



S Vocabulary reference



Countries and nationalities

Argentina (n) /,ɑ:dʒən'ti:nə/	Argentinian (adj) /,ɑ:dʒən'tɪniən/
Australia (n) /ɒ'streɪliə/	Australian (adj) /ɒ'streɪliən/
Canada (n) /'kænədə/	Canadian (adj) /kə'neɪdiən/
Colombia (n) /kə'lʌmbiə/	Colombian (adj) /kə'lʌmbiən/
France (n) /frɑ:ns/	French (adj) /frentʃ/
Greece (n) /gri:s/	Greek (adj) /gri:k/
India (n) /'ɪndiə/	Indian (adj) /'ɪndiən/
Italy (n) /'ɪtəli/	Italian (adj) /'ɪtæliən/
Japan (n) /dʒə'pæn/	Japanese (adj) /,dʒəpə'ni:z/
Mexico (n) /'meksɪkəʊ/	Mexican (adj) /'meksɪkən/
Portugal (n) /'pɔ:tʃuɡl/	Portuguese (adj) /,pɔ:tʃu'gi:z/
Russia (n) /'rʌʃə/	Russian (adj) /'rʌʃn/
South Africa (n) /,sauθ'æfrɪkə/	South African (adj) /,sauθ'æfrɪkən/
Spain (n) /speɪn/	Spanish (adj) /'spæniʃ/
Turkey (n) /'tʃʊki/	Turkish (adj) /'tʃʊkiʃ/
the UK (n) /ðə ˌju: 'keɪ/	British (adj) /'brɪtɪʃ/
the USA (n) /ðə ˌju: es 'eɪ/	American (adj) /ə'merɪkən/

School subjects

Art (n) /ɑ:t/
English (n) /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/
French (n) /frentʃ/

Geography (n) /dʒi'ɒɡrəfi/
History (n) /'hɪstri/
Maths (n) /mæθs/
Music (n) /'mju:zɪk/
PE (n) /,pi: 'i:/
Science (n) /'saɪəns/

Classroom objects

bin (n) /bɪn/
board (n) /bɔ:d/
book (n) /bʊk/
calculator (n) /'kælkjuleɪtə(r)/
chair (n) /tʃeə(r)/
desk (n) /desk/
dictionary (n) /'dɪkʃənri/
door (n) /dɔ:(r)/
laptop (n) /'læptɒp/
MP3 player (n) /,em pi: θri: 'pleɪə(r) /
notebook (n) /'nəʊtbʊk/
pen (n) /pen/
pencil (n) /'pensl/
poster (n) /'pəʊstə(r)/
rubber (n) /'rʌbə(r)/
ruler (n) /'ru:lə(r)/
school bag (n) /'sku:l bæɡ/
wall (n) /wɔ:l/
window (n) /'wɪndəʊ/

Prepositions of place

behind /br'haɪnd/
between /br'twi:n/
in /ɪn/
in front of /ɪn 'frʌnt ɒv/
next to /'nekst tu:/
on /ɒn/
under /'ʌndə(r)/

S Vocabulary practice

Countries and nationalities

1 Complete the chart.

Country	Nationality
Argentina	Argentinian
India	(1)
(2)	American
Portugal	(3)
France	(4)
(5)	Turkish

The classroom

2 Find six classroom words.



3 Complete the sentences with the words from exercise 2.

The teacher writes on the **board**.

- 1 My books are in my
- 2 Have you got a French-English
- 3 I've got a desk but I haven't got a
- 4 Open the, please. It's 35°C in here!
- 5 This is my It's got great music on it.

Prepositions of place

4 Complete the prepositions of place.

The desk is **under** the window.

- 1 The desk is i..... f..... o..... the chair.
- 2 The school bag is o..... the chair.
- 3 The calculator is i..... the school bag.
- 4 The poster is b..... the door and the window.
- 5 The window is n..... t..... the poster.

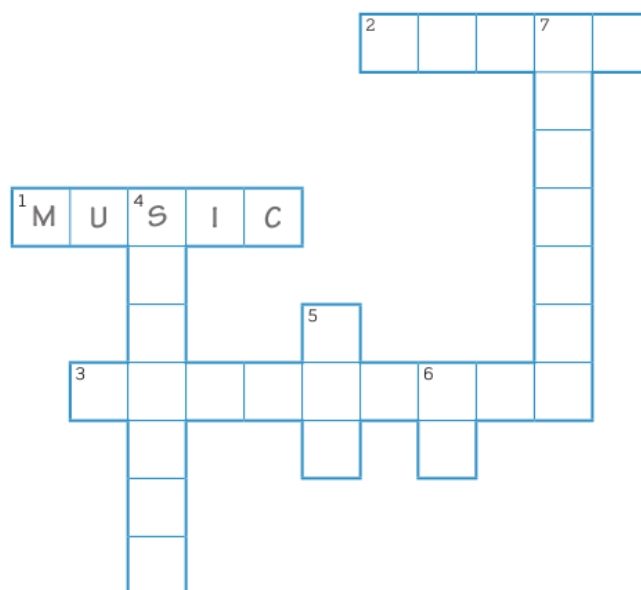
Days of the week

5 Complete the days of the week in Samira's diary.

Monday	History homework
(1)	Maths exam
(2)	PE, Science homework
(3)	French and Geography homework
(4)	English class
(5)	Art club
(6)	Music lesson

School subjects

6 Read the sentences and complete the crossword with the bold school subjects from Samira's diary.



Across

- 1 I play the violin.
- 2 We study algebra and arithmetic.
- 3 We learn about different countries.

Down

- 4 We study biology and physics.
- 5 We paint and make sculptures.
- 6 I play tennis and hockey.
- 7 We learn about people in the 1800s.

S Grammar reference

Subject and object pronouns and possessive adjectives

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun	Possessive adjective
I	me	my
you	you	your
he / she / it	him / her / it	his / her / its
we	us	our
you	you	your
they	them	their

Use

We use subject pronouns to replace a name or a noun.

*Katy is English. **She's** from Manchester.*

We use object pronouns after a verb or preposition.

*I like **chocolate**. I like **it**.*

*I play with **my friends**. I play with **them**.*

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

Katy's dictionary the boys' notebooks

We use possessive adjectives before nouns to say who the noun belongs to.

***My** pencil is blue. This is **our** classroom.*

Note: We never omit subject pronouns.

It is on the desk. NOT ~~is on the desk~~.

Possessive 's

We add 's after singular nouns.

the teacher's desk Tom's book

We add ' after plural nouns ending in s.

the students' school bags my parents' laptop

We add 's after plural nouns not ending in s.

the children's teacher the men's chairs

have got

Affirmative	Negative
I've got	I haven't got
You've got	You haven't got
He / She / It's got	He / She / It hasn't got
We've got	We haven't got
You've got	You haven't got
They've got	They haven't got

have got

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

Use

We use *have got* to talk about possession.

We also use it to talk about families.

He's got a ruler. We've got two pens.

I've got a sister.

Note: We do not use *got* in short answers.

*Have you got a calculator? Yes, I **have**.*

NOT Yes, I have got.

Demonstrative pronouns

Singular	Plural
this	these
that	those

Use

We use demonstrative pronouns to identify people or things. They replace the noun.

We use *this* and *these* to talk about people or things which are near us.

***This** is my laptop. **These** are my friends.*

We use *that* and *those* to talk about people or things which are more distant.

***That** is our teacher. **Those** are my books.*

Imperative

Affirmative	Negative
Look at the book.	Don't look at the book.
Sit down.	Don't sit down.

Use

We use the imperative to give instructions or orders.

The imperative form is the infinitive without *to*.

We make the negative form with *Don't* and the infinitive without *to*.

S Grammar practice

Subject and object pronouns and possessive adjectives

1 Complete the table.

I	(1)	he	(3)	it	(5)	they
my	your	(2)	her	(4)	our	(6)

2 Complete the text with the subject pronouns and possessive adjectives in the table.

My name is Michele. (1) 've got two sisters.
 (2) sisters are fourteen and sixteen years old.
 (3) names are Alessia and Chiara.
 (4) 're Italian. (5) home is in Rome.
 (6) 's the capital of Italy.

3 Choose the correct option.

My dad's Argentinian. I speak Spanish with
 he / him

- Have **we** / **us** got Art today?
- This is Mr Timms. We've got Maths with **he** / **him**.
- I haven't got the pencils. Have you got **they** / **them**?
- Madame Olivier is our French teacher. **She** / **Her** is Canadian.
- We're good students. The teacher is very happy with **we** / **us**.

Possessive 's

4 Write the correct possessive forms of the words in brackets.

My (brothers) names are Paul and Evan. **brothers'**

- My (mum) name is Magda.
- (Emma) pencil case is blue.
- (Japan) capital is Tokyo.
- These are the (girls) desks.
- My (friend) dad is a teacher.

have got

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

I've ~~got~~ a sister and a brother.

- '..... you a new school bag?'
 'No, I
- Paul a calculator.
- Sorry, we a dictionary.
- My friends laptops in their rooms.
- '..... Zoë a chair?'
 'Yes, she

Demonstrative pronouns

6 Write sentences. Use *this*, *these*, *that* and *those*.

my sister (here ↓)

This is my sister.

- a good book (there →)

- Jaime's pencils (here ↓)

- a poster of my favourite actor (here ↓)

- my mum's chair (there →)

- our Maths teacher (here ↓)

- my sister's friends (there →)

Imperative

7 Write the correct imperative form of the verbs.

be ~~eat~~ look not sit not write

Eat your lunch. It's one o'clock.

- with a pen. Use a pencil.
- quiet! Here's the teacher.
- at exercise 1 and read the text.
- on that chair. It's the teacher's.

1 Vocabulary reference



Families

aunt (n) /ɑːnt/
 brother (n) /'brʌðə(r)/
 cousin (n) /'kʌzn/
 dad (n) /dæd/
 daughter (n) /'dɔːtə(r)/
 grandfather (n) /'grænfɑːðə(r)/
 grandmother (n) /'grænmʌðə(r)/
 husband (n) /'hʌzbənd/
 mum (n) /mʌm/
 parents (n) /'peərənts/
 sister (n) /'sɪstə(r)/
 son (n) /sʌn/
 uncle (n) /'ʌŋkl/
 wife (n) /waɪf/

Parts of a house

balcony (n) /'bælkəni/
 bathroom (n) /'bɑːθruːm/
 bedroom (n) /'bedruːm/
 dining room (n) /'daɪnɪŋ ruːm/
 door (n) /dɔː(r)/
 garden (n) /'gɑːdn/
 kitchen (n) /'kɪtʃɪn/
 lift (n) /lɪft/
 living room (n) /'lɪvɪŋ ruːm/
 stairs (n) /steəz/
 swimming pool (n) /'swɪmɪŋ puːl/
 toilet (n) /'tɔɪlət/
 window (n) /'wɪndəʊ/

Pets

bird (n) /bɜːd/
 cat (n) /kæt/
 dog (n) /dɒg/
 fish (n) /fɪʃ/
 rabbit (n) /'ræbɪt/
 snake (n) /sneɪk/

Dates: ordinal numbers

first /fɜːst/
 second /'sekənd/
 third /θɜːd/
 fourth /fɔːθ/
 fifth /fɪfθ/
 sixth /sɪksθ/
 seventh /'sevnθ/
 eighth /eɪtθ/
 ninth /naɪnθ/
 tenth /tenθ/
 eleventh /ɪ'levnθ/
 twelfth /twelfθ/
 thirteenth /,θɜː'tiːnθ/
 fourteenth /,fɔː'tiːnθ/
 fifteenth /,fɪf'tiːnθ/
 sixteenth /,sɪks'tiːnθ/
 seventeenth /,sevn'tiːnθ/
 eighteenth /,eɪ'tiːnθ/
 nineteenth /,naɪn'tiːnθ/
 twentieth /'twentiəθ/
 twenty-first /,twenti 'fɜːst/
 twenty-second /,twenti 'sekənd/
 thirtieth /'θɜːtiəθ/

Learn it!

parents (n) /'peərənts/
 brothers and sisters (n) /,brʌðəz ænd 'sɪstəz/
 I was born in ... /'aɪ wəz bɔːn ɪn/

2014 = twenty fourteen /,twenti ,fɔː'tiːn/
 1998 = nineteen ninety-eight /,naɪntiːn naɪnti 'eɪt/
 077 = oh double seven /əʊ ,dʌbl 'sevn/

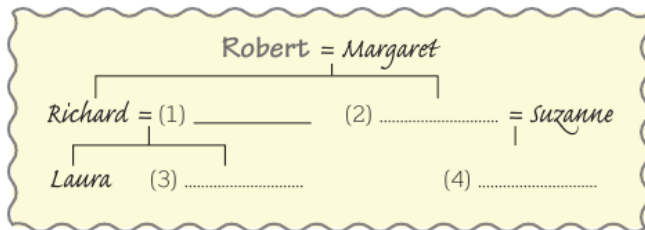
Functional language

My name is
 My date of birth is
 My address is

1 Vocabulary practice

1 Read the sentences and complete the names in Laura's family tree.

- Laura's grandfather is called Robert.
- Richard's son is called Charlie.
- Charlie's uncle is called Nick.
- Suzanne's daughter is called Kate.
- Charlie's mum is called Fiona.



2 Complete the sentences about Laura's family tree.

Robert and Margaret are Kate's **grandparents**.

- 1 Suzanne is Charlie's
- 2 Robert is Nick's
- 3 Fiona is Richard's
- 4 Laura and Charlie are Kate's
- 5 Richard is Kate's

3 Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

balcony bathroom garden
kitchen lift living room

We've got food in the **kitchen**.

- 1 The is very green, with amazing plants, and there's a swimming pool.
- 2 There are 60 stairs in our building and there isn't a! It's terrible!
- 3 The has got a shower and a toilet.
- 4 There's a chair and a small table on the It's got a great view of the city.
- 5 There's a big sofa, a TV and a DVD player in our

4 Choose the correct option.

The Black Mamba is an African **rabbit** / **snake**.

- 1 **Cats** / **Rabbits** are herbivores. They eat plants.
- 2 **Dogs** / **Birds** have got big ears.
- 3 Lions, panthers, leopards and tigers are big **cats** / **birds**.
- 4 **Birds** / **Cats** have got wings. Many species fly or swim.
- 5 An aquarium is a container for a **fish** / **dog**.

5 Write the numbers as words.

- | | | |
|---|------------------|---------------------|
| | 25 th | twenty-fifth |
| 1 | 4 th | ..... |
| 2 | 1 st | ..... |
| 3 | 28 th | ..... |
| 4 | 18 th | ..... |
| 5 | 12 th | ..... |
| 6 | 2 nd | ..... |

6 Complete the sentences about Luke's house. Use the words in the box.

brother fish garden husband
stairs third window

There are three children in Luke's family: Luke, his sister and his **brother**.

- 1 Luke's aunt and uncle are in the house, too - his mum's sister and her
- 2 There are tropical in the living room. Their aquarium is next to the sofa.
- 3 Luke's sister has got two rabbits. They are in the
- 4 The house has got four floors. Luke's bedroom is at the top, on the floor.
- 5 There's an amazing view from the in Luke's bedroom.
- 6 There are a lot of between the bathroom and Luke's bedroom.

1 Grammar reference

Present simple: *be*

Affirmative		Negative	
Full form	Short form	Full form	Short form
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't

Use

We use *be* to give information about a person, place or thing.

I am English.

Vigo is in Spain.

The books **are** on the desk.

We usually use the short form of the verb when we speak or write something informal.

It's Monday today.

You're late.

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

Use

We make questions with *be* to ask for information about a person, place or thing.

Note: In affirmative short answers, there isn't a short form of the verb.

Yes, I **am**. NOT ~~Yes, I'm~~.

'**Is** Harry in your class?' 'Yes, he **is**.'

'**Are** those pens blue?' 'No, they **aren't**.'

there is / there are + a, an, some and any

Affirmative		
	Full form	Short form
Singular	There is a / an ...	There's a / an ...
Plural	There are some ...	—

Negative		
	Full form	Short form
Singular	There is not a / an ...	There isn't a / an ...
Plural	There are not any ...	There aren't any ...

Use

We use *there + be* to say whether something exists or not.

There is a lift at school.

There isn't a swimming pool.

We use the plural form of *be* when the noun is plural.

There are some chairs.

There aren't any windows.

We usually use the short forms when we speak or write something informal.

Note: There isn't a short form of *There are*.

There's a big desk in my bedroom.

There isn't a sofa and **there aren't** any chairs.

There are four posters on the wall.

We use *a* or *an* with singular nouns.

There's a big TV.

There's an orange door.

We use *some* and *any* with plural nouns. We use *some* in affirmative sentences and *any* in negative sentences.

There are some books in my bag.

There aren't any pens.

1 Grammar practice

Present simple: *be*

- 1 Complete the chart. Include the short forms in brackets.

	Affirmative	Negative
I	am ('m)	am not ('m not)
you	are ('re)	(1)
he	(2)	is not (isn't)
she	is ('s)	(3)
it	(4)	(5)
we	(6)	are not (aren't)
you	are ('re)	(7)
they	are ('re)	(8)

- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of *be*. Use short forms.

Her name **isn't** Julie. (X)

It's Jenna. (✓)

- They Canadian. (X)
They American. (✓)
- I thirteen. (X)
I fourteen. (✓)
- My mum here. (X)
She at home. (✓)
- We brothers. (X)
We cousins. (✓)
- It Tuesday. (X)
It Wednesday. (✓)
- You from the UK. (X)
You from Australia. (✓)
- He my uncle. (X)
He my grandfather. (✓)

- 3 Complete the questions and short answers.

'Is London in the UK?' 'Yes, it is.'

- '..... we in Room 8?' 'No,
- '..... Miss Ray your teacher?' 'Yes,
- '..... you Portuguese?' 'No, I
- '..... he your friend?' 'Yes,
- '..... your books red?' 'Yes,
- '..... it half past one?' 'No,
- '..... you and Ana sisters?' 'No,

there is / there are + a, an, some and any

- 4 Choose the correct option.

There **isn't** / **aren't** a lift in the hotel.

- There **is** / **are** big sofas in all the bedrooms.
- There aren't **some** / **any** views of the Mediterranean.
- There is **a** / **an** Indian restaurant next to the hotel.
- There are **some** / **any** chairs and tables in the garden.
- There **are** / **aren't** any stairs.

- 5 Write sentences about the things in the living room. Use *there + be + a, an, some or any*.

- big TV ✓
- 1 pictures on the wall ✓
- 2 dog X
- 3 big window ✓
- 4 views of the sea X
- 5 balcony X
- 6 cat ✓



There's a big TV.

-
-
-
-
-
-

2 Vocabulary reference



Daily routine

brush your hair (v) /brʌʃ jɔ:(r) 'heə(r)/
clean your room (v) /kli:n jɔ:(r) 'rʊm/
do your homework (v) /də jɔ:(r) 'həʊmwɜ:k/
.....
eat breakfast (v) /i:t 'brekfəst/
feed an animal (v) /fi:d ən 'æniml/
get dressed (v) /get 'drest/
get up (v) /get 'ʌp/
go to bed (v) /gəʊ tə 'bed/
go to school (v) /gəʊ tə 'sku:l/
have a shower (v) /əv ə 'ʃaʊə(r)/
make the bed (v) /meɪk ðə 'bed/
wash your hands (v) /wɒʃ jɔ:(r) 'hændz/

Free time activities

chat online (v) /tʃæt ,ɒn'laɪn/
go shopping (v) /gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/
go swimming (v) /gəʊ 'swɪmɪŋ/
go to the cinema (v) /gəʊ tə ðə 'sɪnəmə/
hang out with friends (v) /hæŋ aʊt wɪð 'frendz/
.....
listen to music (v) /lɪsn tə 'mju:zɪk/
play an instrument (v) /pleɪ ən 'ɪnstɹəmənt/
.....
play computer games (v) /pleɪ kəm'pjʊ:tə(r) geɪmz/
.....
play / sing in a band (v) /pleɪ / sɪŋ ɪn ə 'bænd/
.....
play sport (v) /pleɪ 'spɔ:t/
read books (v) /red 'bʊks/
watch TV (v) /wɒtʃ ,ti: 'vi:/

Adjectives

boring (adj) /'bɔ:ɪŋ/
exciting (adj) /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/
fun (adj) /fʌn/

interesting (adj) /'ɪntrəstɪŋ/
scary (adj) /'skeəri/

Festivals

blossom (n) /'blɒsəm/
boat (n) /bəʊt/
costume (n) /'kɒstjʊ:m/
fireworks (n) /'faɪəwɜ:ks/
harvest (n) /'hɑ:vɪst/

Learn it!

Seasons

spring (n) /sprɪŋ/
summer (n) /'sʌmə(r)/
autumn (n) /'ɔ:təm/
winter (n) /'wɪntə(r)/

Functional language

Talking about free time activities

What do you do on Fridays?

What time does it start / finish?

I play the piano on Fridays.

Making arrangements

Do you want to ... ?

Are you free on Wednesday?

How about Saturday?

Yes, that's good for me.

Sorry, I'm busy.

2 Vocabulary practice

- 1 Follow the maze and find ten words. Then use them to complete the text.

Start →	g	e	t	b	e
a	f	k	a	e	r
s	t	b	r	u	s
h	o	g	d	e	e
a	v	e	m	a	k
Finish ←	h	s	a	w	p

On a typical day, I **get** (1) at 7.30 a.m. and I (2) the bed. Next, I (3) my hair. I (4) our pet rabbit and I (5) my hands. Then I (6) to school. I eat (7) at school at 8.30 a.m. After school, I (8) my homework. At night, I (9) a shower before I go to (10)

- 2 Choose the correct option.

I ... to my friends online every evening.

a hang out b watch **c chat**

- Do you ... an instrument?
a play b sing c listen
- I ... books, especially novels and biographies.
a chat b read c watch
- Josh ... with his friends every weekend.
a hangs out b watches c listens
- Do you want to ... swimming today?
a play b go c hang out
- Do you ... in a band?
a watch b sing c listen
- My cousin ... a lot of computer games.
a plays b goes c watches

- 3 What do you think? Choose the option that matches your opinion.

- Football is **boring** / **exciting**.
- Shopping is **fun** / **boring**.
- Singing in public is **scary** / **exciting**.
- Art museums are **interesting** / **boring**.
- Travelling by aeroplane is **scary** / **fun**.

- 4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Then write the seasons.

blossom boat ~~costumes~~ fireworks harvest

In February, we wear funny **costumes** for Carnival. **winter**

- In May, there are flowers everywhere and beautiful on the trees.
- In September, we celebrate the
We give food to people who need it.
- In August, we go on holiday to France by
.....
- On 31st December, we watch to celebrate the New Year.

- 5 Write true answers.

- What time do you get up on Mondays? And on Saturdays?
.....
- When is your birthday? What season is it?
.....
- Do you like fireworks? Why (not)?
.....
- Do you play an instrument?
.....
- Where do you hang out with your friends?
.....
- Do you like playing computer games? Why (not)?
.....

2

Grammar reference

Present simple: affirmative and negative

Affirmative

I / You / We / They	eat	fruit.
He / She / It	eats	fruit.

Negative

I / You / We / They	don't eat	fruit.
He / She / It	doesn't eat	fruit.

Use

We use the present simple to talk about habits or repeated actions.

I **watch** TV every day.

He **gets up** at seven o'clock.

We also use the present simple to talk about things that are permanent or true.

We **live** in Africa.

Elephants **make** a lot of noise.

We make the present simple affirmative using the infinitive without *to*. To make the third person singular form (he / she / it), we add *-s* or *-es* to the verb.

I **clean** - he **cleans**

you **go** - she **goes**

Spelling rules

For verbs ending in *-y*, we delete *-y* and add *-ies*. For verbs ending in *-sh* or *-ch*, we add *-es*.

you **study** - she **studies**

they **wash** - it **washes**

I **teach** - she **teaches**

We make the present simple negative with *do not* or *does not* + the infinitive without *to*.

We usually use the short forms *don't* or *doesn't* when we speak or write something informal.

I **don't eat** fruit.

She **doesn't make** breakfast.

Present simple: questions

Questions			Short answers	
Do	I / you / we / they	eat fruit?	Yes, I / you / we / they do.	No, I / you / we / they don't.
Does	he / she / it	eat fruit?	Yes, he / she / it does.	No, he / she / it doesn't.

Use

We use present simple questions to ask about habits and repeated actions or to find out if something is permanent or true.

Do you make your bed?

Does she live in the UK?

We use *do* or *does* in affirmative short answers, and *don't* or *doesn't* in negative short answers.

Do they speak Spanish?

Yes, they **do**.

Does he listen to music?

No, he **doesn't**.

In *Wh-* questions, we put the question word at the beginning of the question. We always use *do* and *does* in these questions.

What **do you eat**?

NOT ~~What you eat?~~

When **does she watch** TV?

2 Grammar practice

Present simple: affirmative and negative

- 1 Complete the text with the affirmative forms of the verbs.

I **live** (live) in Brighton with my parents and my sister Leonie.

My dad

(1)

(work) as a photographer.

He (2)

(take) photos of famous people.

My mum (3) (go) to school every day, like me and Leonie!

She (4) (teach) Spanish.

She (5) (love) her job.



- 2 Complete the sentences. Use the affirmative (✓) or the negative (✗) forms of the verbs in brackets.

They **don't get up** (get up) at 7.30 a.m. ✗

Birds **eat** (eat) insects. ✓

- 1 I (clean) my room. ✗
- 2 She (wash) her hands. ✓
- 3 We (like) dogs. ✗
- 4 He (study) French. ✓
- 5 They (go) to school. ✗

Present simple: questions

- 3 Complete the short answers a-e and match them to the questions 1-5.

Does he teach English? f

- 1 Do you sing in a band?
- 2 Do you and your friends hang out in the park?
- 3 Does she brush her hair?
- 4 Do they play computer games?
- 5 Does our cat go in your garden?

- a No, it
- b Yes, we
- c No, I
- d Yes, she
- e No, they
- f No, he **doesn't**.

- 4 Write the questions for the answers.

When **do you go shopping**?

I go shopping at the weekend.

- 1 Where?
They live in the city.
- 2 What instrument?
He plays the piano.
- 3 When?
She eats breakfast at half past eight.
- 4 Why?
I read books because there aren't any interesting programmes on TV.
- 5 Where?
She watches TV in the living room.

3 Vocabulary reference



School

canteen (n) /kæn'ti:n/
 changing room (n) /'tʃeɪndʒɪŋ ru:m/
 coach (n) /kəʊtʃ/
 hall (n) /hɔ:l/
 head teacher (n) /,hed'ti:tʃə(r)/
 ICT room (n) /,aɪ si: 'ti: ru:m/
 library (n) /'laɪbrɪ/
 playground (n) /'pleɪgraʊnd/
 playing fields (n) /'pleɪŋ fi:ldz/
 science lab (n) /'saɪəns læb/
 sports hall (n) /'spɔ:ts hɔ:l/
 staffroom (n) /'stɑ:fru:m/

Sports

do ...

athletics (n) /æθ'letɪks/
 gymnastics (n) /dʒɪm'næstɪks/
 judo (n) /'dʒu:dəʊ/
 weightlifting (n) /'weɪtlɪftɪŋ/

go ...

cycling (n) /'saɪklɪŋ/
 ice skating (n) /'aɪs skeɪtɪŋ/
 running (n) /'rʌnɪŋ/
 skiing (n) /'ski:ɪŋ/
 swimming (n) /'swɪmɪŋ/

play ...

basketball (n) /'bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l/
 football (n) /'fʊtbɔ:l/
 handball (n) /'hændbɔ:l/
 hockey (n) /'hɒki/
 tennis (n) /'tenɪs/

After-school clubs

fashion design (n) /,fæʃn dɪ'zaɪn /
 ice hockey (n) /'aɪs hɒki/
 martial arts (n) /,mɑ:ʃl 'ɑ:ts/
 music (n) /'mju:zɪk/
 street dance (n) /'stri:t dɑ:ns/
 taekwondo (n) /,taɪ ,kwɒn 'dəʊ/
 technology (n) /tek'nɒlədʒi/

Learn it!

Confusing words

weekday (n) /'wi:kdeɪ/
 weekend (n) /,wi:k'end/

Functional language

Making suggestions

How about playing ice hockey?

Let's do street dance.

Why don't we go to the music club?

Giving opinions

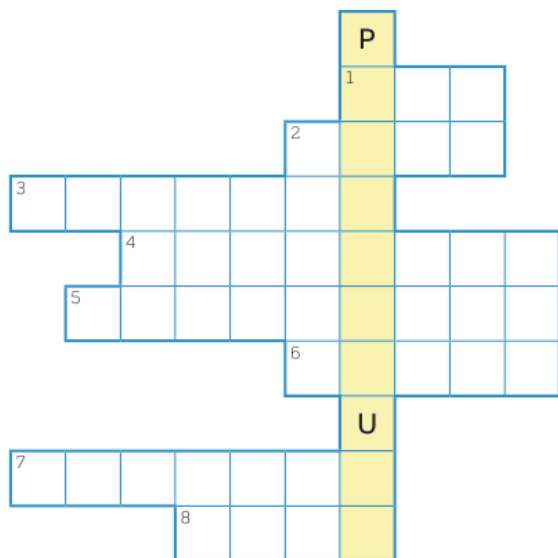
That's a good / bad idea.

That sounds interesting / boring / dangerous.

No, thanks! I don't want to do that.

3 Vocabulary practice

- 1 Complete the puzzle and find the mystery word in the yellow boxes.



- 1 We do experiments in the science ...
 - 2 We have assembly in the ...
 - 3 We study and borrow books in the ...
 - 4 We get dressed for PE in the ... room.
 - 5 Teachers go to the ... at break time.
 - 6 Our ... trains us to play football.
 - 7 We eat lunch in the ...
 - 8 The ... teacher is responsible for the entire school.
- The mystery word is

- 2 Do the quiz and complete it with the correct verbs.

Sports quiz

- 1 In the films *16-Love*, *Wimbledon* and *Match Point*, people **play** ...
a hockey. **b tennis**. c handball.
- 2 The Olympic medallists Usain Bolt and Yohan Blake
a athletics. b gymnastics. c judo.
- 3 'Bodybuilders' are people who a lot of ...
a judo. b weightlifting. c gymnastics.
- 4 In winter, people usually travel to Chamonix, Verbier and St Moritz to
a running. b skiing. c cycling.
- 5 The New York Knicks and the Chicago Bulls
a football. b handball. c basketball.

- 3 Complete the words.

There are a lot of different styles, for example, classical, jazz, opera and pop.

m u s i c

- 1 Coco Chanel, Calvin Klein and Yves Saint-Laurent are famous for this activity.
f d
- 2 You need ice skates to play this game.
i h
- 3 This word refers to days like Tuesday and Thursday.
w
- 4 It refers to things like computers, mobile phones and MP3 players.
t
- 5 Karate, judo and taekwondo are all varieties of these types of sports.
m a
- 6 It refers to different styles of urban dance. It's often associated with hip-hop culture.
s d

- 4 Complete the poster with suitable words.

Charlton Youth Club Programme for October

We've got a lot of exciting activities this month!

Wednesday 13th November at 7.00 p.m.
in the sports hall

Come and try martial arts, such as

(1) j..... and (2) t..... with Ken Akiyama, a professional (3) c.....

Monday 18th November at 6.00 p.m. in the (4) h.....

Do you like (5) f..... d....., (6) t..... or both? You can use a 3D printer to create original plastic accessories to complement your favourite clothes!

And we've got regular activities every

(7) w.....!

We always play (8) f..... on Saturday

afternoons and there's a (9) s.....

d..... class on Saturday evenings in the

dance studio. We often go (10) c.....

on Sundays, too.

3 Grammar reference

Adverbs of frequency

always



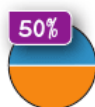
usually



often



sometimes



never



Use

We use adverbs of frequency to say how often we do things.

Adverbs of frequency always come **after** the verb *be*.

I am **always** in the canteen at 12.45.

Assemblies are **usually** interesting.

However, adverbs of frequency always come **before** other verbs.

We **sometimes** watch TV before school.

Harry **never** goes to bed early.

In questions, adverbs of frequency always come after the subject.

Are Science lessons **always** fun?

Do you **often** go to the library at break?

Verb + *-ing* / noun

I / You / We / They	like	listening to music.
He / She / It	likes	

I / You / We / They	like	Science.
He / She / It	likes	

Do	I / you / we / they	like	listening to music?
Does	he / she / it		

Do	I / you / we / they	like	Science?
Does	he / she / it		

Use

To say that we enjoy something, we use *like* with a verb ending in *-ing* or with a noun.

I **like** swimming.

He **likes** Geography.

We can use different verbs to say how much we like or don't like something.

I **love** gymnastics. 😊😊

I **like** gymnastics. 😊

I **don't mind** gymnastics. 😐

I **don't like** gymnastics. ☹️

I **hate** gymnastics. ☹️☹️

3 Grammar practice

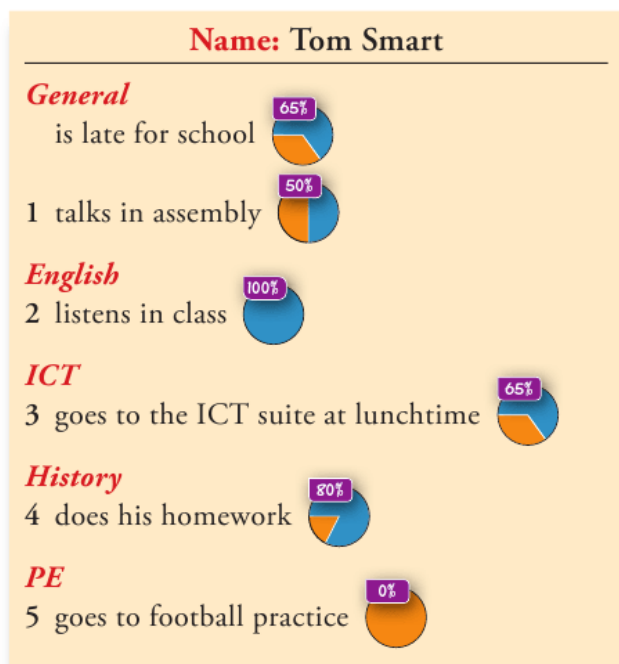
Adverbs of frequency

- 1 Complete the sentences using the verbs and adverbs in brackets.

Jenny **often goes** (go / often) to the cinema.

- Computer games (be / sometimes) boring.
- We (get up / never) early on Sundays.
- Football practice (be / always) on Mondays.
- Ben (have / never) a shower in the morning.
- This director's films (be / usually) interesting.

- 2 Write sentences about Tom. Use the correct adverbs of frequency.



He is **often** late for school.

-
-
-
-
-

Verb + -ing / noun

- 3 Complete the sentences with the -ing form of the verbs in brackets.

I like **studying** (study) in the library.

- My sister loves (read) books.
- My mum doesn't mind (feed) my pet fish.
- Do the students like (speak) English?
- Max doesn't like (eat) fruit.
- Do you like (chat) online to your friends?
- I hate (clean) my room.

- 4 Complete the questions and short answers. Then complete the answers with the correct forms of the verbs in the box.

- 😊😊 love
😊 like
😐 not mind
😞 not like
😞😞 hate

Do you like winter?

No, I **don't**. I **hate** winter. 😞😞

- your parents like watching TV?
Yes, they 😊
- your uncle like basketball?
No, he 😞
- you and your friends like hanging out?
Yes, we 😊😊
- your cat like swimming?
No, it 😞😞
- you like scary books?
..... 😊

4

Vocabulary reference



Adjectives

boring (adj) /'bɔːrɪŋ/
 cheap (adj) /tʃiːp/
 dangerous (adj) /'deɪndʒərəs/
 difficult (adj) /'dɪfɪkəlt/
 easy (adj) /'iːzi/
 exciting (adj) /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/
 expensive (adj) /ɪk'spensɪv/
 fast (adj) /fɑːst/
 high (adj) /haɪ/
 long (adj) /lɒŋ/
 low (adj) /ləʊ/
 noisy (adj) /'nɔɪzi/
 quiet (adj) /'kwaɪət/
 safe (adj) /seɪf/
 scary (adj) /'skeəri/
 short (adj) /ʃɔːt/
 slow (adj) /sləʊ/

Weather

cloudy (adj) /'klaʊdi/
 cold (adj) /kəʊld/
 dry (adj) /draɪ/
 foggy (adj) /'fɒgi/
 hot (adj) /hɒt/
 icy (adj) /'aɪsi/
 snowing (v) /'snəʊɪŋ/
 stormy (adj) /'stɔːmi/
 sunny (adj) /'sʌni/
 warm (adj) /wɔːm/
 wet (adj) /wet/
 windy (adj) /'wɪndi/

Transport

aeroplane (n) /'eərəpleɪn/
 boat (n) /bəʊt/
 bus (n) /bʌs/
 cable car (n) /'keɪblkɑː(r)/
 canoe (n) /kə'nuː/
 helicopter (n) /'helɪkɒptə(r)/
 motorbike (n) /'məʊtəbaɪk/
 train (n) /treɪn/
 tram (n) /træm/

Learn it!

Travel words

journey (n) /'dʒɜːni/
 ride (n) /raɪd/
 travel (v) /'trævl/
 trip (n) /trɪp/

Functional language

Asking for travel information

How long does the journey take?

How often do the buses / trains go?

How much is a ticket?

4 Vocabulary practice

1 Match the adjectives to their opposites.

cheap exciting long low quiet safe ~~slow~~

fast

slow

- 1 high
- 2 expensive
- 3 noisy
- 4 dangerous
- 5 short
- 6 boring

2 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 dog / My / noisy / is / very / .
.....
- 2 fast / car / very / Mum's / is / .
.....
- 3 very / are / cheap / Those / oranges / .
.....
- 4 bicycle / an / dad / My / expensive / has got / .
.....
- 5 on TV / boring / tonight / There / programmes / a lot of / are / .
.....

3 Complete the weather adjectives.

It's ~~wet~~ so you need an umbrella.

- 1 It's very f..... I can't see you!
- 2 I want to fly my kite but it isn't w..... today.
- 3 It's very d..... in the Sahara Desert.
- 4 Don't run! It's i..... today.
- 5 I don't like it when it's s..... at night. It's noisy and scary.
- 6 It's very h..... in the south of Spain in summer.

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

aeroplane canoe journey
motorbike ~~ride~~ travel

There's an amazing new water ~~ride~~ at the theme park in my town.

- 1 My brother has got a new but my parents think it's dangerous.
- 2 Thousands of people on the Paris Metro every day.
- 3 London is two hours from Barcelona by
- 4 One day, I want to make a and take it on the river.
- 5 It's a long from the east coast of the USA to the west coast.

5 Complete the quiz.

It's the opposite of 'sunny'.

c l o u d y

- 1 You can find this form of transport in the Alps.
c _ _ _ _ c _ _
- 2 It runs on tracks but it isn't a train.
t _ _ _
- 3 It's the opposite of 'boring'.
e _ _ _ _ _ _
- 4 It takes people to hospital and it's faster than an ambulance.
h _ _ _ _ _ _
- 5 It's a short journey to a place and back again.
t _ _ _
- 6 This adjective describes the weather in Antarctica.
c _ _ _

4 Grammar reference

Comparative adjectives

Spelling rules	Adjective	Comparative
Short adjectives Add -er	fast	faster
Short adjectives ending in -e Add -r	strange	stranger
Short adjectives ending in a vowel and a consonant Double the consonant and add -er	big	bigger
Adjectives ending in -y Omit -y and add -ier	scary	scarier
Long adjectives Add <i>more</i> before the adjective	frightening	more frightening
Irregular adjectives Learn the forms!	good bad	better worse
Use We use comparative adjectives to compare two people, places or things. We often use <i>than</i> after comparative adjectives. I'm older than you. London is bigger than Madrid. Books are more interesting than films.		

Superlative adjectives

Spelling rules	Adjective	Superlative
Short adjectives Add -est	cold	coldest
Short adjectives ending in -e Add -st	strange	strangest
Short adjectives ending in a vowel and a consonant Double the consonant and add -est	hot	hottest
Adjectives ending in -y Omit -y and add -iest	dry	driest
Long adjectives Add <i>most</i> before the adjective	popular	most popular
Irregular adjectives Learn the forms!	good bad	best worst
Use We use superlative adjectives to compare a person, place or thing with two or more people, places or things. We use <i>the</i> before superlative adjectives. I'm the youngest person in my family. Galicia is the wettest region in Spain. Maths is the most difficult subject I study.		

4 Grammar practice

Comparative adjectives

1 Write the comparative forms.

cheap	<i>cheaper</i>
1 beautiful	.....
2 hot	.....
3 good	.....
4 fast	.....
5 slow	.....
6 dangerous	.....
7 interesting	.....
8 safe	.....
9 high	.....
10 bad	.....

2 Complete the sentences. Use the comparative form of the adjectives and *than*.

- Hockey is **more exciting than** judo. (exciting)
- The Ebro is the Guadalquivir. (long)
 - Our school hall is the canteen. (big)
 - Books are magazines. (expensive)
 - Crocodiles are hamsters. (scary)
 - My chair is yours. (comfortable)
 - I'm you at art. (bad)
 - Walking is cycling. (slow)
 - April is August. (wet)
 - Today it's yesterday. (warm)
 - The buildings in New York are the buildings in London. (high)

Superlative adjectives

3 Write the superlative forms of the adjectives.

low	<i>the lowest</i>
1 bad	.....
2 dangerous	.....
3 safe	.....
4 sunny	.....
5 wet	.....

4 Complete the text. Use *the* and the superlative form of the adjectives.

Spain



Lots of tourists visit Spain every year. Here are some of **the most popular** (popular) cities to visit.

- **Madrid** is (1) (big) city and the capital.
- **Barcelona** has some of (2) (interesting) architecture in the country.
- **Valencia** is the home of the paella, probably (3) (famous) Spanish dish.
- **Bilbao** has one of (4) (good) art museums, the Guggenheim.
- **Seville** is often (5) (hot) city in Europe in summer.
- **Granada** has one of (6) (beautiful) buildings in the country, the Alhambra.