 P_ <u>k</u> _st_ <u>n</u> |
| 5 M_ <u>x</u> _c_ | 10 N_ <u>w</u> Z_ <u>e</u> _l_ <u>a</u> nd |

Places in a town

3 Match the words in the box to the definitions.

library restaurant museum hospital
post office school

A place where ...

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 you borrow books. | <u>library</u> |
| 2 you go when you've got a broken leg. | _____ |
| 3 all children have to go! | _____ |
| 4 you can find something nice to eat. | _____ |
| 5 you can send a letter. | _____ |
| 6 you find old things. | _____ |

Homes

4 Match the words to the pictures.

cottage semi-detached house block of flats
terraced house



Prepositions

5 Choose the correct word.

- My uncle's house is next *to/of* ours so we see him a lot.
- We live in a block of flats, *at/on* the fourth floor.
- The DVD shop is *between/in* the museum and the leisure centre.
- There's a big field with animals *behind/between* the school.
- Laura's house is *to/on* the corner of Wood Street.
- Walk *past/below* the park and the shops are there.

Grammar

Countables and uncountables + *some / any* and *much / many*

1 Write C for countable and U for uncountable next to these nouns.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------|
| 1 music | U | 7 pencil |
| 2 book | | 8 information |
| 3 space | | 9 furniture |
| 4 picture | | 10 luggage |
| 5 water | | 11 bed |
| 6 egg | | 12 advice |

2 Complete the dialogues with *some, any, much or many*.

- 1
A 'I'm sorry but I haven't got any money with me – can you give me _____ until I get home?'
B 'Sure. How _____ do you want?'
 2
A 'Is there _____ music that you don't like?'
B 'I like most things. There's _____ rap music I don't like but most of it's OK.'

- 3
A 'Excuse me. I'd like _____ information about where I can put my bags.'
B 'Yes, sir. How _____ luggage have you got?'
 4
A 'Are there _____ people coming to your party?'
B 'No, not _____.'

3 Each of the sentences has a mistake. Correct the mistakes.

- 1 There isn't ~~some~~ ^{any} space in my room for a desk.

 2 Have you got many furnitures in your room?

 3 Ask your teacher for an advice.

 4 I'm sorry. That's too many luggages. We can't take all those.

 5 The internet is a good place to find informations.

 6 I'm sorry but I haven't got some coffee.

 7 Are you thirsty? Would you like a water?

 8 There are any people outside and they want to talk to you!

Comparatives and superlatives

4 Complete the table.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
tall	¹ _____	the tallest
cold	colder	² _____
hot	³ _____	⁴ _____
big	bigger	⁵ _____
fast	⁶ _____	the fastest
happy	happier	⁷ _____
friendly	⁸ _____	the friendliest
beautiful	more beautiful	⁹ _____
interesting	¹⁰ _____	the most interesting
difficult	more difficult	¹¹ _____
good	better	¹² _____
bad	¹³ _____	the worst
far	further/farther	¹⁴ _____

5 Rewrite the sentences using the comparative or the superlative.

- 1 Janet is tall – she is the tallest in her class.
 Janet is taller than all the other girls in her class.
 2 Pavlos is clever – he is cleverer than all the other kids in the school.
 Pavlos is _____ kid in the school.
 3 I think geography is interesting but I don't think history is very interesting.
 I think geography is _____ history.
 4 The headmaster's dog is friendly. That dog isn't!
 The headmaster's dog is _____ that dog!
 5 This test is really difficult! The last one was easy.
 This test is _____ the last test.
 6 I got a worse mark in English than all the kids in my class.
 I got _____ of all?

Past and problems



Grammar reference

Past simple

- Use the past simple to talk about finished past events and actions.
I enjoyed that film.
- Form the past simple of the verb *be* with *was/were*.
That meal was good.
The boys were happy.
- For regular verbs, form the past simple positive by adding *-ed* to the base form of the verb.
She waited for an hour.
I looked in the window.
We started the lesson.
- But remember that a lot of common verbs are irregular.

<i>buy – bought</i>	<i>make – made</i>
<i>come – came</i>	<i>meet – met</i>
<i>do – did</i>	<i>see – saw</i>
<i>give – gave</i>	<i>send – sent</i>
<i>go – went</i>	<i>spend – spent</i>
<i>have – had</i>	<i>stand – stood</i>
<i>learn – learnt</i>	<i>wear – wore</i>
<i>leave – left</i>	<i>win – won</i>
<i>lose – lost</i>	
- Form the past simple negative with *did + not* + the base form of the verb.
I didn't (did not) see you yesterday.
- Form questions with *did* + the base form of the verb.
Did you see the football match last night?
- Form short answers with the auxiliary *did*.
Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

Modal verbs: obligation

- Form sentences to show obligation with *must / have to* + the base form of the verb.
You must stay here.
We have to do a test today.
- Remember that *have to* and *must* are very similar.
I have to go. = I must go.
- Use the negative with *must* to say something is forbidden.
You mustn't talk in the test.
- Use the negative with *have to* to say something is not obligatory or necessary.
We don't have to go to school tomorrow – it's a holiday.
- Use *should* to give advice and make suggestions.
You should work hard at school.

Word list

Clothes

ball gown
boots
coat
dress
hat
hoodie
jacket
jeans
jewellery
sandals
scarf
shirt
shoes
shorts
skirt
suit
sunglasses
sweater/jumper
swimming costume
swimming trunks
tie
top
tracksuit
trainers
trousers
T-shirt
walking shoes

Jobs

bank clerk
bus driver
businessman/woman
computer programmer
doctor
driver
electrician
factory worker
farmer
housewife
journalist
mechanic
nurse
office worker
pharmacist

police officer
secretary
shop assistant
singer
teacher
vet
waiter

Shops

baker's
bookshop
butcher's
clothes shop
fishmonger's
florist
greengrocer's
hardware shop
newsagent's
pet shop
pharmacy/chemist

Electronic goods

digital camera
digital photo frame
hand-held games
console
mp3 player
netbook
pda (personal digital
assistant)
portable DVD player
sat nav

Vocabulary

Clothes

1 Complete the text with the words from the box.

hoodie jeans T-shirt sandals trainers
sunglasses scarf coat costume trunks

I love the summer because you can go to the beach and just wear a swimming ¹ costume (or swimming ² t-shirt if you're a boy, of course). You don't have to choose what to wear – just put on a pair of ³ jeans, a ⁴ hoodie and ⁵ trainers to protect your eyes. Oh, and a pair of ⁶ sunglasses or ⁷ scarf on your feet.

But in the winter when it's cold, I like to wear a long ⁸ sweater round my neck to keep me warm. I also wear a ⁹ coat because it rains a lot here (I don't like hats or umbrellas). When it's really cold, I wear my big thick ¹⁰ coat. That keeps me warm even when it snows!

Jobs

2 Match the jobs to the definitions.

pharmacist	nurse
teacher	bus driver
police officer	vet
journalist	secretary
waiter	mechanic

A person who ...

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | sells you medicine at the chemist's. | <u>pharmacist</u> |
| 2 | can take you to school! | _____ |
| 3 | helps your dog or cat when it's ill. | _____ |
| 4 | brings you your food and drink! | _____ |
| 5 | helps doctors do their job. | _____ |
| 6 | can fix your car. | _____ |
| 7 | can help you learn English! | _____ |
| 8 | works in an office. | _____ |
| 9 | writes for the newspapers. | _____ |
| 10 | catches bad people! | _____ |

Shops

3 Complete the text with the correct shops.

baker's florist pet shop clothes shop
greengrocer's newsagent's butcher's
bookshop

Yesterday was a busy day. First, I had to go to the baker's to buy some bread. Then I went to the _____ to buy a comic. I was in the _____ looking at books when my mum phoned me. She told me to go to the _____ to get some food for the cat. Then I had to get some fruit from the _____ and I just had time to have a look at the latest fashions in the _____ before I came home!

But Mum was angry because I was late home and I forgot to go to the _____ to get some meat for dinner. So I had to go back to the shops. This time, I stopped at the _____ to buy my mum some flowers!

Electronic goods

4 Complete the names of the electronic goods.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 | mp3 p_____ |
| 2 | net_____ |
| 3 | pda (personal digital a_____) |
| 4 | p_____ DVD player |
| 5 | sat n_____ |
| 6 | d_____ camera |
| 7 | hand-held games c_____ |

Grammar

Past simple

1 Write the past tense of these irregular verbs.

- 1 do _____
- 2 have _____
- 3 give _____
- 4 make _____
- 5 see _____
- 6 get _____
- 7 buy _____
- 8 meet _____
- 9 learn _____
- 10 stand _____
- 11 send _____
- 12 lose _____
- 13 wear _____
- 14 leave _____
- 15 spend _____
- 16 win _____

2 Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I _____ to that CD you _____ me. It was good! (listen) (give)
- 2 When Marie _____ Denise, they _____ to bed until midnight! (visit) (not /go)
- 3 Paula _____ to see me last night and we _____ a DVD. (come) (watch)
- 4 When _____ Danny for the first time? (meet)
- 5 My uncle _____ me a book for my birthday but I _____ it. (buy) (not / like)

3 Write questions in the past tense.

- 1 you / go / out last night?
Did you go out last night?
- 2 Where / you / go / on holiday?

- 3 you / have / a nice time yesterday?

- 4 What time / you / get / back?

- 5 you / watch / TV last night?

- 6 you / remember / to buy milk?

4 Write five things you did yesterday.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

Modal verbs : obligation

5 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

have must mustn't try to don't

- 1 Our teacher says we _____ have to do any homework tonight – we can do it at the weekend.
- 2 Is it nine o'clock? I _____ go home.
- 3 You _____ say those things to your sister. It's not nice.
- 4 Do you have _____ football practice at the weekend?
- 5 My parents say I must _____ to do better at school.
- 6 If you want to drive a car, you _____ to be 17.



6 What advice can you give in these situations? Use *should*, *must* or *has/have to*.

- 1 Your friend wants to lose 10 kilos.
He/She must stop eating chocolate / should go on a diet / has to exercise.
- 2 You got bad marks in your test at school.
I _____
- 3 Your aunt wants to buy some new clothes.
She _____
- 4 Your brother wants to play for the football team.
He _____
- 5 Your friend hasn't got any money.
He/She _____
- 6 Your class is the worst class in the whole school!
We _____



Grammar reference

Present continuous for future + *be going to*

- Use both the present continuous and *be going to* to talk about plans.
I'm not going out tonight.
We're going to have a party on Saturday.
- Don't use the present continuous to make predictions or talk about vague plans. For that, we use *be going to*.
They are going to win tomorrow.
~~NOT *They are winning tomorrow.*~~
I'm tired now. I'm going to worry about that tomorrow.
~~NOT *I'm tired now. I'm worrying about that tomorrow.*~~
- Use the present continuous to talk about fixed arrangements.
We're leaving at seven in the morning. Don't be late!
- Use *be going to* to talk about decisions and intentions.
I'm going to be a doctor one day!
Pat says he's going to try harder at school this year.

Present perfect with *ever / never* and *for / since*

- Use the present perfect to talk about experiences up to now, when the time is not important.
I've been to Paris. (We're not interested in when.)
- Use *ever* in questions to find out if something has happened.
Have you ever been to Berlin? (in your life)
- Use *never* in positive sentences to emphasise something has not happened.
I've never read any of his books. (in my life)
- Use *for* to talk about a period of time.
I've known Dawn for three years.
- Use *since* to talk about a specific time in the past.
I've known Dawn since the first year at school.

Word list

Transport

bike
bus
car

coach
ferry
motorbike
on foot
plane
rowing boat
train

Entertainment

go ice-skating
go to a concert
go to a restaurant
go to an art gallery
go to the theatre
have a picnic
play a sport
see a film
visit a museum
watch a tennis match

Food

bacon
beef
bread
butter
carbohydrate
cheese
chicken
dairy
fish/seafood
ham
lettuce
meat
milk
mushroom
onion
pasta
prawn
rice
salmon
sardine
spinach
tuna
vegetable
yoghurt

Vocabulary

Transport

1 Complete the means of transport.

- 1 t r a i n
- 2 r _ _ _ _ b _ _ _
- 3 c _ _
- 4 c _ _ _ _
- 5 f _ _ _ _
- 6 m _ _ _ _ _ _ _
- 7 on f _ _ _
- 8 p _ _ _ _
- 9 b _ _
- 10 b _ _ _

Entertainment

2 Solve the anagrams to complete the forms of entertainment.

- 1 I'd love to go to Wimbledon and watch a **nisnet** match.
tennis
- 2 For my birthday, I sometimes go to a **stretanura** with a few friends. _____
- 3 When you go to Rome you should visit a **semumu** or two. _____
- 4 Be careful if you go **cie-katsing**. You don't want to break a leg! _____
- 5 If the weather's nice, we could have a **niccip** on the beach. _____
- 6 Would you like to go to an art **lagerly** to see some paintings? _____
- 7 I want to be an actor, so I go to the **ratthee** as often as I can. _____
- 8 I want to go to a **crocten** or two when I'm in London and watch some cool bands. _____

Food

3 Circle the best word to complete the sentences.

- 1 You need carbohydrates, like pasta / vegetables, in your diet.
- 2 Milk and cheese are *meat* / dairy foods.
- 3 I never eat seafood like *bacon* / prawns.
- 4 Sardines, tuna and *salmon* / spinach are all kinds of fish.
- 5 Chicken, ham and *mushroom* / beef are all kinds of meat.
- 6 My granddad grows onions and *lettuces* / yoghurt in his garden.



Grammar

Present continuous for future + *be going to*

1 Look at Clare's plans for next week. Write sentences using the present continuous.

MONDAY	play tennis
TUESDAY	go shopping with Rose
WEDNESDAY	buy new mobile phone
THURSDAY	stay home and do Maths homework
FRIDAY	have pizza with Dan and friends
SATURDAY	go to Jake's birthday party
SUNDAY	visit Gran

- 1 On Monday she's playing tennis.
- 2 On Tuesday _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *be going to*.

- 1 Next week I _____ buy a new car.
- 2 My parents _____ move house next year.
- 3 Ted _____ (not) ride his bike to school tomorrow.
- 4 I think it _____ rain this afternoon.
- 5 We _____ do our homework together tonight.
- 6 _____ you _____ give Jessica a birthday present?

3 Choose the best answer. Sometimes both answers are possible.

- 1 OK, I've got the tickets. *We're going to leave* / *We're leaving* at five, so make sure you get there on time.
- 2 Jim said that about me? *I'm killing* / *going to kill* him!
- 3 Oh no. We missed the last bus! What are we *going to do* / *doing* now?
- 4 But I can't stay here in your room – where am I *going to sleep* / *sleeping*? There isn't any space!
- 5 I'm *having* / *going to have* a party for my birthday. Are you *coming* / *going to come*?
- 6 What are you *doing* / *going to do* tonight? Have you got any plans?

4 Complete the sentences with ideas of your own. Use the present continuous or be going to.

- 1 If the weather's nice tomorrow, _____
- 2 For my next birthday, _____
- 3 Tonight, I'm _____
- 4 Next week, _____

Present perfect with ever/never and for/since

5 Complete the sentences with for or since.

- 1 I haven't seen your sister _____ last month. How is she?
- 2 I was born in London but I've lived here _____ I was two.
- 3 I can't believe it. I've had the same mobile _____ three years!
- 4 My uncle has been in China _____ 1982. I was two.
- 5 I've known Molly _____ five years. I was two.
- 6 She's been ill _____. She went to America.

6 Complete the sentences with for or since.

- 1 I have *never / ever* enjoyed a film so much! That was excellent!
- 2 Have you *never / ever* eaten real Chinese food?
- 3 Polly's *never / ever* been to a football match before. She's so excited!
- 4 I don't think I've *never / ever* won a competition.
- 5 Have you *never / ever* broken your leg?
- 6 My mother has *never / ever* listened to hip hop.

7 Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Have you ever eaten in that restaurant? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> f |
| 2 What have you done to your arm? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 What has Sam said about that broken window? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 What have you got Marty for his birthday? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Have you finished your homework? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 How long have you lived here? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- a For about six years.
 - b No, I haven't.
 - c We've bought him a CD.
 - d He's told Dad the truth.
 - e I've broken it.
 - f No, never.

8 Complete the sentences using the present perfect of the verbs in brackets.



- 1 I haven't seen Joe for ages. Is he on holiday? (not / see)
- 2 _____ to that new sports centre in town? (you / go)
- 3 I _____ a PDA before. Is it difficult? (never / use)
- 4 His family _____ in the same house for over a hundred years. (live)
- 5 _____ your mum? She wants to speak to you. (you / phone)
- 6 We _____ a ticket so we can't go to the concert. (not / buy)

9 Write five things you have done and five things you've never done.

- 1 _____
 - 2 _____
 - 3 _____
 - 4 _____
 - 5 _____
- 1 _____
 - 2 _____
 - 3 _____
 - 4 _____
 - 5 _____