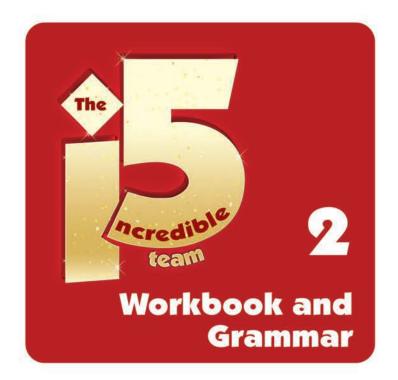


Workbook and Grammar









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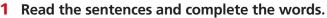
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Jenny Dooley - Virginia Evans











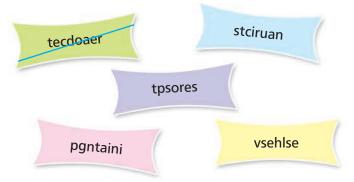
QUIZ TIME WHAT IS IT?

- You can put a lamp on it.
 b e d s i d e t a b l e
- Two people can sleep in them.
 b __ _ _ b __ _
- **3** We put clothes in it.
 c _ _ _ _ o _ d _ _ _ _ _

- You listen to music with it.

 M _ _ p _ _ _ _ _
- We turn it on when it's very hot.
- 6 You wipe your feet on it.

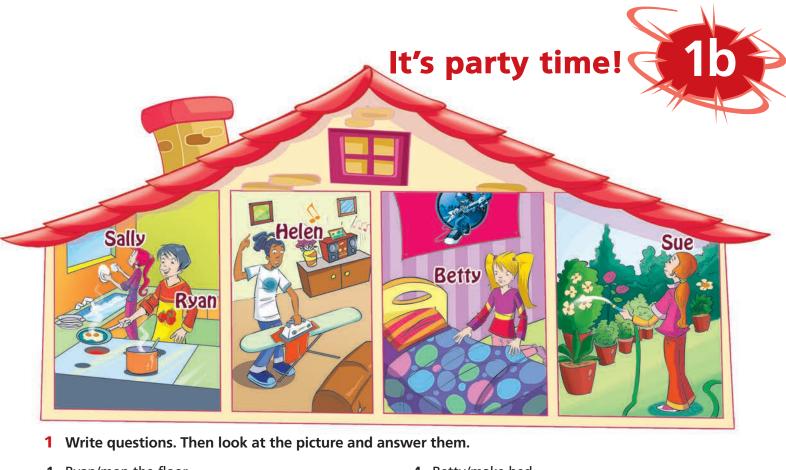
2 Unscramble the words. Then use them to complete the sentences.



- 1 I'm helping my friend decorate her room today.
- 2 I've only got three s_____ in my living room.
- 3 At the moment, Mum is putting up the c_____in my room.
- 4 Sam's got lots of p_____ on his walls of his favourite football team.
- **5** We're **p**_____ our flat these days.

- 3 Read and choose the correct answer.
- 1 A: Is that a new computer game?
 - B: (a) Yes! Cool, huh?
 - b) Yes! Don't worry.
- 2 A: Hi! I'm Steve.
 - B: a) That's fantastic!
 - b) Nice to meet you.
- **3** A: Please be careful with my new computer!
 - B: a) I can fix it.
 - **b)** No problem.
- 4 A: Are you Brian's sister?
 - B: a) Cool, huh?
 - b) Nice to meet you.
- 5 A: Are you Mona's assistant?
 - **B**: a) That's fantastic!
 - **b)** That's right.
- 6 A: Do you like my new MP3 player?
 - B: a) Yes, it's cool!
 - **b)** Yes, that's right.





- Ryan/mop the floor
 Ryan mopping the floor?
 No, he isn't. He is cooking dinner.
- 2 Sally/cook dinner
- 3 Helen/do the washing-up

- 4 Betty/make bed
- 5 Sue/water the plants

2 Read and complete the dialogue. Use the phrases below.

How about

Why don't you come

Are you free

- A: Hi, Brenda! 1) Are you free on Friday?
- B: Why?
- A: I'm going shopping with my sister. 2) _____

_____ with us?

- **B:** Sure! What time shall we meet?
- A: 3) ______ five o'clock at my house?
- B: Cool! See you then.
- A: OK. Bye!

3 Read and complete the note. Use the present continuous.

Hi, Mum!	
I 1) am having (have) a few friends over fo	or dinner
tonight. Don't worry; we'll take care of evo	
(cook) roast	- 0
with potatoes! All my friends 3)	
(help) me. Anna 4)	(do)
the washing-up. Claire 5)	(do)
the vacuuming and Sally 6)	_ (mop)
the floor. I almost forgot! I 7)	
(not/make) dessert, so could you please bri	ng some
ice cream on your way home from work? That	nks!
Mandy	-



1 Read and match. Then write the free-time activities under the correct picture.



Module 1

2 Listen and write X in the box next to the answer A, B or C.





An email introducing yourself to a pen-friend

1 Read the first paragraph of an email from Isabel to her pen-friend, Amy. Why is Isabel writing the email?

Dear Amy,

Hi! My name's Isabel. I'm eleven years old and I'm from Madrid, Spain. I'd like to be your new pen-friend because I'd love to learn about the UK

and practise my English.

I'm often quite busy with my school, but in my free time, I love hanging out with my friends and surfing the Net. I'm also crazy about downloading music! Are you?

I'm also a big fan of fantasy video games. My favourite video game is *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*. The storyline is great! You explore dark corridors and secret rooms, and practise making spells! It's really exciting!

What about you? Where do you live? What do you do in your free time? Do you enjoy playing video games?

Can't wait to hear from you! Please write soon!

Yours, Isabel

2 Now read the whole email and complete the table with what Isabel likes.

1 han	ging out with her friends
2	
3	
4	

Writing Ti

When writing an email to a friend, we use informal style, short forms and everyday expressions.

- 3 Find and circle examples of: short forms (e.g. I'm), everyday expressions (e.g. I'm crazy about) and sentences without a subject (e.g. Take care!) in the email.
- 4 Think about your typical everyday activities. Then complete the table below.

Name & age	
Where you live	
Reason for writing	
Free-time activities	
Favourite video game	

5 Now use your notes and the plan below to write an email to your English pen-friend, introducing yourself. Use the email in Ex. 1 as a model.

Paragraph 1

introduce yourself (name, age, country you are from, etc), reason for writing

Paragraph 2

free-time activities

Paragraph 3

describe your favourite video game (name, storyline, etc)

Paragraph 4

ask your pen-friend a few questions (free-time activities, favourite video games, etc)



Grammar (Present Continuous)

Affirmative

I'm playing. He's/She's/It's playing. We're/You're/They're playing.

Negative

I'm not playing. He/She/It isn't playing. We/You/They aren't playing.

Interrogative/
Short answers

Am I playing? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

Is he/she/it playing? Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/ she/it isn't.

Are we/you/they playing? Yes, we/you/they are. No, we/you/they aren't.

Use

We use the **present continuous** for:

- actions that are happening now, while we are speaking.
 - *She's watching TV now.*
- actions happening around the time of speaking. We are decorating our room this week.
- fixed arrangements in the near future. He is going to the cinema tonight.

Spelling

Most verbs take -ing.

talk - talking, work - working

Verbs ending in -e, drop the -e and add -ing. make – making, bake – baking

Verbs ending in a stressed vowel between two consonants, **double the last consonant** and add **-ing**. swim – swimming, sit – sitting

Verbs ending in -I, double the -I and add -ing. cancel – cancelling

Verbs ending in -ie, drop the -ie and add -y + -ing. *lie* – *lying*

Note: Stative verbs do not appear in a continuous form. These include: *like*, *love*, *hate*, *want*, *know*, *remember*, *forget*, *understand*, *think*, *believe*, etc.

1 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present* continuous.

•	000
П	Hi, Paul!
	How are things? I 1) 'm sitting (sit) in the garden and I 2)
	What 7) (you/do)?
	Let me know. Tom
_	2 Write questions. Then read the email in Ex. 1 and answer them.
	1 Where/Tom/sit? Where's Tom sitting? He's sitting in the garden.
	2 Tom/write/letters?
	No,
	3 What/his mum and dad/do?
	4 Tom's/little brother/listen to music?
	No,
	5 What/Mars/chase?



3	Read and complete.				
1	A: Where are you going (you/go)? B: To the shops. Do you want to come	e with me?	4	A: (Pau B: Actually,	ıl/help) you?
2	A: What (h	ıe/make)?		(he/mop) the floor right now.	
	B: Toast. Would you like some?		5	A: When	(you/leave)
3	A: Why (you/mov B: To be near my school.	r e) house?		for your holiday? B: On Monday morning.	
(Grammar (Present Simple)				
	Affirmative I eat. He/She/It eats. We/You/They eat.	Interrogativ Short answe		Yes, he/she/it does.	
	Negative I don't eat. He/She/It doesn't eat. We/You/They don't eat.		`	No, he/she/it doesn't.	
ı	Use				
١	We use the present simple for: • daily routines or habits. She wakes u • permanent states. He works in a hote		routin	ne) He drinks a lot of water. (habit)	
	Spelling 3rd-person singular				
	Most verbs take -s in the 3rd-person sing	ular.		bs ending in consonant + -y , drop the -	y and take
	I live – she lives, I talk – he talks Verbs ending in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x and -o, tal	ke - es in the	-ies I cry	s. y – she c <mark>ries</mark>	
	3rd-person singular.			bs ending in vowel + - y , take - s only.	
l	I miss – she misses, I finish – she finishes, I watches, I mix – she mixes, I go – she goes		ı say	ry – she say s	
	Adverbs of frequency are usually used w	ith the present			
	simple to show how often something ha <i>She always walks to school.</i>	ppens.		Same advertes of fraguency are	
	Adverbs of frequency are placed before	the main verb,			ever (0%)
	but after the verb to be . They usually go to the park.			usually (75%) sometimes (25%)	
	We sometimes go to the cinema on Fridays He is always late for school.	5.			
4	Complete the questions in the pres	ent simple.			
1	A: Does Tim go to your school?		4	A: When	school?
	B : Yes, Tim goes to my school.			B: Diana finishes school at half pas	
2	A: as	a doctor?	5	A: Where	your bikes?
	B: No, Kelly works as a nurse.			B: We ride our bikes in the park.	•
2	1. Mhon	2			

B: The shops open at eight o'clock.





- 5 Make sentences.
- on/up/Sue/gets/always/early/Mondays.
 Sue always gets up early on Mondays.
- 2 never/Brad/reads/magazines.
- 3 late/Steve/always/school./is/for

4	music./sometimes/downloads/Amy
5	often/Paul/in/TV/watches/afternoon./the
6	to/usually/They/school./walk

Grammar (Present Simple vs Present Continuous)

Present Simple	Present Continuous
permanent states and facts Ted works in an office. It snows in winter.	 actions happening at or around the time of speaking Dad is reading a newspaper at the moment.
 habits/routines I watch TV every afternoon. 	• temporary situations She is painting her house.

Time expressions used with the present simple: every day/week/month, etc, usually, always, every morning/afternoon, etc, in the morning/afternoon/ evening, etc.

Time expressions used with the *present continuous*: now, at the moment, these days, at present, today, tonight, etc.

6 Complete the sentences. Use *present simple* or *present continuous*.

Hi, it's Jack. What time
1) are we meeting
(we/meet) tomorrow?
Let me know.

Hi, this is Helen.

(you/like) action films? There's a good one on at the Odeon Cinema.



Hi, it's Peter. I'm at the park with Paula.

We **3)** _

(have) a picnic.

Hi, this is Sue.

(your brother/play)
computer games?
I've got one.

7 Read the sentences about Natalie and Vanessa and choose the correct answer.



1	Natalie and Va				eir weekends
	(A) spend	В	do	C	prefer
2	They usually _school.		out with th	eir	friends from
	A play	В	hang	C	take
3	This weekend,	th	ey are	a t	heme party.
	A having	В	going	C	coming
4	They often	_ t	he Net after so	ho	ol, but today
	they're prepar	ing	for the party.		
	A surfing	В	surfs	C	surf
5	They are	tex	t messages to	all t	heir friends.
	A sending	В	downloading	C	collecting



8 Read and choose the correct sentence.

- 1 a We sometimes read magazines together.
 - **b** We are sometimes reading magazines together.
- **2** a My friend visits me today.
 - **b** My friend is visiting me today.
- **3** a I'm never spending too much time on the Net.
 - **b** I never spend too much time on the Net.
- **4 a** Is Paul digging in the garden now?
 - **b** Does Paul dig in the garden now?
- **5** a Do you want to come to my party?
 - **b** Are you wanting to come to my party?

Grammar (-ing form)

We use the **-ing** form after verbs which **express preferences**, such as **love**, **like**, **enjoy**, **hate**, **can't stand**, **don't mind**, **crazy about**.

She loves eating chocolate.

I don't mind reading comics.

He hates cooking.

9 Complete the sentences using the *-ing* form of the verbs below.

do		watch
	play	
read		listen
Tous	surf	

1	I don't like	the washing-up.
2	Janet is crazy about	
	video games.	
3	Brian hates	to classical music.
4	I quite like	the Net. It's fun!
5	Billy can't stand	comics.
	He thinks they're boring.	

10 Read the text and choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

I COVE SATURDAYS! by Cindy Taylor Saturday is my favourite day 1) _____ the week. I always 2) ____ up late and have a big breakfast 3) _____ I'm very hungry! After that, I surf the Net. I sometimes tidy my room. In the afternoon, I often help my mum make lunch. 4) _____, I eat with my family. After lunch, I usually go to the park and hang 5) _____ with my friends. We always ride our bikes, but sometimes we play football, too. In the evening, I almost 6) stay at home! I usually go to a friend's house and watch DVDs. Sometimes we go to the cinema. If the weather 7) ____ bad, we usually download music from the Internet or play computer

games. I'm crazy 8)_____ video games! I really

love **9)** _____ them in my free time. I always stay

up late **10)** _____ Saturdays. Before I go to bed, I usually listen to music or read a magazine.

Saturdays are great!

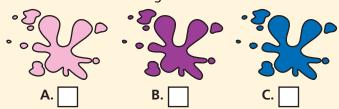
1 (A) of B to C at C and C

Comprehension Comprehension

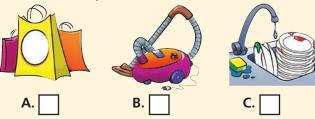
- 1 You will hear five texts twice. On the basis of the information in the recording, in tasks 1.-5. choose the correct answer out of the ones given. Write X in the box next to answer A, B or C.
- 1. Where is the boy's new T-shirt?



2. What colour is the girl's bedroom?



3. What does Ryan's mum want him to do?



4. What do they want to do tomorrow night?



5. What is the boy's hobby?



CKnowledge of Language Functions

2 For each situation (1.-5.), choose the appropriate response (A-F). Write the correct letter in the box next to each description of a situation. Careful! One response does not match any of the situations.

1.	Your brother asks you if you're doing anything next weekend. What will you say?	
2.	Your friend asks if you would like to come to his party. What will you answer?	
3.	You ask your friend what time the party is. What will he answer?	
4.	Your friend asks what you usually do on Fridays. What will you answer?	
5.	Your friend tells you to wear a costume to his party. What will you say?	
A.	I go to the cinema with my parents.	

- **B.** I'm crazy about it.
- C. No. Why?
- D. No problem. I love dressing up!
- E. Anytime after seven o'clock.
- F. Sure, why not?
- **3** Fill in each conversation with the missing line. Choose A, B or C.

1.	X: Do you like my new room?
	Y:
	A. I'm painting it red.
	B. It looks fantastic!
	C. That's great!

- 2. X: Y: Hardly ever.
 - - A. How often do you read magazines? B. Do you like reading magazines?
 - **C.** Do you prefer comics to magazines?
- 3. X: Do you need help?

Y:

- A. Count me in!
- B. Cool, huh?
- C. Yes, please!





Knowledge of Language Means

4 Read the sentences (1.-4.) and look at the picture. Decide if the sentences are *True* or False. Put an X in the right box.



1	The	Moman	ic	daina	+ha	ironina	
Ί.	ine	woman	IS	aoing	tne	ironina	

- **2.** The man is mopping the floor.
- 3. The girl is sending text messages.
- **4.** The boy is helping his parents.



True False

5 Complete the text. Write the correct letter (A, B or C) in the gaps (1.-5.).

Hi, Paul!

Do you like hanging out with friends? I do. I 1. ___ sports with my friends after school. I love 2. football! I go to sleepovers at my friend Jessica's house 3. ____ the weekends. How 4. ____ do you go to sleepovers?

Do you like 5. ____ the Net? I do. I've got my own computer in my bedroom.

Write back. Ellen

- 1. A. have
- 2. A. play
- 3. A. at
- **4. A.** usually 5. A. downloading
- B. go
- B. playing B. in
- C. to C. ever **B.** often
- B. sending
- C. surfing

C. play

C. plays

Reading Comprehension

6 Read the texts A-E. Fill in the table by writing the appropriate letter in each box (1.-4.). Careful! One text will not be used.



Dad asks:	Emma answers:	From which text did Emma find out about this?
Do you know where we can buy new beds for Peter and Tom?	Yes, I do.	1.
Do you know who can paint the living room?	Yes, I do.	2.
Do you know where Peter lives now?	Yes, I do.	3.
Do you know how much it costs to repair the air conditioner?	Yes, I do.	4.



Gary Jones

Repairman I can fix your air conditioner for just £10 an hour! Mobile: 07560 235498

BUNK BEDS FOR SALE!

£200

Call Jenny 07658 986214 Pick up from 18, Willow Street

(C.)

SALE! SALE! SALE!

Lakes Air Conditioners 134, Evans Way

> **Everything now** £150 and under!



I paint the inside or outside of houses, offices and shops for just £80 a day! Call Lizzie Holden 07562 031679

(E.)

SMS received: 10:45

Hi, Emma! My new house is great, but I want to paint my bedroom – it's got brown walls at the moment! My new address is 17, Coleridge Road – come and visit soon! Peter





1 a) Look and complete the phrases. Use: grow, carry, hunt, throw, write, build, wrestle, make.



- b) Use the phrases from Ex. 1a to complete the sentences. Use the verbs in the *Past Simple*.
- 1 My uncle and aunt were farmers and they grew fruit and vegetables on their farm.

2	Ancient Egyptians
	from one place to another.
3	Romans over rivers
4	Boys in Ancient Greece
	in the gymnasiums. It was a way to keep fit.
5	He
	and hit a rock a hundred metres away.
6	People in the past didn't buy their meat from
	shops. They usually
7	Ancient Greek boys didn't have notebooks
	They

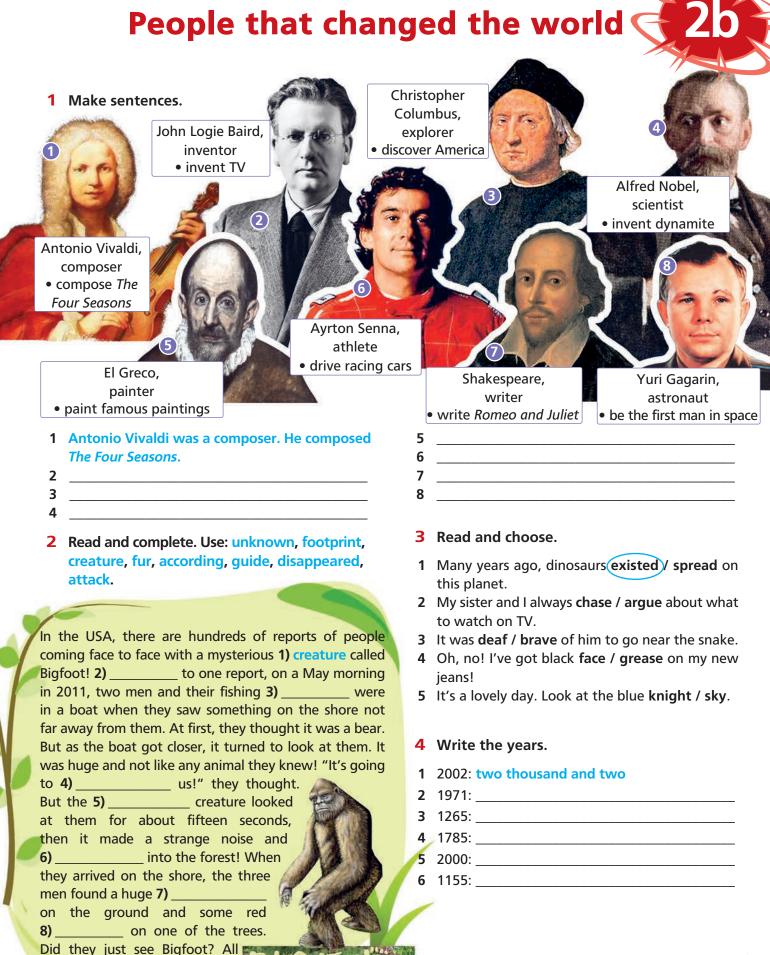
from a type of grass. She used them to carry fruit in.

2 Read and fill in the phrases.

wł	nat do you say now? Are you feeling alright?
	Wait a minute. Really?
1	A: Don't go.
	I want you to meet someone.
	B: Who?
2	A : So,
	B: I think we're very lucky to have new computers.
3	A: Dad, can I wash the car for you?
	B: What?
4	A: In the past, it was only the women's job to take
	care of the house. B: I'm glad
	B: I'm glad it's not like that these days.
	B
3	Fill in: chores, rest, young,
	nets, important, poetry,
	care, share, paper, tidy.
	The same of the sa
1	Fishermen sometimes use nets to catch fish.
2	Did you do your yesterday?
3	It's very
	to learn about how people lived in the past.
4	Can you take
5	ot my dog while I'm on holiday?
_	of my dog while I'm on holiday? The ancient Egyptians made
6	The ancient Egyptians made from papyrus. Please your room before you leave.
	The ancient Egyptians made from papyrus. Please your room before you leave. Families should
6	The ancient Egyptians made from papyrus. Please your room before you leave.
6 7 8	The ancient Egyptians made from papyrus. Please your room before you leave. Families should jobs around the house. The Incas began work when they were very
6 7 8 9	The ancient Egyptians made from papyrus. Please your room before you leave. Families should jobs around the house. The Incas began work when they were very Do you like reading ?
6 7 8	The ancient Egyptians made from papyrus. Please your room before you leave. Families should jobs around the house. The Incas began work when they were very



8 My grandma



three men believe so!



b) Read and match to the adjectives in Ex. 1a.

1 d Is this a spider? I don't like spiders!

2 I love breaking your toys!

3 I want some more money!

4 Oh, no! I've got a Maths test tomorrow!

5 Don't worry! I can save the cat!

6 Look!
I can lift this
heavy box!

7 I hope these make you feel better!

8 I can't believe you lost my new CD! 2 Read and choose the best answer.

1 Sue: Hi, Ann! How was your weekend?

Ann: (A) Great! I went to the cinema.

B It sounds interesting!

C Wait a minute.

2 Sue: Really? What did you see?

Ann: A No, I didn't.

B I feel great!

C Toy Story 3.

3 Sue: What was it about?

Ann: A Some toys that come to life.

B It was a film.C There were toys.

4 Sue: It sounds good!

Ann: A Yes, OK.

B Yes, I really enjoyed it!

C Yes, I am.







Paragraph

A biography of a person alive

1 Read, choose and complete the article.

bern	children	

became

career

album

wanted singer

songs

1	important events and achievements:
4	Think of your favourite singer. Answer the
11	questions.

1 When and where was he/she born?

3 In which paragraph does the writer

1 when and where Justin was born?

3 the early years of Justin's career?
4 important events and achievements?

mention ...

2 his favourite song?

2 What did he/she do as a child?

3 When did he/she start to be a professional singer?

4 What are some of your favourite songs?

Write a short biography of your favourite singer. Use Ex. 1 as a model and your answers from Ex. 4.

My Favourite singer	1
by Bill Brown	ř.
Justin Timberlake was 1) born	
in Memphis, Tennessee, on	1
31st January, 1981.	
As a child, Justin 2)	
to become a singer. He	
appeared on TV at the age of	
eleven, singing country 3) A year later,	
he was on a popular TV show for 4) called	
The Mickey Mouse Club, together with Britney Spears	
and Christina Aguilera.	
In 1995, Justin became the lead 5) of the	
boy band 'N Sync. The band 6) very popular	١,
and performed all over the world. A few years	Н
later, Justin left 'N Sync and released his first solo	П
7) Justified, which sold over seven million	
copies around the world. Justin then started a	
8) in acting and starred in many different	

2 Read the a	rticle again	and match.
--------------	--------------	------------

I like Justin a lot. He's my favourite singer! My favourite song is What goes around ... comes around.

- 1 a Justin Timberlake was born
- 2 He first appeared on TV at
- 3 He was on a TV show called
- 4 He became the lead singer
- 5 The name of his first album
- 6 He starred

films.

- a on 31st January, 1981. d of the band 'N Sync.
- **b** is *Justified*. **e**
 - e The Mickey Mouse Club.
- **c** in many films. **f** the age of eleven.

My	Favourite singe
	by
(C)	was born
	0
	·
As a child,	
In	
	er,
	is
I like	He's/She's
	ı is



Grammar (Past Simple)

Affirmative

l/you played he/she/it played we/you/they played

Negative

l/you did not (didn't) play he/she/it did not (didn't) play we/you/they did not (didn't) play

Interrogative/
Short answers

Did I/you/he/she/it play? Yes, I/you/he/she/it did. / No, I/you/he/she/it didn't. Did we/you/they play? Yes, we/you/they did. / No, we/you/they didn't.

Spelling

help – helped, like – liked, cry – cried, stop – stopped, travel – travelled

- Some verbs are Irregular in the past. They do not form the past simple by adding -ed.

 fall fell, sing sang, drive drove
 (See list of Irregular Verbs at the end of the book.)
- We form questions with did + the base form of the verb.

Did you write an email to your friend yesterday?

 We form negations with did not (didn't) + the base form of the verb.

I didn't run in the school marathon.

1 Complete the facts about the Aztecs.

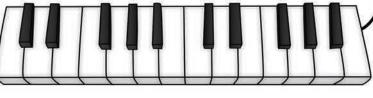
THE AZTECS

The Aztec empire 1) began (begin) in the 13th century. The Aztecs 2) ______
(build) canoes so they could fish and hunt birds. Their schools 3) ______
(be) free. All children, boys and girls,
4) ______ (go) to school. They
5) ______ (grow) vegetables in gardens that were on water! They also 6) ______ (wear) clothes

with colourful decorations.

2 a) Complete the text.

Wolfgang Amadeus
Mozart 1) was (be)
born in 1756 in
Salzburg, Austria.
At the age of four,
Wolfgang 2) ______
(begin) piano lessons, and by the age of five
he 3) ______ (start) composing.
His father 4) ______ (write) down the music
for him. In the following year, Wolfgang
5) ______ (go) around Europe with his father.
He 6) ______ (give) concerts in the courts
of Europe. Soon, Mozart 7) ______
(become) famous. Sadly, on 5 December, 1791,
Mozart 8) ______ (die) at the age of 35.



- b) Read the text again and correct the sentences.
- 1 Mozart was born in 1765.

 Mozart wasn't born in 1765. He was born in 1756.

2	He began piano lessons at the age of five.
3	He started composing at the age of four.

- 5 He died on 10 December, 1791.

- 3 Look at what George did/didn't do last weekend and make sentences.
 - go to the cinema (✓)
 - buy a new bike (X)
 - go shopping with his dad (X)
 - eat at Burger World (√)
 - do his homework (X)
 - meet his friends (

George went to the cinema.						

4 a) Read, choose and complete the story.

There are some words you do not need.

got up juice tired arrived went dinner breakfast library tired ate



Yesterday was a school day for Paul. He 1) got up at 7:30. He was in a hurry, so he got dressed and left without any 2) _______. His mum was not at home, so he took the bus. When he 3) ______ at school, he was really late. His teacher was not very happy. At lunchtime, Paul was very hungry. He 4) ______ a sandwich and drank some 5) _____. After that, he spent some time in the 6) ______. School finished at three and he 7) ______ back home. He was very 8) ______.

b)	Make questions. Then, read the story again and answer them.
W	nat time/Paul/get up? hat time did Paul get up?
	ny/he/take the bus?
wł	ny/his teacher/not very happy?
wł	nat/he/eat/at lunchtime?
wł	nen/school/finish?
Co	emplete the short dialogues.
Δ.	Did you go (you/go) to the cinema on Friday?
	No, I (go) to the British Museum
	Oh, really? What (you/see)?
	There (be) an exhibition or
	the Incas. I really (enjoy) it.
A:	
	(Hiram Bingham/discover) Machu Picchu?
B:	Yes, he He
	(write) a book about it, The Lost City of the Incas.
۸.	•
	(you/get) a lot of presents Yes, I Look! Judy
υ.	(give) me <i>The Hobbit</i> , by J. R. R. Tolkien.
A:	I love that book!
A:	(you/eat) out yesterday?
	No, we Zoe and I
	(make) a pizza and then we (see
	a film at home you
	(go) anywhere?
A:	I (stay) at home and
	(do) my homework.
A:	(you/go) to John'
_	party?
B:	Yes, I
	(you/wear) you
	new dress?

B: No, but I _____ (wear) my new skirt!





Grammar (Had)

Affirmative

l/you had he/she/it had we/you/they had

Negative

l/you did not (didn't) have he/she/it did not (didn't) have we/you/they did not (didn't) have

Interrogative/ Short answers Did I/you have?
Yes, I/you did. /
No, I/you didn't.
Did he/she/it have?
Yes, he/she/it did. /
No, he/she/it didn't.
Did we/you/they have?
Yes, we/you/they did. /
No, we/you/they didn't.

- Had is the Past Simple of the verb have (got). It is the same in all persons in the singular and plural. I had fair hair when I was a baby. We had a dog when we were in England.
- We form questions with did + subject + have.

 Did he have a bike when he was a child?
- We form **negations** with **did not (didn't) + have**. He **didn't have** a computer when he was young.

Note: We do not use **got** in the *Past Simple*. She <u>had</u> a dog. (**NOT**: She <u>had got</u> a dog.)

6 Complete. Use: had or didn't have.



I 1) had a wonderful day with my
friends last Saturday. We 2)
a surprise birthday party for my
best friend, Helen. We 3)
pizza and sandwiches, but we
4) any drinks, so my
mum made home-made lemonade.
We listened to music and danced.
Unfortunately, we 5)
an accident. My dog, Spike, ate
the birthday cake! In the end, we
6) a great time! It was
a day to remember!



1	A:	Did Jane ha	<mark>ve</mark> a dog w	hen she wa	s in London?
	B:	No, she	S	he	a parrot.
2	A:	you	ı		a computer
		in your old	house?		
	B:	No, I	, bu	t I	a laptop.
3	A:		they	e	nough time
		to study for			
	B:	Yes, they _			·
4	A:	yo	ou	_ a nice day	yesterday?
	B:	No, I		I	
		a very diffic	ult day.		
5	A:		your sister		
		long hair w	hen she wa	as a baby?	
	B:	No, she	. She	·	short hair.

8 Ten years ago! Look, ask and answer.



1 Did Gina have a dog?

dog (✓)
trumpet (X)
sunglasses (✓)
goldfish (X)
doll's house (✓)
computer (X)

2	Yes, she did.
3	
4	
5	



Grammar (Could)

Affirmative

I/You could sing. He/She/It could sing. We/You/They could sing.

Negative

I/You could not (couldn't) sing. He/She/It could not (couldn't) sing. We/You/They could not (couldn't) sing.

Interrogative/ Short answers Could I/you sing?
Yes, I/you could. /
No, I/you couldn't.
Could he/she/it sing?
Yes, he/she/it could. /
No, he/she/it couldn't.
Could we/you/they sing?
Yes, we/you/they could. /
No, we/you/they couldn't.

- Could is the Past Simple of can. It is the same in all persons in the singular and plural.
 I could read when I was four.
 We could ride our bikes when we were five.
- We use could to express general ability, and couldn't to express lack of ability in the past.
- 9 What could/couldn't these people do when they were five? Write.
- 1 Craig: swim (√) read (X)
 Craig could swim, but he couldn't read.
- 2 Judy: run (🗸) speak English (X)
- **3 Tony:** play football (✓) ride a bike (✗)
- **4 Sally:** sing (✓) cook (✗)
- **5 Tom:** jump (✓) ride a horse (✗)



10 Over to you:

Answer the questions about yourself.



- 1 Could you ride a bike at the age of four?
- 2 Could you read at the age of three?
- **3** Could you count to ten at the age of five?
- 4 Could you write your name at the age of two?
- **5** Could you swim at the age of eight?
- **6** Could you drive a car at the age of seven?
- 7 Could you speak English at the age of six?
- 11 Read and choose.
- 1 After his accident, Hulk ____ control his anger.(A) couldn't B had C can
- 2 _____ long hair when you were a baby?

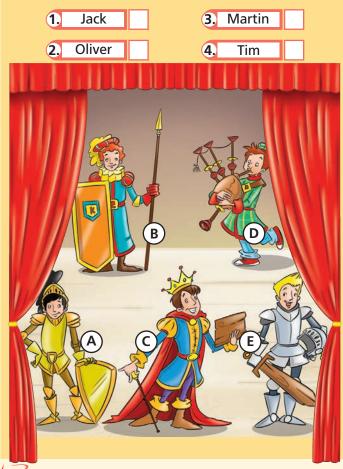
 A Did you have B Do you have
- C Did you had
- 3 They ______ to Spain last summer.
 A go B went C goes
- 4 They didn't ______ to school yesterday.

 A come B came C comes
- **5** He ______ ski because he didn't have his skis with him.
 - A could B couldn't C can
- 6 He didn't _____ his laptop with him.

 A had B has C have

Comprehension

- 1 You will hear three texts twice. On the basis of the information in the recording, decide whether sentences (1.-3.) are true (YES) or false (NO). Write X in the box next to the correct answer.
- 1. The girl liked the film.
- **2.** The boy could read when he was four.
- **3.** They decide to watch *Transformers*.
- YES NO
 YES NO
- You will hear a dialogue twice. On the basis of the information in the recording, match each person (1.-4.) with the appropriate person from the picture (A-E). Write the correct letter in the box next to each person. Careful! One person in the picture is extra.



Knowledge of Language Functions

3 Fill in each conversation with the missing line. Write the letter A, B or C in each box.



- **A.** A composer.
- B. Austrian.
- **C.** In 1756.



- **A.** Yes, I could.
- B. Yes, I have.
- C. Yes, I did.



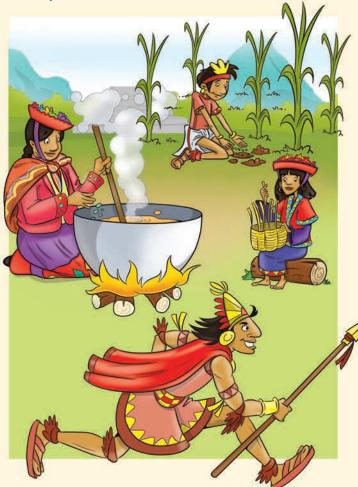
- A. Thank you.
- **B.** I feel great!
- C. Wait a minute.
- 4 You are going to hear four questions (1.-4.) twice. Read the answers below. For every question (1.-4.), choose the right answer (A-E). One answer is extra.
- A. Superman.
- **B.** A man that changes into a superhero.
- C. No, I didn't.
- **D.** It sounds good.
- E. I went to the cinema.

1.	2.	3.	4.



Knowledge of Language Means

5 In sentences 1.-3., out of the given answers, choose the one which corresponds with the picture. Write x in the box next to answer A, B or C.



- 1. The woman is
 - **A.** cooking food.
 - **B.** growing vegetables.
 - C. making baskets.
- 2. The man is holding a
 - A. stick.
 - B. basket.
 - C. spear.
- 3. The boy is
 - A. hunting.
 - **B.** wrestling.
 - C. planting vegetables.



Reading Comprehension

6 Read the texts. Decide which sentence (A, B or C) summarises each text correctly.

Supervillains: Cruella de Vil

Cruella de Vil is a Disney villain from the film 101 Dalmatians. She has got lots of money, but she is still very greedy. She wants lots of Dalmatian puppies so that she can make a fur



- A. Cruella likes puppies.
- **B.** Cruella is rich.
- C. Cruella looks after Dalmatian dogs.

2. SMS received: 14:27

> Hi, Ben! Did you see the second Hobbit film at the cinema yesterday? Was it good? I want to see it, but I want to watch the first film before I do. I've got the DVD. Come to my house tonight and we can watch it together. Dan



- A. Dan invites Ben to the cinema.
- **B.** Dan enjoyed watching *The* Hobbit.
- C. Dan asks Ben to watch a DVD with him.

Care for mountain gorillas at the 3. Karisoke Research Centre, Rwanda. Set up in 1967 by American zoologist Dian Fossey (1932-1985), this centre helps gorillas that are in danger.

- A. The centre is over forty vears old.
- B. The centre is in America.
- C. You can work with Dian Fossey.

