

**Subject pronouns and Possessive adjectives**

Pronombres sujeto	Adjetivos posesivos
I	my
you	your
he / she / it	his / her / its
we	our
you	your
they	their

**Uso**

Los pronombres sujeto sustituyen a sustantivos y nombres propios.

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

**Nota:** los pronombres sujeto nunca se pueden omitir.

*It is on the desk. ~~NO is on the desk.~~*

Los adjetivos posesivos se colocan delante de los sustantivos para indicar a quién pertenecen estos últimos.

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

**Possessive 's**

La forma 's se coloca detrás de los sustantivos en singular.

*the teacher's desk Tom's book*

Se añade 'a los sustantivos en plural acabados en s.

*the students' school bags my parents' laptop*

Añadimos 's a los sustantivos en plural que no acaban en s.

*the children's teacher the men's chairs*

**Uso**

El posesivo en 's se utiliza para indicar que algo pertenece a alguien.

*Katy's dictionary the boys' notebooks*

**have got**

Afirmativa	Negativa
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

Interrogativa	Respuestas breves	
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.

**Uso**

*Have got* se utiliza para indicar posesión o hablar de los miembros de la familia.

*He's got a ruler.*

*We've got two pens.*

*I've got a sister.*

**Nota:** en las respuestas breves no se incluye *got*.

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

*NO Yes, I have got.*

**Imperatives**

Afirmativa	Negativa
Look at the book.	Don't look at the book.
Sit down.	Don't sit down.

La forma de imperativo coincide con la del infinitivo sin *to*.

La negativa se construye con *Don't* seguido del infinitivo sin *to*.

**Uso**

El imperativo se utiliza para dar instrucciones y órdenes.

*Open your books. Read the text.*

*Don't talk. Don't eat that.*

**Subject pronouns and Possessive adjectives**

**1 Write SP (subject pronoun) or PA (possessive adjective).**

- |       |           |        |       |       |       |
|-------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| their | <b>PA</b> | 3 his  | ..... | 6 our | ..... |
| 1 you | .....     | 4 they | ..... | 7 my  | ..... |
| 2 I   | .....     | 5 its  | ..... | 8 she | ..... |

**2 Complete the sentences with the bold words.**

**I my**

Hi! **My** name's Robert and **I**'m thirteen.

**1 their she**

.....'s got two brothers. .... names are Mike and Andy.

**2 your it**

'Where's ..... rubber?' '.....'s here.'

**3 he our**

That's ..... teacher. ....'s American.

**4 his she**

'Is ..... mum a teacher?' 'Yes, ..... 's an English teacher.'

**5 they your**

'Where are ..... students?' '.....'re in Room 10.'

**Possessive 's**

**3 Add 's or ' to the subjects.**

the school computer  
**the school's computer**

- the girls pencils  
.....
- the children book  
.....
- Nora favourite subject  
.....
- Luis notebook  
.....
- the boy laptop  
.....

**have got**

**4 Write pairs of sentences with have got.**

you / a ruler ✗ / a rubber ✓

**You haven't got a ruler. You've got a rubber.**

- they / blue pens ✓ / black pens ✗  
.....
- she / a calculator ✗ / a dictionary ✓  
.....
- I / a sister ✓ / a brother ✗  
.....
- it / chairs ✓ / desks ✗  
.....
- we / maths ✗ / history ✓  
.....

**5 Write questions and short answers with have got.**

Emily / a laptop ? ✗

**Has Emily got a laptop? No, she hasn't.**

- the students / calculators ? ✓  
.....
- Mr Clark / a red car ? ✓  
.....
- the classroom / a whiteboard ? ✓  
.....
- your parents / laptops ? ✗  
.....
- you / posters in your room ? ✗  
.....

**Imperatives**

**6 Write the correct imperative form of the verbs.**

be eat look sit 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.

**Countries and nationalities**

- American (adj) /ə'merɪkən/ .....
- Argentina (n) /ɑ:dʒən'ti:nə/ .....
- Argentinian (adj) /ɑ:dʒən'tɪniən/ .....
- Australia (n) /ə'streɪliə/ .....
- Australian (adj) /ə'streɪliən/ .....
- Brazil (n) /brə'zɪl/ .....
- Brazilian (adj) /brə'zɪliən/ .....
- British (adj) /'brɪtɪʃ/ .....
- Canada (n) /'kænədə/ .....
- Canadian (adj) /kə'neɪdiən/ .....
- China (n) /'tʃaɪnə/ .....
- Chinese (adj) /tʃaɪ'ni:z/ .....
- Colombia (n) /kə'lɒmbiə/ .....
- Colombian (adj) /kə'lɒmbiən/ .....
- England (n) /'ɪŋɡlənd/ .....
- English (adj) /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/ .....
- France (n) /frɑ:ns/ .....
- French (adj) /frentʃ/ .....
- German (adj) /'dʒɜ:mən/ .....
- Germany (n) /'dʒɜ:məni/ .....
- Greece (n) /gri:s/ .....
- Greek (adj) /gri:k/ .....
- India (n) /'ɪndiə/ .....
- Indian (adj) /'ɪndiən/ .....
- Ireland (n) /'aɪələnd/ .....
- Irish (adj) /'aɪrɪʃ/ .....
- Italian (adj) /ɪ'tæliən/ .....
- Italy (n) /'ɪtəli/ .....
- Japan (n) /dʒə'pæn/ .....
- Japanese (adj) /dʒæpə'ni:z/ .....
- Kenya (n) /'kenjə/ .....
- Kenyan (adj) /'kenjən/ .....
- Mexican (adj) /'meksɪkən/ .....
- Mexico (n) /'meksɪkə/ .....
- Pakistan (n) /pækɪ'stæn, -'stɑ:n/ .....
- Pakistani (adj) /pækɪ'stæni, -'stɑ:ni/ .....
- Portugal (n) /'pɔ:tʃuɡl/ .....
- Portuguese (adj) /pɔ:tʃu'gi:z/ .....
- Russia (n) /'rʌʃə/ .....
- Russian (adj) /'rʌʃn/ .....
- Scotland (n) /'skɒtlənd/ .....
- Scottish (adj) /'skɒtɪʃ/ .....
- South Africa (n) /,sauθ 'æfrɪkə/ .....
- South African (adj) /,sauθ 'æfrɪkən/ .....
- Spain (n) /speɪn/ .....
- Spanish (adj) /'spæniʃ/ .....
- the UK (n) /ðə ,ju: 'keɪ/ .....
- the USA (n) /ðə ,ju: ,es 'eɪ/ .....
- Turkey (n) /'tʜ:ki/ .....
- Turkish (adj) /'tʜ:kɪʃ/ .....

**The classroom**

- bin (n) /bɪn/ .....
- book (n) /bʊk/ .....
- calculator (n) /'kælkjələtə(r)/ .....
- chair (n) /tʃeə(r)/ .....
- desk (n) /desk/ .....
- dictionary (n) /'dɪkʃnəri/ .....
- door (n) /dɔ:(r)/ .....
- laptop (n) /'læptɒp/ .....
- notebook (n) /'nəʊtbʊk/ .....
- poster (n) /'pəʊstə(r)/ .....
- school bag (n) /'sku:l ,bæg/ .....
- wall (n) /wɔ:l/ .....
- whiteboard (n) /'waɪtbɔ:d/ .....
- window (n) /'wɪndəʊ/ .....

**Prepositions of place**

- behind /br'hænd/ .....
- between /br'twi:n/ .....
- in /ɪn/ .....
- in front of /,ɪn 'frʌnt əv/ .....
- next to /'nekst tə/ .....
- on /ɒn/ .....
- under /'ʌndə(r)/ .....

**School subjects**

- Art (n) /ɑ:t/ .....
- English (n) /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/ .....
- French (n) /frentʃ/ .....
- Geography (n) /dʒɪ'ɒgrəfi/ .....
- History (n) /'hɪstri/ .....
- Maths (n) /mæθs/ .....
- Music (n) /'mju:zɪk/ .....
- PE (n) /,pi: 'i:/ .....
- Science (n) /'saɪəns/ .....

**Functional language**

**Classroom language**

- Be quiet! .....
- How do you spell 'goodbye'? .....
- Don't eat in lessons! .....
- What does 'notebook' mean? .....
- Can you repeat that, please? .....
- Put your hands up! .....

**Countries and nationalities**

**1 Find seven countries. Then write the correct nationality words.**

C	H	D	M	E	X	I	C	O	P
R	C	B	R	A	Z	I	L	W	T
S	H	E	E	D	P	P	M	F	U
C	I	R	M	A	N	Y	B	T	R
O	N	X	C	W	Y	X	A	M	K
T	A	S	H	W	P	Y	T	L	E
L	P	O	R	T	U	G	A	L	Y
A	E	D	N	A	X	P	O	C	S
N	S	P	A	I	N	W	H	P	A
D	H	T	E	G	R	E	E	C	E



Mexico	Mexican
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

**The classroom**

**2 Find five differences in picture B. Write sentences.**



*The poster is in the bin.*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Present simple: *be*

Afirmativa		Negativa	
Forma completa	Forma contracta	Forma completa	Forma contracta
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't
He is / She is / It is	He's / She's / It's	He is not / She is not / It is not	He isn't / She isn't / 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

**Uso**

El verbo *be* se utiliza para dar información sobre una persona, un lugar o un objeto.

**I am** English.

**Vigo is** in Spain.

**The books are** on the desk.

La forma contracta se utiliza en el registro informal de la lengua oral y escrita.

**It's** Monday today.

**You're** late.

Interrogativa	Respuestas breves	
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.

**Uso**

La interrogativa con *be* se utiliza para formular preguntas sobre una persona, un lugar o un objeto.

**Nota:** en las respuestas breves afirmativas, no se utiliza la forma contracta del verbo (Yes, I **am**. NO 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*

Afirmativa		
	Forma completa	Forma contracta
Singular	There is a / an ...	There's a / an ...
Plural	There are some ...	—

Negativa		
	Forma completa	Forma contracta
Singular	There is not a / an ...	There isn't a / an ...
Plural	There are not any ...	There aren't any ...

**Uso**

La estructura *there + be* se utiliza para indicar si algo existe o no.

**There is** a lift at school.

**There isn't** a swimming pool.

Cuando el sustantivo está en plural, se utiliza la forma de plural del verbo *be*.

**There are** some chairs.

**There aren't** any windows.

En el registro informal de la lengua oral y escrita, se utilizan las formas contractas.

**Nota:** no existe una forma contracta para *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.

Los artículos *a* y *an* se utilizan con los sustantivos en singular.

**There's** a big TV.

**There's an** orange door.

*Some* y *any* se utilizan con los sustantivos en plural; *some* en oraciones afirmativas, y *any* en frases negativas.

**There are some** books in my bag.

**There aren't any** pens.

**be: affirmative and negative**

**1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of be. Use short forms.**

**Negative**

Her name **isn't** Julie.

1 They ..... Canadian.

2 I ..... thirteen.

3 My mum ..... here.

4 We ..... brothers.

5 It ..... Tuesday.

6 You ..... from the UK.

7 He ..... my uncle.

**Affirmative**

It **'s** Jenna.

They ..... American.

I ..... fourteen.

She ..... at home.

We ..... cousins.

It ..... Wednesday.

You ..... from Australia.

He ..... my grandpa.

**be: questions**

**2 Complete the questions and short answers.**

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

1 ..... we in Room 8? No, .....

2 ..... Miss Ray your teacher? Yes, .....

3 ..... you Portuguese? No, I .....

4 ..... he your friend? Yes, .....

5 ..... your books red? Yes, .....

6 ..... it half past one? No, .....

7 ..... you and Ana sisters? No, .....

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

**3 Complete the text with 's, isn't, are or aren't.**

There **are** three bedrooms in my home. There (1) ..... one for my mum and dad, one for my sister and one for me. There (2) ..... two beds in my room and there (3) ..... a desk too. There (4) ..... a lot of things on it – some books, pens, pencils and my laptop. There (5) ..... any wardrobes in my bedroom, but there (6) ..... two big ones in my sister's room. There (7) ..... any stairs in my home and there (8) ..... a lift. That's because our home is a bungalow!

**4 Write sentences about the things in a living room. Use there is / there are + a, an, some and any.**

- big fireplace ✓
- 1 sofa ✓
- 2 chairs ✗
- 3 amazing flat screen TV ✓
- 4 balcony ✗
- 5 pictures on the wall ✓
- 6 large window ✓
- 7 views of the sea ✗



**There's a big fireplace.**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....
- 7 .....

## 1.1 Family

aunt (n) /ɑ:nt/	.....
brother (n) /'brʌðə(r)/	.....
child (n) /tʃaɪld/	.....
children (n) /'tʃɪldrən/	.....
cousin (n) /'kʌzn/	.....
dad (n) /dæd/	.....
daughter (n) /'dɔ:tə(r)/	.....
father (n) /'fɑ:ðə(r)/	.....
grandfather (n)	.....
/'grænfɑ:ðə(r)/	.....
grandma (n) /'grænmə:/	.....
grandmother (n)	.....
/'grænmlðə(r)/	.....
grandpa (n) /'grænpɑ:/	.....
husband (n) /'hʌzbənd/	.....
mother (n) /'mʌðə(r)/	.....
mum (n) /mʌm/	.....
parents (n) /'peərənts/	.....
sister (n) /'sɪstə(r)/	.....
son (n) /sʌn/	.....
uncle (n) /'ʌŋkl/	.....
wife (n) /waɪf/	.....

## 1.1 Extra vocabulary

different (adj) /'dɪfrənt/	.....
end (n) /end/	.....
new (adj) /nju:/	.....
old (adj) /əʊld/	.....
start (n) /stɑ:t/	.....
same (adj) /seɪm/	.....

## 1.2 Rooms and homes

balcony (n) /'bælkəni/	.....
bathroom (n) /'bɑ:θru:m,	.....
-rʊm/	.....
bedroom (n) /'bedru:m,	.....
-rʊm/	.....
dining room (n) /'daɪnɪŋ	.....
,ru:m, rʊm/	.....
fireplace (n) /'faɪəpleɪs/	.....
garage (n) /'gærɑ:ʒ, -rɪdʒ/	.....
garden (n) /'gɑ:dn/	.....
kitchen (n) /'kɪtʃɪn/	.....
lift (n) /lɪft/	.....
living room (n) /'lɪvɪŋ	.....
,ru:m, rʊm/	.....
patio (n) /'pætiəʊ/	.....
stairs (n) /steəz/	.....
toilet (n) /'tɔɪlət/	.....

## 1.2 Extra vocabulary

amazing (adj) /ə'meɪzɪŋ/	.....
beautiful (adj) /'bjʊ:tɪfl/	.....
fantastic (adj) /fæn'tæstɪk/	.....
strange (adj) /streɪndʒ/	.....
ugly (adj) /'ʌɡli/	.....
unusual (adj) /ʌn'ju:ʒuəl/	.....

## 1.3 Extra vocabulary

cat (n) /kæt/	.....
dog (n) /dɒɡ/	.....
fish (n) /fɪʃ/	.....
pet (n) /pet/	.....
rabbit (n) /'ræbɪt/	.....
reptile (n) /'reptail/	.....
snake (n) /sneɪk/	.....

## 1.4 Functional language

## Giving personal information

What's your first name / surname / date of birth / nationality?

.....

What's your address / postcode / phone number / email address?

.....

Can I have an emergency contact number, please?

.....

How do you spell that, please?

.....

Sorry, can you repeat that, please?

.....

## 1.5 Extra vocabulary

alarm clock (n) /ə'lɑ:m klɒk/	.....
bed (n) /bed/	.....
bedside table (n)	.....
/'bedsaɪd 'teɪbl/	.....
chair (n) /tʃeə(r)/	.....
desk (n) /desk/	.....
laptop (n) /'læptɒp/	.....
sofa (n) /'səʊfə/	.....
TV (n) /,ti: 'vi:/	.....
wardrobe (n) /'wɔ:drəʊb/	.....

1 Complete the puzzle.



Mum, Dad and the three children are in the house.

Lucia is one of the three children.

Peter isn't Leo's dad.

Isabel isn't Leo's sister.

Max isn't Leo's brother.

**Leo and his family are at home. Which rooms are they in?**

- 1 His mum is in the .....
- 2 His dad is in the .....
- 3 His sister is in the .....
- 4 His brother is in the .....

2 Write the sentence.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
20	12	8	6	10	4	15	24	9	2	13	5	16	3	1	25	21	23	17	26	19	11	22	14	7	18

M	Y									,																
16	7	15	23	20	3	6	16	20			17															

13	9	26	8	24	10	3																				

9	17																									

12	10	20	19	26	9	4	19	5																		

3 Choose the odd one out.

- |           |             |             |           |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| cousin    | uncle       | <u>ugly</u> | grandpa   |
| 1 patio   | collar      | garage      | garden    |
| 2 lift    | amazing     | cool        | fantastic |
| 3 wife    | daughter    | webcam      | aunt      |
| 4 surname | nationality | postcode    | strange   |
| 5 son     | stairs      | toilet      | balcony   |

4 Translate the sentences.

- 1 It's an unusual bathroom.  
.....
- 2 Your parents are on the patio.  
.....
- 3 How do you spell your first name, please?  
.....
- 4 The webcam is in my bedroom.  
.....
- 5 Can you repeat your phone number, please?  
.....



## Present simple: affirmative and negative

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

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

### Uso

El *present simple* se utiliza para referirse a hábitos y acciones que se repiten.

**I watch TV every day.**

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

También se emplea el *present simple* para hablar de cosas permanentes y ciertas.

**We live in Africa.**

**Elephants make a lot of noise.**

La forma afirmativa del *present simple* se construye con el infinitivo sin *to*. En la tercera persona del singular (*he/she/it*), se añade *-s* o *-es* al verbo.

**I clean – he cleans**

**you go – she goes**

**Nota:** cuando el verbo acaba en *-y*, esta se elimina antes de añadir *-ies*; si acaba en *-sh* o *-ch*, se añade *-es*.

**you study – she studies**

**they wash – it washes**

**I teach – she teaches**

La forma negativa del *present simple* se construye con *do not* o *does not* + el infinitivo sin *to*. En el registro informal de la lengua oral y escrita, se utilizan las formas contractas.

**I don't eat fruit.**

**She doesn't make breakfast.**

## Present simple: questions

Interrogativa			Respuestas breves	
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.

### Uso

La forma interrogativa del *present simple* se utiliza para formular preguntas sobre hábitos y acciones que se repiten, o para descubrir si algo es permanente o cierto.

**Do you make your bed?**

**Does she live in the UK?**

En las respuestas breves afirmativas, se utiliza *do* o *does*; en las respuestas breves negativas, se emplea *don't* o *doesn't*.

**Do they speak Spanish?**

**Yes, they do.**

**Does he listen to music?**

**No, he doesn't.**

En preguntas encabezadas por *Wh-*, la partícula interrogativa se coloca al comienzo. Estas frases siempre incluyen *do* o *does*.

**What do you eat?**

**NO What you eat?**

**When does she watch TV?**

## Subject and object pronouns

Pronombres sujeto	Pronombres objeto
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

### Uso

Los pronombres objeto siguen a un verbo o una preposición.

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

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

## Present simple: affirmative and negative

### 1 Complete the text with the affirmative or negative form of the verbs.

I **live** (live) in Brighton with my parents and my sister Leonie. My dad (1) ..... (not work) in an office. He's a professional photographer and he (2) ..... (take) photos of famous people. People (3) ..... (use) his photos in magazines.



My mum (4) ..... (go) to school every day, but she (5) ..... (not study). She's a Spanish teacher. She (6) ..... (love) her job. Leonie and I (7) ..... (learn) Spanish at our school. Sometimes Mum (8) ..... (try) to help us with our homework, but I don't like that. I (9) ..... (want) to do it myself!

## Present simple: questions

### 2 Complete the questions with *Do* or *Does*. Then complete the short answers.

**Does** he teach English?

No, **he doesn't**.

1 ..... you sing in a choir?

No, .....

2 ..... you and your family go to the beach in summer?

Yes, .....

3 ..... it have a balcony?

No, .....

4 ..... she brush her hair?

Yes, .....

5 ..... they play computer games?

No, .....

6 ..... you get up early?

Yes, .....

### 3 Write the questions for the answers.

How often **do you go shopping?**

I go shopping four times a month.

1 Where .....?

They go shopping in the city.

2 What instrument .....?

He plays the piano.

3 Who .....?

I hang out with Tom and Lisa.

4 When .....?

She watches TV in the evening.

5 What time .....?

He gets up at seven o'clock.

6 Why .....?

I go to the cinema because I love films.

## Object pronouns

### 4 Complete the sentences with a subject or object pronoun.

Sophie and I are friends. **We** are in the same class.

1 Your room is really cool. I like ..... a lot.

2 I really like Xabi Alonso. Do you like .....?

3 That's my uncle, Curtis. .... lives in Rome.

4 Jennifer Lawrence is my favourite film star. Do you like .....?

5 'Where are your parents?' '.....'re at a restaurant.'

6 Your brothers are really nice. I like ..... a lot.

2.1 Daily routine

- brush your hair (v) /,brʌʃ  
ˌjɔ: 'heə(r)/ .....
- clean your room (v) /,kli:n  
ˌjɔ: 'ru:m, 'rʊm/ .....
- eat fruit (v) /,i:t 'fru:t/ .....
- feed an animal (v) /,fi:d  
ən 'æni:məl/ .....
- get changed (v) /,get  
'tʃeɪndʒd/ .....
- get up early (v) /,get ,ʌp  
'ɜ:li/ .....
- go for a walk (v) /,gəʊ ,fɔ:  
ə 'wɔ:k/ .....
- go home (v) /,gəʊ 'həʊm/ .....
- have a bath / shower (v)  
/,hæv ə 'bɑ:θ, 'ʃaʊə(r)/ .....
- make breakfast (v) /,meɪk  
'brekfəst/ .....
- make the bed (v) /,meɪk ðə  
'bed/ .....
- wash your hands (v) /,wɒʃ  
ˌjɔ: 'hændz/ .....

2.1 Extra vocabulary

- get paid (v) /,get 'peɪd/ .....
- in danger (prep + n) /,ɪn  
'deɪndʒə(r)/ .....
- lake (n) /leɪk/ .....
- noise (n) /nɔɪz/ .....
- volunteer (n) /vɒlən'tɪə(r)/ .....

2.2 Free time activities

- chat online (v) /,tʃæt  
ən'lain/ .....
- do free running (v) /,du:  
'fri: ,rʌniŋ/ .....
- go orienteering (v) /,gəʊ  
ɔ:riən'tiəriŋ/ .....
- go shopping (v) /,gəʊ  
'ʃɒpiŋ/ .....
- go to the beach (v) /,gəʊ tə  
ðə 'bi:tʃ/ .....
- 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 'ɪnstɾəmənt/ .....
- play computer games (v)  
/,pleɪ kəm'pjʊ:tə ,geɪmz/ .....
- sing in a choir (v) /,sɪŋ ,ɪn ə  
'kwaɪə(r)/ .....
- watch TV (v) /,wɒtʃ ,ti: 'vi:/ .....

2.2 Extra vocabulary

- boring (adj) /'bɔ:riŋ/ .....
- dangerous (adj)  
/'deɪndʒərəs/ .....
- exciting (adj) /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ .....
- fun (adj) /fʌn/ .....
- interesting (adj)  
/'ɪntɾəstɪŋ, 'ɪntrestɪŋ/ .....
- scary (adj) /'skeəri/ .....

2.3 Extra vocabulary

- autumn (n) /'ɔ:təm/ .....
- blossoms (n) /'blɒsəmz/ .....
- boat (n) /bəʊt/ .....
- costumes (n) /'kɒstju:mz/ .....
- fireworks (n) /'faɪə,wɜ:ks/ .....
- harvest (n) /'hɑ:vɪst/ .....
- spring (n) /sprɪŋ/ .....
- summer (n) /'sʌmə(r)/ .....
- winter (n) /'wɪntə(r)/ .....

2.4 Functional language

**Making invitations**

- What do you do on Fridays? .....
- What time does it start / finish? .....
- How about Saturday? .....
- When can we meet? .....
- Do you want to ... ? .....
- Are you free on Wednesdays? .....

**Accepting and refusing invitations**

- Sorry. I'm busy. ....
- I play the piano on Fridays. ....
- Yes, that's fine. ....
- That's good for me. ....

# Unit 2

## Vocabulary practice

1 Write the daily routine activities, then match them to pictures A–F. There is an extra picture.



g..... s.....

**go shopping C**

1 .....n t..... m.....

2 g..... .....p e.....

3 .....h y..... h.....

4 w..... .....r h.....

2 Write alternate letters and make sentences. Are they true (T) or false (F)?

YWOTUBESADTXCZONSLTPUAMGEFS.

**You eat costumes. F**

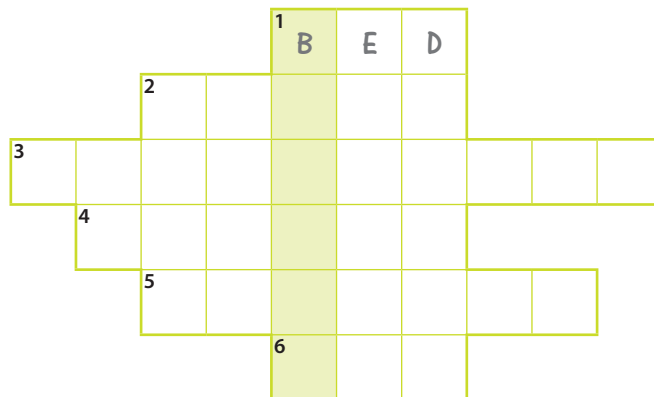
1 FPIYRWEGWSOQRLKNSXMOAPKDEBNLOFITSVE.

2 VROMLSUZNGTYECEORMSCGHEOTVPIAWIJD.

3 PRARNMDSAWSGALRZEQIDNCDIATNRGOEYR.

4 YLOWUHGNXIMNDATBEOVAFTPOSNUAZLRAMKCE.

3 Complete the puzzle and find the mystery adjective.



- 1 make the .....
  - 2 sing in a .....
  - 3 play an .....
  - 4 chat .....
  - 5 do free .....
  - 6 ..... changed
- The mystery adjective is .....

4 Translate the sentences.

- 1 It's fun to chat online.  
.....
- 2 It's dangerous to feed some animals.  
.....
- 3 My birthday is on 11<sup>th</sup> February.  
.....
- 4 Do you want to come to the festival with us?  
.....
- 5 When is the harvest?  
.....

## Adverbs of frequency

**Uso**

Estos adverbios se utilizan para indicar con qué frecuencia realizamos las acciones.

Cuando acompañan al verbo *be*, se colocan detrás de él.

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

Assemblies are **usually** interesting.

Sin embargo, los adverbios de frecuencia se colocan delante del resto de los verbos.

We **sometimes** watch TV before school.

Harry **never** goes to bed early.

En la forma interrogativa, los adverbios de frecuencia siguen al sujeto.

Are science lessons **always** fun?

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

*like + -ing / noun*

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

I / You / We / They	like	science lessons.
He / She / It	likes	

Do	I / you / we / they	like	listening to music?	I / You / We / They love it.
Does	he / she / it			He / She / It loves it.

Do	I / you / we / they	like	science lessons?	I / You / We / They love them.
Does	he / she / it			He / She / It loves them.

**Uso**

La estructura *like + verbo en -ing / sustantivo* se utiliza para indicar que algo nos gusta.

**I like swimming.**

**He likes after-school clubs.**

Para responder a preguntas que comienzan por *Do you like ... ?*, no se repite la forma en *-ing* o el sustantivo. En singular se utiliza *it*, y en plural, *them*.

**Do you like swimming? I love it.**

**Do you like exciting sports? I love them.**

También podemos expresar en qué medida nos gusta o no nos gusta algo.

**I'm crazy about** photography.

**I love** photography.

**I like** photography.

**I don't mind** photography.

**I hate** photography.

**I can't stand** photography.



# Unit 3

## Grammar practice

### Adverbs of frequency

**1 Write the words in the correct order.**

goes / Jenny / often / to the cinema

*Jenny often goes to the cinema.*


- 1 boring / Computer games / sometimes / are  
.....
- 2 never / get up early / We / on Sundays  
.....
- 3 on Mondays / is / Choir practice / always  
.....
- 4 have a bath / You / never / in the morning  
.....
- 5 usually / am / I / at lunchtime / hungry  
.....
- 6 listen to / often / music? / you / Do  
.....

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


**Name:** Tom Smart

---


**General**


1 is late for school 

**English**


2 listens in class 

**ICT**


3 concentrates in lessons 


4 goes to the ICT suite at lunchtime 

**History**

5 forgets his homework 

**PE**

6 misses football training 

7 is in the school team 

1 *He is sometimes late for school.*

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

7 .....

### like + -ing / noun

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

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

- 1 My sister doesn't like ..... (read).
- 2 You like ..... (play) hockey.
- 3 Do they like ..... (speak) English?
- 4 Max doesn't like ..... (eat) fruit.
- 5 Do you like ..... (wear) goggles?
- 6 I like ..... (do) maths.
- 7 We don't like ..... (clean) our room.

**4 Complete the dialogues. Use Do or Does in the questions and it or them in the answers.**

**Do** you like winter?

No, I don't. I can't stand **it**.

- 1 ..... your parents like unusual houses?  
Yes, they love .....
- 2 ..... your uncle like team sports?  
No, he doesn't like .....
- 3 ..... you and your friends like hanging out together?  
We love .....
- 4 ..... your dog like swimming?  
No, it doesn't. It hates .....
- 5 ..... you like frightening books?  
I don't mind .....
- 6 ..... your sister like singing?  
Yes, she does. She's crazy about .....

3.1 School

- canteen (n) /kæn'ti:n/ .....
- changing room (n) .....
- /'tʃeɪndʒɪŋ ,ru:m, ,rɒm/ .....
- coach (n) /kəʊtʃ/ .....
- hall (n) /hɔ:l/ .....
- head teacher (n) /,hed
- 'ti:tʃə(r)/ .....
- ICT suite (n) /,aɪ ,si: 'ti:
- ,swi:t/ .....
- library (n) /'laɪbrəri/ .....
- 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,
- rɒm/ .....

3.1 Extra vocabulary

- bell (n) /bel/ .....
- break (n) /breɪk/ .....
- dream (n) /dri:m/ .....
- luck (n) /'lʌk/ .....
- registration (n)
- /ˌredʒɪ'streɪʃn/ .....

3.2 Sports and sports equipment

- basketball (n) /'bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l/ .....
- belt (n) /belt/ .....
- goggles (n) /'gɒɡlz/ .....
- hockey (n) /'hɒki/ .....
- hoop (n) /hu:p/ .....
- ice skating (n) /'aɪs ,skeɪtɪŋ/ .....
- judo (n) /'dʒu:dəʊ/ .....
- racket (n) /'rækɪt/ .....
- running (n) /'rʌnɪŋ/ .....
- scuba diving (n) /'sku:bə
- ,daɪvɪŋ/ .....
- skates (n) /skeɪts/ .....
- stick (n) /stɪk/ .....
- swimming (n) /'swɪmɪŋ/ .....
- tennis (n) /'tenɪs/ .....
- trainers (n) /'treɪnəz/ .....
- wetsuit (n) /'wetsu:t/ .....

3.2 Extra vocabulary

- can't stand (v) /,kɑ:nt 'stænd/ .....
- hate (v) /heit/ .....
- love (v) /lʌv/ .....
- (not) be crazy about (v)
- /(nɒt) bi 'kreɪzi ə,baut/ .....
- (not) like (v) /'(nɒt) 'laɪk/ .....
- not mind (v) /'(nɒt) 'maɪnd/ .....

3.3 Extra vocabulary

- meet (v) /mi:t/ .....
- ride (v) /raɪd/ .....
- spend (v) /spend/ .....
- stay (v) /steɪ/ .....
- wear (v) /weə(r)/ .....

3.4 Functional language

**Making suggestions**

- How about playing ice hockey? .....
- Let's do street dance. ....
- Shall we do fashion design? .....
- Why don't we go to the music club? .....

**Giving opinions**

- That's a good / bad idea. ....
- That sounds interesting / boring / dangerous.
- .....
- I'm not sure. ....
- No, thanks! I don't want to do that. ....

# Unit 3

## Vocabulary practice

1 Read the codes and write the words. Then match the codes to the correct places.

① **lock**      ③ **meet**  
 ② **bell**  
 ④ **belt**      ⑥ **coach**  
 ⑤ **spend**  
 ⑦ **registration**      ⑧ **hockey**  
 ⑨ **break**      ⑩ **judo**  
 ⑪ **running**

classroom    playing fields    ~~playground~~    sports hall

5 - 9 - 3

**spend - break - meet = playground**

1 3 - 2 - 7

..... = .....

2 4 - 1 - 10

..... = .....

3 11 - 8 - 6

..... = .....

2 Write the letters in the correct order and complete the words.

ICT **suite**

1 ..... lab

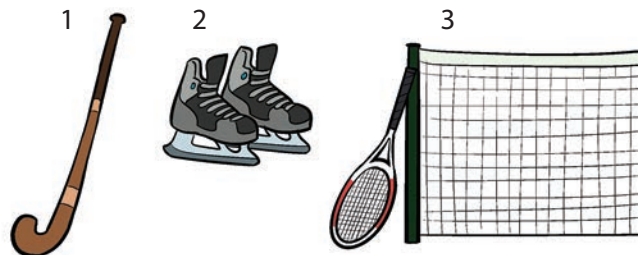
2 can't .....

3 ..... room

4 scuba .....

5 head .....

3 Complete the puzzle and find the mystery word.



1	S	T	I	C	K		
2							
3							
4							
			5				
			6				
7							

The mystery word is .....

4      5   
 6      7

4 Translate the sentences.

1 I'm crazy about running.

.....

2 She spends the break in the library.

.....

3 He doesn't like playing hockey.

.....

4 They prefer swimming to basketball.

.....

5 How about going to the staffroom?

.....



## Comparative adjectives

Formación	Adjetivo	Comparativo
<b>Adjetivos breves</b> Se añade <i>-er</i>	fast	faster
<b>Adjetivos breves acabados en -e</b> Se añade <i>-r</i>	strange	stranger
<b>Adjetivos breves acabados en vocal + consonante</b> La consonante se duplica, y se añade <i>-er</i>	big	bigger
<b>Adjetivos acabados en -y</b> La <i>-y</i> se elimina antes de añadir <i>-ier</i>	scary	scarier
<b>Adjetivos largos</b> Se añade <i>more</i> delante del adjetivo	frightening	more frightening
<b>Adjetivos irregulares</b> ¡Hay que aprenderse los!	good bad	better worse
<p><b>Uso</b> Los adjetivos en grado comparativo se utilizan para comparar dos personas, lugares o cosas.</p> <p>La partícula <i>than</i> a menudo sigue al adjetivo en grado comparativo.</p> <p>I'm <b>older than</b> you. London is <b>bigger than</b> Madrid. Books are <b>more interesting than</b> films.</p>		

## Superlative adjectives

Formación	Adjetivo	Comparativo
<b>Adjetivos breves</b> Se añade <i>-est</i>	cold	coldest
<b>Adjetivos breves acabados en -e</b> Se añade <i>-st</i>	strange	strangest
<b>Adjetivos breves acabados en vocal + consonante</b> La consonante se duplica, y se añade <i>-est</i>	hot	hottest
<b>Adjetivos acabados en -y</b> La <i>-y</i> se elimina antes de añadir <i>-iest</i>	dry	driest
<b>Adjetivos largos</b> Se añade <i>most</i> delante del adjetivo	popular	most popular
<b>Adjetivos irregulares</b> ¡Hay que aprenderse los!	good bad	best worst
<p><b>Uso</b> Los adjetivos en grado superlativo se utilizan para comparar una persona, un lugar o una cosa con otros dos elementos o más.</p> <p>El artículo <i>the</i> se añade delante del adjetivo en grado superlativo.</p> <p>I'm <b>the youngest</b> person in my family. Galicia is <b>the wettest</b> region in Spain. Maths is <b>the most difficult</b> subject I study.</p>		

**Comparing two things**

**1 Write the comparative adjectives.**

- cheap *cheaper*
- 1 near .....
- 2 easy .....
- 3 beautiful .....
- 4 hot .....
- 5 good .....
- 6 fast .....
- 7 safe .....
- 8 interesting .....
- 9 high .....
- 10 bad .....

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

- Hockey is *more exciting than* judo. (exciting)
- 1 The Ebro is ..... the Guadalquivir. (long)
  - 2 Our school hall is ..... the canteen. (big)
  - 3 Books are ..... magazines. (expensive)
  - 4 Roller coasters are ..... water slides. (scary)
  - 5 My chair is ..... yours. (comfortable)
  - 6 I'm ..... you at maths. (bad)
  - 7 Chinese is ..... English. (difficult)
  - 8 Walking is ..... cycling. (slow)
  - 9 April is ..... August. (wet)
  - 10 Today it's ..... yesterday. (warm)

**Comparing more than two things**

**3 Write the superlative adjectives.**

- small *the smallest*
- 1 strange .....
- 2 big .....
- 3 short .....
- 4 sunny .....
- 5 bad .....
- 6 boring .....
- 7 fantastic .....
- 8 windy .....

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

## Spain

Spain is one of **the largest** (large) countries in Europe. In addition to its exciting capital, Madrid, here are nine of (1) ..... (popular) cities to visit.

**BARCELONA** – the architecture of Antoni Gaudi is some of (2) ..... (unusual) in the country.

**BILBAO** – (3) ..... (good) thing to visit here is the fantastic Guggenheim Museum.

**CADIZ** – this is (4) ..... (old) city in Western Europe.

**CORDOBA** – the Mezquita is one of (5) ..... (interesting) places to visit here.

**GRANADA** – (6) ..... (cold) months in this city are December, January and February.

**SALAMANCA** – one of (7) ..... (beautiful) cities in Spain.

**SAN SEBASTIAN** – this is the food capital of Europe, so its restaurants aren't (8) ..... (cheap)!

**SEVILLE** – in summer, this is often (9) ..... (hot) city in Europe.

**VALENCIA** – the home of paella, (10) ..... (famous) Spanish dish in the world.



4.1 Adjectives

- boring (adj) /'bɔ:riŋ/ .....
- cheap (adj) /tʃi:p/ .....
- crowded (adj) /'kraʊdɪd/ .....
- dangerous (adj) /'deɪndʒərəs/ .....
- difficult (adj) /'dɪfɪkəlt/ .....
- easy (adj) /'i:zi/ .....
- enjoyable (adj) /ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl/ .....
- exciting (adj) /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ .....
- expensive (adj) /ɪk'spensɪv/ .....
- fast (adj) /fɑ:st/ .....
- frightening (adj) /'fraɪtɪŋ/ .....
- high (adj) /haɪ/ .....
- long (adj) /lɒŋ/ .....
- low (adj) /ləʊ/ .....
- near (adj) /nɪə(r)/ .....
- noisy (adj) /'nɔɪzi/ .....
- quiet (adj) /'kwaɪət/ .....
- safe (adj) /seɪf/ .....
- short (adj) /ʃɔ:t/ .....
- slow (adj) /sləʊ/ .....
- surprising (adj) /sə'praɪzɪŋ/ .....

4.1 Extra vocabulary

- queue (n) /kju:/ .....
- ride (n) /raɪd/ .....
- roller coaster (n) .....
- /'rəʊlə ,kəʊstə(r)/ .....
- show (n) /ʃəʊ/ .....
- theme park (n) /'θi:m ,pɑ:k/ .....

4.2 Weather

- cloudy (adj) /'klaʊdi/ .....
- cold (adj) /kəʊld/ .....
- dry (adj) /draɪ/ .....
- foggy (adj) /'fɒgi/ .....
- hot (adj) /hɒt/ .....
- icy (adj) /'aɪsi/ .....
- rain (n) /reɪn/ .....
- snow (n) /snəʊ/ .....
- sunny (adj) /'sʌni/ .....
- thunderstorm (n) .....
- /'θʌndəstɔ:m/ .....
- warm (adj) /wɔ:m/ .....
- wet (adj) /wet/ .....
- windy (adj) /'wɪndi/ .....

4.2 Extra vocabulary

- cloud (n) /klaʊd/ .....
- fog (n) /fɒg/ .....
- heat (n) /hi:t/ .....
- ice (n) /aɪs/ .....
- rainy (adj) /'reɪni/ .....
- snowy (adj) /'snəʊi/ .....
- storm (n) /'stɔ:m/ .....
- stormy (adj) /'stɔ:mi/ .....
- sun (n) /sʌn/ .....
- wind (n) /wɪnd/ .....

4.3 Extra vocabulary

- bring (v) /brɪŋ/ .....
- camera (n) /'kæməərə/ .....
- fly (v) /flaɪ/ .....
- forget (v) /fə'get/ .....
- headphones (n) /'hedfəʊnz/ .....
- journey (n) /'dʒɜ:ni/ .....
- ride (n) /raɪd/ .....
- travel (v) /'trævl/ .....
- trip (n) /trɪp/ .....

4.4 Functional language

Asking for travel information

- What's the best way to get there?  
.....
- When's the next train?  
.....
- How long does the journey take?  
.....
- It takes about ...  
.....
- How often do the buses / trains leave?  
.....
- They go every 20 minutes / hour / two hours.  
.....
- How much is a ticket?  
.....
- Single / return  
.....

# Unit 4

## Vocabulary practice

### Adjectives, Weather and Extra vocabulary

1 Look at the picture and complete the crossword.



		1	H		2			
3	4		E					
			A					
			D					5
			P		6			
			H					
	7		O					
			N					
8			E					
			9	S				

2 Write the opposite adjectives.

- fast ≠ **slow**
- 1 high ≠ l.....
- 2 expensive ≠ c.....
- 3 easy ≠ d.....
- 4 noisy ≠ q.....
- 5 dangerous ≠ s.....

3 Translate the sentences.

- 1 Thunderstorms are noisy.  
.....
- 2 Trains are cheaper than planes.  
.....
- 3 Shambhala is more exciting than Dragon Khan.  
.....
- 4 How much is a return ticket to the theme park?  
.....

## Present continuous: affirmative and negative

### Sujeto + *be* (*not*) + forma en *-ing* del verbo

Afirmativa		Negativa	
I'm	flying.	I'm not	flying.
You're	flying.	You aren't	flying.
He's	flying.	He isn't	flying.
She's	flying.	She isn't	flying.
It's	flying.	It isn't	flying.
We're	flying.	We aren't	flying.
You're	flying.	You aren't	flying.
They're	flying.	They aren't	flying.

#### Nota: forma en *-ing* del verbo

Con la mayoría de los verbos, se añade *-ing*.

fly – **flying** eat – **eating**

Cuando el verbo acaba en *-e*, esta vocal se elimina antes de añadir *-ing*.

dive – **diving** practise – **practising**

Con verbos acabados en vocal + consonante, la consonante se duplica, y se añade *-ing*.

sit – **sitting** swim – **swimming**

#### Uso

El *present continuous* se utiliza para describir acciones que se están desarrollando mientras hablamos.

I'm **watching** TV.

He's **writing** an email.

They're **playing** hockey.

## Present continuous: questions

### *be* + sujeto + forma en *-ing* del verbo

Interrogativa	Respuestas breves	
Am I flying?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you flying?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he flying?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she flying?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it flying?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we flying?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you flying?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they flying?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

#### Preguntas encabezadas por partículas en *Wh-*

What are you doing?	I'm playing computer games.
---------------------	-----------------------------

#### Uso

La forma interrogativa del *present continuous* se utiliza para preguntar acerca de acciones que se están desarrollando mientras hablamos.

**Nota:** en respuestas breves, se incluye el verbo *be*, pero no la forma en *-ing* del verbo.

'Are you **studying**?' 'Yes, I **am**.'

'Is he **sailing** a boat?' 'No, he **isn't**.'

## Present continuous and Present simple

#### Uso

*Present continuous* = acciones que se dan mientras hablamos

*Present simple* = rutinas y acciones que se repiten

Las frases en *present continuous* suelen contener expresiones como *now* y *at the moment*.

We're **having** dinner now.

What **are** you **doing** at the moment?

Las frases en *present simple* suelen incluir adverbios de frecuencia.

We often **have** dinner at 7.00 p.m.

What **do** you usually **do** on Saturdays?

**Nota:** verbos como *think*, *like*, *love*, *hate* y *want* no se utilizan en *present continuous*.

I **think** sport is fun. We **like** football.

~~NO I'm thinking sport is fun. We're liking football.~~

**Present continuous: affirmative and negative**

**1 Complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verbs.**

They **'re carrying** (carry) their books.

- 1 He ..... (wear) a wetsuit.
- 2 We ..... (use) a calculator.
- 3 I ..... (read) a magazine.
- 4 She ..... (sit) on the desk.
- 5 You ..... (swim) in the lake.
- 6 It ..... (rain) at the moment.
- 7 They ..... (hold) hands.

**2 Rewrite the sentences in exercise 1 in the negative.**

**They aren't carrying their books.**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....
- 7 .....

**Present continuous: questions**

**3 Complete the present continuous questions and short answers.**

**Is she drawing** (she / draw) a picture?

Yes, **she is**.

- 1 ..... (you / make) breakfast?  
No, .....
- 2 ..... (they / climb) the mountain?  
Yes, .....
- 3 ..... (he / fly) a plane?  
No, .....
- 4 ..... (you / close) the window?  
Yes, .....
- 5 ..... (we / build) a boat?  
No, .....

**Present continuous and Present simple**

**4 Complete the pairs of sentences with the present continuous and the present simple form of the verbs.**

run  
My dad **runs** three times a week. He **'s running** in the park now.

- 1 read  
I ..... a great book right now. Sometimes I ..... five books in a week.
- 2 make  
Jack ..... models as a hobby. He ..... a model plane at the moment.
- 3 swim  
It's 6.30 a.m. and Kate ..... in the pool. She ..... for two hours every day.
- 4 not watch  
My parents ..... TV right now. They ..... TV during the day.
- 5 play  
We ..... computer games in ICT at the moment. I usually ..... them at home.

**5 Complete the sentences with the present continuous or present simple form of the verbs.**

Where's Leah?  
She **'s doing** (do) her homework in her room.

- 1 It often ..... (rain) here in winter.
- 2 Sometimes I ..... (not have) breakfast.
- 3 Dad isn't here. He ..... (work).
- 4 How often ..... (you / do) sport?
- 5 My parents never ..... (go) ice skating.
- 6 What ..... (you / write) at the moment?
- 7 We ..... (clean) our room right now.
- 8 My brother ..... (like) team sports.
- 9 Shh! The baby ..... (sleep).
- 10 I ..... (not listen) to anything at the moment.

5.1 Action verbs

- build (v) /bɪld/ .....
- carry (v) /'kæri/ .....
- climb (v) /klaɪm/ .....
- close (v) /kləʊz/ .....
- dive (v) /daɪv/ .....
- draw (v) /drɔː/ .....
- fly (v) /flaɪ/ .....
- hold (v) /həʊld/ .....
- jump (v) /dʒʌmp/ .....
- open (v) /'əʊpən/ .....
- practise (v) /'præktɪs/ .....
- sail (v) /seɪl/ .....

5.1 Extra vocabulary

- balloon (n) /bə'luːn/ .....
- blog (n) /blɒg/ .....
- huge (adj) /hjuːdʒ/ .....
- model (n) /'mɒdl/ .....
- tiny (adj) /'tɪni/ .....

5.2 Equipment

- backpack (n) /'bækpæk/ .....
- binoculars (n) /brɪ'nɒkjələz/ .....
- compass (n) /'kʌmpəs/ .....
- first-aid kit (n) /,fɜːst 'eɪd  
,kɪt/ .....
- insect repellent (n) /'ɪnsekt  
rɪ,pelənt/ .....
- map (n) /mæp/ .....
- sleeping bag (n) /'sliːpɪŋ  
,bæg/ .....
- sunscreen (n) /'sʌnskriːn/ .....
- tent (n) /tent/ .....
- tools (n) /tuːlz/ .....
- torch (n) /tɔːtʃ/ .....
- waterproof jacket  
/,wɔːtəpruːf 'dʒækɪt/ .....

5.3 Extra vocabulary

- audition (n) /ɔː'dɪʃn/ .....
- charity (n) /'tʃærəti/ .....
- lively (adj) /'laɪvli/ .....
- musician (n) /mjuː'zɪʃn/ .....
- try (v) /traɪ/ .....

5.4 Functional language

Having a phone conversation

- Can I speak to ... ?  
.....
- He / She isn't here at the moment.  
.....
- Who's calling?  
.....
- It's ... .  
.....
- Do you want to leave a message?  
.....
- Can you ask him / her to call ... ?  
.....
- Please tell him / her ...  
.....

1 Read the text and choose the correct option.

### The Marathon des Sables

The Sahara Desert in the north of Africa is **tiny** / **huge** – 9,400,000 km<sup>2</sup> – and every year a thousand people do the Marathon des Sables there. They (1) **try** / **draw** to run 250 km across it in five or six days. That's five and a half marathons! But that's not all. The runners (2) **build** / **carry** everything they need in a (3) **hold** / **backpack** on their back. That includes things like food, but it doesn't include a (4) **blog** / **tent** to sleep in. The runners (5) **practise** / **sail** for months before the Marathon des Sables. Many of them enter it to collect money for a (6) **charity** / **audition**. There are easier ways to see the Sahara Desert. For example, you can (7) **climb** / **fly** over it in a hot air (8) **compass** / **balloon**.

2 Complete the words with the correct letters. Then match them to the pictures.

E P I    I R S    O C U  
 Ø R €    S C R    S E C

1 TORCH D

2 BIN ..... LARS .....

3 SUN ..... EEN .....

4 IN ..... T REPELLENT .....

5 F ..... T AID KIT .....

6 SLE ..... NG BAG .....



A



B



C



D



E



F

3 Complete the puzzle.

1 To jump into water with your hands and arms first.

d i v e

2 An object we use to navigate.

□ □ □ □ □ □ □

3 Objects we use to make or repair things.

□ □ □ □ □

4 The opposite of 'open'.

□ □ □ □ □

5 A person who plays a musical instrument.

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Now write the letters and make another word from the unit.

1 (letter 1) d

2 (letter 2)

3 (letter 4)

4 (letter 5)

5 (letter 1)

The new word is .....

4 Translate the sentences.

1 They usually carry a map.

.....

2 He's holding a waterproof jacket.

.....

3 I'm writing a blog about a charity.

.....

4 Hi, Cornelia speaking.

.....

5 Can you ask Kit to call me back?

.....



## can / can't

Afirmativa		
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	can	go to the cinema tonight.

Negativa		
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	can't	wear trainers to school.

Interrogativa		Respuestas breves
Can	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	go out?
		Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they can. No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they can't.

**Uso**

*Can/can't* se utilizan para dar y pedir permiso, y también para describir capacidades.

**Permiso**

**Can** I open the window?

He **can't** go to the party.

**Capacidad**

I **can** speak English.

**Can** you play an instrument?

**Nota:** *can/can't* siempre van acompañados del infinitivo sin *to*.

He **can ride** a bike. ~~NO He can to ride a bike.~~

## must / mustn't

Afirmativa		
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	must	go home at 10.00 p.m.

Negativa		
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	mustn't	be late for school.

**Uso**

*Must / mustn't* se utilizan para expresar obligación y prohibición.

**Obligación**

I **must** get up at 6.45 a.m.

They **must** wear a uniform.

**Nota:** *must / mustn't* siempre van acompañados del infinitivo sin *to*.

You **must wear** goggles. ~~NO You must to wear goggles.~~

**Prohibición**

You **mustn't** take photos in the pool.

We **mustn't** use our phones in class.

## Countable and uncountable nouns

	Sustantivos contables en plural		Sustantivos incontables	
<b>Afirmativa</b>	There are some / a lot of grapes.		There's some / a lot of water.	
<b>Negativa</b>	There aren't any / many books.		There isn't any / much rice.	
<b>Interrogativa</b>	How many people are there?	There are ...	How much bread is there?	There's ...
	Are there any people?	Yes, there are. No, there aren't.	Is there any bread?	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.

**Nota:** los sustantivos contables tienen una forma para el singular y otra para el plural; los incontables, sin embargo, tienen una única forma. Con los sustantivos incontables no se utilizan *a / an* ni los números.

**Sustantivos contables**

a cap two caps  
an onion four onions

**Sustantivos incontables**

salt two salts  
fruit three fruits

**Uso**

*Some, any* y *a lot of* se utilizan con sustantivos contables en plural y sustantivos incontables.

*Some* se utiliza en frases afirmativas para describir una cantidad indefinida de algo.

There are **some** people in the room.

There's **some** food on the table.

*A lot of* se utiliza en frases afirmativas e indica que hay una gran cantidad de algo.

There are **a lot of** magazines.

There's **a lot of** bread.

*Any* se utiliza en negativa e interrogativa.

There aren't **any** pens. There isn't **any** water.

Are there **any** pens? Is there **any** water?

*Many* acompaña a los sustantivos en plural en frases negativas.

There aren't **many** spices.

*Much* se utiliza con sustantivos incontables en oraciones negativas.

There isn't **much** meat.

# Unit 6

## Grammar practice

### can / can't

**1 Complete the dialogue with can or can't.**

**Cal** I'm hungry. Let's make lunch.  
**Fran** I **can** make omelettes. They're delicious.  
**Cal** You (1) ..... make omelettes because there aren't any eggs. (2) ..... you buy some?  
**Fran** Yes, I (3) ....., but I (4) ..... pay for them. I haven't got any money.  
**Cal** I (5) ..... give you the money. Here you are.  
**Fran** Thanks.

### must / mustn't

**2 Choose the correct option.**

You **must** / **mustn't** drink that. It's dangerous.  
 1 You **must** / **mustn't** use your mobile phone in the cinema.  
 2 We have registration in our classroom at 8.40 a.m. Everyone **must** / **mustn't** go to it.  
 3 You **must** / **mustn't** drink a lot of water in hot weather. It's important.  
 4 They're allergic to dairy products so they **must** / **mustn't** eat cheese.  
 5 I **must** / **mustn't** go home now. It's very late.

### can / can't or must / mustn't

**3 Complete the sentences with a verb from A and B.**

A ~~can~~ can can't must mustn't  
 B listen open play understand watch wear  
**Can** I watch TV? There's a good programme on.  
 1 You ..... a wetsuit. The sea is very cold.  
 2 Can you help me with my maths homework? I ..... it.  
 3 Katy is very musical. She ..... five different instruments.  
 4 You ..... to the teacher. It's very important.  
 5 The sign says, 'No Entry', so we ..... the door.

### Countable and uncountable nouns

**4 Write sentences with there + be. Use a lot of, some or any.**

sweets ●●●●●●  
**There are a lot of sweets.**  
 1 hair gel ●●●○○○  
 .....  
 2 chocolate ○○○○○○  
 .....  
 3 key rings ●●●○○○  
 .....  
 4 mushrooms ○○○○○○  
 .....  
 5 chewing gum ●●●○○○  
 .....

**5 Complete the text with much, many or a lot of.**



How many food markets are there in London? I'm not sure, but there are (1) ..... them. One of the oldest is Borough Market. It's an amazing place to have lunch. There isn't (2) ..... British food for sale, but there's (3) ..... food from around the world. There aren't (4) ..... chairs, so you must walk around and eat. It's fun! One of my favourite dishes is called *moong dal dosa*. It's delicious. Is there (5) ..... meat in it? No, there isn't any meat, but there are (6) ..... spices in it. How (7) ..... is it? It's only £5 for a big portion.

6.1 Food

- beans (n) /bi:nz/ .....
- beef (n) /bi:f/ .....
- bread (n) /bred/ .....
- cheese (n) /tʃi:z/ .....
- chicken (n) /'tʃɪkɪn/ .....
- chickpeas (n) /'tʃɪkpi:z/ .....
- chilli sauce (n) /,tʃɪli 'sɔ:s/ .....
- grapes (n) /greɪps/ .....
- jam (n) /dʒæm/ .....
- mushrooms (n) /'mʌʃrʊmz,  
-ru:mz/ .....
- oil (n) /ɔɪl/ .....
- onion (n) /'ʌnjən/ .....
- rice (n) /raɪs/ .....
- salt and pepper (n) /,sɒlt ən  
'pepə(r)/ .....
- spices (n) /'spaisɪz/ .....
- sugar (n) /'ʃʊgə(r)/ .....
- yoghurt (n) /'jɒgət/ .....

6.1 Extra vocabulary

- crunchy (adj) /'krʌntʃi/ .....
- healthy (adj) /'helθi/ .....
- salty (adj) /'sɔ:lti/ .....
- spicy (adj) /'spaisi/ .....
- sweet (adj) /swi:t/ .....
- tasty (adj) /'teɪsti/ .....

6.2 At the market

- a battery (n) /ə 'bætəri/ .....
- a cap (n) /ə 'kæp/ .....
- chewing gum (n) /'tʃu:ɪŋ  
,gʌm/ .....
- chocolate (n) /'tʃɒklət/ .....
- hair gel (n) /'heə ,dʒel/ .....
- an ice cream (n) /ən ,aɪs  
'kri:m/ .....
- jewellery (n) /'dʒu:əlri/ .....
- a key ring (n) /ə 'ki: ,rɪŋ/ .....
- a magazine (n) /ə mægə'zi:n/ .....
- a mobile phone case (n)  
/ə ,məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn ,keɪs/ .....
- nail varnish (n) /'neɪl ,vɑ:nɪʃ/ .....
- a purse (n) /ə 'pɜ:s/ .....
- sweets (n) /swi:tɪz/ .....
- water (n) /'wɔ:tə(r)/ .....

6.3 Extra vocabulary

- canvas (n) /'kænvəs/ .....
- cartoon (n) /kɑ:'tu:n/ .....
- graphic designer (n)  
/'græfɪk dɪ,zajɪnə(r)/ .....
- sculpture (n) /'skʌlptʃə(r)/ .....
- spray paint (n) /'spreɪ ,peɪnt/ .....
- stencil (n) /'stensl/ .....

6.4 Extra vocabulary

- add (v) /æd/ .....
- chop (v) /tʃɒp/ .....
- cook (v) /kʊk/ .....
- heat (v) /hi:t/ .....
- mix (v) /mɪks/ .....

6.4 Functional language

Ordering in a restaurant

The waiter

Are you ready to order?

.....

What can I get you?

.....

What would you like (to drink)?

.....

And to drink / for dessert?

.....

The customer

I'd like / I'll have ... , please.

.....

Can I have ... ?

.....

Is there any ... ?

.....

Does it come with ... ?

.....

Can we have the bill, please?

.....

# Unit 6

## Vocabulary practice

1 Find six differences in picture B. Write sentences.



There's a cap behind the door.

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....



- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....

2 Write the words.



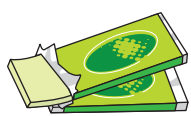
hair gel



1 .....



2 .....



3 .....



4 .....

3 Translate the sentences.

- 1 This bread is tasty.  
.....
- 2 How many sweets are there?  
.....
- 3 There isn't much chilli sauce on the chicken.  
.....
- 4 Is there any meat in that?  
.....
- 5 Can we have the bill, please?  
.....

**was / were**

Afirmativa		
I / He / She / It	was	small.
You / We / They	were	

Negativa		
I / He / She / It	wasn't	small.
You / We / They	weren't	

Interrogativa		Respuestas breves
Was I / he / she / it	small?	Yes, I / he / she / it was. No, I / he / she / it wasn't.
Were you / we / they		Yes, you / we / they were. No, you / we / they weren't.

**Uso**

*Was / were* se utilizan para dar información sobre una persona, un lugar o un objeto en el pasado.

Max **wasn't** at school.

The beach **was** crowded.

Miniskirts **were** popular.

**Nota:** *there was / there were* son las formas de pasado de *there is / there are*.

There **was** a beautiful dress in the shop.

There **weren't** many people in the park.

**Past simple: verbos regulares**

Afirmativa		
I / You / He / She / It / We / They		talked.

Negativa		
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	didn't	talk.

**Uso**

El *past simple* se utiliza para describir acciones y situaciones del pasado.

We **watched** TV last night.

I **visited** London in 2012.

**Past simple afirmativa: formación**

Con la mayoría de los verbos regulares, se añade *-ed*.

walk – **walked**    explain – **explained**

Con verbos regulares acabados en *-e*, se añade *-d*.

describe – **described**    phone – **phoned**

Con verbos acabados en vocal + consonante, la consonante se duplica y se añade *-ed*.

rob – **robbed**    travel – **travelled**

Con verbos regulares acabados en *-y*, esta se omite antes de añadir *-ied*.

carry – **carried**    try – **tried**

Las oraciones en *past simple* a menudo incluyen expresiones temporales de pasado.

I **talked** to Jenna **yesterday**.

**Last week** we **travelled** to Australia.

They **sailed** a boat **at the weekend**.

was / were

1 Complete the sentences with *was*, *wasn't*, *were* or *weren't*.

What was your holiday like?  
Please write your comments below.

- The hotel **wasn't** near the beach. ✗
- 1 Our room ..... very small. ✓
- 2 The beds ..... comfortable. ✗
- 3 The people in the room next door ..... noisy. ✓
- 4 It ..... easy to sleep. ✗
- 5 The beaches ..... crowded. ✓
- 6 We ..... happy. ✗

2 Write questions with *was* or *were*. Then write the affirmative or negative short answers.

your sister / at the party / on Saturday / ?  
**Was your sister at the party on Saturday?**  
(✗) **No, she wasn't.**

- 1 you / born / in Madrid / ?  
..... (✓) .....
- 2 it / Saturday / yesterday / ?  
..... (✗) .....
- 3 your parents / at home / at 11 p.m.?  
..... (✗) .....
- 4 those shoes / fashionable / in the 1980s?  
..... (✓) .....
- 5 your brother / in the USA / last year?  
..... (✓) .....

there was / there were

3 Choose the correct option.

There **were** / **was** a lot of beautiful clothes in that shop, but it was only for women. There (1) **were** / **weren't** any men's clothes for sale. There (2) **was** / **were** an unusual coat on one of the models. There (3) **wasn't** / **were** a lot of different colours on it. I liked it. There (4) **was** / **weren't** a price tag on it – €375! In fact, there (5) **wasn't** / **was** anything under €100 in the shop.

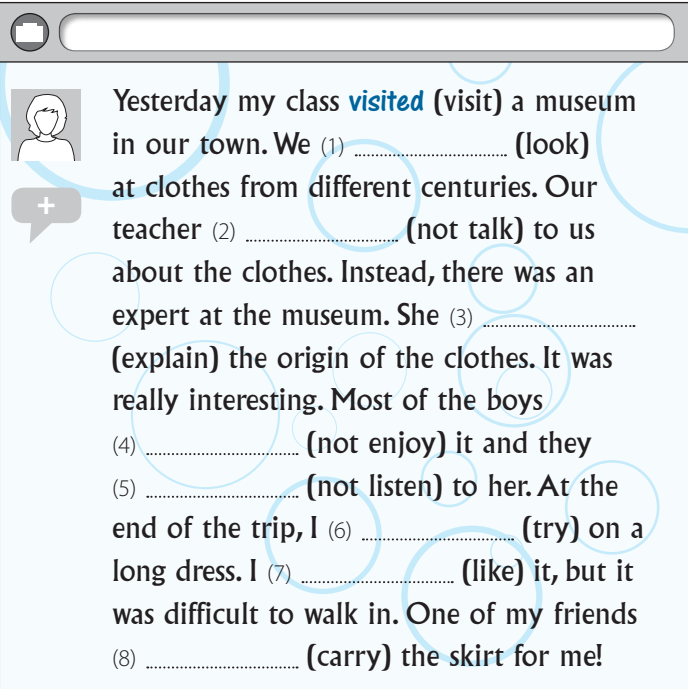
Past simple: regular verbs

4 Write two sentences using the past simple. The correct information is in brackets.

he / clean / the kitchen ✗ (his room)  
**He didn't clean the kitchen. He cleaned his room.**

- 1 they / walk / 2 km ✗ (20 km)  
.....
- 2 I / practise / my trumpet ✗ (my guitar)  
.....
- 3 you / travel / round the UK ✗ (the USA)  
.....
- 4 the men / rob / a bank ✗ (a shop)  
.....
- 5 we / live / in a house ✗ (an apartment)  
.....
- 6 it / need / food ✗ (water)  
.....

5 Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs.



Yesterday my class **visited** (visit) a museum in our town. We (1) ..... (look) at clothes from different centuries. Our teacher (2) ..... (not talk) to us about the clothes. Instead, there was an expert at the museum. She (3) ..... (explain) the origin of the clothes. It was really interesting. Most of the boys (4) ..... (not enjoy) it and they (5) ..... (not listen) to her. At the end of the trip, I (6) ..... (try) on a long dress. I (7) ..... (like) it, but it was difficult to walk in. One of my friends (8) ..... (carry) the skirt for me!

7.1 Clothes

- boots (n) /bu:ts/ .....
- cap (n) /kæp/ .....
- cardigan (n) /'kɑ:dɪgən/ .....
- dress (n) /dres/ .....
- hat (n) /hæt/ .....
- hoodie (n) /'hʊdi/ .....
- jacket (n) /'dʒækɪt/ .....
- jeans (n) /dʒi:nz/ .....
- leggings (n) /'legɪŋz/ .....
- sandals (n) /'sændlz/ .....
- shirt (n) /ʃɜ:t/ .....
- shoes (n) /ʃu:z/ .....
- shorts (n) /ʃɔ:ts/ .....
- skirt (n) /skɜ:t/ .....
- socks (n) /sɒks/ .....
- sweatshirt (n) /'swetʃɜ:t/ .....
- top (n) /tɒp/ .....
- trousers (n) /'traʊzəz/ .....
- T-shirt (n) /'ti:ʃɜ:t/ .....

7.1 Extra vocabulary

- baggy (adj) /'bægi/ .....
- collar (n) /'kɒlə(r)/ .....
- fashionable (adj) /'fæʃnəbl/ .....
- hood (n) /hʊd/ .....
- sleeves (n) /sli:vz/ .....
- tight (adj) /taɪt/ .....

7.2 Appearance

General appearance

- fat (adj) /fæt/ .....
- of average height (adj) /əv 'ævərɪdʒ ,haɪt/ .....
- short (adj) /ʃɔ:t/ .....
- slim (adj) /slɪm/ .....
- tall (adj) /tɔ:l/ .....
- well-built (adj) /,wel 'bɪlt/ .....

Hair style / type

- bald (adj) /bɔ:ld/ .....
- curly (adj) /'kɜ:li/ .....
- long (adj) /lɒŋ/ .....
- medium-length (adj) /'mi:diəm ,leŋθ/ .....
- short (adj) /ʃɔ:t/ .....
- straight (adj) /streɪt/ .....
- wavy (adj) /'weɪvi/ .....

Hair colour

- blond (adj) /blɒnd/ .....
- brown (adj) /braʊn/ .....
- dark (adj) /dɑ:k/ .....
- ginger (adj) /'dʒɪndʒə(r)/ .....
- grey (adj) /greɪ/ .....
- white (adj) /waɪt/ .....

Special features

- beard (n) /bɪəd/ .....
- freckles (n) /'freɪklz/ .....
- glasses (n) /'glɑ:sɪz/ .....
- moustache (n) /mə'sta:f/ .....

7.2 Extra vocabulary

- arrest (v) /ə'rest/ .....
- rob (v) /rɒb/ .....
- robber (n) /'rɒbə(r)/ .....
- suspect (n) /'sʌspekt/ .....

7.3 Extra vocabulary

- breathe (v) /bri:ð/ .....
- float (v) /fləʊt/ .....
- gloves (n) /glɒvz/ .....
- gravity (n) /'grævəti/ .....
- helmet (n) /'helmt/ .....
- land (v) /lænd/ .....
- orbit (v) /'ɔ:bit/ .....
- space station (n) /speɪs 'steɪʃn/ .....
- space suit (n) /speɪs su:t/ .....
- take off (v) /,teɪk 'ɒf/ .....

7.4 Functional language

Shopping for clothes

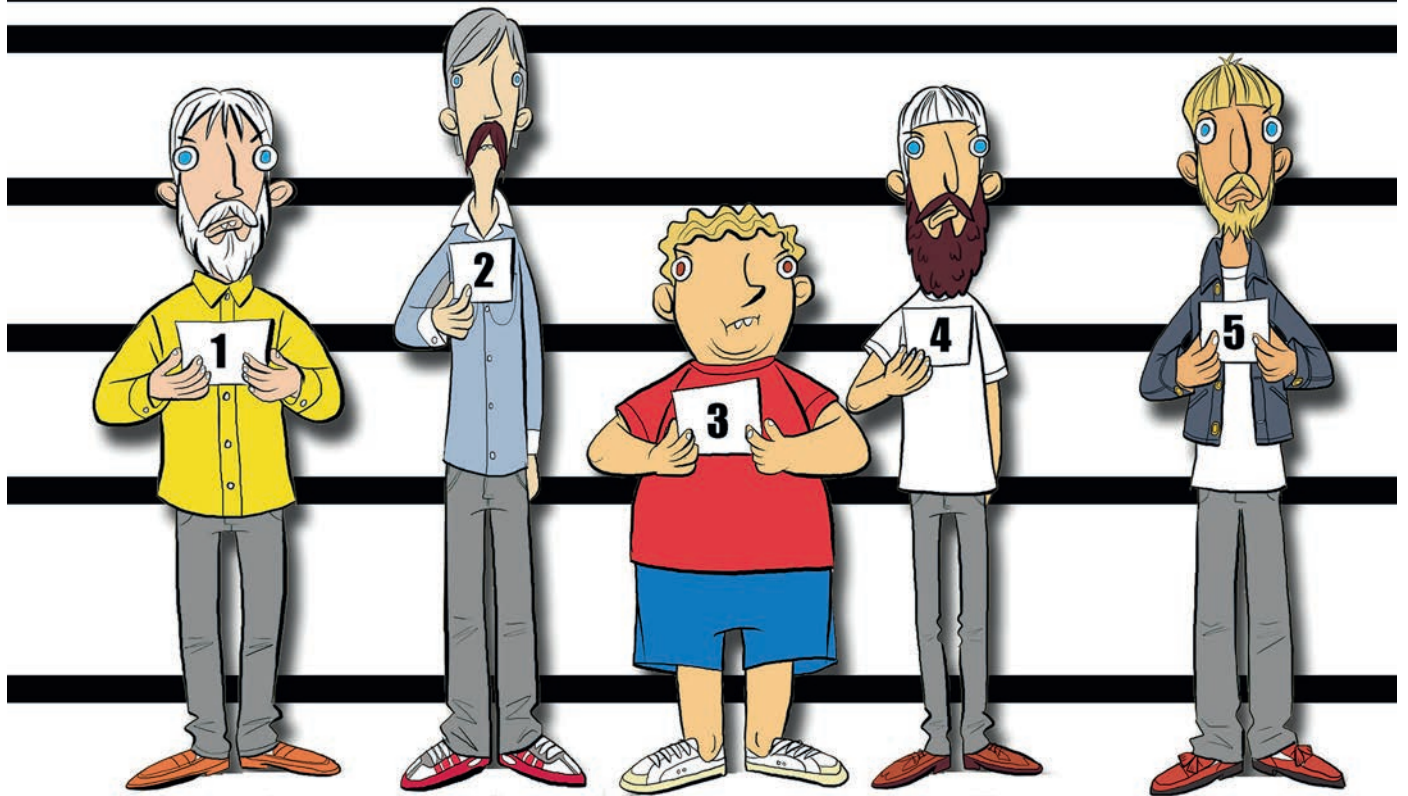
Shop assistant

- Can I help you? .....
- What size are you? .....
- What colour would you like? .....
- The changing rooms are ... ..
- Does it fit? .....

Customer

- I'm looking for (a new jacket). .....
- I'm a Small / Medium / Large. .....
- Can I try it / them on? .....
- It's too big / small. .....
- Can I try a smaller / bigger size? .....
- How much is it / are they? .....

1 Use the code to read the message. Then choose the robber.



★=a    †=e    ☒=i    †=o    \* =u

H☒s h★☒r w★s str★☒ght ★nd wh☒t†.  
 1 H† w★sn't w†ll-b\*☒lt.  
 2 H† w★s †f ★v†r★g† h†☒ght.  
 3 H☒s †y†s w†r† b☒g ★nd bl\*†.  
 4 H☒s b☒★rd w★s l†ng ★nd d★rk.  
 5 H☒s tr†\*s†rs w†r† gr†y ★nd t☒ght.

His hair was straight and white.

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

The robber is number .....

2 Choose the odd one out.

- moustache wavy bald curly
- 1 baggy fashionable tight shirt
- 2 collar freckles sleeves hood
- 3 dark helmet hat cap
- 4 dress shorts skirt short
- 5 float land brown take off

3 Translate the sentences.

- 1 Short skirts were popular in the 1960s.  
.....
- 2 My hair was blond when I was a baby.  
.....
- 3 We don't wear a spacesuit in the space station.  
.....
- 4 I'd like to buy a new dress.  
.....
- 5 We haven't got your size in blue.  
.....



### Past simple: irregular and regular verbs

	Sujeto	Afirmativa	Negativa
<b>Verbos regulares</b>	I / You / He / She / It / We / They	climbed. lived. stopped.	didn't climb. didn't live. didn't stop.

#### Uso

El *past simple* se utiliza para describir acciones y situaciones del pasado.

La forma de *past simple* es la misma para todas las personas del verbo.

I **climbed** the mountain.

He **climbed** the mountain.

They **climbed** the mountain.

Con la mayoría de los verbos regulares, la forma de *past simple* se construye añadiendo *-ed*.

walk – **walked**      explain – **explained**

La negativa se forma colocando *didn't* delante del infinitivo del verbo sin *to*.

I **didn't go** to the beach.

We **didn't swim** in the river.

	Sujeto	Afirmativa	Negativa
<b>Verbos irregulares</b>	I / You / He / She / It / We / They	went. bought.	didn't go. didn't buy.

#### Uso

Los verbos irregulares tienen sus propias formas de *past simple*.

go – **went**      buy – **bought**      meet – **met**

swim – **swam**      come – **came**      make – **made**

### Past simple: questions

Interrogativa			Respuestas breves
Did	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	go?	Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they did. No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they didn't.
What did	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	do?	–

#### Uso

La interrogativa del *past simple* se utiliza para preguntar acerca de acciones y situaciones del pasado.

**Did you climb** the mountain? Yes, I **did**.

**Did they go** into the cave? No, they **didn't**.

What **did** you **do** last week? We **went** to London.

**Past simple: irregular and regular verbs**

**1 Complete the table with the past simple form of the verbs.**

buy dive eat explore go listen see  
stop swim want

Irregular verbs	Regular verbs
<i>bought</i>	<i>dived</i>

**2 Rewrite the sentences with the correct information.**

I didn't take a video. (photos) **I took photos.**

- He didn't fall into the river. (the lake)  
.....
- We didn't leave home. (school)  
.....
- It didn't begin at 7.30. (8.30)  
.....
- They didn't sell sweets. (ice cream)  
.....
- She didn't make a sandwich. (an omelette)  
.....

**3 Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs.**

Charles Darwin was born in 1809 and at the age of 22 he **travelled** (travel) around the world. He (1) ..... (not fly). He (2) ..... (sail) in a ship called *Beagle* and he (3) ..... (explore) a lot of countries. When *Beagle* (4) ..... (stop) at the Galápagos Islands in the Pacific Ocean, Darwin (5) ..... (find) some very unusual animals. Back in England, he (6) ..... (write) some books about his travels. His most famous one was called *On the Origin of Species*. It (7) ..... (change) people's ideas about science and evolution. As a result, Darwin (8) ..... (become) very famous. He (9) ..... (die) in 1882.

**Past simple: questions**

**4 Complete the past simple questions and short answers.**

**Did they go** (they / go) to the cinema last night?  
No, **they didn't**.

- ..... (he / write) an email?  
Yes, .....
- ..... (it / swim) in the river?  
No, .....
- ..... (she / go) shopping?  
No, .....
- ..... (you / buy) a souvenir?  
Yes .....
- ..... (they / have) dinner?  
Yes, .....
- ..... (you / walk) home?  
No, .....

**5 Complete the dialogue with past simple questions.**

**Rosa** We went on a school trip last Monday.  
**Tim** Where **did you go** (you / go)?  
**Rosa** We went to the Museum of Science and Industry.  
**Tim** Really? (1) ..... (you / enjoy) it?  
**Rosa** Yes, I did. It was really interesting.  
**Tim** What (2) ..... (you / see)?  
**Rosa** We saw a lot of different things.  
**Tim** Where (3) ..... (you / have) lunch?  
**Rosa** In the café in the museum.  
**Tim** How much (4) ..... (it / cost) to go into the museum?  
**Rosa** Nothing! It was free.  
**Tim** How (5) ..... (you and your friends / get) there?  
**Rosa** We travelled by coach.  
**Tim** Who (6) ..... (you / sit) next to?  
**Rosa** My friend, Paula.

8.1 Landscape places

- beach (n) /bi:tʃ/ .....
- cave (n) /keɪv/ .....
- cliff (n) /klɪf/ .....
- coral reef (n) /'kɒrəl ,ri:f/ .....
- desert (n) /'dezət/ .....
- forest (n) /'fɒrɪst/ .....
- island (n) /'aɪlənd/ .....
- jungle (n) /'dʒʌŋɡl/ .....
- mountain (n) /'maʊntən/ .....
- ocean (n) /'əʊʃn/ .....
- rainforest (n) /'reɪnfɒrɪst/ .....
- river (n) /'rɪvə(r)/ .....
- valley (n) /'væli/ .....
- waterfall (n) /'wɔ:təfɔ:l/ .....

8.1 Extra vocabulary

- ant (n) /ænt/ .....
- crab (n) /kræb/ .....
- crocodile (n) /'krɒkədail/ .....
- elephant (n) /'elɪfənt/ .....
- mosquito (n) /mə'ski:təʊ/ .....
- shark (n) /ʃɑ:k/ .....
- squid (n) /skwɪd/ .....

8.2 Places in town

- bakery (n) /'beɪkəri/ .....
- bookshop (n) /'bʊkʃɒp/ .....
- chemist's (n) /'kemɪsts/ .....
- church (n) /tʃɜ:tʃ/ .....
- cinema (n) /'sɪnəmə/ .....
- department store (n) /dɪ'pɑ:tmənt ,stɔ:(r)/ .....
- newsagent's (n) /'nju:zeɪdʒənts/ .....
- office block (n) /'ɒfɪs ,blɒk/ .....
- petrol station (n) /'petrəl ,steɪʃn/ .....
- post office (n) /'pəʊst ,ɒfɪs/ .....
- shopping centre (n) /'ʃɒpɪŋ ,sentə(r)/ .....
- sports centre (n) /'spɔ:ts ,sentə(r)/ .....
- sweet shop (n) /'swi:t ,ʃɒp/ .....
- takeaway (n) /'teɪkəweɪ/ .....
- train station (n) /'treɪn ,steɪʃn/ .....

8.2 Extra vocabulary

- alone (adj) /ə'ləʊn/ .....
- far away (adv) /,fɑ:r ə'weɪ/ .....
- leave home (v) /,li:v 'həʊm/ .....
- lonely (n) /'ləʊnli/ .....

8.3 Extra vocabulary

- goods (n) /gʊdz/ .....
- grid (n) /grɪd/ .....
- ruins (n) /'ru:ɪnz/ .....
- site (n) /saɪt/ .....
- stone (n) /stəʊn/ .....
- underground (adj) /,ʌndə'graʊnd/ .....

8.4 Functional language

**Finding the way**

- Excuse me, how do I get to ..., please? .....
- Can you tell me the way to ..., please? .....
- Turn left / right ... (at the traffic lights). .....
- Go straight on. .....
- Go to the end of this street. .....
- Take the first / second / third left / right. .....
- It's on the corner / at the end of the street / on the left / right. .....

**Prepositions**

- next to .....
- between .....
- on the left / right of .....
- opposite .....
- behind .....
- in front of .....

# Unit 8

## Vocabulary practice

1 Look at the picture and write the words.

- 1 crab
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_



2 Complete the puzzle.

- 1 A shop that sells medicine.  

c	h	e	m	i	s	t	'	s
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- 2 Not near.  

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- 3 A forest in a hot, tropical place.  

--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- 4 A large animal with a trunk.  

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- 5 A place that sells books.  

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Now write the letters and make another word from the unit.

- 1 (letter 1) **c**
  - 2 (letter 2)
  - 3 (letter 6)
  - 4 (letter 7)
  - 5 (letter 3)
- The new word is .....

3 Choose the correct option.

- There aren't any trees there. It's a **desert** / **forest**.
- 1 I'm on holiday here. I'm not a **resident** / **grid**.
  - 2 They sell everything in that shop. It's a fantastic **department store** / **shopping centre**.
  - 3 It's a tiny insect. It's an **island** / **ant**.
  - 4 The bread from that **sweet shop** / **bakery** is delicious.
  - 5 There's an office block on the **shark** / **site** of the old cinema.

4 Translate the sentences.

- 1 Can you tell me the way to the post office, please?  
 .....
- 2 The convenience store is at the corner of the street on the left.  
 .....
- 3 The cave is underground.  
 .....
- 4 The takeaway is opposite the library.  
 .....
- 5 Do you want to leave home when you're eighteen?  
 .....

**will / won't**

Afirmativa		
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	will	go.

Negativa		
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	won't	go.

Interrogativa		Respuestas breves	
Will	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	go?	Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they will. No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they won't.

**Uso**

*Will* se utiliza para expresar predicciones sobre el futuro.

"*Will* + infinitivo sin *to*" se utiliza con todas las personas del verbo.

I **will build** a computer.

It **will be** hotter.

They **will move** house.

La forma contracta *'ll* se utiliza en el registro informal de la lengua oral y escrita.

He **'ll be** late tomorrow.

You **'ll enjoy** the film.

La negativa se construye con *won't* + el infinitivo del verbo sin *to*.

People **won't live** in space.

We **won't buy** a computer.

La interrogativa con *will* se utiliza para hacer preguntas sobre predicciones de futuro.

**Nota:** en las respuestas breves afirmativas no se utilizan las formas contractas. (Yes, I **will**.)

NO Yes, I'll.)

**Will** computers **be** smaller?

Yes, they **will**.

**Will** you **fly** a plane?

No, I **won't**.

**be going to: affirmative and negative****Sujeto + be (not) + going to + infinitivo sin to**

Afirmativa			Negativa		
I'm	going to	fly.	I'm not	going to	fly.
You're	going to	fly.	You aren't	going to	fly.
He's	going to	fly.	He isn't	going to	fly.
She's	going to	fly.	She isn't	going to	fly.
It's	going to	fly.	It isn't	going to	fly.
We're	going to	fly.	We aren't	going to	fly.
You're	going to	fly.	You aren't	going to	fly.
They're	going to	fly.	They aren't	going to	fly.

**be going to: questions****be + sujeto + going to + infinitivo sin to**

Interrogativa	Respuestas breves	
Am I going to fly?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you going to fly?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he going to fly?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she going to fly?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it going to fly?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we going to fly?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you going to fly?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they going to fly?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

**Uso**

*Be going to* se utiliza para hablar de planes de futuro.

I **'m going to play** tennis this afternoon.

We **aren't going to go** to the cinema.

La interrogativa de *be going to* se utiliza para hacer preguntas sobre planes de futuro.

**Nota:** en las respuestas breves solo se incluye el verbo *be*, sin *going to*.

**Are you going to travel** by bus? Yes, I **am**.

**Is he going to work** tomorrow? No, he **isn't**.

# Unit 9

## Grammar practice

### will / won't

#### 1 Complete the sentences.

he / not dive / into the pool  
 I / get / some birthday cards    it / cost / a lot of money  
 she / be / a famous scientist    ~~she / not order / a burger~~  
 there / be / a thunderstorm    they / not fit

Maria doesn't eat meat so **she won't order a burger.**

- You're size 38 and those shoes are size 37 so  
.....
- My sister is good at science so I think  
.....
- James can't swim so  
.....
- It's a 5\* hotel so  
.....
- I'm fourteen tomorrow so I'm sure  
.....
- It's extremely hot so I think  
.....

#### 2 Write questions and short answers.

he / become / famous / ?  
**Will he become famous?**  
 (✓) **Yes, he will.**

- you / be / an astronaut / ?  
.....  
(x) .....
- they / sail / around the world / ?  
.....  
(x) .....
- it / rain / tomorrow / ?  
.....  
(✓) .....
- we / live / on the moon / ?  
.....  
(x) .....
- your parents / buy / a computer / ?  
.....  
(✓) .....

### be going to

#### 3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of be going to and the verbs.

learn   hang   ~~make~~   not eat   not get   not play   work

He **'s going to make** dinner tonight.

- I ..... Chinese next year.
- Jack and Kyle ..... football on Saturday.
- They ..... as volunteers for a week.
- I ..... up early tomorrow.
- She ..... any sweets for a week.
- Jessie ..... out with friends after school.

#### 4 Write questions and short answers.

##### Future plans

Jake → university → Maths  
 Emma and Kate → Thailand → elephant centre  
 Me → Los Angeles → famous actor  
 Yolanda → PortAventura

Jake / go to university / ?  
**Is Jake going to go to university?**  
**Yes, he is.**

- he / study ICT / ?  
.....  
.....
- Emma and Kate / visit Thailand / ?  
.....  
.....
- they / work in a hotel / ?  
.....  
.....
- you / move to New York / ?  
.....  
.....
- you / be in films / ?  
.....  
.....
- Yolanda / visit PortAventura / ?  
.....  
.....

9.1 Computers / technology

- digital camera (n) /,dɪdʒɪtl 'kæməərə/ .....
- e-book (n) /'i: ,bʊk/ .....
- games console (n) /'geɪmz ,kɒnsəʊl/ .....
- keyboard (n) /'ki:bɔ:d/ .....
- memory stick (n) /'meməri ,stɪk/ .....
- mobile phone (n) /'məʊbaɪl fəʊn/ .....
- mouse (n) /maʊs/ .....
- printer (n) /'prɪntə(r)/ .....
- remote control (n) /rɪ,məʊt kən'trəʊl/ .....
- speakers (n) /'spi:kəz/ .....
- tablet (n) /'tæblət/ .....
- webcam (n) /'webkæm/ .....
- Wi-Fi (n) /'waɪ ,faɪ/ .....

9.1 Extra vocabulary

- engineer (n) /,ɛnʒɪ'nɪə(r)/ .....
- invention (n) /ɪn'venʃn/ .....
- inventor (n) /ɪn'ventə(r)/ .....
- light (adj) /laɪt/ .....
- prediction (n) /prɪ'dɪkʃn/ .....
- share (v) /ʃeə(r)/ .....
- touch screen (n) /tʌtʃ skri:n/ .....
- true (adj) /tru:/ .....

9.2 Films

- action / adventure film (n) /'ækʃn, əd'ventʃə ,fɪlm/ .....
- animation (n) /æni'meɪʃn/ .....
- comedy (n) /'kɒmədi/ .....
- documentary (n) /dɒkjʊ'mentri/ .....
- drama (n) /'drɑ:mə/ .....
- fantasy film (n) /'fæntəsi ,fɪlm/ .....
- historical drama (n) /hɪ'stɔ:rɪkl ,drɑ:ma/ .....
- horror film (n) /'hɒrə(r) ,fɪlm/ .....
- musical (n) /'mju:zɪkl/ .....
- romantic film (n) /rəʊ'mæntɪk ,fɪlm/ .....
- science fiction film (n) /,saɪəns 'fɪkʃn ,fɪlm/ .....
- thriller (n) /'θrɪlə(r)/ .....
- western (n) /'westən/ .....

9.2 Extra vocabulary

- cast (n) /kɑ:st/ .....
- director (n) /dɪ'rektə(r), dɪ-, daɪ-/ .....
- role (n) /rəʊl/ .....
- scene (n) /si:n/ .....

9.3 Extra vocabulary

- audience (n) /'ɔ:diəns/ .....
- novel (n) /'nɒvl/ .....
- perform (v) /pə'fɔ:m/ .....
- sign (v) /saɪn/ .....
- thrilling (adj) /'θrɪlɪŋ/ .....
- title (n) /'taɪtl/ .....

9.4 Functional language

**Making arrangements**

- What are you doing at the weekend?  
.....
- Are you doing anything on Saturday evening?  
.....
- What are you up to on Saturday night?  
.....
- What else are you doing?  
.....
- I'm going shopping / having a party / going away for the weekend.  
.....

# Unit 9

## Vocabulary practice

1 Find six words in the wordsearch. Then write the words.

m	b	d	r	a	m	a	l
o	r	p	c	s	q	j	c
u	p	r	i	c	r	x	o
s	h	o	d	r	k	c	m
e	w	e	b	e	n	p	e
w	e	s	t	e	r	n	d
d	i	m	s	n	d	v	y
k	e	y	b	o	a	r	d

Parts of a computer	Films
	drama

2 Use the code to complete the questions. Then answer the questions.

1	a	f	k	p	u
2	b	g	l	q	v
3	c	h	m	r	w
4	d	i	n	s	x
5	e	j	o	t	y/z

How often do you use a 3 / 5 / 2 / 3 / 1 / 3 ?

**w e b c a m** I use a webcam every day.

1 Do you enjoy 5 / 3 / 3 / 4 / 2 / 2 / 5 / 3 / 4 ?

.....

2 What is your opinion of 5 / - / 2 / 5 / 5 / 1 / 4 ?

.....

3 What do you change with a 3 / 5 / 3 / 5 / 5 / 5 3 / 5 / 4 / 5 / 3 / 5 / 2 ?

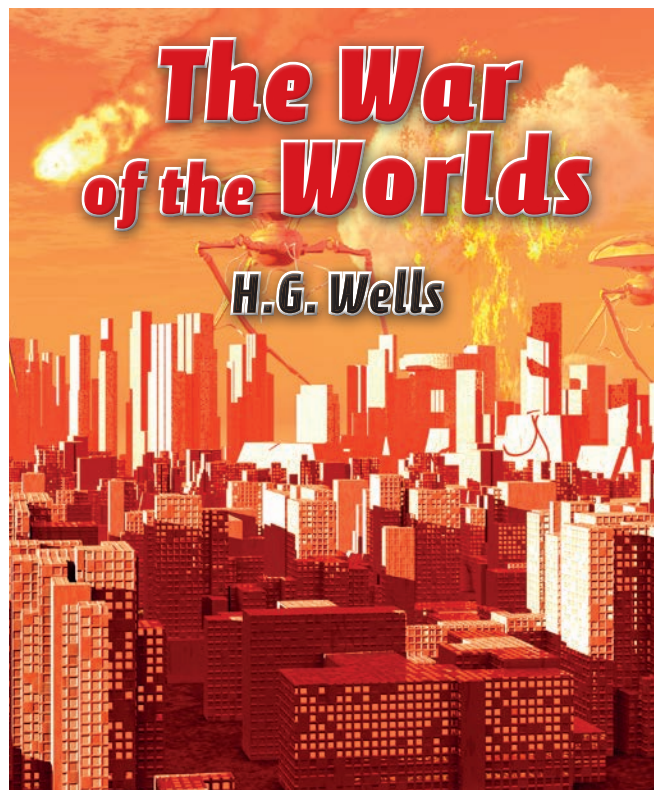
.....

4 How often do you use a 3 / 5 / 3 / 5 / 3 / 5 4 / 5 / 4 / 3 / 1 ?

.....

3 Complete the sentences with the words.

author cast director role science fiction title



The **title** of the book is *The War of the Worlds*.

- The ..... is H. G. Wells.
- It's a ..... story.
- They made a film *War of the Worlds* in 2005. The ..... was Steven Spielberg.
- The ..... included Tom Cruise and Dakota Fanning.
- Tom Cruise played the ..... of Ray Ferrier.

4 Translate the sentences.

- What are your future predictions about technology?  
.....
- The author signed one of his books for me.  
.....
- We watched a thrilling adventure film last night.  
.....
- What are you up to on Sunday?  
.....
- What time are you meeting your friends?  
.....



# Verbos irregulares

Infinitive		Past simple		Past participle	
be	/bi/	was / were	/wɒz / wɜ:(r)/	been	/bi:n/
become	/bɪ'kʌm/	became	/bɪ'keɪm/	become	/bɪ'kʌm/
begin	/bɪ'gɪn/	began	/bɪ'gæn/	begun	/bɪ'gʌn/
break	/breɪk/	broke	/brəʊk/	broken	/'brəʊkən/
build	/bɪld/	built	/bɪlt/	built	/bɪlt/
buy	/baɪ/	bought	/bɔ:t/	bought	/bɔ:t/
can	/kæn/	could	/kəd/		
catch	/kætʃ/	caught	/kɔ:t/	caught	/kɔ:t/
come	/kʌm/	came	/keɪm/	come	/kʌm/
do	/du:/	did	/dɪd/	done	/dʌn/
drink	/drɪŋk/	drank	/dræŋk/	drunk	/drʌŋk/
eat	/i:t/	ate	/eɪt/	eaten	/'i:tɪn/
fall	/fɔ:l/	fell	/fel/	fallen	/'fɔ:lən/
find	/faɪnd/	found	/faʊnd/	found	/faʊnd/
fly	/flaɪ/	flew	/flu:/	flown	/fləʊn/
get	/get/	got	/gɒt/	got	/gɒt/
get up	/get ʌp/	got up	/gɒt ʌp/	got up	/gɒt ʌp/
give	/gɪv/	gave	/geɪv/	given	/'gɪvɪn/
go	/gəʊ/	went	/went/	gone / been	/gɒn / bi:n/
have	/hæv/	had	/hæd/	had	/hæd/
hide	/haɪd/	hid	/hɪd/	hidden	/'hɪdn/
know	/nəʊ/	knew	/nju:/	known	/nəʊn/
learn	/lɜ:n/	learnt / learned	/lɜ:nt / lɜ:nd/	learnt / learned	/lɜ:nt / lɜ:nd/
leave	/li:v/	left	/left/	left	/left/
lose	/lu:z/	lost	/lɒst/	lost	/lɒst/
make	/meɪk/	made	/meɪd/	made	/meɪd/
meet	/mi:t/	met	/met/	met	/met/
read	/ri:d/	read	/red/	read	/red/
run	/rʌn/	ran	/ræn/	run	/rʌn/
say	/seɪ/	said	/sed/	said	/sed/
see	/si:/	saw	/sɔ:/	seen	/si:n/
sell	/sel/	sold	/səʊld/	sold	/səʊld/
send	/send/	sent	/sent/	sent	/sent/
sit	/sɪt/	sat	/sæt/	sat	/sæt/
sleep	/sli:p/	slept	/slept/	slept	/slept/
speak	/spi:k/	spoke	/spəʊk/	spoken	/'spəʊkən/
spend	/spend/	spent	/spent/	spent	/spent/
swim	/swɪm/	swam	/swæm/	swum	/swʌm/
take	/teɪk/	took	/tʊk/	taken	/'teɪkən/
teach	/ti:tʃ/	taught	/tɔ:t/	taught	/tɔ:t/
tell	/tel/	told	/təʊld/	told	/təʊld/
think	/θɪŋk/	thought	/θɔ:t/	thought	/θɔ:t/
wear	/weə(r)/	wore	/wɔ:(r)/	worn	/wɔ:n/
write	/raɪt/	wrote	/rəʊt/	written	/'rɪtn/