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## Starter My best friends!



Mum What are you doing, Ryan? You normally go out with Martin, Tommy, Maddy and Beth on saturdays.
Ryan I'm talking to them right now, Mum!


Ryan We always go out together on Saturday afternoons.

## 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.

## 1 Write the words in the correct order.

1 sometimes / I / with my friends / go swimming I sometimes go swimming with my friends.
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 watches (watch) TV most evenings.
2 You $\qquad$ (play) with your friends most days.

3 Grandma and Grandpa (listen) to the radio at the moment.

4 She $\qquad$ (do) her homework now.

5 He $\qquad$ (be) in the football team this year.

6 Mum $\qquad$ (write) an email right now.

7 They (have) homework at weekends.

8 My sister $\qquad$ (stick) pictures in her book at the moment.
9 We $\qquad$ (go) on a summer holiday every August.

10 I $\qquad$ (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
last weekend
$\qquad$
8 this morning

9 last year
$\qquad$
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 <br> hospital | ate at a restaurant <br> with Mum | opening a parcel |
| Mum | works as a teacher | ate at a restaurant <br> 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 $\qquad$ to school most days.
2 Mum and Dad $\qquad$ Chinese food last night.
3 Mum $\qquad$ a doctor.

4 Jenny often $\qquad$ with dolls.

5 Sally and Mum $\qquad$ to Grandma right now.
6 Louise $\qquad$ her school.

7 Eric $\qquad$ a DVD at the moment.

8 Edward $\qquad$ to use a computer three years ago.

9 We $\qquad$ the adventure park last weekend.
10 I $\qquad$ to my MP3 player at the moment.

6 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.
$\qquad$
4 Dad / not use / the computer / at the moment.
$\qquad$
5 Julia / not watch / a DVD last night.

6 Dad and Mum / not go / to the cinema / last night.
$\qquad$
7 Grandpa / not eat / ice cream / at the moment.
$\qquad$
8 Dad and Ryan / not wash / the car / last weekend.
$\qquad$
7 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 $\boldsymbol{X}$

3 be / Dad / at the hospital / last night $\checkmark$

4 Julia / play with dolls / at the moment $x$

5 be / Mum / a teacher
$\qquad$
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 $\checkmark$

## 1 Making things



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 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.

1 Write sentences. Use the present perfect.
1 We / decide / to make a doll's house. We've decided to make a doll's house.

2 Ryan/find/a hammer.

3 Tommy / measure / the pieces of wood.

4 Dad / buy / some paint for the doll's house.

5 Martin / paint / the walls.

6 Beth / make / a mistake.

7 Ryan and his friends / finish / their work.

8 The friends / give / the doll's house to Julia.

2 Look at the list. Write sentences with the present perfect.


## 1 I've done my homework.

$\qquad$
7 $\qquad$

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

1
2
3

4
5
6
7
8
9
10
$\qquad$ you eaten (eat) the cake? No, I haven't Tony (lose) his basketball? Yes, he $\qquad$
$\qquad$ (have) an email from them? Yes, we $\qquad$ Rob and Amy $\qquad$ (see) the film? No, they
$\qquad$ (build) a sandcastle? Yes, she $\qquad$
$\qquad$ you $\qquad$ (find) your football? No, I $\qquad$ he $\qquad$ (turn off) the DVD player? Yes, he $\qquad$
$\qquad$ (eat) lunch? No, she $\qquad$
$\qquad$ you $\qquad$ (give) Mum the door keys? No, I $\qquad$ $-$
$\qquad$ (call) Grandma to say thank you? Yes, we $\qquad$
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

3

4

## 5

have / eaten / Chinese food / never / my friends
$\qquad$
8
they / swum / in the sea / ever / have
$\qquad$
9
a film in English / seen / have / you / ever

10 we / eaten / have / lemon ice cream / never
$\qquad$

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


1 Julia / sail a boat?

## Has Julia ever sailed a boat?

2 Mum and Dad / go to a desert?
$\qquad$
3 Mum / see a giraffe?

4 Ryan / swim in the sea?

5 Ryan / go to America?
$\qquad$
6 Mum / see a polar bear?
$\qquad$
7 Mum and Dad / climb a mountain?

8 Ryan / go to Australia?

6 Look at exercise 5. Write sentences. Use never in the negative sentences.
1 Julia 's sailed a boat.
2 Mum and Dad have never been to a desert.
3 Mum $\qquad$
4 Ryan
5 Ryan
6 Mum
7 Mum and Dad
8 Ryan

No, they haven't.

No,
No, $\qquad$
Yes, she has.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
.

## A TOY MUSEUM

Cara White and her dad 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. hobby. They are toy Cara and William have had their museum since 2000. They have collectors and they are the owners of a toy museum near London, England.
 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

97. 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.

7 Complete the sentences. Use for or since.
1 William and Cara have had the museum for nearly 10 years.
2 William has collected toys 1986.

3 Cara's liked collecting toys $\qquad$ she was a little girl.

4 Large numbers of people have visited every year $\qquad$ 2000.

5 Visitors from all over the world have brought toys and games to the museum $\qquad$ many years.

6 The museum has had a shop 2002.

7 People have given toys to the museum $\qquad$ it opened in 2000.

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

1


2


3


4


5


9 Write sentences. Use the present perfect.
1 be / at this school / for / four years I've been at this school for four years.
3 know / my best friend / for / five years

5 have / my favourite toy / since / last year
they / be friends / for
They've been friends for three years.

Grandma / be on holiday in Australia / since
he / have an MP3 player / for

Cathy / like chocolate / since
they / live in their house / for

2 study / English / since / I was six

4 live / in my house / for / eight years

6 play / volleyball / since / last summer


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 $(\checkmark)$ the correct sentence.

1 Have you ever seen a play by Shakespeare? Have you ever see a play by Shakespeare? $\square$
3 I saw my first play in 2003. $\square$ I've seen my first play in 2003. $\square$

5 The actors learnt the script last week. $\square$
The actors have learnt the script last week.

2 Have you ever been to the theatre? $\square$ Did you ever been to the theatre?


4 She never been to a drama class. $\square$ She's never been to a drama class. $\square$

6 Yesterday we watched a film at the cinema.
Yesterday we have watched a film at the cinema.

1 $\qquad$ Have you ever been to the theatre?

2
3
4

5 $\qquad$ 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 Weve 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.

## 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 ${ }^{6}$ $\qquad$ (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. Did Brian teach his friends to play volleyball?
Is Brian a good volleyball player?
Has Brian ever played on the team?
5 Has Brian ever played in any matches?


Detective Where were you at twelve o'clock last night?
Suspect You've already asked me that question. Detective And 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 hasjust/ 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?

7 Complete the sentences and questions. Use the present perfect.
1 you / go / to America / before / ?
Have you been to America before?
2 you / already / act/in four plays

3 I/ see / the film / before

4 I/ already / go / to five different countries

5 you / speak / to an English person / before / ?

6 you / eat breakfast / already / ?

7 I / never / act / before

8 they / already / paint / the stage / ?
$\qquad$
8 Complete the questions and answers. Use yet and just.
1 she / meet her new drama teacher
Has she met her new drama teacher yet? Yes, she's just met her.
2 they / speak to the actors

3 she / buy the costumes
$\xrightarrow{ }$ Yes, them.
4 the children / paint the stage
$\qquad$
5 the actors / finish their costumes
$\qquad$
6 she / washed her hair
$\qquad$ it.
7 they / open the curtains
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
8 the play / finish
$\qquad$ .

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


1 (Tom / go) Did Tom go to school in London from 1985 to 1998?
2 (he / go) to his first drama class in 1990?
3 In 1998, (Tom / act)
in Paris?
4 (he / live) in 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?

1 Yes, he did. He went
2
3
4
5
6

7

8 $\qquad$ three children already.

11 Write negative sentences. Use the present perfect or the past simple.
1 Andy didn't go (not go) to school in Cairo when he was a child.
2 Mandy _ (not have) French lessons before.
3 Kate $\qquad$ (never study) Spanish.
4 We $\qquad$ (not live) in London since 1996.

5 Max $\qquad$ (not go) to his first painting class in 1989.
6 Mum and Dad $\qquad$ (not just start) to learn German.

7 I $\qquad$ (not finish) my homework yet.

8 You $\qquad$ (not miss) the bus once last week - well done.
9 Jamie and Jack $\qquad$ (not try) to skateboard before.
10 Lily $\qquad$ (not take) her mobile phone with her yesterday.

## 12 Write short answers.

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

## 3 Carnival!



Julia Those decorations are the most beautiful in the carnival!
Dad The music's very loud.


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!

## Comparative and superlative adjectives

## 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 $\rightarrow$ louder pretty $\rightarrow$ 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.

## 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
fif 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 |  | more beautiful |  |
| 5 |  |  | the easiest |
| 6 | big |  |  |
| 7 |  | higher |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |

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

|  | Price | Beautiful | Safe |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| streamers | $£ 3.80$ | * | $\checkmark \checkmark$ |
| sparklers | $£ 4.50$ | ** | $\checkmark$ |
| fairy lights 00008 508 | £6.00 | *** | $\checkmark \checkmark$ |
| balloons | $£ 3.00$ | * $*$ | $\checkmark \checkmark \checkmark$ |

1 The sparklers are cheaper than the streamers. F
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 cheaper than the fairy lights (cheap)
2 The fairy lights are $\qquad$ (expensive)
3 The streamers are the fairy lights. (safe)
4 The fairy lights are $\qquad$ (beautiful)
5 The balloons are $\qquad$ (expensive)
6 The sparklers aren't $\qquad$ the balloons. (safe)

7 The balloons are $\qquad$ (cheap)

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.

## Theo's the oldest boy in the class.

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 takt new tall short


1 The footballer is as tall as the runner.

2 The runner's hair is $\qquad$ the basketball player's.
3 The basketball player's trainers are $\qquad$ the runner's.

4 The runner isn't $\qquad$ the basketball player.

5 The footballer's hair is $\qquad$ the runner's.

6 The runner's hair isn't $\qquad$ the basketball player's.
7 The footballer's shorts aren't $\qquad$ the basketball player's.

1 Complete the sentences. Use as ... as ... or not as ... as ... .
1 Football is very popular. Rugby is not very popular. Rugby isn't as popular as football. (popular)
2 Footballs cost four pounds. Basketballs also cost four pounds.
Basketballs $\qquad$ (cheap)
3 Playing chess is safe. Riding a horse is not. Playing chess $\qquad$ (dangerous)

4 Football is a very old game. Volleyball is a new game.
Football $\qquad$ (new)
5 Men run fast. Horses run faster. Men $\qquad$ (fast)
6 You can run fast. I can also run fast.
I $\qquad$ (fast)


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 too old to be in the team.
2 These shoes aren't big $\qquad$ for me.

3 Are you strong to lift that bag?
4 Unfortunately, many rivers are $\qquad$ polluted to swim in.
5 Those clothes are $\qquad$ big for me to wear.
6 Is there $\qquad$ food for everyone?

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

1 the party / is / loud / too The party is too loud.
3 the lights / bright / are / enough / ?

5 the decorations / too / heavy / are / ?

7 isn't / there / enough / light

2 enough / isn't / the room / big

4 the food / is / expensive / too

6 are / balloons / enough / there / ?

8 is / loud / the music / too / ?

Look at the picture. Write sentences with too or enough.


1 The music / loud.

## The music's too loud.

3 The man's stilts / long.

5 The clown's costume / small.

7 The microphone / tall.

2 The woman's stilts / short.

4 The stage / big.

6 The dancer's costume / big.

8 The girl's dress / long.

## 1 Write the words in the correct order.

1 tidied/my/bedroom / I've I've tidied my bedroom.
3 sent / Eric's / an email / his friend / to

5 he's / ridden / never / a horse

7 the fridge / put / in / Mum's / a smoothie

9 never / we've / to England / been

2 been / she's / never / to / France

4 sister's / been / shopping / my

6 stuck / I've / the photo / in / the album
$\qquad$
8 uncle's / my / a new car / bought
$\qquad$
10 seen / I've / that new film

2 Write questions with ever. Use the present perfect.
1 your brother / speak to an English person Has your brother ever spoken to an English person?

2 you / break your arm

3 your Dad / cook dinner for your family

4
you / wear a suit

5 Sally / wake up after 9 o'clock

6 they / use a computer to do their homework

7 your brother / win a trophy

8 you / swim in the sea

3 Look at exercise 2. Write short answers to the questions.


4 Write sentences. Use the present perfect with for or since.
1 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.

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 $\qquad$ (be) cloudy since last week.
3 The first man $\qquad$ (walk) on the moon in 1969.

4 My parents $\qquad$ (go) out last night.

5 $\qquad$
6 $\qquad$ (you see) the film on TV last night?
7 They $\qquad$ (never meet) the new teacher before.

8 $\qquad$ (you like) reading when you were five?

9 I $\qquad$ (not eat) any ice cream yesterday.
10 How long $\qquad$ (you have) that book?

6 Circle the correct answers.
1 They'veatready/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.
1 I cleaned my teeth two minutes ago.
I 've just cleaned my teeth. (just)
2 Suzy won a trophy last year.
Suzy
(before)
3 The holidays started last week.
The holidays $\qquad$ (already)
4 The programme finished a short time ago.
The programme
5 They gave me a present last week.
They (already)
6 I read this book last year.
I $\qquad$ (before)
7 We bought the balloons last week.
We $\qquad$ (already)

8 We put up the decorations a moment ago.
We $\qquad$ (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?

1 DVDs cost more than books.
Books aren't as expensive as DVDs. (expensive)
2 Brian and Tanya are both 11 years old.
Brian $\qquad$ (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 $\qquad$ (heavy)
5 The red dress is prettier than the blue dress.
The blue dress $\qquad$ (pretty)
6 My house has five rooms. Your house has five rooms. My house $\qquad$ (big)
7 Football is exciting. Volleyball is exciting.
Football (exciting)
8 Jack is 1.30 m tall. Lewis is 1.40 m tall.
Jack $\qquad$ (tall)
9 The blue car is 2 m wide. The red car is 2 m wide. (wide)
The red car _-

10 That book is interesting. This book is more interesting.
That book $\qquad$ (interesting)

10 Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.
too hot cheap enough loud enough too easy hot enough too hard too small too loud too expensive big enough

1 The lights cost $£ 15$ ! They're too expensive for me!
2 These balloons are only $£ 1.50$. They're ___ for us to buy two.
3 The TV's
It's $\qquad$ for Grandma to hear it upstairs.
4 Amy got a bad mark in the test. It was $\qquad$ for her.
5 Those trousers fit well. They're $\qquad$
6 Those trousers don't fit you. They're $\qquad$
7 We all scored $100 \%$ in the exam. It was $\qquad$
8 It's $\qquad$ to play football. It's $\qquad$ to go to the beach.


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

6. 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 was driving $\qquad$ (drive) home when the storm started.

2 I $\qquad$ (watch) a DVD on my computer when it stopped working.
3 We $\qquad$ (travel) on the bus when we saw the new shops.
4 What $\qquad$ (you do) when the phone rang?
5 She $\qquad$ (shop) when she lost her purse.

6 $\qquad$ (you read) a book when your headache started?
7 I $\qquad$ (walk) outside when it started to rain.
8 $\qquad$ (you play) football when you hurt your leg?

2 Read the sentences. Tick the action that started first.
1 I was watching television when the lights went off.
I was watching television. $\nearrow$ The lights went off. $\square$
2 It was raining when I went out.
It was raining. $\square$ I went out. $\square$
3 We were walking through the town when I saw the new shop. I saw the new shop. $\square$ We were walking through town. $\square$
4 Mum was shopping when she met an old friend. Mum was shopping. $\square$ She met her old friend. $\square$
3 Complete the sentences. Use the past continuous or the past simple of the verbs in brackets.
1 I was painting $\qquad$ (paint) a picture when my mobile $\qquad$ rang $\qquad$ (ring).
2 George $\qquad$ (use) a hammer when he $\qquad$ (hit) his hand.
3 Penny $\qquad$ (help) us when Mum $\qquad$ (come) in.

4 Mr and Mrs Feathers $\qquad$ (get) ready to go out when their son
$\qquad$ (call).
5 We $\qquad$ (walk) to school when we $\qquad$ (see) her.
6 I $\qquad$ (watch) TV when Mum and Dad $\qquad$ (come) home.
7 They $\qquad$ (eat) breakfast when I $\qquad$ (arrive).
8 Dad $\qquad$ (sleep) when the play $\qquad$ (finish).

Look at the picture. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.
do his homework make a poster clean talk loudly readabook

What were the children doing when the programme started?
1 Ryan was doing his homework. $\qquad$
2 Julia $\qquad$
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 ( $\mathcal{J}$ ) the correct answer.

1 Mum used to go to a drama club.
Mum goes to a drama club now. $\square$ Mum doesn't go to a drama club now. $\checkmark$

3 People used to drop a lot of rubbish in the park.
People drop a lot of rubbish in the park now. $\square$ 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. $\square$
In the past, Dad wasn't a policeman. $\square$
4 I used to drink a lot of fruit juice.
In the past, I drank a lot of fruit juice. $\square$ I drink a lot of fruit juice now. $\square$

6 Match 1-6 with a-f.
1 a 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 $\qquad$ My brother keeps his bedroom tidy now.
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.
7 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 used to drive the car
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
3 Look at the underlined sentences in exercise 7 . Write negative sentences.
1 Dad didn't use to take the bus to work.
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

9 Write questions and short answers. Use used to.
1 Mr Thompson / drive a car $\sqrt{ }$
Did Mr Thompson use to drive a car? Yes, he did.
2 the children / drink orange juice $X$

3 we / eat cheese $\sqrt{ }$

4 the swimming pool / be clean $\checkmark$

5 Cathy / have long hair $X$

6 the zoo / have lots of animals $x$
$\qquad$
7 Max and Jack / play lots of tennis $\checkmark$

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.
$\qquad$
5 she / recycle rubbish?

6 we / take the bus / to the supermarket?
$\qquad$
7 they / walk / to school.
$\qquad$
8 you / not / study hard.

11 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? $\qquad$
5 ... did you use to eat fruit?
6 ... did you use to like drawing pictures?


## 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 won't use so much energy. Mum 2 $\qquad$ stop driving the car to work and instead she ${ }^{3}$ $\qquad$ walk. Dad

4
grow more vegetables in the garden. My friends and $I^{5}$ $\qquad$ throw bottles away - instead we ${ }^{6}$ $\qquad$ recycle them. $I^{7}$ print my emails - that way I ${ }^{8}$ save paper.


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


Like reading books live in a big house wear asuit be an actor go to university make bracelets
1 Ryan wears jeans. In ten years' time he'll wear a suit
2 Martin goes to school. In ten years' time $\qquad$
3 Tommy goes to drama class. In ten years' time $\qquad$ .

4 Beth lives in a small house. In ten years' time $\qquad$
5 Maddy paints pictures. In ten years' time $\qquad$ .

6 Julia likes watching TV. In ten years' time $\qquad$
3 Look at exercise 2. Write questions and short answers.
In ten years' time...
1 Julia / like reading books Will Julia like reading books? Yes, she will.
2 Ryan/wear jeans $\qquad$
3 Martin / go to university
4 Tommy / be an actor $\qquad$
5 Beth / Live in a small house $\qquad$
6 Maddy / paint pictures $\qquad$

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
$\qquad$
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 $\qquad$
7 The air

2 More people
4 People
6 The town
8 The streets

6 Write questions 1-10 and answers $\mathbf{a - j}$. Match 1-10 with $a-j$.
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. They'll get to work by bicycle.
7 Answer the questions about yourself. Use short answers.
1 Will you have homework tonight? $\qquad$
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 riding our
bikes from home
to our uncle's house. We're riding our
bikes from home
to our uncle's house. We're riding our
bikes from home
to our uncle's house.


We're going on

## The present continuous with future meaning

87. 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. Were goingon 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
5
$\qquad$

2
6

3
7 $\qquad$
4

9 Complete the dialogue. Use the present continuous and the verbs in brackets.
Ryan What ${ }^{1}$ are you doing (you do) this evening?
Tommy Martin and I ${ }^{2}$ (watch) a film. What about you?
Ryan $\mathrm{I}^{3}$ (stay) at home.
Tommy
4 $\qquad$ (you do) your homework?
Ryan
Yes, ${ }^{5}$ Where ${ }^{6}$ (you eat)
after the film?
Tommy We ${ }^{7}$
(not go) to a restaurant.
$\mathrm{We}^{8}$ (have) dinner at my house.
10 Look at Ryan's diary. Write questions with present continuous.

90'clock
arrive at school
10 o'clock
meet the new English teacher
12 o'clock
eat lunch with Maddy and Tommy
1 o'clock
play football
2 o'clock
learn maths
4 o'clock
go home
6 o'clock do homework

7 o'clock watch TV with Julia

1 What / do / 9 o'clock

2 Who / meet / at 10 o'clock

3 When / eat lunch

4 What / do / 1 o'clock

5 What / learn / 2 o'clock

6 When / go / home

7 When / do his homework

8 What / do / 7 o'clock

9 Who / watch TV with

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

1 He's arriving at school. 2
3
5

7
9

2

$\qquad$

## 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. $\quad \mathrm{R}$
3 I'm going to learn what reptiles eat.
5 I'm not going to see the snakes.
$\qquad$

2 I'm going to see the lions.
4 I'm not going to see the lions.
6 I'm not going to visit the reptile house.

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 $\qquad$ (eat) with us tonight.

3 I I (not eat) any chips next week.

4 We $\qquad$ (help) Mum in the house tonight.
5 $\qquad$ (they make) a doll's house later?

6 I $\qquad$ (not take) an umbrella to the park.

7 (you speak) to the teacher later?

8 We $\qquad$ (not play) computer games tonight.

4 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
Is Oscar going to surf the Internet this evening?
2 Linda / be
—a doctor when she grows up?
3 Andrea and Marion / play
$\qquad$ on the beach this summer?

4 Fin / learn
$\qquad$
5 Seb/buy
$\qquad$
6 Judy / see
a play tonight?

6 Look at exercise 5. Write short answers.


7 What are you going to do this evening? Write sentences about yourself.
1 watch TV $\qquad$
2 help my Mum $\qquad$
3 do my homework $\qquad$
4 use the computer $\qquad$
5 play in the park $\qquad$
6 meet my friends $\qquad$
7 eat pizza $\qquad$
8 see my Grandma $\qquad$
9 eat dinner at my friend's house $\qquad$
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 | go to the theatre |  |  |  |
| wednesday | travel by train to Newcastle |  |  |  |
| Thursday | have dinner in a Chinese restaurant |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  | go to Martin's party | visit Grandma and Grandpa |

1 Mum's going to buy clothes for Ryan and Julia.
2
3
4
5
6


The dolphin's going to eat the fish. Dolphins need to eat a lot of fish to stay healthy and strong.


The eagle's going to catch the fish. Eagles have very sharp claws on their feet to catch food with.

Be going to for making predictions based on what you seeWe 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
The keeper is throwing fish to the dolphins.
The eagle's flying towards the fish.

## Future

The dolphins are going to eat the fish.
The eagle's going to catch the fish.

10 Match sentences 1-8 with predictions a-h.
$1 \quad h \quad$ They've got a football.
2
3
4
5
6
7
8 __ Dad looks tired.
_._There are black clouds in the sky.
This programme's boring.
_Mum's cooking.
_This dress is expensive.
___ He's dirty after playing in the garden.
 There aren't any clouds.
a It's going to rain.
b She isn't going to buy it.
c He's going to have a shower.
d He's going to sit down.
e It isn't going to rain.
f We're going to have dinner.
g She's going to turn off the TV.
h They're going to play football.

11 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


1 Ryan's going to take a photo
3 Mrs Casey
5 Julia
7 The monkey

2 Mr Casey
4 The zoo keeper
6 Tommy
8 Beth and Maddy $\qquad$
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

5 Julia / take Martin's banana

6 Tommy / call his Dad

7 the monkey / eat an ice cream

8 Beth and Maddy / drink a cup of tea

1 Write sentences. Use the past continuous.
When the phone rang, ...
1 I / watch TV
I was watching TV.
2 my mum / cook dinner

3 my brother / do his homework

4 my sister / play with her toys

5 my dad / work in the garden

6
my grandparents / play chess

2 Complete the sentences. Use the past continuous or the 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 $\qquad$ (make) dinner, the telephone $\qquad$ (ring).

3 We $\qquad$ (shop) in the city when we $\qquad$ (see) Max.

4 He $\qquad$ (read) a book when the lights $\qquad$ (go) off.

5 They $\qquad$ (swim) in the sea when they $\qquad$ (see) a shark.
6 Annie $\qquad$ (run) along the road when she $\qquad$ - (fall) over.

3 Complete the sentences and questions. Use the past continuous or the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

1 What were you doing ( (you do) when the film started (start)?

2 Where $\qquad$ (he go) when he $\qquad$ (meet) you?
3 When the teacher $\qquad$ (come) in, $\qquad$ (you look) out of the window.

4 When he $\qquad$ (do) his homework on the computer, it $\qquad$ (stop) working.
5 $\qquad$ (it rain) when you $\qquad$ (meet) them?

6 When they $\qquad$ (travel), $\qquad$ (they become) ill?

4 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 morerain more petrol lessalternative energy colder a lot of titter

1 People don't drop a lot of litter now. People used to drop a lot of litter.
3 People travel more now.
People
5 Winters in England are hotter now. Winters in England
7 Parks are clean now.
Parks $\qquad$
5 Write sentences. Use will or won't.
1 My aunt / travel / to India / next year. My aunt will travel to India next year.
3 She / not have / a lot of luggage.

5 She / visit / lots of places.

7 It / not rain.

2 Cars use less petrol now.
Cars
4 There is more alternative energy now.
There
6 There is less rain in Southern Europe now. There
8 My dad doesn't drive everywhere now.
My dad

2 The flight / take / ten hours.

4 She / take / a camera.

6 The weather / be / good.

8 She / send / me a postcard.

5 Look at exercise 5 . Write questions and short answers.
1 Will my aunt travel to India next year? Yes, she will.
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

7 Complete the dialogue. Use the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.
Jasper What play $\qquad$ are the children doing $\qquad$ (the children do) next week?
Toby 2

Jasper ${ }^{3}$ 3
$\qquad$
Yes, $I^{4}$ 5
Toby
Jasper Yes, but on Wednesday some friends and $I^{6}$ (they put) on a play about recycling. (you go)? cinema.

Toby That's OK. On Wednesday I ${ }^{7}$ (play) football for the school team.

Jasper
8

Toby
No, I ${ }^{9}$ practice at half past five, so we can meet at six o'clock.

8 Compete the sentences. Use be going to and the verbs in brackets.
1 Many people are going to change (change) the way they live.
2 They $\qquad$ (help) protect the environment.
3 My friends $\qquad$ (recycle) plastic and glass bottles.

4 We $\qquad$ (tidy up) litter in the park.
5 My mum $\qquad$ (buy) healthy food.
6 My dad $\qquad$ (walk) to work.
7 We $\qquad$ (grow) vegetables in the garden.

8 The family $\qquad$ (use) less energy.

9 Look at exercise 8. Complete the negative sentences. Use be going to and the verbs in brackets.
1 They aren't going to waste (not waste) water.
2 We $\qquad$ (not pollute) the environment.
3 My friends $\qquad$ (not throw away) plastic and glass bottles.

4 They $\qquad$ (not drop) litter in the park.

5 My mum $\qquad$ (not eat) unhealthy food.
6 My dad $\qquad$ (not drive) to work.

7 We $\qquad$ (not buy) vegetables from the supermarket.

8 The family $\qquad$ (not use) as much energy.


## 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 $\rightarrow$ past simple present continuous $\rightarrow$ past continuous

Direct speech
It's broken.
I'm not staying at home.

## Reported speech

The doctor said it was broken.
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 $(\checkmark)$ the correct boxes.

1 Who felt ill?
The nurse


The girl


3 Who was hungry?


4 Who said, 'I'm hungry'? The boy $\qquad$ Grandpa

## 2 Circle the correct answers.

1 There's some juice.
She said there is /was some juice.
3 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.
$\qquad$

Complete the reported speech sentences. Use information from the box.
The train is very late. The food's coming. 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 $\qquad$
3 The professor said he $\qquad$
4 The pupil said she $\qquad$
5 The explorer said he
6 The passenger said

## 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
tonight
today
this week/month/year/evening
tomorrow
next week/month/year
now

## Reported speech

that night
that day
that week/month/year/evening
the next day
the next week/month/year
then.

## 5 Circle the correct answers.

1 The doctor said/toldreporters 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 told me she was watching a film that evening.
2 Zoe $\qquad$ the weather was too bad to go out.

3 Our parents $\qquad$ us we were going on holiday.

4 The teacher $\qquad$ Lily her homework was very good.

5 She $\qquad$ she was going out later.

6 They $\qquad$ they weren't hungry yet.

7 Dad Dora was ill.

8 Mum $\qquad$ Edward he looked better.

7 Complete the sentences. Change the tense and use the right time words.
1 There's no more work today.
He said there was no more work that day
2 The programme is on tonight.
She said $\qquad$
3 The train is leaving now.
The man said
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 $\qquad$

## 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. '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!

1 I normally get up at 7 o'clock.
3
5
7 $\qquad$
$\qquad$
6
8 $\qquad$

## 10 Write sentences with reported speech.



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


Milly told Becky


Toby


George $\qquad$ Jason


Suzy $\qquad$ Heidi


Tanya and Helen


Becky


Max $\qquad$


I have a guitar lesson tonight.

Jason


Heidi

## 8 <br> Our favourite food



## 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.
if-clause
If we buy some biscuits,

## will/won't-clause

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
We'll have time to make a cake
if-clause
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.

1 If you eat healthy food,
2 $\qquad$ If you go to bed late,

3 $\qquad$ If you break a leg,

4

5
6
_If you don't eat too much sugar,
If you want to be a good footballer, If you don't listen to your teacher,
a you won't learn quickly.
b you won't get up early.
c you won't have to go to school!
d you'll have to play a lot of football.
e your teeth will stay healthy.
f you'll have lots of energy.

## 3 Circle the correct answer.

1 They'll go by train if the carisn't working/ won't be working.
2 If you don't go to the cinema, you won't / don't see the film.
3 If you add too much salt, the food will taste / is tasting bad.
4 If my sister wants to, we / we'll go to the park.
5 The holiday will be great if the weather will be / the weather's good.
6 If Tony doesn't play for the team, he'll be / he's being unhappy.
7 We won't go shopping if you won't / don't want to.
8 We'll go outside if it isn't / it won't be raining.
4 Complete the first conditional sentences. Use words in the box.
play football work in the garden eat ice cream build a tree house gorunning go swimming

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


5 Complete the first conditional sentences. Use the verbs in brackets.
1 If we help (help) Mum make the cake, she 'll be (be) happy.

2 Gemma $\qquad$ (buy) an apple if she $\qquad$ (go) shopping.
3 If you (add) lots of sugar, the cake (be) unhealthy.

4 The cake $\qquad$ (taste) good if you $\qquad$ (use) enough fruit.
5 If you $\qquad$ (buy) ready-made cakes, there $\qquad$ (be) lots of additives.
6 If you $\qquad$ (add) enough salt, the bread (taste) good.
7 Plants $\qquad$ (grow) quickly if there $\qquad$ (be) lots of rain.
8 Children $\qquad$ (be) healthy if they $\qquad$ (eat) enough vegetables and fruit.

6 Look at exercise 4. Write sentences. Make both clauses negative.
1 If we don't help Mum make the cake, she won't be happy.
2
3
4
5
6
7
8 $\qquad$
7 Write 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 have more energy / you / if / eat healthy food / you
If
4 buy a new MP3 player / if / save her pocket money / she / Polly
If
5 if / she / go to London for a week / learn some English words / Sally Sally
6 your brother / if / you / do your homework for you / not get good test results You

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

11 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 be a footbatier visit the reptile house study languages cycle in France

1 My son is really good at football.
My son 's going to be a footballer.
2 They've decided to go on an eco holiday.
They
3 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 $\qquad$
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


## First conditional questions

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
$\qquad$
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.
1 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 $\checkmark$ 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 $\sqrt{ }$ If
7 Dad / watch a film / fall asleep $X$ Will

8 Mum and Dad / buy us presents / we be good $\checkmark$ 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

modal verb + base form
It might rain.

## Negative

modal verb + not + base form
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 e I feel ill.
2
3
4
5
6 $\qquad$ These trainers are too small for me.
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.
[ 3 Write the words in the correct order.
1 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)

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



If we go to Italy, ...
1 ... we could see some wild animals. F
3 ... we may eat ice cream. $\qquad$
5 ... we might learn Italian.
7 ... we might eat a lot of cheese. $\qquad$
2 ... we might take our bicycles.
4 ... we could stay in a tent. $\qquad$
6 ... it might rain.
8 ... we may travel by plane. $\qquad$
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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { go tothe mountains be sunny go walking eat lots of pasta } \\
& \text { learn French fly stay in a hotel see some wild animals }
\end{aligned}
$$

If we go to France, ...
1 we might go to the mountains. 2
$\qquad$
5 $\qquad$
$\qquad$

## 7 Circle the correct answers.

1 If it's sunny tomorrow, we'गL/ 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 gojogging swim more watch less TV get a new bike eat lessfast 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?
A: Yes, I did! It was very hard. I had to practise every day.
D: Do you still have to practise every day?
A: I don't have to play every day, but I have to stay healthy.
D: 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

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.

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

1 you / help your mum / with the housework / have to
You have to help your mum with the housework.
2 Molly and Bella / have to / study hard

3 George / last week / had to / go to the doctor

4 Olly / do / a lot of homework / had to

5 the boys / get up / had to / early

10 Complete the negative sentences. Use have to.

1 Ahmed didn't have to travel (travel) much when he was 15.
2
3 $\qquad$ (eat) special food when he was 16.
4 $\qquad$ (live) in England when he was 18.
5 $\qquad$ (practise) every day now.
6 $\qquad$ (play) football three times a week now.
(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 $\qquad$ (eat) special food when he was 19?
3
 (play) football every day when he was 19?

4 $\qquad$ (practise) every day of the week now?

5 $\qquad$ (eat) burgers now?
6 $\qquad$ (go to bed) early before matches now?

12 Look at exercise $\mathbf{1 1}$. Write short answers.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## 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.
$\qquad$
3 They said the train was late.
$\qquad$
4 He said it was time to change the bandages.
$\qquad$
5 Mum said she liked the film.
$\qquad$
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.
1 Her arm is broken.
The doctor said her arm was broken.
2 I'm cooking chicken for dinner tonight.
She said
4 We're going on holiday next week.
Suzy and Amy said $\qquad$
5 Our bags are heavy.
They said $\qquad$
6 I'm going to the zoo this afternoon.
You said $\qquad$
7 I don't like the cake today.
Rob said $\qquad$
8 It isn't going to rain tomorrow.
Emma said

3 Complete the sentences. Write said or told.
1 You said you had a headache.
2 You $\qquad$ the doctor your throat was sore.

3 They $\qquad$ the film was great.

4 They $\qquad$ her they were going to the party.
5 We $\qquad$ we wanted to go cycling again tomorrow.

6 The teacher $\qquad$ them they were learning very quickly.

7 He hasn't $\qquad$ us his phone number.

8 You $\qquad$ you were on holiday when the shopping centre opened.

## 4 Complete the first conditional sentences.

1 you play lots of sport - you be healthier
If you play lots of sport, you'll be healthier. You'll be healthier if you play lots of sport.
2 they eat healthy food - they have lots of energy
If they $\qquad$
They
3 you hurt your foot - the doctor put on a bandage
If you $\qquad$
The doctor
4 the students work hard - the students get good test results
If the students $\qquad$
The students $\qquad$
5 the players practise a lot - the team win
If the players $\qquad$
The team
6 we drop less litter - the park be much nicer
If we $\qquad$
The park
7 he not work hard - he not pass the test
If he $\qquad$
He $\qquad$
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.
$\qquad$
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.
$\qquad$
7 The food will be better if the cook will put in less sugar.
$\qquad$
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 $\qquad$ (we go) out if the weather is (be) good?
2 If she $\qquad$ (not eat) well, (she get) ill?
3 $\qquad$
$\qquad$ (go) to the shop?
4 If the computer $\qquad$ (stop) working, $\qquad$ (you buy) another one?
5 (you eat) lots of burgers if you $\qquad$ (want) to have lots of energy?
6 If you $\qquad$ (not go) home, $\qquad$ (you come) to the café with us?
7 $\qquad$ (we have) a picnic if the weather $\qquad$ (be) good?
8
If I $\qquad$ (not go), (you stay) at home with me?
9 $\qquad$ (Mum and Dad be) happy if I get good grades at school?
Yes,
10
You $\qquad$ (stay) healthy if you $\qquad$ (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

(may) Milly may study Spanish.

(could) Gary and Jamie

(might) Jenny

(might) Amy and Clare

(could) Jasper

(may) Gary

8 Complete the questions. Use have to. Complete the short answers.
1 $\qquad$ footballers have to eat a lot of food? Yes, they do

2 $\qquad$ you $\qquad$ study German when you were at school? No, I $\qquad$
3 $\qquad$ they $\qquad$ stay at home at the weekend because they were ill?

Yes, $\qquad$
4 $\qquad$ Dad $\qquad$ study hard when he was at school? Yes, $\qquad$
5 $\qquad$ Dad sometimes $\qquad$ work late? Yes, $\qquad$
6 $\qquad$ they $\qquad$ practise a lot? Yes, $\qquad$
7 When you were younger, $\qquad$ you $\qquad$ do lots of homework. No, I $\qquad$
8 $\qquad$
$\qquad$ do the cooking at home? No, I $\qquad$

Tickets



Mum Dad Ryan Julia Maddy Is there anything from ancient Egypt?

## Indefinite pronouns

0. 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 sentences

| Places | somewhere | everywhere | nowhere | anywhere |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Things | something | everything | nothing | anything |
| People | someone | everyone | no one | anyone |

## 1 Tick $(\checkmark)$ the correct sentences.

1 Has anyone been to this museum? $\square$ Has anything been to this museum? $\square$
3 Anyone saw the carvings. $\square$ No one saw the carvings. $\square$
5 I've looked everywhere for the statues. $\square$ I've looked somewhere for the statues. $\square$

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

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


1
2
3
4

5
6
7
8
a There are flowers
There aren't any pictures
Everyone's
There's nowhere
There's someone
No one's
There's nothing
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? Nothing. That room is empty.
2 Who's in that room? $\qquad$ Everybody's here.

3 Where's Eric going? $\qquad$ He's staying here.
4 Who's got the tickets? $\qquad$ We have to buy them.
5 Where are you going this evening? $\qquad$ I'm going to stay at home.
6 What have you got for lunch? $\qquad$ I'm going to buy some sandwiches.

## 4 Complete the indefinite pronouns.

1 There isn't anything $\qquad$ to do here.

2 No $\qquad$ has been to the new museum yet.

3 Museums are some $\qquad$ for people to go in the holidays.
4 Is there any $\qquad$ to see in that room?

5 I'm thirsty. Let's get some $\qquad$ to drink in the café.

6 You can't buy a souvenir - no $\qquad$ is working in the museum shop today.
7 We're carrying our coats because we couldn't find any $\qquad$ to leave them.

8 I really like the museum. Every $\qquad$ you look there are interesting things to see.

## 5 Complete the indefinite pronouns.

$1 \quad$ No one went to see the game - we all went home instead.
2 There isn't $\qquad$ one there.

3 It was a really good film. $\qquad$ one enjoyed it.

4 It's so boring here - there's absolutely $\qquad$ thing to do.
5 one's left a book - it's there, on the desk.
6 I haven't got $\qquad$ thing to wear for the party.

7 Seb's travelling round the world - he's $\qquad$ where in Australia.

8 $\qquad$ where you go, people are trying to protect the environment.

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.
$\qquad$
5 There isn't anyone in the ticket office.
$\qquad$
6 There's nowhere to buy souvenirs.
$\qquad$

## 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 ${ }^{1}$ something 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 ${ }^{2}$
The worst thing was the dirt - you couldn't get away from it ${ }^{3}$ $\qquad$ and there were rats ${ }^{4}$ $\qquad$ 5 $\qquad$ was afraid of getting ill. There wasn't 6 you could do to get better if you got ill, and because there weren't enough doctors, there was ${ }^{7}$ $\qquad$ to help you. Many people died, but in 1666 8 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. 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

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.
This is an active sentence.
They're making a film!
This is a passive sentence. Lots of films are made in London.

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.

1 Complete the table with the correct form of the 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 |

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.

Lots of tea ${ }^{1}$ is drunk (drink) every day in Britain. Do you know how it ${ }^{2}$ (make)? Tea ${ }^{3}$ (grow) all over the world in countries like India, Sri Lanka and Kenya. Then it 4 (bring) to factories
where it ${ }^{5}$ $\qquad$ (turn) into the tea that ${ }^{6}$ (sell) in shops. The packets 7 8
sugar ${ }^{9}$ (buy). Hot water, milk and (drink) at any time of day.
 (take) to shops where they
 (add). And tea
kets
$8_{8}$ sugar $^{9}$
$\qquad$

4 Complete the negative passive sentences.
1 Straw isn't eaten (not eaten) by children.
2 Paper $\qquad$ (not make) from plastic.

3 Houses $\qquad$ (not build) on mountains or beaches.

4 In some countries paper $\qquad$ (not recycle) yet.

5 Tea $\qquad$ (not plant) in Northern Europe.

6 Football $\qquad$ (not play) in museums.
7 Lemon $\qquad$ (not add) to tea in Britain.
8 Tea and coffee $\qquad$ (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 $\qquad$
6 In India, people eat rice.
Rice $\qquad$
7 People play football all over the world.
Football
8 Shops sell fizzy drinks everywhere.
Fizzy drinks $\qquad$
9 They show the news after my favourite TV show.
The news
10 People send lots of emails every day. Lots of emails $\qquad$

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


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?
$\qquad$
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

哖 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 by 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 $\qquad$ a knife.
6 Ancient places are found $\qquad$ archaeologists.

8 Rewrite the sentences. Use the present simple passive and by or with.
1 Fishermen catch fish.
Fish are caught by fishermen.
2 You use a racket to play tennis.
Tennis
3 You use a lot of vegetables to make a salad.
A salad
4 Children drink a lot of milk.
A lot of milk
5 The children plant lots of trees.
Lots of trees
6 Tourists take a lot of photographs.
A lot of photographs
7 Football players wear football boots.
Football boots
8 We use flour to make cakes.
Cakes
9 Write sentences. Use the present simple passive and by or with.
1 football matches / watch / thousands of people
Football matches are watched by thousands of people.
2 London / visit / thousands of tourists every year

3 the city / fill / tourist attractions

4 streets / decorate / lights

5 pies / cook / meat and potatoes

6 rugby / play / children and adults

7 vegetables/grow/farmers

8 plays/watch / school children


## 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
The wheel was invented 6000 years ago.
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
$\qquad$
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
2 Football $\qquad$ (play) thousands of years ago in South America.
3 The children $\qquad$ (ask) to help their mum.
4 The football captain $\qquad$ (tell) to choose a new team.

5 Horses $\qquad$ (ride) for sport in ancient India.

6 The tennis match $\qquad$ (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.
$\qquad$
4 The pyramids / build / thousands of years ago.
$\qquad$
5 The first aeroplane / fly / across the Atlantic / Alcock and Brown.

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

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



1 Jamie was born (be born) in 1984.
2 From 1987 to 1996 he $\qquad$ (live) in London.

3 In 1996 he $\qquad$ (send) to school in the country.
4 From 1996 to 2003 he $\qquad$ (learn) to play the piano and guitar.

5 From 1996 to 2003 he $\qquad$ (teach) by professional musicians.

6 In 2005 he $\qquad$ (leave) school.
7 In 2007 his first CD $\qquad$ (make).

8 In 2008 he $\qquad$ (interview) by a famous magazine.

9 In 2009 he $\qquad$ (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 was asked (ask) to act in the play.
2 The gates to the park $\qquad$ (open) at 9 o'clock on Saturdays.
3 You $\qquad$ (born) two years after me.
4 On Wednesday, I $\qquad$ (give) a new computer.

5 Billy $\qquad$ (not teach) French at his school.
6 We $\qquad$ (help) in our school lessons every day.
7 You mustn't walk on the grass. It $\qquad$ (write) on the sign.


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 arid want to appear on TV in agreat new TV quiz shọ, 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?

## 10 Write past simple passive questions.

1 an email / send / yesterday Was an email sent yesterday?

3 who / the book / write / by

5 where / the tigers / see / yesterday

7 when / the history museum / build

9 who / your bedroom / clean / by
$\qquad$

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.

1 Complete the answers. Use the indefinite pronouns from the box.
anywhere Noone anything Everyone Nowhere everything Someone Nothing
1 Who's there? $\qquad$
$\qquad$
2 Where are you going? $\qquad$ .

3 What's that noise? $\qquad$ is talking in the garden.
4 Why are you sad? I haven't got $\qquad$ nice to wear for the party.

5 Who's going to be there? $\qquad$ the whole class.

6 What's on the TV? $\qquad$
7 Are you ready? Yes, I've packed $\qquad$
8 It's boring here. There isn't $\qquad$ to go.

2 Circle the correct answers.
1 The famous explorer has travelled almost somewhere / nowhere /everywherein 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, $\qquad$
9 Her sister speaks English, $\qquad$
10 You're going to read that book, $\qquad$

4 Write present simple passive sentences.
1 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.
$\qquad$
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 by a famous director.
2 The painting is photographed $\qquad$ special cameras.
3 Hamlet is played $\qquad$ a young actor.
4 The house is filled $\qquad$ pictures.
5 Football is played $\qquad$ children and adults.
6 The book was written $\qquad$ 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.
$\qquad$
5 Potatoes / grow / everywhere / now.

6 Parts of London / build / the Romans

9 Look at exercise 7. Write passive questions.
1 Is coffee drunk all over the world?
2
3
4
5

6

10 Complete 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 $\qquad$
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.
Who $\qquad$
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 $\qquad$
9 Charlie won the volleyball trophy.
Who
10 The pop concert was held in a big field.
Where $\qquad$

## Grammar reference

## Irregular verbs

| Base form | Past simple | Past participle |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| be | was/were | been |
| become | became | become |
| break | broke | broken |
| bring | brought | brought |
| build | built | built |
| buy | bought | bought |
| catch | caught | caught |
| come | came | come |
| do | did | done |
| drink | drank | drunk |
| drive | drove | driven |
| eat | ate | eaten |
| feed | fed | fed |
| feel | felt | felt |
| find | found | found |
| fly | flew | flown |
| get | got | got |
| 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 |


| Base form | Past simple | Past participle |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| send | sent | sent |
| show | showed | shown |
| sit | sat | sat |
| sleep | slept | slept |
| speak | spoke | spoken |
| steal | stole | stolen |
| stick | stuck | stuck |
| swim | swam | swum |
| take | took | taken |
| teach | taught | taught |
| tell | told | told |
| think | thought | thought |
| throw | threw | thrown |
| wake up | woke up | woken up |
| wear | wore | worn |
| win | won | won |
| write | wrote | written |

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