

Lesson 1: Vocabulary

A Listen and tick (✓).

B Match.

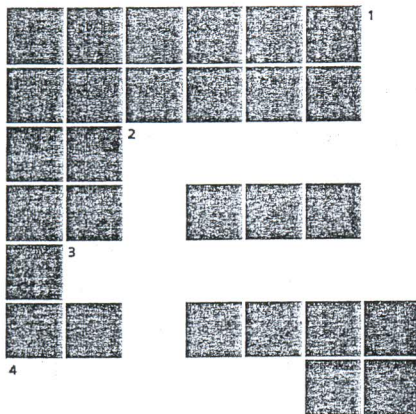
C Look at the wordsearch.

- Find ten education words. Read ⇨, ⇩ or ↗. Circle the words.
- Copy each word.

e	n	d	p	c	h	a	i	r	end	
g	d	w	z	e	u	o	k	e		
s	t	u	d	e	n	t	f	b		
a	s	k	c	a	l	c	r	h		
y	n	b	o	a	r	d	i	p		
d	e	s	k	c	t	h	n	l		
x	e	f	w	i	e	i	e	t		
t	e	s	t	e	d	o	o	r		
r	y	i	p	s	r	f	h	n		
k	e	z	c	b	m	n	v	a		

D Do the crossword.

- ... and end
- ⇨ right and ...



E Match the verbs and the nouns.

- | | | |
|-------------|---|---------------|
| 1 Open | → | page 10. |
| 2 Write | → | the book. |
| 3 Look at | | the CD. |
| 4 Listen to | | the test. |
| 5 Do | | your answers. |
| 6 Check | | your name. |

one

two

three

four

five

six

seven

eight

nine

ten

7

10

5

9

4

6

3

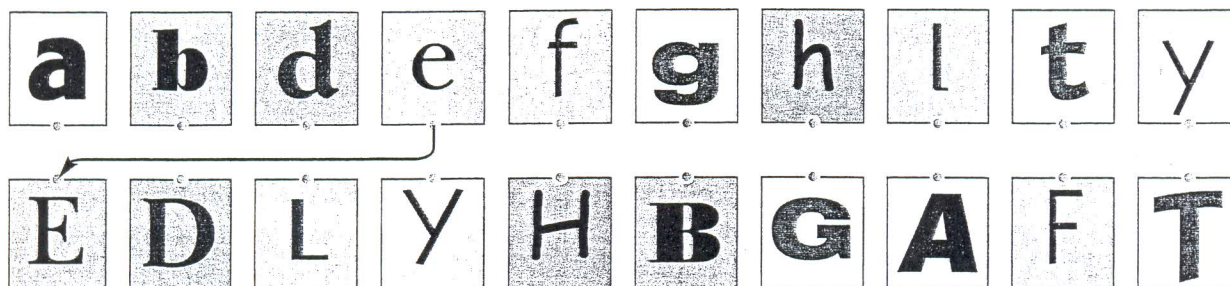
1

8

2

Lesson 2: Vocabulary

A Match.



B Singular or plural?

- 1 Look at each noun in the table below. Is it singular or plural?
- 2 Copy the noun into the correct column.
- 3 Write the missing words.

noun	singular	plural
a book	a book	_____
teachers	_____	teachers
a board	_____	_____
a student	_____	_____
questions	_____	_____
a test	_____	_____
desks	_____	_____

C Noun or verb?

- 1 Look at each word. Is it a noun or a verb?
- 2 Copy the word into the correct column.

ask	begin	board	book	chair
listen	read	student	teacher	write

noun	verb
book	ask
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Skills Check 1

Capital letters

- Each letter in English can be **lower case** or **capital**.
Examples:
a A, b B, c C.
- Some letters are the same shape.
Examples:
c C, o O, p P, s S, u U, v V, w W, x X.
- But many letters are different shapes.
Examples:
a A, b B, d D, e E, f F, g G, h H, q Q.

Skills Check 2

Singular and plural

- We use **s** to make a plural noun.
Examples:
one book – **two** books
one student – **three** students
one teacher – **ten** teachers

Skills Check 3

Nouns and verbs

- A **noun** = a **thing** or a **person**
Examples:
desk, chair, teacher, student.
- A **verb** = an **action**
Examples:
write, listen, read, do.

Lesson 3: Grammar

A Read the sentences. Circle the correct word in each case.

1 It
He is a chair.

7 No, I am n't.
I'm not.

2 They is
are students.

8 Yes, I'm.
I am.

3 He
It is a teacher.

9 He 's
're Spanish.

4 She is a student.
students.

10 Open your
you book.

5 I am
are English.

11 Underline a
the nouns.

6 They are book.
books.

12 What
Who is your name?

B Look at Table 1. Make four sentences for John Smith.

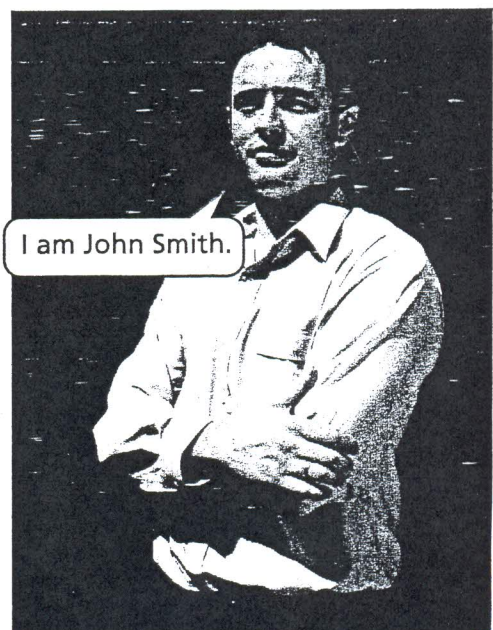
- 1 I am _____
- _____
- 2 _____
- _____
- 3 _____
- _____
- 4 _____
- _____

Table 1: Sentence patterns with 'I am ...'

I am	John Smith.
	a teacher.
	English.
	from London.

C Write about yourself. Use the patterns from the table.

- 1 _____
- _____
- 2 _____
- _____
- 3 _____
- _____
- 4 _____
- _____



Lesson 4: Grammar

A Look at Table 2.

- Write a word from the box in each space.
Use capital letters where needed.

listen	name	nouns
open	read	test

- Write two sentences with the same pattern.

B Look at Table 3.

- Write a verb in each space.
- Write two sentences with the same pattern.

C Look at Table 4.

- Write a pronoun in each space.
- Write two sentences with the same pattern.

D Look at Table 5.

- Write the contraction in each space.
- Write two sentences. Begin with words from Table 5.



Table 2: Sentence pattern 1

verb	noun
Write	your book.
Begin	the sentence.
to	the
Underline	the CD
	the

Table 3: Sentence pattern 2

pronoun	verb	
I	am	Chinese.
You		Spanish.
He		French.
She		Turkish.
They		Italian.

Table 4: Sentence pattern 3

pronoun	verb	noun
I	am	a student
	are	a teacher
	is	a desk
	are	students
	are	chairs

Table 5: Contractions with 'be'

pronoun	verb	
I	am	I'm
You	are	
He	is	
She	is	
It	is	
They	are	

Lesson 1: Vocabulary

A Look at the table below.

- 1 Find the pattern.
- 2 Complete the table.
- 3 Find two exceptions.

one	+	ten	=	eleven
two	+	ten	=	twelve
three	+	ten	=	thirteen
four	+	ten	=	fourteen
five	+	ten	=	fifteen
_____	+	ten	=	_____
_____	+	ten	=	_____
_____	+	ten	=	_____
_____	+	ten	=	_____

B Look at the table below.

- 1 Find the pattern.
- 2 Complete the table.
- 3 Find two exceptions.

two	×	ten	=	twenty
three	×	ten	=	thirty
four	×	ten	=	forty
five	×	ten	=	fifty
_____	×	ten	=	_____
_____	×	ten	=	_____
eight	×	ten	=	eighty
_____	×	ten	=	_____

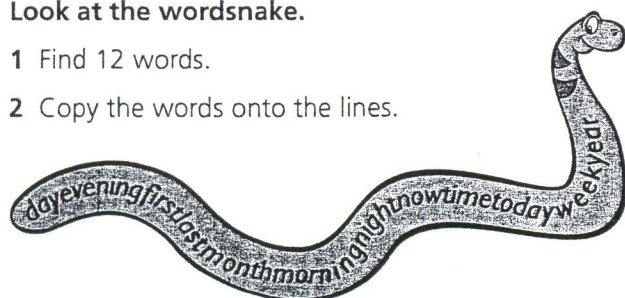
C Look at the table below.

- 1 Find the pattern.
- 2 Complete the table.
- 3 Find two exceptions.

one	→	the first	(1st)
two	→	the second	(2nd)
three	→	the third	(3rd)
four	→	the fourth	(4th)
five	→	the fifth	(5th)
_____	→	_____	_____
_____	→	_____	_____
eight	→	the eighth	(8th)
nine	→	the ninth	(9th)

D Look at the wordsnake.

- 1 Find 12 words.
- 2 Copy the words onto the lines.



_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

E Circle the odd one out. Find the reason.

1	Monday	May	Tuesday	Wednesday
2	February	April	July	Friday
3	2.00	3.00	8 / 01	7.00
4	1565	1985	18432	2003
5	morning	afternoon	evening	today
6	12 p.m.	8 p.m.	3 p.m.	4 p.m.

It isn't a month.
It isn't a year.
It isn't an hour.
It isn't part of a day.
It isn't part of an afternoon.
It isn't a day of the week.

F What's next?

1	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	_____
2	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	_____
3	97	98	99	00	_____
4	hour	day	week	month	_____

Lesson 2: Vocabulary

A Complete the table.

capital letters	small letters
A	
	b
D	
	e
F	
	g
H	
	q
R	
	t
Y	

B Look at the group of letters in each row below.

- Which letter is missing?
- Read Skills Check 1. Check your answers.

b	c	d		g	p	t	v
f	j	m	n		x		
a	h		k				

C Listen and write the words.

D Work in pairs.

- Choose five words from this lesson.
- Dictate the words to your partner.

E Dictate your full name to your partner.

F Write a or an in each space.

- ___ day
- ___ answer
- ___ question
- ___ exercise
- ___ lesson
- ___ evening
- ___ month
- ___ afternoon
- ___ week
- ___ hour

Skills Check 1

Letter names

Each letter in the English alphabet has a name. This is not the same as the letter sound or sounds.

Examples:

letter	name	sound(s)
E e	/i:/	/e/
I i	/aɪ/	/i/ /aɪ/

Learn the names of the letters!

three	ten	eight	two	five	no	are
/i:/	/e/	/eɪ/	/u:/	/aɪ/	/aʊ/	/ɑ:/
B b	F f	A a	Q q	I i	O o	R r
C c	L l	H h	U u	Y y		
D d	M m	J j	W w			
E e	N n	K k				
G g	S s					
P p	X x					
T t	Z z**					
V v						
Z z*						

*American English

**British English

Skills Check 2

Using a / an

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

Examples:

I have **a pen**.

She is **a teacher**.

Do **an exercise** on this page.

Each lesson is **an hour**.

- When do we use *a*?
- When do we use *an*?

Lesson 3: Grammar

A Read the sentences. Circle the correct word in each case.

1 Are you
You are a student?

7 Classes begin at on 19th September.

2 What time it is?
is it?

8 Three lessons in at the morning.

3 It isn't
isn't Tuesday.

9 It
They end at 4.00 p.m.

4 They ar'nt
aren't students.

10 It
He is in Room 17.

5 I have
am have six lessons.

11 How old
years are you?

6 Do you have
You have lessons on Thursday?

12 What's the date
now?
today?

B Write five true sentences. Begin with *I'm* ...

C Write four questions for your partner. Ask for:

- 1 name
- 2 telephone number
- 3 age
- 4 nationality / hometown

Lesson 4: Grammar

1 Look at Table 1.

- Write a word from the box in each space.
Use capital letters, if necessary.

am are she teachers they

- Write two sentences with the same pattern.

2 Look at Table 2.

- Write one word in each space.
- Write two questions with the same pattern.
Use capital letters, if necessary.

3 Look at Table 3.

- Look at the table for one minute.
- Cover the table. Number the blocks below in the correct order.
- Write each sentence with capital letters and full stops.

each day six have students lessons

30 have lessons we each week

4 Look at Table 5.

- Which preposition do we use with:
 - times? months? dates?
 - years? days? parts of a day?
- Write three true sentences with the same pattern.

Table 1: Sentence pattern 4

pronoun	verb	not	noun
I			
You			a teacher.
He	is	not	
We	are		

Table 2: Sentence pattern 5

	you	
Is	she	student?
Are	they	students?

Table 3: Sentence pattern 6

	I	am	
Yes	you	are	
	he / she	is	
No	we	are	not.
	they		

Table 4: Sentence pattern 7

		six	each
You	have	lessons	day.
We		30	each
They			week.

Table 5: Sentence pattern 8

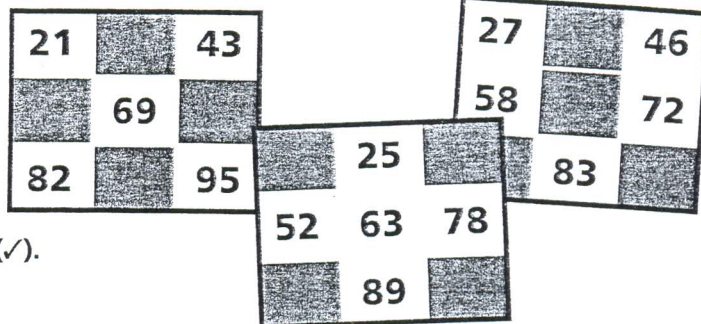
noun	verb	prep.	time
		at	11.00 a.m.
	begin	on	9th
			Monday
			September
Lessons	end	in	2005
			the morning.

THEME 3 Work and Business

Lesson 1: Vocabulary

A Play Bingo!

- 1 Choose a card. ⇨
- 2 Listen and tick (✓) the numbers you hear.
- 3 All the numbers ticked? Say 'Bingo!'.



B Choose and circle. Then say, listen and tick (✓).

1	18	80	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	23	32	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	13	30	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	41	14	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	56	65	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	63	36	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	15	50	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	99	19	<input type="checkbox"/>

C Look at the wordsearch.

- 1 Find ten work and business words. Read ⇨, ⇩ or ⇧. Circle the words.
- 2 Copy each word.

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

D Read, then write a job. Who works in ...

- 1 a court?
- 2 a hospital?
- 3 a school?
- 4 a bank?
- 5 a hotel?
- 6 an office?

bank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

E Read the conversation. Write another conversation with the same pattern.

What do you do?

I'm a lawyer.

Where do you work?

At Greenhill Court.

Lesson 2: Vocabulary

A Look at the group of letters in each row below.

- Which letters are missing from each group?
- Read Skills Check 1 and check.

a	c	—	e	g	—	q
b	h	—	m	n	—	r
i	l	—	u	w	—	

B How do you write each letter in group 4?

- Where do you start?
- Where do you finish?

C Circle the bad letters.

a	c	d	e	g	o	q	a	d	o	g
b	h	k	m	n	p	r	b	p	k	n
i	l	t	u	w	y	w	t	l	i	u

D What does each group have in common? (Clue: Think about the final sound.)

- | | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------|
| 1 courts | weeks | tests |
| 2 jobs | hotels | lawyers |
| 3 classes | offices | exercises |
| 4 secretaries | families | countries |

E Read Skills Check 2.

- Check your answers to Exercise D.
- Look at the words in the box. Which group does each word go into?

sentences nationalities days desks

F Make these nouns plural.

- | | | |
|---|---------|-------|
| 1 | factory | _____ |
| 2 | place | _____ |
| 3 | doctor | _____ |
| 4 | bank | _____ |
| 5 | way | _____ |

Skills Check 1

Letter shapes

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

Skills Check 2

Adding an s

- We make most nouns plural with an s.
Examples:
a court — two courts
a hotel — some hotels
one day — three days
- After a consonant, we change a y to **ies**.
secretary — three secretaries
family — some families
- Sometimes the **s = /s/**.
a week — six weeks
a test — four tests
- Sometimes the **s = /z/**.
a lawyer — five lawyers
a job — some jobs
- Sometimes the **s = /ɪz/**.
an office — some offices
a secretary — some secretaries

Lesson 3: Grammar

A Read the text and conversation. Circle the correct word in each case.

- 1 Maria work works in a bank.
- She is has Russian.
- She comes is come from Moscow.
- She is 31 13 years old.
- The bank open opens at 9.00 a.m.
- It She closes at 4.00 p.m.

- 2
- What do you work? do?
- I'm doctor. a doctor.
- Where you do work? do you
- I work at in Greenhill Hospital.
- Do you wants a job want a job for the summer?
- No, I don't want. I don't.

B Read about Bill Gates. Complete the column with notes.

	Bill Gates	Aung San
age		59*
nationality		Burmese
hometown		Rangoon
job	owner of Microsoft	politician
		*Sept 2004



Bill Gates

- He is 49*.
- He is American.
- He comes from Seattle.
- He is a computer programmer. He is also the owner of Microsoft.

C Read the notes about Aung San Suu Kyi. Complete the text.

D Write about your father or mother in the same way. Look up the job in your dictionary.



Aung San Suu Kyi

-
-
-
-

Lesson 4: Grammar

A Look at Table 1.

- 1 Write a preposition in each space.
- 2 What's the rule?
- 3 Write two true sentences with the same pattern in your notebook.

Table 1: Sentence pattern 9

Ellen		a bank
Pierre		a hospital
She	works	First Western Bank
He		Greenhill Hospital

B Look at Table 2 and the sign below.

- 1 Complete the table.
- 2 Write two sentences from the information on the sign below.



Table 2: Sentence pattern 10

Work		at	9.00 a.m.
	ends		

Reception office hours:

Start: 9.00 a.m.
End: 5.00 p.m.

Table 3: Sentence pattern 11

What		do?
Where	do	you work?
When		start?

What do you do?

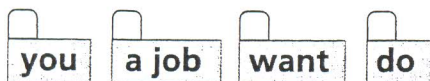
Table 4: Sentence pattern 12

Do	you	want	a job?	Yes,		do
		need		No,		don't

C Look at Table 3. Make three good questions.

D Look at Table 4.

- 1 Look at the table for 30 seconds.
- 2 Cover the table. Number the blocks below in the correct order.
- 3 Write a question with good punctuation. Write an answer to the question.



E Work in pairs.

Student 1: Look at Table 5.

Student 2: Look at Table 6.

- 1 What are the rules?
- 2 Think of one more example in each case.

F Tell your partner the rules.

G Test each other.

Table 5: Prepositions of time

prep.	noun	type of information
at	3.00 p.m.	a time
on	23rd	a date
on	Monday	a day
in	October	a month
in	1994	a year
in	the afternoon	part of a day
for	a month	a period of time
from ... to	11.00-12.00	for times, dates, days

Table 6: Prepositions of place (1)

prep.	noun	type of information
in	Italy	country
in	Rome	town / city
in	a hotel	workplace
at	The International	company name

Lesson 1: Vocabulary

A Listen and write.

B Do the sums.

C Write five sums. Do the sums.

D Dictate your sums to your partner.
Do your partner's sums.

E Compare answers.

F Look at the wordsearch.

- Find 15 words from this theme. Read ⇒, ⇐ or ↗. Circle the words.
- Copy each word.
- Find the hidden phrase in the first three rows.

G Look at the letters. What is the connection between each group? What does each letter mean?

1 R O Y G B I V

2 M T W T F S S

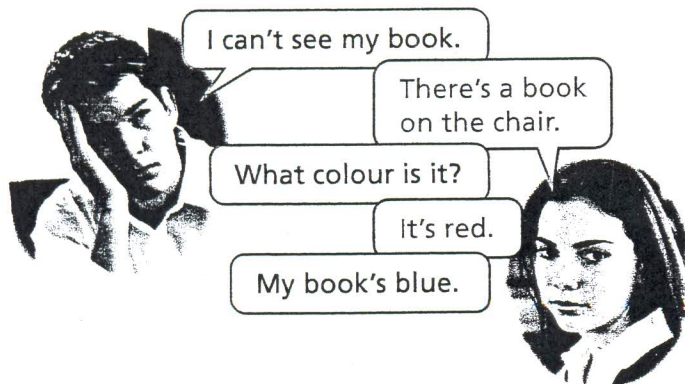
3 J F M A M J J A S O N D

4 O T T F F S S E N T E T

5 F S T F F S S E N T E T

H Look at the conversation.

- Read the conversation.
- Write another conversation with the same pattern.
Use these words: *pen / desk / green / black* (as part of a sentence).
- Practise your conversation in pairs.



1	2	3	4
11			
+ 21			
32			

5	6	7	8

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

cloud		

Lesson 2: Vocabulary

A Look at the group of letters in each row.

- Which letter is the odd one out in each group?
- Read Skills Check 1 and check.

a	c	d	e	o	<input type="checkbox"/>
a	c	e	o	g	<input type="checkbox"/>
b	h	k	l	m	<input type="checkbox"/>
g	j	q	w	y	<input type="checkbox"/>
j	g	h	q	y	<input type="checkbox"/>

B Circle the bad letters.

c	l	m	a	h	r	b	i	d	s	g
x	f	j	e	P	u	e	w	y	t	q

C Look at the words in the box.

- Write each word in the correct column.
- Make ten phrases, e.g., *a black cloud*.
- Turn your phrases into sentences, e.g., *The cloud is black*.

~~black~~ blue brown ~~cloud~~ cold colour
grass green grey hot orange red sand
sky snow sun tree white yellow

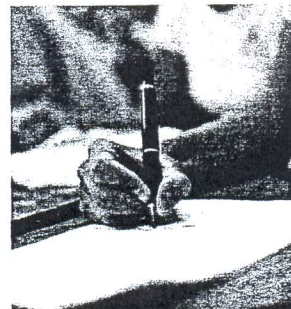
adjective	noun
black	cloud

- D Write some rules for using adjectives.
Then read Skills Check 2.

Skills Check 1

Letter shapes

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



* Some people write one way, some people write the other.

Skills Check 2

Adjective order

- Most adjectives can go
 - after the verb *be*.
 - before a noun.

Examples:

The sand is yellow.

The yellow sand is hot.

Lesson 3: Grammar

A Read the sentences. Circle the correct word in each case.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | What colour <u>is it?</u>
it is? | 7 | There is
are | ten trees. |
| 2 | I can see
see | 8 | There are tall.
They | |
| 3 | He can do
can do | 9 | The grass is
are | green. |
| 4 | There is a
are a | 10 | Why does the colour
Why do | change? |
| 5 | There is
are | 11 | Where does she
does she | works?
work? |
| 6 | It is orange.
There | 12 | What does this word
What do | mean? |

B Read about the man.

- 1 Check any words in your dictionary.
- 2 Write notes in the *man* column.

	Man	Woman
live?		flat
where?		large city
rooms + colour?		green kitchen; white living room
my bedroom		at the back; blue



- I live in a house.
It is in a small town.
- There is a kitchen.
It is blue.
- There is a living room.
It is green.
- My bedroom is upstairs.
It is red and white.



- I _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

C Read the notes about the woman. Complete the text.

D Write about your house or flat in the same way.
Look up words in your dictionary.

Lesson 4: Grammar

A Look at Table 1.

- 1 Write a noun from the box in each space.

a flower	sand	clouds
----------	------	--------

- 2 What's the rule?
3 Write three sentences in your notebooks about the items in the pictures. ✎
4 Give more information about each item.

B Look at Table 2, then read the sentences below. What is wrong with each sentence?

- 1 I can to speak English.
2 He cans come in the afternoon.
3 She can does the exercise.
4 They don't can close the door.

C Look at Table 3.

- 1 Look at the table for 30 seconds.
2 Cover the table. Number the blocks below in order.
3 What's missing?
4 Write four good questions from the words in the table.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	change	the colour	why
does	start	the lesson	when
	do	he	what
	live	she	where

D Work in pairs.

Student 1: Look at Table 4.
Student 2: Look at Table 5.

- 1 What are the sentence patterns in your table?
2 Add more words to make new sentences.

E Tell your partner the rules of your sentence pattern.

F Test each other.

Table 1: Sentence pattern 13

There	is		on the tree.
	are		around the house.
It	is	red.	
They	are	white.	



grass



birds



insect

Table 2: Sentence pattern 14

pron.	modal	verb	noun
I	can	see	a tree
You		open	the door
He	can't	do	the exercise
She		spell	the word
We		work	today
They		speak	English

Table 3: Sentence pattern 15

Why	does	the colour	change
When		the lesson	start
What		he	do
Where		she	live

Table 4: Adjectives (1)

The grass	is	green.
The sand		yellow.
The clouds	are	black.
The trees		brown.

Table 5: Adjectives (2)

I	can	see	green	grass
			yellow	sand
			black	clouds
			brown	trees

THEME 5 The Physical World

Lesson 1: Vocabulary

A Look at the box below.

- 1 Find the pattern.
- 2 Write an example.

Saying years

1986

= 19 86

= nineteen eighty-six

B Look at the box below.

- 1 Find the pattern.
- 2 Write an example.

Saying thousands

1,986

= 1000, 900 and 86

= one thousand,
nine hundred and
eighty-six

C Look at the box below.

- 1 Find the pattern.
- 2 Write an example.

Saying telephone numbers

1986

= 1 9 8 6

= one nine eight-six

D Listen. Year, thousands or telephone number?

E Look at the wordsearch.

- 1 Find 10 words connected with maps. Read ➡, ↘ or ↙. Circle the words.
- 2 Copy each word.

F Read and match.

big

north

east

top

left

bottom

right

small

south

west

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

village

G What's next?

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-------|
| 1 | village | town | _____ |
| 2 | morning | afternoon | _____ |
| 3 | February | March | _____ |
| 4 | Wednesday | Thursday | _____ |

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

H Read the conversation. Write another conversation with the same pattern.



Are there any mountains in your country?

Yes, there are.

Where are they?

In the north.



Lesson 2: Vocabulary

accountant
bank
centre
east
first
green
door

factory
answer
end
doctor
brown
grey
cloud



a _____
b _____
c _____
d _____
e _____
f _____
g _____

A Read the list of words top left.

- 1 The word *door* is in the wrong place. Why?
- 2 Read Skills Check 1 and check.
- 3 Correct the list of words.

B Read the list of words top centre.

- 1 Number the words in alphabetical order.
- 2 Write the words in alphabetical order in your notebook.

C Think of words to complete the list top right.

D Read the sentences in the box.

- Are there lakes in your country?
- There aren't factories in the town.
- Are there questions?
- Do you have brothers or sisters?
- We don't have lessons in the afternoon.
- There aren't clouds in the sky today.

- 1 One word is missing from each sentence. Which word? Where does it go?
- 2 Read Skills Check 2 and check.

E Write one question and one negative sentence with the patterns in Exercise D.

Skills Check 1

Alphabetical order

- Information is often in alphabetical order, for example, in:
 - dictionaries
 - encyclopedias
 - telephone directories
- You must learn alphabetical order in English. Here are the first seven letters:

a b c d e f g

- Say the letters. How can you remember the order?

Skills Check 2

Using *any*

- We use *any* with plural nouns in:
 - questions
 - negative sentences

Examples:

Are there **any** lakes in Italy?

There aren't **any** rivers in the north.

- We don't use *any* in the answer.

Examples:

Yes, there are ~~any~~.

No, there aren't ~~any~~.

- We don't use *any* with positive sentences.

Examples:

There are ~~any~~ lakes in the east.

Lesson 3: Grammar

A Read the sentences. Circle the correct word in each case.

1
Are there any mountains in your country?
Yes, there are any.
are.

2
Is there any river in the east?
a
No, there isn't.
it isn't.
There aren't any rivers in Saudi.
are not

3 The Murray is a river.
are a

4 There is a large lake called Victoria.
a lake large

5 Do you live in a village?
at

6 In the west of the country ...
from

7 Paris is on the River Seine.
in

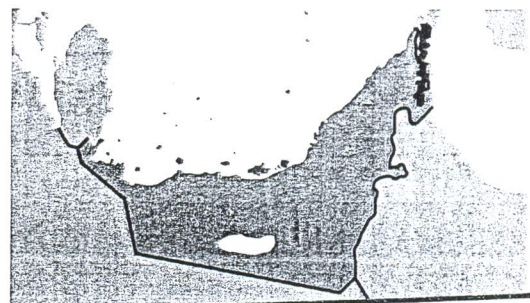
8 London is not in the coast.
on

9 Look at the picture at the top.
picture on

B Read about the UAE.

- 1 Check any words in a dictionary.
- 2 Write notes under the map.

	The UAE	India
capital		New Delhi (N)
mountains		north; Himalayas
rivers		Very large = Ganges; starts Himalayas, flows → E coast
lakes		no big lakes
islands		small; Indian Ocean

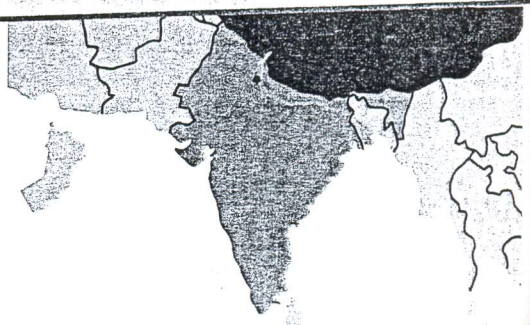


The capital of the UAE is Abu Dhabi. It is on the coast in the west.

There are mountains in the east of the country. They are called the Hajar.

There aren't any lakes or rivers in the UAE. There is an oasis at Liwa in the south.

There are many small islands in the Gulf.



C Read the notes about India. Write about the country.

Lesson 4: Grammar

A Look at Table 1.

- 1 Ask your partner questions about his / her country. Begin with *Are there ...?*
You must get a negative answer!
- 2 Write one negative sentence about the country.

B Look at Table 2.

- 1 Complete the table.
- 2 Write three sentences about your country with the same pattern.

C Look at Table 3.

Rewrite each sentence. Use the second pattern.

- 1 There is a very long river.

- 2 There is a very small village.

- 3 There are very big factories.

- 4 There are very black clouds.

D Look at Table 4.

- 1 What are the rules?
- 2 Write one more example in each case.

E Look at Table 5. Can you see any patterns?

F Look at Figure 1. Make your own table for the prepositions of place.

Figure 1: Prepositions of place

-	at the	-
on the	in the	on the
-	at the	-

Table 1: Sentence pattern 16

Is	there	a	river	in	the south?
Are		any	mountains		your country?
Yes,		are			
	there	is			
No,		aren't			
		isn't			
There	isn't	a	river	in	the south
	aren't	any	rivers		Saudi Arabia

Table 2: Sentence pattern 17

The Po		a river	in	Italy
The Tiber				
The Po and the Tiber		rivers		

Table 3: Adjectives (3)

There	is	a	very	large	lake
	are			high	mountains
The lake	is		very	large.	
The mountains	are			high.	

Table 4: Prepositions of place (2)

prep.	noun	type of information
in	a village	places to live
in	a town	
in	a	
in	the north	points of the compass
in	the south	
in	the east	
in	the	

Table 5: Prepositions of place (3)

on	a	lake
on	a	river
on	an	island
on	the	coast




Lesson 1: Vocabulary

A What is the connection between these words? Complete each word.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1 o__ | 6 si__ |
| 2 t__ | 7 se__ |
| 3 th__ | 8 ei__ |
| 4 fo__ | 9 ni__ |
| 5 fi__ | 10 t__ |

B Listen. Write the numbers as words.

C Look at the wordsearch. 

- Find 12 words connected with people.
Read ,  or . Circle the words.
- Copy each word.

D Read and match.

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1 adult | female |
| 2 male | girl |
| 3 man | woman |
| 4 boy | young |
| 5 old | child |

E What's next?

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-------|
| 1 baby | child | _____ |
| 2 city | town | _____ |
| 3 August | September | _____ |
| 4 Friday | Saturday | _____ |
| 5 third | second | _____ |
| 6 south | southwest | _____ |
| 7 minute | day | _____ |
| 8 week | month | _____ |

F Read the conversation. Write another conversation with the same pattern.

When can you drive a car in your country?

When you are 18.

Sorry? How old?

Eighteen.

Skills Check

Reading and writing numbers

- We **often** write the numbers 1 to 10 as words in a sentence.

Examples:

There are **three** main rivers in my country.
You can get **nine** marks in this test.

- We **must** write a number as a word at the beginning of a sentence.

Examples:

Eight people live in my house.
Twenty-six people work in my office.

- You must learn to read and write small numbers as words.

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

female	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Lesson 2: Vocabulary

hour
island
job
lake
mountain
night
key
orange
person

north
in
people
morning
know
open
last
hot
July

h _____
i _____
j _____
k _____
l _____
m _____
n _____
o _____
p _____

A Read the list of words top left.

- 1 The word *key* is in the wrong place. Why?
- 2 Read Skills Check 1 and check.
- 3 Correct the list of words.

B Read the list of words top centre.

- 1 Number the words in alphabetical order.
- 2 Write the words in alphabetical order.

C Think of words to complete the list top right.

D Read the sentences below. They are all about children in Britain.

- A few children work in shops.
- Children can leave school at 16.
- Many children deliver newspapers before school.
- Most girls look after young brothers or sisters.
- Some boys study cooking at school.

- 1 Read Skills Check 2.
- 2 Number the sentences above in order. Explain your answer.

E Complete each sentence with something true for your country.

- 1 Children ...
- 2 Most children ...
- 3 Many children ...
- 4 Some children ...
- 5 A few children ...

Skills Check 1

Alphabetical order (1)

- As you know, information is often in alphabetical order.
- You must learn alphabetical order in English. Here are the next nine letters:

h i j k l m n o p

Say the letters. How can you remember the order?

Skills Check 2

Using plural nouns

Study this sentence.

Children can leave school at 16 in Britain.

The plural noun in this case means *all* or *100%*.

- We can suggest other quantities with:

Most children	75–80%
Many children	a large number
Some children	20–25%
A few children	10–15%

Lesson 3: Grammar

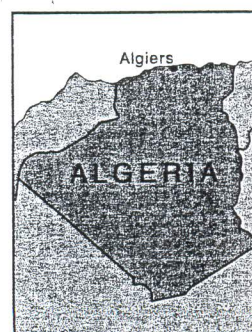
A Read the sentences. Circle the correct word or phrase in each case.

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|--|------------------|
| 1 | Most adults go | by car to work.
to work by car. | |
| 2 | Children can | a job have
have a job | at 13. |
| 3 | Many children have | jobs.
a job. | |
| 4 | Can | vote teenagers
teenagers vote | in your country? |
| 5 | Yes, they | can vote.
can. | |
| 6 | When | children can
can children | leave school? |
| 7 | How | do you
you | say this word? |
| 8 | What do you | this thing call?
call this thing? | |
| 9 | There are | in my office five people.
five people in my office. | |
| 10 | Dave is the | same age
age same | as Brian. |

B Read about Algeria. Complete the column with the correct ages.

	Algeria	Turkey
get a job	_____	13
leave school	_____	14
marry	_____	17 (M) 15 (F)
drive	_____	18
vote	_____	18

In Algeria, teenagers can get a job and leave school at 16. Males can marry at 21, but females can marry at 18. People can drive and vote at 18.



C How can you join two short sentences ...

- 1 with *and*?
 - a Teenagers can get a job at 16.
 - b Teenagers can leave school at 16.
- 2 with *but*?
 - a Males can marry at 21.
 - b Females can marry at 18.



D Read the notes about Turkey in Exercise B. Write a paragraph in your notebook.

Lesson 4: Grammar

A Look at Table 1.

- 1 Complete the table.
- 2 Write three sentences about your country with the same pattern in your notebook.

B Look at Table 2.

- 1 Complete the table.
- 2 Write three sentences about your country with the same pattern.

C Look at Table 3.

- 1 Ask your partner questions about his / her country. Begin with *Can ...?* You must get a negative answer!
- 2 Write one negative sentence about the country.

D Look at Table 4.

- 1 Where does the noun go? Tick (✓) the correct place.

before the modal

☐

after the infinitive

☐

between the modal and the infinitive

☐

- 2 Write three questions for your partner.
- 3 Answer your partner's questions.

E Look at Table 5.

- 1 Find:
 - the question words
 - the pronoun
 - the infinitives
 - the objects
- 2 Ask and answer about words in this theme.

Table 1: Sentence pattern 18

S	V	prep	noun	other
Children	can work	_____	a shop	at 14.
Many students	live	_____	home	until they marry.
Most adults	go	_____	work	by car.

Table 2: Sentence pattern 19

S	V	O	other
Children	can leave	_____	at 16.
A few teenagers	have	_____	at 18.
Most people	stop	_____	at 65.

Table 3: Sentence pattern 20

modal	noun	infinitive	other
Can	teenagers	vote	in your country
	children	work	in a shop ?
	people	stop	work at 60

Yes,

No,

they	can
	can't

Table 4: Sentence pattern 21

Q word	modal	noun	inf	other
When			vote	in your country
Where	can	people	work	before 13 ?
What			do	at 16

Table 5: Sentence pattern 22

How	do	you	say	this word
			spell	people ?
What			call	this thing

Lesson 1: Vocabulary

A Put the missing items in these large numbers.

- Where does *and* go?
 - Where does the comma (,) go?
 - Where does the hyphen (-) go?
- one hundred ____ twenty ____ four
 - two thousand ____ three hundred ____ eighty ____ five
 - three million ____ four hundred ____ fifty ____ six thousand ____ seven hundred ____ ninety ____ two
 - four hundred ____ twenty ____ nine million ____ eight hundred ____ sixty ____ seven thousand ____ three hundred ____ fifteen

B Delete one choice below for each rule to make it correct.

- And

A comma

comes after *million*.
- And

A comma

comes after *thousand*.
- And

A comma

comes after *hundred*.
- And

A hyphen

comes between tens and units.

C Write the numbers in Exercise A in figures.

D Look at the wordsearch.

- Find 15 words and phrases connected with travel. Read →, ↘ or ↗. Circle the words.
- Copy each word into your notebook.

E Find pairs of words from the wordsearch. Explain the connection.

Examples:

plane + *sky* = You can see planes in the sky.

fly + *plane* = You can fly a plane.

Skills Check

Reading and writing numbers

- We do not make the words for large numbers plural.

Examples:

two hundred **NOT** two ~~hundreds~~
three thousand **NOT** three ~~thousands~~
four million **NOT** four ~~millions~~

- There are rules for using *and*, hyphen (-) and comma (,).

After <i>million</i>	,
After <i>thousand</i>	,
After <i>hundred</i>	and
After <i>-ty</i>	-

Example:

one million, three hundred and twenty-four thousand, two hundred and sixty-nine

- When there are no tens or units, we do not write *and* or ,

Examples:

three hundred ~~and~~ million
nine hundred ~~and~~ thousand

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

Lesson 2: Vocabulary

question

river

wrong

secretary

tree

under

village

year

use

train

road

sail

young

very

quick

white



q

r

s

t

u

v

w

y

A Read the list of words top left.

- 1 The word *wrong* is in the wrong place. Why?
- 2 Read Skills Check 1 and check.
- 3 Correct the list of words.

B Read the list of words top centre.

- 1 Number the words in alphabetical order.
- 2 Write the words in alphabetical order.

C Think of words to complete the list top right.

D Look at Table 1. Read the sentences in the box. ↓

- 1 Which sentences are correct? Change the ones which are wrong.
- 2 Read Skills Check 2 and check.

- Nearly half the journeys in Germany are by car.
- About 25% of journeys in Italy are on foot.
- Exactly 30% of journeys in France are on foot.
- Nearly 10% of journeys in Switzerland are by bicycle.
- About 11% of journeys in Sweden are by bus or train.
- Over 80% of journeys in the USA are by car.
- Over 15% of journeys in England are by bus or train.

Skills Check 1

Alphabetical order (2)

- As you know, information is often in alphabetical order. You must learn the order in English. Here are the final letters:

q r s t u v w x y z

Skills Check 2

Using *exactly*, *nearly*, *about* and *over*

- When we know the amount, we can use *exactly*, *nearly* or *over*.
- When we don't know the amount, we can use *about*.

nearly

e.g., 950,000

about

a million

e.g., 950,000 to 1,050,000

exactly

1,000,000

over

e.g., 1,050,000

Table 1: Journeys in selected countries (%)

country	car	walk	cycle	bus / train	other
USA	84	9	1	3	3
England	62	12	8	14	4
Germany	49	22	12	16	1
France	47	30	5	12	6
Italy	42	28	5	16	9
Switzerland	38	29	10	20	1
Sweden	36	39	10	11	4

E What are the figures for your country? Guess!

Lesson 3: Grammar

A Read the sentences. **Circle** the correct word or phrase in each case.

- 1 How you
do you get to work?
- 2 How long far does it take?
- 3 How far distance is it?
- 4 I go on by tram.
- 5 I It takes twenty minutes.
- 6 A tram is a kind a kind of bus.
- 7 I want drive. to drive.
- 8 There are exactly a hundred hundred people in the group.
- 9 About ten thousands thousand people live in my town.

B Complete the text. Use information from the tables and the figure and *by*, *nearly*, *over*.

In the USA it takes _____ for most people to get to work. Many Americans travel _____ to work.

Most people go to work _____. Over _____ Americans (____%) drive to work.

_____ is in second place but only ____% of Americans go to work by bus, streetcar or _____.

A streetcar _____ a kind of bus. It _____ on tracks on the road. A subway _____ train. _____ tracks under the ground.

_____ (3%) walk to work.

_____ ride a bicycle or _____ to work.

_____ people use other methods – ferries, _____, etc.

Table 1: *Travel to work in the USA*

average time	26.5m
average distance	19k

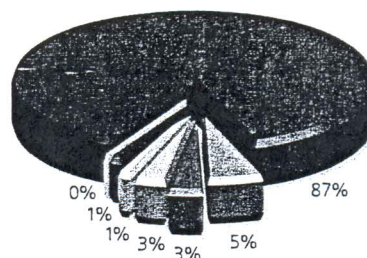
Table 2: *Transport to work in the USA*

method	thousands
car	105,586
public transport ¹	5,627
walk	3,408
work at home	3,401
bicycle / motorcycle	847
taxi	133
other ²	1,049
total	120,051

¹ Includes bus, streetcar and subway.
² Includes ferryboats and trains.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2001

Figure 1: *Transport to work in the USA*



- car
- public transport
- walk
- work at home
- other
- bicycle / motorcycle
- taxi

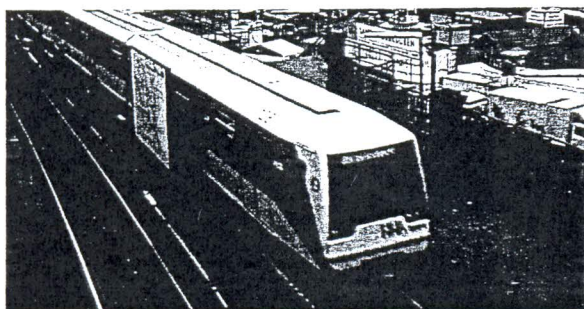
Lesson 4: Grammar

A Look at Table 1.

- 1 Complete the table.
- 2 Cover the table. Write the three questions in your notebook. Leave a space after each question.

B Look at Tables 2a, 2b and 2c.

- 1 Complete the tables.
- 2 Cover the tables. Write an answer to each question in Table 1 in your notebook.



C Look at Table 3.

Define these words. Use the words in brackets.

- 1 van (car / carry / things)
- 2 ferry (boat / coast / island)
- 3 jumbo (plane / 500+ people)

D Look at Table 4.

- 1 Write two sentences from the information in the table.
- 2 How many verbs are there in each sentence?
- 3 What form is the second verb in?
- 4 Write three true sentences beginning with *I want ...*

E Look at Table 5.

- 1 Complete the table with the words in the box.

a children eight over thousand

- 2 Write three sentences about your country. Start each sentence with a noun phrase with the same pattern as in Table 5.

Table 1: Sentence pattern 23

	do	you	_____	to college
How	_____	does	it	_____ ?
_____	is	it	_____	

Table 2a: Sentence pattern 24

I	go	_____	car
They	come	_____	bus
He	goes	_____	train
She	comes	_____	foot

Table 2b: Sentence pattern 25

I	catch	a bus
They	drive	_____
	walk	_____
He	_____	the underground
She	_____	_____

Table 2c: Sentence pattern 26

I	take	_____
It	_____	twenty minutes

Table 3: Sentence pattern 27

A tram	is	a kind of	bus
A subway			train

Table 4: Sentence pattern 28

I	want	to drive	to college.
She	wants		

Table 5: Adverbs and numbers

adverb	number	noun
exactly	hundred	people
nearly	million	
ten	thousand	cars
about	five	hundred
		bicycles

Lesson 1: Vocabulary

- A Study the biography. Complete the Skills Check information.

JANE AUSTEN was one of the most famous novelists in English literature.

She was born on 16th December, 1775, in the south of England. She started writing at the

age of 12. She wrote plays, short stories and poems between 1787 and 1793. She began her first novel, *Sense and Sensibility*, in about 1795.

Between October 1796 and August 1797, Austen completed *Pride and Prejudice*. In the same year, her father sent it to a London publisher, but he did not reply. In 1801, the Austen family moved to Bath, a town in the west of England, but Jane did not go with them. For 8 years, she lived in different towns, including Southampton on the south coast, from 1805 to 1809. In the same year, her brother, Edward, gave her a house in Chawton, near the town of her birth.

Sense and Sensibility appeared in 1811 and was a success. After two years, *Pride and Prejudice* appeared, and she was famous. The King of England liked her novels.

At 41, Jane became ill. She continued writing, but she died a year later, on July 18th, 1817.



Skills Check

Writing dates in a biography

- We can write dates in several ways.

– with *in / on*

Examples:

– with *after / later*

Examples:

– with *at + age*

Example:

– with two dates

Examples:

- B Look at the wordsearch.

- Find the hidden phrase in the first three lines.
- Find 14 words connected with the hidden phrase. Read →, ↘ or ↙. Circle the words.
- Copy words into a table in your notebook. Write the words in pairs.

person	thing
poet	poem

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

Lesson 2: Vocabulary

go ☐
end ☐
include ☐
reply ☐
buy ☐
need ☐

write ☐
move ☐
die ☐
understand ☐
play ☐
send ☐

keep ☐
open ☐
come ☐
join ☐
take ☐
visit ☐

ask ☐
fly ☐
have ☐
live ☐
question ☐

A Study the list of words above.

- 1 What is the connection between all the words above?
- 2 Number the words in alphabetical order.
- 3 Write the words in alphabetical order in your notebook.
- 4 Write the past form of each word.

B Study these sentences.

William Shakespeare, the famous English playwright, was born in 1564.

He moved to the capital, London, in about 1587.

- 1 What is similar about them?
- 2 Read Skills Check 2 and check.

C Study these pieces of information.

- 1 Match pieces of information about the same person or place.
- 2 Write a noun phrase with both pieces.

the capital of France	Cairo
the playwright	Canberra
the novelist	Dickens
the painter	London
the capital of Australia	Monet
the capital of Egypt	Paris
the capital of the UK	Shakespeare

- D Write some noun phrases in your notebook about people and places in your country / culture.**

Skills Check 1

Alphabetical order (3)

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

Skills Check 2

Noun phrases with two pieces of information

- We sometimes give two pieces of information in the same noun phrase. We can make the noun phrase the **subject** or the **object**.

Examples:

Subject noun phrase

noun phrase	
info 1	info 2

Monet's father, Adolphe, started a shop ...

Monet's mother, Louise, died.

Jane's brother, Edward, gave her a house.

Object noun phrase

noun phrase	
info 1	info 2

Monet met the painter, Renoir.

He moved to Le Havre, a small town on the northern coast of France.

Jane began her first novel, *Sense and Sensibility*, ...

- Note the use of commas.

Lesson 3: Grammar

A Read the sentences. Circle the correct word or phrase in each case.

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Jane Austen | born
<u>was born</u> | in 1775. |
| 2 | There was | —
been | a war in 2004. |
| 3 | Shakespeare | did write
wrote | <i>Hamlet</i> in 1600. |
| 4 | Did you | went
go | to the play? |
| 5 | Who is | he
him | ? |
| 6 | His father sent | her
she | to Scotland. |
| 7 | When did he | died
die | ? |
| 8 | Three years | after,
later, | Monet died. |
| 9 | The war lasted | between
from | 1939 to 1945. |
| 10 | Shakespeare died | in
on | April 23rd, 1616. |

B Study the timeline of Shakespeare's life. Write a short biography in your notebook.

- 1564 born (April 23rd), Stratford;
centre of England
- 1582 married Anne Hathaway
- 1583 first child born (Susanna)
- 1585 twins* born (Judith and Hamnet)
- 1587-88? travelled to London
- 1589-92 wrote first play, 'Henry VI'
- 1592 plague** in London;
I left for a short time
- 1594 joined a group of actors
- 1595-1611 wrote about 36 plays
- 1611 stopped writing plays
- 1616 died (April 23rd)

* twins = two children born at the same time

** plague = very bad illness



William Shakespeare was a famous English playwright.



twins



plague

Lesson 4: Grammar

A Look at Table 1. Answer in your notebook.

- 1 What is the missing verb?
- 2 Make three questions from the words in the table.

B Look at Table 2.

- 1 Say the sentences.
- 2 Write three sentences in your notebook beginning *There was* ...

C Look at Tables 3 and 4.

- 1 Complete each table.
- 2 Make four questions from the information in Table 3.

D Look at Tables 4 and 5.

- 1 Say the sentences.
- 2 Write three questions in your notebook.

E Look at Table 6.

- 1 Complete the table.
- 2 Write six good sentences in your notebook.



Table 1: Sentence pattern 29

S	V	other
Jane Austen	born	in 1775.
Claude Monet		a French painter.
<i>Pride and Prejudice</i>		a success.

Table 2: Sentence pattern 30

There	V	N	other
There	is	a war	in Iraq - at the moment.
	was		in Europe from 1914 to 1918.

Table 3: Sentence pattern 31

S	V	other
Shakespeare		Anne in 1582.
		to London in about 1587.
He		<i>Hamlet</i> in 1600.
		in 1616.

Table 4: Sentence pattern 32

Did	he		<i>Macbeth</i>
	she		in Bath ?
	they		to London

Table 5: Sentence pattern 33

What	did	Jane Austen	write	
Where		Monet	live	?
When		Shakespeare	die	

Table 6: Sentence pattern 34

S	V	O
I	met	
You	saw	
	took	him.
She	sent	
	drove	us.
	taught	them.

Lesson 1: Vocabulary

A Read the sentences.

She is watching television.

I hate playing sports.

- 1 What is the connection between them?
- 2 What is the difference between them?

B Study these patterns.

example verb	-ing form	other example
go	going	_____
read	reading	_____
watch	watching	_____
swim	swimming	_____
play	playing	_____
write	writing	_____

- 1 What are the rules?
- 2 Where does each verb in the box go?

begin do drive sail say work

C Read the Skills Check and check Exercise B.

D Make a phrase with words from each column.

Example: go shopping at a mall

go	a novel	at a mall
play	a play	at a stadium
listen to	football	at a theatre
read	music	at home
go to	television	by Jane Austen
watch	shopping	on a Walkman

E Choose three phrases. Write one true sentence for each in your notebook.

Example: I go shopping at a mall every Saturday.

F Look at the wordsearch.

- 1 Find 15 words connected with leisure. Read ⇒, ⇐, ⇑ or ⇓. Circle the words.
- 2 Copy the words into a table in your notebook. Write the words in two columns: *nouns* and *verbs*.

Skills Check

Words with -ing

- We use words ending in -ing:
 - to make the present continuous tense.
Example: He is **reading** a novel at the moment.
 - to make verbs into nouns.
Example: I like **reading**.

- There are spelling rules for making -ing words.

verbs ending in	verb	noun
V	go	going
VVC	read	reading
CC	watch	watching
VC	swim	swimming
-y	play	playing
C + e	write	writing
-ee	see	seeing

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

nouns stadium verbs go

Lesson 2: Vocabulary

answer ☐
actor ☐
adult ☐
afternoon ☐
architect ☐
ask ☐

boat ☐
biographer ☐
bus ☐
black ☐
begin ☐
brown ☐

ca ☐
ce ☐
ch ☐
ci ☐
cl ☐
co ☐

A Read the list of words top left.

- 1 The word *answer* is in the wrong place. Why?
- 2 Read Skills Check 1 and check.
- 3 Copy the list of words in the correct order.

B Read the list of words top centre.

- 1 Number the words in alphabetical order.
- 2 Write the words in alphabetical order.

C Think of words to complete the list top right.

D Which is the odd one out in each row? Why?

- 1 England Poland Switzerland Ireland
- 2 Kuwait Bahrain Egypt Pakistan
- 3 India China Indonesia Australia
- 4 Portugal France Japan Vietnam

E Read Skills Check 2 and check.

F Circle the correct underlined word or phrase.

- 1 The name comes from the Italy / Italian word *novella*.
- 2 The game appeared in India / Indian in 600 CE.
- 3 The word is from a France / French word *tenez*.
- 4 An English / Englishman made the first film.

G What language do these people speak?

- 1 The people of Spain?
- 2 The people of Greece?
- 3 The people of Brazil?
- 4 The Swiss people?
- 5 The Irish people?
- 6 The Austrian people?

Skills Check 1

Alphabetical order (4)

- Entries in dictionaries are in alphabetical order.
Examples: actor, begin, car
- What happens if two words begin with the same letter? The words are in the order of the second letter.
Examples: actor, adult, afternoon

Skills Check 2

Reading and writing nationalities

- Nationality words in English usually come from country words.

Examples:

country	nationality
England	English
Australia	Australian
Italy	Italian
Pakistan	Pakistani
Japan	Japanese

- We can use nationality words as adjectives.
Examples:
He is **English**. She is a **French** woman.
- We can sometimes use nationality words as nouns.
Example:
Thomas Edison, an **American**, showed the first film.
- The nationality word is usually the name of the language.
Example:
The **German** people speak **German**.

Lesson 3: Grammar

A Read the sentences. Circle the correct word or phrase in each case.

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 | What are you | do?
<u>doing?</u> | |
| 2 | Do
Are | you listening to me? | |
| 3 | I am | read
reading | a book. |
| 4 | She | shopping
is shopping | at the mall. |
| 5 | There is a man | is listening to
listening to | a Walkman. |
| 6 | I love | play
playing | tennis. |
| 7 | What about | watching
to watch | football? |
| 8 | How do you | spend
do | your leisure time? |
| 9 | Just
Only | under 250 million people play football worldwide. | |
| 10 | There are | new 5,000
5,000 new | novels in the USA every year. |

B Study the notes on volleyball. Write a short encyclopedia article.

Volleyball

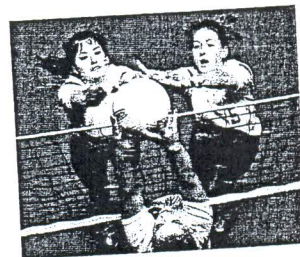
Volleyball is ...

definition ball game =
2 groups, 6 players
popular with m. and w.

origin of
name Eng. = 'volley'
(hit in air) + 'ball'

history 1895 William G. Morgan
(Am.) wrote rules
1st game = 09/02/1895

the present
day >30 m. worldwide



Lesson 4: Grammar

A Look at Table 1.

- 1 Complete the table.
- 2 Write three true sentences in your notebook about the people in the classroom.

B Look at Tables 2a and 2b.

- 1 Study the questions in 2a.
- 2 Complete the answers in 2b.
- 3 Ask and answer some Yes / No questions in pairs.

C Work in pairs.

Student 1: You phone your friend.
He / She is not listening to you. What is he / she doing? Ask some questions.

Student 2: Your friend phones you.
You are doing something, e.g., watching television. Answer your friend's questions.

Are you watching television?

No, I'm not.

D Look at Table 3.

- 1 Study the table.
- 2 Cover the table and write one question in your notebook with *What*, *Where* and *Why*.

E Look at Table 4.

Write three true sentences. Use the pattern from Table 4.

F Study these sentences. We can use these patterns to describe a picture.

There is a man.

He is shopping at the mall.

- 1 How can we join the sentences to make one sentence?
- 2 Check with Table 5.
- 3 Find three pictures in this book. Write one sentence for each picture. Use the pattern from Table 5.

Table 1: Sentence pattern 35

S	V	O	other
I		a novel	
He		a play	
They		football	at the moment.
Pascale		a letter	
Bob and Di		a bus	

Table 2a: Sentence pattern 36

V	S	V	O	other
Are	you	listening to	the radio	
Is	she	watching	tennis	?
Are	they	watching	television	

Table 2b: Sentence pattern 37

Yes / No	S	V
	I	
Yes,	she	
	they	
	I	
No,	she	
	they	

Table 3: Sentence pattern 38

Q word	V	S	V	other
What	are	you	doing	
Where	is	she	going	?
Why	are	they	leaving	

Table 4: Sentence pattern 39

S	V	O ₁	O ₂
I	love	reading	novels.
I	like	listening to	music.
I	don't like	going	shopping.
I	hate	watching	tennis.

Table 5: Sentence pattern 40

There	V	N	other
There	is	a man	shopping at the mall.
	are	50 people	watching a play.

Lesson 10 Vocabulary

Look at the table below.

- Find the pattern.
- Complete the table.
- Explain it to Student B and C.

300 BCE	The past
200 BCE	

0 BCE	
100 CE	

300 CE	The present

Look at the table below.

- Find the pattern.
- Complete the table.
- Explain it to Student A and C.

1400–99	the 15th century
1500–99	the 16th century
1600–99	_____
1700–99	the 18th century
_____	the 19th century
1900–99	the 20th century
2000–99	the 21st century

Look at the table below.

- Find the pattern.
- Complete the table.
- Explain it to Student A and B.

1900–09	the 1900s
1910–19	the 1910s
1920–29	the 1920s
1930–39	_____
1940–49	the 1940s
1950–59	the 1950s
_____	the 1960s

What's next?

1	January	February	_____
2	day	week	_____
3	northeast	east	_____
4	tenth	eleventh	_____
5	village	town	_____
6	thousand	million	_____
7	hate	like	_____
8	milk	butter	_____

Skills Check

Countable or uncountable?

- What is an uncountable word?

– Something you can pour.

Examples: water, juice, milk, tea, coffee, rice

– Something you can spread.

Examples: butter, hummus, jam

– Something you can cut then eat.

Examples: cheese, bread, meat, fish, chicken

– Something you can't see.

Examples: knowledge, music, reading



Study the words in the box.

- Make two groups.
- Read the Skills Check and check.

cloud egg island juice map milk
novel rice sandwich sugar tea water

Is each word in the box countable or uncountable?

oil margarine lamb salt love (n)

Look at the wordsearch.

- Find the hidden phrase in the first two lines.
- Find 20 words connected with the hidden phrase. Read ⇒, ⇐ or ↗. **Circle** the words.
- Write the words in your notebook under three headings: *countable nouns*, *uncountable nouns*, *verbs*.

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

Lesson 2: Vocabulary

day
drink
desk
do
down
drive

egg
each
evening
east
every
end

fe
fi
fl
fo
fr
fr

Read the list of words top left.

- 1 The word *drink* is in the wrong place. Why?
- 2 Read Skills Check 1 and check.
- 3 Copy the list of words in the correct order.

Read the list of words top centre.

- 1 Number the words in alphabetical order.
- 2 Write the words in alphabetical order.

Think of words to complete the list top right.

Study the words in the list below.

- 1 How do you make each word plural?
- 2 How do you say the plural word in each case?
- 3 Read Skills Check 2 and check.

potato _____
berry _____
leaf _____
sandwich _____
bush _____

Guess the plural form of these words. Check in your dictionary.

tomato _____
cherry _____
shelf _____
dish _____
peach _____
knife _____

Skills Check 1

Alphabetical order (5)

- Entries in dictionaries are in alphabetical order.
Examples: actor, begin, car
- What happens if two words begin with the same three letters? The words are in the order of the fourth letter.
Examples: drink, drive

Skills Check 2

Making countable nouns plural

- We make most countable nouns plural with an **s**.
Examples: egg – eggs drink – drinks
- However, there are some other spelling rules. Look at the end of the noun.

ending	rule	example
-o	+ es	potato – potatoes
-y	y + ies	berry – berries
-f	f + ves	leaf – leaves
-fe	fe + ves	wife – wives
-ch		sandwich – sandwiches
-sh		bush – bushes
-s	+ es	bus – buses
-x		box – boxes

Notes:

- 1 We say the plural **s** as /z/ in all these cases.
- 2 After **-ch**, **-sh**, **-s** and **-z** there is an extra syllable = /iz/.
- 3 There are exceptions to the **-o + es** rule.
Examples: studios, zoos

Lesson 7: Grammar

Read the sentences. Circle the correct word or phrase in each case.

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | I love | the milk.
milk. | |
| 2 | I hate | egg.
eggs. | |
| 3 | There | is
are | some sugar on the table. |
| 4 | Are there | some
any | chicken sandwiches? |
| 5 | He boiled | some water
water | and made a cup of tea. |
| 6 | How | much
many | water do you drink every day? |
| 7 | What kind of | vegetable
vegetables | do you like? |
| 8 | Would you like | chickens
chicken | or fish? |
| 9 | Cheese | made
is made | from milk. |
| 10 | Dickens wrote novels | in
in the | 19th century. |

Study the notes on a drink. Write a short website article.

Pepsi-Cola

definition

cold drink

origin of name

kola bush

history

1893 Caleb Bradham (Am.) =
new drink with water,
sugar and kola fruit =
'Brad's drink'.

1898 new name Pepsi-Cola
- started selling drink
30,000 in 1st year

1920s / 1930s bad times

1950s success round the world

the present day

P-C = 2nd to Coca-Cola.
7.5 m litres p.a.

Pepsi-Cola is ...



Lesson 4: Grammar

A Look at Table 1.

- 1 Think of some more words for S, V and O.
- 2 Write three true sentences in your notebook about the food and drinks you hate or love.
- 3 Make a question with *like*.
- 4 Ask your partner about the food and drinks you hate or love.

Table 1: Sentence pattern 41

S	V	O
I	hate	eggs
I	love	milk

Table 2: Sentence pattern 42

There	V	article	O	other
There			egg	on the table.
			milk	

Table 3: Sentence pattern 43

V	there	article	O	other
	there		eggs	on the table ?
			milk	

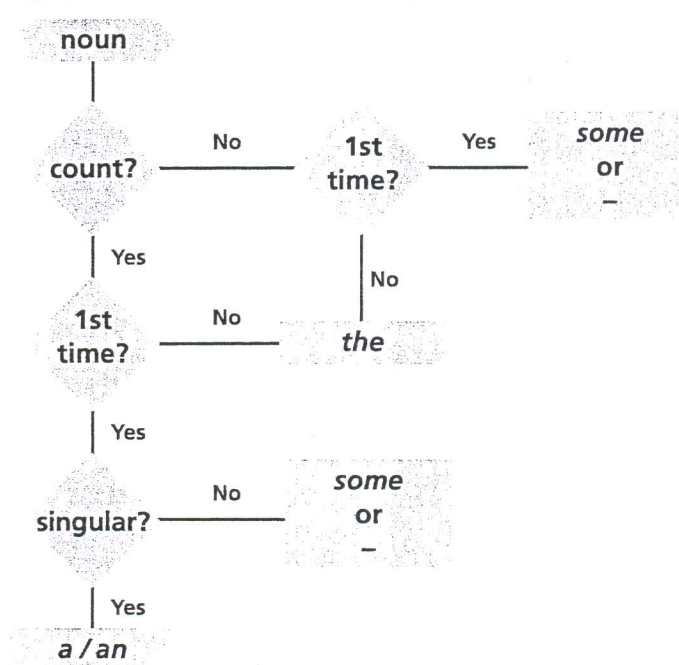
Table 4: Sentence pattern 44

Q word	N	V	S	V	other
How	much	water	do	you	drink
	many	eggs	do	you	eat
					every day ?

Table 5: Sentence pattern 45

S	V	prep	N
Butter	is	made	milk
Chips	are	made	potatoes

Figure 1: a / an, some, the or nothing?



B Look at Table 2.

- 1 Complete the table.
- 2 Make a sketch with five food and drink items on a table.
- 3 Describe your sketch to your partner. Can he / she draw it correctly?

C Look at Table 3.

- 1 Complete the table.
- 2 Make another sketch with five food and drink items.
- 3 Ask your partner about his / her sketch. When you get a Yes answer, add the food or drink to your sketch.

D Look at Table 4.

- 1 Study the table.
- 2 Find out about your partner's daily food and drink. Make a table.

E Look at Table 5.

- 1 Write about the items in the box in the same way. Look up words in a dictionary, if necessary.

bread omelettes milk shakes pasta

- 2 Write about a national dish in your country. What is it made from?

F Look at Figure 1. What does the flow chart tell you about using articles with countable and uncountable nouns?