Tim Ward Grammar Friends D



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Starter My best friends!



The present simple, present continuous and past simple

We use the present simple to talk about habits and routines.

You normally **go out** with your friends on Saturdays.

Or things that are always true. We **go out** together on Saturday afternoons.

We often use the present simple with adverbs of frequency like **sometimes**, **never**, **usually**, **often**, **most days**.

I sometimes play volleyball in the park.

We use the present continuous to talk about what we are doing now. I'm talking to them.

Or with time expressions like **now**, **right now**, **at the moment**.

I'm talking to them right now, Mum!

We use the past simple to talk about actions that are finished. We often use it with time expressions like **this morning**, **yesterday**, **last year**, **at 10 o'clock**.

We went to the park yesterday.

Write the words in the correct order.

- 1 sometimes / I / with my friends / go swimming <u>I sometimes go swimming with my friends.</u>
- 3 shopping / Mum and Dad / are / at the moment
- 5 usually / she / a blue dress / wears

- 2 she's / today / a red skirt / wearing
- 4 every morning / I / to school / walk
- 6 walking / right now / to the shops / Mum's

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

- 1 Dad <u>watches</u> (watch) TV most evenings.
- 2 You ______ (play) with your friends most days.
- 3 Grandma and Grandpa ______ (listen) to the radio at the moment.
- 4 She _____ (do) her homework now.
- 5 He ______ (be) in the football team this year.
- 6 Mum ______ (write) an email right now.
- 7 They ______ (have) homework at weekends.
- 8 My sister ______ (stick) pictures in her book at the moment.
- 9 We _____ (go) on a summer holiday every August.
- 10 I _____ (learn) to play tennis in school at the moment.

3 Look at exercise 2. Write sentences. Use the past simple and the time expression.

1	yesterday evening
	Dad watched TV yesterday evening.
2	yesterday
3	last night
4	at the weekend
5	last year
6	two hours ago
7	last weekend
8	this morning
9	last year
10	this week

4 Look at the table. Circle the correct answer in the sentences below.

The Casey family	Always true	Last night	Now
Dad	is a doctor at the hospital	ate at a restaurant with Mum	opening a parcel
Mum	works as a teacher	ate at a restaurant with Dad	talking to Ryan
Ryan	is a school pupil	watched a DVD	using his computer
Julia	is a school pupil	played with dolls	talking to Dad

- 1 Dad works / is working at the hospital.
- 2 Mum is **teaching / teaches** at a school.
- 3 Dad opens / 's opening a parcel at the moment.
- 4 Ryan watched / did watch a DVD last night.
- 5 Does Mum talk / Is Mum talking to Ryan right now?
- 6 Did Mum eat / Did Mum ate at a restaurant last night?
- 7 Did Dad watch a DVD last night? No, he didn't. / No, he wasn't.
- 8 Is Ryan a school pupil? Yes, he is. / Yes, is.
- 9 Is Ryan talking / Was Ryan talking to Mum right now?
- 10 Did Dad eat at a restaurant with Mum last night? Yes, they did. / Yes, he did.
- 5 Write sentences. Use the present simple, the present continuous or the past simple of the verbs in the box.

talk go start listen watch play like visit eat be

- 1 Jack <u>goes</u> to school most days.
- 2 Mum and Dad _____ Chinese food last night.
- 3 Mum _____ a doctor.
- 4 Jenny often ______ with dolls.
- 5 Sally and Mum ______ to Grandma right now.
- 6 Louise her school.
- 7 Eric ______ a DVD at the moment.
- 8 Edward ______ to use a computer three years ago.
- 9 We _____ the adventure park last weekend.
- 10 I ______ to my MP3 player at the moment.

5 Write negative sentences. Use the present simple, the present continuous or the past simple.

- 1 Mum / not work / right now. Mum isn't working right now.
- 2 Ryan / not eat / at a restaurant / last night.
- 3 Dad / not be / a teacher.
- 4 Dad / not use / the computer / at the moment.
- 5 Julia / not watch / a DVD last night.
- 6 Dad and Mum / not go / to the cinema / last night.
- 7 Grandpa / not eat / ice cream / at the moment.
- 8 Dad and Ryan / not wash / the car / last weekend.
- Write questions and short answers. Use the present simple, the present continuous or the past simple.
 - 1 Ryan / go to school / most days ✓ Does Ryan go to school most days? Yes, he does.
 - 2 Mum / play with dolls / last night X
 - 3 be / Dad / at the hospital / last night 🗸
 - 4 Julia / play with dolls / at the moment X
 - 5 be / Mum / a teacher 🗸
 - 6 Ryan / watch / a DVD / right now X
 - 7 Grandma and Grandpa / listen to the radio / yesterday X
 - 8 Mum and Dad / wash the car / right now 🗸

1 Making things

The present perfect (1): *ever* and *never* The present perfect (2): *for* and *since*



Ryan We've decided to build a doll's house for Julia. Dad's given us some wood. Have you brought the paint, Martin? Martin Yes, I have.



Martin Do you want to help us, Tommy? Have you ever made a doll's house? Tommy No, I haven't. I've never made anything out of wood!

The present perfect with **ever** and **never**

We use the present perfect to talk about actions in the past that are still true now. We'**ve decided** to build a doll's house for Julia.

We make the present perfect affirmative with **have** + past participle. We normally use the short form of **have**, especially in conversation. *Dad's given* us some wood.

The past participle is usually the same as the past simple form of the verb, but some verbs are irregular. There is a list of common irregular verbs on page 96. The word **ever** means 'in your life up to now'. We can use it with the question form of the present perfect to ask about a person's life experience.

Have you ever made a doll's house?

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 an affirmative verb with **never**.

I've never made anything out of wood.

- Write sentences. Use the present perfect. 1
 - 1 We / decide / to make a doll's house. We've decided to make a doll's house.
 - 2 Ryan / find / a hammer.
 - Tommy / measure / the pieces of wood. 3
 - Dad / buy / some paint for the doll's house. 4
 - Martin / paint / the walls. 5
 - Beth / make / a mistake. 6

5

7

- Ryan and his friends / finish / their work. 7
- The friends / give / the doll's house to Julia. 8
- Look at the list. Write sentences with the present perfect. 2



4

3 Complete the questions and short answers. Use the verbs in brackets.

- 1
 Have
 you
 eaten
 (eat) the cake? No, I
 haven't

 2
 Tony
 (lose) his basketball? Yes, he
 .

 3
 we
 (have) an email from them? Yes, we
- 4 _____ Rob and Amy _____ (see) the film? No, they _____

5 ______ she _____ (build) a sandcastle? Yes, she _____

- 6 _____ you _____ (find) your football? No, I _____
- 7 _____ he _____ (turn off) the DVD player? Yes, he _____
- 8 _____ Caroline _____ (eat) lunch? No, she _____.
- 9 _____ you _____ (give) Mum the door keys? No, I _____
- 10 _____ you and Mum _____ (call) Grandma to say thank you? Yes, we

4 Write the words in the correct order. Make sentences with never and questions with ever.

.

- 1 Louise / has / made / ever / a doll's house Has Louise ever made a doll's house?
- 2 never / I / have / an elephant / seen
- 3 ever / acted / in a play / you / have
- 4 been / has / to China / Helen / ever
- 5 Billy and Jack / never / visited / an aquarium / have
- 6 argued / with my parents / have / never / I
- 7 have / eaten / Chinese food / never / my friends
- 8 they / swum / in the sea / ever / have
- 9 a film in English / seen / have / you / ever
- 10 we / eaten / have / lemon ice cream / never

5 Write questions with ever and short answers. Use the present perfect.





A TOY MUSEUM

Cara White and her dad hobby. They are toy collectors and they are the owners of a toy museum near London, England.

William has been a toy collector for more than 20 years. William have an unusual He started collecting toys in 1986 when he bought a teddy. Cara and William have had their museum since 2000. They have collected a huge number of toys and lots of people have visited since it opened. They have dolls and dolls' houses, teddy bears, trains, books and toys from TV programmes and films. Visitors also bring toys to the museum, and in 2002 Cara and William opened a museum shop.

The present perfect with **for** and **since**

We can use the present perfect with for to talk about how long something has lasted.

We use for with a period of time. The period of time can be long or short e.g. 20 years, a week, four hours, three minutes.

William has been a toy collector for more than 20 years.

This means that William started to collect toys more than 20 years ago and he still collects toys today.

We can use the present perfect with since to talk about when something started if it is still happening.

We use **since** with a starting point. The starting point can be any time e.g. 1998, last year, in March, half-past nine.

They have had their museum since 2000.

This means that William and Cara started the museum in 2000 and they still have it today.

Complete the sentences. Use for or since. 7

- William and Cara have had the museum _____for____ nearly 10 years. 1
- 2 William has collected toys _ 1986.
- Cara's liked collecting toys ______ she was a little girl. 3
- Large numbers of people have visited every year _____ 4 2000.
- 5 Visitors from all over the world have brought toys and games to the museum _ many years.
- 6 The museum has had a shop _____ 2002.
- People have given toys to the museum it opened in 2000. 7
- 12 Unit 1

8 Look at the pictures. Write sentences with the present perfect.



2 On the stage

The present perfect or past simple? The present perfect (3): *already, yet, just* and *before*



Ryan At last I'm going to see Dad perform in a play. I've been excited all day.

Mum Yes. I **saw** Dad act in his first play 20 years ago. He's been in lots of plays and he's great.



Julia The lights have gone down. It's time for the play to start. I've turned off my mobile phone.

Beth I turned off my phone when we arrived.

The present perfect or past simple?

We use the present perfect to talk about something that happened very recently. *The lights have gone down*.

We also use the present perfect to talk about an action in the past that is still true now. I've been excited all day. We also use the present perfect to talk about events from our life that have happened up to the present time. It doesn't matter when they happened.

He's been in lots of plays.

We use the past simple to talk about actions that started and finished in the past. We often say when they happened.

I saw Dad act in his first play 20 years ago.

1 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- Have you ever seen a play by Shakespeare?
 Have you ever see a play by Shakespeare?
- 3 I saw my first play in 2003.

I've seen my first play in 2003.

5 The actors learnt the script last week.

The actors have learnt the script last week.

- 2 Have you ever been to the theatre?
- 4 She never been to a drama class.
- 6 Yesterday we watched a film at the cinema. Yesterday we have watched a film at the cinema.

2 Match 1–5 with a–e.

- 1 _____ Have you ever been to the theatre?
- 2 ____ Did you like it when the lights went out?
- 3 _____ Have you caught flu?
- 4 _____ Did you act in the last play?
- 5 _____ Have you put your coat on?

- a Yes, I did. I was a detective.
- b Yes, I have. I felt cold.
- c No, I didn't. I hate the dark!
- d Yes, I have. I love watching plays.
- e Yes, I have. I feel ill.

3 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 We've finished / finished our homework. Can we go outside now?
- 2 When he was / he's been six, he went / he's been to school in New York.
- 3 Amy didn't read / hasn't read the third book in the series yet.
- 4 Have you met / Did you meet the new science teacher?
- 5 I went / 've been to London twice in my life.
- 6 Leo and Fred didn't know / haven't known the answer so they asked their Dad.
- 7 Were you / Have you been at home last Friday morning?
- 8 Have you spoken to Grandpa today? Yes, I did. / Yes, I have.

4 Complete the text. Use the present perfect or the past simple.

Brian is really good at volleyball and he's got lots of friends who play it with him. He ¹ 's known (know) some of them for five years. When Brian ² (meet) his friends, he ³ (not know) how to play. His friends ⁴ (tell) him to go with them to their club and they ⁵ (teach) him how to play. Soon, everyone ⁶ (want) him to be on their team. Now, Brian ⁷ (be) on the team for three years and he ⁸ (play) in lots of matches.

5 Look at exercise 4. Answer the questions. Use short answers.

- 1 Did Brian meet his friends five years ago? Yes, he did.
- 2 Did Brian teach his friends to play volleyball?
- 3 Is Brian a good volleyball player?
- 4 Has Brian ever played on the team?
- 5 Has Brian ever played in any matches?



SuspectYou've already asked me that question.DetectiveAnd you haven't answered it yet.

Suspect I'm nervous. I haven't talked to a detective before.

Detective Well, you've just talked to me, and I'm a detective. So now you have talked to a detective.

The present perfect with **already, yet, just** and **before**

Already, yet, just and before can all mean 'at some time up to now'. We often use them with the present perfect.

We use **yet** to talk about something we expect. It often comes at the end of the sentence. We only use **yet** in questions and negative sentences.

You haven't answered it **yet?** Have you answered it **yet?**

Before means 'at any time up to the present'. It often comes at the end of the sentence. *I haven't talked to a detective before*. We use **already** to say that we are surprised that something has happened sooner than we expected.

You've **already** asked me that question. OR You've asked me that question **already**.

Just means 'very close to the time now'. We can use it to talk about something that has happened very recently. The affirmative form is subject + **have/has** + **just** + past participle.

You've just talked to me.

We form questions with **have/has** + subject + **just** + past participle. *Have you just talked to him?*

6 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 The curtain has **just** / **yet** gone up.
- 2 He hasn't played chess before / already.
- 3 They've **painted just / just painted** the set.
- 4 Have you shown the script to him yet / yet the script to him?
- 5 You haven't given the books to them just / yet.
- 6 Have you ever acted before / just?
- **16** Unit 2

mplete the sentences and questions. Use the pres	ent perfect.	
you / go / to America / before / ?		
Have you been to America before?		
you / already / act / in four plays		
I / see / the film / before		
I / already / go / to five different countries		
you / speak / to an English person / before / ?		
you / eat breakfast / already / ?		
I / never / act / before		
they / already / paint / the stage / ?		
mplete the questions and answers. Use yet and ju	ist.	
she / meet her new drama teacher		
Has she met her new drama teacher yet?	Yes, she's just met	her.
Has she met her new drama teacher yet?	Yes, <u>she's just met</u>	her.
they / speak to the actors		
they / speak to the actors		her. to them.
they / speak to the actors she / buy the costumes	Yes,	to them.
they / speak to the actors she / buy the costumes	Yes,	to them.
they / speak to the actors she / buy the costumes the children / paint the stage	Yes, Yes,	to them.
they / speak to the actors she / buy the costumes the children / paint the stage	Yes, Yes,	to them.
they / speak to the actors she / buy the costumes the children / paint the stage the actors / finish their costumes	Yes, Yes, Yes, they	to them. them. it.
they / speak to the actors she / buy the costumes the children / paint the stage the actors / finish their costumes	Yes, Yes,	to them. them. it.
they / speak to the actors she / buy the costumes the children / paint the stage the actors / finish their costumes	Yes, Yes, Yes, they Yes,	to them. them. it. them.
they / speak to the actors she / buy the costumes the children / paint the stage the actors / finish their costumes she / washed her hair	Yes, Yes, Yes, they	to them. them. it. them.
they / speak to the actors she / buy the costumes the children / paint the stage the actors / finish their costumes	Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes,	to them. them. it. it. it.
they / speak to the actors she / buy the costumes the children / paint the stage the actors / finish their costumes she / washed her hair	Yes, Yes, Yes, they Yes,	to them. them. it. it. it.
	you / go / to America / before / ? Have you been to America before? you / already / act / in four plays I / see / the film / before I / already / go / to five different countries you / speak / to an English person / before / ? you / eat breakfast / already / ? I / never / act / before they / already / paint / the stage / ? mplete the questions and answers. Use yet and ju	Have you been to America before? you / already / act / in four plays I / see / the film / before I / already / go / to five different countries you / speak / to an English person / before / ? you / eat breakfast / already / ? I / never / act / before they / already / paint / the stage / ? omplete the questions and answers. Use yet and just.

Unit 2 17

9 Look at the text. Write questions with the present perfect or past simple.

1985 - 98 1990 1991	goes to school in London goes to his first drama class
	ques to me mer
1991	acts on stage for the first time
	plays main character in London
1998	moves to live in the USA
2000	
2002	works in first film
2009	wins a prize for Best Actor
this year	still works in film learns different languages (French
hobbies	from 1990, Italian Iron tast monthly
family	is married with three children
Tuning	
7	
7/7	
474	

- 2 (he / go) ______ to his first drama class in 1990?
- 3 In 1998, (Tom / act) _____ in Paris?
- 4 (he / live) _____ in Spain since 2000?
- 5 (Tom / won) ______ a prize for acting yet?
- 6 (he / start) _______ to learn French in 1990?
- 7 (he / just start) ______ to learn Italian?
- 8 (Tom / have) ______ three children already?
- **18** Unit 2

10 Look at exercise 9. Answer the questions.

2

- 1 Yes, he did. He went to school in London from 1985 to 1998.
 - to his first drama class in 1990.
- 3 ______ in London in 1998.
- 4 _____ in the USA since 2000.
- 5 ______ a prize for acting in 2009.
- 6 ______to learn French in 1990.
- 7 ______to learn Italian last month.
- 8 ______three children already.

Write negative sentences. Use the present perfect or the past simple.

- 1 Andy <u>didn't go</u> (not go) to school in Cairo when he was a child.
- 2 Mandy _____ (not have) French lessons before.
- 3 Kate _____ (never study) Spanish.
- 4 We _____ (not live) in London since 1996.
- 5 Max _____ (not go) to his first painting class in 1989.
- 6 Mum and Dad _____ (not just start) to learn German.
- 7 I ______ (not finish) my homework yet.
- 8 You _____ (not miss) the bus once last week well done.
- 9 Jamie and Jack ______ (not try) to skateboard before.
- 10 Lily ______ (not take) her mobile phone with her yesterday.

Write short answers.

- 1 Has Cara acted in a play before? ✓ Yes, she has.
- 2 Has Ted just had a PE lesson? X
- 3 Have you met a famous person before? ✓
- 4 Have you already done any homework today? ✗ _____
- 5 Have they had lunch yet? ✓
- 6 Has Eric played football already today? X
- 7 Have you had an English test today? 🗸 _____
- 8 Have I asked you to bring your trainers? X
- 9 Have they written a letter to the Queen? ✓
- 10 Has Carrie made some bread? ✓

Carnival!

Comparative and superlative adjectives Too and enough





Comparative adjectives

We use comparative adjectives with **than** to compare one person or thing with another.

Short adjectives have one or two syllables. Loud has one syllable. Pretty has two syllables.

loud → louder pretty → prettier

We don't change the ending of adjectives with three or more syllables. We put **more** before the adjective instead.

This book is more interesting than that book.

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

That book is less interesting than this book.



Julia I can't believe it. These decorations are prettier than the others!
Ryan This band's as loud as the last band!
Dad It's louder!

Superlative adjectives

We use superlative adjectives to compare a person or thing with a group of other people or things.

 $loud \rightarrow the loudest$ pretty $\rightarrow the prettiest$

We don't change the ending of adjectives with three or more syllables. We put **most** before the adjective. *the most beautiful*

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

the least beautiful

As ... as ... and not as ... as ...

If two people or things are equal we use as ... as When they are not equal, we say not as ... as

This band's **as loud as** the last band! (Both bands are equally loud.)

London is not as big as Cairo. (Cairo is bigger.)

1 Complete the table.

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
1	thin	thinner	the thinnest
2		prettier	
3			the most interesting
4			the easiest
5		more beautiful	
6	big		
7			the most exciting
8		higher	3

Look at the table and read the sentences. True or false? Write T or F.

	Price	Beautiful	Safe
streamers	£3.80	*	55
sparklers	£4.50	**	1
fairy lights	£6.00	***	55
balloons	£3.00	**	<i>」</i>

1	The sparklers are cheaper than the streamers
2	The balloons are more beautiful than the fairy
	lights.
3	The streamers are the least beautiful.
4	The fairy lights are as cheap as the balloons.
5	The sparklers aren't as safe as the balloons.
6	The fairy lights are the most beautiful.
7	The streamers are the least expensive.
8	The fairy lights are as safe as the streamers.
9	The balloons are as safe as the streamers.
10	The balloons are the most expensive.

3 Complete the sentences. Use comparative or superlative adjectives.

1	The sparklers are <u>cheaper than the fairy lights</u>	. (cheap)
2	The fairy lights are	. (expensive)
3	The streamers are	the fairy lights. (safe)
4	The fairy lights are	. (beautiful)
5	The balloons are	. (expensive)
6	The sparklers aren't	the balloons. (safe)
7	The balloons are	

4 Rewrite the sentences with the opposite meaning. Use the adjectives in the box.

old short happy boring calm big interesting expensive

- 1 Mr Johnson is the youngest teacher in the school. Mr Johnson is the oldest teacher in the school.
- 2 Our classroom is the smallest in the school.
- 3 Mrs Rogers is the saddest of my teachers.
- 4 Yasmin is the tallest person in the class.
- 5 English is the most boring lesson.
- 6 My art teacher is the most stressed person I know.
- 7 Volleyball is the most exciting sport at school.
- 8 A sports car is cheaper than a normal car.

5 Write sentences. Use comparative or superlative adjectives.

- 1 Theo / old / boy / in the class. <u>Theo's the oldest boy in the class.</u>
- 2 Birds / beautiful / elephants.
- 3 My sister / tall / girl / in her class.
- 4 Geography lessons / long / French lessons.
- 5 My school / big / in the town.
- 6 February / short / September.
- 7 February / short / month of the year.
- 8 My dad / drives / fast / my mum.

6 Complete the sentences. Use as ... as ... or not as ... as

clean long curly talt new tall short



- 2 The runner's hair is ______ the basketball player's.
- 3 The basketball player's trainers are ______ the runner's.
- 4 The runner isn't ______ the basketball player.
- 5 The footballer's hair is ______ the runner's.
- 6 The runner's hair isn't _______ the basketball player's.
- 7 The footballer's shorts aren't ______ the basketball player's.
- Complete the sentences. Use as ... as ... or not as ... as
 - 1 Football is very popular. Rugby is not very popular. Rugby <u>isn't as popular as football</u>. (popular)
 - 2 Footballs cost four pounds. Basketballs also cost four pounds. Basketballs ______. (cheap)
 - Playing chess is safe. Riding a horse is not.Playing chess ______. (dangerous)

5 Men run fast. Horses run faster.

Men_____. (fast)

6 You can run fast. I can also run fast.

I _____. (fast)

Mother's Day







Mother's Day in England started more than 400 years ago. Young men and women went home once a year to visit their families and show their love for their mothers. Now people celebrate Mother's Day all over the world, including in Greece, Iran, China, Japan and the USA. Sons and daughters usually send a card or some flowers and a present to their mothers.

People who think that flowers are **too** expensive or who haven't got **enough** money to buy a present can make something instead. The ingredients to make a cake, for example, are cheap **enough** for children to buy. Cakes aren't **too** difficult to make and they're good **enough** to give to any mother.

Too and enough

We can use **enough** before nouns or after adjectives. It shows that something is as much as we need.

We can use **too** before adjectives. It shows that something is more than enough. *That hat is too big for you!*

There's **enough** cake for everyone. It smells good **enough** to eat!

8 Complete the sentences. Write too or enough.

- 1 He's <u>too</u> old to be in the team.
- 2 These shoes aren't big ______ for me.
- 3 Are you strong ______ to lift that bag?
- 4 Unfortunately, many rivers are _____ polluted to swim in.
- 5 Those clothes are _____ big for me to wear.
- 6 Is there ______ food for everyone?
- 24 Unit 3

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

- 1 the party / is / loud / too The party is too loud.
- the lights / bright / are / enough / ? 3
- the decorations / too / heavy / are / ? 5

- isn't / there / enough / light 7

4 the food / is / expensive / too

2 enough / isn't / the room / big

- 6 are / balloons / enough / there / ?
- is / loud / the music / too / ? 8
- 10 Look at the picture. Write sentences with too or enough.



- The music / loud. 1 The music's too loud.
- 3 The man's stilts / long.
- The clown's costume / small. 5
- The microphone / tall. 7

- The woman's stilts / short. 2
- The stage / big. 4
- The dancer's costume / big. 6
- The girl's dress / long. 8

Review 1

Write the words in the correct order. 1 1 tidied / my /bedroom / I've 2 been / she's / never / to / France I've tidied my bedroom. sent / Eric's / an email / his friend / to 4 sister's / been / shopping / my 3 he's / ridden / never / a horse 6 stuck / I've / the photo / in / the album 5 the fridge / put / in / Mum's / a smoothie 8 uncle's / my / a new car / bought 7 never / we've / to England / been 9 10 seen / I've / that new film Write questions with ever. Use the present perfect. 2 your brother / speak to an English person 1 Has your brother ever spoken to an English person? you / break your arm 2 your Dad / cook dinner for your family 3 you / wear a suit 4 Sally / wake up after 9 o'clock 5 they / use a computer to do their homework 6 your brother / win a trophy 7 you / swim in the sea 8 Look at exercise 2. Write short answers to the questions. 3 2 🗸 _____ 3 X _____ 1 🗸 Yes, he has.

 1 \checkmark Yes, he has.
 2 \checkmark ______
 3 \times ______

 4 \checkmark ______
 5 \times ______
 6 \checkmark ______

 7 \times ______
 8 \checkmark ______
 9 \checkmark ______

- Write sentences. Use the present perfect with for or since.
 - He play football he was a boy.
 He's played football since he was a boy.
 - 2 My grandpa be a policeman more than twenty years.
 - 3 I have a headache half past nine this morning.
 - 4 We live in this town 2003.
 - 5 My friends be at this school five years.
 - 6 Dad know Mum they were children.
 - 7 The TV be broken yesterday.
 - 8 She play the piano a long time.
 - 9 I have my own bedroom three years.
 - 10 You have that mobile phone last week.
- 5 Complete the sentences and questions. Use the present perfect or past simple of the verbs in brackets.
 - 1 I _____finished ______ (finish) my homework an hour ago.
 - 2 It ______ (be) cloudy since last week.
 - 3 The first man _____ (walk) on the moon in 1969.
 - 4 My parents _____ (go) out last night.
 - 5 _____ (you ever eat) Indian food?
 - 6 _____ (you see) the film on TV last night?
 - 7 They _____ (never meet) the new teacher before.
 - 8 _____ (you like) reading when you were five?
 - 9 I ______ (not eat) any ice cream yesterday.
 - 10 How long ______ (you have) that book?

6 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 They've already / yet / before painted the stage.
- 2 Have you done your homework just / never / yet ?
- 3 They've just / ever / before eaten breakfast.
- 4 I've never sent a text message just / already / before .
- 5 They haven't finished the costumes yet / already / before .
- 6 Have they before / yet / just come back from holiday?
- 7 I've before / already / yet tidied my room.
- 8 He hasn't played for the team before / never / just .
- 7 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect and the words in brackets.
 - I cleaned my teeth two minutes ago.
 <u>i 've just cleaned my teeth.</u> (just)
 - 2 Suzy won a trophy last year.
 - Suzy _____ (before)
 - 3 The holidays started last week. The holidays ______ (already)
 - 4 The programme finished a short time ago. The programme ______(just)
 - 5 They gave me a present last week. They ______ (already)
 - 6 I read this book last year. I______(before)
 - 7 We bought the balloons last week.
 - We _____ (already)
 - 8 We put up the decorations a moment ago. We ______ (just)

8 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 Some people think he's **the better** / **the best** footballer in the world.
- 2 Her brother is taller / tall than her.
- 3 Is she friendlier / friendlyer than her sister?
- 4 The countryside is **more beautiful / beautifuller** than the town.
- 5 He's the less generous / least generous person I know.
- 6 This is the most interesting / more interesting book in the library.
- 7 Jasper is the taller / tallest person in our class.
- 8 You do lots of exercise. Are you fitter / fiter than me?
- 28 Review 1

9	Re	ewrite the sentences. Use as as or not as as and the words in brackets.
	1	DVDs cost more than books.
		Books aren't as expensive as DVDs. (expensive)
	2	Brian and Tanya are both 11 years old.
		Brian(old)
	3	The River Thames is shorter than the River Nile.
		The River Thames (long)
	4	I weigh 45 kg. My brother weighs 53 kg.
		I (heavy)
	5	The red dress is prettier than the blue dress.
		The blue dress (pretty)
	6	My house has five rooms. Your house has five rooms.
		My house(big)
	7	Football is exciting. Volleyball is exciting.
		Football (exciting)
	8	Jack is 1.30 m tall. Lewis is 1.40 m tall.
		Jack(tall)
	9	The blue car is 2 m wide. The red car is 2 m wide.
		The red car(wide)
1.	10	That book is interesting. This book is more interesting.
		That book (interesting)
-	-	
0	Co	omplete the sentences. Use the words in the box.
		too hot cheap enough loud enough too easy hot enough
	L	too hard too small too loud too expensive big enough
	1	The lights cost £15! They're <u>too expensive</u> for me!
	2	These balloons are only £1.50. They're for us to buy two.
	3	The TV's for Grandma to hear it upstairs.
	4	Amy got a bad mark in the test. It was for her.
	5	Those trousers fit well. They're
	6	Those trousers don't fit you. They're
	7	We all scored 100% in the exam. It was
	8	It'sto play football. It'sto go to the beach.

4 The world around us





Ryan We were walking home when we **found** a bag of rubbish.

Dad I saw something good! I was cycling home when I saw a new house. I think it's an eco home.

The past continuous and the past simple

We often use the past continuous with the past simple. The past continuous talks about a longer action which started first.

We **were walking** home when we saw a bag of rubbish.

The past simple talks about a short action which happened during the longer action. We were walking home when we **saw** a bag of rubbish. We can make two actions into one sentence by connecting them with **when**.

I was cycling home **when** I saw a new house.

We can make either the past simple or the past continuous part of the sentence into a question. We use the matching short answer. *Were* you *walking* home when you saw a bag of rubbish? **Yes, we were.**

When you were walking home, **did** you **see** a bag of rubbish? **Yes, we did.**

1 Complete the sentences. Use the past continuous of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Mr Smith <u>was driving</u> (drive) home when the storm started.
- 2 I _____ (watch) a DVD on my computer when it stopped working.
- 3 We _____ (travel) on the bus when we saw the new shops.
- 4 What _____ (you do) when the phone rang?
- 5 She _____ (shop) when she lost her purse.
- 6 _____ (you read) a book when your headache started?
- 7 I _____ (walk) outside when it started to rain.
- 8 _____ (you play) football when you hurt your leg?

30 Unit 4

2	Re	ad the sentences. Tick the action	that started first.	
	1	I was watching television when the	e lights went off.	
		I was watching television. 🖌	The lights went off.	
	2	It was raining when I went out.		
		It was raining.	I went out.	
	3	We were walking through the towr	n when I saw the new shop.	
		I saw the new shop. 🗌	We were walking through town.)
	4	Mum was shopping when she met	an old friend.	
		Mum was shopping.	She met her old friend.	
	Со	mplete the sentences. Use the pa	ist continuous or the past simple of	the verbs in brackets.
	Co		ist continuous or the past simple of Dicture when my mobile <u>rang</u>	
	Co 1 2	I <u>was painting</u> (paint) a p George (use	picture when my mobile <u>rang</u>	(ring). (hit) his hand.
	Co 1 2 3	I <u>was painting</u> (paint) a p George (use	picture when my mobile <u>rang</u>	(ring). (hit) his hand.
	1 2 3	I <u>was painting</u> (paint) a p George (use Penny (help	picture when my mobile <u>rang</u>	(ring). (hit) his hand. (come) in.
	1 2 3	I <u>was painting</u> (paint) a p George (use Penny (help	picture when my mobile <u>rang</u> e) a hammer when he p) us when Mum	(ring). (hit) his hand. (come) in.
	1 2 3 4	I <u>was painting</u> (paint) a p George (use Penny (help Mr and Mrs Feathers (call).	picture when my mobile <u>rang</u> e) a hammer when he p) us when Mum	(ring). (hit) his hand. (come) in. heir son
	1 2 3 4 5	I <u>was painting</u> (paint) a p George (use Penny (help Mr and Mrs Feathers (call). We (walk) t	picture when my mobile <u>rang</u> e) a hammer when he p) us when Mum (get) ready to go out when t	(ring). (hit) his hand. (come) in. heir son (see) her.
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	I <u>was painting</u> (paint) a p George (use Penny (help Mr and Mrs Feathers (call). We (walk) t I (watch) T They (eat) b	picture when my mobile <u>rang</u> e) a hammer when he p) us when Mum (get) ready to go out when t co school when we	(ring). (hit) his hand. (come) in. heir son (see) her. (come) home. (arrive).

Look at the picture. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

do his homework make a poster clean talk loudly read a book

What were the children doing when the programme started?

- 1 Ryan was doing his homework.
- 2 Julia
- 3 Tommy _____
- 4 Maddy and Beth

5 Martin







An eco home

From the outside, Simon and Alice's house looks normal. But on the inside it's very different – their Mum and Dad have changed it since they moved in. Why? They wanted to help the environment and waste less energy. Also the energy bills **used to** be expensive and they wanted to save money.

These are some of the changes they've made: Simon and Alice's family **used to** use a lot of electricity. Now they get energy from solar panels on the roof. They **used to** throw a lot of rubbish away. Now they

recycle lots of rubbish.

The old owner of the house **didn't use to** grow vegetables. Now there are fruit trees and vegetables growing in the garden.



Used to

We use **used to** to describe past situations or habits. These actions or habits are finished. We do not do them any more.

The energy bills used to be expensive.

We use **used to** + base form to make the affirmative form. We **used to** spend a lot of money. We use **didn't** + **use to** + base form to make the negative form.

The old owner didn't use to look after the garden.

We make questions with **did** + subject + **use to** + base form. We make short answers with **did** or **didn't**.

Did they use to use a lot of energy? Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.

5 Tick (\checkmark) the correct answer.

1 Mum used to go to a drama club.

Mum goes to a drama club now.

Mum doesn't go to a drama club now. 🖌

3 People used to drop a lot of rubbish in the park.

People drop a lot of rubbish in the park now.

People don't drop a lot of rubbish in the park now.

2 Dad didn't use to be a policeman.

In the past, Dad was a policeman.

In the past, Dad wasn't a policeman.

4 I used to drink a lot of fruit juice.

In the past, I drank a lot of fruit juice.

I drink a lot of fruit juice now.

6 Match 1–6 with a–f.

- 1 ____ I ride a bike now.
- 2 _____ Grandma's hair is grey.
- 3 _____ We go to France for our holidays.
- 4 _____ My uncle had an exciting job.
- 5 _____ When Grandpa was young he did a lot of sport.
- 6 _____ My brother keeps his bedroom tidy now.

Complete the sentences. Use words from the box and used to.

drive the car come from fossil fuels watch TV drink coffee drop rubbish do no exercise eat meat be more animals

- 1 Dad takes the bus to work now. Dad <u>used to drive the car</u>
- 2 Mum drinks tea now. Mum
- 3 We have salad for dinner now. We
- 4 The park is very clean now. People
- 5 Our town has a wind farm now. All the energy ____
- 6 The park doesn't have many wild animals now. There
- 7 We play a lot of sport now. We
- 8 I read a lot now. I

Look at the underlined sentences in exercise 7. Write negative sentences.

	5	

- a I used to walk everywhere.
- **b** He used to be a pilot.
- c It used to be black.
- d He used to be very healthy.
- e It used to be untidy.
- f We used to go to Spain.

9 Write questions and short answers. Use used to.

- 1 Mr Thompson / drive a car ✓ Did Mr Thompson use to drive a car? Yes, he did.
- 2 the children / drink orange juice X
- 3 we / eat cheese ✓
- 4 the swimming pool / be clean ✓
- 5 Cathy / have long hair X
- 6 the zoo / have lots of animals X
- 7 Max and Jack / play lots of tennis √
- 8 you / watch TV every day X

10 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions. Use use to or used to.

- 1 they / eat lots of fruit? Did they use to eat lots of fruit?
- 2 he / play basketball / every day.
- 3 you / not / read books.
- 4 I / live in the city.
- 5 she / recycle rubbish?
- 6 we / take the bus / to the supermarket?
- 7 they / walk / to school.
- 8 you / not / study hard.

Look at the picture of the Casey family two years ago. Write sentences with used to or didn't use to.



- 1 They / have a TV. They didn't use to have a TV.
- 2 Mum / wear glasses.
- 3 The children / have any homework. _____
- 4 The Casey family / have a garden.
- 5 Dad / do lots of sport.
- 6 The town / be polluted.
- 7 Julia / read books.
- 8 They / recycle rubbish.
- 9 Ryan / eat fruit.
- Answer the questions about yourself. Use short answers.

When you were five years old ...

- 1 ... did you use to like school? _____
- 2 ... did you use to tidy your own room?
- 3 ... did you use to watch DVDs?
- 4 ... did you use to play with dolls?
- 5 ... did you use to eat fruit?
- 6 ... did you use to like drawing pictures?
5 The environment



Mr Casey

better place in the future?

Mrs Casey Yes, it will. The streets will be cleaner.

What **will** we do differently? We **won't** drive big cars that use lots of energy and we'll recycle more glass and plastic.

Will and won't

We can use **will** to talk about the future to make predictions. A prediction is something we think will happen. We use the base form of the verb after **will**.

The streets will be cleaner.

We often use the contracted form 'll after pronouns. We'll recycle more glass and plastic. We use the subject + **won't** + base form to make the negative.

We won't drive a big car.

We use **will** + subject + base form to make questions. In affirmative short answers, we always use the full form **will**. *Will we do anything differently? Yes, we will.* OR *No, we won't*.

1 Complete the text. Use 'll, will or won't.

In the future ...

... we <u>won't</u> use so much energy. Mum
2 ______ stop driving the car to work and

instead she ³_____ walk. Dad

⁴_____ grow more vegetables in the

garden. My friends and I $\frac{5}{2}$ throw

bottles away – instead we ⁶_____ recycle

them. I ⁷_____ print my emails – that way

I⁸______ save paper.



Complete the sentences. Use subject pronouns, 'll and a phrase from the box. 2





Now

In ten years' time



Now

Martin

Maddy

In ten years' time





Now

In ten years' time

Julia



Beth

In ten years' time





In ten years' time



Now



In ten years' time

like reading books live in a big house wear a suit be an actor go to university make bracelets

Ryan wears jeans. In ten years' time <u>he'll wear a suit</u>. 1

- 2 Martin goes to school. In ten years' time
- 3 Tommy goes to drama class. In ten years' time _____.
- 4 Beth lives in a small house. In ten years' time ______.
- Maddy paints pictures. In ten years' time 5
- Julia likes watching TV. In ten years' time 6

Look at exercise 2. Write questions and short answers.

In ten years' time...

- Julia / like reading books Will Julia like reading books? Yes, she will. 1
- 2 Ryan / wear jeans
- 3 Martin / go to university
- 4 Tommy / be an actor
- Beth / live in a small house 5
- Maddy / paint pictures 6

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



- 1 car / use / cleaner fuel / use Will cars use cleaner fuel? Yes, they will.
- 2 more people / ride / bicycles
- 3 people / drop / litter
- 4 people / recycle / their rubbish
- 5 shops / sell / healthier food
- 6 the town / use / wind energy
- 7 the air / be / less polluted
- 8 the streets / be / cleaner
- 5 Look at exercise 4. Complete the sentences.
 - 1 Cars_will use cleaner fuel.
 - 3 People _____
 - 5 Shops _____
 - 7 The air _____

2 More people ______
4 People ______
6 The town ______
8 The streets ______

38 Unit 5

6 Write questions 1–10 and answers a–j. Match 1–10 with a–j.

1 __j__ How / people / get to work __How will people get to work?

- 2 _____ Where / energy / come from ______
- 3 _____ there be / more buses _____
- 4 _____ people / look after / the environment _____
- 5 _____ people / recycle / more rubbish _____
- 6 _____ what / people / do / at weekends _____
- 7 ____ people / eat / lots of fast food _____
- 8 _____ birds / live / in the trees ______
- 9 _____ the sea / be / cleaner _____
- 10 _____ the fish in the sea / be / ill _____
- a People / exercise / much more / at weekends
- b Energy / come from / wind farms
- c Yes / the sea / be / less polluted
- d Yes / birds / return / to the trees
- e Yes / people / look after / environment
- f Yes / they / recycle / bottles
- g No / the fish in the sea / be / healthier _____
- h No / they / eat / healthy food
- i Yes / there / be / lots of buses
- j They/get to work / by bicycle <u>They'll get to work by bicycle</u>.

Answer the questions about yourself. Use short answers.

1	Will you have homework tonight?
2	Will you do sport tomorrow?
3	Will you be at school in a month's time?
4	Will you watch a DVD tonight?
5	Will you buy an MP3 player this year?
6	Will you use a computer this evening?
7	Will you go home by bus after school?
8	Will you have a holiday soon?
9	Will your Mum cook your dinner this evening?
10	Will you go to bed early tonight?

Eco holidays

Holidays are good for you! This year, all these people plan to have holidays that protect the environment.

> We**'re going** on a walking holiday

We**'re riding** our bikes from home to our uncle's house.

He lives more than 400 kilometres away!

We aren't flying – we're travelling to Germany by train.

The present continuous with future meaning

We can use the present continuous to talk about things we have arranged to do in the future.
We use it most commonly for personal plans.
We aren't flying. We're going on a walking holiday. We're riding our bikes.

8 Circle the present continuous verbs that are about the future. Write the base forms below.

I'm William. I'm twelve and I'm a pupil at Fenton School. I'm studying all the usual subjects: English, maths, history, and so on. We're going on our holiday next week and we're doing something different. My Dad and I are travelling to my grandma's house, but we aren't driving by car. It usually takes us an hour to get to my grandma's house. Next week it will take us longer because we're walking there. I like walking and so does my dad. We're leaving our house at 8 o'clock in the morning. We're walking all day, but I'm not giving up!

1	go	2	 3		4	
5		6	7	-4	8	

40 Unit 5

9 Complete the dialogue. Use the present continuous and the verbs in brackets. Ryan What ¹ are you doing (you do) this evening?

TommyMartin and I 2(watch) a film. What about you?RyanI 3(stay) at home.Tommy4(you do) your homework?RyanYes, 5(you eat)after the film?(you eat)TommyWe 7(not go) to a restaurant.We 8(have) dinner at my house.

10 Look at Ryan's diary. Write questions with present continuous.

	1 What / do / 9 o'clock What's Ryan doing at 9 o'clock?
9.0'clock arrive at school	2 Who / meet / at 10 o'clock
10 o'clock meet the new English teacher	3 When / eat lunch
12 o'clock eat lunch with Maddy and Tommy	4 What / do / 1 o'clock
1 o'clock play football	5 What / learn / 2 o'clock
2 o'clock learn maths	6 When / go / home
4 o'clock go home 6 o'clock	7 When / do his homework
do homework 7 o'clock	8 What / do / 7 o'clock
" watch TV with Julia	9 Who / watch TV with

Look at exercise 10. Write the answers to the questions.

1	He's arriving at school.	2	
3		4	
5		6	
7			
0			

6 Day trip



Be going to for plans and intentions

We can use **be going to** to talk about plans or intentions. We have already decided what to do. I'm going to visit the elephant house. I'm going to see the reptile house first.

We use **be going to** + base form. We often use the contracted forms **'m, 're** and **'s** in the affirmative and negative but not in questions.

They**'re going to** feed the snakes soon. And I**'m not going to** visit the reptile house. What **are** you **going to** do first?

We don't use contractions in affirmative short answers with **be going to**. **Are** you **going to** visit the reptile house first? Yes, we **are**.

1 Look at the picture. Write **R** if it is Ryan's plan and **M** if it is Martin's plan.

- 1 I'm going to visit the reptile house. ____R___
- 3 I'm going to learn what reptiles eat. _____ 4
- 5 I'm not going to see the snakes.
- 2 I'm going to see the lions.
- I'm not going to see the lions.
- 6 I'm not going to visit the reptile house.

42 Unit 6

2 Read and circle the correct answer.

- 1 I'm go to going to look at the monkey house.
- 2 Are you going to / going visit the aquarium?
- 3 We aren't going to **meeting up** / **meet up** at the lion enclosure.
- 4 Are / 'Re you going to work on your snake project today?
- 5 She not go / isn't going to look at the aviary.
- 6 Are they going to take / going to taking photographs in the reptile house?
- 7 I'm going to / I go to help the elephant keeper later.
- 8 Are you going to eat / going to eating lunch in the picnic area? No, I not / I'm not.

3 Complete the sentences. Use be going to and the verbs in brackets.

1	Are you going to watch	(you watch) the DVD with me later?
2	Alison and Leo	(eat) with us tonight.
3	I	(not eat) any chips next week.
4	We	(help) Mum in the house tonight.
5		(they make) a doll's house later?
6	I	(not take) an umbrella to the park.
7		(you speak) to the teacher later?
8	We	(not play) computer games tonight.

Rewrite the sentences. Use be going to.

- 1 I've decided to play football tonight. I'm going to play football tonight.
- 2 We plan to clean the house later.
- 3 Lewis and Ethan have decided to watch a film at the weekend.
- 4 They plan to make a cake for Dad's birthday.
- 5 Fred plans not to have a burger for lunch.
- 6 We plan not to drop litter in the park.
- 7 Cara and Harriet have decided not to visit the museum on Saturday.

5 Write questions. Use be going to.

- 1 Oscar / surf <u>Is Oscar going to surf</u> the Internet this evening?
- 2 Linda / be

_____ a doctor when she grows up?

3 Andrea and Marion / play

_____ on the beach this summer?

4 Fin / learn

Russian?

5 Seb / buy

_____ some new trousers?

6 Judy / see

_____ a play tonight?

- 6 Look at exercise 5. Write short answers.

 - 5 🗸 _____
 - 6 🗸 _____

7 What are you going to do this evening? Write sentences about yourself.

1	watch TV
2	help my Mum
3	do my homework
4	use the computer
5	play in the park
6	meet my friends
7	eat pizza
8	see my Grandma
9	eat dinner at my friend's house
10	wash the car with my Dad

8 Write questions with be going to.

- 1 What / Mum / do / on Monday What's Mum going to do on Monday?
- 2 What / the family / do / on Tuesday
- 3 How / Dad / travel to Newcastle / on Wednesday
- 4 What kind of food / Mum and Dad / eat / on Thursday
- 5 Where / Ryan / go / on Friday
- 6 Who / Julia / visit / on Friday

9 Look at the timetable. Write short answers to the questions in exercise 8.

	Dad	Mum	Ryan	Julia
Monday		buy clothes for Ryan and Julia		
Tuesday	II. Wile on the	go to the t	heatre	
Wednesday	travel by train to Newcastle			
Thursday	have din Chinese re			
Friday			go to Martin's party	visit Grandma and Grandpa

1 Mum's going to buy clothes for Ryan and Julia.

2		
2		
	 ×	
4		
5		
6	 	

The World of Animals





The dolphin's going to eat the fish. Dolphins need to eat a lot of fish to stay healthy and strong. sharp claws on their feet to catch food with.

The eagle's going to catch the fish. Eagles have very

Be going to for making predictions based on what you see

We can also use **be going to** to predict the future, based on present evidence. We see something now that makes us think a particular thing will happen in the future.

Now	Future
The keeper is throwing fish to the dolphins.	The dolphins are going to eat the fish.
The eagle's flying towards the fish.	The eagle's going to catch the fish.

10 Match sentences 1–8 with predictions a–h.

- h____They've got a football. 1
- Dad looks tired. 2
- 3 There are black clouds in the sky.
- ____ This programme's boring. 4
- 5 Mum's cooking.
- _____ This dress is expensive. 6
- He's dirty after playing in the garden. 7
- _____ There aren't any clouds. 8

- a It's going to rain.
- She isn't going to buy it. b
- He's going to have a shower. С
- He's going to sit down. d
- It isn't going to rain. е
- We're going to have dinner. f
- She's going to turn off the TV. g
- **h** They're going to play football.

Unit 6 46

Look at the pictures. Write sentences with be going to and the words in the box.

take a photo eat an ice cream take Martin's banana wash the elephant drink a cup of tea call his dad buy a postcard look at the zebras



- 3
- 6 Tommy _____ Julia 5
- The monkey ______ 8 Beth and Maddy _____ 7
- Look at exercise 11. Write questions and short answers.
 - 1 Ryan / take a photo

Is Ryan going to take a photo? Yes, he is.

- 2 Mr Casey / look at the zebras
- 3 Mrs Casey / buy a postcard
- 4 the zoo keeper / wash the elephant
- Julia / take Martin's banana 5
- Tommy / call his Dad 6
- the monkey / eat an ice cream 7

Beth and Maddy / drink a cup of tea 8

Review 2

1 W	/rite sentences. Use t	he past continuous.	
۲۲ () ۲	When the phone	rang,	
1	I / watch TV		
	I was watching T	-V.	
2	my mum / cook dinn	er	
3	my brother / do his h	omework	
4	my sister / play with	her toys	
5	my dad / work in the	garden	
6	my grandparents / p	lay chess	
2 Co			e past simple of the verbs in brackets.
1	I was picking	(pick) up litter in the park when it	started (start) to rain.
2	When she	(make) dinner, the telep	hone (ring).
3	We	(shop) in the city when we	(see) Max.
4	Не	(read) a book when the lights _	(go) off.
5	They	(swim) in the sea when they	(see) a shark.
6	Annie	(run) along the road when s	he (fall) over.
	omplete the sentence erbs in brackets.	es and questions. Use the past co	ntinuous or the past simple of the
1	What <u>were you do</u>	ing (you do) when the filmsta	rted (start)?
2	Where	(he go) when he	(meet) you?
3	When the teacher	(come) in,	(you look) out of the window.
4		(do) his homework on t	the computer, it (stop)
-	working.		
5		(it rain) when you	
6	when they	(travel),	(they become) ill?
			2 2
	-		

Rewrite the sentences so the meaning is the same. Use used to, a verb from the sentence and a word or phrase from the box.

less everywhere dirty more rain more petrol less alternative energy colder a lot of litter 1 People don't drop a lot of litter now. 2 Cars use less petrol now. People used to drop a lot of litter. Cars People travel more now. 4 There is more alternative energy now. 3 People There 6 There is less rain in Southern Europe now. Winters in England are hotter now. 5 Winters in England There___ Parks are clean now. 8 My dad doesn't drive everywhere now. 7 Parks My dad ____ 5 Write sentences. Use will or won't. 1 My aunt / travel / to India / next year. 2 The flight / take / ten hours. My aunt will travel to India next year. 3 She / not have / a lot of luggage. 4 She / take / a camera. 6 The weather / be / good. She / visit / lots of places. 5 It / not rain. 8 She / send / me a postcard. 7

5 Look at exercise 5. Write questions and short answers.

7 Complete the dialogue. Use the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

	Tas	per	What play ¹	are the children doing	a	_ (the children do) next wee	k?
	Tol	•			0	on a play about recycling.	
		-				on a prag about recycling.	
						(you com	e) with me?
		-				(gou cont	
	543	,per	cinema.	unesdag some friends an			(go) to the
	Toł	by		Wednesdau I 7		(play) foc	othall for the school
	101	g	team.			(peag) jee	
	Τας	ner			(uou do) a	nuthing on Thursday?	
		by				ngennig on marsaag.	(finish) music
	101	9		f past five, so we can mee			()
				j pust jite, so tte cui inc			
8	Со	mpe	te the sentenc	es. Use be going to and	I the verbs	in brackets.	
	1	Man	y peopleare	going to change	(change)	the way they live.	
	2	Theu	J	(help) p	protect the o	environment.	
	3	My f	friends	(re	ecycle) pla	stic and glass bottles.	
	4	We		(tidy up) l	litter in the	park.	
	5	Myr	mum	(bu	y) healthy	food.	
	6	Myd	dad	(wall	k) to work.		
	7	We		(grow) ve	getables in	the garden.	
	8	The	family	(u	use) less en	ergy.	
9	Lo	ok at	exercise 8. Co	mplete the negative se	entences. l	Jse <mark>be going to</mark> and the ve	erbs in brackets.
	1	Theu	garen't goin	g to waste (not wa	iste) water.		
	2	We		(not pollu	ute) the env	vironment.	
	3	My j	friends	(n	not throw a	way) plastic and glass bott	les.
	4	The	J	(not dro	op) litter in	the park.	
	5	Myı	mum	(no	t eat) unhe	althy food.	
	6	My	dad	(not o	drive) to we	ork.	
	7	We		(not buy)	vegetable	from the supermarket.	
	8	The	family	(n	not use) as	much energy.	

7 First aid



Reported speech

Sometimes we want to tell somebody what another person said. We call this reported speech. We can report another person's words or our own words.

We usually change the tense of the verb from the present to the past, like this:

present simple → past simple present continuous → past continuous

Direct speech	Reported speech
It 's broken.	The doctor said it was broken.
I 'm not staying at home.	Tommy said he wasn't staying at home.

In reported speech we usually need to change the pronoun. You have to go to school. \rightarrow Dad told me I had to go to school.

1 Tick (✓) the correct boxes.

- 1 Who felt ill?
 - The nurse 🚺
- 3 Who was hungry?





2 Who said, 'I feel ill'? The nurse

The girl (

- 4 Who said, 'I'm hungry'?
 - The boy 🗌 Grandpa 🗌

2 Circle the correct answers.

- There's some juice.
 She said there is /was some juice.
- We're visiting Jess.They said they visited / were visiting Jess.
- 5 It's nice. They said it is / was nice.

3 Change the reported speech to direct speech.

1 The teacher said she loved teaching.

I love teaching.

- 2 Billy said he liked playing football.
- 3 Mr Elliott said he didn't like watching football on TV.
- 4 Grandma and Grandpa said they weren't listening to the radio.
- 5 Milly said she didn't surf the Internet very often.
- 6 Jamie said he was going to France.
- 7 Amy said she was going to a restaurant.
- 8 Mrs Clarke said she had to go to the office.

Complete the reported speech sentences. Use information from the box.

The train is very late. <u>The food's coming</u>. I often travel to the rainforest. I invent machines. I need some bandages. I like English best.

- 1 The waitress said the food was coming.
- 2 The doctor said he

3 The professor said he ____

4 The pupil said she

5 The explorer said he _____

6 The passenger said _____

- 2 I haven't got a headache.
 He said he doesn't / didn't have a headache.
- 4 I'm doing my homework.She said she was doing / did her homework.
- 6 I'm not ill!
 He said he wasn't / isn't ill.

Shawston News Swimming pool closed

Shawston swimming pool was closed after a young swimmer had an accident during a school visit last week.

Fiona Thompson, aged 13, hurt her head when she dived to the bottom of the pool. Her swimming teacher looked after her and gave first aid before the ambulance arrived to take Fiona to hospital. Fiona **told me** she was resting in hospital and **said** she was happy about going home the next day. Fiona's Mum and Dad **told me** they were grateful to the teacher who helped her. Head teacher of Fiona's school, Oliver Macdonald, **said** the accident showed how important it was to have first aid training. **By Steven Ross**



Said and told and time words in reported speech

• Said and told

We can use both **said** and **told** in reported speech. We use **said** if we do not say who the person was talking to.

Fiona said she was resting in hospital.

We use **told** when we mention who the person was talking to. We usually put a name or an object pronoun after **tell**.

Fiona told Steven Ross she was resting in hospital. Fiona told me she was resting in hospital.

Remember the object pronouns are me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them.

Time words in reported speech

When we use reported speech, time words also change. Direct speech Fiona said, 'I'm happy about going home tomorrow'. Reported speech Fiona said she was happy about going home the next day.

Direct speech	Reported speech
tonight	that night
today	that day
this week/month/year/evening	that week/month/year/evening
tomorrow	the next day
next week/month/year	the next week/month/year
now	then.

5 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 The doctor said / told reporters Fiona was well.
- 2 Fiona said / told she was planning to go swimming again soon.
- 3 I told / said her she was very lucky.
- 4 The manager told / said the swimming pool was open again.
- 5 Fiona said / told she wanted to go back to school soon.
- 6 Fiona's mum and dad told / said Fiona she had to stay in bed.

6 Complete the sentences. Write said or told.

- 1 Tanya <u>told</u> me she was watching a film that evening.
- 2 Zoe _____ the weather was too bad to go out.
- 3 Our parents ______ us we were going on holiday.
- 4 The teacher _____ Lily her homework was very good.
- 5 She ______ she was going out later.
- 6 They _____ they weren't hungry yet.
- 7 Dad _____ Dora was ill.
- 8 Mum _____ Edward he looked better.

Complete the sentences. Change the tense and use the right time words.

- There's no more work today.
 He said <u>there was no more work that day.</u>
- 2 The programme is on tonight. She said
- 3 The train is leaving now.
 - The man said _____

7

- 4 It's a hot summer this year. The TV announcer said
- 5 I'm going home next week. Helen said
- 6 The sun's out now. Dad said

8 Read the sentences. Complete the table.

- 1 Mum told me to give the cake to her.
- 2 Jack said Toby was faster than him.
- 3 Oscar told me the teacher gave him a good mark for homework.
- 4 Suzy's mum told Ted he played football better than Billy.
- 5 Harry said Billy was talking to him.
- 6 Frank and Jason told Gary he was better at English than them.
- 7 You told me I was playing well.
- 8 Rob said Jasper was going to play football with him.

	Speaker	Listener	Direct speech
1	Mum	me	Give the cake to me.
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

9 Read the text. Write direct speech sentences.

A day with an ambulance driver

I wanted to find out what it is like to be an ambulance driver, so last Tuesday I went to speak to Gary Chapman.¹ Gary said he normally got up at 7 o'clock, but ² he was getting up at half past four every morning that week.³ Gary told me it was busy that day.⁴ He said he was tired, but ⁵ he was going to sleep well that night.⁶ He said he liked helping people and ⁷ he told me he loved his job.⁸ I told him I thought I wanted to be an ambulance driver!

I normally get up at 7 o'clock.	2	
	4	
	6	
	8	•

10 Write sentences with reported speech.



Lewis said he was going to play for the football team the next week.



Milly told Becky



Becky____



I'm going to the beach tomorrow.

Toby_

Max _____ Toby _____



My brother's in a play this evening.

George Jason _____





I'm going on

holiday now!

Jason ____



_____ Heidi _____ Suzy

Heidi ____



I'm going to read

a book this weekend.

Tanya and Helen

8 Our favourite food



Tommy It's Ryan's birthday today. If we buy some biscuits, we'll have something to take to his party this afternoon.

> Ready-made biscuits are full of sugar and additives. **If** we **take** a home-made fruit cake, we **won't** have to eat unhealthy food.

Maddy Good idea. We'll have time to make a cake if we go home now.

First conditional

We use the first conditional to talk about things that will happen in the future. We use it when one action depends on another action.

If we buy these biscuits, we'll have something to take to his party this afternoon.

A first conditional sentence has two parts (called clauses). We use a present tense verb in the **if**-clause and **will** or **won't** + base form in the **will/won't**-clause.

i f -clause	will/won't-clause
If we buy some biscuits,	we'll have something to take to his party this afternoon.

We can also put the will/won't-clause first.

will/won't-clause	if-clause
We'll have time to make a cake	if we go home now.

When the **if**-clause is first, we add a comma. When the **will/won't**-clause is first, we don't add a comma. If we go home now, we'll have time to make a cake. We'll have time to make a cake if we go home now.

1 Underline the if-clauses.

Healthy children eat healthy food

If you eat healthy food, you will be strong and have lots of energy. Healthy food doesn't have much sugar, salt or fat and it isn't made with additives. If you eat well, you won't get ill very often and if you have lots of fruit and vegetables every day, you'll get all the vitamins you need to grow. But you'll get tired easily if you eat too much junk food, and if you're tired, you won't do as well at school.

2 Match 1–6 with a–f.

- If you eat healthy food, 1
- If you go to bed late, 2
- If you break a leg, 3
- If you don't eat too much sugar, 4
- If you want to be a good footballer, 5
- 6 If you don't listen to your teacher,

Circle the correct answer. 3

- 1 They'll go by train if the car(isn't working) won't be working.
- If you don't go to the cinema, you **won't** / **don't** see the film. 2
- 3 If you add too much salt, the food will taste / is tasting bad.
- If my sister wants to, we / we'll go to the park. 4
- The holiday will be great if **the weather will be** / **the weather's good**. 5
- If Tony doesn't play for the team, he'll be / he's being unhappy. 6
- 7 We won't go shopping if you won't / don't want to.
- We'll go outside if it isn't / it won't be raining. 8

4 Complete the first conditional sentences. Use words in the box.

play football work in the garden eat ice cream build a tree house go running go swimming

1 Ryan will go swimming. 1 Martin____ 2 3 Beth and Maddy Tommy 4 Mr Casey_____ 5 3 Mrs Casey 6 If it rains at the weekend, ... Ryan won't go swimming. 7 Martin 8 Beth and Maddy 9 5 6 10 Tommy_____ 11 Mr Casey 12 Mrs Casey

- you won't learn quickly. а
- you won't get up early. b
- you won't have to go to school! С
- you'll have to play a lot of football. d
- your teeth will stay healthy. e
- f you'll have lots of energy.









If it's sunny at the weekend, ...

5	Со	omplete the first	conditional sentences. Use the	e verbs in brackets.
	1	If we <u>help</u>	(help) Mum make the cake, she	'll be (be) happy.
	2	Gemma	(buy) an apple if she	(go) shopping.
	3	If you	(add) lots of sugar, the cake	(be) unhealthy.
	4	The cake	(taste) good if you	use) enough fruit.
	5	If you	(buy) ready-made cakes, there	(be) lots of additives.
	6	If you	(add) enough salt, the bread	(taste) good.
	7	Plants	(grow) quickly if there	(be) lots of rain.
	8	Children	(be) healthy if they	(eat) enough vegetables and fruit.
6	Lo	ok at exercise 4.	Write sentences. Make both cl	auses negative.
	1	If we don't he	elp Mum make the cake, she	won't be happy.
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			
	6			
	7			
	8			
7	w	rite the words in	the correct order to make first	conditional sentences.
	1 you / not do your homework / if / you / not learn quickly If			
	 2 Sidney / he / play football every day / be a better player / if Sidney 			
	3	3 have more energy / you / if / eat healthy food / you		
		If		
	4	-	olayer / if / save her pocket mone	
	5		ndon for a week / learn some Eng	
	6	5	/ you / do your homework for yo	

10 Write the words in the correct order to make questions with be going to.

- 1 are / you / to / what / do / going What are you going to do?
- 2 tonight / are / you / play / going / football / to
- 3 to them / are / going / speak / to / you
- 4 why / going / you / aren't / buy / to / that CD
- 5 the insect house / visit / we / to / going / are
- 6 going / meet / where / we / are / to
- 7 are / when / see / they / to / going / the play
- 8 Seb / buy / a new bicycle / is / to / going

Read the statements and write sentences. Use be going to and words from the box.

buy some balloons paint a picture go to the cinema <u>be a footballer</u> visit the reptile house study languages cycle in France

- My son is really good at football.
 My son <u>'s going to be a footballer</u>.
- 2 They've decided to go on an eco holiday. They
- Sidney and Alison are interested in snakes.
 Sidney and Alison
- 4 Polly really likes learning English and French.
 Polly
- 5 We've decided to decorate the room for the party. We
- 6 My cousin wants to watch a film. She _____
- 7 Penny's bought some paints.
 - She

8 Look at the chart. Complete the first conditional sentences.



- 1 If Theo helps with the housework, he'll have some pocket money.
- 2 If Theo has some pocket money, he'll go to the cinema.
- 3 If Theo goes to the cinema, ____
- 4 If Theo doesn't have time to do his homework, _____
- 5 If Theo gets a bad mark in the test, ____
- 6 If Theo doesn't go to the cinema,
- 7 If Theo has time to do his homework, __
- 8 If Theo gets a good mark in the test,

An interview with TV chef ANTON LE GASTON

Q: Anton, you travel all over the world for your TV programme. Where are you going next?

A: Next week I'm going to England and then to the USA and Canada.

Q: That's a lot of travel. What **will you do if you get** tired?

A: Oh, I'll make my TV show as usual. A chef has to work hard every day!

Q: What about ingredients? If you go shopping in supermarkets, will you find what you need?

A: No, I won't. Next week in London, I'll try to buy lots of fresh, healthy food if I can find some farmers. I know one farmer who grows the best asparagus in the country!



We usually make questions in the first conditional by changing the **will/won't**-clause. The **if**-clause stays the same.

if-clause

will/won't-clause

If you go shopping in supermarkets, will you find what you need?

We can also put the will/won't-clause first.

will/won't-clause	if -clause	Short answers
Will you go to sleep	if you get tired?	Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

We don't use contractions in questions or affirmative short answers.

9 Write first conditional questions. Use the words in the same order.

- 1 Mr Thompson / leave the school / if / he / get a new job Will Mr Thompson leave the school if he gets a new job?
- 2 if / it rain / we / go to the park
- 3 they / go / to the cinema / if / they / not have homework
- 4 if / I eat / enough vitamins / I become healthier
- 5 if / it not be sunny / this weekend / they go to the beach
- 6 where / you go / if / the weather be good
- 7 what / you do / if / you get up early
- 8 how / Dad get to work / if / the car not be working

10 Complete the first conditional questions. Write short answers.

- Martin / go to the library / buy a book X
 If Martin goes to the library, will he buy a book? No, he won't.
- 2 Beth / go shopping / buy some DVDs ✓
 Will Beth buy some DVDs if she goes shopping? Yes, she will.
- 3 Julia / go to the party / have a good time X If
- 4 it rain / Tommy and Martin / go to football practice **X** If
- 5 Tommy / go to football practice / see a film **X** Will
- 6 Maddy / eat healthy food / be healthy and strong ✓ If ______
- 7 Dad / watch a film / fall asleep X Will
- 8 Mum and Dad / buy us presents / we be good ✓ Will

9 Possibilities



May, might and could

• May, might and could are modal verbs. We use them to talk about things that are possible now or in the future.

He might win! He could become a famous sportsman.

There is no important difference between the use of these three modals.

It **may** rain. = It **might** rain. = It **could** rain.

We don't need to add an 's' to the third person form of modal verbs. We use them like this:

Affirmative	Negative
modal verb + base form	modal verb + not + base form
It might rain.	It might not rain.

We can also use **may**, **might** and **could** with the first conditional to talk about things that are possible in the future. If the first action happens, the second action is possible. *If* you do lots of running, you **could** win the race.

Use **will** and **won't** about to talk about things that will be true in the future. If the first action happens, the second action will happen.

If you do lots of running, you will be very healthy.

1 Read the text and circle the modal verbs.



Hi! My name's Sally Megson. I'm 10 and I go to school, and my hobbies are drawing and painting. I think I'm quite good at art, and next year I may study art at a special art school. The school is a long way from my home so I might have to take the bus to get there. I could be better at art if I had more time to practise, and my art teacher says I may win an award for my drawings when I'm older. I might not win it this year, but things could be different next year!

2 Match situations 1–8 with modal verb sentences a–h.

- 1 _____ I feel ill.
- 2 _____ It's cold.
- 3 _____ Olly wants to be more healthy.
- 4 _____ They're doing a lot of homework.
- 5 _____ The team's lost every game this year.
- 6 _____ These trainers are too small for me.

3 Write the words in the correct order.

- I / play / the school team / may / for
 I may play for the school team.
- 2 next Saturday / not / might / go swimming / we We
- 3 the goalkeeper / could / catch / the football The goalkeeper
- 4 might / learn / to swim / I / next year I
- 5 he / may / a good player / not / be He
- 6 could / choose / the captain / a new team The captain
- 7 a new captain / next year / not / the team / might / have The team
- 8 my dad / start / may / next year / running My dad
- Rewrite the sentences. Use the modal verbs in brackets.
 - 1 We'll go to France next year. (might) We might go to France next year.
 - 2 I'll run more in summer. (could)
 - 3 I won't get 100% in the maths test. (may not)
 - 4 I'll read two books in a day this year. (might)
 - 5 Dad won't play football every day. (might not)

- a There may be a test next week.
- **b** I could get some new ones.
- c They might get some new players.
- d It may be hotter tomorrow.
- e I might go to the doctor.
- f He might start doing more sport.

5 Look at the pictures. Are the sentences true or false? Write T or F.



If we go to Italy, ...

- 1 ... we could see some wild animals. _____
- 3 ... we may eat ice cream.
- 5 ... we might learn Italian.
- 7 ... we might eat a lot of cheese. _____
- 2 ... we might take our bicycles.
- 4 ... we could stay in a tent.
- 6 ... it might rain.
- 8 ... we may travel by plane. ____

6 Look at the picture of France in exercise 5. Write sentences with the words in the box and may, might, may not or might not.

<u>go to the mountains</u> be sunny go walking eat lots of pasta learn French fly stay in a hotel see some wild animals

If we go to France, ...

<u>we might go to the mountains.</u>	2	
	4	4
	4	,
	6	
	9	
	8	j

7 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 If it's sunny tomorrow, we'll/ may not play outside.
- 2 Edward and Jamie could / won't go to the cinema if their mum took them.
- 3 We may / 'll go to the park. We'll decide tomorrow.
- 4 If the school is closed today, we might / may not have to go to school tomorrow.
- 5 Poppy's clever. She'll / might not do well in the test.
- 6 Mum and Dad won't / might be pleased if I don't tidy my room.
- 7 Jason might / couldn't do well in the test.
- 8 They might not / will help us if we don't help them.

8 Look at the pictures. Write sentences about yourself. Use might, might not, will or won't.

eat more fruit go jogging swim more watch less TV get a new bike eat less fast food

Next year ...











Footballers have to work hard!

Ahmed plays football in England. Duncan Brown asked him some questions.

- D: Ahmed, you've been playing football in England for five years. Did you have to work hard to get there?
- Yes, I did! It was very hard. I had to practise every day." **A**:
- Do you still have to practise every day? D:
- I don't have to play every day, but I have to stay healthy. **A**:
- Yes, footballers have to be very strong. Do you have to eat special food?
- A: I didn't have to eat special food when I was younger, but I do now. We have to eat lots of good, healthy food because we have to be strong and fast.



Have to

000

We use have to + base form to talk about something someone must do. We have to eat healthy food. I had to practise every day.

We use subject + did/do + not + have to + base form to talk about something that isn't or wasn't necessary.

I don't have to play every day. I didn't have to eat special food when I was younger.

We make questions from do/did + subject + have to + base form. Short answers are in the same tense as the question.

Do you have to eat special food? Yes, we do. / No, we don't. Did you have to work hard to get there? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

Write the words in the correct order to make sentences. 9

- you / help your mum / with the housework / have to

You have to help your mum with the housework.

- Molly and Bella / have to / study hard 2
- George / last week / had to / go to the doctor 3
- Olly / do / a lot of homework / had to 4
- the boys / get up / had to / early 5



10 Complete the negative sentences. Use have to.



Age 7-15

Ahmed played for his school football team. He didn't travel much.

Age 16-19

Ahmed lived with his family and he travelled 50 km every day to play football for a local team. He played in a match every weekend.

Age 20

Ahmed moved to England to play football.

Now

Ahmed trains four days a week and plays twice a week. He eats healthy food (no pizza or burgers) and goes to bed early before every match. He lives near the stadium.

1	Ahmed didn't have to travel	(travel) much when he was 15.
2		(eat) special food when he was 16.
3		(live) in England when he was 18.
4		(practise) every day now.
5		(play) football three times a week now.
6		(travel) 50 km every day to practise now.

11 Look at exercise 10. Write questions with have to.

1	Did Ahmed have to travel	(travel) 50 km every day to train when he was 16
2		(eat) special food when he was 19?
3		(play) football every day when he was 19?
4		(practise) every day of the week now?
5		(eat) burgers now?
6		(go to bed) early before matches now?

12 Look at exercise 11. Write short answers.

1 Yes, he did.	2	
3	4	
5	6	

Review 3

- **1** Change the reported speech to direct speech. Change the pronouns if necessary.
 - 1 Alex said it was going to snow. It's going to snow.
 - 2 She said the man was waiting to see the doctor.
 - 3 They said the train was late.
 - 4 He said it was time to change the bandages.
 - 5 Mum said she liked the film.

Her arm is broken.

1

- 6 They said they were going to buy a first aid kit.
- 7 Tanya said she was making a smoothie.
- 8 Toby and Oscar said they wanted to go out to play.

2 Change the direct speech to reported speech. Change the pronouns and time words.

	The doctor said <u>her arm was broken</u> .	
2	I'm cooking chicken for dinner tonight.	
	She said	
4	We're going on holiday next week.	
	Suzy and Amy said	
5	Our bags are heavy.	
	They said	
6	I'm going to the zoo this afternoon.	
	You said	
7	I don't like the cake today.	
	Rob said	
8	It isn't going to rain tomorrow.	
	Emma said	

3 Complete the sentences. Write said or told.

- 1 You <u>said</u> you had a headache.
- 2 You ______ the doctor your throat was sore.
- 3 They ______ the film was great.
- 4 They _____ her they were going to the party.
- 5 We ______ we wanted to go cycling again tomorrow.
- 6 The teacher ______ them they were learning very quickly.
- 7 He hasn't ______ us his phone number.
- 8 You ______ you were on holiday when the shopping centre opened.

4 Complete the first conditional sentences.

you play lots of sport – you be healthier
 If you <u>play lots of sport, you'll be healthier</u>.
 You <u>'ll be healthier if you play lots of sport</u>.

2	they eat healthy food – they have lots of energy
	If they
	They
3	you hurt your foot – the doctor put on a bandage
	If you
	The doctor
4	the students work hard – the students get good test results
	If the students
	The students
5	the players practise a lot – the team win
	If the players
	The team
6	we drop less litter – the park be much nicer
	If we
	The park
7	he not work hard – he not pass the test
	If he
	He
8	they eat lots of pizza – they be tired
	If they
	They
- 5 Correct the first conditional sentences.
 - 1 If it rains they stay inside. If it rains, they'll stay inside.
 - 2 If you will be nice to me, we'll be friends.
 - 3 If I play for the team, I'm doing my best.
 - 4 You won't learn quickly if you'll not listen to your teacher.
 - 5 If you get up early, you are having a longer day.
 - 6 We won't watch the film if the DVD player not works.
 - 7 The food will be better if the cook will put in less sugar.
 - 8 They won't get good marks if they won't do the homework.
 - 9 If I'll save my money, I'll buy a new computer game.
 - 10 If I go to the park, I'll saw my friends.

6 Complete the first conditional questions.

1	Will we go	(we go) out if the weather <u>is</u>	(be) good?
2	If she	(not eat) well,	(she get) ill?
3		_ (you buy) a CD if you	(go) to the shop?
4	If the computer	(stop) working,	(you buy) another one?
5	hur boll nice beaug	_ (you eat) lots of burgers if you	(want) to have lots of
	energy?		The parts
6	If you	(not go) home,	(you come) to the café with us?
7		(we have) a picnic if the weather	(be) good?
8	If I	(not go),	(you stay) at home with me?
9		_ (Mum and Dad be) happy if I get	good grades at school?
	Yes,		
10	You	(stay) healthy if you	(not eat) lots of fast food.

7 Look at the pictures. Write sentences with the words in brackets and a phrase from the box.

be a doctor repair cars become sportsmen go to New York study Spanish be a zoo keeper

[1		(may) Milly	<u>may study</u>	Spanisl	<u>ı. </u>		
2		(could) Gar	y and Jamie _				
3		(might) Jen	ny				
4		(might) Am	y and Clare				
5		(could) Jasp	per				
6		(may) Gary					
	mplete the quest						
					od? Yes, they <u>do</u>		
					you were at school?		
	they Yes,		stay at hom	e at the	weekend because the	ey were ill?	
			aturdu haudu		was at ask as DVc a		
					was at school? Yes,		
					? Yes,		
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				do lots of homewor		
					ing at home? No, I		
	gou non						•

10 Life in the past



Indefinite pronouns

We use indefinite pronouns to talk about people, thngs and places that we don't name. We use indefinite pronouns with **some**, **every** and **no** in affirmative sentences.

Everyone's got a ticket. No one's missing. I'd like to see something about life in ancient Rome.

We use indefinite pronouns with **any** in negative sentences and questions. Is there **anything** from ancient Egypt? I haven't seen **anything** as interesting as this before.

	Affirmative s	entences	Negative sentences and questions		
Places	somewhere	everywhere	nowhere	anywhere	
Things	something	everything	nothing	anything	
People	someone	everyone	no one	anyone	

1 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- Has anyone been to this museum?
 Has anything been to this museum?
- Anyone saw the carvings.
 No one saw the carvings.
- 5 I've looked everywhere for the statues.

- 2 We couldn't see Max everywhere. We couldn't see Max anywhere.
- 4 We're all here anyone's missing. We're all here – no one's missing.
- 6 Was there anyone at the park? Was there everyone at the park? (

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2 Look at the picture. Match 1–8 with a–h.



- 1 _____ There are flowers
- 2 _____ There aren't any pictures
- 3 _____ Everyone's
- 4 _____ There's nowhere
- 5 _____ There's someone
- 6 _____ No one's
- 7 _____ There's nothing
- 8 _____ There's something

- a everywhere.
- b happy.
- c unhappy.
- d under the table.
- e anywhere.
- f on the table.
- g to sit.
- h behind the door.

3 Write answers to the questions. Use No one, Nothing or Nowhere.

- 1 What's behind the door? <u>Nothing</u>. That room is empty.
- 2 Who's in that room? _____. Everybody's here.
- 3 Where's Eric going? _____. He's staying here.
- 4 Who's got the tickets? _____. We have to buy them.
- 5 Where are you going this evening? _____. I'm going to stay at home.
- 6 What have you got for lunch? _____. I'm going to buy some sandwiches.

4 Complete the indefinite pronouns.

- 1 There isn't any thing to do here.
- 2 No _____ has been to the new museum yet.
- 3 Museums are some______ for people to go in the holidays.
- 4 Is there any_____ to see in that room?
- 5 I'm thirsty. Let's get some_____ to drink in the café.
- 6 You can't buy a souvenir no ______ is working in the museum shop today.
- 7 We're carrying our coats because we couldn't find any______ to leave them.
- 8 I really like the museum. Every______ you look there are interesting things to see.

5 Complete the indefinite pronouns.

- 1 No one went to see the game we all went home instead.
- 2 There isn't _____ one there.
- 3 It was a really good film. _____one enjoyed it.
- 4 It's so boring here there's absolutely ______thing to do.
- 5 _____one's left a book it's there, on the desk.
- 6 I haven't got ______thing to wear for the party.
- 7 Seb's travelling round the world he's ______ where in Australia.
- 8 ______where you go, people are trying to protect the environment.

S.

6 Rewrite the sentences with a different indefinite pronoun.

- 1 There isn't anything to do here. There's nothing to do here.
- 2 There's no one to talk to.
- 3 There isn't anywhere to eat.
- 4 There's nothing in the kitchen.
- 5 There isn't anyone in the ticket office.
- 6 There's nowhere to buy souvenirs.

7 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 Where are my glasses? I can't see them **anywhere** / **nowhere**.
- 2 There's someone / anyone downstairs. I can hear a voice.
- 3 I love holidays in old cities. There's **somewhere** / **everywhere** different to go every day.
- 4 Everybody's busy. There isn't everyone / anyone to talk to.
- 5 There's no food left. You've eaten **something** / **everything**.
- 6 There's no water and no juice. There's nothing / anything to drink!
- 7 Sometimes I get bored at the seaside. If it rains, there isn't everything / anything to do.
- 8 I've lost my dictionary! I've looked somewhere / everywhere but I can't find it.
- 9 Everyone / Someone loved the visit. They all said how nice it was.

10 The TV's still on. No one / Everyone has switched it off.

8 Complete the text. Use the indefinite pronouns in the box.

anywhere something no one everywhere Everyone everywhere anything something



I'm going to tell you <u>something</u> about life in England in 1665. Life was hard then. Some people in some places were rich but there were lots of very poor people <u>c</u>. The worst thing was the dirt – you couldn't get away from it <u>s</u>, and there were rats <u>f</u>, and there were rats <u>f</u>, and there was afraid of getting ill. There wasn't <u>f</u> you could do to get better if you got ill, and because there weren't enough doctors, there was <u>f</u> to help you. Many people died, but in 1666 <u>s</u> happened to change the situation – there was an enormous fire in London and lots of the rats, which carry illness, were killed. After that, fewer people died.

Chat room

Chat room

My friends

My topics



Jamie: Today I met an architect. He was rebuilding an old house, and I helped him. Here's a photo.



Henry: Great photo! But it isn't easy to build a house, **is it?**



Jamie: No, it isn't! We were building this house with the same things that people used thousands of years ago. It was hard work, but it's a nice house, **isn't it?**

Henry: Yes, it is. It's quite simple, but it looks just like a stone age house, **doesn't it?** We can see how people used to live, **can't we?**





Jamie: Yes, we can. And this one is a big house, **isn't it?** It's like a house that an important person used to live in. In those days, the important people lived in big houses. Most houses were smaller than this one.



Henry: Wow, what a great experience!

Question tags

Question tags are short questions at the end of sentences. We often use them to check that the person we are speaking to agrees with us or to check that we are right.

If the sentence is affirmative, we use a negative question tag.

It's a nice house, isn't it?

If the sentence is negative, we use an affirmative question tag. It isn't a nice house, **is it?** The verb we use in the question tag depends on the verb used in the sentence. Most verbs use **do**.

Most people live in bigger houses, don't they?

If the main verb is **be** or a modal verb, we repeat it in the question tag.

This **is** a big house, **isn't it?** We **can** see how people used to live, **can't we?**

The question tag for I'm is aren't I? I'm a good player, aren't I?

There is always a comma before the question tag. We usually use contractions in the negative form.

You're very excited, aren't you?

9 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 You liked visiting the museum, didn't you / don't you?
- 2 We didn't paint the building, didn't we / did we?
- 3 Dad bought tickets for the museum, wasn't he / didn't he?
- 4 You like archaeology, aren't you / don't you?
- 5 The Romans didn't use the number zero, did they / had they?
- 6 You brought your camera, didn't you / haven't you?

10 Complete the sentences. Use question tags.

- 1 Darren is funny, isn't he?
- 2 I was good at science last year, _
- 3 You can't swim,
- 4 He played the guitar very well,
- 5 She wasn't at the party,
- 6 He couldn't speak English, ___
- 7 We don't have much homework, ____
- 8 You're friends with Sam, _
- 9 They could come to our house today, ____
- 10 We always win at football,
- 11 Write the words in the correct order. Add question tags.
 - 1 last week / you / read / the book

You read the book last week, didn't you?

- 2 aren't / very good / they / tennis players
- 3 last week / worked / Dad / hard

4 aren't / you / home / going

- 5 didn't / like / the film / they
- 6 you/the piano/can't/play
- 7 you / did / your homework
- 8 picked up / Jason / the litter



11 Making a film



The present simple passive

This is an active sentence. They're making a film!

This is a passive sentence.

Lots of films are made in London.

In English we usually put the thing we want to talk about (the subject) at the beginning of the sentence. We use the passive if we don't know who or what is doing an action or if it isn't important who or what is doing it. We can also use the present simple form of the passive to talk about things which are generally true. *French is spoken here*.

Our clothes are made from more modern material.

We make the present simple passive with **am/is/ are (not)** + past participle.

The past participle for regular verbs is the same as the past simple form. The past participle for irregular verbs is often different from the past simple form. Look at page 96 for a table of irregular verbs.

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
¹ speak	² spoke	spoken
3	made	4
give	5	6
grow	7	8
9	cut	10
build	11	12
13	14	found

1 Complete the table with the correct form of the irregular verbs.

2 Circle the passive verbs.

Five facts about television

- 1 The word 'television' means 'seeing a long way'. Even if pictures are filmed a long way away, we can still see them with a television.
- 2 In the 1920s, the first television images were made by John Logie Baird, a Scottish man.
- 3 Watching television is a popular activity for people all over the world. There are thousands of TV channels in hundreds of countries.
- 4 Over 150 million TVs are bought every year!
- 5 Today, lots of televisions are recycled. Thousands of old television screens are recycled every day to make new television screens.



3 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple passive of the verbs in brackets.



4 Complete the negative passive sentences.

- 1 Straw <u>isn't eaten</u> (not eaten) by children.
- 2 Paper _____ (not make) from plastic.
- 3 Houses _____ (not build) on mountains or beaches.
- 4 In some countries paper _____ (not recycle) yet.
- 5 Tea _____ (not plant) in Northern Europe.
- 6 Football _____ (not play) in museums.
- 7 Lemon ______ (not add) to tea in Britain.
- 8 Tea and coffee _____ (not drink) only at breakfast.
- 5 Rewrite the sentences using the present simple passive.
 - 1 People grow coffee in Brazil.
 - Coffee is grown in Brazil.
 - 2 You find oil in the Middle East. Oil
 - 3 They make lots of cars in Germany. Lots of cars
 - 4 You see adverts on TV. Adverts
 - 5 People speak Spanish in South America. Spanish
 - 6 In India, people eat rice.

Rice

- People play football all over the world.
 Football
- 8 Shops sell fizzy drinks everywhere. Fizzy drinks
- 9 They show the news after my favourite TV show. The news
- 10 People send lots of emails every day. Lots of emails

6 Look at the picture. Answer the questions with the present simple passive.

The working do	y at the zoo
early morning	clean the animals' houses
9 o'clock	open the zoo
9.30	show visitors into the reptile house
11 o'clock	feed the monkeys
12 o'clock	wash the elephants
5 o'clock	photograph the lions
6 'clock	close the zoo
Friday	give talks in the Visitor Centre
Saturday	pay the zoo keepers
every month	change the display in the Visitor Centre

- 1 What happens in the early morning? The animals' houses are cleaned.
- 2 What happens at 9 o'clock?
- 3 What happens at 9.30?
- 4 What happens at 11 o'clock?
- 5 What happens at 12 o'clock?
- 6 What happens at 5 o'clock?
- 7 What happens at 6 o'clock?
- 8 What is different on Fridays?
- 9 What is different on Saturdays?
- 10 What happens every month?

Hollywood films

Hollywood is in America. Lots of films are made in Hollywood and it is filled with famous people. Lots of actors and actresses live in Hollywood. Their houses are built close to the famous Hollywood sign and decorated with old film souvenirs.

Hollywood is visited by thousands of tourists every year. They want to see the famous film studios and actors. The main streets are decorated with bright lights and every evening shows are put on by dancers and musicians. It's an exciting place!



With and by

. In passive sentences we can use **by** to say who or what does the action.

Hollywood is visited **by** thousands of tourists every year. Evening shows are put on **by** dancers and musicians.

We can use **with** to talk about what is used to do the action. Hollywood is filled **with** famous people. The main streets are decorated **with** bright lights.

7 Complete the sentences. Use by or with.

- 1 Guitars are played <u>by</u> musicians all over the world.
- 2 Libraries are filled _____ books.
- 3 Tennis is played _____ rackets and a ball.
- 4 The food is brought ______ a waiter.
- 5 Bread is cut ______ a knife.
- 6 Ancient places are found ______ archaeologists.
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8 Rewrite the sentences. Use the present simple passive and by or with.

	Fishermen catch fish.	
	Fish are caught by fishermen.	
	You use a racket to play tennis.	
	Tennis	
	You use a lot of vegetables to make a salad.	
	A salad	
	Children drink a lot of milk.	
	A lot of milk	
	The children plant lots of trees. Lots of trees	
•	Tourists take a lot of photographs.	
	A lot of photographs	
	Football players wear football boots. Football boots	
		-
1	We use flour to make cakes.	
	Cakes	
	rite sentences. Use the present simple passive and by or with. football matches / watch / thousands of people	
	rite sentences. Use the present simple passive and by or with. football matches / watch / thousands of people Football matches are watched by thousands of people.	
	rite sentences. Use the present simple passive and by or with. football matches / watch / thousands of people <u>Football matches are watched by thousands of people</u> . London / visit / thousands of tourists every year	
	rite sentences. Use the present simple passive and by or with. football matches / watch / thousands of people <u>Football matches are watched by thousands of people</u> . London / visit / thousands of tourists every year the city / fill / tourist attractions	
:	rite sentences. Use the present simple passive and by or with. football matches / watch / thousands of people Football matches are watched by thousands of people. London / visit / thousands of tourists every year the city / fill / tourist attractions streets / decorate / lights	
	rite sentences. Use the present simple passive and by or with. football matches / watch / thousands of people Football matches are watched by thousands of people. London / visit / thousands of tourists every year the city / fill / tourist attractions streets / decorate / lights pies / cook / meat and potatoes	

12 Famous inventions

Today our show is about famous inventions. The first aeroplane **was flown** by Orville and Wilbur Wright. Television **was invented** in 1927 by John Logie Baird, the first car was made by Karl Benz in Germany and the first telephone call **was made** by Alexander Graham Bell on 10th March 1876.

Ryan These inventions are amazing! Martin I want to be an inventor! I want to invent something exciting too.

The past simple passive

We use **was/were** (**not**) + past participle to make the past simple passive. The first aeroplane **was invented** by Orville and Wilbur Wright. The first aeroplane **wasn't invented** by John Logie Baird.

There is a list of irregular past participles on page 96.

1 Which sentences are passive? Write P or -.

- 1 The first explorer was an ancient Egyptian.
- 2 Ferdinand Magellan was the first person to sail around the world.
- 3 The Pacific Ocean was named by Ferdinand Magellan.
- 4 The explorer travelled for years in Europe and Africa.
- 5 The first map of Australia was drawn by Captain James Cook.
- 6 The South Pole was first visited in 1911.
- 7 The first rocket was sent to the moon in 1969.
- 8 The picture was painted with oil paints.

2 Read the test. Circle the correct answers.

The very first computers ¹ **invented** / **were invented** about 2500 years ago. Simple machines called abacuses ² made / were made by the ancient Egyptians. These machines ³ used / were used for thousands of years. A computer ⁴ **invented** / was invented nearly 500 years ago by Blaize Pascal but it only ⁵ added / was added numbers. Alan Turing ⁶ made / was made a different machine 80 years ago. It ⁷ did / was done more than any person could do. Then about thirty years ago, the first personal computers ⁸ sold / were sold. Now, of course, they ⁹ were bought / are bought all over the world.

3 Write the words in the correct order. Use the past simple passive.

- 1 the wheel / 6000 years ago / invented / was <u>The wheel was invented 6000 years ago.</u>
- 2 sailing boats / by / were / the ancient Egyptians / made
- 3 were / by the Romans / thousands of roads / built
- 4 were / carried / important Romans / on chairs
- 5 the first / was / train station / 200 years ago / opened
- 6 the first bicycles / made / were / in France
- 7 sold / the first cars / in Germany / were
- 8 the Eiffel Tower / was / in 1889 / built
- 9 was / this song / sung / a famous singer / by
- 10 in Oxford in England / that dictionary / was / written

4 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple passive.

- 1 The Olympic games were invented (invent) by the ancient Greeks.
- 2 Football ______ (play) thousands of years ago in South America.
- 3 The children ______ (ask) to help their mum.
- 4 The football captain ______ (tell) to choose a new team.
- 5 Horses ______ (ride) for sport in ancient India.
- 6 The tennis match ______ (watch) by lots of people.
- 7 The money ______ (give) to the children's school.
- 8 The cinema ______ (open) by the famous actor.

5 Rewrite the sentences. Use the past simple passive.

- 1 Someone invented television in 1927. Television was invented in 1927.
- 2 Somebody interviewed my favourite singer last night. My favourite singer
- 3 They paid her for the interview. She
- 4 Somebody asked about her favourite music. She
- 5 Somebody took photographs of her. Photographs of her _____
- 6 People bought lots of her music last year. Lots of her music
- 6 Write sentences. Use the past simple passive and by if necessary.
 - 1 Chess / play / in ancient Persia. Chess was played in ancient Persia.
 - 2 Many famous pictures / paint / Leonardo da Vinci.
 - 3 The play Hamlet / write / William Shakespeare.
 - 4 The pyramids / build / thousands of years ago.
 - 5 The first aeroplane / fly / across the Atlantic / Alcock and Brown.

Ś

7 Look at the table. Complete the active and passive sentences. Use the past simple.

A life in n	nusic: Jamie Johnson, singer
1984	He is born.
1987 to 1996	He lives in London with his parents.
1996	He goes to school in the countryside.
1996 to 2003	He learns to play the piano and guitar. Goes to music school. His teachers are professional musicians.
2005	He leaves school.
2007	He makes his first CD.
2008	A magazine interviews him.
2009	Jamie wins a song writing competition.



- 1 Jamie was born (be born) in 1984.
- 2 From 1987 to 1996 he ______ (live) in London.
- 3 In 1996 he ______ (send) to school in the country.
- 4 From 1996 to 2003 he ______ (learn) to play the piano and guitar.
- 5 From 1996 to 2003 he ______ (teach) by professional musicians.
- 6 In 2005 he ______ (leave) school.
- 7 In 2007 his first CD _____ (make).
- 8 In 2008 he _____ (interview) by a famous magazine.
- 9 In 2009 he ______ (win) a song writing competition.

8 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple passive or the past simple passive with the verbs in brackets.

- 1 She <u>was asked</u> (ask) to act in the play.
- 2 The gates to the park ______ (open) at 9 o'clock on Saturdays.
- 3 You _____ (born) two years after me.
- 4 On Wednesday, I ______ (give) a new computer.
- 5 Billy _____ (not teach) French at his school.
- 6 We _____ (help) in our school lessons every day.
- 7 You mustn't walk on the grass. It ______ (write) on the sign.

Great new TY quiz sh

Can you answer these questions?



Who was the first plane invented by? When was television invented? Where was the first car invented? What was invented on 10th March 1876?

If you know the answers and want to appear on TV in a great new TV quiz show, call us!

Passive questions

We make passive questions with **be** + subject + past participle. *Are monkeys found in England?*

We put **by** and **with** at the end of the questions. Who was the first plane invented **by**?

We can put wh- question words at the beginning of the question. If we use **who**, **when** or **where**, the word order doesn't change. *When* was television invented?

If we use **what**, we make passive questions like this: **what** + **be** + past participle. *What was invented* on 10th March 1976?

9 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 Is / Are / Was films made in the United Kingdom?
- 2 Was / Is / Are the film made last year?
- 3 Where / When / Who was the film directed by?
- 4 Who / What / When was the play written by?
- 5 Who / Where / What was given to Sam's friends?
- 6 Where / Who / What was the film made?
- **90** Unit 12

10 Write past simple passive questions.

- 1
 an email / send / yesterday
 2
 your house

 3
 who / the book / write / by
 4
 the printer

 5
 where / the tigers / see / yesterday
 6
 what / Ror

 7
 when / the history museum / build
 8
 football /

 9
 who / your bedroom / clean / by
 10
 where / go
 - 2 your house / paint / last year
 - the printer / switch off / this morning
 - 6 what / Roman houses / make / with
 - football / play / everywhere / 100 years ago
 - 10 where / gold / find / in 1849

11 Read the text. Write past simple passive questions. Use When, Where, Who or What.

William Shakespeare

Shakespeare is the most famous English writer in history. He went to school in Stratford, England, and moved to London to become an actor. Then he started to write plays. One of his best plays is called Hamlet. He wrote Hamlet in 1600 or 1601.

The main character, who is called Hamlet, speaks a very famous line: 'To be or not to be'.

Shakespeare worked in a theatre called The Globe in 1599, which was made with wood. It was one of the most famous buildings in London until it was closed in 1644. A copy of The Globe was opened to tourists in 1997.

- 1 Shakespeare wrote Hamlet in London. Where was Hamlet written?
- 3 Hamlet was written in 1600 or 1601.
- 5 The Globe was made with wood.
- 7 The Globe was closed in 1644.

- 2 Shakespeare was taught in Stratford.
- 4 The famous line is spoken by Hamlet.
- 6 The Globe was built in 1599.
- 8 Tourists visit The Globe.

Review 4

1 Complete the answers. Use the indefinite pronouns from the box.

anywhere No one anything Everyone Nowhere everything Someone Nothing

- 1 Who's there? No one .
- 2 Where are you going?
- 3 What's that noise? ______ is talking in the garden.
- 4 Why are you sad? I haven't got ______ nice to wear for the party.
- 5 Who's going to be there?______, the whole class.
- 6 What's on the TV? _____.
- 7 Are you ready? Yes, I've packed _____.
- 8 It's boring here. There isn't ______ to go.

2 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 The famous explorer has travelled almost somewhere / nowhere / everywhere in Africa.
- 2 We saw something / everything / anything very exciting at the zoo yesterday.
- 3 It was very quiet at the park yesterday morning. There was no one / everybody / somebody there.
- 4 Everything / Everywhere / Something was very quiet before the storm.
- 5 I've never been anywhere / nowhere / somewhere really cold.
- 6 I looked for the keys **somewhere** / **everywhere** / **anywhere**, but I couldn't find them **somewhere** / **everywhere** / **anywhere**.
- 7 Everyone / Someone / Anyone had a great time at Zoe's party.
- 8 Is there anywhere / no one / anyone there?

3 Complete the sentences. Use question tags.

- 1 You were happy at school today, weren't you?
- 2 They're lucky to see the pyramids, ____
- 3 The class is visiting an archaeological museum next week, ___
- 4 They haven't visited the school before, _____
- 5 We didn't make any smoothies,
- 6 You know the test is today, _____
- 7 You didn't go on holiday last year, _____
- 8 Annie didn't live in Rome,
- 9 Her sister speaks English, _____
- 10 You're going to read that book,

4 Write present simple passive sentences.

- Every year, millions of cards / send / for Mother's Day.
 Every year, millions of cards are sent for Mother's Day.
- 2 Flowers and chocolates / send / all over the world.
- 3 Presents / buy.
- 4 Some presents / make.
- 5 They / wrap / in paper.
- 6 Then they / give / to mums.
- 7 The paper / throw away.
- 8 The presents / keep.
- 5 Change the active sentences into present simple passive sentences.
 - 1 They speak Turkish and Arabic here. Arabic and Turkish are spoken here.
 - 2 People read books everywhere.
 - 3 We sell postcards in the museum shop.
 - 4 They show good programmes on TV.
 - 5 They sell tea at that café.
 - 6 People drink a lot of tea in Britain.
 - 7 Children send millions of text messages every day.
 - 8 Lots of people play volleyball in many countries.

6 Complete the sentences. Use by or with.

- 1 The film is made <u>by</u> a famous director.
- 2 The painting is photographed ______ special cameras.
- 3 Hamlet is played ______ a young actor.
- 4 The house is filled _____ pictures.
- 5 Football is played ______ children and adults.
- 6 The book was written ______ a famous writer.
- 7 Write sentences. Use the past simple passive and by or with if necessary.
 - 1 Houses in Rome / build / carefully. Houses in Rome were built carefully.
 - 2 The houses / decorate / paintings and statues.
 - 3 A Roman house / find / three years ago / archaeologists.
 - 4 The house / live in / an important Roman.
 - 5 A lot of things / put / in the museum.
 - 6 Last year, / the museum / visited / thousands of people.
- 8 Write sentences. Use the past simple passive or the present simple passive and by or with if necessary.
 - 1 Coffee / drink / all over the world. Coffee is drunk all over the world.
 - 2 Australia / discover / Captain Cook.
 - 3 Mount Everest / climb / Tensing and Hilary.
 - 4 The first potatoes / grow / in America.
 - 5 Potatoes / grow / everywhere / now.
 - 6 Parts of London / build / the Romans

9	Lo	ok at exercise 7. Write passive questions.		
	1	Is coffee drunk all over the world?		
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5	been servi sent sent	was/were .	
			become	
•	6			
10	Co	mplete the wh- questions. Use the past simple passive.		
	1	Shakespeare wrote Romeo and Juliet.		
	'			
		Who was Romeo and Juliet written by?	\$*	
	2	They invented paper in ancient China.		
		Where		
:	3	They sold the house a week ago.		
		When		
	4	They used to make coins with gold.		
		What		
	5	A famous artist painted the picture.		
	5	Who		
•	6	They found gold in the river.		
		Where		
	7	Cars were invented 100 years ago.		
		When		
	8	They used to make footballs with animal skin.		
		What		
	0	Charlie won the volleyball trophy.		
	9			
		Who		
1	0	The pop concert was held in a big field.		
		Where		

Grammar reference

Irregular verbs

Base form	Past simple	Past participle	Base form	Past simple	Past particip	ol
be	was/were	been	send	sent	sent	
become	became	become	show	showed	shown	
break	broke	broken	sit	sat	sat	
bring	brought	brought	sleep	slept	slept	
build	built	built	speak	spoke	spoken	
buy	bought	bought	steal	stole	stolen	
catch	caught	caught	stick	stuck	stuck	
come	came	come	swim	swam	swum	
do	did	done	take	took	taken	
drink	drank	drunk	teach	taught	taught	
drive	drove	driven	tell	told	told	
eat	ate	eaten	think	thought	thought	
feed	fed	fed	throw	threw	thrown	
feel	felt	felt	wake up	woke up	woken up	
find	found	found	wear	wore	worn	
fly	flew	flown	win	won	won	
get	got	got	write	wrote	written	
give	gave	given				
go	went	gone/been				
grow	grew	grown				
have	had	had				
hit	hit	hit				
hurt	hurt	hurt				
know	knew	known				
learn	learnt	learnt				
leave	left	left				
lie	lay	lain				
lose	lost	lost				
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				
sell	sold	sold				
send	sent	sent				

Grammar Friends



The step by step grammar presentations in *Grammar Friends* introduce form, use and meaning in a way that even young beginner learners can understand and remember. The series is an ideal supplement to any elementary course book series.

- **Builds accuracy and confidence**: graded written exercises provide practice and reinforcement.
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Beginner – Elementary (A2)

For students preparing for the Cambridge ESOL Young Learner's exams: Starters: Grammar Friends 1 and 2 Movers: Grammar Friends 3 and 4 Flyers: Grammar Friends 5 and 6



