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Past Simple 'be'

1

Listen and repeat. Look at the pictures and circle the three best adjectives for each picture.







2 Look at activity 1 and say sentences using the Past Simple.

The man was thirsty yesterday. The tables were dirty yesterday.





Grammar		Past Simple of the	verb be
Affirmative	Ne	gative	Time Expressions
	Full forms	Short forms	yesterday, a month / year
I was You were He was She was It was We were You were They were	I was not You were not He was not She was not It was not We were not You were not	I wasn't You weren't He wasn't She wasn't It wasn't We weren't	ago etc. last night / week / month / year / Monday etc.
They were	They were not	They weren't	
Questions	Sho	rt Answers	
Was I? Were you? Was he? Was she? Was it? Were we? Were you? Were they?	Yes, I was. / N Yes, he was. / Yes, she was. Yes, it was. / N Yes, you were Yes, we were.	No. he wasn't. / No, she wasn't.	

(3) C	omplete with was / wa	sn't / were / were	en't.
1 Fay	Where (1)	were	
	you yesterday?		
Tom	1(2)	at	
	home. I (3)		
	at the cinema. W		
	cinema every Fric		
Fay	19337 TES		nd Andy with you?
Tom			
			was at a restaurant with his
			He (7)
		2 Mum	you at your brother's new house last night?
	U DO ROLL	Jim	Yes, I (9)
		\rightarrow	John's friends
	5	D	(10)
		M	there, too.
		Mum	(11)
Jim	Voc it (12)		his house clean?
Mum	Yes, it (12) (13)		
Jim	130 1		Everything was fine.
,	Don't worry, Mur		Everything was fine.
	Don't wong, will	LES.	



4

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences. Then, write the numbers 1-6 in the pictures.

- 1 were / The / heavy / bags The bags were heavy.
- 2 clean / tables / The / weren't
- 3 last night / sleepy / The / were / babies
- 4 was/cat/Jill's/ugly
- 5 wasn't / yesterday / cold / Mary
- 6 hair / Sue's / dry / wasn't





Read, look and answer.



1 <u>Was</u> Fay's T-shirt dry yesterday? No, it wasn't. It was wet.

2 _____ John's T-shirt clean yesterday?





3 _____ Mary and Jim bored yesterday?

4 _____ the books in the box light?





5 _____ Don and Jill hungry yesterday?

6 Answer about yourself.



1 Was your room clean yesterday?

- 2 Were you sleepy at 10 o'clock last night?
- 3 Were you at the cinema last Friday?
- 4 Was your mother at home yesterday morning?
- 5 Was your father at work yesterday afternoon?



Past Simple (affirmative)



1 Look and match. Then, listen and check your answers.



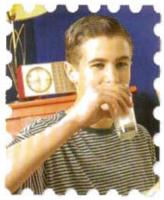




go

walk

buy



drink



have (a party)



eat

walked

had (a party) drank

went bought ate

-	-2-	5	_	
15	5	-	v	×
66	6	,	5	ä
0	C		1	1
-)	30	憖		۲.

Read, look at activity 1 above and complete with the verbs in the Past Simple.

Dear diary,

Yesterday, my friend Tom and I 🌋 🌋



(1) to the shopping centre.

We (2) around the shops.

We (3) computer games.

Later, we (4) hamburgers

and (5) _____ milkshakes.



3) Listen and check your answers for activity 2.





Grammar

Past Simple of Regular / Irregular verbs

We use the Past Simple:

- for actions that took place at a definite time in the past. e.g. Last Monday I went to the cinema with my friends.
- · for completed actions that happened one after the other in the past. e.g. I got up at 8 o'clock, had breakfast and went to school.

	Affirmative	
Regular verbs	Irregular verbs	
I played.	I ate.	
You played.	You ate.	
He / She / It played.	He / She / It ate.	
We played.	We ate.	
You played.	You ale.	
They played.	They ate.	

- · We form the Past Simple of regular verb by adding -ed to the base form of the main verb. The Past Simple form is the same for all persons in the singular and in the plural.
 - e.g. play played
- · Verbs that end in -e take -d e.g. dance → danced
- · Verbs that end with one vowel + consonant, double the final consonant, e.g. stop → stopped
- Verbs that end in consonant+y, drop the -y and take -ied. e.g. study → studied
- Each irregular verb forms the affirmative form of the Past Simple in a different way e.g. swim - swam, make - made, drive - drove







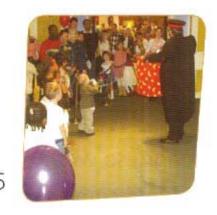
Look at the photos. What did they do yesterday? Complete the blanks using the Past Simple of the verbs in the box.

	drink	buy	eat	walk	go	have
1	Tony, John an	d Beth _			at (a restaurant.
2	Mary and Just	in			_ to so	thool. They
	usually take t	he bus.				
3	Derek			_ some C	Ds.	
4	Sheila			to the pa	rk.	
5	They			milkshak	es.	
6	We			a par	tu.	











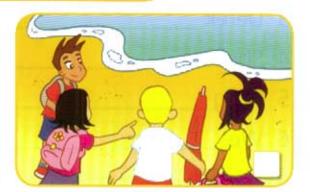


Read about what Claire did last Saturday. Complete with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets. Then, put the pictures in the correct order (1-6).





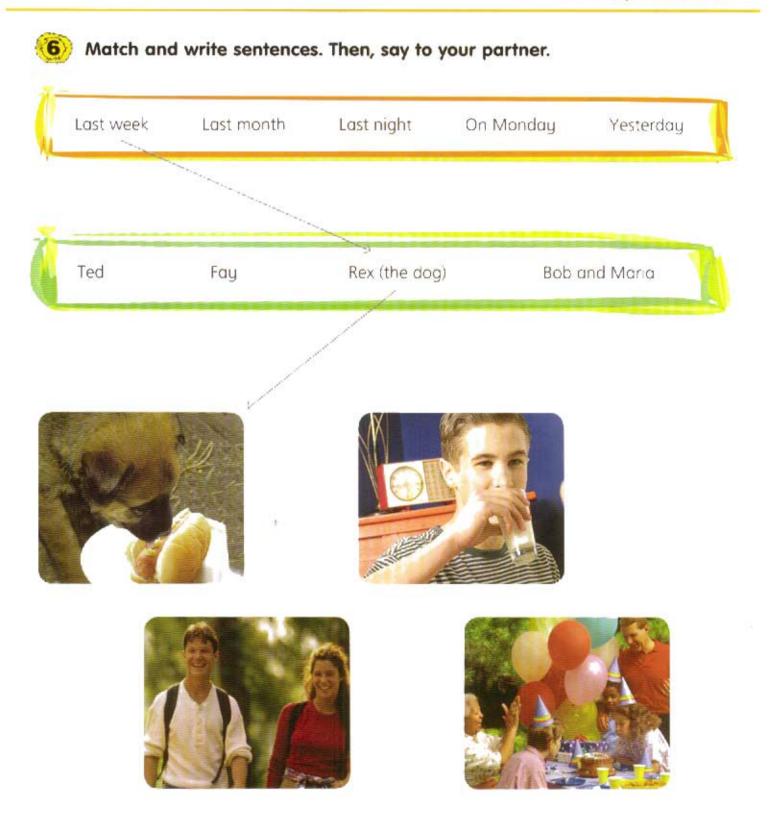








Last Saturday, my friend	ds and I (1) (go)
to the beach. First, we (2	2) (swim). Then,
Tina and I (3)	(sunbathe). Brad and Derek
(4)	(make) sandcastles. Later, we were
hungry so we (5)	(eat) some sandwiches.
My dad came and (6) _	(drive) us home at eight
o'clock. We (7)	(have) a lot of fun that day



e.g. Last week Rex ate a hot dog.

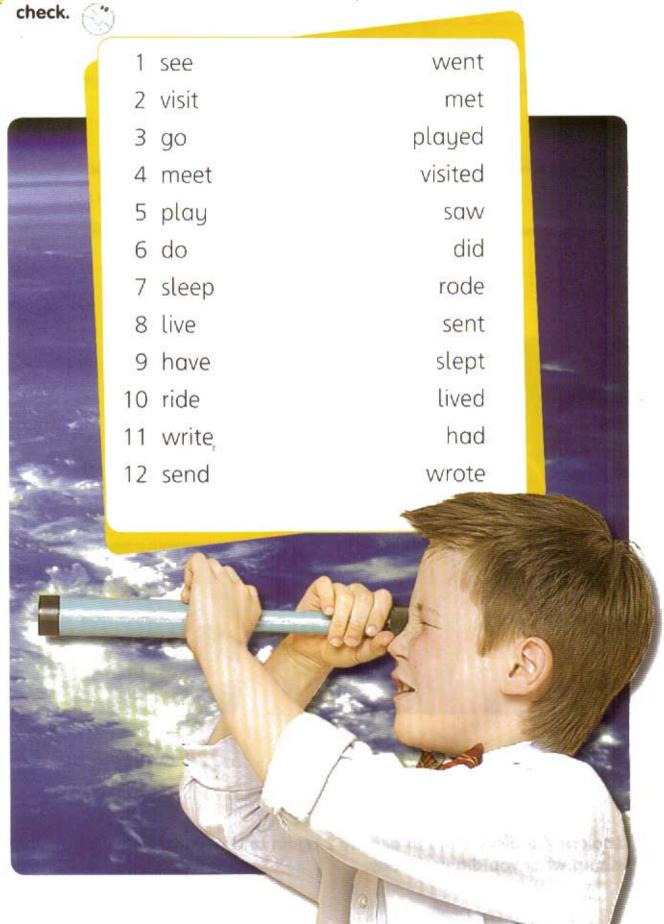
Cook at the diary entry in activity 2 again and write your own diary entry about what you did yesterday.



Past Simple (negative - questions)

1

Match the base form with the Past Simple of the verbs. Then, listen and

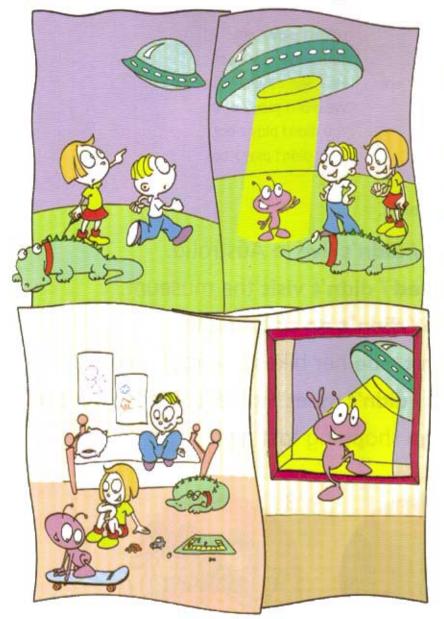




2

Listen to the story and read.





Yesterday, Sam and Marcy saw a UFO! They met and talked to Zap. Zap doesn't live on Earth. Zap talked to Crock, the children's pet crocodile. Then, they went to Sam and Marcy's house. They played games and had lots of fun. Later, Zap went home.

(3)

Read the story in activity 2 and circle the correct verbs.

- 1 Sam and Marcy saw / didn't see a UFO.
- 2 Zap talked / didn't talk to Crock.
- 3 Sam and Marcy went / didn't go to Zap's house.
- 4 The children and Zap played / didn't play games.
- 5 The children and Zap had / didn't have fun.



Grammar Past Si	mple - Negative
Full Forms	Short Forms
l did not play / eat.	I didn't play / eat.
You did not play / eat.	You didn't play / eat.
He / She / It did not play / eat.	He / She / It didn't play / eat
We did not play / eat.	We didn't play / eat.
You did not play /eat.	You didn't play / eat.
They did not play /eat.	They didn't play / eat.

4

Look and circle the correct words.

- 1 Last year Samantha lived / didn't live in Australia.
- 2 On Tuesday my class visited / didn't visit the museum.
- 3 Yesterday Tanya went to / didn't go to bed late.
- 4 On Friday Lisa rode / didn't ride her bike to school.
- 5 At the weekend Steve met / didn't meet his friend Tom at the park.
- 6 Tara and I went / didn't go shopping last night.















5 Look and tick (
1 go to school		5 see a UFO								
2 go to the cinema		6 do a test								
3 meet a friend		7 have fun								
4 send an e-mail		8 go to bed at 11:00								
e g. I didn't go to sch	nool yesterday.									

Grammar Past Sim	ple - Questions and Shor	T Answers
Questions	Short /	Answers
Did I play / eat?	Yes, you did.	No, you didn't.
Did you play / eat?	Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
Did he / she / it play / eat?	Yes, he / she / it did.	No, he / she / it didn't
Did we play / eat?	Yes, you did.	No, you didn't.
Did you play / eat?	Yes, we did.	No, we didn't.
Did they play / eat?	Yes, they did.	No, they didn't.



6 Look	and complete the questions. T	hen, write sh	ort answers.	
	I <u>Did</u> I meet my friend yesterday? <u>No, you didn't</u>	5	it go park yesterday	
	you eat a hamburger yesterday?	6	we s film yesterday?	
	he have fun at the party yesterday?	7	you go shopping centre yesterday?	to the
4	she walk to school yesterday?	Mail 8	an e-mail yester	
7 Does y	your partner remember the st nen, take turns to ask each ot	ory about Za her the quest		oints
1 (Sam, N	Marcy / see / UFO) <u>Did Sa</u>	m and Marc	cy see a UFO?	
2 (Zap / t	alk / to Crock)		(Ŏ
3 (Sam a	nd Marcy / go / Zap's ho	use)	($\tilde{\bigcirc}$

4 (they / watch TV) _____

5 (they / have fun) _____



Present Simple vs Past Simple



Find the verbs in the past tense. Listen and check.



sleep

travel

buy

use

0	S	R	А	C	C	0	0	K	Е	D	А	Е	R	D
R	Τ	R	W	А	L	Н	М	Ν	0	Ε	S	Н	W	Н
Т	Τ	R	А	V	Е	L	L	Е	D	D	В	S	А	U
W	Т	S	В	C	G	W	М	D	0	T	А	Е	L	Ν
0	S	L	Н	А	G	U	А	Ν	В	0	U	G	Н	Т
В	L	А	R	S	U	S	М	В	C	0	А	Е	U	Ε
G	Е	D	Ε	L	S	W	D	U	Κ	Т	В	S	Ν	D
0	Р	R	D	R	Е	W	Ε	Ν	S	Ε	А	Е	R	Ε
D	Т	А	В	C	D	А	W	А	L	K	Ε	D	В	А

walk

draw

cook

hunt

Read and complete with the verbs in the Past Simple from activity 1.

People today:

- usually sleep in houses
- often travel by car
- usually buy food
- sometimes use a cooker



BUT

Thousands of years ago, prehistoric p	eople	1217
1 in caves,	4	for their
2 on cave walls,	food,	1
3 for days,	5	over
一	a fire.	



Listen and check your answers for activity 2.

Grammar

Present Simple vs Past Simple

We use the Present Simple:

- for habits or actions that happen regularly.
 e.g. I go to school every morning.
- for permanent situations.
 e.g. My father works at the cinema.

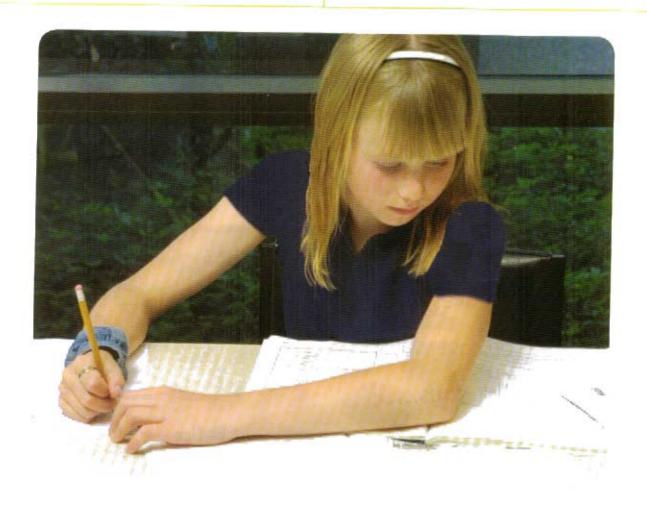
We use the Past Simple:

- for actions that took place at a definite time in the past.
 - e.g. We went to an island last summer.
- for habits or actions that happened regularly in the past.
 - e.g. Prehistoric people lived in caves.

Time Expressions

always, usually, sometimes, etc.
every day / week, etc.
in the morning / afternoon, etc.
on Mondays / Monday morning, etc
at the weekend / 8:00, etc.
once / twice / three times, etc. a week / day, etc.

yesterday
in 1995, etc.
two hours ago, two years ago, etc.
last night / week / Sunday / May, etc.





			-	2	
£	5	į,	8	V	1
8	T	q	ч	7	î
	ă	2	4	ß	r
	7	-	3*		

Read and complete. Use the <u>Present Simple</u> or the <u>Past Simple</u>. Then, tick what the people did yesterday or in the past.

1	Jenny usually (go) to bed at 11 oʻclock in the evening. Yesterday she (not go) to bed at 11. She (go) to bed at 10 because she was tired.	A	B
2	My mother always (cook) dinner for us. Last night my father (cook) dinner because it was my mum's birthday.	A	B
3	Yesterday John (take) the bus to school. He sometimes (walk) to school because it's near his house.	A	B
4	In the past, people (not buy) their food. They (hunt) for it. Nowadays, people usually (go) to the		

supermarket to get their food.



5 Read and match the questions with the correct pictures and answers.

1 Did Peter draw a picture on the wall?



a Yes, she does.

2 Did Kate buy a new bike?



b No, he didn't.

3 Do people travel by horse nowadays?



c Yes, she did.

4 Did Ian and Mike cook dinner over the fire?



d No, they didn't.

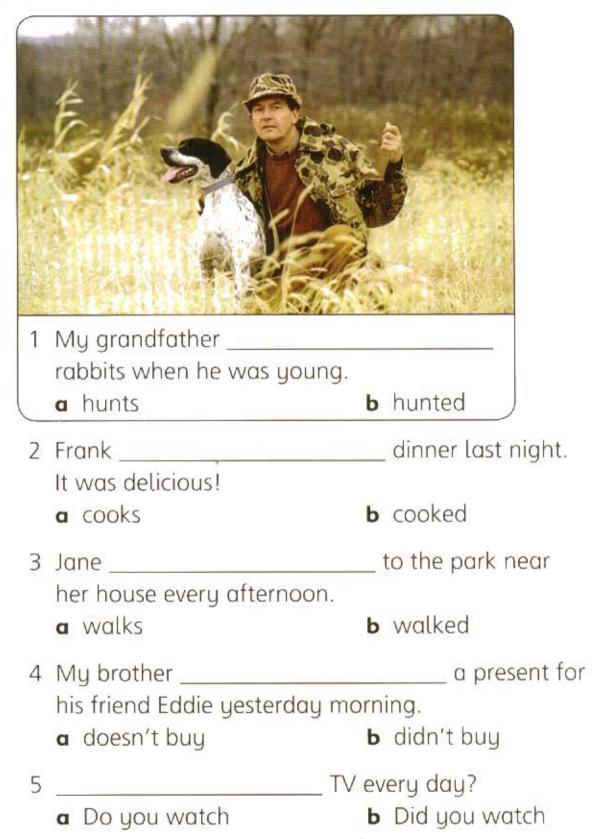
5 Does Carla usually go to bed early in the evening?



e No, they don't.



6 Choose or b to complete the sentences.





Comparative form



1) Listen and read.





Grammar

Comparative Form

• We use the Comparative form to compare two people, animals or things. The adjective in the comparative form is usually followed by the word than. small → smaller Mice are smaller than elephants.

Formation

- All one-syllable adjectives and most two-syllable adjectives take -er. e.g. tall → taller Linda is taller than Pete.
- We form the comparative of adjectives with three or more syllables with more + adjective.
 - e.g. expensive → more expensive BUT

modern → more modern

The vellow shirt is **more** expensive than the blue shirt

The blue shirt is more modern than the yellow shirt.

Spelling

- Adjectives which end in -e take -r. e.g. large → larger
- One-syllable adjectives which end in one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant and take -er. e.g. big → bigger
- Adjectives ending in consonant + y, change the y to i and take -er. e.g. happy → happier

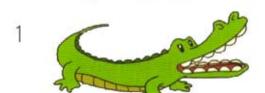
Some adjectives are irregular and don't form the comparative form in the same way that regular adjectives do Some of these adjectives are:

Positive Form	Comparative Form	
good	better	
bad	worse	
far	farther / further	
many / much	more	

Which category do these adjectives belong to? Write. Then, listen and check your answers.

		-er	more
difficult 2500 pieces	light (more difficult
beautiful &	cheap 🖁		The second secon
comfortable	intelligent		-
heavy	pretty 🙄	· ·	
modern	expensive		
		} {	

Look at the pictures and the prompts and make sentences using the comparative form.









crocodile / big / mouse

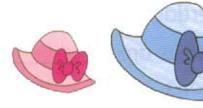
The crocodile is bigger than the mouse.







4



winter / cold / summer

pink hat / small / blue hat

4	Look and wri	te.	- 1
1		The car is more experience (expensive)	ensive than the bike.
2		(modern)	
3		(comfortable)	
4		(intelligent)	
(Complete wi	th the comparative form	n of the adjectives.
1	The chair is	'	(light) than the sofa.
2	Elephants a	re	(heavy) than horses.
3	Helen's dres	ss is	(expensive) than
	Jill's dress.		
4	Mike is		(good) at football than Paul.
5	Maths is	- Miles	(difficult) than History.
			(hot) today than it was
	yesterday.		
7		e	(intelligent) than
21	chickens.		
8	Kate is		(bad) at swimming than

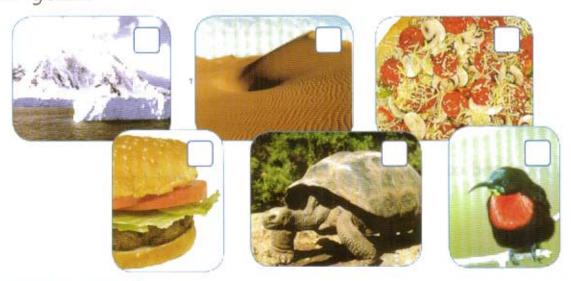
Jane.

Superlative form

1

Read the sentences, look at the photos and write 1-6 in the boxes. Then, listen.

- 1 The hottest place in the world is el Azizia, in Libya. The temperature is sometimes 66 °C.
- 2 The longest pizza in the world was 20m long. A Chinese chef made it in Shangai.
- 3 The hummingbird is the smallest bird in the world. It's 6.2cm long and only 1.6g.
- 4 Antarctica is the coldest place in the world. The temperature in the winter is sometimes -90 °C.
- 5 The largest hamburger in the world was 4 kilos.
- 6 The animal with the longest life was a giant tortoise. It lived for 177 years.



2

Read and match.

- 1 Antarctica is the
- 2 The hummingbird is
- 3 El Azizia is the
- 4 One giant tortoise lived for
- 5 The largest hamburger was
- 6 The longest pizza was

- a 177 years.
- b 4 kilos.
- c 1,6 g.
- d coldest place in the world.
- e 20m long.
- f hottest place in the world.

Grammar

Superlative Form

- We use the Superlative form to compare one person, animal or thing with others of the same kind. The article the comes before an adjective in the superlative form. Adjectives in the superlative form are usually followed by the preposition of or in.
 - e.g. Helen is the shortest student in the class / of all.

Formation

- All one-syllable adjectives and most two-syllable adjectives take -est.
 e.g. tall * tallest Terry is the tallest student in the class
- We form the superlative of adjectives with three or more syllables: with most + adjective.
 difficult → most difficult
 - e.g. This is the most difficult exercise of all.

Spelling

- Adjectives which end in -e take -st.
 - e.g large + largest
- One-syllable adjectives which end in one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant and take -est.
 e.g. big → biggest
- Adjectives ending in consonant + y, change the y to i and take -est.
 e.g. happy happiest

Some adjectives are irregular and don't form their superlative form in the same way that regular adjectives do. Some of these adjectives are:

Positive Form	Superlative Form
good	best
bad	worst
far	farthest / furthest
many / much	most



Look, read and complete.



- 1 Jim is the _____ (tall) of the three.
- 2 Paul is the _____ (heavy) of the three
- 3 Simon is the _____ (old) of the three.
- 4 Paul is the _____ (short) of the three.
- 5 Jim is the _____ (happy) of the three.
- 6 Paul is the _____ (young) of the three.

4 Look, read and write sentences. Use the Superlative Form.











Mr Brown's house Mr Smith's house

Mr Dole's house

(modern)

(comfortable)

1 Mr Dale's house is the most 2_ modern of the three













(intelligent)

5 Choose a or b.

- France than Italy.
 - **a** farther **b** the farthest
- 2 Fay is _____ girl in my class.
 - **a** more **b** the most beautiful beautiful
- 3 The tortoise is _____ animal in the world.
 - **a** slower **b** the slowest
- 4 John is ____ at swimming than George.

 - **a** better **b** the best

- 1 Australia is _____ from 5 This is _____ exercise of all.
 - **a** more **b** the most difficult difficult
 - 6 The TV is _____ than the radio.
 - **a** heavier **b** the heaviest
 - 7 Summer is _____ than spring.
 - **a** hotter **b** the hottest
 - 8 Tom is _____ driver in his family.
 - **a** worse **b** the worst



Smart Time 1

Spelling Check

What's the missing letter?

1 li ___ ht bou ___ ht ___ o u ___ ly

2 wa___ k p ___ ayed ___ ived trave ___ led

2

3

4 dra ____ rite

sa ____ ent

4



Listen and repeat.





PHONICS

3 Listen, say and tick the correct column.



	/g/ go	/dʒ/ giant
green		
sausa g e		
g iraffe		
bi g		
girl		
g ym	1	
u g ly		
g eo g raphy		
good		
stran g e		





Listen and circle the g /g/ sounds red and the /dz/ sounds blue. Then, sing.

My grandma is so good but
She always eats a lot of food.
She eats huge sausages and huge burgers,
Then, she goes to the gym and tries to get slim.

My grandma is so great but
Sometimes, she's very strange.
She gives me toy giraffes and geography maps,
She gives me computer games and giant green trains.







writing corner

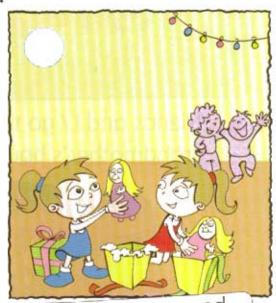
We use adverbs of sequence (first, then, finally) when we want to write about a series of things that happen in chronological order.

6 Read and put the story in order. Write (1-3).

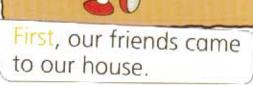


Finally, we ate and danced.

It was great.



Then, we opened our presents.





7

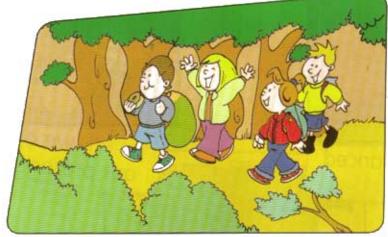
Read and write the story. Use the Past Simple and adverbs of sequence.



friends and I / go to / grandmother's house



we swim in the lake / be great



we eat doughnuts / walk in the forest



Match the opposites.

1 hot old 7 good near

2 long \ ugly 8 dry cheap

3 small \ light 9 clean bad

4 beautiful \ large \quad 10 excited \ dirty

5 heavy cold 11 far wet

6 modern short 12 expensive bored

2

Look at the pictures and the prompts and write sentences.



fast / slow

1 plane / train 3 chair / table

The plane is faster than the train.

2 car/three 4 sofa/three

The car is the slowest of the three











old / modern

light / heavy



expensive / cheap

5 jacket / T-shirt 7 radio / record player

6 scarf / three 8 CD player / three

35



(3) Co	omplete with was / w	asn't / were or	weren't.			
Suzy	Where (1)	you	last Sund	day?		
	I (2)					
	fantastic.					
	My two best frie	nds (4)		there, to	o. But my	
	brother (5)				80.75	
Suzy	(6)					
Kevin	Yes! They (7)	v	ery funn	y.		
	(8)					
Kevin	No, there (9)	, b	ut there	(10)		
	tigers and elepho	ants.		y .		
Suzy	Great! I want to	go there, too	!			
Complete the paragraph about Jim's holiday. Use the Past Simple of the verbs in the box. ride go meet cook drive swim be						
Last S	Sunday my brothe					
	dparents' farm. Ou					
	in his new car. In				THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	
	(
1 (3) _		ther's horses.			7: 4	
It (4)						
		Grandmother				
(5)						
		with potatoe				
V		ch. In the afte		0 (6)		
	COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE					
		ends, and (7) _			n their	
	swimming pool.					

(5) Write questions and answers. Use the Present Simple and the Past Simple.

- 1 What / Joanna / usually do / on Saturday?
 - → visit her friends
- 2 What / Joanna / do / last Saturday?
 - → buy a present
- 3 What / they / usually do / on Sunday afternoon?
 - → send e-mails
- 4 What / they / do / yesterday afternoon?
 - → have a party
- 5 What / you / usually do / in the summer?
 - → travel abroad

What does Joanna usually do on Saturday?					
She visits her frien	ds.				
	1				



6 Task-based activity

A. Work in groups of four and write a funny story! Below is the beginning of the story. In turn, choose a verb from the box and make a sentence to continue the story. Use first, then, finally, too. Choose a person to write the story.

Last night Ted and Mary went out.

run drink sit see find have swim drive sleep buy play

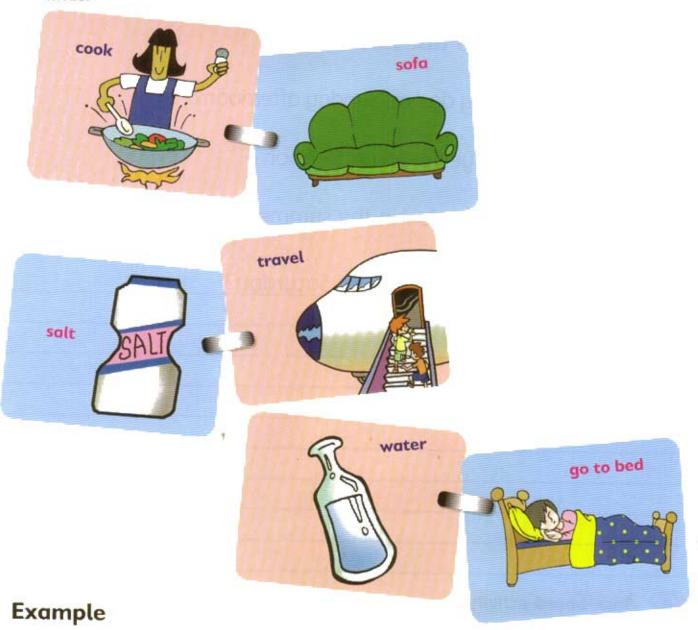
B. Choose a captain to read your story to the class.



Smart Skills 1 (Reading & Writing)



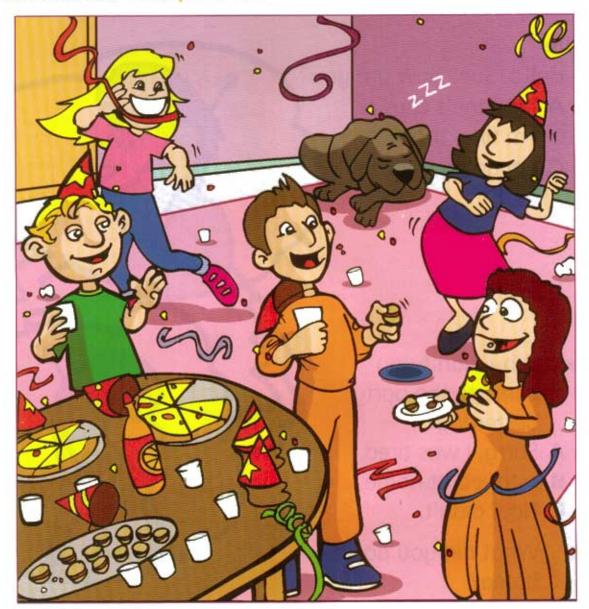
Look and read. Choose the correct word / phrase and write them on the lines.



	You do this in a car, bus train or plane.	travel	
1	This is very comfortable and heavy.		
	You do this because you want to eat.		
3	You drink it and it has no colour.		
4	You do this because you are very tired.		
	This is white. You put it in food.	113	



2 Look and read. Write yes or no.



Example

	There are six children at the party.	no
1	One boy is hunting.	
2	The girl with the orange dress is	
	eating and laughing.	(i)
3	There are two tables. One is red and one is brown.	
4	A big black dog is sleeping.	
5	There is rubbish everuwhere.	





3 Read the text and choose the best answer. Alex is talking to his friend Sue.

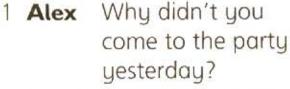
Example

Alex Hello, Sue. How are you?

Sue A I'm Jane's cousin.

(B) I'm fine, thanks.

C I'm going out now.



Sue A Sorry, I was tired.

B I stayed at home.

C No, I didn't.

What did you do at 2 Alex home?

Sue A I am doing my homework.

B I did my homework.

C I do my homework.

Did you go to bed 3 Alex after that?

Sue A Yes, please.

B OK, I think.

C No, my cousin came to my house.



4 Alex Oh! Did you play computer games?

Sue A Yes, we did.

B Yes, we do.

C Yes, I do.

5 Alex Does your cousin like parties?

Sue A Yes, she likes it.

B Yes, she does.

C Yes, she did.

4		-	٠,		
T (4)	£	2	2	Ÿ	S
	13	1	3	2	Ű

Read the story. Choose a word from the box. Write the correct word next to numbers 1-6. There is one example. There is one extra picture.

My name is Peter. I lil	ke watching films at the _	cinema .				
Yesterday, I saw a film about an (1) He was very						
(2) and	everyone was scared of h	nim. Later,				
he (3)	a little boy. His name	was Joe. Soon, Joe and				
the alien became (4)	Togeth	ner they				
(5)	to other cities. In the end	the alien went home.				
met	friends	travelled				

(6) Now choose the best name for the story. Tick one box.

Th	ne ne	ew to	y 🔲	
Α	film	that	Peter	watched

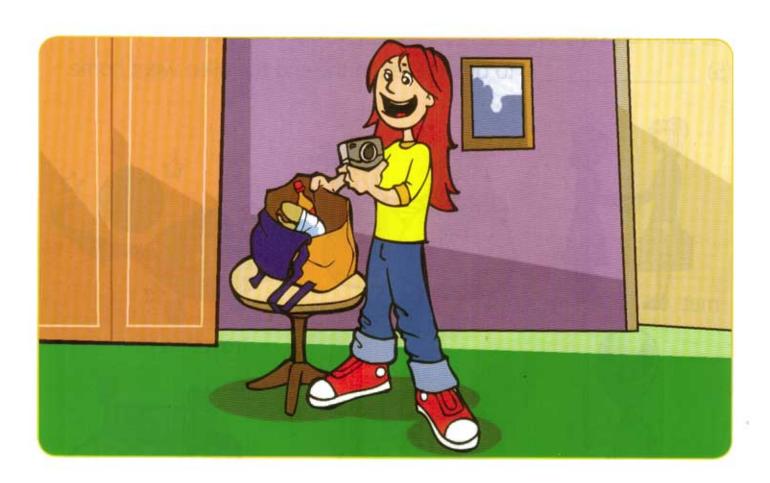
Aliens in the city \square





5 Look at the picture and read the story. Write some words to complete the sentences about the story. You can use 1, 2 or 3 words.

Last week, Sally got ready for a school trip. She wore jeans and her most comfortable shoes. She put her lunch and a camera in her bag. She was very excited.



E	xample Sally went on a trip last	week	
1	She wore her most comfortable		
2	She had	and	
	in her bag.		
3	She wasn't bored. She was		

43

6 Read the text. Choose the right words and write them on the lines.



Example	Pets are v	ery friend	lly	A lot of		
people ha	people have got dogs and cats as pets because they					
are (1)			friendly	and intelligent.		
There are	competiti	ons for (2)	most		
beautiful o	dog or ca	t. Some p	eople h	ave got dogs.		
Dogs (3) _			got	very good		
noses. The	y can sm	ell a lot c	of things	. Some others		
have got c	ats in (4)			homes.		
(5)		F	oets are	very expensive 🧎 🧂 🖤		
but it's a g	jood idea	to take h	ome an	animal from		
the street.						
Example E						
1 v	/ery	much	too			
		an		THE STATE OF THE S		
		have		NOT WOULD BE		
		your				
5 5	omeone	Some	No			
		186	43/			
		19%				
			Y			
	This		Link.			
		Vin	March 1	Local		
		The same of the sa	1900 V	是一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个		





1 Listen and read.



You mustn't feed the animals... and don't go near the lion.

You must listen to the zookeeper.



Ahh!



The modal verb 'must'

Must is a modal verb. We use must:

• in the affirmative and in questions to express **obligation** in the present and future.

You must study to pass your test.

• in the negative (mustn't) to express prohibition. You mustn't chew gum in class!

Affirmative	Negative
I must go.	l mustn't go.
You must go.	You mustn't go.
He / She / It must go.	He / She / It mustn't go.
We must go.	We mustn't go.
You must go.	You mustn't go.
They must go.	They mustn't go.
Questions	Short Answers
Must I go?	Yes, you must. / No, you mustn't.
Must you go?	Yes, I must. / No, I mustn't.
Must he / she / it go?	Yes, he / she / it must. / No, he / she / it mustn't.
Must we go?	Yes, you must. / No, you mustn't.
Must you go?	Yes, we must. / No, we mustn't.
Must they go?	Yes, they must. / No, they mustn't.

2	Read	and	complete	with	must	or	mustn'	t.
---	------	-----	----------	------	------	----	--------	----

1	You	drink lots of milk. It's good for
	you.	
2	Joanna	go to the supermarket. She
	hasn't got any food.	
3	You	eat a lot of chocolate. It's bad fo
	your teeth.	
4	The children	be quiet. Their father is
	sleeping.	
5	The students	write on the walls in the
	classroom.	
6	Listen to the zookeeper! You	touch
	the lion. It's dangerous.	

3 Read and match.

1	You are in a desert.	We	go to a hospital
2	Jane is at a museum.		go near people.
3	Father is very sick.	They	study.
4	Tomorrow the	She	
	students have a test.	mustn't	drink water.
5	You do watersports.	He	swim far from
6	You and your friends	1	the beach.
	are swimming.		touch anything.





Look at the pictures and write sentences about what you must or mustn't do on the beach.

sunbathe all day <u>swim after lunch</u> do watersports near people drink lots of water

wear a hat swim far from the beach







You mustn't swim after Lunch.









Write about yourself.

1 Two things you must do every day.

2 Two things you mustn't do at school / in class.



Look and match the pictures with the jobs. Write 1-8. Then, listen and check your answers. dentist pilot reporter nurse singer actor/actress football player mechanic 6 Complete with jobs from activity 1. Then, listen and check. I'm going to become I'm going to become I'm going to become a successful a famous a famous

Grammar	Futu		
Affirmative	Negative	Questions	Short Answers
I am going to fly. You are going to fly. He is going to fly. She is going to fly. It is going to fly. We are going to fly. You are going to fly. They are going to fly.	I'm not going to fly. You aren't going to fly. He isn't going to fly. She isn't going to fly. It isn't going to fly. We aren't going to fly. You aren't going to fly. They aren't going to fly.	Am I going to fly? Are you going to fly? Is he going to fly? Is she going to fly? Is it going to fly? Are we going to fly? Are you going to fly? Are they going to fly?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't. Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. Yes, he is. / No, he isn't. Yes, she is. / No, she isn't. Yes, it is. / No, it isn't. Yes, you are. / No, you aren't. Yes, we are. / No, we aren't. Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

Time Expressions

tomorrow, tonight, next week / month ... / Monday... Sunday, this weekend / month, in an hour / year / soon

We use the Future going to:

- for plans and actions that we intend to do in the future, e.g. I'm going to watch the film next week.
- for predictions based on evidence. e.g. Look at the clouds! It's going to rain soon.

Complete with the future going to of the verbs in brackets.

Chris	What's your family going	to do this afternoon?	
Julie	My mother (1)	(clean) the hous	se.
	My brothers, Peter and To	om, (2)	_ (not
	play) computer games. Th	ney (3)	
	(watch) a film on TV.		
Chris	(4)	_ your father	
	(help) your mother clean	the house?	

Julie Yes, he is.

Chris And what (5) ______ you _____ (do)? (6) _____ you ____ (visit) your friends?

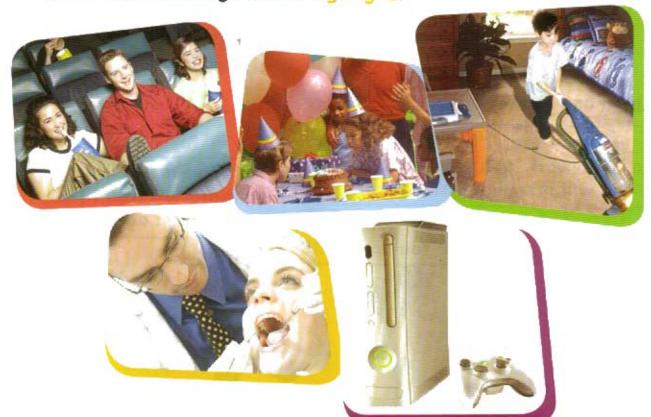
Julie No. I (7) ______ (not visit) my friends.

I (8) ______ (go) to the dentist. I've got terrible toothache.



4 Put the words in order.

- 1 are / going to / watch / at the cinema / a film / tonight / We
- 2 a pilot / John / going to / isn't / become
- 3 next year / Are / going to / you / go / university / to /?
- 4 going to / Matt / take / the car / next month / is / to the mechanic
- What are you going to do at the weekend? Look at the pictures below and write sentences using the future going to.



e.g. I'm (not) going to go to the cinema at the weekend.



Make up starsigns! Read and match. Then, listen and check your answers.





children married astronaut the lottery to Spain university accident house



Listen and read.

Yes... yes I can see... I believe you will do your homework, you will watch a film and you will meet your friends tonight.

> Wow! Sue, you are amazing! You are right!

Sue! Give me back my diary or I won't speak to you again.



Grammar	Future 'will'			
Affirmative	Negative			
I will go.	I won't (will not) go.			
You will go.	You won't (will not) go.			
He / She / It will go.	He / She / It won't (will not) go.			
We will go. We won't (will not) go.				
You will go.	You won't (will not) go.			
They will go.	They won't (will not) go.			
Questions	Short Answers			
/ill I go? Yes, you will. / No, you won't.				
Will you go?	Yes, I will. / No, I won't.			
Will he / she / it go?	Yes, he / she / it will. / No, he / she / it won't			
Will we go?	Yes, you will. / No, you won't.			
Will you go?	Yes, we will. / No, we won't.			
Will they go?	Yes, they will. / No, they won't.			
	Time Expressions			
	on, next month / year / week / Monday, etc., veek / month, etc., in an hour / year, etc.			

We use the Future 'will' for:

- on the spot decisions that we make at the moment of speaking.
 - e.g. I'm hungry. I will cook something.
- predictions, usually with the verbs think and believe.
 e.g. I think he won't come to the cinema tonight.
- offers.
 e.g. I'll help you with the washing-up.
- warnings and threats.
 e.g. Be quiet or I'll tell your mum
- promises.
 e.g. Mum I won't do it again, I promise.
- requests.
 e.g. Will you help me with my homework?

3 Complete with will or won't and the verbs in the bo	3	Complete with	will	or	won'	and	the	verbs	in the	box
-------------------------------------------------------	---	---------------	------	----	------	-----	-----	-------	--------	-----

	(make	go	have	win	travel	have	buy
1	I think Suzie	wil	l have	a lot	of childre	n. She lov	es them!
2	Danny		-	to univer	sity next y	jear. He v	vants to
	study Maths						
3	My mother_			a co	ke tonight	. She has	n't got
	any eggs and	d flour.					
4	They believe	that the	ey		the	lottery o	and they
			a new l	nouse in	a few yea	ırs.	
5	We		to It	aly next	month. W	Ve haven'	t got any
	money.						
6	Don't drive s	o fast. Y	ou		ar	accident	t.



A	
200	
7.0	Match.
3 Sec. 19 (4)	TAICH COLL

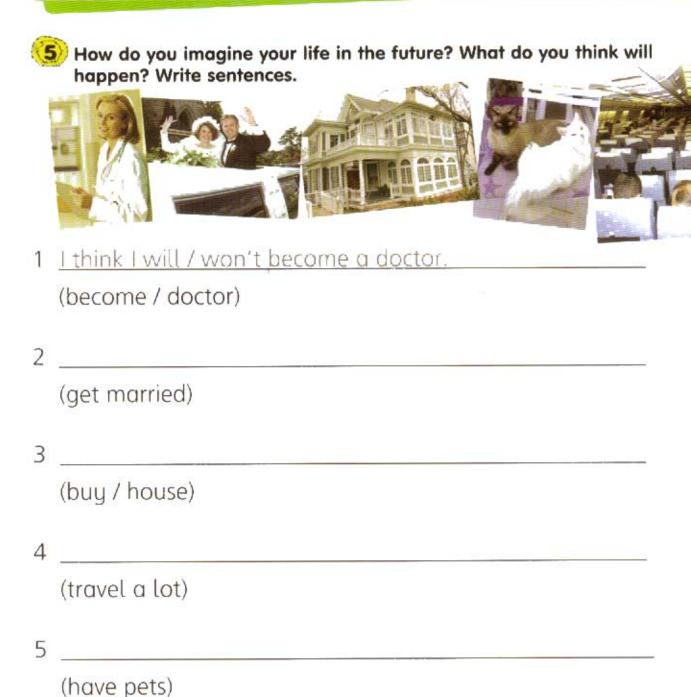
1 I love this dress. a you won't go to the party.

2 Be quiet.
b Will you buy it for my birthday?

3 I'm very tired. c You will wake Dad up.

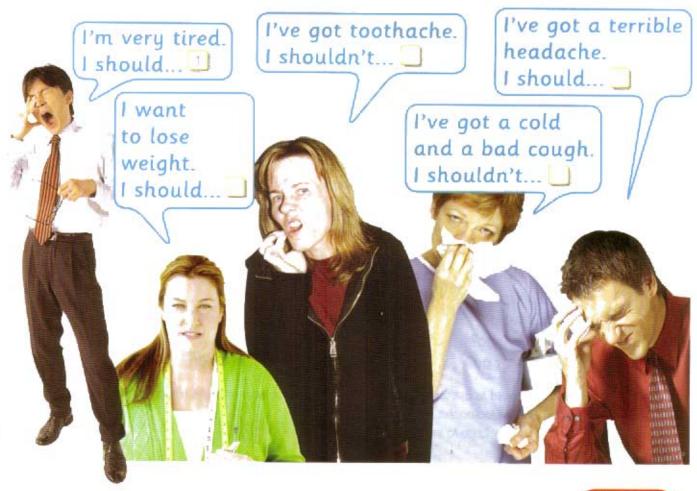
4 Do the washing-up or d Will you help me with the housework?

5 I'm hungry. e I'll get something to eat.





What's the matter with these people? Read, look at the photos and write 1-5 in the boxes.





1 take a rest



3 do aerobics



5 drink cold drinks



2 take a painkiller



4 eat sweets

Grammar	should
Affirmative	Negative
l should go.	I shouldn't go.
You should go.	You shouldn't go.
He should go.	He shouldn't go.
She should go.	She shouldn't go.
It should go.	It shouldn't go.
We should go.	We shouldn't go.
You should go.	You shouldn't go.
They should go.	They shouldn't go.
Questions	Short answers
Should I go?	Yes, you should. / No, you shouldn't.
Should you go?	Yes, I should. / No, I shouldn't.
Should he go?	Yes, he should. / No, he shouldn't.
Should she go?	Yes, she should. / No, she shouldn't.
Should it go?	Yes, it should. / No, it shouldn't.
Should we go?	Yes, you should. / No, you shouldn't.
Should you go?	Yes, we should. / No, we shouldn't.
Should they go?	Yes, they should. / No, they shouldn't.

2 Read and complete with should or shouldn't.

1	Tom has got a very bad cold.	4	People
	He go to		smoke. It's bad for their
	the doctor.		health.
2	Fay is very tired. She	5	Paul and Tim
	work		drink cold water. They've got
	every day.		a cough.
3	Youeat	6	I've got a headache. I
	a lot of fruit and vegetables.		go to bed
	They're good for you.		early tonight.



Read, look at the prompts and write sentences. Use should or shouldn't.

1 Tom has got a bad cough. eat / ice cream

He shouldn't eat ice cream.

have / soup

He should have some soup.

3 Sue has got a test tomorrow. study / for the test

go out / with friends



2 I've got toothache.



4 The children are tired. play / computer games



eat / sweets



sleep more



4 Choose one of the situations below and ask your partner for advice. Use should / shouldn't and the ideas given.

want to lose weight.



I'm very tired.



I've got toothache.



- A What's the matter?
- **B** I'm very tired.
- A You should sleep more.

take a rest do aerobics go to the dentist eat sweets sleep more eat more fruit and vegetables go out every day take a painkiller





(1) Look and write (a-g). Then, listen and check your answers.



- a swimming pool
- b sports centre
- c cinema complex
- d shopping centre
- e Internet café
- f amusement park
- g theatre

















Talk about your free time. Then, do the quiz.

Where do you like to spend your free time?

- 1 What do you do in your free time?
 - Surf the Net. / Play computer games.
 - **b** Do sports.
 - c Watch a film.
- 2 Who do you spend your free time with?
 - a My family. A,
 - **b** My friends. 🔷
 - c Nobody.
- 3 When do you go out?
 - a Every day.
 - Only at the weekend.
 - c I don't go out. 🔺

Count how many triangles, circles and diamonds you've got.

See which the ideal place to spend your free time is.

Mostly A: Home

Mostly : Sports centre

Mostly **♦: Cinema complex**





Grammar Q	uestion words
We use Who for people.	e.g. Who is that boy?
We use What for things or actions.	e.g. What are you doing?
We use Whose for possessions.	e.g. Whose car is this?
We use Which for a choice (person or th	ing). e.g. Which of the bags is yours?
We use When for the time / dates / day	e.g. When is your birthday?
We use Where for places.	e.g. Where is Dad?
We use Why for a reason.	e.g. Why are you crying?
We use How for the way something hap	11. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12.

3 Match.

- a By bus.
- b Books and magazines.
- c He is my cousin.
- d Because I want to meet Ben.
 - e To the cinema complex.
 - f In the afternoons.
 - g The red dress.

- 1 Who is John?
- 2 Where do you go at the weekend?
- 3 How do you get to school?
- 4 Why are you going to the sports centre?
- 5 When do you do your homework?
- 6 What's in the bag?
- 7 Which dress do you like?

1	is the Internet café?
It's in the shopping	
	are you crying? Because I'm sad.
3	
	bag is yours? The blue bag is mine.
	is that? It's my new computer game
)	is your birthday? It's on 30 March.
N	do you go to the amusement park?
By train.	
3	dress is this? It's my mother's.
1	
(you / hate / the	sports centre)
Because I don't li	ke sports.
2	
(time)	
It's half past six.	
(children / go / sv	vimming pool)
	vimming pool)
(children / go / sv On Saturdays. 4	
(children / go / sv	<)



Look, match and write (1-5). Then, listen and check your answers.

- 1 make
- take
- 3 do
- 4 clean
- 5 mow

- a the washing-up
- b the windows
- c the beds
- d the lawn
- e the dog for a walk











Look and read. It's Monday morning at the Jacksons' house. Someone stole the Jacksons' jewellery last night. Who was it?





Grammar	Past Progressive Negative					
Affirmative						
	Full Forms	Short Forms				
I was playing You were playing. He was playing She was playing It was playing. We were playing. You were playing. They were playing.	I was not playing. You were not playing. He was not playing. She was not playing. It was not playing. We were not playing. You were not playing. They were not playing.	I wasn't playing. You weren't playing. He wasn't playing. She wasn't playing. It wasn't playing. We weren't playing. You weren't playing. They weren't playing.				
Questions	Short answers					
Was I playing? Were you playing? Was he playing? Was she playing? Was it playing? Were we playing? Were you playing?	Yes, you were. / No, yo Yes, he was. / No, he v Yes, she was. / No, she Yes, it was. / No, it was Yes, you were. / No, yo	es, I was. / No, I wasn't. es, you were. / No, you weren't. es, he was. / No, he wasn't. es, she was. / No, she wasn't. es, it was. / No, it wasn't. es, you were. / No, you weren't. es, we were. / No, we weren't.				
Were they playing?	Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.					

We use the Past Progressive:

- for an action that was happening at a specific point of time in the past. e.g. I was washing the car yesterday evening.
- to describe background scenes in a story. e.g. It was raining and Alice was taking the dog for a walk.

Time Expressions

yesterday, last night / week / year / Monday..., Iwo days / hours / years, etc. ago.

Read, look and complete. Use the Past Progressive.

watch take clean make do

- 1 Andy _____ the washing-up.
- 2 Mr and Mrs Green

Yesterday eveni	ng	

- 3 Sue _____ salad
- 4 The children the windows.
- 5 Jim the dog for a walk.

Write questions and answers. What were they doing yesterday at 9:00 in the morning?



1 Mary / eat breakfast No → make / bed Was Mary eating breakfast? No, she wasn't. She was making her bed.



2 Jim / take / dog for a walk No → mow / lawn



3 Jenny and Fay / vacuum No → do / washing-up



4 Suzy / ride / bike No → clean / windows

5 Answer about yourself.

1 What were you doing at 6:00 yesterday afternoon?

2 What were you wearing yesterday?

3 Were you watching TV at 10:00 last night?

Spelling Check



Look and complete. Use each set of letters once.

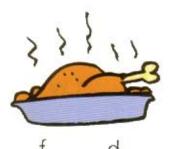
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keeper



h ____ dache

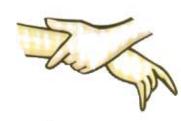


2

ch CC sh



_ ident a __



tou __



ai aw ea



mow the l ____ n



th ____ tre



take a p ____ nkiller



win the lo ____ ery play footba ___





get ma ____ ied



PHONICS

2 Listen, say and circle the silent consonants.



listen mustn't two

talk climb walk

3 Listen and circle the silent consonants. Then, sing.



OK, kids! Listen to my song! My mum is an actress and she walks on a stage, My dad is a teacher and he talks all day...

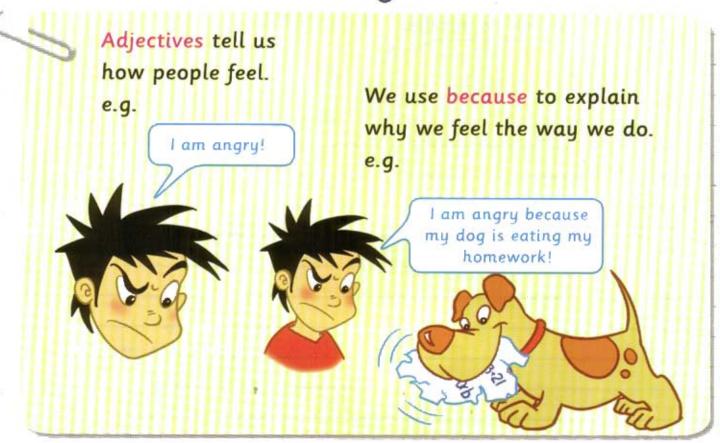
But

I'm going to be a mechanic, And fix people's cars or I'm going to be an astronaut, And climb the stars or I'm going to be a singer and Sing my favourite song, no! I'm going to be a lifeguard And be at the beach all day long.





writing corner



because

(5) Read and match.

- 1 John is happy
- 2 The children are excited
- 3 She isn't tired
- 4 They are worried
- 5 Mary is surprised

she slept a lot.

he's got a new pet.

they didn't study for the test.

they're at the zoo.

there is a bird in her house.





6 Write about you and your friends. Then, say.

Jake is happy because he can do puzzles.



Read the definitions and write the words.

1	a large park with a lot of things that you can ride and play
	<u>a</u>
2	a place where you can do sports <u>s</u>
	a place with very little water, very few plants and lots of sand d
4	a place where sick people go <u>h</u>
	the person who fixes people's teeth <u>d</u>
6	the person who fixes cars <u>m</u>
	the woman who performs on the stage, on TV or in films
	<u>a</u>
8	a place with lots of shops <u>s</u>
	a place where you can surf the Internet and drink coffee
1777	L
10	the person who usually works in a hospital and takes care of sick people _n
2	Read and write a piece of advice for each one. Use should or shouldn't.
	I want to lose weight. I've got a cold and a bad cough.
1 \	You 2 You
	l've got a toothache.
3 \	You 4 You

3 Complete with must or mustn't.

- 1 I __must__ study history. I have an exam tomorrow.
- 2 You _____ eat lots of sweets. They're bad for your teeth.
- 3 You _____ smoke in a hospital.
- 4 We _____ go to the supermarket. We haven't got any food.
- 5 I _____ forget my mother's birthday on Friday.

Complete with the Question Words.

- 1 _____ is the hospital? Next to the school.
- 2 _____ is that woman? My aunt.
- 3 ______ are you happy? Because it's my birthday today.
- 4 _____ coat is yours? The red coat.
- 5 _____ is that? My new mobile phone.
- 6 _____ do you go bowling? On Saturdays.
- 7 _____ do you go to school? By bus.



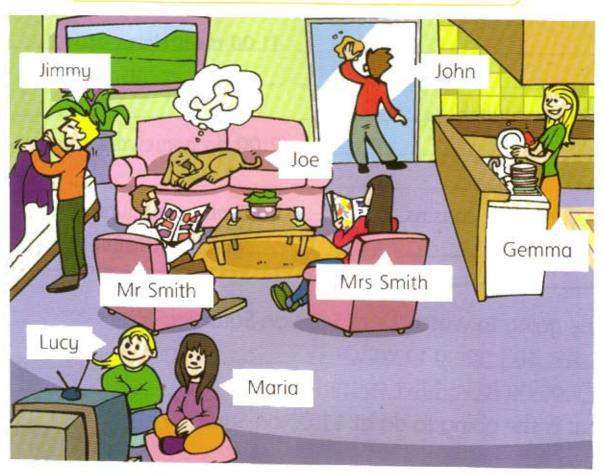
5 Read Jane's diary for next weekend. Then, answer the questions, as in the example.

	Saturday	Sunday		
		11:00 meet Helen atamusement park		
	2:30 cook lunch	2:00 do homework		
	9:00 visit my cousins	5:00 play computer games with Bill		
1	Is she going to watch TV at 9:00 on Saturday? No, she isn't going to watch TV.			
	She's going to visit her cous	sins.		
2	What is she going to do at 11:00 on Sunday?			
3	What is she going to do at 2:00 on Sunday?			
4	Is she going to meet Helen at 2:30 on Saturday?			
5	Is she going to play the guitar at 5:00 on Sunday?			



6 Look at the picture and complete with the Past Progressive of the verbs in the box.

clean not take make read not cook watch sleep not eat do



Yesterday afternoon...

1	John	the dog for a walk,	
		the windows.	
2	Lucy and Maria	TV and Gemma	
		_ the washing-up.	
3		a bone. He	on
	the sofa.		
4	Mr and Mrs Smith _	food.	
	They		
5	Jimmy		



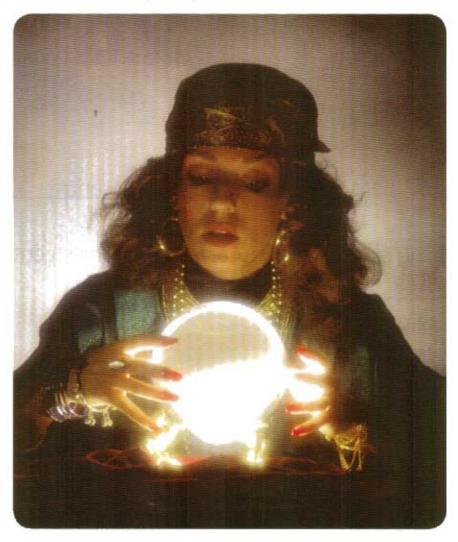
7 Task-based activity

A. Work in groups of four and make Fortune cookies! Each person must write a sentence using will and the prompts below. Then, wrap the piece of paper together with a cookie in aluminium foil. Exchange your fortune cookies with another group.

> win the lottery have children get married become a / an...

go to university have an accident get sick be busy

B. Take turns to read out your predictions.



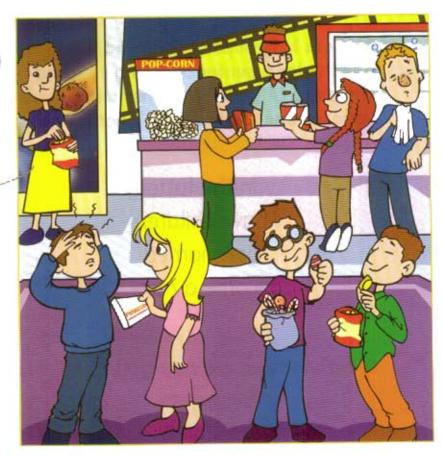
Smart skills 2 (Listening & Speaking)



1) Listen and draw lines. There is one example.



Lucy Pat Alex Tony May





Listen and write. There is one example.

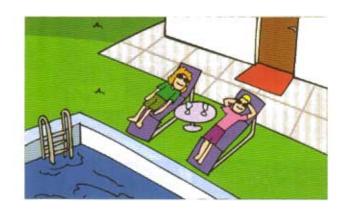


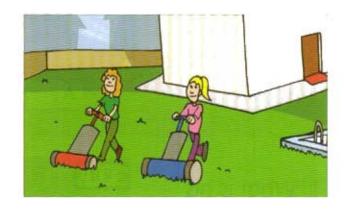
Example Where was Mike? <u>sports centre</u>

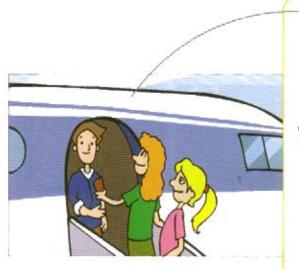
- 1 How many sports can you do at the sports centre?
- 2 Favourite activity / sport:
- 3 Name of sports centre:
- 4 When?



What is Lisa going to do next week? Listen and draw a line from the day to the correct picture. There is one example.







Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday











4 Listen and tick (🗸) the box. There is one example. 🔆



Example

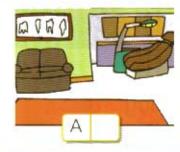
What was Tim doing yesterday afternoon?

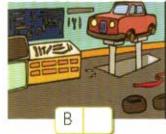






1 What is his brother going to become?

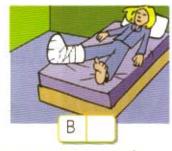


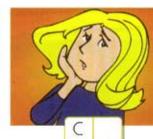




2 Why was his mother at home?







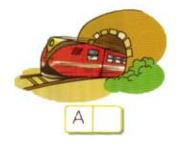
3 Where was his father working yesterday?

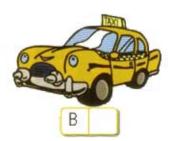


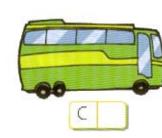




4 How did they get there?





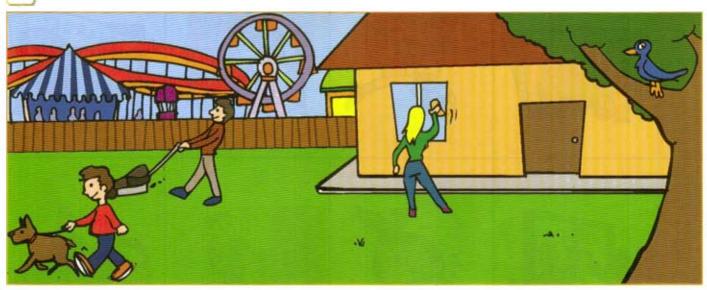


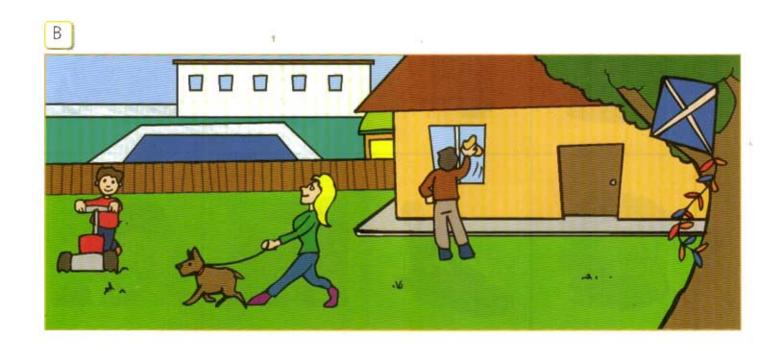




5 Look and say the differences.









6 Circle the odd one out and say.

1	CINEMA		THEATRE	INTERNET OF THE CHICARDS
2		N. H. W.		
3				SHOPPING SHOPPING SCENTRE BANK 118
4				

Lesson 1

excited

clean

heavy

pretty

dirty

sleepy

light

ugly

wet

dry

bored

Lesson 2

go - went

walk - walked

buy - bought

drink - drank

have - had

eat - ate

Lesson 3

see - saw

visit - visited

go - went

meet - met

play - played

do - did

sleep - slept

live - lived

have - had

ride - rode

write - wrote

send - sent

earth

UFO

Lesson 4

sleep - slept

travel - travelled

buy - bought

use - used

draw - drew

cook - cooked

walk - walked

hunt - hunted

Lesson 5

intelligent

beautiful

expensive

comfortable

light

heavy

modern



Lesson 6

worst
farthest/furthest
most modern
most comfortable
most intelligent
most expensive
most beautiful
most difficult
temperature
6°C=centigrades
chef
cm=centimeters
g=grams

Lesson 7

doughnuts presents

Lesson 9

friendly intelligent

Lesson 10

feed zookeeper test touch watersports near far

Lesson 11

dentist nurse reporter actor/actress football player mechanic become

Lesson 12

win the lottery
have children
get married
become an astronaut
go to university
have an accident

Lesson 13

What's the matter?
toothache
headache
cough
lose weight
take a rest
do gerobics

take a painkiller sweets

Lesson 14

free time
surf the Net
spend
swimming pool
sports centre
cinema complex
shopping centre
Internet café
amusement park
theatre

Lesson 15

make the beds
mow the lawn
take the dog for a walk
do the washing-up
clean the windows

Lesson 16

stage fix beach