

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE

STARTER UNIT

BE

Positive	Negative
I'm (am) you/we/they're (are) he/she/it's (is)	I'm (am) not you/we/they aren't (are not) he/she/it isn't (is not)
Questions	Short answers
Am I ...? Are you/we/they ...? Is he/she/it ...?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not. Yes, you/we/they are. No, you/we/they aren't. Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.

- We use **be** for people and things to describe them, say how old they are and where they are.
I'm John. I'm tall. I'm 14. I'm in the classroom. My bag is under my desk. It's blue and white.

THERE IS / THERE ARE

	Singular	Plural
Positive	there's	there are
Negative	there isn't	there aren't
Questions	Is there ...?	Are there ...?
Short answers	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.	Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

- We use **there is / there are** to say that something exists (or doesn't exist).
There's a rubber in my pencil case, but there aren't any pencils.
- We use **there is** with singular and uncountable nouns.
Is there a window near your desk? There's water on the table.
- We use **there are** with plural countable nouns.
Are there any pens on the table? Yes, there are.

Practice

- 1** Complete the questions with *Is there* or *Are there*. Then write answers.

- 0 *Are there* any shelves in your classroom? (✓)
Yes, there are.
- 1 _____ a green pencil on the floor? (✓) _____
- 2 _____ any maps on the walls? (X) _____
- 3 _____ any cinemas in your town? (✓) _____

HAVE GOT

Positive
I/you/we/they've (have) got he/she/it's (has) got
Negative
I/you/we/they haven't (have not) got he/she/it hasn't (has not) got
Questions
Have I/you/we/they got ...? Has he/she/it got ...?
Short answers
Yes, I/you/we/they have. No, I/you/we/they haven't. Yes, he/she/it has. No, he/she/it hasn't.

- We use **have got** to talk about our family, our hair or eyes and our possessions.
*I've got a brother. He's got blue eyes.
My sister's got a new phone. It's great!*

Practice

- 2** Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have got*.

- 0 *I've got* a new green bike.
- 1 My friends _____ (X) pets at home.
- 2 We _____ a new English teacher. (✓)
- 3 My dad _____ (X) a car. He _____ a bike.
- 4 _____ you _____ a computer? 'Yes, I _____.'

CAN

Positive	I/you/he/she/it/we/they can
Negative	I/you/he/she/it/we/they can't (cannot)
Questions	Can I/you/he/she/it/we/they ...?
Short answers	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can't.

- We use **can** to talk about ability.
I can play football, but I can't play tennis.

Practice

- 3** Write four sentences about the things you *can* and *can't* do.

I can't speak French, but I can speak English.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE

PRESENT SIMPLE

Positive	I/You/We/They play volleyball. He/She/It goes running.
Negative	I/You/We/They don't paint pictures. He/She/It doesn't write poems.
Questions	Do I/you/we/they sit near the window? Does he/she/it live near here?
Short answers	Yes, I/you/we/they do . No, I/you/we/they don't . Yes, he/she/it does . No, he/she/it doesn't .

We use the **present simple** to talk about things we do often or every day.

I play football after school every day.

He doesn't go skating in the summer.

UNIT 1

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

- We use the present simple to talk about things we do often or every day.

100% *I **always** play table tennis in the summer.*

*I **usually** go sailing with my dad.*

*I **often** do athletics with my friends.*

*I'm **sometimes** late for school.*

0% *I'm **never** unhappy.*

- We use the present simple with **adverbs of frequency** to say **how often** we do things.
How often do you go snowboarding?
We sometimes go snowboarding in the winter.
- With the verb **be**, we put the adverb after the verb and before the adjective.
Are you sometimes tired after school?
Yes, I'm often tired. / No, I'm not often tired.
- With other verbs in the present simple, we put the adverb before the main verb.
Do you often play hockey at school?
Yes, I often play hockey. / No, I don't often play hockey.
- Remember, we use **never** with positive verbs.
I never go snowboarding. (not I don't never go...)

Practice

- 1** Complete the sentences with the present simple form of the verbs in the box.

go	not go	not play
play	study	watch

- I _____ basketball in a team.
- My teacher _____ sailing when the weather is bad.
- My brother _____ TV after dinner every day.
- _____ your mum _____ running before work?
- My friends and I _____ rugby at the weekend. We prefer football.
- My best friend always _____ hard before an exam.

- 2** Rewrite the sentences with the adverb of frequency in brackets in the correct place.

- 0 I'm late for school. (always)

I'm always late for school.

- 1 We play badminton. (never)

- 2 My dad doesn't go running. (often)

- 3 My friends and I go cycling. (sometimes)

- 4 We aren't bored in our sports lesson. (usually)

- 5 Are you tired in the morning? (often)

- 3** Put the words in order to make questions. Then write answers that are true for you.

- 0 play / you / table tennis / how often / do / ?

How often do you play table tennis?

I sometimes play table tennis.

- 1 you and your friends / go / often / sailing / do / ?

- 2 you / sometimes / bored / are / at home / ?

- 3 dinner / how often / cook / you / do / ?

- 4 your best friend / how often / watch / does / TV / ?

- 5 sometimes / do / you / go / alone / running / ?

UNIT 2

PRESENT CONTINUOUS AND PRESENT SIMPLE

SEE GRAMMAR REFERENCE, STARTER, PRESENT SIMPLE PAGE 138

Present continuous

Positive	I'm (am) waking up. You/We/They're (are) getting dressed. He/She/It's (is) eating breakfast.
Negative	I'm (am) not brushing my hair. You/We/They aren't (are not) going to school. (or You/We/They're not going to school.) He/She/It isn't (is not) helping. (or He/She/ It's not helping.)
Questions	Am I eating lunch? Are you/we/they making breakfast? Is he/she/it drinking hot chocolate?
Short answers	Yes, I am. No, I'm not. Yes, you/we/they are. No, you/we/they aren't. (or you/we/they're not.) Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't. (or he/she/it's not.)

SPELLING: -ING FORM

Present continuous

most verbs add -ing	go → going brush → brushing eat → eating
verbs ending in -e: remove -e and add -ing	wake → waking have → having
verbs ending in -ie: change the -ie to -y and add -ing	lie → lying
one-syllable verbs ending in a consonant + a vowel + a consonant (except w, x or y): double the consonant and add -ing	get dressed → getting dressed shop → shopping
two-syllable verbs ending in a stressed vowel + a consonant: double the consonant and add -ing	begin → beginning (but open → opening)
In British English, we double the final l in travel.	travel → travelling (American English: travel → traveling)

We use:

- the **present simple** to talk about things we do often or every day. We often use it with frequency adverbs such as *often*, *usually* *always* and *never*.
We often eat salad in the summer.
- the **present continuous** to talk about things we're doing now or at the moment. We often use it with words such as *now*, *at the moment* and *today*.
I'm preparing my school bag at the moment.

Practice

1 Write complete sentences in the present continuous.

- My brother / make sandwiches at the moment.
My brother's making sandwiches at the moment.
- We / serve dinner now.
- I / not going to school this morning.
- What / you make?
- My friends / not go cycling at the moment.
- your best friend / sit next to you?

2 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- We never eat / 're never eating dinner at a restaurant.
- I go / 'm going swimming after school every day.
- Shh! My baby brother sleeps / 's sleeping at the moment.
- What do you usually have / are you usually having for breakfast?
- Are you watch / watching TV now? No, I'm not / it isn't.
- My mum doesn't work / isn't working today. She's on holiday.
- We always go / are always going to school by bus.

3 Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

- For breakfast, I often _____.
- My friends and I sometimes _____ after school.
- At the moment, my best friend _____.
- I'm _____ and shoes today.
- On Friday afternoon, I usually _____.
- I _____ now.

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UNIT 3

LIKE, DON'T LIKE, HATE, LOVE + -ING

After *like*, *don't like*, *hate* and *love*, we use the *-ing* form.

My sister loves listening to rap.

😊 *I really love playing the drums.*

↑ *I love listening to the piano.*

↑ *I like listening to rock music.*

↑ *I quite like playing the guitar.*

↓ *I don't like listening to jazz.*

😞 *I hate listening to the violin.*

- We use *like*, *don't like*, *hate* and *love* to talk about the things we like or don't like doing.

I love playing the piano.

My friends don't like going to concerts.

- We can use *really* to say how much we like, love or hate doing things.

We also can use *quite* with *like*.

I really love listening to music, but I really hate listening to rap.

I quite like playing the keyboard. (not I quite love or I quite hate)

➤ SEE GRAMMAR REFERENCE, UNIT 2, SPELLING: *-ING* FORM, PAGE 139

Practice

- 1 Complete the table. Tick (✓) the correct rules and write the *-ing* form of the verbs in the last column.

verb	only add <i>-ing</i>	remove <i>-e</i> and add <i>-ing</i>	double the consonant and add <i>-ing</i>	<i>-ing</i> form
dance		✓		dancing
get up				
have				
make				
open				
play				
shop				
sit				
swim				
watch				

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

- My sister really loves _____ (play) the guitar.
- My grandparents like _____ (live) in a big city.
- My dad loves _____ (drive).
- I quite like _____ (go) snowboarding with my family.
- My friends and I hate _____ (wear) a school uniform.
- We don't like _____ (get up) early.

- 3 Write sentences that are true for you with *like*, *don't like*, *hate*, *love* and the words in brackets.

- (go cycling) *I really love going cycling with my friends.*
- (listen to rock music) _____.
- (study for exams) _____.
- (have pizza for dinner) _____.
- (swim in the sea) _____.

UNIT 4

PAST SIMPLE OF BE

Positive	I/He/She/It was at home yesterday. You/We/They were at school at ten o'clock.
Negative	I/He/She/It wasn't (was not) five years old in 2010. You/We/They weren't in the park yesterday.
Questions	Where was I/he/she/it at six o'clock? Who were you/we/they with yesterday? Was I/he/she/it late? Were you/we/they happy?
Short answers	Yes, I/he/she/it was . No, I/he/she/it wasn't (was not) . Yes, you/we/they were . No, you/we/they weren't (were not) .

Was/were are the past forms of **be**. We use **was/were** to describe people and things in the past.

*My grandmother **was** tall and she **was** very beautiful.*

*The earrings **were** fantastic. They **were** round.*

We also use **was/were** or **were/weren't** to say where people or things were or weren't in the past.

*We **weren't** at school yesterday. It **was** a holiday.*

*The new T-shirt **wasn't** in her bedroom.*

We start sentences with **was/weren't** to make questions.

***Was** it a good party? **Weren't** your friends with you?*

We can use **was/weren't** in short answers without the noun.

*Yes, it **was**. No, they **weren't**.*

Practice

1 Complete the sentences with **was(n't)** or **were(n't)**.

- 0 I was very surprised.
- 1 My friends _____ interested in my new phone.
- 2 My dad _____ (not) in the office at 11 o'clock.
- 3 We _____ (not) happy. Our dog _____ missing.
- 4 You _____ very tired yesterday.
- 5 I _____ (not) hungry, but I _____ very thirsty.

2 Put the words in order to make questions. Then write the short answer.

- 0 bored / you / were / ? (✓)
Were you bored? Yes, I was.
- 1 your / tall / teacher / was / first / ? (✓)

- 2 shoes / were / his / broken / ? (✓)

- 3 you / and / friends / your / cold / were / ? (X)

- 4 mobile / bag / was / in / your / your / ? (X)

- 5 lake / were / the / we / near / ? (✓)

3 Write complete questions with **was** or **were**. Then write answers that are true for you.

- 0 Where / you / yesterday / at 6 pm?
Where were you yesterday at 6 pm? I was at home.
- 1 you / late / for school on Monday?

- 2 your friends / tired / at 9 am this morning?

- 3 When / your best friend / born?

- 4 What day / it / yesterday?

- 5 this exercise / difficult?

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE

UNIT 5

PAST SIMPLE: REGULAR VERBS

I/You/He/She/It/We/They **climbed** a mountain.

I/You/He/She/It/We/They **recorded** an album.

- We use the past simple to talk about things that happened in the past.
*Leonardo da Vinci **Painted** the Mona Lisa. We **visited** The Prado Museum in Madrid.*
- With regular verbs, the past simple verb ends in *-ed*. (See Spelling below.)
climb → climbed, change → changed, carry → carried

Spelling: regular verbs

most verbs: add <i>-ed</i>	<i>play → played</i>
verbs that end in <i>-e</i> : add <i>-d</i>	<i>change → changed</i>
verbs that end in consonant + <i>-y</i> : change <i>-y</i> to <i>-i</i> and add <i>-ed</i>	<i>carry → carried</i>
one-syllable verbs ending in a consonant + a vowel + a consonant (except <i>w, x</i> or <i>y</i>): double the consonant and add <i>-ed</i>	<i>stop → stopped</i>
two-syllable verbs ending in a stressed vowel + a consonant: double the final consonant and add <i>-ed</i>	<i>prefer → preferred</i>
In British English, we double the final <i>l</i> .	<i>travel → travelled</i> (American English: <i>travel → traveled</i>)

Practice

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

~~cross~~ die enjoy plan practise
 shop stay study try walk

climb → climbed	change → changed	carry → carried	play → played	stop → stopped
<i>crossed</i>				

- 2** Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

climb finish listen
 play try watch

- My friends _____ football yesterday.
- I _____ TV last night.
- We _____ to music in class.
- My mum _____ a mountain at the weekend.
- My family _____ Chinese food last week.
- I _____ my homework quickly.

UNIT 6

PAST SIMPLE: NEGATIVES AND QUESTIONS

SEE GRAMMAR REFERENCE, UNIT 5, PAST SIMPLE: REGULAR VERBS, PAGE 142

Negative	I/You/He/She/It/We/They didn't (did not) finish.
Questions	Where did I/you/he/she/it/we/they cook ? Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they work in a shop?
Short answers	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did . No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't .

- We use the **past simple negative** to talk about things that didn't happen in the past.
*The café **didn't open** at eight o'clock.*
*We **didn't watch** a film in class.*
- We use **past simple questions** to ask about things that happened in the past.
*What time **did he finish** work?*
*Did you **listen** to music last night?*
- We use **short answers** to answer simple Yes / No questions.
*Yes, I **did**.*

Practice

- Complete the sentences with the past simple negative form of the underlined verbs.
 - My dad played tennis. He didn't play volleyball.
 - We cooked fish. We _____ meat.
 - In the school holidays, my brother worked in a factory. He _____ in a shop.
 - I used my mobile to send a message. I _____ the computer.
 - My friends climbed a tree. They _____ a mountain.
 - I opened the window. I _____ the door.

- Write true sentences about what you and the people you know didn't do yesterday. Use the words in brackets and the past simple negative form of the verbs.
 - (I / watch)
*I **didn't watch** a film on TV yesterday.*
 - (my mum / listen) _____
 - (my classmates / walk) _____
 - (I / study) _____
 - (my friends and I / play) _____
 - (this class / start) _____

- Write complete questions in the past simple. Then write short answers.
 - Did you cook dinner yesterday?
No, I didn't.
 - _____ your sister _____ (help) you with your homework?
Yes, _____.
 - _____ your friends _____ (finish) all the biscuits?
Yes, _____.
 - _____ this class _____ (start) at 10 am?
No, _____.
 - _____ you _____ (enjoy) the party?
Yes, _____.
 - _____ it _____ (rain) yesterday?
No, _____.

- Put the words in order to make questions. Then write answers that are true for you.
 - you / walk / this / did / school / to / morning / ?
*Did you **walk** to school this morning?*
*Yes, I **did**.*
 - start / what / you / did / time / school / ?

 - use / did / a / you / computer / last night / ?

 - study / yesterday / you / did / what / ?

 - visit / country / holiday / you / did / another / on / ?

 - when / you / finish / Unit 5 / did / ?

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE

UNIT 7

PAST SIMPLE: IRREGULAR VERBS

➤ SEE GRAMMAR REFERENCE, UNIT 5, PAST SIMPLE: REGULAR VERBS, PAGE 142

➤ SEE GRAMMAR REFERENCE, UNIT 6, PAST SIMPLE: QUESTIONS AND NEGATIVES, PAGE 143

Positive	I/You/He/She/It/We/They swam in the sea every day.
Negative	I/You/He/She/It/We/They didn't go to Italy on holiday.
Questions	What did I/you/he/she/it/we/they eat ? Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they have a good time?
Short answers	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did . No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't .

- Remember, we use the **past simple** to talk about things that happened or didn't happen in the past.
- With regular verbs, the past simple verb ends in **-ed**.
want → *wanted*, *decide* → *decided*, *travel* → *travelled*
- With irregular verbs, the past simple doesn't end in **-ed**. (See irregular verb list page 158)
buy → *bought*, *come* → *came*, *take* → *took*

Practice

1 Complete the table with the missing words.

Infinitive	Past simple	Infinitive	Past simple
eat	⁰ <u>ate</u>	arrive	⁶ _____
¹ _____	went	⁷ _____	carried
ride	² _____	enjoy	⁸ _____
³ _____	saw	⁹ _____	lived
swim	⁴ _____	stop	¹⁰ _____
⁵ _____	took	¹¹ _____	watched

2 Read the sentences and underline the irregular past simple form of the verbs. Then write the infinitive of the verbs.

- I swam in the sea every day. *swim*
- We went sightseeing in the morning.
- We had a great time on holiday.
- I rode an elephant in India.
- My friends ate pizza last night.
- My parents bought me a present.

3 Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

buy can get up
give ride see

- Our teacher _____ us a lot of homework.
- We _____ our bikes to the beach.
- I _____ a ticket at the station.
- My dad _____ at six o'clock this morning.
- I _____ my best friend with her mum.
- I _____ read and write when I was five.

4 Complete the conversation with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Alice: How ⁰ was (be) your holiday?

Jack: Great! I really ¹ _____ (enjoy) it!

Alice: ² _____ you _____ (go) camping?

Jack: No, we ³ _____ (stay) in a hotel.

Alice: What ⁴ _____ you _____ (do) every day?

Jack: In the morning, we ⁵ _____ (swim) in the sea. The beach ⁶ _____ (be) very near. In the afternoon, we ⁷ _____ (visit) different places.

Alice: Cool! Where ⁸ _____ you _____ (eat)?

Jack: We ⁹ _____ (have) breakfast and dinner in the hotel. I ¹⁰ _____ (take) a lot of photos.

Alice: Can I see them?

Jack: Yes, of course.

UNIT 8

SOMEONE, ANYONE, ETC.

	every	some-	any-	no-
Person	everyone	someone	anyone	no one
Thing	everything	something	anything	nothing
Place	everywhere	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere

- We normally use **everyone**, **everything**, etc. and **someone**, **something**, etc. in positive sentences.
Everyone is at the party.
There's something to drink on the table.
- We use **anyone**, **anything**, etc. and **no one**, **nothing**, etc. in negative sentences and questions.
I haven't got anywhere to sit.
Is no one in the classroom?
- We use **no one**, **nothing** and **nowhere** in sentences with a positive verb. We use **anyone**, **anything** and **anywhere** in sentences with a negative verb.
- Negative verbs with **anyone**, **anything** etc. mean the same as positive verbs with **no one**, **nothing**, etc.
I haven't got anything to do. I've got nothing to do.
There isn't anyone at home. There's no one at home.
- No one**, **nothing**, etc. mean **not anyone**, **not anything**, etc. so we don't use a negative verb with these words.
I've got nothing to drink. (not I haven't got nothing ...)
There's nowhere to sit. (not There isn't nowhere ...)

Practice

1 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- I'm bored. I haven't got *anyone / anything / anywhere* to do.
- I went to the new shop in the town, but I bought *no one / nothing / nowhere*.
- Do you have *everyone / everything / everywhere* in your bag?
- Are you busy? I'm looking for *someone / something / somewhere* to walk home with me.
- Where are your friends? There's *no one / nothing / nowhere* in the classroom.
- They decided to go *someone / something / somewhere* near a beach for their holiday.

2 Complete the sentences with **every-**, **some-**, **any-** or **no-**.

- Your room's very tidy. There's nothing on the floor.
- I'm leaving because there isn't _____ where for me to sit.
- There isn't _____ one in my class who speaks German.
- _____ one in my school studies English.
- Was there _____ thing good on TV last night?
- My favourite place is _____ where I can play football with my friends.

3 Complete the conversations with the words in the box.

anything anywhere everyone
no one nothing someone
something somewhere

- Anna:** Are you hungry?
Matt: No, I ate something a few minutes ago.
- Charlie:** What's that noise? I think there's _____ outside the window.
Jon: No, it's the trees. There's _____ there.
- Lizzie:** Did you go _____ special yesterday?
Martha: Yes, we went _____ near the lake and we had a picnic.
- Paul:** Are you doing _____, Jack?
Jack: No, _____. Why?
- Greg:** Have you got drinks for the party?
Alberto: Yes, I bought some cola. _____ likes cola.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE

UNIT 9

PRONOUNS AND DETERMINERS

	Determiner	Pronoun
I	It's my jumper.	It's mine .
you	It's your cap.	It's yours .
he	It's his jacket.	It's his .
she	It's her swimming costume.	It's hers .
it	It's its shoe.	–
we	They're our clothes.	They're ours .
you	They're your socks.	They're yours .
they	They're their trousers.	They're theirs .

- We use the determiners **my, your, his**, etc. with nouns to talk about our possessions.
That's my tie.
Is this your scarf?
- We use the pronouns **mine, yours, his**, etc. so we don't need to repeat the noun.
Is this your scarf? Yes, it's mine. (not Yes, it's my scarf.)
Are these your trainers? Yes, they're ours. (not Yes, they're our trainers.)
- Mine** is always singular.
Who do these trainers belong to? They're mine. (not mines)
- There is no pronoun form for **its**.

Practice

- 1** Complete the sentences with the correct determiner (**my, your, his**, etc.).

- I love watching films. _____ favourite actor is Johnny Depp.
- One of my uncles lives in New York. _____ name is David.
- That isn't my parents' car. _____ car is blue.
- 'Is this Maria's?' 'No, _____ jacket is red.'
- We haven't got a big dog. _____ dog is very small.
- Can I borrow _____ rubber, please? I haven't got one.

- 2** Choose the correct words.

- You haven't got John's cap. **His / Hers** is black.
- I haven't got a pencil. Can I borrow **mine / yours**?
- Are these your books? No, they aren't **yours / mine**. They belong to Harry and Nick.
- Ana's looking for her shoes. Are these **hers / theirs**?
- You're wearing Nick's jumper. Where's **his / yours**?
- Shall we buy a new tent? **Ours / Its** is very old.

- 3** Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

his mine my our theirs
your yours yours

Steve: I tidied the house this morning. All
1 _____ clothes were everywhere.
Are these shorts 2 _____?

Laura: No, they aren't. They're Dan's.

Steve: And these green socks? Are they
3 _____ too?

Laura: No, they're 4 _____.
The white socks are Dan's.

Steve: Right. I like 5 _____ socks, Laura!

Laura: 6 _____ grandma gave them to me!

Steve: Whose blue jumper is this?

Laura: It's 7 _____! You've got a blue jumper, haven't you!

Steve: You're right! Dan and Lucy have got red trousers. Are these 8 _____?

Laura: Yes, they are.

UNIT 10

SOME, ANY, A LOT OF, A FEW, A BIT OF

	Countable	Uncountable
Questions	Are there any shops near your house?	Have you got any money ?
Positive	There are some shops over there.	There's some money on the table.
Negative	There aren't any large shops near my house.	I haven't got any money in my purse.
a lot of	My sister's got a lot of earrings .	My mum's got a lot of jewellery .
a few / a bit of	There are a few books on the table.	There's a bit of make-up in the bathroom.

- Countable nouns are nouns for things that we can count. We can use **a/an, the** or a number before them and they can be used in both the singular and the plural.
I bought a leather wallet and two caps in the new shop.
- Uncountable nouns are nouns for things that we can't count. We can't use **a/an** or a number before them and we can't use them in the plural.
My cousin bought some jewellery and some make-up. (not a jewellery, a make-up)

Practice

1 Complete the table with the words in the box.

biscuit cheese earring egg jacket
jewellery juice make-up milk money
photo purse T-shirt wallet

Countable	Uncountable
biscuit	cheese

2 Complete the sentences with **some** or **any**.

- I didn't buy a new wallet because I didn't have _____ money.
- There are _____ new students in my class.
- Were there _____ blue T-shirts in the shop?
- Let's go shopping. I want to buy _____ new clothes.
- That shop hasn't got _____ bread.
- Did you eat _____ cake on your birthday?

3 Complete the sentences with **a lot of**, **a few** or **a bit of**.

- Sally's got a bit of jewellery but not much.
- We've got _____ biscuits. There are three packets here and four packets on that shelf.
- We did well in our test and our teacher only gave us _____ homework – just one exercise.
- I've got _____ good friends – Anna, Karen and Rachel.
- We made sandwiches, pizza, a salad and cakes. There was _____ food at my party!
- The trip is for three days. You only need _____ pairs of socks, not 12 pairs!

4 Choose the correct words to complete the conversation.

- James:** Did you buy ¹a / any clothes in the sales?
- Holly:** Yes, I bought ²any / some sunglasses, ³a / some baseball cap and ⁴a few / a bit of make-up.
- James:** Really! You bought a ⁵lot / few of things. I only bought ⁶a / some wallet.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE

UNIT 11 AS ... AS

When we compare two things:

- we can use **as + adjective + as** to say the things are the same.

*In my school, pizza is **as popular as** burgers.
(not ~~as popular than~~ ...)*

- we can use **not as + adjective + as** to say two things are different.

*Chocolate cake **isn't as healthy as** fruit salad.*

- The form of the adjective doesn't change with **as + adjective + as**.

*A burger **isn't as big as** a pizza. (not ~~as bigger as~~ ...)*

Practice

1 Complete the sentences with **as ... as**.

- I'm short, but my sister is very short.
I'm not as short as my sister.
- The Burger Bar is popular. The Pizza Restaurant is popular too.
The Burger Bar is _____.
- Ireland is wet. Scotland is wet too.
Ireland is _____.
- Lemonade is sweet, but cola is really sweet.
Lemonade isn't _____.
- Your shorts are quite dirty, but your T-shirt is very dirty.
Your shorts aren't _____.
- My mum's pizza is good. The pizza at Harry's Café is good too.
My mum's pizza is _____.

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

Adjective	Comparative
One syllable	
slow →	slower
Two syllables with consonant + -y	
healthy →	healthier
Two syllables or more	
beautiful →	more beautiful
Irregular	
good →	better
bad →	worse
far →	farther/further

- We use comparative adjectives to compare two things (see *Spelling*).
*Water is usually **cheaper than** cola.*
- We usually use **than** after comparative adjectives.
*Vegetables are **healthier than** biscuits.*

Spelling

- One-syllable adjectives:**
 - mostly add **-er**.
small → smaller, cheap → cheaper
 - One-syllable adjectives ending in **-e**, add **-r**.
nice → nicer, late → later
 - One-syllable adjectives ending in consonant + vowel + consonant (except **w, x** or **y**), double the consonant and add **-er**.
big → bigger, fat → fatter
- Two-syllable adjectives** ending in consonant + **-y** change the **-y** to **-i** and add **-er**.
busy → busier, happy → happier
- Two or more syllables** add **more**.
expensive → more expensive

Practice

2 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- My maths teacher is _____ (young) than my geography teacher.
- I think playing football is _____ (interesting) than watching it.
- Exercise 2 is _____ (easy) than Exercise 3.
- My house is _____ (far) from school than yours.
- A mango is _____ (big) than a strawberry.

3 Write complete sentences. Use the comparative form of the adjectives in the box.

expensive fast good hot

- The blue T-shirt is £10. The red T-shirt is £15.
The red T-shirt is more expensive than the blue T-shirt.
- It's 2 hours by train. It's 2 hours 45 minutes by bus.
The train is _____.
- It's 25°C in London today. It's 33°C in Istanbul.
Istanbul is _____.
- The pizza wasn't bad. The burger was very bad.
The pizza was _____.

UNIT 12 SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

SEE GRAMMAR REFERENCE, UNIT 11, COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES, PAGE 148

Adjective	Superlative
One syllable	
young →	the youngest
Two syllables with consonant + -y	
heavy →	the heaviest
Two syllables or more	
famous →	the most famous
Irregular	
good →	the best
bad →	the worst
far →	the farthest / furthest

- We use superlative adjectives to compare one thing with two or more other things.
The Hopper computer is one of the fastest in the world.
- We use **the** before the superlative adjective.
This is the smallest smartphone anywhere in the world.
- We usually use **in** to talk about a place with the superlative adjective.
This is the most expensive laptop in the world / in my city / in my town, etc. (not of the world)

Spelling

SEE GRAMMAR REFERENCE, UNIT 11, COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES, SPELLING, PAGE 148

- The spelling rules for superlative and comparative adjectives are the same.
- One-syllable adjectives:**
 - mostly add **-est**.
small → smallest, cheap → cheapest
 - One-syllable adjectives ending in **-e**, add **-st**.
nice → nicest, late → latest
 - One-syllable adjectives ending in consonant + vowel + consonant (except **w, x** or **y**), double the consonant and add **-est**.
big → biggest, fat → fattest
 - Two-syllable adjectives** ending in consonant + **-y** change the **-y** to **-i** and add **-est**.
busy → busiest, happy → happiest
 - Adjectives of two or more syllables** add **most**.
expensive → most expensive

Practice

1 Write the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 0 slow <i>slower, the slowest</i> | 6 beautiful |
| 1 near | 7 good |
| 2 large | 8 bad |
| 3 thin | 9 far |
| 4 friendly | |
| 5 happy | |

2 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- My sister's got _____ (long) hair in my school.
- Cristiano Ronaldo is one of _____ (famous) football players in the world.
- You can eat _____ (good) burgers in my town in Ray's Burger Bar.
- Mrs Peters is _____ (friendly) teacher in my school.
- My house has got _____ (big) garden in my street.
- Last night we watched _____ (funny) video online. I laughed a lot!

3 Write sentences using superlative adjectives.

- The supermarket / busy shop / my town
The supermarket is the busiest shop in my town.
- My sister / fast person / our school
_____.
- Russia / large country / world
_____.
- Salad / healthy food / this café
_____.
- I / bad singer / my class
_____.
- My brother / good player / his team
_____.

4 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- I think history is *more / the most* interesting than science.
- Travelling by plane is *faster / the fastest* than travelling by bus.
- Oranges are *healthier / the healthiest* food in the cupboard.
- Jonny bought *better / the best* smartphone in the shop.
- A printer is *more / the most* expensive than a mouse.
- The Torre de Cristal is *taller / the tallest* building in Spain.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE

UNIT 13

SHOULD / SHOULDN'T

Positive

I/You/He/She/It/We/They **should** go to bed earlier.

Negative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They **shouldn't** (should not) play tennis.

Questions

What **should** I/you/he/she/it/we/they do?
Should I/you/he/she/it/we/they stop doing sports?

Short answer

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they **should**.
No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they **shouldn't**.

- We use **should** and **shouldn't** to give advice.
*I've got a headache. You **should** take some medicine.*
*You **shouldn't** listen to loud music.*
- We use **should** to say something is a **good idea**.
*My hand hurts. You **should** go to the doctor.*
- We use **shouldn't** to say something is a **bad idea**.
*I feel sick. You **shouldn't** eat anything.*
- After **should** and **shouldn't**, we use the infinitive of the verb without **to**.
*My leg hurts. You **should** rest and you **shouldn't** walk.*
(not you should to rest ... you shouldn't to walk)

Practice

1 Complete the sentences with **should** or **shouldn't**.

- John's got a temperature. He _____ go to school.
- I hurt my foot. The doctor says I _____ play football for three weeks.
- My best friend didn't pass the exam. His teacher thinks he _____ study harder.
- Did you say your back hurts? You _____ go swimming. It's very good for you.
- My sister lost her smartphone yesterday. I think she _____ talk to the police.
- To enter a race, you _____ do exercise the day before the race.

2 Write complete sentences with **should** or **shouldn't** and the words in the box.

do sport and exercise
drink a lot of cola and lemonade
eat a lot of sweets and chocolate
eat healthy food
sleep well
watch a lot of TV

If you want to keep fit and healthy, ...

0 *you should do sport and exercise.*

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

3 Write complete questions with **should**. Then write short answers.

0 I / do the race? (✓)
Should I do the race?
Yes, you should.

- my brother / buy a fast car? (X)
- my friends / go to bed earlier? (✓)
- we / have a party? (X)
- I / stay at home? (X)

4 Read the examples and write some advice with **should** or **shouldn't**.

0 I don't feel well. What should I do?
You should go to bed and lie down.

- It's my mum's birthday next week. What should I buy her?

- I've got an exam tomorrow. Should I study all night?

- I want to visit another country. Where should I go?

- My brother wants to do a new sport. Which one should he do?

- I want to make some new friends. Should I join a club?

UNIT 14 PREPOSITIONS

We can use **prepositions** to say where things are.

A river goes **through** the town.

Three bridges go **across** the river.

The post office is **next to** the train station.

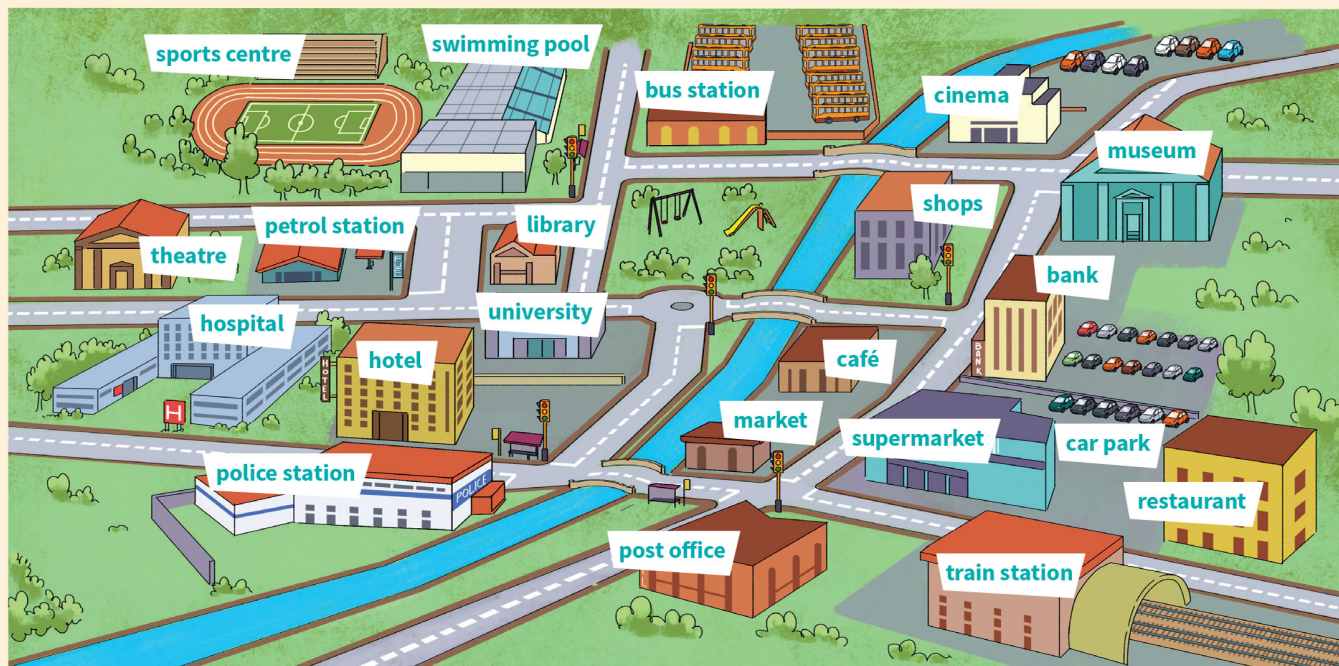
The train station is **beside** the post office.

The car park is **in front of** the supermarket.

The petrol station is **opposite** the library.

The restaurant is **near** the train station.

The hospital is **outside** the town.



Practice

1 Look at the map of the town. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- The swimming pool is *near* / *across* the bus station.
- To get to the train station, walk *across* / *through* the bridge.
- The university is *opposite* / *next to* the library.
- The petrol station is *beside* / *near* the university.
- The cinema is *opposite* / *next to* the river.
- There's a car park *in front of* / *through* the supermarket.

2 Look at the map again and complete the sentences with the words in the box. Use each word once only.

across near next to opposite outside **through**

- A river goes **through** the town.
- 1** _____ the town, there's a hospital.
- Drive _____ the bridge and there's a cinema on your left.
- There's a roundabout _____ the middle bridge.
- The park is _____ the police station.
- The market is _____ the hotel.

3 Read the questions and write true sentences about your town.

- Where's your school?
- Is the hospital outside your town?
- What's your favourite shop? Where is it?
- Does a river go through your town?
- How often do you walk across a bridge?
- Is there a museum in your town? Where is it?

It's near my house, opposite the park.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE

UNIT 15

PAST CONTINUOUS

Positive	I/He/She/It was eating dinner. You/We/They were playing football.
Negative	I/He/She/It wasn't (was not) sleeping . You/We/They weren't (were not) helping .
Questions	What was I/he/she/it doing at 8 am? What were you/we/they watching on TV? Was I/he/she/it playing computer games? Were you/we/they listening to music?
Short answers	Yes, I/he/she/it was . No, he/she/it wasn't . Yes, you/we/they were . No, you/we/they weren't .

We use the **past continuous** to talk about activities happening at a moment in the past.

I was watching TV, my parents were working and my brother was playing football yesterday afternoon.

SEE GRAMMAR REFERENCE, UNIT 2, SPELLING: **-ING FORM, PAGE 139**

Practice

1 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- At 6 pm, I *was doing* / *were doing* my homework.
- My dad *was cooking* / *were cooking* our dinner.
- Yesterday afternoon, we *wasn't playing* / *weren't playing* tennis.
- Yesterday afternoon, you *wasn't wearing* / *weren't wearing* your new cap.
- My friends *wasn't having* / *weren't having* lunch at 1 pm.
- We *was climbing* / *were climbing* a tree on Saturday morning.

2 Complete the paragraph with the past continuous form of the verbs in the box.

cry listen make not sleep not watch
rain read sit surf

This morning, my dad ⁰ *was making* breakfast. The baby was hungry and he ¹ _____. My big sister was in her bedroom. She ² _____; she ³ _____ a magazine. My mum and my older brother ⁴ _____ the internet. My little sister ⁵ _____ in her favourite chair, but she ⁶ _____ TV. My younger brother ⁷ _____ to loud music. There were clouds in the sky and it ⁸ _____. I decided to stay at home.

3 Write complete questions in the past continuous. Then write short answers.

At 10 am yesterday,

0 it / snow? (X)

Was it snowing?

No it wasn't.

1 your friends / ride their bikes? (✓)

2 you / shop with your friends? (✓)

3 your mum / work? (X)

4 I / have a shower? (X)

5 you and your friends / swim in the lake? (✓)

4 Put the words in order to make questions. Then write answers that are true for you.

0 yesterday at 11 am / you / were / sleeping / ?

Were you sleeping yesterday at 11 am?

No, I wasn't. I was studying at school.

1 were / doing / you / at 8 am this morning / what / ?

2 blue socks / you / were / wearing / yesterday / ?

3 after school yesterday / watching / a film / were / you and your friends / ?

4 raining / was / it / yesterday evening / ?

5 on Saturday morning / what / your friends / doing / were / ?

UNIT 16

PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOUS

➤ SEE GRAMMAR REFERENCE, UNITS 5–7, PAST SIMPLE, PAGES 142–144

➤ SEE GRAMMAR REFERENCE, UNIT 15, PAST CONTINUOUS, PAGE 152

- We use the **past continuous** to describe activities happening at a particular moment in the past. Sometimes these activities happen at the same time. We don't use the past continuous to talk about the beginning or the end of an activity.
John was looking at the elephants and his sister was buying an ice cream.
- We use the **past simple** when one complete action follows another.
I woke up and I went downstairs.
- We often use the **past simple** and **past continuous** together to say that one action interrupts another.
A elephant was eating some fruit when the boy fell.

when and while

We use **when** and **while** to connect two activities. When we use the **past simple** and **past continuous** together, we often use:

- when** before the past simple.
The boy was looking at the elephants when he fell.
Or
When the boy fell, he was looking at the elephants.
- while** before the past continuous.
The boy fell while he was looking at the elephants.
Or
While the boy was looking at the elephants, he fell.

Practice

1 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- When the teacher *came / was coming* into the classroom, we *played / were playing* cards.
- She *didn't call / wasn't calling* me when she *heard / was hearing* a strange noise.
- While I *got off / was getting off* the bus, it *started / was starting* to rain.
- John *arrived / was arriving* while my sister *made / was making* breakfast.
- My brother *climb / was climbing* a tree when he *fell / was falling*.
- I *didn't meet / wasn't meeting* my teacher while we *shopped / were shopping*.

2 Complete the sentences with **when** or **while**.

- I was giving food to my rabbit _____ you phoned me.
- We found some money _____ we were playing football outside.
- I wasn't doing anything _____ you turned on the light.
- _____ you sent me the message, I was doing an exam.
- My mum was watching the monkeys _____ someone stole her purse.
- _____ my friends were snowboarding, they saw a famous musician.

3 Complete the sentences with one verb in the past simple and one verb in the past continuous.

- My teacher _____ (travel) by boat when she _____ (feel) sick.
- When the music _____ (start), I _____ (not talk) to my friends.
- While I _____ (carry) the plates, I _____ (fall).
- We _____ (run) in the park when we _____ (see) some ducks.
- While I _____ (do) my homework, my phone _____ (ring).
- We _____ (not visit) the British Museum while we _____ (stay) in London.

4 Complete the sentences so they are true for you. Use the past simple or the past continuous.

- When I woke up yesterday, it was raining.
- When I got to school, my friends _____
- The teacher came into the classroom while _____
- When I arrived home, I _____
- While I was doing my homework, _____

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE

UNIT 17

FUTURE WITH *GOING TO*

- We form the *going to* future with *be + going to + infinitive without to*.

Positive	I'm (am) going to phone our friends. You/We/They're (are) going to invite all our family. He/She/It's (is) going to watch the animals.
Negative	I'm (am) not going to do any homework. You/We/They aren't (are not) going to buy pizza. He/She/It isn't (is not) going to win the prize.
Questions	Who am I going to see? What are you/we/they going to do later? Where is he/she/it going to go? Am I going to have fun? Are you/we/they going to phone me later? Is he/she/it going to tell Mum and Dad?
Short answers	Yes, I am. No, I'm not. Yes, you/we/they are. No, you/we/they aren't. Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.

- We use the *going to* future to talk about our future plans.
I'm going to watch the concert this evening.
We aren't going to study next weekend.
- We usually make our future plans before we use the '*going to*' future.
Where are you going to go next summer?
Mum bought the tickets last week. We're going to visit Paris and Berlin.
- We often use future time phrases like *this evening*, *tomorrow morning*, *next summer*, *when I'm 18*, etc. with the *going to* future.
I'm going to travel when I'm 18.
My dad isn't going to drive us to school tomorrow morning.

Practice

- 1 Write complete sentences with the *going to* future form of the verbs.

0 I / buy / new trainers.

I'm going to buy new trainers.

1 We / not ride / our bikes to school tomorrow.

2 My friends / watch / the talent show on TV.

3 My mum / not play / tennis later.

4 My dad / make / pizza.

5 My cousins / not visit / us next weekend.

- 2 Complete the paragraph with the *going to* future form of the verbs in the box.

buy fly not go not serve
stay travel watch work

Next summer, I ⁰ *'m going to fly* to Canada with my family. We ¹ _____ with our friends. I ² _____ a football shirt for my friend Jack because he likes sport. We ³ _____ a football match with him. I love travelling. When I'm 18, I ⁴ _____ to university. I ⁵ _____ around the world. I ⁶ _____ in a shop in different countries but I ⁷ _____ food in a restaurant. That's hard work!

- 3 Complete the questions with the *going to* future form of the verbs in brackets.

1 What _____ you and your friends _____ (watch) on TV after school today?

2 What _____ you _____ (wear) tomorrow?

3 _____ your mum _____ (work) next Saturday?

4 Who _____ you and your family _____ (see) at the weekend?

5 _____ your friends _____ (travel) to another country next summer?

6 _____ you _____ (study) in another town when you're 18?

- 4 Write true answers to the questions in Exercise 3.

0 *We're going to ride our bikes* _____.

1 _____.

2 _____.

3 _____.

4 _____.

5 _____.

- A **suggestion** is a plan or an idea that you want someone to think about.
Why don't we go to the concert?
Shall we meet outside the cinema?
Why not ask your mum to drive us?
Let's go to a restaurant later.
- After **Why don't we ...**, **Shall we ...**, **Why not ...** and **Let's ...**, we use an infinitive without *to*.
Shall we make a cake? (not Shall we to make...)
Why don't we buy some lemonade? (not Why don't we to buy...)
- **Why don't we ...**, **Shall we ...** and **Why not ...** are questions so we use a question mark (?).
Shall we meet at 8 pm?
Why not go by bus?
- **Let's ...** is a sentence so we use a full stop (.).
Let's go to the football match.
- When someone makes a suggestion, we often use words and phrases like *Cool!*, *Sounds good!*, *You're right!*, *Good one!* and *Excellent idea!* to answer.
Let's go swimming. Cool!

Practice

1 Choose the correct words to complete the suggestions.

- Let's use / to use that computer over there.
- Shall we / We shall include some cartoons in the magazine?
- Let's / Why not ask our teacher to help.
- Why not / Shall we play hockey?
- Let's / Why not write down our ideas first?
- Why don't we / Why we don't put a notice on the website?

2 Write suggestions using *Shall ...*, *Why don't we* / *Why not ...* or *Let's ...* and the words in the box.

have listen read ride take watch

- Why not listen* to music?
- _____ the film on TV.
- _____ we _____ pizza for dinner?
- _____ our bikes to school tomorrow?
- _____ the book before we see the film.
- _____ we _____ some photos in the museum?

3 Read the sentences, then write a suggestion using *Shall ...*, *Why don't we* / *Why not ...* or *Let's ...*

- It's my birthday tomorrow.
_____.
- We haven't got any homework to do today.
_____.
- The school holidays start next week.
_____.
- I'm bored and it's raining.
_____.
- I'm hungry and there isn't anything to eat.
_____.
- We have to do something for the school magazine.
_____.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE

UNIT 19

HAVE TO / DON'T HAVE TO

Positive	I/You/We/They have to get up early. He/She/It has to eat later.
Negative	I/You/We/They don't have to go climbing. He/She/It doesn't have to wear a uniform.
Questions	What do I/you/we/they have to do now? What time does he/she/it have to get up ? Do I/you/we/they have to bring snacks? Does he/she/it have to wear nice clothes?
Short answers	Yes, I/you/we/they do . No, I/you/we/they don't . Yes, he/she/it does . No, he/she/it doesn't .

- We use **have to** to say something is necessary.
*I can't go out. I **have to** help my mum.*
*We **have to be** at school at 8 am for the school trip.*
- We use **don't have to** to say something is not necessary.
*It's Saturday. You **don't have to get up early**.* (But you can if you want.)
*My cousins **don't have to wear** a uniform at their school.*
have to means you have no choice. You can't say 'no'!
don't have to means you can do something if you want.

Practice

- Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.
 - You *have to get fit* / *has to get fit* to enter a race.
 - My school is opposite my house. I *don't have to go* / *doesn't have to go* by bus.
 - We *have to leave* / *has to leave* our phones at home.
 - You *have to wear* / *has to wear* trainers for a nature walk.
 - My dad *don't have to wear* / *doesn't have to wear* a suit at work.
 - You *don't have to make* / *doesn't have to make* breakfast. I can do it.
- Complete the sentences with the correct form of **have to** and the verbs in the box.

do not bring not buy
not help stay tidy

- Every morning, I *have to tidy* my bedroom.
- You _____ any milk. There's a lot in the fridge.
- My friends are lucky. They _____ at home.
- We _____ a vocabulary test every week at school.
- My brother is ill. He _____ in bed today.
- You _____ anything on the school trip. I've got a lot of food and drink.

- Write complete questions with **have to**. Then write short answers.

- you / study hard at your school? (✓)
Do you have to study hard at your school?
Yes I do.
- your mum / work five days a week at the museum? (X)

- you / turn off your smartphone at school? (✓)

- your dad / travel for his work? (X)

- we / do Exercise 5? (X)

- your friends / make their beds? (✓)

- Complete the questions with the correct form of **have to** and the verbs in brackets. Then write answers that are true for you.

- Do* you *have to go* (go) to bed early on Saturday night?
No I don't.
- What time _____ you _____ (get up) on a school day?

- _____ you _____ (speak) English in your English class?

- How much homework _____ you and your classmates _____ (do) every day?

- What _____ you _____ (do) if you miss a class?

- _____ you _____ (buy) a ticket before you get on a bus in your town?

UNIT 20

ADVERBS OF MANNER

- We use **adverbs of manner** to say **how** we do something.
*You have to speak **quietly** here.*
*My sister can play the piano **beautifully**.*
- We make many adverbs of manner by adding **-ly** to the adjective (see Spelling below).
*My little brother is **noisy**. He does everything **noisily**.*
*I'm very **careful**. I always do my homework **carefully**.*
- There are some irregular adverbs.
good → well, fast → fast, hard → hard

Spelling: adverbs of manner

Most adverbs add -ly to the adjective.	<i>quick → quickly</i>
For adjectives ending in -l , we double the l and add -y in the adverb form.	<i>beautiful → beautifully</i>
For adjectives ending in a consonant + -y , we remove the -y and add -ily .	<i>easy → easily</i>

Practice

1 Write the adverb form of the adjectives.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 0 slow <u>slowly</u> | 4 quiet _____ | 8 bad _____ |
| 1 careful _____ | 5 wonderful _____ | 9 angry _____ |
| 2 good _____ | 6 heavy _____ | 10 fast _____ |
| 3 happy _____ | 7 hard _____ | 11 noisy _____ |

2 Complete the sentences with the adverb form of the adjectives in the box. Use each word once only.

bad careful good hard ~~loud~~ quick

- I can't hear you. The band is playing very loudly.
- If you want to pass the exam, you have to study _____.
- My brother won the race because he ran very _____.
- Please don't ask me to draw a picture. I draw _____.
- Listen _____! I'm going to repeat these instructions.
- Let's have dinner at your house. Your dad cooks really _____.

3 Complete the questions with the adverb form of the adjectives in brackets. Then write answers that are true for you.

- Which famous musicians sing beautifully (beautiful)?
I think Taylor Swift sings beautifully.
- How many languages can you speak _____ (good)?
- How often do you do your homework _____ (slow) and _____ (careful)?
- Do you eat _____ (quick)?
- How far is your school from your house? Can you walk there _____ (easy)?
- Do you play in a sports team? Does it play _____ (bad) or _____ (good)?