

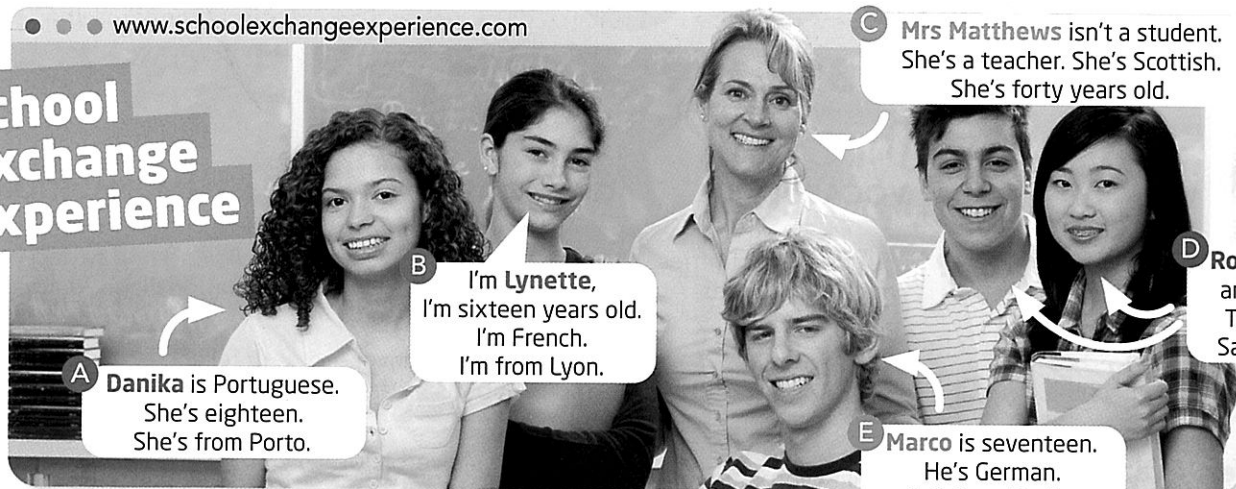
1

Where are you from?

VOCABULARY Numbers, Countries and nationalities, Age | **GRAMMAR** Subject pronouns, to be | **COMMUNICATION** Asking and saying your nationality and age

www.schoolexchangeexperience.com

School Exchange Experience



A Danika is Portuguese. She's eighteen. She's from Porto.

B I'm Lynette, I'm sixteen years old. I'm French. I'm from Lyon.

C Mrs Matthews isn't a student. She's a teacher. She's Scottish. She's forty years old.

D Rob and Susie are American. They're from San Francisco.

E Marco is seventeen. He's German. He's from Berlin.

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

1 Write the cardinal numbers in letters.

(16 • 25 • 28 • 37)

2 002 Listen and repeat the numbers.

3 Complete the ordinal numbers.

1st fi ____ 2nd s ____ d 3rd th ____
4th f ____ h 5th fi ____ 6th ____ th

4 003 Listen and repeat the ordinal numbers.

5 Read the School Exchange Experience website. Then match the people in the photos with the countries.

1 Portugal ☐ 3 France ☐ 5 Germany ☐
2 USA ☐ 4 Scotland ☐

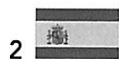
6 Complete the table with the nationalities of the students above. Add some more if you can.

	Country	Nationality
-an; -ian; -n	Russia	1 <u>Russian</u>
	The USA	2 _____
	Germany	3 _____
	Morocco	4 _____
-ish	Scotland	5 _____
	Poland	Polish
	The United Kingdom	6 _____
-ese	China	Chinese
	Portugal	7 _____
other	France	8 _____
	Switzerland	Swiss
	Wales	9 _____

7 In pairs. Look at the flags and write the name of the country and nationality. Use the Internet to check if you are not sure.



1 The USA, American



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

8 Complete the GRAMMAR FOCUS with the subject pronoun. Use the School Exchange Experience website above to help you.

GRAMMAR FOCUS SUBJECT PRONOUNS

Subject pronouns replace nouns.

Singular	Plural
I	we
you	you
he	they
she	they
it	they

Marco's seventeen. 1 _____'s seventeen.

Danika is Portuguese. 2 _____'s Portuguese.

Rob and Susie are American.
3 _____'re American.

- 9 Complete the sentences with the subject pronouns below.

(you • She • he • they • We • It)

- 1 Juan is my best friend. _____'s from Argentina.
- 2 My books aren't in my bag. Are _____ in your bag?
- 3 I'm Sara and this is Murray. _____ are Scottish.
- 4 _____'s 9'o clock, the bus is here.
- 5 This is Fatima. _____'s from Pakistan.
- 6 Hurry up students, _____'re late for class!

- 10 Complete the GRAMMAR FOCUS with the subject pronoun and the short forms of the verb to be. Use the School Exchange Experience website to help you.

GRAMMAR FOCUS TO BE

Affirmative

I am = I'm _____ we are = _____
 you are = _____ you are = you're
 he/she/it is = _____ they are = they're
 he/she/it _____

Negative

I am not = I'm not _____ we are not = we aren't
 you are not = you aren't _____ you are not = you aren't
 he/she/it is not = _____ they are not = they aren't
 he/she/it _____

Questions

Am I ...? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
 _____ you ...? Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
 Is he/she/it ...? Yes, he/she/it is. /
 No, he/she/it isn't.

Grammar Map Store 1 ► p. 32

- 11 Complete the questions and answers with the correct form of to be. Use the short form where possible.

- 1 A: Are Sam and Jake in this class? B: No, they _____.
- 2 A: _____ it lunch time? B: Yes, it _____.
- 3 A: _____ you from Spain? B: No, I _____ not.
- 4 A: _____ Ms Thomas your teacher? B: No, she _____.
- 5 A: What nationality _____ your parents?
 B: My mum _____ Moroccan and my dad _____ French.
- 6 A: How old _____ you?
 B: I _____ 16 and my brother and sister _____ 11.

- 12 In pairs. Ask and answer questions about the celebrities below. Use the nationalities given.

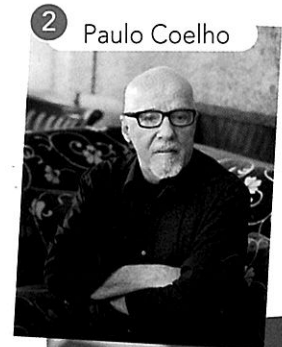
(Brazilian • British • American •
 Swiss • Russian • Spanish)

A: What nationality is Penelope Cruz?

B: She's Spanish.



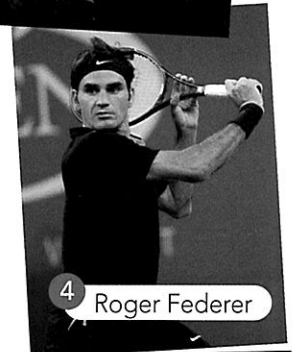
1 Penelope Cruz



2 Paulo Coelho



3 Garry Kasparov



4 Roger Federer



5 Ed Sheeran



6 Billie Eilish

- 13 FOCUS ON YOU Read REMEMBER THIS. Then ask and answer in pairs.

REMEMBER THIS

You can say I'm nineteen years old or I'm nineteen.

- 1 How old are you?
- 2 How old is your best friend?
- 3 How old are your parents?
- 4 Who is your favourite celebrity? How old is he/she?

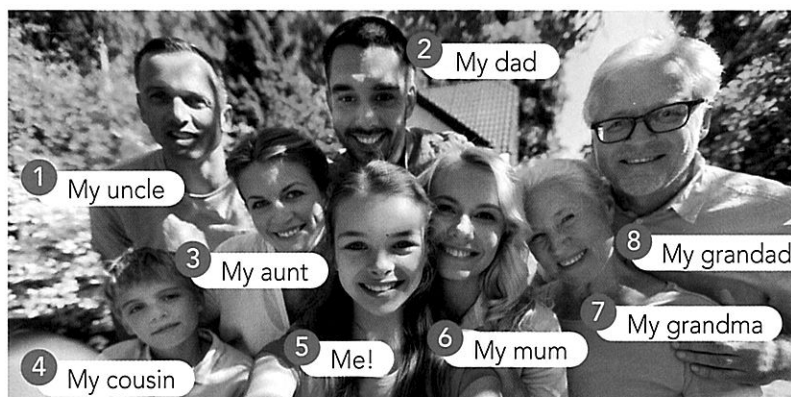
- 14 Now ask questions about the nationalities of the people in exercise 12.

Where are you from? I'm Italian.

2

My family

VOCABULARY Family | GRAMMAR Possessive adjectives and pronouns, Possessive 's | COMMUNICATION Talking about your family



“Hi, I’m Jenny. I’m 15 and my family is small! **My** dad is French and my mum is German. My mum’s name is Greta and my dad’s name is Sam. My dad’s brother is Michael and **his** wife is Shelly. **Their** son is Peter, he’s 8 years old. **Our** grandparents are Hanna and Shaun. The house we live in is **theirs**. Is **your** family big?”

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

1 Complete the table with the words below.

(brother • cousin • daughter • father • grandfather • uncle • wife)

♀	♂
mother/mum	¹ father/dad
² _____	son
sister	³ _____
⁴ _____	husband
aunt	⁵ _____
grandmother	⁶ _____
⁷ _____	cousin

2 Complete the definitions with the words below. There are two extra words you don’t need.

(step-mum • parents • only child • children • niece • nephew • grandchild • step-brother • sibling • great-grandad)

- Your mother and father are your parents.
- Your brother’s son is your _____.
- My sister and I are our parents’ _____.
- My sister’s daughter is my _____.
- Your dad’s new wife is your _____.
- My mum’s new husband’s son is my _____.
- When you are without brothers or sisters you are an _____.
- My grandfather’s father is my _____.

3 Read the text about Jenny’s family and write the names next to 1-8.

- | | |
|------------------|---------|
| 1 <u>Michael</u> | 5 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 6 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 8 _____ |

4 Complete the GRAMMAR FOCUS with the possessive adjectives and pronouns in green in the text in Exercise 3.

GRAMMAR FOCUS POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS

Personal pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
I	¹ _____	mine
You	² _____	yours
He	³ _____	his
She	her	hers
It	its	its
We	⁴ _____	ours
They	⁵ _____	⁶ _____

Grammar Map Store 2 ➤ p. 33

5 004 Complete the sentences with the possessive adjectives or pronouns. Then listen and check.

- Dave is good at sports. That’s his basketball.
- Is this _____ phone? Or is it his phone?
- We love football. _____ favourite team is Manchester.
- These bikes are presents from our grandparents. They’re _____.
- _____ big sisters’ names are Greta and Catherine. They are fourteen and sixteen years old, but _____ birthday is on the same day!
- My favourite singer is Ariana Grande. Who’s _____?

- 6 Read the **GRAMMAR FOCUS**. Then find more examples of the possessive 's in the text about Jenny's family.

GRAMMAR FOCUS POSSESSIVE 'S

We use the **possessive 's** to say that something belongs to someone:

Mark's photos
the students' headphones

We add:

- 's to singular nouns:
My **mum's** favourite pop group is the Beatles.
- ' to regular plural nouns:
This is my **grandparents'** new house.
- 's to irregular plural nouns:
The **children's** room is over there.
- 's or ' to names ending in s:
This is **Jess's** room.
I am **Chris'** best friend.

Grammar Map Store 2 ► p. 33

REMEMBER THIS

Be careful: 's can mean 'is' or show that something belongs to someone:

My brother's a student. ('s = is)
This is my brother's book ('s = possession)

- 7 Complete the sentences using the words in brackets and the possessive 's.

- 1 This is _____ pencil case. (Lily)
- 2 Let's go to _____ house for dinner. (James)
- 3 _____ school is new. (Max and Nina)
- 4 My _____ car is blue. (parents)
- 5 That's my _____ cat. (neighbour)
- 6 These are the _____ toilets. (boys)
- 7 The _____ bags are in the kitchen. (children)
- 8 What time is _____ meeting? (tomorrow)

- 8 Choose the correct options.

- 1 My friends' / friend's names are Lilly and Tessa.
They / Their favourite sports are volleyball and rhythmic gymnastics. Lilly's / Lilly favourite sport is volleyball and Tessa / Tessa's favourite sport is rhythmic gymnastics. She / Her favourite team is the Russian team. My friends / friends' are crazy about sports.

- 2 This is Jeremy / Jeremy's house. Jeremys' / Jeremy's from Scotland. Jeremys' / Jeremy's mum is Scottish and he / his dad is French. He's / His from Lyon.
- 3 James / James's step-dad's from Italy. Her / His mother's German. She's / Her from Berlin. His / Her name is Gerth. She's / Her's forty years old. She's / She my Music teacher. The guitar I use is hers / her.
- 4 In ours / our family we all take care of different pets. Macey and Kira the dogs are mine / my – I take them for walks. Simba the cat is my little sister / sister's – it's her / she responsibility to feed him. And Toby the horse is our mum's / mums'. It's / Its hard work, but we love animals!

- 9 **FOCUS ON YOU** In pairs, ask questions about your partner's family using the questions below.

- 1 Is your family big or small?
- 2 What are your parents' names?
- 3 Where are your parents from?
- 4 How old are they?
- 5 Are you an only child?
- 6 What is your brother's name?
- 7 What is your sister's name?
- 8 What are your family's hobbies?

- 10 Now write a short paragraph about your family and your partner's family.

Marco's family is very small. Mine is big!
His mum's name is...



3

Yes, I can!

VOCABULARY Ability verbs | GRAMMAR can/can't, Adverbs for ability |
COMMUNICATION Talking about abilities



- 3 **005** Read the text about Jack and Stella's abilities. Complete the sentences with **can** or **can't**. Then listen and check.

Jack ¹ roller-skate, he loves it! He ² speak two foreign languages – French and Russian. He ³ sing and he ⁴ dance – he's terrible! Jack's sister, Stella, ⁵ swim. She ⁶ speak two foreign languages, like Jack. She ⁷ sing or dance because she never learned to but she ⁸ paint really nice paintings. Stella ⁹ also cook really great pasta and ¹⁰ make yummy pizza too.

- 4 Read the **GRAMMAR FOCUS** and complete the examples.

GRAMMAR FOCUS CAN/CAN'T

Affirmative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They can cook.

Negative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They can't (cannot) cook.

Yes/No questions

Can I/you/he/she/it/we/they cook?

Short answers

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can.
No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can't.

Wh- questions

What can I/you/he/she/it/we/they cook?

¹Can you sing?

Yes, I ²_____.

No, she ³_____.

Grammar Map Store 3 ► p. 34

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- 1 Match the verbs to the photos above.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> cook | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> roller-skate |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> dance | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> swim |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> sing | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> play tennis |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> paint | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> drive |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> speak a foreign language | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> play an instrument |

- 2 Which of the verbs above can you do?

- 5 Write questions with **Can**. Then give short affirmative (+) or negative (–) answers.

- you / skateboard (+)
Can you skateboard? Yes, I can.
- you / play football (+)
- your gran / use a tablet (–)
- Liam / ride a horse (+)
- you and Tom / speak Italian (–)
- your brother / drive a car (+)
- Mason and Pia / swim (–)

- 6 Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS and complete the examples.

GRAMMAR FOCUS ADVERBS FOR ABILITY

We use the following adverbs to say how well we can or can't do something. These adverbs go at the end of the sentence.

😊😊😊	very well
😊😊	quite well
😊	a little
😞	(not) very well
😞😞	(not) at all

I can cook very ¹ _____. My food is delicious!

Max can speak German a ² _____.

Help! We can't ski at ³ _____!

- 7 Write affirmative or negative sentences using adverbs for ability.

1 Lucia / speak Chinese 😞

Lucia can't speak Chinese very well.

2 I / sing 😞😞

3 Nina / swim 😊😊😊

4 My dad / cook 😞😞

5 I / do this exercise 😊😊

6 My brother / snowboard 😊

7 We / play the guitar 😊

8 The students / answer the questions 😊😊😊

- 8 **FOCUS ON YOU** Write 6 sentences about what you can and can't do, using the verbs in Exercise 1 and adverbs for ability.

I can swim quite well, but I can't play tennis at all.

- 9 Match the verbs below to the photos in the questionnaire to complete the questions.

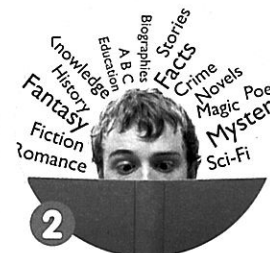
(make pizza • do a martial art • create an app •
read a book in English • climb a tree • ride a bike)

What can you do?



1

Can you _____?



2

Can you _____?



3

Can you _____?



4

Can you _____?



5

Can you _____?



6

Can you _____?

- 10 **FOCUS ON YOU** In pairs, ask and answer the questions in the questionnaire. Then tell the class about your partner.

Mark can read a book in English, but he can't do a martial art at all. He can...

- 11 In pairs, write five questions. Use the ideas below or your own ideas.

(dance hip-hop • bake a cake • play rugby •
use Excel • ski • ride a scooter)

Can you dance hip-hop?

- 12 **FOCUS ON YOU** In pairs, ask and answer your questions from Exercise 11. Then tell the class about your partner.

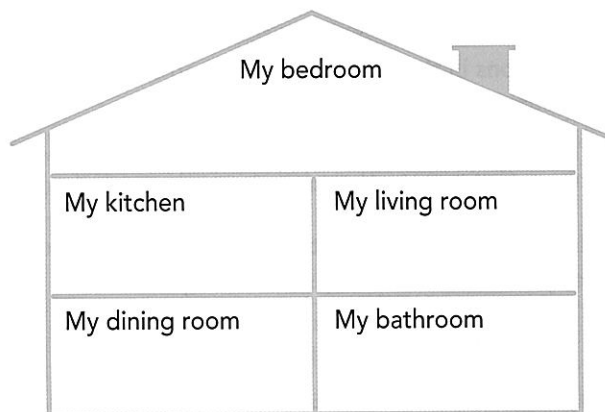
4

My home

VOCABULARY Rooms and furniture | GRAMMAR Prepositions, *there is/there are* |
COMMUNICATION Describing your room/house

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- 1 Write the pieces of furniture in the room where you can find them.



- 2 Do you have this furniture in your house?

- 3 Read the text and look at the photos. Can people live in this house? Why?/Why not?

The Upside down House

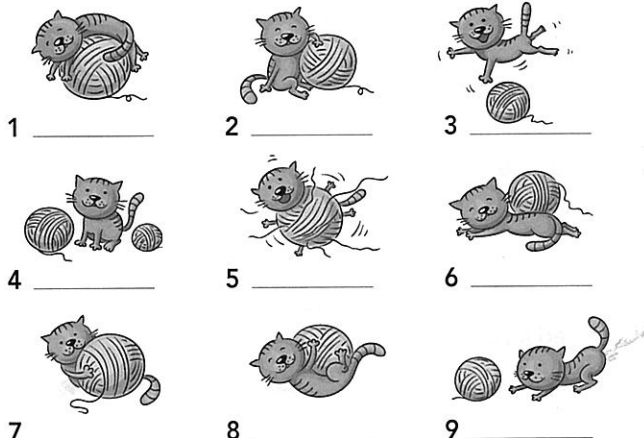


This house is in Germany. In the living room there's a big sofa, a table and a picture. There are two beds in the bedrooms, but you can't sleep in them! There's a big kitchen. In the kitchen there's a cooker, a fridge, a dishwasher, a table and chairs. In the bathroom there's a toilet, a bath and a shower, but you can't use them. Everything in the house is upside down!



- 4 Where is the cat? Label the pictures with the prepositions below.

(above • behind • between • in • in front of •
next to • on • opposite • under)



5 Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 My pencil case is *in / above / under* my school bag.
- 2 Pass me the book, it's *behind / in front of / on* the bookshelf.
- 3 My school is *between / opposite / under* my house.
- 4 My bed is *on / between / behind* the door and the window.
- 5 There is a lamp *in front of / in / next to* my bed.
- 6 Put your bags on the floor *under / in / on* your desks.

 6 Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS. Then complete the examples with *There is* or *There are*.

GRAMMAR FOCUS *THERE IS/THERE ARE*

We use *there is/there are* to say where things are:

There are three books on the table.

Affirmative

There is/There's a sofa in the living room.

There are two posters on the wall.

Negative

There isn't a sofa in the living room.

There aren't posters on the wall.

Yes/No questions
Short answers

Is there a sofa in the living room? Yes, there is.
No, there isn't.

Are there posters on the wall? Yes, there are.
No, there aren't.

Wh- questions

How many posters are there on the wall?

1 _____ a mirror on my wall.

2 _____ four chairs in the dining room.

3 _____ new students in this class.

4 _____ many books on my bookcase.

5 _____ a dishwasher in your kitchen?

6 _____ flowers in your garden?

 7 Complete the text with *there is* or *there are*. Then read the text again and draw the room.

The kitchen is my favourite room in the house! It's small and very warm. 1 _____ a big table and 2 _____ six chairs around the table. Behind the table 3 _____ a big fridge and inside the fridge 4 _____ good things to eat! 5 _____ a small dishwasher, because we have a small family, and 6 _____ plates and glasses to use. 7 _____ a big cooker, where we make dinner and 8 _____ pots and pans.

8 Write affirmative (+), negative (-) or interrogative (?) sentences.

1 six people / in my family (-)

There aren't six people in my family.

2 a garden / in front of my house (+)

3 three bedrooms / in your house (?)

4 a dishwasher / in the kitchen (-)

5 a gym / in your school (?)

6 two bathrooms / in my house. (-)

7 international students / in our class. (+)

8 a book / under that chair (?)

 9 **FOCUS ON YOU** Write 6 questions about your partner's house. Then in pairs, ask and answers the questions.

Is there a TV in the living room?

Are there three bedrooms? ...

 10 **FOCUS ON YOU** Describe your bedroom for your partner to draw. Then listen to your partner's description and draw his/her bedroom. Ask questions to help you, e.g. *Where is the bed?* *How many posters are there?* Compare your drawings.

PRACTICE

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb to be.

- 1 I ____ from Australia and I speak English.
- 2 Becca ____ Polish. She speaks Polish to her parents.
- 3 Jordan ____ French, he's Italian. But his parents are French.
- 4 We ____ American and we love American food.
- 5 Helen and Dan ____ Japanese, they're Chinese.
- 6 I ____ Spanish, I'm Mexican!

2 Choose the correct options.

- 1 The cake is *mine* / *my*.
- 2 The bag is *your* / *yours*.
- 3 It's *her* / *hers* sister.
- 4 This is my new bike. *It's* / *Its* colour is red.
- 5 The chocolate is *ours* / *our*.
- 6 *Their* / *Theirs* dad is German.

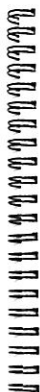
3 Write P next to the sentences in which 's is possessive.

- 1 She's Canadian.
- 2 Its name's Fluffy.
- 3 Phil's cousin is Scottish.
- 4 It's cold today.
- 5 Grace's mum has got a nice tablet.
- 6 Peter's Swiss. He speaks French and German.

4 Choose the correct options.

- 1 *Can* / *Can't* you swim a long distance?
- 2 Jodie *can* / *can't* roller-skate. She does it every day.
- 3 Mark *can* / *can't* sing at all!
- 4 *Can* / *Can't* Rachel speak a foreign language?
No, she *can* / *can't*.
- 5 Greg *can* / *can't* cook. His food is terrible!
- 6 Justine *can* / *can't* run very well – she's amazing!

5 Complete the text with *there is* or *there are*.



I love my bedroom. ¹ _____ two beds for me and my brother, ² _____ a big desk to do our homework together and ³ _____ two chairs next to the table. ⁴ _____ four posters on the wall and ⁵ _____ a big wardrobe. ⁶ _____ clothes everywhere on the floor!

6 Find the mistake and correct each sentence.

- 1 How old is you?
- 2 You are'nt British.
- 3 Ian is from Canada. He's Canadish.
- 4 This is Greta's book. It is his book.
- 5 This is my dad's car. It is her car.
- 6 This is my parents' flat. It's his flat.
- 7 My dad sister is my aunt.
- 8 What are your grandparent's names?
- 9 Where are your from?
- 10 He's name's Patrick.

7 Look at the photo. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false statements.



- 1 The fireplace is between two armchairs. ☐
- 2 There is a lamp near an armchair. ☐
- 3 The lamps are under the tables. ☐
- 4 There is a picture on one wall. ☐
- 5 A mirror is in the fireplace. ☐
- 6 The chairs are at the table. ☐
- 7 The windows are behind a sofa. ☐
- 8 There is a carpet on the table. ☐
- 9 The table is in front of the fireplace. ☐
- 10 The windows are behind the armchairs. ☐

8 Complete the sentences with a pronoun or possessive adjective.

- 1 How old are _____?
- 2 Peter isn't British. _____ is Irish.
- 3 Sarah is from Spain. _____ is Spanish.
- 4 This is Ann's tablet. It is _____ tablet.
- 5 This is my brother's bike. It is _____ bike.
- 6 _____ name's Mike.
- 7 What are _____ parents' names?
- 8 Tammy and I are in class together. Where is _____ classroom, please?
- 9 This is my friends' house. It's _____ house.

SUMMATIVE PRACTICE

9 Find the mistake and correct each sentence.

- 1 I can cook but I can paint very well.
 - 2 Is the smartphone on the bed your?
 - 3 Tom and her friend Susan can speak two foreign languages.
 - 4 How many languages you can speak?
 - 5 Can your brother' girlfriend cook very well?
 - 6 There's a cooker in your kitchen?
 - 7 There's three rooms in my flat.
 - 8 The computer is above the desk.
 - 9 You put food under the fridge.
 - 10 He cant roller-skate at all.
- 10 Elise is from France, but she's in the south of England for an English course. Choose the correct options.

To: Roberta

From: Elise

Hi Roberta,

Here I am again. I want to tell you about ¹ I'm / my new school. It's just around the corner, so I can walk there every morning. The students come from all parts of the world! Stefan's ² Germany / German, Clara's ³ from / of Brazil, Silvia is Spanish, Hiroko is ⁴ Japan / Japanese, Kostas ⁵ is / are from Greece, Olaf is ⁶ Sweden / Swedish and Marta is Argentinian. The only language we ⁷ can / do all use is ⁸ English / England!

Our teacher is Irish. ⁹ His / Her name's Edna and I think she ¹⁰ can / cans teach very well.

Well, that's all for now!

Write soon,

Love

Elise



11 Complete another email from your friend Elise.

To: Roberta

From: Elise

Hi Roberta,

Here I am with my host family at last! The family is made up of four people: Mr and Mrs Henderson and ¹ _____ children. Mrs Henderson's first name ² _____ Janet and Mr Henderson ³ _____ name is Charles. Mary ⁴ _____ 15 and she's really nice! Peter's ⁵ _____ brother. He's twelve and he ⁶ _____ play the piano very well. He can also speak French quite ⁷ _____ so he can practise speaking with me! I have a ⁸ _____ of my own. It's a nice room. There ⁹ _____ a bed, a bookcase and a ¹⁰ _____ where I can put my clothes. There's also a ¹¹ _____ where I can do my homework. It is ¹² _____ the bookcase and the window. The room's full of light, so I like working there. I have to go now, dinner's ready!

Love

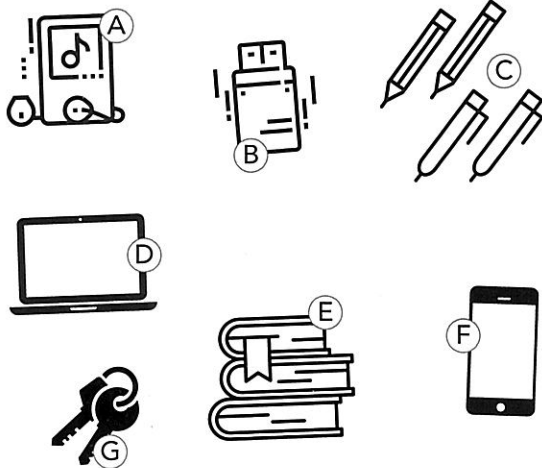
Elise



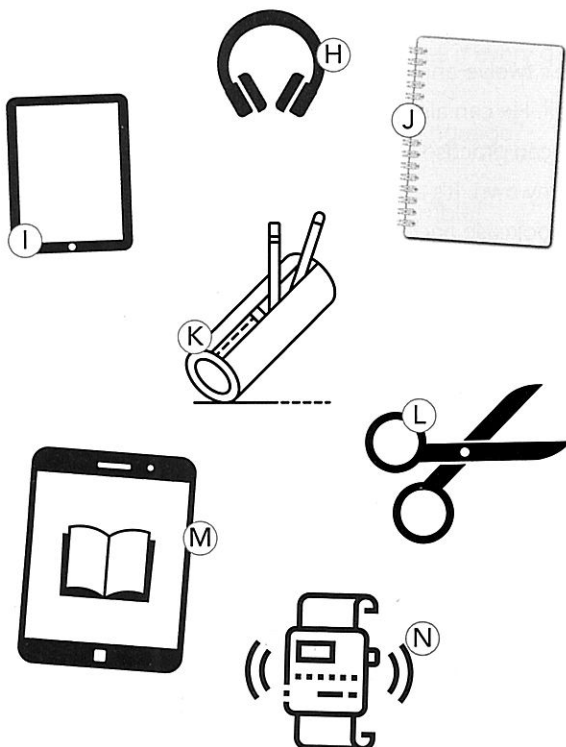
VOCABULARY Everyday objects, Technology | **GRAMMAR** *have got*, Demonstrative adjectives and pronouns | **COMMUNICATION** Talking about possessions

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

1 Match the objects to the icons.



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> e-book reader | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> books |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> laptop | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> notebook |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> memory stick | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> pencil case |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> mobile phone | 11 <input type="checkbox"/> pens and pencils |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> MP3 player | 12 <input type="checkbox"/> keys |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> smartwatch | 13 <input type="checkbox"/> scissors |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> tablet | 14 <input type="checkbox"/> headphones |



2 What have you got in your school bag now?

3 006 Listen to a conversation. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 Liam has got his English book. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Sarah hasn't got an MP3 player. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Liam and Sarah haven't got smartphones. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Sarah has got notebooks and a pencil case. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Liam has got a laptop. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Sarah and Liam have got tablets. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

4 Complete the GRAMMAR FOCUS with the words in green in Exercise 3.

GRAMMAR FOCUS HAVE GOT

We use *have got* to show possession:*I've got a smartphone, but I haven't got a watch.**Has James got a skateboard?*

Affirmative

I/You/We/They	've got (have got)	a camera.
He/She/It	's got (has got)	

Negative

I/You/We/They	haven't got (have not got)	a camera.
He/She/It	hasn't got (has not got)	

Yes/No questions

Short answers

I/you/	Yes, I/you/we/they have.
Have we/	No, I/you/we/they
they got a camera?	haven't.
Has he/she/	Yes, he/she/it has.
it	No, he/she/it hasn't.

Wh- questions

How many cameras	have I/you/we/they	got?
	has he/she/it	

Ali ¹ _____ his phone in his bag.It ² _____ a very good camera, it's old.My friends ³ _____ scooters, they've got bikes.They ⁴ _____ helmets for the bikes, too.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of **have got**.

- 1 Ben has got a memory stick, but he _____ a SD card.
- 2 Pete and Sam _____ a tablet, but they _____ a computer.
- 3 Ivan _____ games console, but he _____ a laptop.
- 4 Julie _____ a MP3 player, but she _____ a smartwatch.

6 Write affirmative (+), negative (-) or interrogative (?) sentences.

- 1 we / cat (+) We've got a cat.
- 2 I / new camera (-) _____
- 3 the students / their books (?) _____
- 4 Sasha / a sister (-) _____
- 5 what / colour bike / you (?) _____
- 6 my friends and I / secrets (-) _____
- 7 my phone / cool apps (-) _____

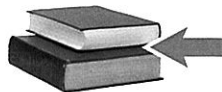
7 Read the **GRAMMAR FOCUS** and complete the examples with **this, that, these, those**.

GRAMMAR FOCUS DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS

• Close

We use **this** (singular) and **these** (plural) to talk about people or objects close to us:

This is my smartwatch. **These** are my books.



• Far

We use **that** (singular) and **those** (plural) to talk about people and things further away from us:

That is my apple. **Those** are my headphones.



Is ¹ _____ your new phone? Can I use it?

Are ² _____ your comics here on the table?

³ _____ book in the library is really old.

Look at ⁴ _____ people on the TV!

8 Complete the sentences with **this, that, these** or **those**.

- 1 Can you pass me _____ books up there on the bookshelf, please?
- 2 Come and get _____ homework here on my desk.
- 3 Please come here and help me with _____ bags.
- 4 Can you see _____ chocolates, in the box over there near the fridge?
- 5 Did you go to see _____ action film I told you about?
- 6 A: Hi Tom, _____ are my friends Lia and Petra.
B: Nice to meet you!
- 7 _____ building over there is Uffizi Gallery. And _____ people are all in the queue!
- 8 Hey, _____ is my chair! _____ is your chair over there by the window.

9 Complete the text with an appropriate word.

Welcome to my school! It ¹ has got a big gym, lots of classrooms and a science laboratory.
² _____ is my classroom here, and ³ _____ are the desks for all the students. ⁴ _____ desk over there is for our teacher Mr Patel. Our classroom has ⁵ _____ an interactive whiteboard, but it ⁶ _____ got computers for students. Look out of the window – ⁷ _____'s the computer room over there. All the students in our school ⁸ _____ got a uniform – it's black and red. Have you ⁹ _____ a uniform in your school?



10 **FOCUS ON YOU** In pairs, ask and answer questions about what you have got in your school bag and describe your objects.

A: What have you got in your bag?

B: I've got books, a pencil case and my phone.

A: What are these?

B: These are my English books.

6

My routine

VOCABULARY Routines | GRAMMAR Present Simple, Present Continuous |
COMMUNICATION Describing routines or actions in progress



SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

1 Match the activities with the photos above.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> do the shopping | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> have a shower |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> have lunch | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> watch TV |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> have breakfast | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> play football |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> do homework | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> get up |

2 When do you do these activities? Choose from the following.

(in the morning • in the afternoon •
in the evening • on Saturdays • every day)

I have a shower in the morning.

3 Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS. Then complete the examples with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

GRAMMAR FOCUS PRESENT SIMPLE

We use the Present Simple to talk about:

- states and permanent situations:
Maria **likes** swimming.
- regular activities and routines:
We **visit** my aunt on Saturdays.
- facts:
The sun **rises** in the morning.

Affirmative

I/You/We/They	work.
He/She/It	works.

Negative

I/You/We/They	don't (do not)	work.
He/She/It	doesn't (does not)	work.

Yes/No questions

Do	I/you/we/they	work?	Yes, I/you/we/they do.
Does	he/she/it	work?	No, I/you/we/they don't.
			Yes, he/she/it does.
			No, he/she/it doesn't.

Wh- questions

What	do	I/you/we/they	like?
	does	he/she/it	

I ¹ _____ (get up) at 7 a.m.

Sara ² _____ (not go) to school by bus.

What time ³ _____ your school _____ (start)?

Grammar Map Store 6 ► p. 37

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- My brother and I _____ (watch) Netflix together.
- I _____ (not drink) coffee.
- My sister _____ (have) a dance class every Monday.
- My best friend _____ (not play) a musical instrument.
- My mum _____ (not go) shopping on Saturdays.
- My uncle _____ (live) in France.

5 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- 1 parties / you / Do / like / ? Do you like parties?
- 2 do / What kind of / like / you / music / ?
- 3 to school / the bus / Do / take / you / ?
- 4 speak / your father / English / Does / ?
- 5 clothes / you / Where / buy / do / your / ?
- 6 often / your / do / do / homework / How / you / ?

6 FOCUS ON YOU In pairs, ask and answer the questions in Exercise 5.

A: Do you like parties?

B: Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

7 Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS. Then complete the examples with the words below.

(isn't • am • are • playing)

GRAMMAR FOCUS PRESENT CONTINUOUS

We use the Present Continuous to talk about actions happening at the moment of speaking:

It's raining again.

Affirmative

I	am	
You/We/They	1 _____	playing.
He/She/It	is	

Negative

I	'm not (am not)	
You/We/They	aren't (are not)	playing.
He/She/It	2 _____ (is not)	

Yes/No questions

Yes/No questions	Short answers
Am I	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Are you/we/they 3 _____ ?	Yes, you/we/they are. No, you/we/they aren't.
Is he/she/it	Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.

Wh- questions

4 _____ I	
Where is he/she/it going?	
are you/we/they	

Grammar Map Store 7 ► p. 38

8 Look at the photos again. What is the boy doing in picture A? Say what people are doing in the other pictures.

He's doing homework.

9 Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS. Then complete the example with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

GRAMMAR FOCUS PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- You use the **Present Simple** to talk about facts, habits and routines.

 Vicky always **has** breakfast at 8.00.

- You use the **Present Continuous** to talk about actions in progress.

 Vicky **is having** breakfast now.

 My dad 1 _____ (work)
in a bank, but today he 2 _____
(play) football.

Grammar Map Store 8 ► p. 39

10 007 Listen to Vicky's daily routine and complete the text with the correct form of the verbs.

 I usually 1 _____ at seven. I 2 _____
breakfast and I 3 _____ to school. I get home at
four and I 4 _____ my homework. But today is
Saturday and I'm not at school. At the moment
I 5 _____ the shopping in a supermarket.

11 Use the prompts to write sentences that are true for you. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous and an affirmative or negative form.

- 1 I / live / near the school
I don't live near the school.
- 2 we / have / a family pet
- 3 I / read / a good book at the moment
- 4 my parents / speak / English
- 5 I / wear / my favourite shoes today
- 6 my best friend / like / shopping
- 7 I / play / the guitar
- 8 it / rain

12 FOCUS ON YOU In pairs, take turns to ask and answer questions using the prompts in Exercise 11.

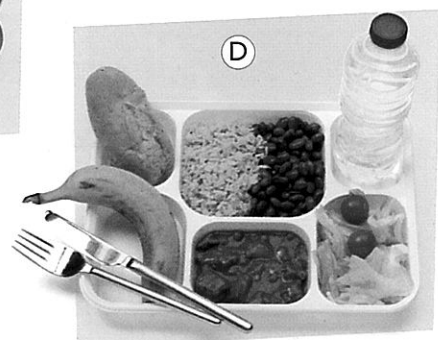
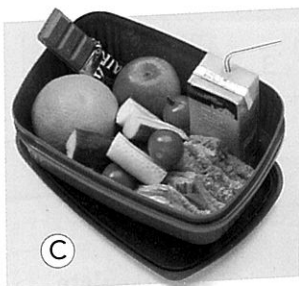
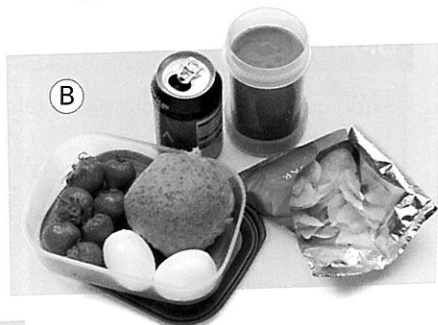
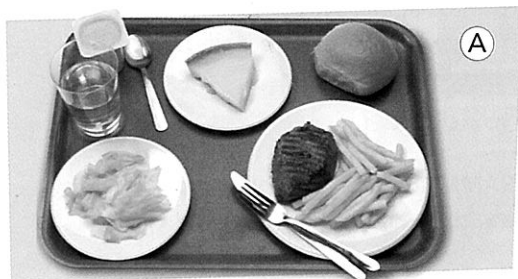
A: Do you live near the school?

B: No, I don't.

7

School lunch

VOCABULARY Food | GRAMMAR Countable and uncountable nouns, some/any, Articles | COMMUNICATION Talking about food



SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- 1 In pairs, complete the table with all the different food you can see in photos A–D. You have sixty seconds.

Protein	Carbohydrates	Fruit and vegetables	Other
meat	rice	banana	chocolate

- 2 **FOCUS ON YOU** In pairs, look at the photos and discuss the questions.

- Which school lunch do you think is the healthiest?
- Which school lunch is most similar to yours?
- Which school lunch would you most like to eat?

- 3 **008** Listen to four students describing the school lunches. Match photos A–D with countries 1–4.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Brazil | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> England |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> France | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Australia |

- 4 Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS. Then complete the examples with the words below.

(milk • banana • sandwiches • butter • bananas)

GRAMMAR FOCUS

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Nouns can be countable or uncountable.

Countable nouns

- have both singular and plural forms:

This ¹ _____ is very sweet.

² _____ are very sweet.

- are used with articles (*a/an* or *the*), numbers or *some* (in affirmative sentences) and *any* (in questions and negatives): *a sandwich, the sandwich, the sandwiches, two sandwiches*

Are there *any* ³ _____?

There are *some* *sandwiches*.

Uncountable nouns

- have no plural form:

⁴ _____ isn't very healthy.

- are used with the definite article *the*, *some* (in affirmative sentences) or *any* (in questions and negatives). We do not use uncountable nouns with *a/an* or numbers:

butter, the butter, a butter, one butter

Would you like ⁵ _____ in your tea?

There's *some* *butter*.

Grammar Map Store 9 ► p. 40

REMEMBER THIS

- general rule: noun + *-s*, e.g. *animal – animals*
- nouns ending in *-s, -ss, -x, -sh, -ch* or *-o*: + *-es*, e.g. *bus – buses, sandwich – sandwiches*
- nouns ending in a consonant + *-y*: *-y + -ies*, e.g. *lady – ladies, strawberry – strawberries*
- irregular nouns, e.g. *person – people, child – children, man – men, woman – women*

- 5 Look at the photos again. Find examples of three countable nouns and three uncountable nouns. Use your dictionary if necessary.

Countable nouns: *a banana*, _____, _____, _____

Uncountable nouns: *rice*, _____, _____, _____

- 6 In pairs, ask and answer questions about food items in the photos. Use *Is/Are there any ...?*

A: Is there rice in photo D?

B: Yes, there is.

A: Are there sandwiches in photo D?

B: No, there aren't.

- 7 Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS. Then complete the rules with *some* or *any*.

GRAMMAR FOCUS SOME, ANY

- You use ¹ _____ in affirmative sentences.
- You use ² _____ in negative sentences and questions.

	Uncountable nouns	Plural countable nouns
+	There is some cheese.	There are some onions.
-	There isn't any cheese.	There aren't any onions.
?	Is there any cheese?	Are there any onions?

Grammar Map Store 9 ► p. 40

- 8 Complete the dialogue with *some* and *any*.

A: Let's make some sandwiches. Is there ¹ _____ bread?

B: Yes, there's ² _____ bread.

A: But there isn't ³ _____ cheese or ham in the fridge.

B: That's OK. I don't like cheese or ham. Are there ⁴ _____ eggs?

A: Yes, there are ⁵ _____ eggs.

B: Are there ⁶ _____ tins of tuna? Tuna and egg sandwiches are my favourite!

A: No, sorry. There aren't ⁷ _____ tins of tuna.

B: Hmm... I can see a box of cornflakes. Have we got ⁸ _____ milk?

A: No, we haven't got ⁹ _____ milk!

B: Oh well, let's get a takeaway. We can get ¹⁰ _____ pizzas!

A: Good idea!

- 9 **FOCUS ON YOU** In pairs, talk about your favourite pizza.

A: On my favourite pizza, there's some mozzarella cheese.

B: Is there any tomato sauce?

A: No, there isn't any tomato sauce. But there are some olives.

- 10 Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS. Then complete the example with *a/an*, *the* or \emptyset (no article).

GRAMMAR FOCUS ARTICLES

- You use *a* or *an* with singular countable nouns. Use *a/an* to talk about a thing or a person for the first time.
- You use *the* to talk about that thing or that person again. You also use *the* when there is only one of something.
- Don't use *a/an* or *the* to talk about things in general.

What have you got for lunch today?

I've got ¹ _____ sandwiches and ² _____ apple. ³ _____ sandwiches look OK, but I don't want ⁴ _____ apple. I can't stand ⁵ _____ fruit! Have you got ⁶ _____ bananas?

Grammar Map Store 10 ► p. 41

- 11 Complete the sentences with *a/an*, *the* or \emptyset (no article).

1 _____ fast food is bad for you.

2 _____ Italian food is the best in _____ world!

3 _____ dolphins and whales _____ are mammals.

4 I can't live without _____ chocolate.

5 _____ apple is _____ healthy snack.

- 12 **FOCUS ON YOU** Complete the text with *a/an*, *the* or \emptyset (no article). Then listen and check.

My school day starts early. For breakfast I usually have ¹ \emptyset bread, ² _____ hot chocolate and ³ _____ banana. I love ⁴ _____ fruit, so I always put ⁵ _____ apple and ⁶ _____ orange in my school bag for later. We have ⁷ _____ dog and I have to take ⁸ _____ dog out before I go to school. There's ⁹ _____ school bus. I know I should walk to school, but ¹⁰ _____ bus stops right outside my house and I'm lazy! I have lunch at school. ¹¹ _____ lunches are healthy and because ¹² _____ pasta is my favourite food, I usually have that. I get home around five o'clock. Luckily, my mum's ¹³ _____ great cook, so we always eat well at home.

- 13 **FOCUS ON YOU** Write a short paragraph about what you eat for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Use the text in exercise 12 as a model.



TV habits

VOCABULARY TV and entertainment, Adjectives | **GRAMMAR** Comparative and superlative adjectives, too and enough | **COMMUNICATION** Talking about TV habits

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- 1 In pairs, put the words and phrases below under an appropriate verb.

(the telly/TV • Internet radio stations •
my favourite rock album • blogs on my laptop •
fashion magazines • horror movies • music on
my mobile • e-books • YouTube clips)

Read	Watch	Listen to
blogs on my laptop		

- 2 **FOCUS ON YOU** Think of three more words and phrases for each verb. Which of them do you do?

I read blogs on my laptop.

- 3 Read the text and complete the table with the types of TV programmes in bold. Can you think of any others?

I have the most embarrassing confession to make – I am a TV addict! Of course, I don't mean traditional TV programmes – **news**, **documentaries**, **chat shows**, **reality TV** and the old **soap operas**. They're boring. No – I mean the more interesting on-demand TV series! TV audiences are more difficult to please than in the past, so TV channels produce better **drama series** than before. The best **thrillers** have complex plots and fascinating characters – the storylines are so exciting. I just have to watch the next episode!

I also really like **comedies** that are funny with brilliant acting. But my absolute favourite type of series is **fantasy** or **science fiction**. I love the imaginative costumes and amazing special effects.

TV programmes

Factual	News,
Light Entertainment	
Drama	

- 4 **FOCUS ON YOU** In pairs, talk about your TV habits using the questions below.

- What is your favourite TV show?
- What kind of programme is it?
- How often do you watch it?
- Who do you watch it with?
- What do you like most about it?

- 5 010 In pairs, do the Culture Quiz. Then listen and check.

CULTURE QUIZ

True (T) or False (F)?

- Leonardo Da Vinci's *Mona Lisa* is older than *The Last Supper* by Michelangelo. ☐
- James Joyce's *Ulysses* isn't as long as Tolstoy's *War and Peace*. ☐
- Star Wars: The Force Awakens* was more expensive than *Justice League*. ☐
- The biggest hit for Michael Jackson was his 1982 album *Thriller*. ☐
- The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York is the busiest art gallery in the world. ☐

- 6 Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS. Then complete the examples with the comparative and superlative adjectives in green in the quiz.

GRAMMAR FOCUS COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

- We use the comparative form of adjectives and the word *than* to compare two people or things.
Daniel Craig is taller than Zac Efron.
- We use the superlative form of adjectives to show that a person or thing has the highest degree of a certain quality (compared to at least two other people or things).
Meryl Streep is the best actress.

The formation of comparatives and superlatives depends on the number of syllables of the adjective.

	Comparative	Superlative
Short adjectives		
old	1 _____ (than)	the oldest
long	longer (than)	the longest
big	bigger (than)	2 _____
busy	busier (than)	3 _____
Long adjectives		
expensive	4 _____ (than)	the most expensive
Irregular adjectives		
good	better (than)	the best
bad	worse (than)	the worst
far	further (than)	the furthest

You use **not as + adjective + as** to make negative comparisons:

Ulysses isn't 5 _____ long as War and Peace.

= War and Peace *is longer than* Ulysses.

7 Complete the sentences with *as*, *more* or *than*. Do you agree with the statements?

- 1 Music downloads are cheaper _____ CDs.
- 2 Jazz is not as popular _____ classical music.
- 3 Live music is _____ exciting than recorded music.
- 4 Lady Gaga is not _____ talented as Adele.
- 5 Male actors have more interesting roles _____ female actors.
- 6 The film is never as good _____ the book.

8 Complete the conversation with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- A: What do you think of the new series of *Stranger Things*?
- B: It's great. It's ¹*better* (good) than the others.
- A: I think it's ²_____ (scary) than the last series. And that monster is ³_____ (disgusting) too!
- B: Yes, that monster is the ⁴_____ (bad)!
- A: But this series has got the ⁵_____ (good) music.

9 **FOCUS ON YOU** Complete the questions with the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets. Then, in pairs, ask and answer the questions.

What is:

- 1 _____ (bad) song you've ever heard?
- 2 _____ (great) band of all time?
- 3 _____ (exciting) place in your area?

Who is:

- 4 _____ (funny) comedian you've ever seen?
- 5 _____ (good) TV presenter in your country?
- 6 _____ (intelligent) person you know?

10 **011** Listen to Andy and Chloe deciding what film to watch. Match actors 1–5 with opinions a–e.

- 1 ☐ Tom Cruise
- 2 ☐ Zac Efron
- 3 ☐ Daniel Radcliffe
- 4 ☐ Robert Pattinson
- 5 ☐ Kristen Stewart

- a really small but gorgeous
- b OK
- c too short/not tall enough
- d too serious
- e perfect

11 Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS. Then complete the examples with *too* or *not enough*.

GRAMMAR FOCUS TOO AND (NOT) ENOUGH

- **Too** means more than necessary and expresses an idea of excess. We use it before an adjective or an adverb.
*This series is **too long**!*
*The actors speak **too fast**.*
- **(Not) enough** means (not) a sufficient number or amount. It normally goes after adjectives and before nouns.
*I don't think the series is **young enough** for kids.*
*There isn't **enough time** to watch the whole film.*

I like Tom Cruise, but he isn't tall ¹_____ for me!

Yeah, he's ²_____ short!

12 Complete the sentences with *too* or *not enough* and the adjectives in brackets.

- 1 I don't go to the cinema much – tickets are _____ (expensive). ☐
- 2 I'm _____ (confident) to perform on the stage. ☐
- 3 I'm _____ (young) to remember music from the 1990s! ☐
- 4 I'm _____ (patient) to learn a musical instrument. ☐
- 5 I don't download films. My Internet connection is _____ (fast). ☐

13 **FOCUS ON YOU** Tick the sentences in Exercise 12 that are true for you. Then compare with a partner.



PRACTICE

1 Complete the sentences with the words below.

(got • has • hasn't (x2) • have (x2) • haven't (x2) • 've • 's)

- 1 I've _____ a laptop, but I haven't got a tablet.
- 2 A: Have you got a digital camera?
B: Yes, I _____!
- 3 A: She _____ got a mobile phone.
B: Really? Why not?
- 4 I've got a DVD player, but I _____ got an MP3 player.
- 5 A: _____ Phil got a hobby?
B: Yes, skateboarding!
- 6 I _____ got a piano, but I can't play it!
- 7 How many skateboards _____ you got?
- 8 I _____ got a guitar, but I want to buy one.
- 9 She _____ got a laptop and a tablet too.
- 10 A: David _____ got a camera.
B: We can buy one for his birthday!

2 Rewrite the following sentences into the affirmative (✓), negative (X) or interrogative (?) forms as requested.

- 1 Clare eats vegetables very often. (X)
- 2 Does he go to university every day? (✓)
- 3 John washes his car every month. (?)
- 4 I speak French. (X)

3 Rewrite the sentences with the adverbs of frequency in brackets.

- 1 Giulia goes to school in the morning. (always)
- 2 Paul is at home in the evening. (usually)
- 3 We go to the cinema on Saturdays. (sometimes)

4 Complete the email with the Present Continuous of the verbs below.

(stay (x2) • do • improve • look for • try • write)

Hi John,

I ¹_____ from London. It's a great city!

At present I ²_____ in a hostel right in the city centre. But I ³_____ a room in a nice Bed&Breakfast. In the meantime, I ⁴_____ to concentrate on my language course. The course is excellent and I think I ⁵_____ a lot. I'm also going out with Sarah. She ⁶_____ at the hostel and she knows lots of interesting people. What ⁷_____ (you) at the moment?

Write soon! Lots of love

Susan

5 Complete the interview to Harry with the questions about the places he usually visits.

Interviewer: Hi, Harry. I know you travel a lot.

Harry: Yes, I do. It's because of my job.

Interviewer: ¹What do you do?

(What / you / do?)

Harry: I'm an explorer and a photographer.

Interviewer: ²_____

(Where / you / usually travel?)

Harry: I usually travel in Africa, Australia and India.

Interviewer: ³_____

(What / you / usually photograph?)

Harry: Wild animals, old towns and temples.

Interviewer: ⁴_____

(What / you / do at the moment?)

Harry: I'm working in India at the moment.

Interviewer: ⁵_____

(What / you / do in India?)

Harry: I'm exploring the jungle.

Interviewer: ⁶_____

(Why / you / explore the jungle?)

Harry: Because I want to see how many tigers are left, and take photos.

Interviewer: ⁷_____

(you / have got / any photos with you?)

Harry: Of course I have. I've got lots of photos.

Interviewer: ⁸_____

(I / can / see them?)

Harry: Yes, here are some.

Interviewer: They're beautiful! ⁹_____

(tigers / be / an endangered species?)

Harry: Yes, they are. You can rarely meet tigers because there are so few left!

6 Turn the following sentences into affirmative (+), negative (-) or interrogative (?).

1 Tom has breakfast at 10. (X)

Tom doesn't have breakfast at ten.

2 Tom is learning German at present. (?)

3 Mark is playing football now. (X)

4 His parents live in Paris. (?)

5 Clare and I don't like visiting museums. (✓)

6 They are doing their homework now. (X)

7 Complete the sentences with the Present Simple or the Present Continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.

- Tom _____ (have got) an MP3 player so he can listen to music when he _____ (go) skateboarding.
- Tom _____ (read) now and he _____ (listen) to music, too.
- '_____ (you/always/have) lunch at school during weekdays?' 'Yes, but today is Saturday and I _____ (have) lunch with my family.'
- Helen _____ (have not got) a laptop but she _____ (have got) a smartphone.
- 'What _____ (Meg/usually/do) after school?' 'She _____ (usually/do) her homework.'
- 'What _____ (Meg/do) now?' 'She _____ (not do) her homework. She _____ (play) the piano.'

8 Are the following words countable (C) or uncountable (U)?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> bread | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> rice |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> egg | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> fruit |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> potato | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> chocolate |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> steak | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> water |

9 Complete the sentences with *some*, *any*, *a*, *the* or \emptyset (no article).

- There isn't _____ food in the cupboard.
- Buy _____ apples, will you?
- Have you got _____ banana?
- I haven't got _____ friends.
- Where's _____ dog? I want to go out for a walk.
- I'd like _____ coffee, please.
- _____ fast food is bad for you.
- In my room there is _____ blue carpet under _____ desk.

10 Complete the table with the comparative or superlative adjectives.

	comparative	superlative
1 slim	<i>slimmer than</i>	<i>the slimmest</i>
2 beautiful	<i>more beautiful than</i>	<i>the most beautiful</i>
3 tidy		
4 far		
5 famous		
6 happy		
7 good		
8 bad		

11 Complete the sentences with the words below.

(better • kindest • not • more • most • sociable • than • worst)

- My aunt is the most _____ person I know.
- Is German more difficult _____ English?
- A tracksuit is _____ formal than a suit.
- These trainers are the _____ comfortable shoes I have.
- Do you think Jason is _____-looking than Martin?
- My grandma is the _____ person in the world. Everyone loves her.
- This is the _____ restaurant in town. But it's also the cheapest one.
- This jumper is _____ as nice as that jacket.

SUMMATIVE PRACTICE

12 Find the mistake and correct each sentence or question.

- Peter haven't got an MP3 player.
- You have got a laptop computer?
- 'Has she got a camera?' 'No, she hasn't got.'
- My mum works in a hospital but now she cooking our dinner.
- He doesn't do the homework now.
- Marta do her homework every day.
- Live you in the town centre?
- I not play football.
- Kate hasn't cereals for breakfast.
- I go to school by bus usually.

13 Choose the correct options to complete the dialogue.

Pam: Hey Jake, ¹ I've got / I'm getting a new smartphone, look at it!

Jake: Wow, it looks great. ² I'm using / I use my old mobile phone, I prefer it.

Pam: Why? With ³ a / an smartphone you can ⁴ always / never download new apps and they are really useful! ⁵ An / A old mobile phone is ⁶ most boring / more boring than a smartphone!

Jake: Well, ⁷ some / any people like phones that are ⁸ not as / more complicated as smartphones. New technology is not always the ⁹ best / good you know!

Pam: Here, try mine. I don't have ¹⁰ any / some difficult apps, it's easy to use.

Jake: No, thanks. I ¹¹ don't want / 'm not wanting to buy a new one!



They were friends

VOCABULARY Music | GRAMMAR Past Simple – affirmative |
COMMUNICATION Talking about past events

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

1 012 Listen and tick the six music styles you hear.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> folk | <input type="checkbox"/> house | <input type="checkbox"/> reggae |
| <input type="checkbox"/> heavy metal | <input type="checkbox"/> jazz | <input type="checkbox"/> rock |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hip-hop | <input type="checkbox"/> pop | <input type="checkbox"/> R & B |

2 List all the bands you can think of in sixty seconds. Then compare your 'Top 5' with a partner.

3 013 Read and listen to the text. Answer the questions.

- Which bands appeared on *The X Factor*?
- Which band members grew up in the same neighbourhood?
- Which band members met at school?
- Which band got together at university?
- Which band did a record company create?

HOW THEY MET

Do you know how your favourite bands first got together?

Many of the most famous bands were friends at school or college. International superstars *U2* met in secondary school. When he was fourteen, Larry, the drummer, planned to start a band, so he put an ad on the school noticeboard. The other members of *U2* answered it and they are still together forty years later!

British band *Coldplay* met in their first week at university. Singer Chris Martin studied Latin and Greek and got a first class degree. The same year, *Coldplay* had a number one hit. The *Arctic Monkeys* grew up together. Their families were neighbours and two of them went to the same primary school. When they were fifteen, they all received guitars for Christmas. They played music together in Alex Turner's garage and did their first gig when they were sixteen years old.

Some bands started in a different way. When record companies wanted new bands, they created them.

The Spice Girls began in this way. Several boy and girl bands became famous after appearing on a TV reality show; successful British bands *JLS* and *One Direction* both appeared on *The X Factor*.

4 Read the text again and look at the verbs. Answer the questions.

- Are the verbs regular or irregular?
- How many Past Simple forms are there for *be*?
- How many Past Simple forms are there for all other verbs?

5 Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS. Then complete the example with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

GRAMMAR FOCUS PAST SIMPLE: AFFIRMATIVE FORM

- You use the **Past Simple** to talk about finished actions in the past. You often say when they happened.
- There is only one past form for every verb (except *be*).

To form the **Past Simple** of regular verbs:

- add -ed to the verb: jump → jumped
- add -d to verbs that end in -e: phone → phoned
- double the final letter and add -ed if the verb ends with a short vowel and a consonant: stop → stopped
- for a verb that ends in a consonant + y, change the y to i and add -ed: try → tried

The **Past Simple** of **irregular verbs** have different forms depending on the verb. See the list of irregular verbs on p. 142. The form remains the same for all people.

go → went give → gave do → did

Common **time expressions** used with the Past Simple:

- yesterday
- yesterday morning/afternoon/evening
- last night/week/month/year
- two days/weeks/months/years ago
- in May/2012


We ¹ _____ (meet) at primary school.

We ² _____ (be) seven years old.

Grammar Map Store 13 ► p. 44

6 Complete the table with more examples of regular verbs from the text in Exercise 3.

Spelling	Examples
1 add -ed	worked, ...
2 add -d	lived, ...
3 delete -y + add -ied	tried, ...
4 double the consonant + add -ed	stopped, ...

- 7  014 Listen and repeat. Which verbs have an extra syllable in the Past Simple form?

- 1 ☐ asked
- 2 ☐ needed
- 3 ☐ started
- 4 ☐ talked
- 5 ☐ wanted
- 6 ☐ lived

- 8 Read the text in Exercise 3 again and find the Past Simple form of the verbs below.

- 1 be _____
- 2 do _____
- 3 have _____
- 4 become _____
- 5 get _____
- 6 meet _____
- 7 begin _____
- 8 grow up _____
- 9 put _____

- 9 Complete the sentences with the Past Simple of the verbs below.

(break • drink • fall • go • say • feel • run •
take • see • give • eat • have • think)

- 1 We went swimming at the beach yesterday afternoon.
- 2 Last year my school _____ part in a singing competition.
- 3 'I would like to thank my family for their support', _____ the winner.
- 4 Sarah _____ a lot of homework so she stayed home to do it.
- 5 Jake _____ 100 metres in forty seconds.
- 6 I _____ a lot of water during the tennis match.
- 7 On Friday our science teacher _____ us a very difficult test.
- 8 The man _____ off his bike and _____ his leg.
- 9 Last night I _____ a huge pizza and then I _____ really sick.
- 10 Jessica _____ that new sci-fi film at the cinema yesterday. She _____ it was good.

- 10 Complete the text with the Past Simple form of the verbs below.

(become • be (x4) • open • go (x2) • win • learn •
hear • start)

I first ¹_____ interested in music at the age of six when I ²_____ playing the guitar. Then, when I ³_____ about nine or ten, a new music shop ⁴_____ in our town. I ⁵_____ every day and ⁶_____ about different types of music. Last year, there ⁷_____ a guitar competition and I ⁸_____ first prize! I ⁹_____ really happy – the other guitar players ¹⁰_____ really good! A few months ago, I ¹¹_____ about a summer music camp. It starts today! I ¹²_____ to bed early last night because the bus leaves at 6 a.m.

- 11 Reorder the words to make Past Simple sentences.

- 1 I / out / yesterday / be / but / phone you / you
I phoned you yesterday but you were out.
- 2 yoga / of / I / doing / age / at / start / the / twelve

- 3 My / yesterday / a salad / sister / make / for lunch

- 4 decide / Becky / last / a singing club / to join / week

- 5 ago / I / this tennis racket / months / two / buy

- 6 go / night / cinema / last / We / to / the

- 12 Complete the sentences with the Past Simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I _____ (meet) my best friend *three years ago*.
- 2 I _____ (buy) some music *a few days ago*.
- 3 My dad _____ (cook) *last Sunday*.
- 4 I _____ (wear) my favourite jeans *yesterday*.
- 5 I _____ (see) a good film *two weeks ago*.
- 6 I _____ (be) very tired *last night*.
- 7 I _____ (wake up) *before 6 a.m.*

- 13 **FOCUS ON YOU** Change the time expressions in *italics* in Exercise 12 to make the sentences true for you.

I met my best friend five years ago.

Did he always play music?

VOCABULARY Verbs | GRAMMAR Past Simple – negative and questions |
COMMUNICATION Asking and answering about past events



SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- 1 In pairs, try to note down a verb for each letter of the alphabet. How many can you think of in sixty seconds?

ask be can do

- 2 Complete the table with the Past Simple form of the verbs in Exercise 1. Do you have more regular or irregular verbs?

Regular verbs	Irregular verbs
ask – asked	be – was/were
	can – could
	do – did

- 3 **015** What do you know about Ed Sheeran? Choose what you think is true. Then listen and check.

- Ed Sheeran *was* / *wasn't* born in Ireland.
- He *grew up* / *didn't grow up* in Suffolk.
- He *called* / *didn't call* his first album *plus*.
- He *named* / *didn't name* his second album *divide*.

- 4 **015** Put the words in the correct order to form the interview questions about Ed Sheeran. Then listen again and check.

- born / he / what / year / was ?
- age / young / did / play / he / music / from / a ?
- school / at / was / popular / he ?
- he / album / release / when / did / first / his ?
- did / close / he / why / accounts / media / social / his ?

- 5 Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS. Then complete the example.

GRAMMAR FOCUS PAST SIMPLE: NEGATIVE FORM AND QUESTIONS

- For all verbs (except *be*) you form **Past Simple** negative sentences with ***did not (didn't)*** + **infinitive**.
- You form **Past Simple** questions with ***did*** + **subject** + **infinitive**.

Negative

I/He/She/It	was not (wasn't)	happy.
You/We/They	were not (weren't)	happy.
I/You/He/She/It/We/They	didn't (did not)	win.

Yes/No questions

Was	I/he/she/it	happy?
Were	you/we/they	happy?
Did	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	win?

Short answers

Yes, I/he/she/it	was.
No, you/we/they	weren't.
Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they	did.
No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they	didn't.

Wh- questions

Why	was	I/he/she/it	happy?
When	were	you/we/they	happy?
What	did	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	win?

¹ _____ you enjoy primary school?

No, we ² _____. But we liked the school uniform.

Grammar Map Store 14 ► p. 45

- 6 Rewrite the sentences in the negative form. Then tick the sentences that are true for you.

- Mr Bean was on TV when I was younger. ☐
Mr Bean wasn't on TV when I was younger. ☐
- My friend told me a good joke this morning. ☐
- I saw a really funny advert online yesterday. ☐
- My parents gave me a book for Christmas. ☐
- My grandad liked silent Charlie Chaplin films. ☐

7 Complete the dialogue with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

Fiona: So, how was the match? ¹ _____ (you/ win)?

Royce: No, we ² _____ (not/win) but we ³ _____ (not/lose). It was 2-2.

Fiona: ⁴ _____ (Aggie/come) and see you play?

Royce: Yes, but she ⁵ _____ (not/stay) until the end. I scored a goal but she ⁶ _____ (not/see) it.

Fiona: ⁷ _____ (you/phone) her and tell her?

Royce: Yes, I ⁸ _____! It was the first thing I did when the match finished.

Fiona: What ⁹ _____ (she/say)?

Royce: Not much. She ¹⁰ _____ (not/sound) very impressed!

8 Complete the email with the words below. There are two extra words you don't need.

(got • didn't • did you do • Did • did you get • do • didn't give • Did I • did you go)

Hi Colleen,

I'm sorry I ¹ _____ phone you last night,

I was so tired. I didn't ² _____ anything!

³ _____ you have a nice time with Jerry? What

⁴ _____? Where ⁵ _____? Tell me all about it tomorrow!

⁶ _____ tell you about the kayaking trip? Mrs

Bryce told us about it on Friday when you were at home, sick. She ⁷ _____ us any information about how much it costs!

I don't think Mrs Bryce knows yet but I'm really excited about it.

See you tomorrow!

Ellen

9 Complete the questions for the answers.

1 A How did he go to Milan yesterday?

B He went by car.

2 A Why _____ late?

B Because they missed the bus.

3 A _____ the football match on TV last night?

B No, he didn't.

4 A _____ French when you lived in Belgium?

B Yes, we did.

5 A What _____ this morning?

B She went jogging.

6 A How _____ after the match?

B They were very tired.

7 A What _____ when she was younger?

B She liked horse riding.

8 A How long _____?

B The film lasted two hours and a half.

10 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct Past Simple form to make the sentences true for you.

1 I watched/didn't watch (watch) a funny film last week.

2 I _____ (be) very busy yesterday.

3 I _____ (have) eggs for breakfast this morning.

4 I _____ (play) tennis last weekend.

5 My mother and father _____ (meet) at university.

6 I _____ (go) to primary school near here.

7 My grandparents _____ (get) married in a church.

8 My best friend and I _____ (grow up) together.

11 FOCUS ON YOU In pairs, ask and answer yes/no questions about the sentences in Exercise 10.

A: Did you watch a funny film last week?

B: Yes, I did./No, I didn't.

12 Complete the sentences to make them true for you. Use affirmative or negative forms of the verbs in brackets.

1 I learnt / didn't learn (learn) to swim when I was little.

2 I _____ (like) PE lessons in primary school.

3 I _____ (go) skiing last year.

4 I _____ (take part) in a competition last month.

5 I _____ (try) a new food on my last holiday.

6 I _____ (watch) the 2022 World Cup on TV.

13 FOCUS ON YOU In pairs, ask and answer Wh- questions about the sentences in Exercise 12.

A: When did you learn to swim?

B: When I was six years old.

11

Adventure

VOCABULARY Collocations | GRAMMAR *be going to*, Present Continuous for future | COMMUNICATION Talking about future intentions

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- 1 In pairs, make as many verb + noun collocations as you can in sixty seconds.

do
go
have
make

+

camping some cooking
a fire a great time
a haircut on holiday
some homework
a mistake a party
a promise swimming
the washing-up

go camping

- 2 **FOCUS ON YOU** In pairs, ask and answer questions about the last time your partner did the activities in Exercise 1.

A: When was the last time you went camping?

B: Two years ago.

- 3 **016** Judy and Simon are discussing a holiday they are going on. Listen and mark what they have decided to do. Write J (Judy) or S (Simon).



The Forest ADVENTURE CAMP

ACTIVITIES

- ☐ rock climbing
☐ swimming
☐ yoga
☐ forest walks
☐ sailing
☐ guitar and singing

JOBS

- ☐ put up tents
☐ collect firewood
☐ make a fire
☐ do the cooking
☐ do the washing-up
☐ organise games

- 4 Put the words in the correct order to form questions. Then answer them.

- 1 is / Simon / rock climbing / to / going / try / ?
2 Judy / to / is / in the afternoon / going / what / do / ?
3 is / do / which jobs / going / Judy / to / ?
4 Simon / is / the washing-up / to / going / do / ?

- 5 Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS. Then complete the examples with one word in each gap.

GRAMMAR FOCUS BE GOING TO

We use **be going to** + infinitive for

- intentions and plans:
*My dad **is going to buy** a new car.*
- predictions about the future based on what we know and can see now:
*Look at the sky. **It's going to rain.***

Affirmative

I	am	
You/We/	are	going to fall.
They		
He/She/It	is	

Negative

I	'm not (am not)	
You/We/	aren't (are not)	going to fall.
They		
He/She/It	isn't (is not)	

Yes/No questions

Am I

Are you/we/they going to fall?

Is he/she/it

Short answers

Yes, I am.
No, I'm not.

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

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

Wh- questions

am I

Where is he/she/it going to fall?
are you/we/they

¹ _____ you going to take your waterproof?

No, I'm ² _____. It's going ³ _____ be a sunny day.

- 6 Complete the cartoon captions with the correct form of **be going to** and the verbs below.

(crash • fall • get lost • rain)



- 7 Write affirmative (+), negative (-) or interrogative (?) sentences using **be going to**.

- 1 we / get a dog (+)
We're going to get a dog.
- 2 I / buy a new phone (-)

- 3 the students / have a test (?)

- 4 It / stop raining (-)

- 5 when / you / go on holiday (?)

- 6 you / be sick after all that cake (+)

- 7 my parents / let me go to the concert (-)

- 8 Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

- 1 I'm going to walk home after school.
- 2 _____ stay in this evening.
- 3 _____ get up before 7 a.m. tomorrow.
- 4 _____ buy a new laptop this weekend.
- 5 _____ be rich and famous one day!

- 9 **FOCUS ON YOU** In pairs, ask and answer questions about the sentences in Exercise 8.

- 10 Read the **GRAMMAR FOCUS** and complete the examples with the verbs in brackets.

GRAMMAR FOCUS PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE

You use the Present Continuous for arrangements with a fixed time or place. There is a suggestion that more than one person know about the event, and that some planning has already happened.

I'm taking the 6 a.m. train. (I've got a ticket already).

Max and I are going to the cinema tonight. (We agreed to go)

(+) I ¹ _____ (visit) my aunt in Spain this weekend.

(-) We ² _____ (not/have) a test today.

(?) ³ _____ you _____ (meet) Tom this afternoon?

- 11 Read Holly's diary. In pairs, ask and answer questions about her arrangements using the Present Continuous.

10 a.m.:	play tennis with Sue
12.30:	lunch with Mum
3 p.m.:	shopping for clothes and shoes (with Katie)
6.30 p.m.:	meet Jasmine for a coffee
9.00 p.m.:	go to cinema

A: What is Holly doing at 10 a.m.?

B: She's playing tennis with Sue.

- 12 **FOCUS ON YOU** Complete the diary with your plans for tomorrow. You can use your imagination.

10 a.m.:	_____
12.30:	_____
3 p.m.:	_____
6.30 p.m.:	_____
9.00 p.m.:	_____

- 13 In pairs, ask and answer questions about your arrangements using the Present Continuous.

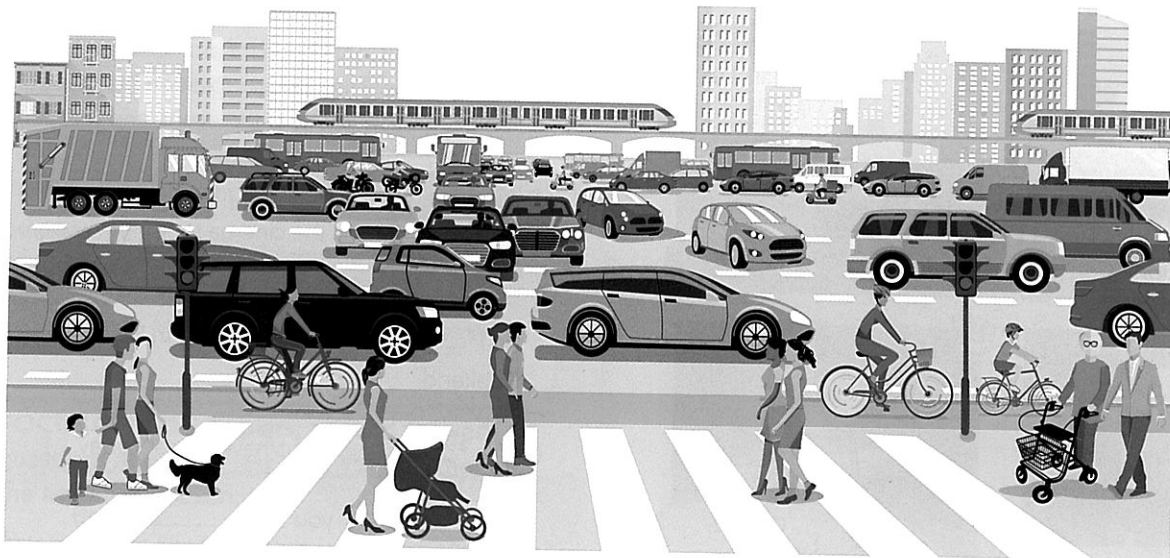
A: What are you doing at 10 a.m.?

B: I'm studying in the library with Marco.

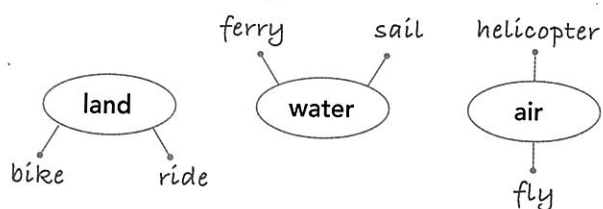
VOCABULARY Travel | GRAMMAR will for predictions |
COMMUNICATION Talking about future predictions

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- 1 Look at the image below. How many different forms of transport can you see?



- 2 Work in pairs. How many nouns and verbs to do with transport can you think of in sixty seconds? Add them to the diagrams.

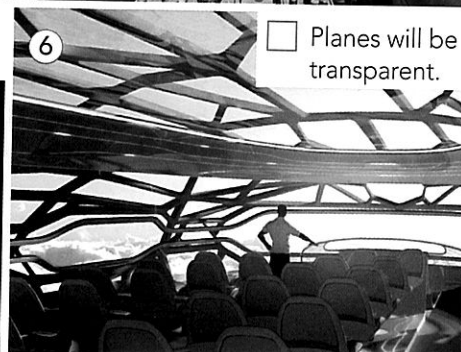
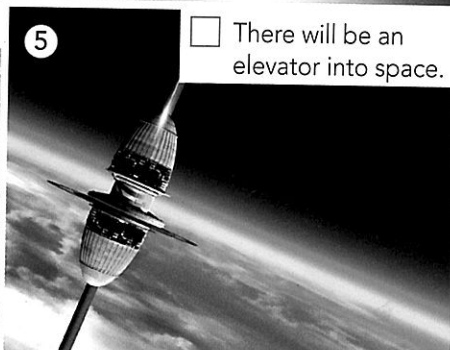
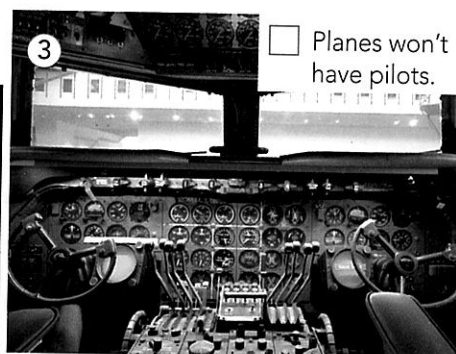
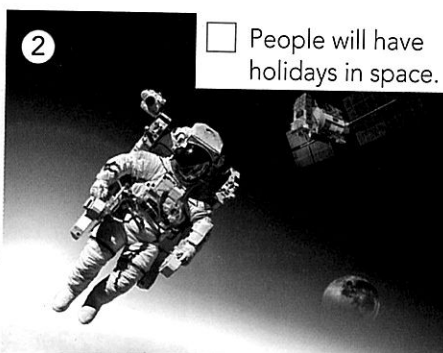
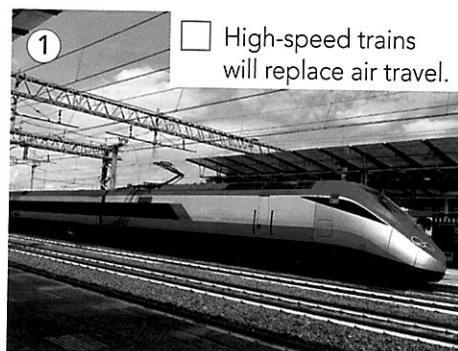


- 3 **FOCUS ON YOU** How often does your partner travel in the ways listed in Exercise 2? Ask and answer in pairs.

A: How often do you ride a bike?

B: I ride a bike to school every day.

- 4 How will people travel in 2050? Discuss in pairs. Put ✓ for it will happen and X for it won't happen.



- 5 017 Listen to an expert discussing the predictions in Exercise 4 and compare his opinions with yours.
- 6 017 Listen again. Which two things won't happen in the expert's opinion? Why?
- 7 Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS. Add *will* in the sentences to complete the examples.

GRAMMAR FOCUS WILL FOR PREDICTIONS

We use **will + infinitive** for predictions about the future based on our opinions, intuition or experience:

*I think people **will travel** to Mars.*

If we want to say that an event will not happen in the future, we use *I don't think + will*:

*I **don't think** cars **will fly**.*

Affirmative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They will travel.

Negative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They won't
(will not) travel.

Yes/No questions
Short answers

Will	I/you/he/ she/it/ we/they	travel?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/ they will. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/ they won't.
------	---------------------------------	---------	--

Wh- questions

Where will I/you/he/she/
it/we/they travel?

I think cars ¹ _____ fly in the future –
there are too many cars on the road!

No, I don't think they ² _____. It's too dangerous!

Grammar Map Store 16 ► p. 47

- 8 Write affirmative (+), negative (-) or interrogative (?) sentences using *will*.

In ten years' time...

- the planet / be hotter (+)
The planet will be hotter.
- I / not be a student anymore (-)
- all cars / be electric (?)
- we / have robots in our homes (+)
- politicians / listen to us (?)

- 9 Use *will* and the words below to complete the dialogue. Use the contracted form where possible.

(I / know • It / destroy • there / be • we / not ask •
we / try • they / want • we-/make •
they / ask • you / like)

A: Thank you for your interest in A Green World. Have you got any questions you'd like to ask before you join?

B: Yes. ¹*Will we make* the world cleaner and better?

A: Well, ² _____. We organise talks and meetings and other events. Don't worry, ³ _____ you to do anything illegal! At the moment, we want to stop a new road. ⁴ _____ the habitats of lots of animals. I'm sure ⁵ _____ TV and newspaper reporters there. ⁶ _____ to talk to some of us.

B: It all sounds very exciting. Oh wait, ⁷ _____ me any questions? How ⁸ _____ what to say?

A: Don't worry. Our organiser, Meg, has got all the details. She's great. I'm sure ⁹ _____ her.

- 10 **FOCUS ON YOU** Complete the predictions about 2050 with *will* or *won't*. Then tick the predictions you agree with for your country.

- There _____ (not be) any petrol cars. ☐
- People _____ (work) till they are seventy. ☐
- Pollution _____ (be) worse. ☐
- There _____ (be) more extreme weather. ☐
- Food _____ (not be) cheaper. ☐
- Everybody _____ (speak) English. ☐
- Robots _____ (not replace) teachers in school. ☐
- There _____ (be) a female president. ☐

- 11 **FOCUS ON YOU** Make predictions about your partner. Use *I think/I don't think you will ...*

- be famous *I don't think you will be famous.*
- travel round the world
- live and work in a foreign country
- have five or more children
- win a sports prize one day
- write a best-selling book

- 12 In pairs, read your predictions in Exercise 11. Does your partner agree?

A: *I don't think you will be famous.*

B: *I don't agree with you. I think I will be famous.*

PRACTICE

- 1 Choose the correct option A, B or C and complete the dialogue.

X: Where ¹ _____ you last week?

A was B were C are

Y: I ² _____ in London.

A were B is C was

X: ³ _____ you with your mum?

A Were B Was C Wasn't

Y: No, I ⁴ _____.

A was B wasn't C weren't

X: Who ⁵ _____ you with?

A weren't B wasn't C were

Y: I ⁶ _____ with Vicky.

A were B weren't C was

X: ⁷ _____ you at a Bed&Breakfast?

A Was B Were C Are

Y: No, we ⁸ _____. We stayed at our friends' house.

A wasn't B weren't C were

X: ⁹ _____ they English?

A Is B Are C Was

Y: No, they ¹⁰ _____. But they live in London.

A aren't B were C isn't

- 2 Look at Vicky's diary. Use the Past Simple to say what she did yesterday.

TO DO:

- 1) get up at six
- 2) go to school at eight
- 3) have lunch with Sue at the school's cafeteria
- 4) visit Aunty at four
- 5) buy present for Julia
- 6) wash hair at seven
- 7) get dressed for the party
- 8) go to the party

Yesterday Vicky...

- 3 Ask questions about Vicky's day.

- 1 What time _____?
- 2 What time _____?
- 3 Where _____?
- 4 Who _____?
- 5 What _____?
- 6 What _____ (do)?
- 7 What _____ (do / next)?
- 8 Where _____?

- 4 Look at Ellen's diary. Use the Past Simple to say what she did and what she didn't do yesterday.

TO DO:

- 1) get up at eight ✓
- 2) go to the supermarket at nine ✓
- 3) buy some fruit and vegetables ✓
- 4) visit Grandma X
- 5) phone Clare X
- 6) make a cake X
- 7) have lunch with Sarah ✓
- 8) book concert seats X
- 9) write an email to her friend X

1 She got up at eight.

- 5 Complete the biography of songwriter John Lennon with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

John Lennon was born in 1940 in Liverpool, England. He ¹ played (play) rhythm guitar and ² _____ (write) songs. He ³ _____ (meet) Paul McCartney in 1957 and ⁴ _____ (invite) him to join his music group. They ⁵ _____ (form) the most successful song writing partnership in musical history. Lennon ⁶ _____ (leave) the band in 1969, and later ⁷ _____ (release) albums with his wife, Yoko Ono.

- 6 Paul loves music. He spends his leisure time playing in a band. Read the answers and complete the interview with the appropriate questions.

You: Hi, Paul. Let's talk about you and your band.

What kind of music ¹ do you play?

Paul: We play pop music, mostly. But we also play folk music.

You: ² _____?

Paul: We met at school.

You: ³ _____?

Paul: We were fifteen.

You: ⁴ _____?

Paul: We played in a garage.

You: ⁵ _____?

Paul: I played the guitar, Pete played the drums.

You: ⁶ _____?

Paul: Yes, we have. We've already played in public twice.

You: ⁷ _____?

Paul: We first played in public last year.

7 For each sentence, write P (prediction) or I (intention).

- 1 I'm going to be a doctor. ☐
- 2 Sam is going to travel to India next month. ☐
- 3 Look out! The baby's going to fall off the bed. ☐
- 4 Get up! You're going to be late! ☐
- 5 They're going to play tennis next week. ☐
- 6 I'm going to buy a present for my mum's birthday. ☐
- 7 Be careful with that glass! You're going to break it! ☐
- 8 Hurry up! We're going to miss the bus! ☐

8 Complete the sentences with **be going to** and the verbs below.

(read • travel • wear • tell • come back •
miss • have • do • stay)

- 1 She _____ at home tonight.
- 2 '_____ (they) soon?' 'No, they are going to stay abroad for a long time.'
- 3 Who _____ them the news?
- 4 They _____ (not) by train.
- 5 What _____ (you) at the party?
- 6 How many books _____ (you) on holiday?
- 7 Mary's just left. He _____ her.
- 8 She _____ the shopping at the supermarket next door.
- 9 When _____ (you) your hair cut?

9 Complete the sentences with a future form. Use the verbs in brackets.

Phil: What ¹_____ (you/do) after high school, Pam?

Pam: I ²_____ (study) Art.

Phil: ³_____ (you/study) Art at an English university?

Pam: I haven't made up my mind yet. I think I ⁴_____ (go) to Paris.

Phil: Why Paris?

Pam: Because Paris is the ideal place for modern and contemporary art. Besides, I have an aunt there. I think she ⁵_____ (offer) me to stay with her at the beginning. But I don't think I ⁶_____ (stay) with her for long. I ⁷_____ (probably/rent) a room after some time.

Phil: Can you speak French?

Pam: Only a little. But I guess I ⁸_____ (study) French before starting university. If I go to Paris, of course.

SUMMATIVE PRACTICE

10 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

I ¹_____ (not attend) school yesterday because I ²_____ (not feel) well. My best friend Amanda ³_____ (go) to school and she ⁴_____ (send) me a message at break time. She ⁵_____ (write) that our History teacher ⁶_____ (give) a surprise test and our classmates ⁷_____ (not be) prepared for the test.

I'm happy I ⁸_____ (not do) the test yesterday. I ⁹_____ (call) her tonight and ask her more about the test. Our History teacher told the class that any students who were away yesterday ¹⁰_____ (do) the test tomorrow. I think I ¹¹_____ (study) tonight. I ¹²_____ (ask) my brother, Tom, to help me study tonight, he's really good at History.

11 Choose the correct options.

Simon: Hey Logan, ¹ are you going / will you go to swimming lessons this afternoon?

Logan: No, I'm not. I ² stopped / am stopping swimming lessons last month but I ³ am going to / will start water polo soon.

Simon: Oh, wow! I ⁴ will / 'm going to come with you, I love water polo! I ⁵ played / will play a few years ago. When is the lesson?

Logan: Friday afternoon.

Simon: Oh no! Yesterday Sam ⁶ invited / will invite me to his birthday party on Friday afternoon but I think it ⁷ is going to / will rain!

Logan: Yes, and it ⁸ is going to / will be cold too!

Simon: Oh no! Maybe I ⁹ am not going / won't go.

