Choose the correct words:

1. I go to play a game with a ball and a racket.
2. This is the place in the school where people go when they first arrive.
3. If there is a fire drill or meeting, the class can sit together in this place.
4. Most of the school day is spent here.
5. This is an outside space that students use during break time.
6. Students can play football, rugby, and hockey here.
7. If you have to carry out an experiment, you go here.
8. You can complete and submit your work in this room.
9. This is where you can play sports indoors.
10. Science, art, and music are taught here.

Which the definitions below of different places in a school with the words/phrases in the box.

1. A hall for playing games is called the "playground.
2. A place where students assemble is called the "canteen classroom.
3. A room where students have lessons is called the "hall room.

Complete these sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. Alan and Lucy are looking around the canteen, they are interested in the food and drinks.
2. We come / We are coming from school, but I live / We live in Canberra for a year.
3. Jack is sitting in the living room at the moment, doing his homework.
4. Sarah says / It is saying that she cooks / is cooking the family dinner every Sunday.
5. Peter really wants / Is really wanting to see the latest film at the cinema.
6. Holly’s sister is buying a student at university, but she’s working / is working in a supermarket this summer.
7. I don’t enjoy / I’m not enjoying this book very much – it’s quite boring.
8. Do you like / Are you liking chocolate ice cream?
Revision

UNIT 2

Complete these sentences with the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. What time (the film finish) last night?
2. (be) really happy because (be) really happy because my friend arrived last night.
3. Alex and Paul (take) a new bag for their weekend trip to Dublin.
4. I'm (be) tired, so I'm not going to the party tonight.
5. My sister (be) alone over there. Ask her if she wants to join us in the game.
6. The teacher asked the students to give their homework to the teacher today.

Complete these sentences by adding the correct ending to the words.

1. I was happy when our class won the school chess competition.
2. Jane is the best athlete in the school. She was selected for the national team.
3. My favourite sport is swimming.
4. When she was a child, Maria wasn't very good at swimming, but she became a champion when she was 19.
5. How many players were in that team?

Choose the correct word(s) (A, B or C) to complete these sentences.

1. I'm important to work hard if you want to achieve success.
2. Very few people are lucky enough to achieve their dreams.
3. We beat the other team by six goals to one.
4. Sally was very upset when she was defeated by her sister.
5. The last time we won in 2015, if feel the other team deserves to win.

Choose the correct form of the verbs: past simple or past continuous.

1. Alison stopped listening to music when her friend arrived.
2. Patrick was cycling to school.
3. My grandmother was waiting for the bus when she saw a child running in the park.
4. The boys were eating ice cream when it started to rain.
5. What did you do when you were working in the garden when it started to rain?

Listen to the dialogue and fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs.

1. It's important to work hard if you want to achieve success.
2. Very few people are lucky enough to achieve their dreams.
3. We beat the other team by six goals to one.
4. Sally was very upset when she was defeated by her sister.
5. The last time we won in 2015, if feel the other team deserves to win.
Choose the correct words (a, b, or c) to complete these sentences.

1. I would like a (gold / new / smart) watch.
2. I need a dark suit for the interview, so choose a (shirt / suit / coat).
3. The...my shoe broke when I ran for the bus, it was embarrassing!
4. My brother asked for a pair of (jumper / trousers / shoes).
5. You should put on a...it's cold outside.
6. Buy new clothes in a...department store.

We lost very much.

7. My parents bought a new pair last week.
8. We want to buy the blue dress but it is too small.

I love doing science experiments at school. It's much

9. January is...fashionable. (a desirable / the shirt / so I'm not)
10. I wanted to buy the blue dress but it is...
11. We can't if we want to get a...good.

Our secondary school is...big. In town -

1. Clothes at the open-air market are usually...
2. Our secondary school is...
3. What can I do if I want to get a...
4. I want to buy the blue dress but it is...
5. January is...fashionable. (a desirable / the shirt / so I'm not)
6. My parents bought a new pair last week.

Two colours which start with the letter P:\n
7. a natural material which is used for winter clothes:
8. a jacket and trousers which go together:
9. Jewelry made from this metal is very expensive:
10. The material most summer clothes are made from:
11. Clothes which are comfortable and not:}
12. Two colours which start with the letter P:

Complete the words for these definitions:

1. You wear this on your finger:
2. Shoes, bags and jackets can be made from this material:
3. Clothes which are comfortable and not:
4. The material most summer clothes are made from:
5. Jewelry made from this metal is very expensive:
6. a jacket and trousers which go together:
7. a natural material which is used for winter clothes:
8. Two colours which start with the letter P:

Choose the correct words (a, b, or c) to complete these sentences.

1. I would like a (gold / new / smart) watch.
2. I need a dark suit for the interview, so choose a (shirt / suit / coat).
3. The...my shoe broke when I ran for the bus, it was embarrassing!
4. My brother asked for a pair of (jumper / trousers / shoes).
5. You should put on a...it's cold outside.
6. Buy new clothes in a...department store.
Choose the correct adjectives:

1. Paul's never won anything in this life, so he was really................................ when they announced his name.
   - 2 of 3: proud.

2. I'm quite................................. about the maths test next week because she finds maths very difficult.
   - 3 of 3: confident.

3. My sister was.............................. because I went to the music festival with my friends and she had to stay
   - 2 of 3: excited.

Choose the correct past tense.

1. We heard the house for//since I was born.
2. He lived in this house for//since I was born.
3. I've been to the cinema for//since many years.
4. We began to play football 25 minutes when I was 8.
5. I've been here for//since she graduated from university.
6. I've been here for//since they met at primary school.

Complete the sentences below with the adjectives in the box.

1. Janny and Paul have studied French for//since nine years old.
2. They started to play 25 minutes when they were 8.
3. We knew this fact for//since nine years.
4. We knew this fact for//since seven years.
5. We've been here for//since they graduated from university.

Complete the phrases in these sentences.

1. Have you ever been//taken.................... in the local park?
2. Would you like to like//take a new sport?
3. Have you ever been//taken.................... in a place you wanted to?

Choose the correct past tense form of the verbs: present perfect or past simple.
The swimming pool has a pool bar. I love swimming, so I try to put it in the theater trip next week. We're really good at all my lessons, so we can eat.

For part my clothes: It was raining, so they had to put it on me.

The words are 

vegetables with very dark green leaves that you can eat and pointed leaves and which grows in hot countries and pointed leaves and which grows in hot countries:

a long orange vegetable

cooking of uncooked vegetables

I'm going to ride a new bike for the party on Saturday.

I'm sure Caroline will win in swimming the tennis.

The math homework is really difficult. I don't understand it.

Choose the correct form of the verb (A, B or C) to complete these sentences:

I'm going to help you. We already finished it.

Do you think you'll go to university when you finish school?

I'm going to help you. We already finished it.

I'm going to finish school.

The math homework is really difficult. I don't understand it.

Choose the correct form of the verb (A, B or C) to complete these sentences:

I'm going to help you. We already finished it.

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Choose the correct form of the verb (A, B or C) to complete these sentences:

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Do you think you'll go to university when you finish school?

I'm going to help you. We already finished it.

I'm going to finish school.

The math homework is really difficult. I don't understand it.
Complete these sentences with the correct form of do, make, have or go.

1. Dan...play the guitar in a band, but he...do it now.
2. When my grandfather was young, he...a car. So he walked everywhere.
3. There...four bookshops in our town, but it's...now.
4. I...like spinach when I was a child, but it's...me now.
5. We...live in Oxford but we moved to Bristol two years ago because my dad changed his job.

Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it means the same as the first.

1. You should take a coat with you, Karl, said his mum.
   Karl's mum advised... you, Karl, said his mum.
2. I'll help you with your homework, said Tina.
   If you like, Jack, said Tina.
3. Will's mum never travels home from work at 5 p.m., as...there's always too much traffic.
   Will's mum always travels home from work at 5 p.m., because of the traffic...
4. Harry, I'll take you to football practice tomorrow, said Tom.
   Harry promised... to football practice the next day.
5. Will said, I should go swimming every day, but swimming pool is closed.
   Every day, Tom suggested...swimming the following day.
6. Tom suggested...swimming the following day.
   Tom suggested...swimming the following day.

Choose the correct words.

1. The highest mountain in the world is Everest.
2. The tram stops just in front of the school, so it's quite convenient for the students.
3. My aunt prefers to visit peacefull, serene places, so she usually goes to the countryside on holiday.
4. We often go to my grandpa's house at the weekend. It's not very big, but it's huge and cozy.
5. Berta, you like going to the country, so I'll take a car and we'll drive to the countryside.
6. The hotel is next to the forest, so we can take a swim whenever we like.
7. We climbed to the top of the hill and had a great view of the city.
8. The summer camp is great fun. There are lots of activities; like sailing and climbing. And you can go dancing in the evenings - it's very freezing in the desert.
9. The best part of the holiday was the river trip through the countryside.
10. We live in a flat, so we don't have a garden, but we have got a big balcony.
Revision

1. A small animal like a mouse which flies at night:
   - bat
dark

2. A large animal with round ears and two humps which lives:
   - camel
elephant
gorilla

3. A special plant that makes the air dirty:
   - smoke

4. A group of birds which is usually very colourful:
   - flock
tropical

5. A creature with eight legs:
   - crab
crawling

6. A big grey animal with a long nose:
   - giraffe

7. They see some very unusual animals and plants on their
   - zoo

8. They see some very unusual animals and plants on their
   - tour of the zoo.

9. They do not look happy and should live in their
   - home
desert

10. I think it's important to keep animals in gardens in
    - towns

11. There are some very unusual animals and plants on their
    - tour.

12. They see some very unusual animals and plants on their
    - tour.

13. They see some very unusual animals and plants on their
    - tour.

14. They see some very unusual animals and plants on their
    - tour.

15. They see some very unusual animals and plants on their
    - tour.

16. They see some very unusual animals and plants on their
    - tour.

17. They see some very unusual animals and plants on their
    - tour.

18. They see some very unusual animals and plants on their
    - tour.

19. They see some very unusual animals and plants on their
    - tour.

20. They see some very unusual animals and plants on their
    - tour.
Choose the correct words (A, B, C) to complete these sentences.

---

I went to work on the weekend, but I didn't go to bed after that. I went to work on the weekend, but I didn't go to bed after that. I went to work on the weekend, but I didn't go to bed after that.

---

A would B would C did

A will B will C would

A felt B felt C felt

What would you say if James was hurt?

A hurt C would find C found

If you don't eat dog food in the park, what would you eat?

A dog C would eat C eat

A has B would C had

If you hold your nose, what would you talk about?

A your nose B couldn't C couldn't

If your teacher asked you to make a presentation about security, what would you make?

A security B would C would

B was C was C were

Is there anything you would like to visit if you were in London during the weekend?

A were B wouldn't C wouldn't

4. Which country would you like to visit if you were in London during the weekend?

A would B wouldn't C wouldn't

Choose the correct words (A, B, C) to complete these sentences.

---

1. If there are no flights, you can't go to work.

2. If they don't buy, they won't come back.

3. If they're late, they won't be able to leave the house.

4. If they're late, they won't be able to leave the house.

5. If they're late, they won't be able to leave the house.

6. If they're late, they won't be able to leave the house.

---

Choose the correct verb form of the words.

---

1. if you don't show your passport

2. if you don't show your passport

3. if you don't show your passport

4. if you don't show your passport

5. if you don't show your passport

6. if you don't show your passport
1. We must not smoke in public places where it is not allowed.
2. You must not wear a seat belt in the car, even for short journeys.
3. We must not talk about rules or laws which we may not agree with.
4. We must not show our passport when we cross the border.
5. We cannot use our phones here.

Complete these sentences with can, can't, must or mustn't.

Practice
Choose the correct form of the verbs: present simple or present continuous.

**Preseth Simple**

My sister ____________ at college.

Present Continuous

They ____________ friends with their house is being repaired.

A temporary situation which is true now.

I'm watching a movie on TV.

Something happening now.

We can use the present continuous to talk about...

Isn't / isn't, are / am / isn't not.

He / she / it doesn't / doesn't.

You / we / they don't / don't.

I / we / they don't / don't.

Does / don't / doesn't.

Do / doesn't / doesn't.

He / she / it doesn't / doesn't.

You / we / they don't / don't.

I / we / they don't / don't.

Is / am / aren't / aren't.

He / she / it isn't / isn't.

You / we / they aren't / aren't.

I / we / they aren't / aren't.

Are / am / aren't / aren't.

He / she / it isn't / isn't.

You / we / they aren't / aren't.

I / we / they aren't / aren't.

Am / is / are / are.

He / she / it isn't / isn't.

You / we / they aren't / aren't.

I / we / they aren't / aren't.

Question Forms & Short Answers

Is / are / am not / aren't / am not not.

He / she / it is not / aren't / is not.

You / we / they are / are / are not.

I / we / they are / are / are not.

They / am / we / me / are / are not.

He / she / it is not / aren't / is not.

You / we / they are / are / are not.

I / we / they are / are / are not.

Are / am / are / are.

Question forms & near continuous

**Present Continuous**

Present Simple & a present continuous

All his friends grow up in a small town. He couldn't fight for country's interest or being a soldier like could, but he did serve in the military service. This meant he underwent a physical examination, so he

**Cloze Text**

The sun sets in the east.

It is a fact of life.

My brother lives in France.

Is generally true and happens at the present time.

We can use the present simple to talk about something.

He/she/it doesn't.

You/we/they don't.

I/we/they don't.

We answer.

Does.

Do.

He/she/it doesn't.

You/we/they don't.

I/we/they don't.

We answer.

Does.

Do.
I'm interested in learning Spanish.

I'm good at driving.

-ing forms are also used after most prepositions:

I love going to the cinema.

I love doing the washing-up.

Was/Ben you/we/she/it there yesterday?

No.

Yes.

They were/weren't.

I/we/she/he/you/were/weren't.

Preterite tense forms & Short answers

Were/Ben you/we/she/it there yesterday?

Yes.

No.

I: I/we/you/sh/he/she/we were/were not.

They: They/were/were not.

Preterite tense forms

be

Past Simple

UNIT 9

Present Continuous of the verbs in the box:

Practice

biscuits

see

seem

small

appear

biscuits

will you

need

are both able to see, but they have different meanings:

There are many words which can be both able to see and appear. Believe depends on context.

Here is a list of common state verbs.
They arrived as we were leaving.

The phone rang while I was having breakfast.

When Joe was washing home, I stood on the roof.

Introduce an action happening at the same time as another.

We can use these words with the past continuous to

The was cleaning the wash when he heard his hand.

an action happening when another action happened:

When I was doing my homework, my brother was playing

two or more actions happening at the same time:

While we were looking for the dog at 5 p.m.,

a similar sentence in the past:

We use the past simple to talk about...

controlled
travelled
visited
developed
happened
shopped
prepared
planned

Past simple

for words ending in -ed: Present simple, Past simple

affraid, helped, gave, needed

or if the word already ends in -e:

spellings of regular past simple verbs

No, I/we/you/he/she/it didn’t.

Yes, I/we/you/he/she/it did.

To school yesterday?

Did you go to school yesterday?

Tennis yesterday?

Did you play tennis yesterday?

Positive/Negative Forms

I/we/you/he/she/it didn’t

I/we/you/he/she/it

go (regular)
play (regular)

Other verbs
We use comparative adjectives (e.g., bigger) to compare two people or things and to say one has more of a quality (e.g., size, height, etc.) than the other. Comparative adjectives are usually followed by than.

Superlative adjectives (e.g., the finest, the most important) say that in a particular group, something has the most of a quality.

**Regular adjectives**
- For most adjectives, add -er or -est.
- For short adjectives ending in -y, change the y to i and add -er or -est.
- For some two-syllable adjectives, we can either add -er/-est or change the last two letters to eer or est.
- For some one-syllable adjectives, we can either add -er/-est or change the last two letters to eer or est.

**Irregular adjectives**
- Hot becomes hotter, hottest.
- Tall becomes taller, tallest.
- Small becomes smaller, smallest.
- Big becomes bigger, biggest.
- Good becomes better, best.
- Bad becomes worse, worst.

**The superlative degree**
- The superlative degree is used to say who or what is the greatest (most). It is used with the word the.

**Common mistakes**
- Mistake: I'm the tallest student in my class.
- Correct: I'm the tallest student in the class.

**Practice**
1. While I was watching TV, my sister was doing her homework.
2. My friend often phoned me when my parents were out.
3. Birds were singing. The sun shone and the sky was blue.
4. Mo Farah won two gold medals in the 10,000m and 5,000m.
5. Britain is the third-largest country in the world.

**Complete these sentences with the past simple or past continuous of the verbs in brackets.**
1. While I was watching TV, my sister was doing her homework.
2. My friends often phoned me when my parents were out.
3. Birds were singing. The sun shone and the sky was blue.
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**Order of adjectives**
- The usual order of adjectives before a noun is: opinion -> size -> age -> colour -> nationality / type / material / shape / object.
- But we do not often use more than three adjectives before a noun.

**Practice**
1. A blue and white flag.
2. A red shirt.
3. A black cat.
4. A green apple.
5. A healthy diet.
6. An interesting film.

**Interesting sentences**
- Mia is the most polite girl in the class. = Mia is more polite than me.

**Difficult sentences**
- It is more difficult to make new friends when you are older.

**Language for English learners**
Don't learn, but when you learn.
there was

this winter’s new book is (good) than the others.

[the most/poor] of all week-end. But I’m much (good) now.

A blue wedding is (heavily) than an elegant

We’ve moved house. Now we live (far) from my school than we used to.

1. I returned every day in December 2015 in Portland, USA. It was December for

Complete these sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

Practice

this past as fast as my brother is faster than me.

My brother is faster than me = I am inferior to my brother.

We use not as and adjective/adverb + as to say that one thing is less than another:

Today is as warm as yesterday.

We use as + adjective/adverb + as to say that two things are the same:

(not) as

There is no difference in meaning. But neither / the further is more common.

farther / the farther/furthest.

The other Adjectives - good, bad, far.

Irregular adjectives
We use the present perfect to connect the present with the past.

**Past simple**
- He bought a sandwich.
- She ate her lunch.
- He has written a letter.
- She has eaten her lunch.

**Past perfect**
- He has broken his leg, so he can't play football this weekend.
- Ben and Karen have lived in London for seven years.
- Ben and Karen have lived in London for seven years.
- Anna has been to Brazil, but she has never been to Canada.

**Present perfect**
- He has bought a sandwich.
- She has eaten her lunch.
- She has written a letter.

**Have finished work?**
- Yes.
- No.

**Have / have not**
- I / You / He / She / It / We / They have / have not.

**Has / has not**
- He / She / It / We / They has / has not.

**Question forms & short answers**
- Have I / You / We / They / He / She / It finished work?
- Yes. / No.
- Has he / she / it finished work?
- Yes. / No.
- I / You / We / They / He / She / It has / has not.

**Present perfect**
- I have finished work.
- He has bought a sandwich.

**Have**
- I / you / we / they / he / she / it has.

**Past simple**
- He bought a sandwich.

**Past participle**
- Some irregular verbs have past participles which are not the same as the past simple form.

**Present perfect**
- He has bought a sandwich.
Grammar Reference

The present perfect of the past simple

Practice

1. I've been to the top of the Eiffel Tower.
2. She was six years old.
3. We have worked for the same company.
4. She came to see me last year.
5. I've made lots of new friends.

We use the present perfect to talk about a past experience without saying when it happened.

The present perfect of the past simple

Practice

1. She's lived there for six years.
2. I've been out shopping.
3. I've been working on a project since December 2019.
4. I've been feeling a lot better.
5. I've been working hard.

We use the present perfect to talk about a past event in the past and continue to the present.

She's lived there for six years and a half years.

Practice

1. I've been out shopping.

We use the present perfect to talk about a past event in the past and continue to the present.

Practice

1. I've already finished my homework. I finished it three months ago.
2. I've been working on a project for three months.
3. I've been reading a book for three months.
4. I've been writing a letter for three months.
5. I've been talking to a friend for three months.

We use the present perfect to talk about a past event in the past and continue to the present.

I've been to the top of the Eiffel Tower.

Practice

1. I've been to the top of the Eiffel Tower.
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We use the present perfect to talk about a past experience without saying when it happened.

The present perfect of the past simple

Practice

1. I've been to the top of the Eiffel Tower.
2. She was six years old.
3. We have worked for the same company.
4. She came to see me last year.
5. I've made lots of new friends.

We use the present perfect to talk about a past experience without saying when it happened.

The present perfect of the past simple

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2. She was six years old.
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1. I've been to the top of the Eiffel Tower.
2. She was six years old.
3. We have worked for the same company.
4. She came to see me last year.
5. I've made lots of new friends.

We use the present perfect to talk about a past experience without saying when it happened.
B: OK, I'll go home to get some more.
A: We're out of bread.

---

Guest: Our train leaves at 10:35 a.m. tomorrow.
Host: I'm going to take the 7:30 this evening.

---

Host: I've got an important exam tomorrow, so I'm going to study tonight.
Guest: I don't think I'll be up late. I'm home by 10 p.m. The lesson usually finishes at 8 p.m. Would you like to see the new Spider-Man film with me? I'm going to see it tonight.

---

Guest: Choose the most appropriate option.
Host: Present continuous for the future.

---

Practice

The lesson ends at 7:30 this evening.

- The sun rises at 6:30 tomorrow morning.

- We are simple to take a look about.

---

Present continuous for the future

If starting a new course tomorrow,

- I'm going to watch the match on TV.
- I'm going to see John and things are agreed to do.
- Something that will certainly happen.

- Am going to talk about. Something that we predict based on what we can see or hear.

---

Question forms & short answers

Is going to study

Do you want to go home?

---

Future forms

We'll see you.

---

Conversation

A: Are you doing your homework?
B: Yes, I am.

---

UNIT 5

Underline and correct the mistakes in five lines of this conversation.
My friend is broken. May / can / could you help me fix it?

Did you go on holiday with your parents when you were a child?

When I was younger, I didn't get up late.

My hair was brown, now it is black.

My brother played football regularly until he broke his leg.

I didn't use to like hot weather, but I dislike it in the past.

Choose the most appropriate option. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

過去式 / 将來式 / 現在式

We used to go to the zoo, but now we go to the park.

Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>used to have long dark hair (don't any more)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>past tense of conditions that are different now from in the past but do not happen now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English/german: I used to drink orange juice, but now I drink coffee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German: He used to drink orange juice, but now he drinks coffee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note: Note in negative and question forms, the spelling is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, they didn't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, they did.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question forms for questions.

Past tense, present tense.

Resulting forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>used to play football</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>played/were/was</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Positive/Suppositive forms

Could/couldn't
Have playing ball sports. Love doing gymnastics.

- The idea to do sports for occasional occasions is important. It develops a healthy mind. Sometimes we prefer it. It has a desirable effect. The idea of action or exercise is more important. It forms.
- There is a small difference in meaning between the two.
  - I love playing football.
  - I love playing soccer.

Verbs followed by the infinitive or-ing with the title "love" are not covered in Unit 1. The verbs marked in blue express likes or dislikes and might undergo more complex changes.

Verbs followed by the infinitive

- Perhaps you should stop people asking their phones while they're eating.
- I expect my friend to do the homework.
- She is doing her homework. - She is doing homework.
- He is doing his homework. - He is doing homework.
- I am doing my homework. - I am doing homework.
- You are doing your homework. - You are doing homework.
- We are doing our homework. - We are doing homework.
- You are doing his homework. - You are doing homework.
- They are doing their homework. - They are doing homework.

Verbs followed by the infinitive

- I need to learn (something)
- I need to do (something)
- I need to go (somewhere)
- I need to buy (something)
- I need to knock on (the door)
- I need to remember (something)
- I need to remember (what he said)
- He needs to go to school
- He needs to go to his child's school
- He needs to go to school
- I need to go to school
- I need to go to the library
- I need to go to the doctor's
- I need to go to the hospital
- I need to go to the doctor

Verbs followed by the infinitive

- I need to do this.
- I need to do that.
- I need to do everything.
- I need to do nothing.
- I need to do anything.
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Grammar Reference

get a female heading.

Think about situations that have changed:

- make a cake but went wrong and tasted all right
- go to bed early on weekends but late at the weekend
- go to school by bicycle/day by mountain bike
- go to bed 90 minutes earlier in the evening & get up 30 minutes earlier in the morning

- used to have a dog every day, but now I have a shower
- What time do you have breakfast?
- Which floor do you live on?
- Do you have a party, have a birthday, which floor do you live on, do you have a party, have a birthday?
- The children made a terrible mess in their bedroom.
- How about my mind, whether I'm going to tell you stories.
- Did you do your homework tonight?
- Can you do your homework tonight?

Positive/Negative forms of verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive Form</th>
<th>Negative Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/we/you/he/sha have</td>
<td>I/we/you/he/she haven't</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/we/you/he/she had</td>
<td>I/we/you/he/she hadn't</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/we/you/he/she finished school by</td>
<td>I/we/you/he/she haven't finished school by</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Post Perfect

UNIT 7

| 1. Learning Chinese is very difficult but I'm making progress. |
| 2. Am building hard on the test but I didn't pass. |
| 3. I haven't stopped to phone the parents. |
| 4. I'd prefer to watch football than to play it. |
| 5. I woke up to watch the sunrise. |
| 6. They went on holiday to their birthplace. |
| 7. I like to watch the sunrise. |

Tick (✓) the pairs of sentences which have the same meaning.

Practice
The old man is stop working.
Max said he left the day before.
They said they'd come and see me later.
She says she's older than me.
He says he still feels ill.

1. I think I was sorry, but I couldn't let her any more.
2. I'm thinking in Moscow.
3. She said she was living in Moscow.
4. She says she has done all the shopping.
5. He said I should visit the zoo.

Practice

Daughter not to be late
The teacher is strict.

Don't let her
The teacher told them to:

Stop (verb)

Stop doing

Reported speech

In the original this
There was no word was used.
We therefore need to report the
We use say if we do not mention the person who is

For example, "I want to stay here."
He said he wanted to stay there.

Reported commands

We can use reported commands to indicate the

Reported commands

She told me she was coming.
We use say if we do not mention the person who is

For example, "I want to stay here."
He said he wanted to stay there.

Reported speech

In the original this
There was no word was used.
We therefore need to report the
We use say if we do not mention the person who is

For example, "I want to stay here."
He said he wanted to stay there.

Reported speech
We asked a policeman if he could tell us where the station was.

He asked me why I was standing there.

"Why are you here?" he asked.

"I asked my brother if he had tried to phone me.

Jane wanted to know who my favourite actor was.

"What did you do?" she asked.

I asked Veronica if she could come to my party that evening.

Sasha wanted to know what we'd done the day before.

Alex asked if anyone had found his keys.

He asked me if I was enjoying my new course.

"Why are you here?" he asked.

They asked me why I was there.

Report these indirect sentences as direct questions.

Practice

1. The asked me why I was standing there.
2. He asked me why I was standing there.
3. He asked me why I was standing there.
4. She asked me why I was standing there.
5. They asked me why I was standing there.

Reported question

Use a question mark at the end of reported questions.

Direct question

We use direct questions when we report questions. We need to make

Positive phrases

The word order in reported questions is the same as for

Reported questions

We want to Morocco for our holiday last year.

He said Max.

She said.

They said.

We've all passed our English exam.

She told him.

She said.

He said.

I'm leaving school at the end of next year.'
We use the second conditional to talk about unlikely
or impossible results of present or future events.

**Second Conditional**

**If** we collect enough money, **we can buy our teacher a good...**

**We** can also use modal verbs with future meaning (shall).

**Practice**

**Past** does what did the action?

**Passive was compounds? By whom? Was that the action?**

**To say who or what did the action in a passive sentence, we use who or what?**

We use the first conditional to talk about likely
and the second conditional to talk about possible
situation/actions.

**First Conditional**

**If** I see Mr. Smith,

**I** will tell him to call you.

**Result**

**Condition**

**Situation**

We use conditional sentences to talk about possible
actions based on current conditions.

**The Possessive/Accusative is the**

**Possessive is the**

**Active is the**

We use passive verbs rather than active verbs when:

- We focus on the person or thing that receives the action.
- We focus on what is affected by the action.
- We are more interested in what happens rather than who does it.
- We want to avoid emphasis on the doer of the action.

**Rewrite these questions as reported questions.**
Write the second conditional sentences.

- if you went to bed
- if you had enough money
- if your computer breaks down
- if the phone rings
- if you were really angry
- if you had more time
- if you knew the truth
- if you lived here

Match the sentence beginnings (1–8) with the correct endings.

- if it was sunny
- if you went hiking
- if I see him
- if I tell him to call you
- if I had a lot of money
- if we were in space
- if your friend had a surprise party
- if you took the bus

Main clause in the first and second conditional main clause in the first and second conditional.

Elif statement: if | Elif statement: if
- if I buy a laptop, but I haven't got enough money
- if I write a letter, then I'll tell him to call you
- if you didn't study in Canada because she doesn't speak English
- if I wake up early, then I'll get there early, else I need more sleep
- if I get there early, I'll wake up early
- if I need more sleep, I'll wake up early
- if I get enough free time to learn to play a musical instrument
- if I haven't got enough free time to learn to play a musical instrument
question 4

We all laughed - it was so funny.

Adjectives

Paul wanted to come with us - he couldn't join us.

Complete the table below with the words in the box.

Time expressions

the next day this morning yesterday

Linking words

easily later that day already

Adverbs

quickly so

verbs

didn't think he

didn't want to

adjectives
and beautiful because

descriptions

arctic fox

writing bank

To make a sentence more interesting, we can add more details.

Making your writing more interesting
This is a suggestion. You prefer to watch a TV show, which sport do you like to watch? This answer gives a reason. Remember you are replying to Sam’s email.

**Model Answer**

Write your email to Sam, using all the notes.

---

**Sam**

**Tell Sam.**

- They sell lots of souvenirs at the stadium. What do you think we should buy?
- Would you like to come to the event with me? We can choose to go in July or August.
- Tell Sam when you can make it. Amazingle.

---

**Dear Sam,**

- Yes, I’d love to see some of my favorite heroes in action.
- In a few weeks! Can’t wait for the big game.
- Thanks for your email. The schedule looks great, I’ll let you know when I’m free.

---

**Hel,**

- See you soon.
- McGuinn

---

**Dear McGuinn,**

- Why don’t we buy tickets? We can wear them on the boat.
- That’s a great idea! Can’t wait to see you.

---

**Hi,**

- The match is on at 3 pm.
- I’m looking forward to seeing you.

---

**Dear McGuinn,**

- I’m hoping to go to the big event. I’ll let you know when I’m free.

---

**Dear McGuinn,**

- Thanks for your email. The schedule looks great, I’ll let you know when I’m free.

---

**Dear McGuinn,**

- Hi,

---

**Dear McGuinn,**

- Yes, I’d love to see some of my favorite heroes in action.
- In a few weeks! Can’t wait for the big game.
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---

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---

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- Hi,

---

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- In a few weeks! Can’t wait for the big game.
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---

**Dear McGuinn,**

- Yes, I’d love to see some of my favorite heroes in action.
- In a few weeks! Can’t wait for the big game.
- Thanks for your email. The schedule looks great, I’ll let you know when I’m free.

---

**Dear McGuinn,**

- Hi,
Check your email and make changes if necessary.

Write your email using your notes from Exercise 6. Write about 100 words.

Useful phrases I can use:

(Explain your idea for a game)
Paragraph 1

(Suggest some food)
Paragraph 2

(Respond to the invitation)
Paragraph 3

Before you write your email, complete this table with ideas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suggest…</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tell Logan…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes – say which day?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great idea!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Logan

See you soon.

Think would be best for our classmate?

It also seems everyone enjoys playing some outdoor games – after we eat, what games do you classroom would like to eat a balance?

It also seems everyone enjoys playing some outdoor games – after we eat, what games do you classroom would like to eat a balance?

Hi,

The weather forecast looks good next weekend, so my family’s having a barbecue to celebrate the end of the school year. Would you like to come?

Great idea!
### Key Language and Ideas for Articles

- Use adjectives for describing people and things
- Use linking words and phrases
- Photography is a great hobby.
- A good job should be creative.

### Writing Part 2: An Article

#### My Favourite City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My favourite city is Paris because it is so lively and interesting. It is also full of surprises. Paris is a city of variety. It has many beautiful old buildings, but it also has many modern buildings. You can visit expensive designer shops or small, traditional markets. There are hundreds of restaurants which serve French food or different food from around the world. You can meet all kinds of people, too. There is something for everyone. I would love to travel to New York in the future.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Writing a Short Article about a City

**Prompt:** What are your experiences or impressions of a city that you have visited? Describe the architecture, cultural activities, and any other features that you enjoyed or found interesting.

**Model Answer:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My city is called <strong>Paris</strong> because it is so lively and interesting. It is also full of surprises. Paris is a city of variety. It has many beautiful old buildings, but it also has many modern buildings. You can visit expensive designer shops or small, traditional markets. There are hundreds of restaurants which serve French food or different food from around the world. You can meet all kinds of people, too. There is something for everyone. I would love to travel to New York in the future.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
6. Before you write your article, complete this table with ideas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles wanted:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My perfect job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What makes the perfect job?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How important is it to earn a lot of money?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is being creative, traveling, meeting people, or something else?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tell us what you think</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write an article answering these questions and we will publish the most interesting articles on our website.

5. Read this exam task. What should your article be about? What information should it include?

- Weather
- Country side
- Food
- Films
- Clothes

4. Complete the table below with the adjectives in the box. Can you add any more?

- Old-fashioned
- Spectacular
- Quiet
- Stormy
- Easy
- Light

- Amazing
delicious
freezing
nightming
The first paragraph gives background to the story. 

I opened the letter from my cousins in Brazil. They said they were coming to visit me, and they were arriving on the 15th - today!

The second paragraph gives the main events of the story.

Then I went to the supermarket to buy food. After that, I made a cake to make them feel welcome. By evening, I was completely exhausted.

Time expressions make the order of events clear.

Adjectives and adverbs make the story more interesting.

The last paragraph ends the story.

---

**KEY LANGUAGE AND IDEAS FOR STORIES**

| Use past simple verbs for the main events | I invited a friend to a restaurant. |
| Use past continuous verbs for longer actions in the past | I was waiting for the bus. |
| Use past perfect verbs for background events | The sun was shining. |
| Time expressions | first, then, later, the next day, finally |
| Adjectives to describe people | friendly, kind, tall, short, fat, thin |
| Adjectives to describe places | quiet, loud, clean, messy, modern, old |
| Adjectives to describe feelings | happy, sad, angry, excited, satisfied, dissatisfied, disappointed |
| Adverbs to describe how someone does something | quickly, slowly, carefully, skillfully, beautifully, 
unfortunately, luckily, fortunately |
Complete the table with ideas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paragraph 1 (the background to the story)</th>
<th>Paragraph 2 (the main events)</th>
<th>Paragraph 3 (the ending)</th>
<th>Language I can use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your English teacher asked you to write a story. Your dog at the zoo began quite well. Write your story in about 100 words.</td>
<td>I packed my bags and then take me to the airport. I finally relax because I passed all my exams! I found an old key while I was on the beach. James was late because he forgot to set his alarm. I opened the door and then quickly closed it again.</td>
<td>I was really scared when my car broke down near the forest. (1) Then I started the car, but that didn't work. (2) Finally, I tried to call a friend, but I had no signal on my phone. (3) Next, I decided to wait for another car to ask for help. (4) An hour later, before I was still sitting there. Suddenly, I heard the sound of another car. (5) Finally, someone came to help me and got home safely.</td>
<td>Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I chose the correct time expressions.</td>
<td>I was very</td>
<td>She was</td>
<td>He cooked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple, past continuous or past perfect.</td>
<td>not very</td>
<td>looking</td>
<td>some delicious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I locked my bag's and then</td>
<td>called</td>
<td>and not very clean</td>
<td>skirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take me to the airport</td>
<td>a taxi</td>
<td>and very</td>
<td>jacket and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>