Tim Ward

Grammar Friends





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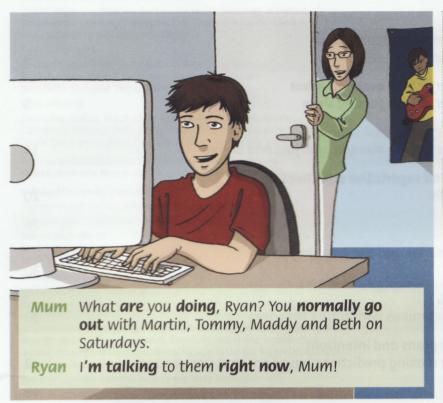
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Ryan We always go out together on Saturday afternoons.

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

	omplete the senten	ices. Use the present simple or present continuous of the verbs in brackets.
1	Dad <u>watches</u>	(watch) TV most evenings.
2	You	(play) with your friends most days.
3	Grandma and Gran	ndpa (listen) to the radio at the moment.
4	She	(do) her homework now.
5	He	(be) in the football team this year.
6	Mum	(write) an email right now.
7	They	(have) homework at weekends.
8	My sister	(stick) pictures in her book at the moment.
9	We	(go) on a summer holiday every August.
10	I	(learn) to play tennis in school at the moment.
Lo	ok at exercise 2. W	rite sentences. Use the past simple and the time expression.
1	yesterday evening	
		/ yesterday evening.
2	yesterday	
3	last night	
4	at the weekend	
5	last year	
6	two hours ago	
7	last weekend	
8	this morning	
9	last year	
10	this week	

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

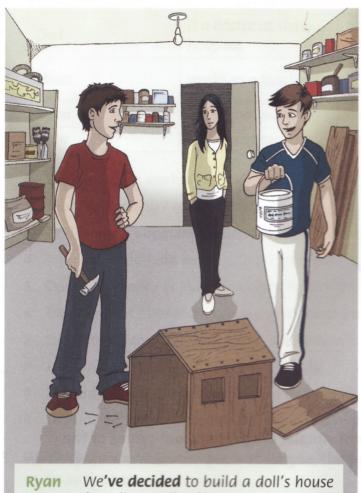
The Casey family	Always true	Last night	Now	
Dad	is a doctor at the hospital	ate at a restaurant with Mum	opening a parcel	
Mum	works as a teacher	ate at a restaurant with Dad	talking to Ryan	
Ryan	is a school pupil	watched a DVD	using his computer	
Julia	is a school pupil	played with dolls	talking to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

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

t	alk go start	listen	watch	play	like	visit	eat	be
1	Jack goes	to	school r	nost do	ıys.			
2	Mum and Dad $_$			Chines	e food	last n	ight.	
3	Mum		doctor.					
4	Jenny often		wit	th dolls	i.			
5	Sally and Mum			to Gra	ndma	right r	iow.	
6	Louise		her scho	ol.				
7	Eric	a [OVD at th	ie mom	ent.			
8	Edward		to use o	comp	uter th	ree ye	ars ag	jo.
9	We	the	adventi	ıre parl	k last v	weekei	nd.	
10	I	_ to m	y MP3 plo	ayer at	the m	oment	: .	

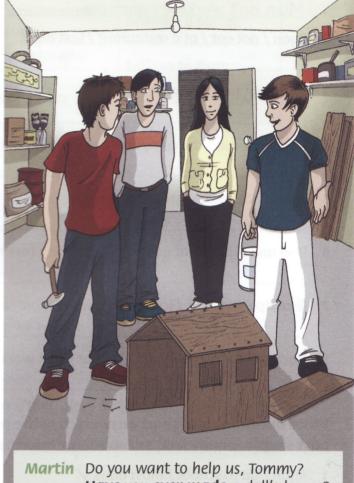
1		
'	Mum / not work / right now.	
	Mum isn't working right now.	
2	Ryan / not eat / at a restaurant / last night.	
3	Dad / not be / a teacher.	
4	Dad / not use / the computer / at the moment.	
5	Julia / not watch / a DVD last night.	
6	Dad and Mum / not go / to the cinema / last night.	
7	Grandpa /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

Making things



for Julia. Dad's given us some wood. Have you brought the paint, Martin?

Martin Yes, I have.



Have you ever made a doll's house?

Tommy No, I haven't. I've never made anything out of wood!

The present perfect with ever and never



We use the present perfect to talk about actions in the past that are still true now.

We've decided to build a doll's house for Julia.

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



The past participle is usually the same as the past simple form of the verb, but some verbs are irregular. There is a list of common irregular verbs on page 96.

The word ever means 'in your life up to now'. We can use it with the question form of the present perfect to ask about a person's life experience.

Have you ever made a doll's house?

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

I've never made anything out of wood.

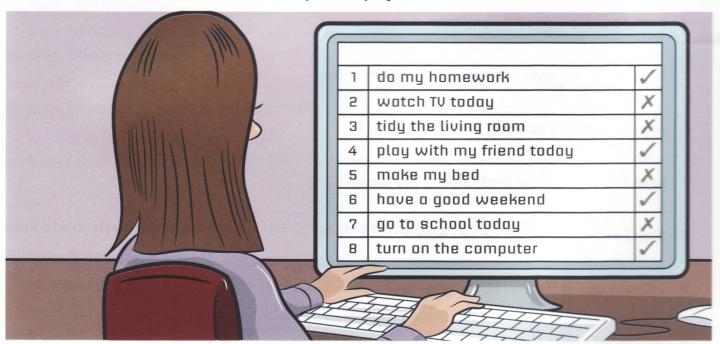
Write sentences. Use the present perfect.

1 We / decide / to make a doll's house.

We've decided to make a doll's house.

- 2 Ryan / find / a hammer.
- Tommy / measure / the pieces of wood.
- Dad / buy / some paint for the doll's house.
- Martin / paint / the walls.
- Beth / make / a mistake.
- Ryan and his friends / finish / their work.
- The friends / give / the doll's house to Julia.

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

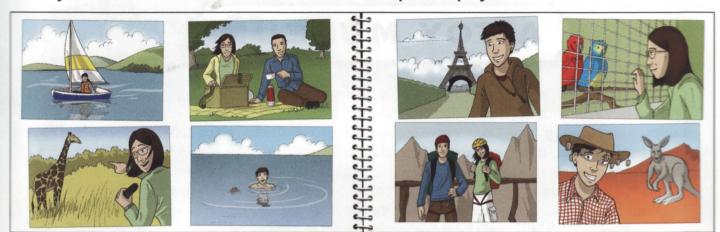


- I've done my homework.

- I haven't watched TV today.

3	Co	mplete the questions and short answers. Use the verbs in brackets.					
	1	Have you eaten (eat) the cake? No, I haven't .					
	2	ZTony (lose) his basketball? Yes, he					
	3	we (have) an email from them? Yes, we					
	4	Rob and Amy (see) the film? No, they					
	5	she(build) a sandcastle? Yes, she					
	6	you (find) your football? No, I					
	7	he (turn off) the DVD player? Yes, he					
	8	Caroline(eat) lunch? No, she					
	9	you (give) Mum the door keys? No, I					
	10	you and Mum (call) Grandma to say thank you? Yes, we					
4	W	rite 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	2 never / I / have / an elephant / seen					
	3	3 ever / acted / in a play / you / have					
	4	been / has / to China / Helen / ever					
	5	Billy and Jack / never / visited / an aquarium / have					
	6	argued / with my parents / have / never / I					
	7						
	8						
	9	a film in English / seen / have / you / ever					
	10	we / eaten / have / lemon ice cream / never					

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



1	Julia / sail a boat? Has Julia ever sailed a boat?	Yes, she has.
2	Mum and Dad / go to a desert?	
		No, they haven't.
3	Mum / see a giraffe?	
4	Ryan / swim in the sea?	
5	Ryan / go to America?	Marie
6	Mum / see a polar bear?	No,
7	Mum and Dad / climb a mountain?	No,
8	Ryan / go to Australia?	

6 Look at exercise 5. Write sentences. Use never in the negative sentences.

- 1 Julia <u>'s sailed a boat.</u>
- 2 Mum and Dad have never been to a desert.
- 3 Mum
- 4 Ryan
- 5 Ryan
- 6 Mum_____
- 7 Mum and Dad
- 8 Ryan _____



A TOY MUSEUM

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

They have had their museum since 2000.

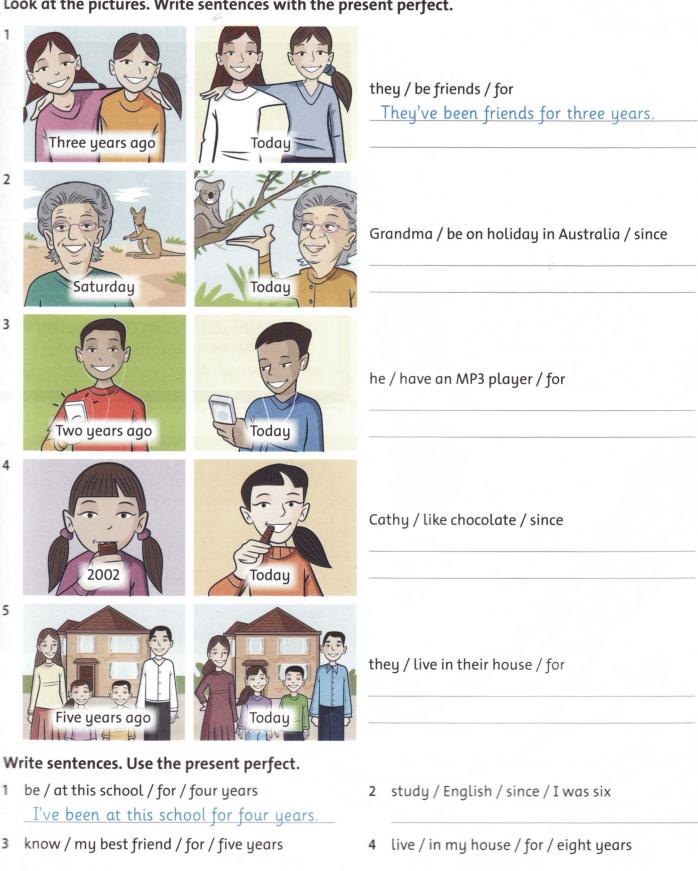
This means that William and Cara started the museum in 2000 and they still have it today.

Complete the sentences. Use for or since.

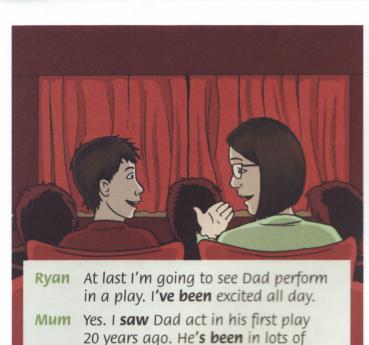
- William and Cara have had the museum <u>for</u> nearly 10 years.
- William has collected toys _ 1986.
- Cara's liked collecting toys ______ she was a little girl.
- Large numbers of people have visited every year _____
- 5 Visitors from all over the world have brought toys and games to the museum many years.
- 6 The museum has had a shop _____
- People have given toys to the museum _____ it opened in 2000.

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

have / my favourite toy / since / last year



play / volleyball / since / last summer





The present perfect or past simple?

plays and he's great.



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

The lights have gone down.

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

I've been excited all day.

We also use the present perfect to talk about events from our life that have happened up to the present time. It doesn't matter when they happened.

He's been in lots of plays.

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

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

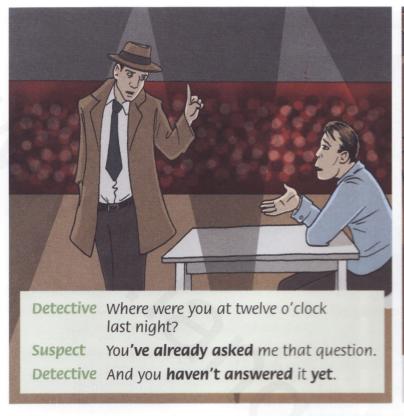
1 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

Have you ever seen a play by Shakespeare?
Have you ever see a play by Shakespeare?
I saw my first play in 2003. I've seen my first play in 2003.
The actors learnt the script last week.

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

week.

Match 1—5 with a—e.					
1d_ Have you ever been to the theatre?	a	Yes, I did. I was a detective.			
2 Did you like it when the lights went out?	b	Yes, I have. I felt cold.			
3 Have you caught flu?	c	No, I didn't. I hate the dark!			
4 Did you act in the last play?	d	Yes, I have. I love watching plays.			
5 Have you put your coat on?	e	Yes, I have. I feel ill.			
Circle the correct answers.					
1 We've finished / finished our homework. Can we go outside no	ow	?			
2 When he was / he's been six, he went / he's been to school in i	Nev	w 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	as	ked 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 simpl	e.				
Brian is really good at volleyball and he's got lots of friends who	plo	ay it with			
him. He ¹ 's known (know) some of them for five years. When	Br	ian			
2 (meet) his friends, he 3 (not know) ho	w	to play.			
His friends ⁴ (tell) him to go with them to their club					
5 (teach) him how to play. Soon, everyone 6		(want) him			
to be on their team. Now, Brian ⁷ (be) on the team fo	or t	hree years and			
he ⁸ (play) in lots of matches.					
Look at exercise 4. Answer the questions. Use short answers.					
1 Did Brian meet his friends five years ago? Yes, he did.	1 Did Brian meet his friends five years ago? Yes, he did.				
2 Did Brian teach his friends to play volleyball?					
3 Is Brian a good volleyball player?					
4 Has Brian ever played on the team?					
5 Has Brian ever played in any matches?					





The present perfect with already, yet, just and before



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

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

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

Before means 'at any time up to the present'. It often comes at the end of the sentence.

I haven't talked to a detective **before**.

We use **already** to say that we are surprised that something has happened sooner than we expected.

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

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

You've just talked to me.

We form questions with **have/has** + subject + **just** + past participle.

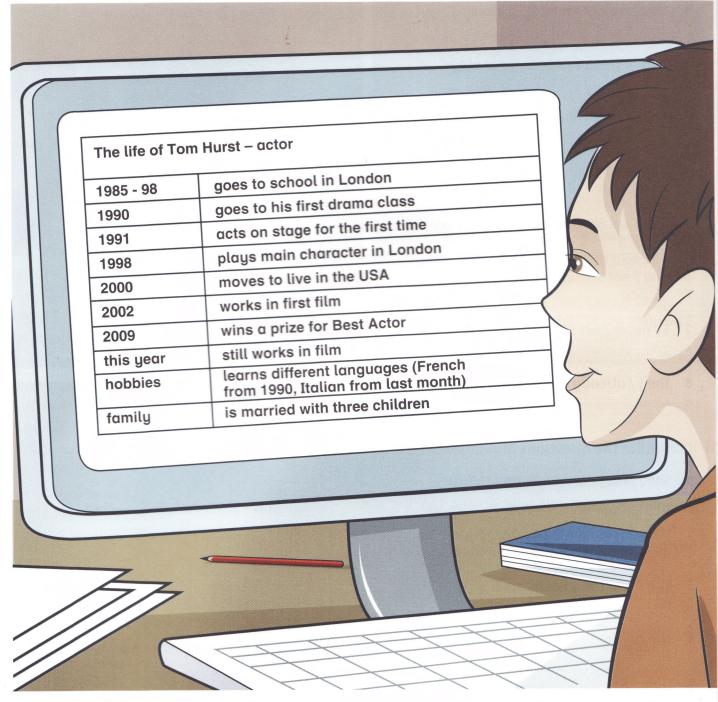
Have you just talked to him?

6 Circle the correct answers.

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

7	Co	omplete the sentences and questions. Use the pres	ent 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 / ?		
8	Co	omplete the questions and answers. Use yet and ju	ust.	
	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		
			Yes,	to them.
	3	she / buy the costumes		
			Yes,	them.
	4	the children / paint the stage		
			Yes, they	it.
	5	the actors / finish their costumes		
			Yes,	them.
	6	she / washed her hair		
			Yes,	it.
	7	they / open the curtains		
			Yes, they	•
	8	the play / finish		
			Vec it	

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 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?

LU	ok at exercise 7. Allswe	the questions.		
1	Yes, he did. He went	to school in London from 1985 to 1998.		
2		to his first drama class in 1990.		
3	150	in London in 1998.		
4		in the USA since 2000.		
5		a prize for acting in 2009.		
6		to learn French in 1990.		
7		to learn Italian last month.		
8		three children already.		
W	/rite negative sentences	s. 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		(not have) French lessons before.		
3	Kate	(never study) Spanish.		
4	We	_ (not live) in London since 1996.		
5	Max	(not go) to his first painting class in 1989.		
6		(not just start) to learn German.		
7	I	(not finish) my homework yet.		
8	You	(not miss) the bus once last week – well done.		
9	Jamie and Jack	(not try) to skateboard before.		
10	Lily	(not take) her mobile phone with her yesterday.		
W	rite short answers.			
1	Has Cara acted in a play	before? ✓ Yes, she has.		
2	Has Ted just had a PE lesson? 🗡			
3	Have you met a famous person before? ✓			
4	Have you already done any homework today? *			
5	Have they had lunch yet? ✓			
6	Has Eric played football already today? X			
7	Have you had an English test today? ✓			
8	Have I asked you to bring	g your trainers? 🗶		
9	Have they written a letter to the Queen? ✓			
10	Has Carrie made some bread? ✓			



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 → louder pretty → prettier

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

This book is more interesting than that book.

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

That book is less interesting than this book.



Superlative adjectives

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

loud → the loudest pretty → the prettiest

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

the most beautiful

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

the least beautiful



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

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

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

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

1 Complete the table.

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

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

1	Price	Beautiful	Safe
streamers	£3.80	*	11
sparklers	£4.50	**	1
fairy lights	£6.00	***	11
balloons	£3.00	**	111

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

3 Complete the sentences. Use comparative or superlative adjectives.

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

١	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.
W	rite sentences. Use comparative or superlative adjectives.
1	Theo/old/boy/in the class.
2	Theo's the oldest boy in the class. 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.

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

5

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

clean long curly talt new tall short



	TI C II II estallas	
1	The footballer is <u>as tall as</u>	the runner.
2	The runner's hair is	the basketball player's.
3	The basketball player's trainers are	the runner's.
4	The runner isn't	the basketball player.
5	The footballer's hair is	the runner's.
6	The runner's hair isn't	the basketball player's.
7	The footballer's shorts aren't	the basketball player's.
Co	omplete the sentences. Use as as o	or not as as
1	Football is very popular. Rugby is not ve	ry popular.
	Rugby isn't as popular as football	. (popular)

- 6 You can run fast. I can also run fast.
 - I ______. (fast)

Mother's Day







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

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

Too and enough



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

There's **enough** cake for everyone. It smells good **enough** to eat! We can use **too** before adjectives. It shows that something is more than enough.

That hat is too big for you!

8 Complete the sentences. Write too or enough.

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

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.

Review 1

V	rite the words in the correct order.					
1	tidied / my /bedroom / I've I've tidied my bedroom.	2	been / she's / never / to / France			
3	sent / Eric's / an email / his friend / to	4	sister's / been / shopping / my			
5	he's / ridden / never / a horse	6	stuck / I've / the photo / in / the album			
7	the fridge / put / in / Mum's / a smoothie	8	uncle's / my / a new car / bought			
9	never / we've / to England / been	10	seen / I've / that new film			
V	rite questions with ever. Use the present pe	erfect.				
1	your brother / speak to an English person Has your brother ever spoken to an English	sh pers	on?			
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					
Lo	ook at exercise 2. Write short answers to the	e quest	ions.			
	✓ Yes, he has. 2 ✓					
4	✓ 5 X					
7	X 8 ✓					

26

	He – play football – he was a boy.	
	He's played footbo	all since he was a boy.
My grandpa – be a policeman – more than twenty years.		
	I – have a headache –	half past nine this morning.
	We – live in this town	– 2003.
	My friends – be at this	s school — five years.
	Dad – know Mum – th	ey were children.
	The TV – be broken – y	esterday.
	She – play the piano –	a long time.
I – have my own bedroom – three years.		
	3	
	You – have that mobile	e phone – last week.
rt	You — have that mobile nplete the sentences the verbs in brackets.	s and questions. Use the present perfect or pa
	You — have that mobile nplete the sentences the verbs in brackets.	s and questions. Use the present perfect or past. (finish) my homework an hour ago.
	You — have that mobile mplete the sentences the verbs in brackets. Ifinished	s and questions. Use the present perfect or past (finish) my homework an hour ago. (be) cloudy since last week.
	You – have that mobile nplete the sentences the verbs in brackets. Ifinished It The first man	s and questions. Use the present perfect or past (finish) my homework an hour ago. (be) cloudy since last week.
]	rou – have that mobile nplete the sentences he verbs in brackets. finished t The first man	s and questions. Use the present perfect or past. (finish) my homework an hour ago. (be) cloudy since last week. (walk) on the moon in 1969.
	You — have that mobile nplete the sentences he verbs in brackets. Ifinished It The first man	s and questions. Use the present perfect or past. (finish) my homework an hour ago. (be) cloudy since last week. (walk) on the moon in 1969.
	You – have that mobile nplete the sentences the verbs in brackets. Ifinished It The first man	(finish) my homework an hour ago. (be) cloudy since last week. (walk) on the moon in 1969. (go) out last night. (you ever eat) Indian food?
	You – have that mobile nplete the sentences the verbs in brackets. Ifinished It The first man My parents	(finish) my homework an hour ago. (be) cloudy since last week. (walk) on the moon in 1969. (go) out last night. (you ever eat) Indian food? (you see) the film on TV last night?
rt	You – have that mobile nplete the sentences the verbs in brackets. Ifinished It The first man My parents	(finish) my homework an hour ago. (be) cloudy since last week. (walk) on the moon in 1969. (go) out last night. (you ever eat) Indian food? (you see) the film on TV last night? (never meet) the new teacher before.

6 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 They've already / yet / before painted the stage.
- 2 Have you done your homework just / never / yet?
- 3 They've just / ever / before eaten breakfast.
- 4 I've never sent a text message just / already / before.
- 5 They haven't finished the costumes yet / already / before.
- 6 Have they before / yet / just come back from holiday?
- 7 I've before / already / yet tidied my room.
- 8 He hasn't played for the team before / never / just .

7 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect and the words in brackets.

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	(already
4	The programme finished a short time ago.	
	The programme	(just)
5	They gave me a present last week.	
	They	(already)
6	I read this book last year.	
	Ι	(before)
7	We bought the balloons last week.	
	We	(already)
8	We put up the decorations a moment ago.	
	We	(iust)

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?

9	Re	ewrite the sentences. Use as as or not as as and the words in brackets.
	1	DVDs cost more than books.
		Books <u>aren't as expensive as DVDs.</u> (expensive)
	2	Brian and Tanya are both 11 years old.
		Brian(old)
	3	The River Thames is shorter than the River Nile.
		The River Thames (long)
	4	I weigh 45 kg. My brother weighs 53 kg.
		I(heavy)
	5	The red dress is prettier than the blue dress.
		The blue dress (pretty)
	6	My house has five rooms. Your house has five rooms.
		My house(big)
	7	Football is exciting. Volleyball is exciting.
		Football (exciting)
	8	Jack is 1.30 m tall. Lewis is 1.40 m tall.
		Jack(tall)
	9	The blue car is 2 m wide. The red car is 2 m wide.
		The red car (wide)
1	10	That book is interesting. This book is more interesting.
		That book (interesting)
10	C0	mploto the contenses. He the words in the hear
		mplete the sentences. Use the words in the box.
		oo hot cheap enough loud enough too easy hot enough
		oo 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 for Grandma to hear it upstairs.
	4	Amy got a bad mark in the test. It was for her.
	5	Those trousers fit well. They're
	6	Those trousers don't fit you. They're
	7	We all scored 100% in the exam. It was
	8	It's to go to the beach.

The world around us





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

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

The past continuous and the past simple



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

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

The past simple talks about a short action which happened during the longer action.

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

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

I was cycling home when I saw a new house.

We can make either the past simple or the past continuous part of the sentence into a question. We use the matching short answer.

Were you walking home when you saw a bag of rubbish? Yes, we were.

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

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

	Re	ead the sentences. Tick the action that started first.		
	1	I was watching television when the lights went off.		
		I was watching television. The lights went off.		
	2	It was raining when I went out.		
		It was raining. I went out.		
	3	We were walking through the town when I saw the new shop.		
		I saw the new shop. We were walking through town.		
	4	Mum was shopping when she met an old friend.		
		Mum was shopping. She met her old friend.		
	Co	omplete the sentences. Use the past continuous or the past simple of the verbs in brackets.		
	1	I <u>was painting</u> (paint) a picture when my mobile <u>rang</u> (ring).		
	2	George (use) a hammer when he (hit) his hand.		
	3	Penny (help) us when Mum (come) in.		
	4	4 Mr and Mrs Feathers (get) ready to go out when their son		
		(call).		
	5	We (walk) to school when we (see) her.		
	6	I (watch) TV when Mum and Dad (come) home.		
		They (eat) breakfast when I (arrive).		
	8	Dad (sleep) when the play (finish).		
	Loc	ok at the picture. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.		
		lo his homework make a poster clean alk loudly read a book		
		nat were the children doing when the ogramme started?		
	1	Ryan was doing his homework.		
	2	Julia		
	3	Tommy		
A.				
		Maddy and Beth		
		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.

Tick (\checkmark) the correct answer.

- 1 Mum used to go to a drama club. Mum goes to a drama club now. Mum doesn't go to a drama club now. | ✓
- People used to drop a lot of rubbish in the park. People drop a lot of rubbish in the park now. People don't drop a lot of rubbish in the park now.
- 2 Dad didn't use to be a policeman. In the past, Dad was a policeman. In the past, Dad wasn't a policeman.
- 4 I used to drink a lot of fruit juice. In the past, I drank a lot of fruit juice. I drink a lot of fruit juice now.

Materia 5 With a J.					
1a I ride a bike now.	a	I used to walk everywhere.			
2 Grandma's hair is grey.	b	He used to be a pilot.			
3 We go to France for our holidays.	c	It used to be black.			
4 My uncle had an exciting job.	d	He used to be very healthy.			
5 When Grandpa was young he did a lot of sport.	e	It used to be untidy.			
6 My brother keeps his bedroom tidy now.	f	We used to go to Spain.			
Complete the sentences. Use words from the box and used	o.				
drive the car come from fossil fuels watch TV drink coffee					
drop rubbish do no exercise eat meat be more animals					
1 Dad takes the bus to work now. Dad <u>used</u> 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					
Look at the underlined sentences in exercise 7. Write negative	ve :	sentences.			
The state of the s					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

/ I	rite questions and short answers. Use <mark>used to</mark> .		
	Mr Thompson / drive a car ✓		
	<u>Did Mr Thompson use to drive a car? Yes, he did.</u> the children / drink orange juice X		
	we / eat cheese ✓		
	the swimming pool / be clean ✓		
	Cathy / have long hair X		
,	the zoo / have lots of animals X		
,	Max and Jack / play lots of tennis ✓		
	you / watch TV every day X		
)	god / Water TV every ady /		
	rite the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions. Use us	e to or u	
w	rite the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions. Use us they / eat lots of fruit?	e to or u	
1	rite the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions. Use us they / eat lots of fruit? Did they use to eat lots of fruit?	e to or u	
W	rite the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions. Use us they / eat lots of fruit?	e to or u	
W 1	rite the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions. Use us they / eat lots of fruit? Did they use to eat lots of fruit?	e to or u	
w	rite the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions. Use us they / eat lots of fruit? Did they use to eat lots of fruit? he / play basketball / every day.	e to or u	
W 1 2	rite the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions. Use us they / eat lots of fruit? Did they use to eat lots of fruit? he / play basketball / every day. you / not / read books.	e to or u	
N 2 3 4	Trite the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions. Use us they / eat lots of fruit? Did they use to eat lots of fruit? he / play basketball / every day. you / not / read books. I / live in the city.	e to or u	
N 2 3 4 5 5	they / eat lots of fruit? Did they use to eat lots of fruit? he / play basketball / every day. you / not / read books. I / live in the city. she / recycle rubbish?	e to or u	

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



1	Theu / have a TV.	Theu	didn't use to have a TV.
	3,	_	

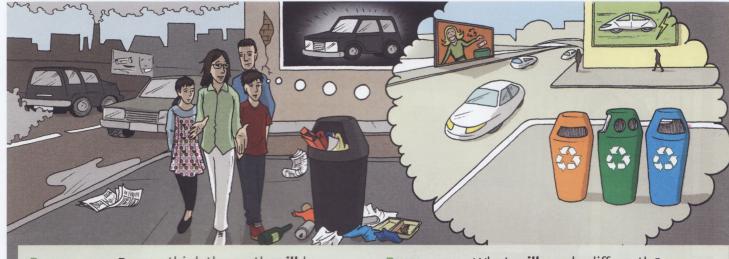
- 2 Mum / wear glasses.
- 3 The children / have any homework.
- 4 The Casey family / have a garden.
- 5 Dad / do lots of sport. _____
- 6 The town / be polluted.
- 7 Julia / read books.
- 8 They / recycle rubbish.
- 9 Ryan / eat fruit. __

Answer the questions about yourself. Use short answers.

When you were five years old ...

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

he environmer



Ryan

Do you think the earth will be a

better place in the future?

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

Ryan Mr Casey What will we do differently?

We won't drive big cars that use lots of energy and we'll recycle more glass and plastic.

Will and won't



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

The streets will be cleaner.

We often use the contracted form 'll after pronouns.

We'll recycle more glass and plastic.

We use the subject + won't + base form to make the negative.

We won't drive a big car.

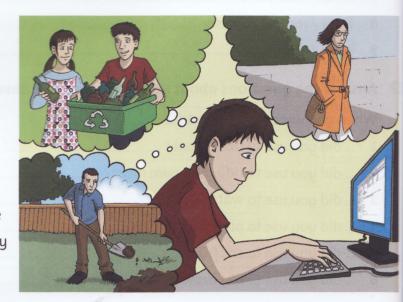
We use will + subject + base form to make questions. In affirmative short answers, we always use the full form will.

Will we do anything differently? Yes, we will. OR No, we won't.

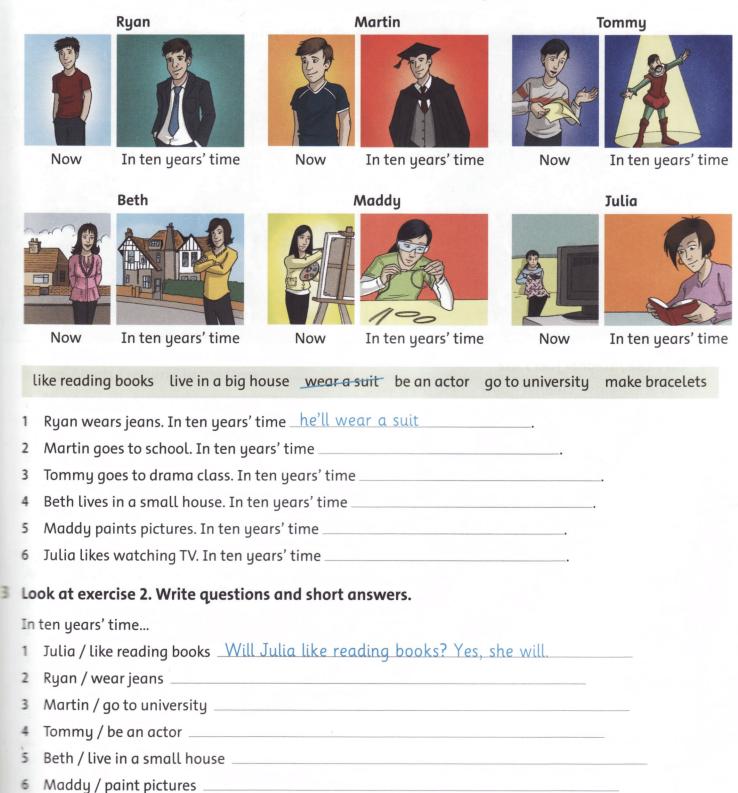
1 Complete the text. Use 'll, will or won't.

In the future ...

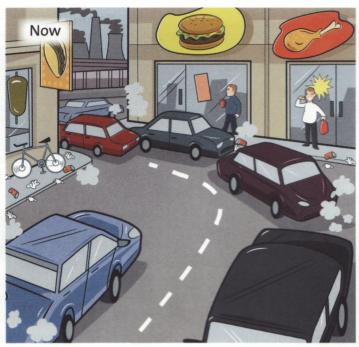
... we <u>won't</u> use so much energy. Mum stop driving the car to work and instead she 3 walk. Dad grow more vegetables in the garden. My friends and I 5____ bottles away – instead we ⁶ them. I ⁷ print my emails – that way I 8 save paper.



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



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





2 More people _____

People __

The town

The streets

1	car / use / cleaner fuel / use Will cars use cleaner fuel?	Yes, they will.	
2	more people / ride / bicycles		
3	people / drop / litter	- 100	
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		

The air ___

3

5 Look at exercise 4. Complete the sentences.

Cars will use cleaner fuel.

People _____

Shops _____

6	W	rite questions 1—10 and answers a—j. Match 1—10 with a—j.							
	1	_j How / people / get to workHow will people get to work?							
	2								
	3	there be / more buses							
	4	people / look after / the environment							
		people / recycle / more rubbish							
	6	what / people / do / at weekends							
	7	people / eat / lots of fast food							
	8	birds / live / in the trees							
	9	the sea / be / cleaner							
1	0	the fish in the sea / be / ill							
	a	People / exercise / much more / at weekends							
	b	Energy / come from / wind farms							
4	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	An	swer the questions about yourself. Use short answers.							
	1	Will you have homework tonight?							
	2	Will you do sport tomorrow?							
	3	Will you be at school in a month's time?							
	4	Will you watch a DVD tonight?							
	5	Will you buy an MP3 player this year?							
	6	Will you use a computer this evening?							
	7	Will you go home by bus after school?							
	8	Will you have a holiday soon?							
	9	Will your Mum cook your dinner this evening?							
1	0	Will you go to bed early tonight?							



The present continuous with future meaning



We can use the present continuous to talk about things we have arranged to do in the future. We use it most commonly for personal plans.

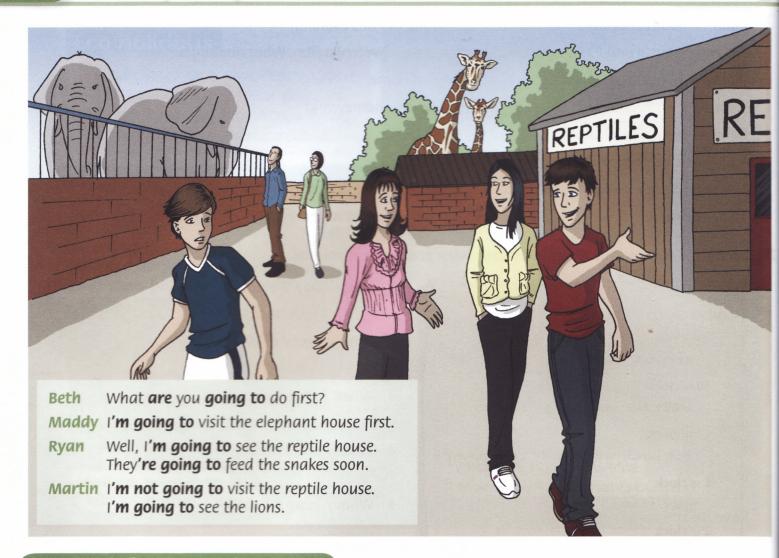
We aren't flying. We're going on a walking holiday. We're riding our bikes.

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

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

1	<u>go</u>	2	3	4	
_		_	_	_	

aman Martin and T ²	(you do) this evening?
	(watch) a film. What about you?
In I 3 (st	The state of the s
n my 4(yo	7.7
	. Where ⁶ (you eat)
after the film?	
nmy We ⁷	
We ⁸	(have) dinner at my house.
k at Ryan's diary. Write questions wi	ith present continuous.
	1 What / do / 9 o'clock
	What's Ryan doing at 9 o'clock?
9.o'clock	2 Who / meet / at 10 o'clock
arrive at school	
10 o'clock	3 When / eat lunch
meet the new English teacher	
12 o'clock	4 What / do / 1 o'clock
eat lunch with Maddy and Tomm	T What a do to clock
1 o'clock play football	5 What / learn / 2 o'clock
2 o'clock	3 What / tearn / 2 octock
learn maths	6 When / go / home
4 o'clock	When y go y nome
go home	7 When / do his homework
6 o'clock	/ When / do his homework
do homework	9 What / do / 7 s'slast
7 o'clock	8 What / do / 7 o'clock
" watch TV with Julia	O Miles (see the Title of the
	9 Who / watch TV with



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	f it is Ruan's	plan and Mi	f it is Martin's plan
96500	LOOK GE CITE	piccaic.	vviice it i	it is regulis	pean and wi	j it is mai tili s ptai

- 1 I'm going to visit the reptile house. R
- 3 I'm going to learn what reptiles eat.
- 5 I'm not going to see the snakes.
- 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	Re	ead 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									
	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	Co	omplete the sentences. Use be going to and the verbs in brackets.								
	1	Are you going to watch (you watch) the DVD with me later?								
	2	Alison and Leo (eat) with us tonight.								
	3	I (not eat) any chips next week.								
	4	We (help) Mum in the house tonight.								
	5	(they make) a doll's house later?								
	6	I (not take) an umbrella to the park.								
	7	(you speak) to the teacher later?								
	8	We (not play) computer games tonight.								
4	Re	ewrite 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	W	rite questions. Use <mark>be going to</mark> .
	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
		on the beach this summer?
	4	Fin / learn
		Russian?
	5	Seb / buy
		some new trousers?
	6	Judy / see
		a play tonight?
6	١٥	ok at exercise 5. Write short answers.
U		
		✓ Yes, he is.
		X
		✓ X
	6	✓
7	W	hat are you going to do this evening? Write sentences about yourself.
	1	watch TV
	2	help my Mum
	3	do my homework
	4	use the computer
	5	play in the park
	6	meet my friends
	7	eat pizza
	8	see my Grandma
	9	eat dinner at my friend's house
	10	wash the car with my Dad

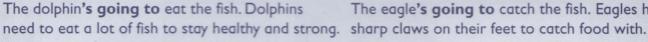
What/Mun							
	What / the family / do / on Tuesday						
B How / Dad /	How / Dad / travel to Newcastle / on Wednesday						
4 What kind o	f food / Mum and Dad	/ eat / on Thursday					
5 Where / Ryo	ın / go / on Friday			ş:			
5 Who/Julia	/ visit / on Friday			**			
Look at the tin	netable. Write short o						
	Dad	Mum	Ryan	Julia			
Monday		buy clothes for Ryan and Julia					
Tuesday		go to the t	theatre				
Wednesday	travel by train to Newcastle						
Thursday	have din Chinese re						
Friday			go to Martin's party	visit Grandma			

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

8 Write questions with be going to.

The World of Animals







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

Be going to for making predictions based on what you see



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

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

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

- h They've got a football.
- 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.
- She isn't going to buy it.
- c He's going to have a shower.
- d He's going to sit down.
- It isn't going to rain.
- We're going to have dinner.
- She's going to turn off the TV.
- h They're going to play football.

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.

- Mrs Casey 4 The zoo keeper _____
- Julia _____

2	MAK COCOL	
4	Mr Caseu	ı

- Tommy _____
- The monkey ______ 8 Beth and Maddy _____

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
- the zoo keeper / wash the elephant
- Julia / take Martin's banana
- Tommy / call his Dad
- the monkey / eat an ice cream
- Beth and Maddy / drink a cup of tea

Review 2

1	Write	sentences.	Use	the	past	continuous.
---	-------	------------	-----	-----	------	-------------

77	When the phone	rang,	
1	I / watch TV		
		-V.	
2	my mum / cook dinn		
3	my brother / do his h	nomework	
4	my sister / play with	her toys	
5	my dad / work in the	garden	
6	my grandparents / p	lay chess	
C o	I was picking	es. Use the past continuous or the past (pick) up litter in the park when itst (make) dinner, the telephone	arted (start) to rain.
3		(shop) in the city when we	
4		(read) a book when the lights	
5		(swim) in the sea when they	
6		(run) along the road when she	
	omplete the sentence orbs in brackets.	es and questions. Use the past contin	uous or the past simple of the
1	What were you do	ing (you do) when the film <u>started</u>	(start)?
2	Where	(he go) when he	(meet) you?
3	When the teacher	(come) in,	(you look) out of the window
4	When he	(do) his homework on the co	omputer, it(stop)
	working.		
5		(it rain) when you	(meet) them?
6	When theu	(travel),	(they become) ill?

ess everywhere dirty more rain more petrol	less alternative energy colder a lot of litt
People don't drop a lot of litter now. People <u>used to drop a lot of litter.</u> People travel more now. People	2 Cars use less petrol now.Cars4 There is more alternative energy now.There
Winters in England are hotter now. Winters in England	6 There is less rain in Southern Europe now. There
Parks are clean now. Parks	8 My dad doesn't drive everywhere now. My dad
rite sentences. Use will or won't.	
My aunt / travel / to India / next year. My aunt will travel to India next year.	2 The flight / take / ten hours.
She / not have / a lot of luggage.	4 She / take / a camera.
She / visit / lots of places.	6 The weather / be / good.
It / not rain.	8 She / send / me a postcard.
ok at exercise 5. Write questions and short answ Will my aunt travel to India next year? Yes	
to some or the	
	Line year

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

J	asper	What play 1 are the chil			
To	oby	2	(they put) or	n a play about	recycling.
J	asper				
To	oby	Yes, I ⁴	5		_ (you come) with me?
J	asper	Yes, but on Wednesday some	e friends and I ⁶		(go) to the
		cinema.			
To	oby	That's OK. On Wednesday I	*		(play) football for the school
		team.			
J	asper	8	(you do) any	thing on Thur	sday?
To	oby				(finish) mus
		practice at half past five, so	we can meet at six o'clo	ck.	
		to the contract of the board		handrata	
		ete the sentences. Use be go	_		
		ny people <u>are going to cho</u>			e.
2		y			
3	_	friends			ttles.
4	We		(tidy up) litter in the po	ark.	
5	My	mum	(buy) healthy fo	od.	
	_	dad			
7	We		_ (grow) vegetables in th	ne garden.	
8	The	family	(use) less energ	gy.	
L	ook a	t exercise 8. Complete the r	eaative sentences. Us	e be aoina to	and the verbs in brackets.
1		y aren't going to waste		3 3	
- 1				onment	
2			$_{}$ (not pollute) the envir	Jillielle.	
	We	friends			I glass bottles.
2	We My	friends	(not throw awa	ay) plastic and	I glass bottles.
2	We My The		(not throw awa (not drop) litter in th	ay) plastic and e park.	I glass bottles.
2 3 4	We My The My	friends y mum	(not throw awa (not drop) litter in the (not eat) unheal	ay) plastic and e park. thy food.	I glass bottles.
2 3 4 5	We My The My My	friendsy	(not throw awa (not drop) litter in the (not eat) unheal (not drive) to work	ay) plastic and e park. thy food. c.	

First aid



Reported speech



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

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

Direct speech	Reported speech
It's broken. I'm not staying at home.	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 (✓) the correct boxes.

1	Who felt ill?
	The nurse
	The girl 🗸



2 Who said, 'I feel ill'?

The nurse

The girl

3	Who was hungry?
	The boy
	Grandpa 🗍

He said	ne was hungry.	Con .

4	Who said, 'I'm hungry	2
	The boy	

Grandpa	
---------	--

C	rcle the correct answers.				
1	There's some juice.	2	I haven't got a headache.		
	She said there is /was some juice.		He said he doesn't / didn't have a headache.		
3	We're visiting Jess.	4	I'm doing my homework.		
	They said they visited / were visiting Jess.		She said she was doing / did her homework.		
5	It's nice.	6	I'm not ill!		
	They said it is / was nice.		He said he wasn't / isn't ill.		
Cl	nange 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	<i>'</i> .		
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.				
Co	omplete the reported speech sentences. Use i	infor	mation from the box.		
	The train is very late. <u>The food's coming</u> . I oft invent machines. I need some bandages. I li				
1	The waitress said the food was coming.				
2	The doctor said he				
3	The professor said he				
4	The pupil said she				
5	The explorer said he				
6	The passenger said				

Shawston News

Swimming pool closed

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

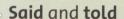
Fiona Thompson, aged 13, hurt her head when she dived to the bottom of the pool. Her swimming teacher looked after her and gave first aid before the ambulance arrived to take Fiona to hospital.

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



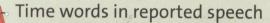
We can use both **said** and **told** in reported speech. We use **said** if we do not say who the person was talking to.

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.



When we use reported speech, time words also change.

Direct speech Fiona said, 'I'm happy about going home tomorrow'.

Reported speech Fiona said she was happy about going home the next day.

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

5	Ci	rcle the correct answers.
	1	The doctor said / told reporters Fiona was well.
	2	Fiona said / told she was planning to go swimm
	3	I told / said her she was very lucky.
	4	The manager told / said the swimming pool wa

Fiona said ,	told 9	she was	planning	to go	swimming	again s	oon.

- pool was open again.
- Fiona said / told she wanted to go back to school soon.
- Fiona's mum and dad ${\bf told}$ / ${\bf said}$ Fiona she had to stay in bed.

b C	omplete	the sentences.	Write said	or tola	ı.
-----	---------	----------------	------------	---------	----

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

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

1	There's no more work today.	
	He saidthere was no more work that day.	
2	The programme is on tonight.	
	She said	
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	

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 he was getting up at half past four every morning that week. Gary told me it was busy that day. He said he was tired, but he was going to sleep well that night. He said he liked helping people and he told me he loved his job. I told him I thought I wanted to be an ambulance driver!

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

10 Write sentences with reported speech.



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



Tanya and Helen



Milly told Becky __



Becky__



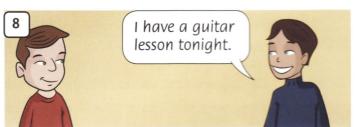
Toby_



Max _____Toby ____



George _____ Jason ____



Jason__



Suzy _____ Heidi ____



Heidi_



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

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

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

When the **if**-clause is first, we add a comma. When the **will/won't**-clause is first, we don't add a comma.

If we go home now, we'll have time to make a cake.

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

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 ____ If you go to bed late,
- 3 ____ If you break a leg,
- 4 _____ If you don't eat too much sugar,
- 5 _____ If you want to be a good footballer,
- 6 _____ 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 car(isn'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.

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

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

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

- 1 Ryan will go swimming.
- 2 Martin _____
- 3 Beth and Maddy _____
- 4 Tommy
- 5 Mr Casey _____
- 6 Mrs Casey ____

If it rains at the weekend, \dots

- 7 Ryan won't go swimming.
- 8 Martin _____
- 9 Beth and Maddy _____
- 10 Tommy _____
- 11 Mr Casey
- 12 Mrs Casey _____









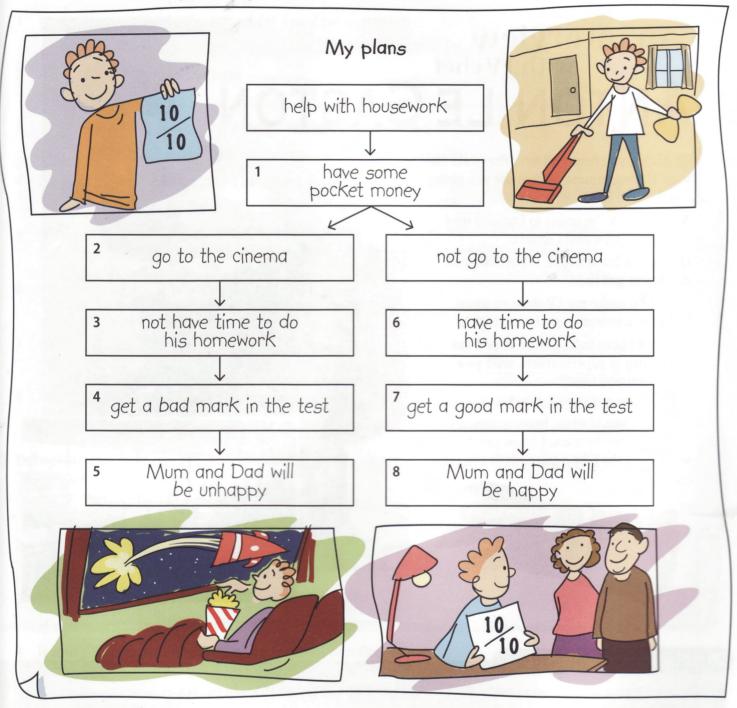




5	Co	omplete the firs	st conditional sentences. Use the	verbs in brackets.
	1	If we help	(help) Mum make the cake, she	'll be (be) happy.
	2	Gemma	(buy) an apple if she	(go) shopping.
	3	If you	(add) lots of sugar, the cake	(be) unhealthy.
	4	The cake	(taste) good if you	(use) enough fruit.
	5	If you	(buy) ready-made cakes, there	(be) lots of additives.
	6	If you	(add) enough salt, the bread	(taste) good.
	7	Plants	(grow) quickly if there	(be) lots of rain.
	8	Children	(be) healthy if they	(eat) enough vegetables and fruit.
6	10	ook at evercise /	4. Write sentences. Make both cl	auses negative
0				
				von't be happy.
	2			
	3			
	4			
	6			
	7			
	8			
7	W	rite the words i	n the correct order to make first	conditional sentences.
	1		our homework / if / you / not learn	quickly
	2	Sidney / he / pl	.ay football every day / be a better	
	3	have more ener	rgy / you / if / eat healthy food / y	ou
	4	buy a new MP3	player / if / save her pocket mone	y / she / Polly
	5	if / she / go to L	ondon for a week / learn some Eng	lish words / Sally
	6	your brother / i	f / you / do your homework for you	u / not get good test results
		10u		

VV	rite the words in the correct order to make questions with be going t
1	are / you / to / what / do / going
	What are you going to do?
	tonight / are / you / play / going / football / to
	to them / are / going / speak / to / you
	why / going / you / aren't / buy / to / that CD
	the insect house / visit / we / to / going / are
	going / meet / where / we / are / to
	are / when / see / they / to / going / the play
	Seb / buy / a new bicycle / is / to / going
b	ad the statements and write sentences. Use be going to and words f uy some balloons paint a picture go to the cinema <u>be a footballer</u> isit the reptile house study languages cycle in France
	My son is really good at football.
	My son 's going to be a footballer.
	They've decided to go on an eco holiday. They
	Sidney and Alison are interested in snakes. Sidney and Alison
	Polly really likes learning English and French.
	Polly
	We've decided to decorate the room for the party. We
	My cousin wants to watch a film.
	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

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

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

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

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

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

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





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.

W	rite first conditional questions. Use the words in the same order.
1	Mr Thompson / leave the school / if / he / get a new job
	Will Mr Thompson leave the school if he gets a new job?
2	if / it rain / we / go to the park
3	they / go / to the cinema / if / they / not have homework
4	if / I eat / enough vitamins / I become healthier
5	if / it not be sunny / this weekend / they go to the beach
6	where / you go / if / the weather be good
7	what / you do / if / you get up early
8	how / Dad get to work / if / the car not be working
C	omplete 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 ✓
_	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
7	If
5	Tommy / go to football practice / see a film X
_	Will
6	Maddy / eat healthy food / be healthy and strong ✓
7	
8	Mum and Dad / buy us presents / we be good ✓ Will



May, might and could



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

He might win! He could become a famous sportsman.

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

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

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

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

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

If you do lots of running, you could win the race.

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

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

1 Read the text and circle the modal verbs.



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

M	atch situations 1–8 with modal verb sentences a–h.		
1	_e I feel ill.	a	There may be a test next week.
2	It's cold.	b	I could get some new ones.
3	Olly wants to be more healthy.	c	They might get some new players.
4	They're doing a lot of homework.	d	It may be hotter tomorrow.
5	The team's lost every game this year.	e	I might go to the doctor.
6	These trainers are too small for me.	f	He might start doing more sport.
W	rite 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		
Re	write the sentences. Use the modal verbs in brackets.		
1	We'll go to France next year. (might)		
	We might go to France next year.		100
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 T or F.





If we	go	to	Ita	ly,	
-------	----	----	-----	-----	--

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

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

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

If we go to France, ...

- 1 we might go to the mountains. 2

7 Circle the correct answers.

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

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

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

Next year ...













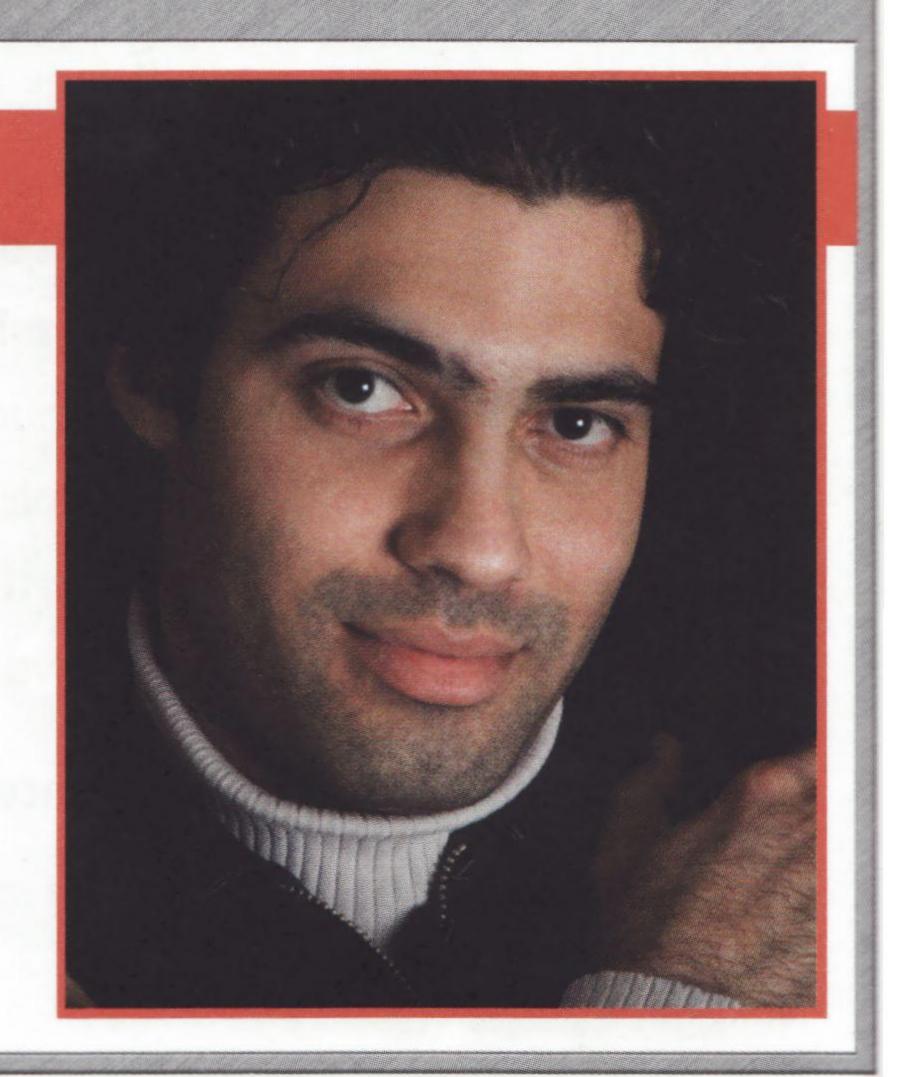
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Footballers have to work hard!

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.



Age 7-15

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

Age 16-19

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

Age 20

Ahmed moved to England to play football.

Now

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

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

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

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

12 Look at exercise 11. Write short answers.

1 Yes, he did.	2
3	4
5	6



1	Cł	ange the reported speech to direct speech. Change the pronouns if necessary.
	1	Alex said it was going to snow.
		It's going to snow.
	2	She said the man was waiting to see the doctor.
	3	They said the train was late.
	4	He said it was time to change the bandages.
	5	Mum said she liked the film.
	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	Cł	ange 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
	5	Our bags are heavy.
		They said
	6	I'm going to the zoo this afternoon.
		You said
	7	I don't like the cake today.
		Rob said
	8	It isn't going to rain tomorrow.
		Emma said

CC	omplete the sentences. Write said or tota.
1	You <u>said</u> you had a headache.
2	You the doctor your throat was sore.
3	They the film was great.
4	They her they were going to the party.
5	We we wanted to go cycling again tomorrow.
6	The teacher them they were learning very quickly.
7	He hasn't us his phone number.
8	You you were on holiday when the shopping centre opened.
Co	omplete the first conditional sentences.
1	you play lots of sport – you be healthier
	If you play lots of sport, you'll be healthier.
	You dll be healthier if you play lots of sport.
2	they eat healthy food – they have lots of energy
	If they
	They
3	you hurt your foot – the doctor put on a bandage
	If you
	The doctor
4	the students work hard – the students get good test results
	If the students
	The students
5	the players practise a lot – the team win
	If the players
	The team
6	we drop less litter – the park be much nicer
	If we
	The park
7	he not work hard – he not pass the test
	If he
	He
8	they eat lots of pizza — they be tired
	If they
	Thou

C	orrect the first con	ditional sentences.			
1	If it rains they sta		you200you had a headache.		
2		to me, we'll be friends.	Theythe film was great.		
		ution arith	They was pained		
3	If I play for the te	eam, I'm doing my best.			
4	You won't learn q	uickly if you'll not listen to your teache	r. in shorting		
5	If you get up earl	y, you are having a longer day.	complete the first anditional sentence		
6	We won't watch t	he film if the DVD player not works.	you plou loss to control you be healthing and allowed the control of the control		
7	The food will be b	etter if the cook will put in less sugar.	You'll be aduler if you got they bave lots		
8	They won't get go	ood marks if they won't do the homewor	rk.		
9	9 If I'll save my money, I'll buy a new computer game.				
10	If I go to the park	x, I'll saw my friends.	Anatomy as a second and a second a second and a second and a second and a second and a second an		
Co	omplete the first o	conditional questions.	If the strongs		
1			(be) good?		
2	If she	(not eat) well,	(she get) ill?		
3		(you buy) a CD if you			
4	If the computer _	(stop) working,	(you buy) another one		
5	Tue book the heat	(you eat) lots of burgers if you	(want) to have lots of		
	energy?		The park		
6	If you	(not go) home,	(you come) to the café with us?		
7		(we have) a picnic if the weather	(be) good?		
8	If I (not go), (you stay) at home with me?				
9	(Mum and Dad be) happy if I get good grades at school?				
		•			
10	You	(stau) healthu if you	(not eat) lots of fast food.		

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

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



(may) Milly may study Spanish.



(could) Gary and Jamie _____



(might) Jenny _____



(might) Amy and Clare



(could) Jasper

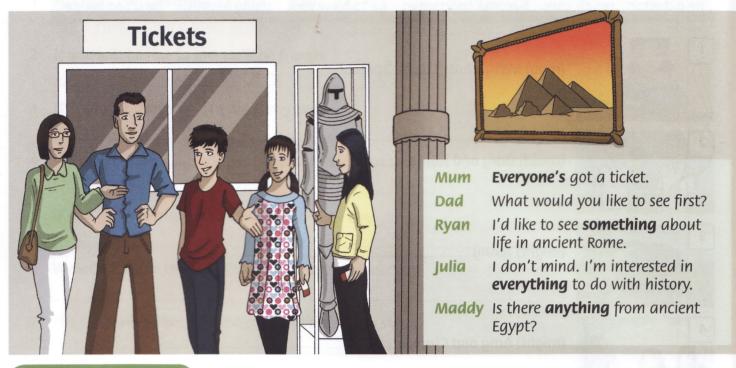


(may) Gary _____

8 Complete the questions. Use have to. Complete the short answers.

1	footballers have to	eat a lot of food? Yes, they <u>do</u>			
2	you	study German when you were at school? No, I			
3	they	stay at home at the weekend because they were ill?			
	Yes,				
4	Dad	study hard when he was at school? Yes,			
5	Dad sometimes	work late? Yes,			
		practise a lot? Yes,			
7	When you were younger,	you do lots of homework. No, I			
8	you normally	do the cooking at home? No, I			

10 Life in the past



Indefinite pronouns

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

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

We use indefinite pronouns with any in negative sentences and questions.

Is there anything from ancient Egypt? I haven't seen anything as interesting as this before.

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

1 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

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

I've looked somewhere for the statues.

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

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



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

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

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

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

	1	There isn't any thing to do here.				
2 No has been to the new museum yet.						
	3	Museums are some for people to go in the holidays.				
	4	Is there any to see in that room?				
	5	I'm thirsty. Let's get some to drink in the café.				
	You can't buy a souvenir — no is working in the museum shop today.					
6 You can't buy a souvenir – no is working in the museum shop to7 We're carrying our coats because we couldn't find any to leave						
		I really like the museum. Every you look there are interesting things to see				
5	Co	implete the indefinite pronouns.				
	1	No one went to see the game – we all went home instead.				
	2	There isn'tone there.				
	3	It was a really good filmone enjoyed it.				
	4	It's so boring here – there's absolutelything to do.				
	5	one's left a book – it's there, on the desk.				
	6	I haven't gotthing to wear for the party.				
	7	Seb's travelling round the world — he'swhere in Australia.				
	8	where you go, people are trying to protect the environment.				
6	Re	write the sentences with a different indefinite pronoun.				
	1	There isn't anything to do here.				
		There's nothing to do here.				
	2	There's no one to talk to.				
	3	There isn't anywhere to eat.				
	4	There's nothing in the kitchen.				
	5	There isn't anyone in the ticket office.				
6 There's nowhere to buy souvenirs.						

4 Complete the indefinite pronouns.

5

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 , and there were rats 4 , and there 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 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.

Chat room

Chat room

My friends

My topics



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



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



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



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





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



Henry: Wow, what a great experience!

Question tags



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

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

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

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

It isn't a nice house, is it?

The verb we use in the question tag depends on the verb used in the sentence. Most verbs use **do**.

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

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

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

The question tag for I'm is aren't I?

I'm a good player, aren't I?

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

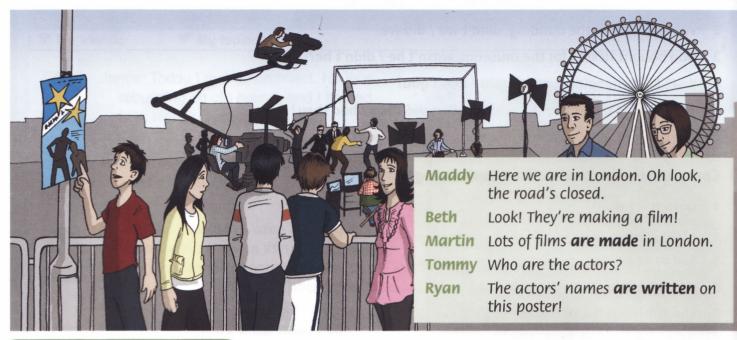
You're very excited, aren't you?

9	Ci	rcle 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?
0	Co	mplete 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,
60	9	They could come to our house today,
1	0	We always win at football,
1	w	rite 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

you / did / your homework

picked up / Jason / the litter

Making a film



The present simple passive



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	

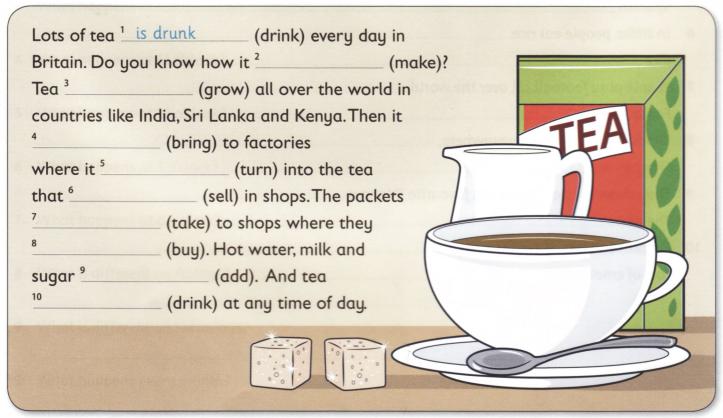
2 Circle the passive verbs.

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.

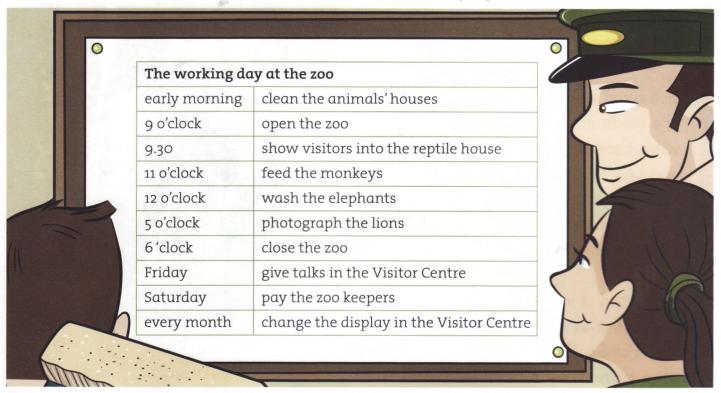


Complete the sentences. Use the present simple passive of the verbs in brackets.



4	Co	omplete the negative pas	ssive sentences.				
	1	Straw <u>isn't eaten</u>	(not eaten) by children.				
	2	Paper	(not make) from plastic.				
	3	Houses	(not build) on mountains or beaches.				
	4	In some countries paper	(not recycle) yet.				
	5	Tea	(not plant) in Northern Europe.				
	6	Football	(not play) in museums.				
	7	Lemon	(not add) to tea in Britain.				
	8	Tea and coffee	(not drink) only at breakfast.				
5	Re	ewrite the sentences usin	g the present simple passive.				
	1	People grow coffee in Bra	zil.				
		Coffee is grown in Bra	zil.				
	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 S	outh America.				
		Spanish					
	6	In India, people eat rice.					
		Rice					
	7	People play football all o	ver the world.				
		Football					
	8	Shops sell fizzy drinks everywhere.					
		Fizzy drinks					
	9	They show the news after my favourite TV show.					
	The news						
	10	People send lots of email	s every day.				

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

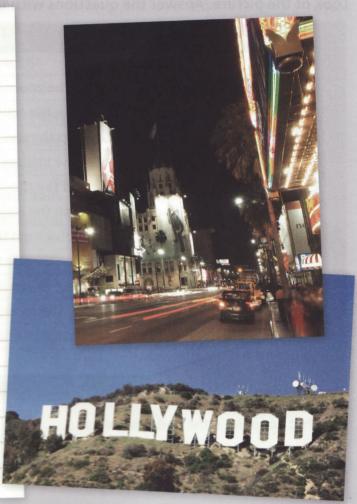
- 2 What happens at 9 o'clock?
- 3 What happens at 9.30?
- 4 What happens at 11 o'clock?
- 5 What happens at 12 o'clock?
- 6 What happens at 5 o'clock?
- 7 What happens at 6 o'clock?
- 8 What is different on Fridays?
- 9 What is different on Saturdays?
- 10 What happens every month?

Hollywood films

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

Hollywood is visited by thousands of tourists every year. They want to see the famous film studios and actors.

The main streets are decorated with bright lights and every evening shows are put on by dancers and musicians. It's an exciting place!



With and by

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

Hollywood is visited **by** thousands of tourists every year.

Evening shows are put on **by** dancers and musicians.

We can use with to talk about what is used to do the action.

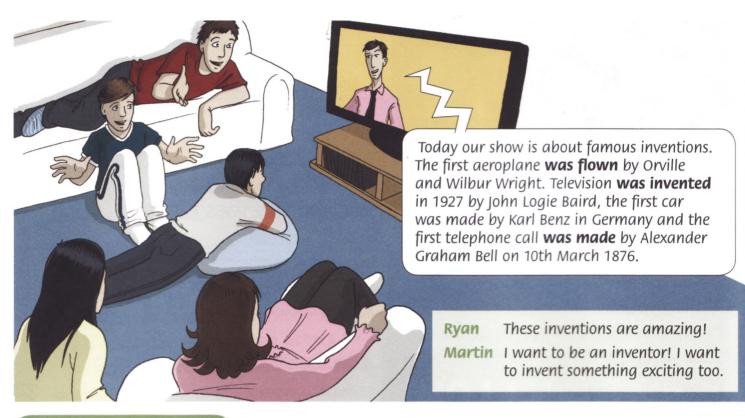
Hollywood is filled with famous people.

The main streets are decorated with bright lights.

7 Complete the sentences. Use by or with.

- 1 Guitars are played 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 Prood is cut
- 5 Bread is cut _____ a knife.
- 6 Ancient places are found _____ archaeologists.

	Fishermen catch fish.	
•	Fish are caught by fishermen.	
,	You use a racket to play tennis.	
	Tennis	
•	You use a lot of vegetables to make a salad.	
,	A salad	
1	Children drink a lot of milk.	
•	A lot of milk	
,	The children plant lots of trees. Lots of trees	
,	Tourists take a lot of photographs. A lot of photographs	
,		_
	Football players wear football boots.	
	Football boots	
	We use flour to make cakes.	
8	Cakes	
	Cakes	
Wı	rite sentences. Use the present simple passive and by or with.	
Wı	rite sentences. Use the present simple passive and by or with. football matches / watch / thousands of people	
V I	rite sentences. Use the present simple passive and by or with. football matches / watch / thousands of people Football matches are watched by thousands of people.	
Wi	rite sentences. Use the present simple passive and by or with. football matches / watch / thousands of people	
Wi	rite sentences. Use the present simple passive and by or with. football matches / watch / thousands of people Football matches are watched by thousands of people.	
W1 1 2	rite sentences. Use the present simple passive and by or with. football matches / watch / thousands of people Football matches are watched by thousands of people. London / visit / thousands of tourists every year	
Wı	rite sentences. Use the present simple passive and by or with. football matches / watch / thousands of people Football matches are watched by thousands of people. London / visit / thousands of tourists every year the city / fill / tourist attractions	
W 1 1 2 4	rite sentences. Use the present simple passive and by or with. football matches / watch / thousands of people Football matches are watched by thousands of people. London / visit / thousands of tourists every year the city / fill / tourist attractions streets / decorate / lights	
W 1 1 2 3 4 5 5	rite sentences. Use the present simple passive and by or with. football matches / watch / thousands of people Football matches are watched by thousands of people. London / visit / thousands of tourists every year the city / fill / tourist attractions streets / decorate / lights pies / cook / meat and potatoes	



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
- 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	Co	omplete the sentences. Use the past s	simple passive.				
	1	The Olympic games were invented	(invent) by the ancient Greeks.				
	2	Football	(play) thousands of years ago in South America.				
	3	The children	(ask) to help their mum.				
	4	The football captain	(tell) to choose a new team.				
	5	Horses(r	ride) for sport in ancient India.				
	6	The tennis match	(watch) by lots of people.				
	7	The money	(give) to the children's school.				
	8	The cinema	(open) by the famous actor.				
5	Re	ewrite the sentences. Use the past sin	nple passive.				
	1	Someone invented television in 1927.					
		Television <u>was invented in 1927.</u>					
	2	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	5 Somebody took photographs of her.					
		Photographs of her					
	6	5 People bought lots of her music last year.					
		Lots of her music					
6	W	rite sentences. Use the past simple p	assive and <mark>by</mark> if necessary.				
	1	Chess / play / in ancient Persia.					
		Chess was played in ancient Persi	a.				
	2 Many famous pictures / paint / Leonardo da Vinci.						
	The play Hamlet / write / William Shakespeare.						
	4	4 The pyramids / build / thousands of years ago.					
	5	The first aeroplane / fly / across the At	clantic / Alcock and Brown.				

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

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



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

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

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

Great new TV quiz show

Can you answer these questions?



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

row the answers and want to appear on TV

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

Passive questions



We make passive questions with **be** + subject + past participle.

Are monkeys found in England?

We put by and with at the end of the questions.

Who was the first plane invented by?

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

When was television invented?

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

9 Circle the correct answers.

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

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

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

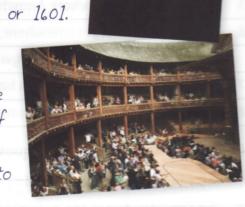
11 Read the text. Write past simple passive questions. Use When, Where, Who or What.

William Shakespeare

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

very famous line: 'To be or not to be'.

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



- Shakespeare wrote Hamlet in London.
 Where was Hamlet written?
- 3 Hamlet was written in 1600 or 1601.
- 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 bo	1	Complete the answers.	Use the	indefinite	pronouns	from the	box
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	a	anywhere Noone anything Everyone Nowhere everything Someone Nothing
1		Who's there? No one
2	2	Where are you going?
3	3	What's that noise? is talking in the garden.
4		Why are you sad? I haven't got nice to wear for the party.
5	5	Who's going to be there?, the whole class.
6	5	What's on the TV?
7	7	Are you ready? Yes, I've packed
8	3	It's boring here. There isn't to go.
(Cir	rcle the correct answers.
1		The famous explorer has travelled almost somewhere / nowhere / everywhere in Africa.
2	2	We saw something / everything / anything very exciting at the zoo yesterday.
3	3	It was very quiet at the park yesterday morning. There was no one / everybody / somebo
4	ŀ	Everything / Everywhere / Something was very quiet before the storm.
5	5	I've never been anywhere / nowhere / somewhere really cold.
6	5	I looked for the keys somewhere / everywhere / anywhere , but I couldn't find them
		somewhere / everywhere / anywhere.
7	7	Everyone / Someone / Anyone had a great time at Zoe's party.
8	3	Is there anywhere / no one / anyone there?
(Co	emplete the sentences. Use question tags.
1		You were happy at school today, <u>weren't you?</u>
2	2	They're lucky to see the pyramids,
3	3	The class is visiting an archaeological museum next week,
4	ŀ	They haven't visited the school before,
5	5	We didn't make any smoothies,
6	5	You know the test is today,
7	7	You didn't go on holiday last year,
8	3	Annie didn't live in Rome,
9)	Her sister speaks English,

You're going to read that book,

	Every year, millions of cards are sent for Mother's Day.	
	Flowers and chocolates / send / all over the world.	
	Presents / buy.	
	Some presents / make.	
	They / wrap / in paper.	1
	Then they / give / to mums.	
	The paper / throw away.	
1	The presents / keep. cange the active sentences into present simple passive sentences.	
1	nange the active sentences into present simple passive sentences. They speak Turkish and Arabic here.	
1	nange the active sentences into present simple passive sentences.	
1	They speak Turkish and Arabic here. Arabic and Turkish are spoken here.	
1	They speak Turkish and Arabic here. Arabic and Turkish are spoken here. People read books everywhere.	
1	They speak Turkish and Arabic here. Arabic and Turkish are spoken here. People read books everywhere. We sell postcards in the museum shop.	
1	They speak Turkish and Arabic here. Arabic and Turkish are spoken here. People read books everywhere. We sell postcards in the museum shop. They show good programmes on TV.	

6	Co	mplete the sentences. Use by or with.					
	1	The film is made by a famous director.					
	2	The painting is photographed special cameras.					
	3	Hamlet is played a young actor.					
	4	The house is filled pictures.					
	5	Football is played children and adults.					
	6	The book was written a famous writer.					
7	W	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	8 Write sentences. Use the past simple passive or the present simple passive and by or with if necessary.						
	1	Coffee / drink / all over the world.					
		Coffee is drunk all over the world.					
	2	Australia / discover / Captain Cook.					
	3	Mount Everest / climb / Tensing and Hilary.					
	4	The first potatoes / grow / in America.					
	5	Potatoes / grow / everywhere / now.					
	6	Parts of London / build / the Romans					

Is coffee drunk all over the world?	
Post sesticula 1769 Post sesticula Post session Post sesticula	
fines (aller and aller and	
WWCP SMOOSE VOICE SMOOSE	
	4.1
complete the wh- questions. Use the past simple passive.	
Shakespeare wrote Romeo and Juliet.	
Who was Romeo and Juliet written by?	
They invented paper in ancient China.	
Where	
They sold the house a week ago.	
When	
They used to make coins with gold.	
What	
A famous artist painted the picture.	
Who	
They found gold in the river.	
Where	
Cars were invented 100 years ago.	
When	
They used to make footballs with animal skin.	
What	
Charlie won the volleyball trophy.	
Who	
The pop concert was held in a big field.	
Where	

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

Grammar Friends



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

- **Builds accuracy and confidence**: graded written exercises provide practice and reinforcement.
- **Puts the focus on grammar**: familiar contexts and situations, using basic vocabulary, enable pupils to concentrate on learning grammar.
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Beginner – Elementary (A2)

For students preparing for the Cambridge ESOL Young Learner's exams:

Starters: Grammar Friends 1 and 2

Movers: Grammar Friends 3 and 4

Flyers: Grammar Friends 5 and 6

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