

2<sup>nd</sup> edition

# Got it!

**S**  
Starter

Workbook

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**OXFORD**  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

# 1

## Grammar rules

### Subject pronouns

Singular	Plural
I	we
you	you
he	
she	they
it	

- We always write **I** with a capital letter.  
I'm Olivia and I'm from Canada.
- We use **you** for the second person singular and plural.  
**You** are a new student.  
**You** are new students.
- We use **he** for boys or men.  
Mr. Grant is American. **He's** the English teacher.  
*He = Mr. Grant*
- We use **she** for girls or women.  
Claire is Australian. **She's** my friend.  
*She = Claire*
- We use **it** for animals or things.  
**It's** a snake! **It's** a pen.
- With pets we can use **he** or **she**.  
**He's** my dog, Sammy. **She's** my cat, Saba.
- We use **they** for all plural forms.  
**They're** books.  
**They're** girls.  
**They're** students.  
**They're** big dogs.

#### Watch out!

**In English, you can't omit subject pronouns.**

Mr. Barnes is from Canada. **He's** the Principal.  
NOT Mr. Barnes is from Canada. ~~Is the Principal.~~

### be: Simple present

#### Affirmative

Full forms	Short forms
I <b>am</b> Lucia.	<b>I'm</b> Lucia.
You <b>are</b> Jacob.	<b>You're</b> Jacob.
He <b>is</b> a teacher.	<b>He's</b> a teacher.
She <b>is</b> American.	<b>She's</b> American.
It <b>is</b> a nice name.	<b>It's</b> a nice name.
We <b>are</b> late.	<b>We're</b> late.
You <b>are</b> late.	<b>You're</b> late.
They <b>are</b> friends.	<b>They're friends.</b>

- We use short forms when we speak and when we write informal messages and e-mails to friends. We usually use full forms when we write formal messages or e-mails.  
**Informal:**  
Hi,  
My name's Joe. **I'm** 14 years old. I'm from Toronto, Canada.  
**Formal:**  
Dear Mr. Freeman,  
My name **is** Joe Green. I **am** 14 years old. I **am** from Toronto, Canada.
- We use singular short forms with singular pronouns (**I, you, he, she, and it**).  
**I'm** Jacob. **He's** American. **You're** Chinese.
- We only use plural short forms with plural pronouns (**we, you, and they**).  
**They're** Brazilian.
- We usually use full forms with names.  
**Tim and Sue are** British.  
NOT Tim and Sue're British.

#### Watch out!

**We use the verb *be* to talk about age.**

I **am** 12. He **is** 14.  
NOT I have 12. He has 14.

## Possessive adjectives

Singular	Plural
my	our
your	your
his	their
her	
its	

- Possessive adjectives don't change for singular, plural, or gender.  
**my** pen    **my** pens                      **my** friend    **my** friends  
**my** dog    **my** dogs                      **my** dad        **my** mom
- We use **his** to show that a person or (some)thing belongs to a boy or a man.  
**His** name's Dan. **His** mom is Sara.  
**His** computer is from Japan.
- We use **her** to show that a person or (some)thing belongs to a girl or a woman.  
**Her** name's Jen. **Her** dad is Mike.  
**Her** school is in San Francisco.

- We use **its** with animals or things.  
That's my horse. **Its** name's Billy.
- We can use **his / her** for pets.  
My dog is black. **His** name's Shadow.
- We use **your** with singular and plural nouns.  
Hello, Mark. I'm **your** new teacher.  
Hello, Mrs. Foster. We're **your** new students.

## The indefinite article: a / an

- We use **a** before words that begin with a consonant sound, for example, **c, s, t**, etc.  
**a** classroom    **a** school    **a** teacher
- We use **an** before words that begin with a vowel sound **a, e, i, o, u**.  
**an** eraser    **an** exercise    **an** American girl

### Watch out!

When **u** is pronounced /yu/ at the beginning of a word we use **a** not **an**.

**a** university    **a** unit

When **h** is silent at the beginning of a word we use **an** not **a**.

**an** hour

Student Book p.15

## Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

### Countries

Australia \_\_\_\_\_  
 Brazil \_\_\_\_\_  
 Canada \_\_\_\_\_  
 Chile \_\_\_\_\_  
 China \_\_\_\_\_  
 Japan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mexico \_\_\_\_\_  
 Portugal \_\_\_\_\_  
 Russia \_\_\_\_\_  
 South Africa \_\_\_\_\_  
 South Korea \_\_\_\_\_  
 Spain \_\_\_\_\_  
 the United Kingdom  
 (U.K.) \_\_\_\_\_  
 the United States  
 (U.S.) \_\_\_\_\_

### Nationalities

American \_\_\_\_\_  
 Australian \_\_\_\_\_  
 Brazilian \_\_\_\_\_  
 British \_\_\_\_\_  
 Canadian \_\_\_\_\_  
 Chilean \_\_\_\_\_  
 Chinese \_\_\_\_\_  
 Japanese \_\_\_\_\_  
 Korean \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mexican \_\_\_\_\_  
 Portuguese \_\_\_\_\_  
 Russian \_\_\_\_\_  
 South African \_\_\_\_\_  
 Spanish \_\_\_\_\_

### Check it out!

Come on! \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cool! \_\_\_\_\_  
 See you later. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sorry. \_\_\_\_\_

### Learn it, use it!

Good morning / afternoon / evening.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Hello / Hi! \_\_\_\_\_  
 How are you? \_\_\_\_\_  
 I'm fine. \_\_\_\_\_  
 And you? \_\_\_\_\_  
 I'm very well, thanks. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Goodbye. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bye bye / Bye. \_\_\_\_\_  
 See you on Monday / Tuesday.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Have a nice day. \_\_\_\_\_

Student Book pp.12, 10, 14

## Vocabulary

### Countries and nationalities

1 Complete the countries. Then write the nationalities.

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| M e x i c o                                   | Mexican |
| 1 B _ _ z _ _ l                               | _____   |
| 2 R _ _ s _ _ a                               | _____   |
| 3 _ _ h _ _ n _ _                             | _____   |
| 4 C _ _ i _ _                                 | _____   |
| 5 S _ _ u _ _ h K _ _ r _ _                   | _____   |
| 6 J _ _ a _ _                                 | _____   |
| 7 C _ _ a _ _ a                               | _____   |
| 8 _ _ u _ _ t r _ _ l _ _                     | _____   |
| 9 the U _ _ i _ _ e _ _<br>S _ _ a _ _ e s    | _____   |
| 10 the _ _ n _ _ t _ _ d<br>K _ _ _ g _ _ _ m | _____   |

## Grammar

### Subject pronouns

2 Complete the chart with subject pronouns.

Singular	Plural
I	2 _____
<u>you</u>	you
he	3 _____
1 _____	
it	

3 Match the people and things (1–6) with the subject pronouns (a–f).

- |                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| 1 Lucas            | a we   |
| 2 the book         | b they |
| 3 Maria and I      | c he   |
| 4 you and your dad | d she  |
| 5 the pens         | e you  |
| 6 my mom           | f it   |

4 Choose the correct words.

- Katy is my mom. She / He is a teacher.
- My name's Eiji. It / He is a Japanese name.
  - Brad and Monica are from Los Angeles.  
They / We are American.
  - Jason is from London. He / She is British.
  - Carla and I are friends. We / They are in Class 7C.
  - I'm from Lisbon. It / She is the capital of Portugal.
  - Come on Daniel! You / They are late!

## be: Simple present

### Affirmative

5 Complete the sentences with *am*, *is*, or *are*.

- Ben is Australian.
- Mateo and Lola \_\_\_\_\_ from Mexico City.
  - The snake \_\_\_\_\_ red and white.
  - I \_\_\_\_\_ Australian.
  - Mrs. White \_\_\_\_\_ a good teacher.
  - The students \_\_\_\_\_ in 8<sup>th</sup> grade.
  - You \_\_\_\_\_ late!
  - You and Patrick \_\_\_\_\_ in Class 7B.
  - My dad \_\_\_\_\_ Korean, but I \_\_\_\_\_ American.

6 Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses and the short form of the verb *be*.

- Jack's \_\_\_\_\_ a good soccer player. (Jack)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12 years old. (I)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ brown and white. (my dog)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ late for school. (we)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher. (my mom)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ my favorite day. (Saturday)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ my friends. (They)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher. (my dad)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ a good student! (you)

7 Complete the e-mail with the words in the box.

he's I'm I'm I'm It's She's  
They're They're We're

Sent: Friday July 27, 15:33

Hi,

My name's Kim. I'm \_\_\_\_\_  
13 years old and <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
from Sydney in Australia.  
<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Australian, but  
my mom and dad are from  
Hong Kong. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
Chinese. I'm a student at  
Redbrooke Middle School. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a very  
big school. My favorite teacher's Ms. Lennon.  
<sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ my Spanish teacher. My friend Toby  
is at my school, but <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in a different  
class. <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ fans of Chelsea soccer club.  
My favorite players are David Luiz and Ramires.  
<sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ from Brazil!



## Round-up

## Possessive adjectives

8 Complete the chart with possessive adjectives.

Subject pronouns	Possessive pronouns
I	<u>my</u>
you	1 _____
he	2 _____
she	3 _____
it	4 _____
we	5 _____
you	6 _____
they	7 _____

9 Choose the correct words.

I'm Canadian, but my his dad's from Japan.

- Carol, here's your / their pen.
- We're from Toronto. Our / Its address is 6 Green Street.
- New York is famous for its / their stores.
- He's Korean. His / Its name's Chinmae.
- She's a new student. Her / His name's Jessica.
- Ben! Kate! Open your / his books!
- Lily and Kim are Brazilian, but his / their mom is Japanese.
- I'm 12, but her / my sister's 13.

10 Complete the text with possessive adjectives.

Hi,  
My name's Luis.  
I'm from Rio in Brazil.  
It's famous for  
1 \_\_\_\_\_ carnival.  
The boys in the photo  
are 2 \_\_\_\_\_ friends.  
3 \_\_\_\_\_ names are  
Diego and Ivan. We're  
big music fans and 4 \_\_\_\_\_ favorite band is  
Fresno, four Brazilian boys. 5 \_\_\_\_\_ names are  
Lucas, Gustavo, Bell, and Mario. 6 \_\_\_\_\_ new  
song is awesome!



## The indefinite article: a / an

11 Write a or an.

- a calculator
- |                |                       |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1 _____ number | 5 _____ eraser        |
| 2 _____ actor  | 6 _____ fan           |
| 3 _____ color  | 7 _____ American girl |
| 4 _____ pen    | 8 _____ English book  |

12 Choose the correct words.

Hi!

My / I'm name's Amy. 1 I'm / My 13 years old and I'm 2 Australia / Australian. 3 I'm / My home is in Melbourne. I'm 4 a / an student at Whitestone High School. Christina and Haley 5 are / is my friends. 6 They're / We're Australian, but 7 they / their parents are from the U.K. Christina is 13 and 8 his / her sister is 14. Christina's in my class at school. 9 We're / They're in 8<sup>th</sup> grade. Music 10 is / it's my passion. My favorite singer 11 he's / is Jason Derulo. 12 He's / His American. 13 He's / It's cool and 14 he's / his songs are fantastic! My favorite TV shows 15 are / they're *The X Factor* and *Supernatural*. They're great!



13 Complete the text with the words in the box.

a are Her Her He's is Its It's She's

Her name's Daisy.  
1 \_\_\_\_\_ 13 years old.  
She's 2 \_\_\_\_\_ student  
at Blackrock Junior High  
School in Washington, D.C.  
3 \_\_\_\_\_ favorite teacher  
is Mr. Jackson. 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
her music teacher. Daisy is  
in a pop band. 5 \_\_\_\_\_  
name is Celtic Faces. Her  
favorite singers 6 \_\_\_\_\_  
Lady Gaga and Bruno  
Mars. Her favorite TV show  
7 \_\_\_\_\_ *Pretty Little Liars*.  
8 \_\_\_\_\_ on MTV.



14 Complete the text.

Hi,  
I'm Harry, and  
Dan 1 \_\_\_\_\_ my  
brother. 2 \_\_\_\_\_ from  
Vancouver in Canada,  
but 3 \_\_\_\_\_ parents  
are from South Korea.  
Our passion is music.  
4 \_\_\_\_\_ fans of Conor  
Maynard. He's 5 \_\_\_\_\_  
big star in Canada.  
6 \_\_\_\_\_ new album is  
awesome. Our favorite TV show 7 \_\_\_\_\_ *Teen  
Wolf*. 8 \_\_\_\_\_ on CTV.



# 1 Communication

## Greetings

1 Look at the dialogues on page 14 of the Student Book. Then complete the dialogues.

1  
**Annie** Hi, Justin!  
**Justin** Hello \_\_\_\_\_, Annie!  
**Annie** I \_\_\_\_\_, Justin?  
**Justin** Not bad, thanks. And <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?  
**Annie** I'm <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Justin** Bye then! See you <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_!  
**Annie** Bye bye. <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you!

2  
**Mr. Davies** Good afternoon, Ms. Green.  
**Ms. Green** <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, Mr. Davies.  
<sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
**Mr. Davies** I'm very <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, thanks.  
 And you?  
**Ms. Green** <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ fine.  
**Mr. Davies** Goodbye, Ms. Green. Have a nice weekend.  
**Ms. Green** Thanks. <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

2 Complete the chart with the expressions in the box.

Bye bye. Goodbye. Good morning.  
 Have a nice day. Hi. Hello. How are you?  
 I'm fine, thanks. See you! See you on Saturday.

When you meet	When you leave
Good morning.	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

3 Match greetings (1-5) and responses (a-e).

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Good morning.        | a Thanks.           |
| 2 Goodbye.             | b Hello.            |
| 3 How are you?         | c Bye bye.          |
| 4 Hi.                  | d Good morning.     |
| 5 Have a good weekend. | e I'm fine, thanks. |

4 Complete the dialogue with the expressions in the box.

Bye, Paula! Have a good weekend.  
 Hello, Paula! How are you, Jamie? I'm fine,  
 I'm very well, thanks. See you on Monday.

**Paula** Hi, Jamie!  
**Jamie** Hello, Paula!  
**Paula** <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
**Jamie** <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 thanks. And you?  
**Paula** <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
**Jamie** <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
**Paula** Bye bye, Jamie.  
<sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

5 Reorder the words and write the dialogue.

**Mr. Hayes** Ms. / afternoon / good / Robin  
Good afternoon, Ms. Robin.  
**Ms. Robin** Mr. / good / Hayes / afternoon  
<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 you / are / how? <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
**Mr. Hayes** very / I'm / thanks / well / you / and?  
<sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
**Ms. Robin** thanks / fine / I'm <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
**Mr. Hayes** goodbye / Robin / Ms. / a nice /  
 have / weekend <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
**Ms. Robin** thanks / goodbye / you / see /  
 Monday / on <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

6 Write two dialogues between:

- you and a friend
- your mom / dad and one of your teachers

## Reading

1 Read the blog. Then label the photos with the places in the box.

The Bird's Nest stadium The Bell Tower  
The Forbidden City



1 \_\_\_\_\_



2 \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_

2 Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?  
Correct the false sentences.

Charlotte is in Japan.

False She's in China.

1 She's with her mom and dad.

2 She's in the Hutong Hotel.

3 Hutongs are modern streets.

4 Charlotte's favorite hutong is in the Bell Tower area.

5 The Bird's Nest is a popular Chinese restaurant.

6 The Water Cube is in the Olympic Park.

## Writing

3 Imagine you are on vacation in a city in your country or in another country. Write a blog post about the city. Include the following information:

- city
- country
- on vacation with
- hotel (name, room)
- favorite place(s)

### My Beijing Blog

Hi, I'm Charlotte. I'm on vacation in China with my mom and dad. We're in Beijing, the capital of China. It's a fantastic city, and it's very big. Twenty million people live in Beijing!

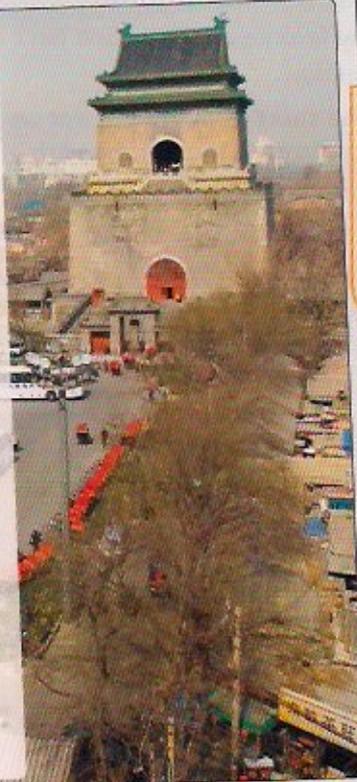
Our hotel is in the center of Beijing. Its name is the Xijuan Hotel. It's a very big hotel – I'm in room 2042! The view of the city from my window is amazing.

A famous place in Beijing is The Forbidden City. It's a very big palace – with beautiful red doors and over 950 different buildings! It's about 600 years old. It's amazing!

One of my favorite places in Beijing is the Sichahai area. It's an old part of the city with hutongs. Hutongs are small streets with great shops and restaurants. They are very old streets. My favorite hutong is near the Bell Tower area. The hutong is famous for its cafés and traditional shops. It's about 800 years old, and it's very exciting. The Bell Tower is very big – it's 33 meters high.

The Olympic Park is also very interesting. The National Stadium, the Bird's Nest, is fantastic. It's the stadium of the 2008 Olympic Games. It's beautiful at night. The Water Cube is also in the Olympic Park. Now, it's the National Swimming Center.

Beijing is awesome!



### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

on vacation  
room  
view  
building

# 2

## Grammar rules

### be: Simple present

#### Negative

Full forms	Short forms
I <b>am not</b> American.	I' <b>m not</b> American.
You <b>are not</b> late.	You <b>aren't</b> late.
He <b>is not</b> a teacher.	He <b>isn't</b> a teacher.
She <b>is not</b> in the choir.	She <b>isn't</b> in the choir.
It <b>is not</b> my book.	It <b>isn't</b> my book.
We <b>are not</b> from Rio.	We <b>aren't</b> from Rio.
You <b>are not</b> in my class.	You <b>aren't</b> in my class.
They <b>are not</b> hungry.	They <b>aren't</b> hungry.

Subject +  $\begin{cases} \text{am not (I'm not)} \\ \text{are not (aren't)} \\ \text{is not (isn't)} \end{cases}$

- We use **not** to make the negative form of **be**.  
I am **not** Russian. You are **not** Brazilian.
- We use **-n't** to make the negative short forms of **be**.  
 $\text{are} + \text{not} = \text{aren't}$   
You **aren't** late. We **aren't** sisters.  
They **aren't** friends.  
 $\text{is} + \text{not} = \text{isn't}$   
He **isn't** my favorite pop star. She **isn't** my mom.  
It **isn't** Saturday.
- To make the short form of **I am not** we add **not** after the contracted form of the verb.  
I'**m not** NOT Iamn't

### yes / no questions and short answers

yes / no questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
<b>Am</b> I late?	Yes, you <b>are</b> .	No, you <b>aren't</b> .
<b>Are</b> you Korean?	Yes, I <b>am</b> .	No, I' <b>m not</b> .
<b>Is</b> he a student?	Yes, he <b>is</b> .	No, he <b>isn't</b> .
<b>Is</b> she Maria?	Yes, she <b>is</b> .	No, she <b>isn't</b> .
<b>Is</b> it your pen?	Yes, it <b>is</b> .	No, it <b>isn't</b> .
<b>Are</b> we late?	Yes, you <b>are</b> .	No, you <b>aren't</b> .
<b>Are</b> you twins?	Yes, we <b>are</b> .	No, we <b>aren't</b> .
<b>Are</b> they friends?	Yes, they <b>are</b> .	No, they <b>aren't</b> .

$\begin{matrix} \text{Am} \\ \text{Are} \\ \text{Is} \end{matrix} + \text{subject?}$

$\begin{matrix} \text{Yes,} \\ \text{No,} \end{matrix} + \text{subject pronoun} + \begin{matrix} + \text{am / are / is} \\ + \text{'m not / aren't / isn't} \end{matrix}$

- We make questions with the verb **be** + subject.  
**Are you** American? NOT ~~You are~~ American?
- In English, we do not answer questions with **Yes** or **No**. We give a short answer.  
Is it interesting? **Yes, it is.**
- We make affirmative short answers with **Yes** + subject + the verb **be**.  
Are you Tim? **Yes, I am.** NOT Yes, I'm.
- We make negative short answers with **No** + subject + the contracted form of the verb **be** + **not**.  
Are you Julia? **No, I'm not.**  
Is it ten o'clock? **No, it isn't.**

## Question words

Question word	Verb	Subject
Who	are	you?
What	is	it?
Where	is	Madrid?
When	is	your birthday?
How old	are	you?

Short forms – *who's*, *what's*, *where's*, *when's*, *how old's*

Question word + *am / is / are* + subject?

- 1 We use full answers with questions that start with a question word.

**How old** are you? I'm 12 years old.  
**Where** are you from? I'm from Sydney.  
**Who** is Mr. Grant? He's our English teacher.

- 2 We make questions with question word + question form of the verb + subject.

**What is it?** NOT What it is?

- 3 Question words can be contracted with *is*. We use question words + the contracted form of *is* when we speak and when we write messages and e-mails to friends.

**Who's** your English teacher?

**What's** your name?

**Where's** New York?

**When's** your birthday?

**How old's** your brother?

### Watch out!

We use the verb *be* to talk about age.

How old **are** you? I **am** 12.

How old **is** Matt? He **is** 14.

Student Book p.23

## Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

### The family

aunt \_\_\_\_\_  
 brother \_\_\_\_\_  
 cousin \_\_\_\_\_  
 dad \_\_\_\_\_  
 grandma \_\_\_\_\_  
 grandpa \_\_\_\_\_  
 grandparents \_\_\_\_\_  
 mom \_\_\_\_\_  
 parents \_\_\_\_\_  
 sister \_\_\_\_\_  
 uncle \_\_\_\_\_

### Check it out!

Don't touch it! \_\_\_\_\_  
 Is it ready? \_\_\_\_\_  
 It isn't stupid! \_\_\_\_\_  
 What's this? \_\_\_\_\_

### Learn it, use it!

What time is it? \_\_\_\_\_  
 It's six o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_  
 It's six oh five. \_\_\_\_\_  
 It's six ten. \_\_\_\_\_  
 It's six forty-five. \_\_\_\_\_  
 What time is dinner? \_\_\_\_\_  
 It's at eight o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_

Student Book pp.20, 18, 22

### Vocabulary

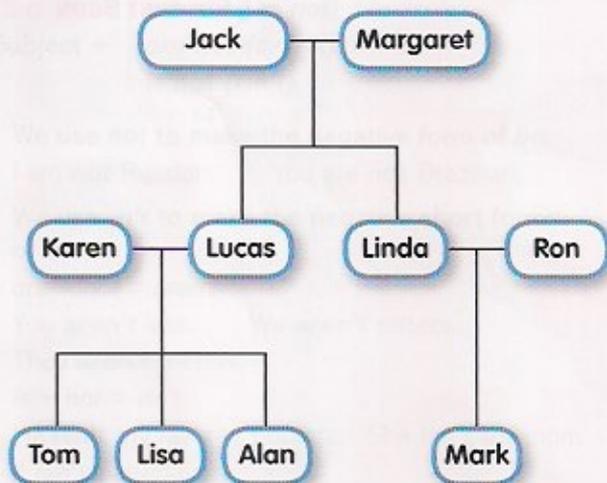
#### The family

1 Complete the puzzle with the family words.



The mystery word is \_\_\_\_\_.

2 Look at the family tree. Then complete the sentences with the words in the box.



aunt brother dad cousin mom sister  
grandma grandpa grandparents uncle

- Alan "Lucas is my dad."
- 1 Tom "Lisa is my \_\_\_\_\_."
- 2 Lisa "Karen is my \_\_\_\_\_."
- 3 Alan "Margaret is my \_\_\_\_\_."
- 4 Mark "Jack and Margaret are my \_\_\_\_\_."
- 5 Lisa "Mark is my \_\_\_\_\_."
- 6 Mark "Karen is my \_\_\_\_\_."
- 7 Alan "Jack is my \_\_\_\_\_."
- 8 Lisa "Ron is my \_\_\_\_\_."
- 9 Tom "Alan is my \_\_\_\_\_."

### Grammar

#### be: Simple present

#### Negative

3 Write negative sentences. Use short forms of *be*.

- Dinner's ready. Dinner isn't ready.
- 1 I'm in a rock band. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 You're a new student. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The windows are open. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Mr. Reed's our teacher. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 My mom's Chilean. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 We're in the school choir. \_\_\_\_\_

4 Complete the sentences with *'m not*, *isn't*, or *aren't*.

- It's a pen. It isn't a marker.
- 1 I'm on the soccer team. I \_\_\_\_\_ in the karate club.
- 2 We're Italian. We \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish.
- 3 She's my friend. She \_\_\_\_\_ my cousin.
- 4 New York's in the U.S. It \_\_\_\_\_ in the U.K.
- 5 You're in 7<sup>th</sup> grade. You \_\_\_\_\_ in 8<sup>th</sup> grade.
- 6 My brother's 13. He \_\_\_\_\_ 15.

#### yes / no questions and short answers

5 Match questions (1–6) and short answers (a–f).

- 1 Am I late? — a No, it isn't.
- 2 Are you American? — b Yes, he is.
- 3 Is Lily your sister? — c Yes, you are.
- 4 Are they in 8<sup>th</sup> grade? — d No, I'm not.
- 5 Is Ivan from Brazil? — e Yes, she is.
- 6 Is Chicago the capital of the U.S.? — f No, they aren't.

6 Complete the questions and short answers.

- Are \_\_\_\_\_ Quebec and Ottawa in Canada?  
Yes, they are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ your mom and dad Chinese?  
No, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ your address 8 Kennedy Road?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ you and Joe cousins?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ you hungry, Paul?  
No, \_\_\_\_\_.

Round-up

7 Write the questions.

*Are you from Sydney?*

No, I'm not from Sydney.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
No, Nicolas isn't 14.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
Yes, you are on the new soccer team!
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
No, blue isn't my favorite color.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
Yes, Lucy and Sam are Australian.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_  
No, dinner isn't ready.

Question words

8 Complete the questions with *What, Who, How old, When, or Where.*

*Who* \_\_\_\_\_ is your favorite singer?  
Jessie J.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_'s your birthday?  
It's in July.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ are Rob and James?  
They're at the movies.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_'s Ana?  
She's my sister.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ are your sisters?  
Amy's 12, and Jane's 14.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_'s the name of your dog?  
It's Elvis.

9 Write the questions. Then write true answers.

What / your name?

*What's your name? My name's ...*

- 1 Where / your mom and dad from?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What / your favorite color?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 How old / your mom?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Who / favorite singer?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 When / your birthday?  
\_\_\_\_\_

10 Complete the interview.



New Stars!

From Monday to Friday, Lola Peterson is a middle school student, but at the weekends she's a pop star!

<b>New Stars</b>	<i>Where are you</i> from, Lola?	<b>New Stars</b>	5 _____ the name of your school?
<b>Lola</b>	I'm from Montreal.	<b>Lola</b>	It's Red House School.
<b>New Stars</b>	1 _____ you Canadian?	<b>New Stars</b>	6 _____ your favorite singer?
<b>Lola</b>	Yes, I am, but my parents are British.	<b>Lola</b>	My favorite singer is Adele. She's cool.
<b>New Stars</b>	2 _____ are you?	<b>New Stars</b>	7 _____ the name of your band?
<b>Lola</b>	I'm 16.	<b>Lola</b>	It's The Party Girls.
<b>New Stars</b>	3 _____ your birthday?	<b>New Stars</b>	8 _____ in your band?
<b>Lola</b>	It's in April.	<b>Lola</b>	My sister Hayley and my cousin Rachel.
<b>New Stars</b>	4 _____ a student?		
<b>Lola</b>	Yes, I am.		

11 Write negative sentences about Lola. Then write correct affirmative sentences.

She's from New York.

*She isn't from New York. She's from Montreal.*

- 1 Her dad's American.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 She's 18.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Her birthday's in December.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 She's a student at Salvation College.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The name of her band is Hayley.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Her brother and her best friend are in the band.  
\_\_\_\_\_

12 Write an interview with your favorite movie star or singer. Imagine the answers.

Where / you from?

*"Where are you from?" "I'm from ..."*

- 1 Where / your parents from?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 How old / you?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 When / your birthday?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What / favorite movie?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Who / your favorite singer?  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 2

## Communication

### Asking and telling the time

1 Look at the clocks. Then write the times.



It's four o'clock.



1 \_\_\_\_\_



2 \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_



4 \_\_\_\_\_



5 \_\_\_\_\_



6 \_\_\_\_\_



7 \_\_\_\_\_



8 \_\_\_\_\_

2 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

at o'clock ten time What

- A What **time** \_\_\_\_\_ is it?  
 B It's <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ oh five.  
 A We're late! Our English class is at ten  
 \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.  
 B <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ time is soccer club today?  
 A It's <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ five o'clock.

3 Look at the TV guide and write four dialogues.

6:05 p.m.	Glee
7:10 p.m.	American Dad
7:40 p.m.	CSI Miami
8:45 p.m.	The Mentalist
9:50 p.m.	Law and Order

A *What time is Glee?*

B *It's at six oh five.*

- 1 A \_\_\_\_\_  
 B \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 A \_\_\_\_\_  
 B \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 A \_\_\_\_\_  
 B \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 A \_\_\_\_\_  
 B \_\_\_\_\_

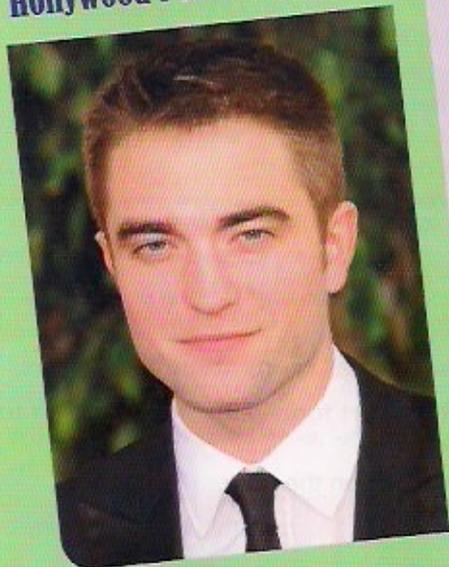
4 Imagine your ideal night of TV and complete the guide with TV shows and times. Then write a dialogue using exercise 3 as a model.

Time	TV show
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- 1 A What time is \_\_\_\_\_  
 B It's at \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 A What time \_\_\_\_\_  
 B It's \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 A \_\_\_\_\_  
 B \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 A \_\_\_\_\_  
 B \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 A \_\_\_\_\_  
 B \_\_\_\_\_

# Who is the real Robert Pattinson?

Here are some questions and answers about one of Hollywood's favorite actors.



**What's his full name?**

His full name is Robert Douglas Thomas Pattinson.

**Where is he from?**

He's from London, in the U.K. He's British.

**When is his birthday?**

His birthday is on May 13<sup>th</sup>.

**Who are his parents?**

Their names are Richard and Clare. They're from the U.K., too.

**Is Robert an only child?**

No, he isn't. He is one of three children. Lizzie and Victoria are his two sisters. Lizzie is the oldest of the three children. She's a singer in a pop band. It's called Aurora. Victoria is a businesswoman.

**Where is his home?**

Robert has two homes! One home is in London, and the other home is in Los Angeles.

**Who is his favorite actor?**

His favorite actor is Jack Nicholson.

**Are the *Twilight* movies his favorite movies?**

No, they aren't. His favorite movie is *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* with Jack Nicholson.

**What are his passions?**

He's a good musician. His favorite instruments are the piano and the guitar. He's a fan of Arsenal soccer team. He's also a big fan of the TV show *Doctor Who*.

**What's his nickname?**

His nickname is R-Patz.

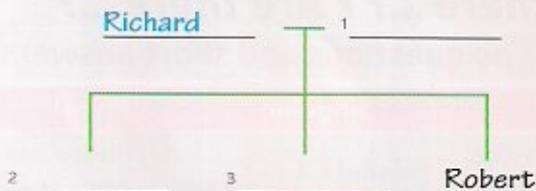
### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

- only child
- the oldest
- instruments
- nickname

## Reading

1 Read the text. Then complete the family tree with the names of Robert Pattinson's family.



2 Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences.

Robert is from the U.S. False  
 He's from the U.K.

- 1 His birthday is in July. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 His parents are British. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 He is one of two children. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 His homes are in the U.S. and the U.K. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 *Twilight* is his favorite movie. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 He's a musician and a soccer fan. \_\_\_\_\_

## Writing

3 Use the factfile to write questions and answers about the pop singer Shakira.

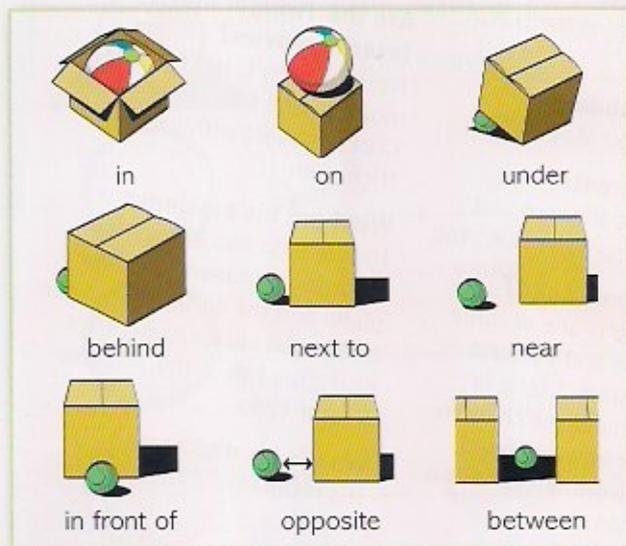
### Factfile

<b>Name</b>	Shakira Isabel Mebarak Ripoll
<b>From</b>	Barranquilla, Colombia
<b>Birthday</b>	February 2 <sup>nd</sup>
<b>Dad</b>	William, from Lebanon
<b>Mom</b>	Nidia del Carmen, from Colombia
<b>Family</b>	seven brothers and sisters
<b>Passions</b>	Bollywood movies and Indian music
<b>Favorite musician</b>	John Lennon
<b>Favorite sports</b>	tennis and swimming

- What / name? she / only child?
- Where / from? What / passions?
- When / birthday? Who / favorite musician?
- Who / dad? What / favorite sports?
- Who / mom?

**What's her name?**  
 Her name is Shakira Isabel Mebarak Ripoll.

## Prepositions of place



- We use prepositions of place to say where people, things, or places are.
- Prepositions of place do not change for number.  
in the house    in the houses

There is / isn't,  
There are / aren't

	Singular	Plural
Affirmative	There is (There's) a bed.	There are two beds.
Negative	There is not (There isn't) a chair.	There are not (There aren't) three chairs.

## Affirmative

- We use **There is a / an** + a singular noun.  
**There's** a book and **an** eraser on the table.
- We use **There are some / There are** + (number) + a plural noun.  
**There are some** books on the table.  
**There are three** books on the table.
- The short form of **There is** is **There's**.  
**There is** a horse. **There's** a horse.
- We do not contract **There are**.  
**There are** four horses. NOT ~~There're~~ four horses.
- When we make a list of lots of things, we use **There is** when the first noun is singular.  
**There is** a table and four chairs.  
NOT ~~There are~~ a table and four chairs.

- We use **There are** when the first noun is plural.  
**There are** four chairs and a table.  
NOT ~~There is~~ four chairs and a table.

## Watch out!

Notice the difference between **There is** and **It is**:

- We use **It** to talk about a thing for the first time.  
What's that in the yard? **It's** a dog.
- We use **There** to say that something exists or does not exist.  
**There's** a dog in the yard.

## Negative

- We make the negative with **There is** or **There are** + **not**.  
**There is not** a sofa. **There are not** any chairs.
- We make the short form with **There is** + **-n't** for singular nouns.  
There **isn't** a pen on the chair.
- We make the short form with **There are** + **-n't** for plural nouns.  
There **aren't** any books on the shelf.
- We use **There aren't any** + plural nouns.  
**There aren't any** students in the classroom.

Is there ...? / Are there ...?  
yes / no questions and short answers

	Singular	Plural
yes / no question	Is there a bed?	Are there any beds?
Short answer	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.	Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

- We make yes / no questions with **Is** or **Are** + **there**.  
**Is there** a poster in your classroom?  
**Are there** any posters in your classroom?
- We use **any** in yes / no questions with plural nouns.  
**Are there any** chairs in the living room?
- The affirmative short answer has no short form.  
**Is there** a computer in your classroom?  
Yes, **there is**. NOT Yes, there's.
- Only the negative short answer has a short form.  
Are there any computers in your classroom?  
No, **there aren't**.

**some / any**

1 We use **some** before plural nouns in affirmative sentences when we don't know the exact number of things.  
There are **some books**. There are **some pens**.

2 We use **any** with plural nouns in negative sentences and questions.  
There aren't **any pencils**.  
Are there **any books**?

**Plural nouns**

**Regular plurals**

1 We use **-s** to make the plural form of most nouns.

<b>Singular</b>	bed	lamp	game	day
<b>Plural</b>	beds	lamps	games	days

**Spelling variations**

2 When the noun ends in **-s, -x, -ss, -sh, -ch, or -o**, we add **-es**.

Singular	Plural
bus	buses
box	boxes
class	classes
dish	dishes
lunch	lunches
tomato	tomatoes

3 When the noun ends in a consonant + **-y**, we change the **-y** to **-i** and add **-es**.

<b>Singular</b>	country	baby
<b>Plural</b>	countries	babies

4 When the noun ends in **-f**, we drop the **-f**, and add **-ves**.

<b>Singular</b>	shelf	wife
<b>Plural</b>	shelves	wives

**Irregular plurals**

5 Some nouns have an irregular plural form.

Singular	Plural
man	men
woman	women
child	children
person	people
fish	fish
foot	feet
mouse	mice

Student Book p.35

**Word list**

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

**House and furniture**

- bathroom \_\_\_\_\_
- bedroom \_\_\_\_\_
- dining room \_\_\_\_\_
- hall \_\_\_\_\_
- kitchen \_\_\_\_\_
- living room \_\_\_\_\_
- office \_\_\_\_\_
- stairs \_\_\_\_\_
- armchair \_\_\_\_\_
- bathtub \_\_\_\_\_
- bed \_\_\_\_\_
- bookcase \_\_\_\_\_
- chair \_\_\_\_\_
- closet \_\_\_\_\_

- cupboard \_\_\_\_\_
- curtains \_\_\_\_\_
- desk \_\_\_\_\_
- dresser \_\_\_\_\_
- fridge \_\_\_\_\_
- lamp \_\_\_\_\_
- mirror \_\_\_\_\_
- sofa \_\_\_\_\_
- shelf \_\_\_\_\_
- shower \_\_\_\_\_
- sink \_\_\_\_\_
- sofa \_\_\_\_\_
- stove \_\_\_\_\_
- table \_\_\_\_\_
- toilet \_\_\_\_\_

**Check it out!**

- Forget it! \_\_\_\_\_
- Gross! \_\_\_\_\_
- Let's check it out. \_\_\_\_\_
- Shut up! \_\_\_\_\_

**Learn it, use it!**

- Excuse me. Where's the ... , please?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- It's on the first / second floor.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Excuse me. Where are the ...?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- They're next to / opposite / between / near ...  
\_\_\_\_\_

Student Book pp.32, 30, 34

### Vocabulary

#### House and furniture

1 Look at the house and complete the rooms.



- 1 h a l l  
 2 o \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 l \_\_\_\_\_ r \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 d \_\_\_\_\_ r \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 k \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 b \_\_\_\_\_  
 7 b \_\_\_\_\_

2 Circle the odd word out.

shower table chairs cupboard

1 sofa lamp armchair bath

2 shower sofa bathtub mirror

3 closet toilet dresser bed

4 fridge bed stove sink

5 desk shelf sink bookcase

### Grammar

#### Prepositions of place

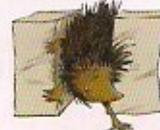
3 Look at the pictures. Then complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box.

behind between in in front of near  
 next to on opposite under



in front of

1 \_\_\_\_\_



2 \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_



4 \_\_\_\_\_



5 \_\_\_\_\_



6 \_\_\_\_\_



7 \_\_\_\_\_



8 \_\_\_\_\_

#### There is / isn't, There are / aren't Affirmative and negative

4 Complete the sentences with *There is / are* (✓) or *There isn't / aren't* (X).

*There's* \_\_\_\_\_ an office in the house. (✓)

1 \_\_\_\_\_ five people in my family. (✓)

2 \_\_\_\_\_ a mirror in my bedroom. (X)

3 \_\_\_\_\_ two bathrooms in the house. (X)

4 \_\_\_\_\_ a cupboard under the sink. (✓)

5 \_\_\_\_\_ a lamp in the office. (X)

6 \_\_\_\_\_ a good show on TV. (✓)

## Round-up

## Is there ...? / Are there ...?

## yes / no questions and short answers

5 Complete the questions with *Is there ...?* / *Are there ...?* Then look at the picture in exercise 8 and write short answers.

Is there \_\_\_\_\_ a dog in the room?

No, there isn't.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ any people in the room?

2 \_\_\_\_\_ any shelves in the room?

3 \_\_\_\_\_ a table next to the bed?

4 \_\_\_\_\_ two beds in the room?

5 \_\_\_\_\_ a lamp behind the armchair?

6 \_\_\_\_\_ a closet?

## some / any

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

There are some books on the shelf.

1 There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ chairs in the yard.

2 Are there \_\_\_\_\_ posters in your bedroom?

3 There are \_\_\_\_\_ people in the classroom.

4 There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ pictures in the living room.

5 There are \_\_\_\_\_ pens on the table.

6 Are there \_\_\_\_\_ English songs in this book?

7 There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ American students in my class.

## Plural nouns

7 Rewrite the sentences with the plural form of the underlined words. Use the correct form of *be*.

My pen is on the table. My pens are on the table.

1 The box is opposite the door.

2 The woman is in the garden.

3 Your sandwich is on the table.

4 The shelf is near the window.

5 His foot is very big!

6 My cat is under the desk!

7 The child is in bed.

8 Look at the picture of Lisa's bedroom. Then read her letter to *Your Home* magazine. Choose the correct words.



Dear *Your Home*:

Help! This is a picture of my bedroom.

It's a mess!

☹️ They / There aren't <sup>1</sup>some / any shelves and my books, DVDs, and video games are <sup>2</sup>in / on the floor.

☹️ There <sup>3</sup>isn't / aren't a closet and my clothes are in three big <sup>4</sup>box / boxes. There <sup>5</sup>is / are a box <sup>6</sup>on / under my bed and there <sup>7</sup>is / are two boxes <sup>8</sup>in front of / behind the bedroom door.

☹️ There <sup>9</sup>isn't / aren't a desk and my school things are <sup>10</sup>on / in a chair. It's terrible!

☹️ There <sup>11</sup>is / are a pizza <sup>12</sup>next to / on the bed.

☹️ There isn't <sup>13</sup>a / any table <sup>14</sup>behind / next to my bed and my alarm clock is <sup>15</sup>on / under the floor!

☹️ There <sup>16</sup>is / are two horrible armchairs, and <sup>17</sup>there's / there are an old lamp <sup>18</sup>next to / behind one of the armchairs.

It's terrible! Please help!

Lisa

### Talking about location

1 Look at the house plan on page 34 of the Student Book. Then complete the dialogues.

1  
**Visitor** Excuse me. Where's the dining room?

**Guide** It's <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. It's between the green living room and the <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.

**Visitor** Thank you.

2

**Visitor** Excuse me. Where's the blue living room?

**Guide** It's <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. It's <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the stairs, and <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the office.

**Visitor** Thanks.

3

**Visitor** Excuse me. <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the restrooms?

**Guide** They're on the first floor. They're <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the café and <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the reception desk.

**Visitor** Thanks.

2 Number the sentences in the correct order. Then write the dialogues.

1

Thanks. Goodbye. \_\_\_

Excuse me. Where's the reception desk, please? 1

It's on the first floor. \_\_\_

**A** Excuse me, Where's the reception desk, please?

**B** \_\_\_\_\_

**A** \_\_\_\_\_

2

Thanks. \_\_\_

It's on the second floor. It's near the stairs. \_\_\_

Excuse me. Where's the 3D movie theater, please? \_\_\_

**A** \_\_\_\_\_

**B** \_\_\_\_\_

**A** \_\_\_\_\_

3

Excuse me. Where are the stairs, please? \_\_\_

Thanks. \_\_\_

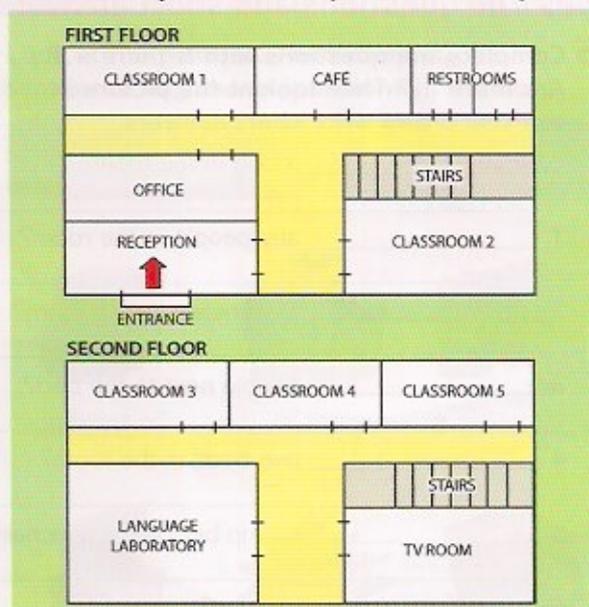
They're next to the reception desk. \_\_\_

**A** \_\_\_\_\_

**B** \_\_\_\_\_

**A** \_\_\_\_\_

3 You are at the reception of a language school. Look at the plan and complete the dialogues.



1

**A** Excuse me. Where's the TV room, please?

**B** It's on the second floor. It's <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the language laboratory.

**A** Thank you.

2

**A** Excuse me. Where are the restrooms, please?

**B** They're <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. They're <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the café.

**A** Thanks.

3

**A** Excuse me. Where's the café, please?

**B** It's <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ floor. It's <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ Classroom 1 and the <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.

**A** Thanks.

4 You are at the reception desk of the language school in exercise 3. Write dialogues for the situations.

1 A student wants to go to the language laboratory.

**Student** Excuse me. Where's ...

**You** \_\_\_\_\_

**Student** \_\_\_\_\_

2 A student wants to go to the office.

**Student** \_\_\_\_\_

**You** \_\_\_\_\_

**Student** \_\_\_\_\_

3 A student wants to go to Classroom 4.

**Student** \_\_\_\_\_

**You** \_\_\_\_\_

**Student** \_\_\_\_\_

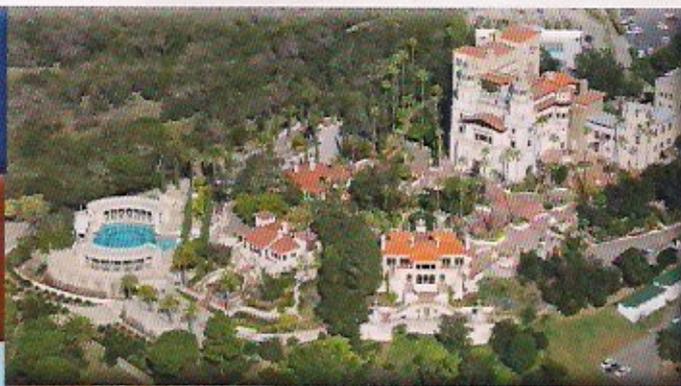
## Historical Homes in the United States

# Hearst Castle

Hearst Castle is an amazing house near San Simeon, California in the U.S. It is a popular tourist attraction with over one million visitors a year. The house is about ninety years old. Today, Hearst Castle is a national monument. It is also a museum with ancient European furniture, paintings, and sculptures.

Hearst Castle is in a big park. There are zebras and other exotic animals in the park. There are two swimming pools: the Neptune Pool and the Roman Pool. The Neptune Pool is the outdoor swimming pool. There is a Roman temple with a statue of Neptune next to it. The Roman Pool is the indoor swimming pool. There are eight Roman statues next to it. There are also tennis courts and a movie theater.

There are four different buildings in the castle. The main house is called Casa Grande. In total, there are 165 rooms. There are 58 bedrooms, 60 bathrooms, and eighteen living rooms. The dining room is awesome. The furniture is very old, and the table is very long.

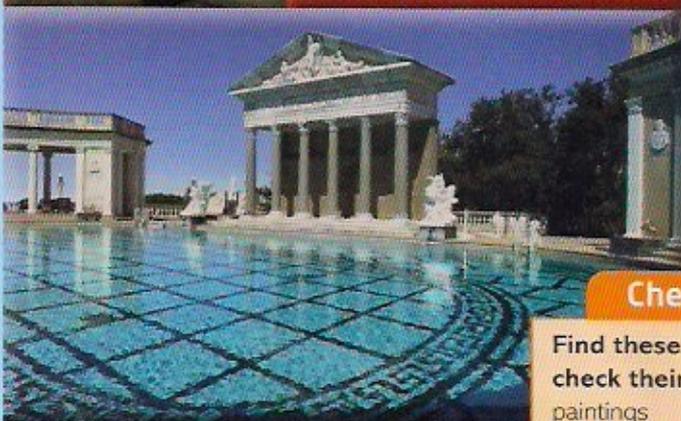


### When and where?

Hearst Castle is open at 9 a.m. every day (except Christmas Day, Thanksgiving, and January 1<sup>st</sup>). Hearst Castle is near San Simeon on the Pacific coast between Los Angeles and San Francisco. There are buses from both cities, and there are hotels in San Simeon.

### Tickets

Adults: \$25  
Children: \$12



### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meanings.

paintings	temple
zebras	coast
swimming pool	

## Reading

### 1 Read the article. Then correct the sentences.

- Hearst Castle is near Los Angeles, California.
- Hearst Castle is one hundred years old.
  - There are three swimming pools in the castle.
  - There aren't any animals in the park.
  - The Roman Pool is the outdoor swimming pool.
  - There are nineteen living rooms.
  - Children's tickets are \$25.

Hearst Castle is near San Simeon, California.

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## Writing

### 2 Imagine you are on vacation. Write a postcard to a friend describing a famous house. Choose a house in your country or another country.

Dear Elena,  
Here's a photo of The White House.  
It's in Washington, D.C. It's ...

## 4

## Grammar rules

**Whose ...? and the possessive 's**

1 We use the possessive 's to talk about possessions.



Mark's ball

2 We use 's to talk about possessions with names, for example members of a family.



Alan is Claire's brother.

3 We use 's with singular nouns.



Kate's book

4 We use s' with plural nouns.



the girls' bags

5 We use 's with names of people that end in the letter s.



Charles's cat

6 We use 's with irregular plural nouns that do not end in -e / -es.



the children's toys

- 7 When there are two or more people that possess something, we use 's after the last person.



Susie and Paula's bedroom.

- 8 We use *whose* in questions to ask about possession. We use *whose* for both singular and plural nouns.

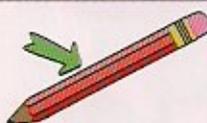
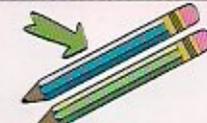
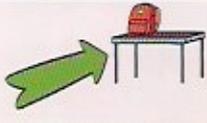


Whose dog is that?



Whose bags are these?

## Demonstratives: *this, that, these, those*

Singular	Plural
 <b>This</b> is a pencil.	 <b>These</b> are pencils.
 <b>That</b> is a bag.	 <b>Those</b> are bags.

- We use *this* and *these* for people and things that are near to us.
- We use *that* and *those* for people and things that are not near to us.
- We can use the short form *that's*. We can't use the contracted form of *be* with *this, these, or those*.  
**That's** my teacher.  
**This is** my mom. NOT ~~This's~~ my mom.  
**These are** my photos. NOT ~~These're~~ my photos.  
**Those are** my friends. NOT ~~Those're~~ my friends.
- We can use *this, that, these, and those* as pronouns or adjectives. They are pronouns when they come before the verb *be*. They are adjectives when they come before a noun.  
**This is** my sister. (pronoun)  
**That girl is** Mexican. (adjective)
- We use *this, that, these, and those* to introduce and identify people.  
**This is** my friend, Michael.  
 Who is that? **That's** my English teacher.

(Student Book p.43)

### Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

#### Possessions

bike \_\_\_\_\_  
 cell phone \_\_\_\_\_  
 digital camera \_\_\_\_\_  
 game console \_\_\_\_\_  
 guitar \_\_\_\_\_  
 laptop \_\_\_\_\_  
 MP3 player \_\_\_\_\_

skateboard \_\_\_\_\_  
 tablet \_\_\_\_\_  
 watch \_\_\_\_\_

#### Check it out!

Be quiet, please. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Don't worry. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Lucky you! \_\_\_\_\_  
 This is fun! \_\_\_\_\_

#### Learn it, use it!

What's the date today? \_\_\_\_\_  
 It's May 1<sup>st</sup>. \_\_\_\_\_  
 When's your birthday? \_\_\_\_\_  
 It's March 17<sup>th</sup>. \_\_\_\_\_  
 When's your mom's / dad's birthday? \_\_\_\_\_  
 It's on June 22<sup>nd</sup>. \_\_\_\_\_

(Student Book pp.40, 38, 42)

## Vocabulary

### Possessions

1 Look at the pictures. Complete the puzzle. What is Mario's favorite thing?



My favorite thing is my \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar

### Whose ...? and the possessive 's

2 Choose the correct words.

Is your brother's / brothers' name Toby?

- It is your dad's / dads' laptop.
- Where are the children's / childrens' books?
- Alice and Emma's / Alice's and Emma's bedroom is upstairs.
- Where are the mens' / men's restrooms?
- My aunt and uncle's / aunt's and uncle's house is in Chicago.

3 Write questions and answers.

guitar / Maria

Whose guitar is it? It's Maria's.

- bikes / the students

- laptop / my mom

- cell phone / Tom

- game console / the boys

- watch / my sister

4 Write definitions of family members. Use the words in parentheses.

Uncle Joe (Dad / brother)

Uncle Joe is Dad's brother.

- Grandma Ana (Mom / mom)
- My cousin Ruth (my aunt and uncle / daughter)
- Aunt Amy (Mom / sister)
- Grandpa Bill (Mom / dad)
- Uncle Ian (Mom / brother)

5 Rewrite the sentences with the names in parentheses.

It's his skateboard. (Paul)

It's Paul's skateboard.

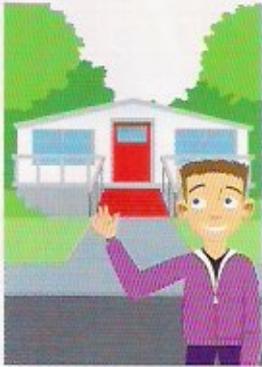
- It's their house. (Layla and Michael)
- When is her birthday? (Lucy)
- Where are their bikes? (the children)
- It's his digital camera. (the teacher)
- Those are their books. (the boys)

## Demonstratives: *this, that, these, those*

### 6 Choose the correct words.

- This / These are my books.  
 1 Are *that* / *those* Lucy's photos?  
 2 *That* / *Those* are the students' bikes.  
 3 Is *this* / *these* your new tablet?  
 4 *This* / *These* is my cousins' house.  
 5 Is *that* / *those* Carlos's game console?

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



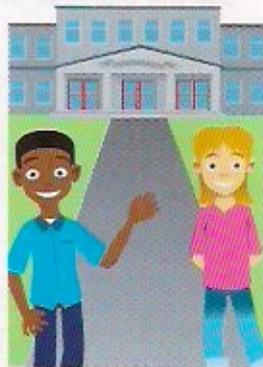
This is my house.



1 Are \_\_\_\_\_ your dogs?



2 \_\_\_\_\_ are my cousins.



3 \_\_\_\_\_'s our school.



4 \_\_\_\_\_ are my hamsters.



5 \_\_\_\_\_'s my aunt.

### 8 Look at the photos. Then choose the correct words in the dialogues.



- A Are *this* / *these* photos of your family, Ana?  
 B Yes, they are.  
 A <sup>1</sup>Whose / Who are <sup>2</sup>*that* / *those* two boys?  
 B <sup>3</sup>*That's* / *Those* are my brothers, Tom and Chris.  
 A <sup>4</sup>Whose / Who's the girl next to your brother?  
 B <sup>5</sup>*That's* / *Those* Emma. She's my sister.  
 A She's cute! Whose laptop is that on the table?  
 B It's <sup>6</sup>Emma's / Emmas' laptop.  
 A <sup>7</sup>Whose / Who cats are they?  
 B They're my <sup>8</sup>grandparent's / grandparents' cats.  
 A Is <sup>9</sup>*that* / *those* their garden?  
 B Yes, it is.  
 A It's beautiful!

## Talking about dates

### 1 Write the ordinal numbers.

1<sup>st</sup> first  
 3<sup>rd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 12<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 5<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 20<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 8<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 22<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 9<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 30<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

### 2 Complete the months.

January, Feb \_\_\_\_\_, Mar \_\_\_\_\_,  
 Ap \_\_\_\_\_, M \_\_\_\_\_, Ju \_\_\_\_\_,  
 Jul \_\_\_\_\_, Aug \_\_\_\_\_, Sept \_\_\_\_\_,  
 Oct \_\_\_\_\_, Nov \_\_\_\_\_, Dec \_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

5<sup>th</sup> August 2<sup>nd</sup> date in on 12 When

**Lucas** What's the date today?  
**Ruby** It's February 1<sup>st</sup>. It's my sister's birthday.  
**Lucas** Oh, cool! How old is she?  
**Ruby** She's 2<sup>nd</sup>.  
**Lucas** My birthday is 3<sup>rd</sup> March.  
**Ruby** What day?  
**Lucas** It's 4<sup>th</sup> March 13<sup>th</sup>.  
 5<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_\_'s your birthday?  
**Ruby** It's on 6<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

### 4 Write dialogues about the famous people in the photos.

A When's Beyoncé's birthday?



Beyoncé

B It's on September 4<sup>th</sup>.

1  
 A \_\_\_\_\_  
 B \_\_\_\_\_



Kristen Stewart

2  
 A \_\_\_\_\_  
 B \_\_\_\_\_



Rafa Nadal

3  
 A \_\_\_\_\_  
 B \_\_\_\_\_



Taylor Lautner

### 5 Use the information and complete the dialogue.

**Family birthdays**

My birthday: 08/09

Mom: 03/27

My sister: 12/17

My brother: 04/23

Lily When's your birthday \_\_\_\_\_, Jim?  
 Jim 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Lily 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Jim It's on March 27<sup>th</sup>.  
 Lily When's your sister's birthday?  
 Jim 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Lily 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Jim It's on April 23<sup>rd</sup>.  
 Lily That's my birthday, too!

### 6 Complete the chart for members of your family. Then write a dialogue between you and a friend. Use the dialogue in exercise 5 as a model.

Your birthday \_\_\_\_\_

Your mom \_\_\_\_\_

Your dad \_\_\_\_\_

Other birthdays in your family:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

A When's your birthday, ... \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B \_\_\_\_\_  
 A \_\_\_\_\_  
 B \_\_\_\_\_  
 A \_\_\_\_\_  
 B \_\_\_\_\_  
 A \_\_\_\_\_  
 B \_\_\_\_\_  
 A \_\_\_\_\_  
 B \_\_\_\_\_

## Pets – Our Favorite Possessions!

For a lot of American teens, their cell phone, laptop, or MP3 player is their favorite possession, but for some teens, it's their pet.

There are pets in over 60 percent of American homes. Dogs and cats are people's favorite animals. There are over 78 million dogs and 86 million cats in the U.S., but exotic pets like snakes, iguanas, and miniature pigs are popular, too.

### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

dangerous      unusual  
insects      adopted  
endangered species



"My dog's name is Jasper. He's white and brown, and he's not very big. He's 3 years old. He's my best friend. This is a photo of Jasper on my skateboard!"

**Adam, 13**



"My sister Zoe's favorite thing is her cat. Its name's Coco. Coco is a female cat. She's black, brown, and white. She's very intelligent! She's on Catbook – it's a Facebook app for cats! She has over 50 cat friends! There are over 70 pictures of Coco on my cell phone!"

**Leah, 14**



"My pet snake's name is Monty. He's a milk snake so he isn't dangerous! He's black, red, and white and he's about 50 cm long. His favorite food is insects. Snakes are cool."

**Nick, 14**



"My pet is very unusual. It's a tiger! His name is Meow. Meow is my adopted pet. He isn't in my house! His home is in China. This is a photo of Meow. He's very beautiful. Tigers are an endangered species. There are only 7,000 tigers in the world today! Meow is very special."

**Vicky, 12**

### Reading

#### 1 Read the article and answer the questions.

What are American people's favorite animals?

- 1 What exotic pets are popular in the U.S.?
- 2 What is Adam's pet?
- 3 What color is Coco?
- 4 What type of snake is Monty?
- 5 What is Monty's favorite food?
- 6 Where is Meow's home?

Cats and dogs are their favorite animals.

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### Writing

#### 2 Choose a pet and write a description for the magazine article.

Use the descriptions in the text as models.

## Simple present

## Affirmative

Affirmative		
I	play	tennis.
You	study	Spanish.
He	plays	soccer.
She	works	at home.
It	starts	at 8:30.
We	get home	at 4 p.m.
You	teach	children.
They	like	pizza.

Subject + base form of the verb (+ -s with the third person singular)

- We use the simple present to talk about ...
  - daily routine  
I **get up** at seven o'clock in the morning.  
She **has** breakfast at eight o'clock.
  - habits and things that happen again and again.  
She **plays** tennis every weekend.  
They **watch** TV every evening.
  - facts, things that stay the same for a long time.  
They **work** in Los Angeles.  
He **lives** in Canada.
  - timetables.  
School **finishes** at four o'clock.  
The English class **starts** at ten o'clock.

## Spelling variations

- We make the third person singular with the base form of the verb + -s.  
like + -s      likes  
make + -s      makes
- We use the base form of the verb + -es when the verb ends in -ch, -s, -sh, -x, -z, or -o.  
He teaches English.  
She goes to bed at ten o'clock.  
The movie finishes at eight thirty.
- When the verb ends in a consonant + -y, we change the -y to -i and add -es.  
She studies English.  
It flies from Rio to Miami.
- When the verb ends in a vowel + -y we add -s.  
He plays tennis after school.  
She stays at home on Sundays.

## Pronunciation

- When the verb ends in a hard consonant sound we pronounce the ending /s/.  
likes /laɪks/      makes /meɪks/
- When the verb ends in a vowel or a soft consonant sound we pronounce the ending /z/.  
goes /ɡoʊz/      reads /riːdz/
- When the verb ends in a consonant + -es, we pronounce the ending /ɪz/.  
watches /ˈwɒtʃɪz/      uses /ˈjuːzɪz/

## Prepositions of time:

### on, in, at

1 We use **on** with days of the week, dates, and the word **weekend**.

**on** Monday(s)

**on** July 12<sup>th</sup>

**on** the weekend / **on** weekends

2 We use **at** with times and with the word **night**.

**at** four o'clock

**at** 8:30 p.m.

**at** night

3 We use **in** for parts of the day, months, and years.

**in** the morning

**in** March

**in** 2008

4 We use the expressions **in the morning**, **in the afternoon**, **in the evening**, and **at night** to tell the time at different times of the day.

3 a.m. = It's three o'clock **in the morning**.

3 p.m. = It's three o'clock **in the afternoon**.

8 p.m. = It's eight o'clock **in the evening**.

12 a.m. = It's twelve o'clock **at night**.

## Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency	
100%	always
↑ ↓	usually
	often
	sometimes
	rarely
	never
0%	

1 We use adverbs of frequency to say how often something happens.

2 We usually put adverbs of frequency between the subject and the verb.

I **often** go to the movies.

NOT I go often to the movies.

We **usually** get home at four o'clock.

NOT We get usually home at four o'clock.

3 When the verb is **be**, we put the adverb of frequency after the verb.

He's **never** at home. They're **often** late.

### Watch out!

In English, we do not use the double negative.

We use **never** with the affirmative form of the verb.

My dad **never** watches TV.

NOT My dad doesn't never watch TV.

(Student Book p.57)

### Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

#### Daily routines

do (my) homework \_\_\_\_\_

finish school \_\_\_\_\_

get home \_\_\_\_\_

get up \_\_\_\_\_

go to bed \_\_\_\_\_

have breakfast \_\_\_\_\_

have dinner \_\_\_\_\_

have lunch \_\_\_\_\_

start school \_\_\_\_\_

watch TV \_\_\_\_\_

#### Check it out!

What's your problem? \_\_\_\_\_

Yeah right! \_\_\_\_\_

You're crazy! \_\_\_\_\_

#### Learn it, use it!

What should we do? \_\_\_\_\_

Let's watch TV. \_\_\_\_\_

Why don't we go out? \_\_\_\_\_

OK, great / (that's a) good idea! \_\_\_\_\_

What about playing video games? \_\_\_\_\_

No, it's a nice day! Let's play soccer instead.

(Student Book pp.54, 52, 56)

## Vocabulary

## Daily routines

1 Match the verbs in A with the words in B to form daily routine expressions. Use each verb once.

- |           |               |
|-----------|---------------|
| A         | B             |
| 1 start   | a TV          |
| 2 get     | b dinner      |
| 3 have    | c school      |
| 4 do      | d home        |
| 5 have    | e lunch       |
| 6 watch   | f breakfast   |
| 7 go      | g up          |
| 8 get     | h school      |
| 9 have    | i my homework |
| 10 finish | j to bed      |

2 Complete the text. Use verbs from exercise 1.

On school days I get up at seven o'clock, and I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast. I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ school at eight fifteen, and there are six classes. I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at school at one o'clock. At three thirty, I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ school and I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ home at four o'clock. I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ my homework from five to six o'clock. At night, I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ dinner with my mom. After dinner, I <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ TV. I <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to bed at ten o'clock.

## Grammar

## Simple present

## Affirmative

3 Complete the sentences. Use the simple present affirmative form of the verbs in parentheses.

My brother walks to school in the mornings. (walk)

- My mom's Mexican. We \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish at home. (speak)
- Nicky \_\_\_\_\_ in a new house. (live)
- My teacher \_\_\_\_\_ from Australia. (come)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ to music on my MP3 player. (listen)
- My dad \_\_\_\_\_ in a school. (work)
- Our dog, Smokey, \_\_\_\_\_ pizza! (eat)
- Tom \_\_\_\_\_ soccer practice at five o'clock. (start)
- The girls \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball on Saturdays. (play)

4 Complete the text with the simple present affirmative form of the verbs in the box.

come get up go have listen live  
love play speak run

Chantal is 13 years old and she comes from Canada. She <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in Toronto with her parents and her sister Sabine. Her family are French-Canadian and they <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ French at home. Chantal's passion is sport and she is an excellent gymnast. On weekdays, she <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at five thirty and she <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ five kilometers before school. After school, she <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to the gym for about three hours. Gymnastics isn't easy, but Chantal <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ sports! At night, Chantal and her family <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at about seven o'clock, then it's time for homework. After that Chantal <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to music or she <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ video games with Sabine.



## Spelling variations

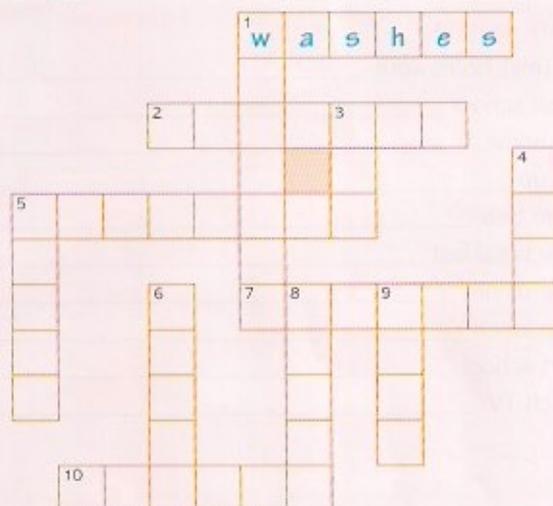
5 Complete the puzzle with the 3rd person singular of the verbs.

Across →

- wash
- match
- finish
- study
- kiss

Down ↓

- watch
- have
- go
- fix
- cry
- try
- do



## 6 Rewrite the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the simple present.

They finish school at four o'clock. (he)

He finishes school at four o'clock.

1 We study French at school. (she)

2 We watch TV at night. (he)

3 They play tennis on Mondays. (she)

4 They go to school on Saturdays. (he)

5 I have lunch at home. (she)

## Prepositions of time: on, in, at

### 7 Write on, in, or at.

on Monday

1 \_\_\_\_\_ ten o'clock

5 \_\_\_\_\_ September

2 \_\_\_\_\_ May 14<sup>th</sup>

6 \_\_\_\_\_ weekends

3 \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon

7 \_\_\_\_\_ spring

4 \_\_\_\_\_ night

8 \_\_\_\_\_ Valentine's Day

### 8 Choose the correct words.

We visit our grandparents on at Christmas Day.

1 Jack gets home on / at five o'clock on / at Fridays.

2 He goes to soccer practice in / on weekends.

3 My birthday is at / on August 2<sup>nd</sup>.

4 Katie is tired at / in the evenings on / at school days.

5 Paul's a doctor. He works in / at night.

6 We play tennis at school in / on summer.

## Adverbs of frequency

### 9 Put the words in the correct order and write sentences.

play / soccer / sometimes / in the afternoon / I

I sometimes play soccer in the afternoon.

1 goes / to / the / movies / often / Douglas

2 are / they / late / never

3 usually / she / on / Tuesdays / plays / tennis

4 on / Saturdays / I / meet / my / friends / sometimes

5 hungry / always / are / you

6 to / school / I / walk / rarely

### 10 Write sentences. Use the simple present and adverbs of frequency.

100%  
always

80%  
usually

70%  
often

50%  
sometimes

20%  
rarely

0%  
never

Annie / eat / pizza on Fridays (50%)

Annie sometimes eats pizza on Fridays.

1 Marcus / go / to bed before ten o'clock (0%)

2 Olivia / study / on Saturdays (20%)

3 I / finish / volleyball at six o'clock (80%)

4 Mom / listen / to the radio (50%)

5 Gabriela / go / to the U.S. in August (100%)

6 Jacob / play / tennis on Fridays (70%)

## Round-up

### 11 Complete the text with the simple present of the verbs in parentheses and adverbs of frequency.

## Tom's day

On school days Tom

never gets up

(get up / 0%) before

half past seven. He

1 \_\_\_\_\_

(have / 100%)

breakfast and he

2 \_\_\_\_\_

(be / 20%) late

for school. He

3 \_\_\_\_\_

(finish / 100%) school at three thirty. After school

he 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (do / 80%) his homework,

but he 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (watch / 50%) TV. He

6 \_\_\_\_\_ (play / 0%) sports on weekdays,

but he 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (play / 70%) soccer on

Saturdays. In the evenings, he 8 \_\_\_\_\_

(stay / 80%) at home. He 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (play /

70%) computer games and he 10 \_\_\_\_\_

(chat / 50%) with friends online. On school days,

he 11 \_\_\_\_\_ (go / 100%) to bed before

ten o'clock.



### Asking for and making suggestions

1 Use the dialogues on page 56 of the Student Book as a model. Then complete the dialogues with the words in the box.

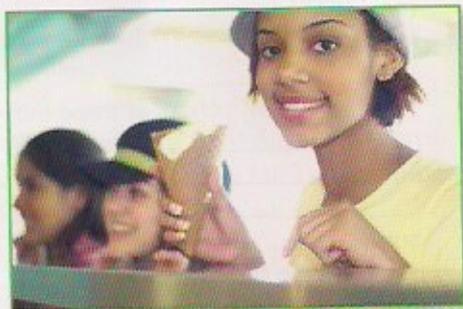
about good idea instead Let's Let's go  
seven thirty watch Why don't



- 1  
Sara I'm bored. What should we do?  
Dan **Let's** go out.  
Sara No, there's a good TV show on at  
1 \_\_\_\_\_  
Dan OK, great! Let's  
2 \_\_\_\_\_ that.



- 2  
Pablo What should we do?  
Matias What <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ playing  
video games? I have a great new game.  
Pablo No, it's a nice day! Let's play soccer  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
Matias OK, that's a <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_!



- 3  
Anna It's a nice day. <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
we go to the park?  
Julia Great idea!  
Anna Cool, but I'm hungry. Let's buy some ice  
cream first.  
Julia Good idea! <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

2 Put the sentences in order. Then write the dialogues.

- 1 No, it's cold. What about watching a DVD? \_\_\_\_  
OK, let's do that. \_\_\_\_  
I'm bored. Let's do something. **1**  
Why don't we go for a walk? \_\_\_\_

A **I'm bored. Let's do something.** \_\_\_\_\_  
B \_\_\_\_\_  
A \_\_\_\_\_  
B \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 No, it's late. Let's do our homework instead. \_\_\_\_  
Let's play video games. \_\_\_\_  
OK, great idea! \_\_\_\_  
Oh ... OK, but why don't we play video games  
after we finish? \_\_\_\_

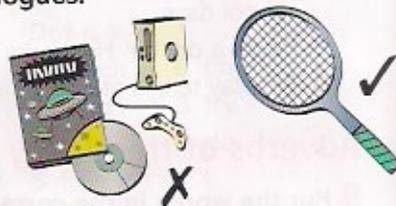
A \_\_\_\_\_  
B \_\_\_\_\_  
A \_\_\_\_\_  
B \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 No, these DVDs are boring. Let's watch TV  
instead. \_\_\_\_  
Good idea. Let's do that! \_\_\_\_  
It's a horrible day! Why don't we watch a DVD? \_\_\_\_

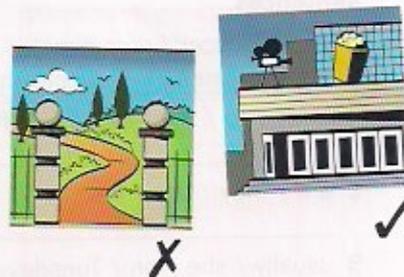
A \_\_\_\_\_  
B \_\_\_\_\_  
A \_\_\_\_\_

3 Imagine you are with a friend and you are discussing what to do. Look at the pictures. Then write the dialogues.

- A I'm bored.  
What should ...?  
B What about ...?  
A No, ... nice day.  
Why ...?  
B OK, ...



- A What ...?  
B Why ...?  
A No, ...  
What about ...  
instead?  
B OK, that's ...



4 Write a dialogue. Use the dialogue in exercise 3 and the ideas in the box.

boring go to the movies go to the park  
horrible day watch TV

# My Dad's an Astronomer!

## An Unusual Job

My name's Carmen.  
I live in Santiago, the capital of Chile.  
My dad has an unusual job. He's an astronomer! He works at the Paranal ESO Observatory with scientists from different countries. He studies the universe.



The four telescopes at the Observatory are on the top of the Cerro Paranal. This is a mountain in the Atacama Desert. There isn't any light from towns, and the clear atmosphere makes it an excellent place for telescopes.



Dad works for eight days, and then he is at home for six days. When he's at work, he lives at the *Residencia*. This is a special center for Paranal workers and visitors. It is three kilometers from the Observatory. There are bedrooms, a restaurant, a gym, and a swimming pool at the *Residencia*. Mom and I sometimes go there on weekends. It's a very strange place!

### Culture

ESO = European Southern Observatory



At the Observatory, Dad has a very busy life. He usually works at night. He gets up in the evening, and he goes to bed in the morning! He always starts work at 8 p.m. and he never finishes before 8 a.m. He has breakfast and dinner at the *Residencia*.

He also has some free time. He sometimes goes to the swimming pool and to the gym. After eight days at the Observatory, he comes home to Santiago. We sometimes go to the movies or we play tennis. It's great to have Dad at home!

### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

light                      busy  
clear                      free time

## Reading

1 Read the article. Then match the headings in the box with paragraphs 1–4 of the text.

Free Time    Night Work    The *Residencia*  
An Unusual Job    The Observatory

2 Are the sentences **True (T)** or **False (F)**?  
Correct the false sentences.

Carmen lives in the Atacama Desert.

**False** Carmen lives in Santiago, in Chile.

- The Paranal Observatory is on a mountain.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Carmen's dad works for six days a week.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The *Residencia* is next to the Observatory.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Carmen's dad starts work at 8 a.m.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He sometimes goes swimming in his free time.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He plays tennis with other scientists.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Writing

3 Complete the summary of the article.

Carmen **lives** \_\_\_\_\_ in Santiago, Chile. Her dad is an  
1 \_\_\_\_\_ at the 2 \_\_\_\_\_.  
He 3 \_\_\_\_\_ for eight days, and he  
4 \_\_\_\_\_ for six days. At work, he  
5 \_\_\_\_\_ at the 6 \_\_\_\_\_. He usually  
7 \_\_\_\_\_ night. On work days, he  
8 \_\_\_\_\_ at 9 \_\_\_\_\_ in the  
10 \_\_\_\_\_. He 11 \_\_\_\_\_ to bed at 8 o'clock  
in the 12 \_\_\_\_\_. He 13 \_\_\_\_\_ meals at the  
14 \_\_\_\_\_.

In his free time, he sometimes 15 \_\_\_\_\_  
to the 16 \_\_\_\_\_ and the  
17 \_\_\_\_\_. At home, he 18 \_\_\_\_\_  
and 19 \_\_\_\_\_ with Carmen.

4 Write a description of your favorite day.  
Include the following:

when you get up  
what you do in the morning / afternoon / at night  
when you have meals  
who you meet  
when you go to bed

**My favorite day is Saturday. I never get up before nine o'clock on Saturdays.**

# 6

## Grammar rules

### Simple present

#### Negative

Full forms	Short forms
I <b>do not</b> play soccer.	I <b>don't</b> play soccer.
You <b>do not</b> like tennis.	You <b>don't</b> like tennis.
He <b>does not</b> study music.	He <b>doesn't</b> study music.
She <b>does not</b> like math.	She <b>doesn't</b> like math.
It <b>does not</b> open at 8 a.m.	It <b>doesn't</b> open at 8 a.m.
We <b>do not</b> live in the U.S.	We <b>don't</b> live in the U.S.
You <b>do not</b> write letters.	You <b>don't</b> write letters.
They <b>do not</b> work.	They <b>don't</b> work.

Subject +  $\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{do not / don't} \\ \text{does not / doesn't} \end{array} \right|$  + base form of the verb

- We make the negative form of the simple present with **do not / does not** + base form of the verb.  
We **do not** study French at school.  
She **does not** speak Russian.
- We use **does not** with the third person singular (**he, she, it**).  
She **does not** like math.  
My grandpa **does not** play video games.
- We use **do not** with all the other persons.  
I **do not** like rock music.  
You **do not** live near here.  
We **do not** have math on Mondays.  
They **do not** teach at our school.
- We make short forms with **do / does + -n't**. We use short forms more often than full forms.  
We **don't** play tennis at school.  
My sister **doesn't** like geography.

#### Watch out!

In English, we do not add **-s** to the negative form of the verb in the third person singular.  
He **doesn't play** baseball.  
NOT He **doesn't plays** baseball.

### yes / no questions and short answers

yes / no questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
<b>Do I work?</b>	Yes, you <b>do</b> .	No, you <b>don't</b> .
<b>Do you like math?</b>	Yes, I <b>do</b> .	No, I <b>don't</b> .
<b>Does he like P.E.?</b>	Yes, he <b>does</b> .	No, he <b>doesn't</b> .
<b>Does she study Spanish?</b>	Yes, she <b>does</b> .	No, she <b>doesn't</b> .
<b>Does it open at 9 a.m.?</b>	Yes, it <b>does</b> .	No, it <b>doesn't</b> .
<b>Do we have homework?</b>	Yes, you <b>do</b> .	No, you <b>don't</b> .
<b>Do you like art?</b>	Yes, we <b>do</b> .	No, we <b>don't</b> .
<b>Do they speak Chinese?</b>	Yes, they <b>do</b> .	No, they <b>don't</b> .

**Do / Does** + subject + base form of the verb?

**Yes**, + subject pronoun + **do / does**.

**No**, + subject pronoun + **don't / doesn't**.

- We make the interrogative form of the simple present with **do / does** + subject + base form of the verb.  
**Do you have** P.E. on Thursdays?  
**Does Josie walk** to school with you?
- We make affirmative short answers with **Yes**, + subject pronoun + **do / does**.  
Do you have P.E. on Thursdays? **Yes, I do**.  
Does Josie walk to school with you?  
**Yes, she does**.
- We make negative short answers with **No**, + subject pronoun + **don't / doesn't**.  
Do you have P.E. on Thursdays? **No, I don't**.  
Does Mark walk to school with you?  
**No, he doesn't**.

## Question words + Simple present

Question word	Simple present		
What	do	you	study at school?
When	do	they	have dinner?
Where	does	Katie	live?
What time	does	she	get up?

Question word + **do / does** + subject + base form of verb?

**What** does she study on Mondays?

**What time** does she get up?

**When** does her school start?

## Object pronouns

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

- 1 We use both subject and object pronouns to substitute nouns.

**John / He** goes to that school.

I know **John / him**.

I like **science**. I like **it**.

I hate **snakes**. I hate **them**.

**Sally Adams** teaches English. I like **her**.

- 2 We put subject pronouns before a verb.

**We** get up at 7:30 a.m.

**She** studies art on Fridays.

**It** starts at 8:30 a.m.

- 3 We put object pronouns after a verb or after a preposition.

A "I like the band 30 Seconds To Mars."

B "I like **them**, too."

I have music lessons with Sara.

I have music lessons with **her**.

## Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

### School subjects

art \_\_\_\_\_

computer science \_\_\_\_\_

drama \_\_\_\_\_

English \_\_\_\_\_

geography \_\_\_\_\_

history \_\_\_\_\_

math \_\_\_\_\_

music \_\_\_\_\_

P.E. \_\_\_\_\_

science \_\_\_\_\_

### Check it out!

Hi, guys. \_\_\_\_\_

It's terrible! \_\_\_\_\_

Let's go! \_\_\_\_\_

That's it! \_\_\_\_\_

### Learn it, use it!

What's your first name / last name / address / cell phone number? \_\_\_\_\_

It's Lucas. / It's Teixeira. / It's ... /

It's (817) 7700 - 0014. / \_\_\_\_\_

How do you spell that? T-E-I-X-E-I-R-A.

How old are you? \_\_\_\_\_

I'm 14. \_\_\_\_\_

Where are you from? \_\_\_\_\_

I'm from Brazil. \_\_\_\_\_

Where do you live in Brazil? \_\_\_\_\_

I live in Recife. \_\_\_\_\_

Do you have an e-mail address?

Yes, I do. It's lucast@hooya.br.

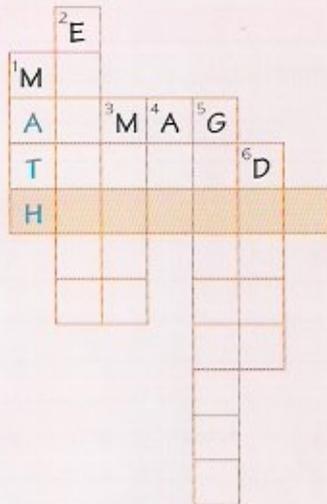
What languages do you speak?

I speak Portuguese and English.

## Vocabulary

## School subjects

- 1 Complete the puzzle with school subjects.  
What is the mystery word?



- 2 Write true sentences for you. Use the words in the box.

boring difficult easy interesting

geography	<u>It's interesting.</u>
1 math	_____
2 science	_____
3 music	_____
4 English	_____
5 history	_____
6 P.E.	_____
7 computer science	_____
8 art	_____

## Grammar

## Simple present

## Negative

- 3 Choose the correct words.

I doesn't / don't start school at seven o'clock.

- They doesn't / don't go to my school.
- Pete doesn't / don't play soccer after school.
- We doesn't / don't live in Tokyo.
- Olivia doesn't / don't get up at six thirty.
- I doesn't / don't watch TV in my bedroom.
- Our dog doesn't / don't sleep in the house.
- You doesn't / don't know Daniel.
- Tom and I doesn't / don't study music.

- 4 Complete the sentences with the negative form of the verbs in the box.

have get go listen study use write

We don't listen to the radio.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ e-mails. I text my friends.
- Oscar \_\_\_\_\_ a big breakfast.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ their cell phones at school.
- Dad \_\_\_\_\_ home before 5:30 p.m.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ Russian at my school.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ to school on Saturday.

## yes / no questions and short answers

- 5 Write questions and short answers.

Tom / play / soccer / on Fridays? (X)

Does Tom play soccer on Fridays?

No, he doesn't.

- Rafa Nadal / speak / Spanish? (✓)

- Katy Perry / come / from the U.S.? (✓)

- you / play / golf? (X)

- Brazilian children / start / school / at 4? (X)

## Question words + Simple present

- 6 Complete the questions. Then write the answers with the words in the box.

February 14<sup>th</sup> Hawaii June 21<sup>st</sup>  
the saxophone the White House

When does summer start?

Summer starts on June 21<sup>st</sup>.

- What instrument \_\_\_\_\_ Lisa Simpson play?
- When \_\_\_\_\_ people celebrate Valentine's Day?
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ the American President live in Washington, D.C.?
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ Bruno Mars come from?

## 7 Circle the correct words. Then write true answers.

How What do you spell your name?

I spell it Z-A-C-H-A-R-Y.

1 What / When do people celebrate Christmas Day?

2 What time / What do you get up on weekdays?

3 Where / What time do you finish school?

4 When / Where do kangaroos live?

5 What / When do you do on Saturday mornings?

## 8 Write the questions for the underlined words.

What time do you get home?

I get home at four o'clock.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

Juan goes to school in San Diego.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

Katie gets up at seven thirty.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

I have science on Wednesday and Friday.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

The children watch Disney movies on DVD.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

You spell it Y-O-G-U-R-T.

## Object pronouns

## 9 Complete the dialogues with the correct object pronouns.

A Does Ms. Harris teach you and Kyle?

B Yes, she does. She teaches us geography.

1

A Do you know Natalia?

B Yes, I do. I go to Dance Club with \_\_\_\_\_.

2

A Is art your favorite subject?

B Yes! I love \_\_\_\_\_.

3

A Mr. Wise is our science teacher.

B Yeah? I like \_\_\_\_\_. He's a good teacher.

4

A Does Nick study with you and Lucy?

B Yes, he does. He often helps \_\_\_\_\_, too.

5

A I like Amy and she likes \_\_\_\_\_, too.

B Of course she does. You're best friends!

6

A Is this pizza for Sam and me?

B Yes, it's for \_\_\_\_\_.

## 10 Complete the interview. Use the correct simple present form of the verbs in parentheses, and write questions and short answers.

Millie Moreton is 17 and she goes to the famous Julliard School in New York. Here, *Tell us!* magazine asks Millie questions about her school.

**Tell us!** Do you like (you / like) your school?

**Millie** Yes, I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. I love it! It's a performing arts school and we <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (study) drama, dance, and music. It's really cool!

**Tell us!** <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you / study) normal subjects, too?

**Millie** Yes, we <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (study) seven academic subjects.

**Tell us!** What subjects <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you / study)?

**Millie** Umm ... English, art, computer science, science, history, and geography. Oh, and math, but I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not / like) it. It's very difficult!

**Tell us!** When <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do) drama?

**Millie** We do drama on Thursdays and Fridays. We <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not / do) academic subjects on those days. Thursday and Friday are my favorite days. I <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (love) them!

**Tell us!** <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you / sing) in a choir at school?

**Millie** No, I <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, but I <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) in a band with my friends. It's fun!

**Tell us!** What <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you / want) to do in the future?

**Millie** I want to be a star! I <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to sing and act in big musicals in New York and London!

## 11 Write questions and answers about Millie in exercise 10.

Where / Millie / go to school?

**Where does Millie go to school?**

**She goes to the Julliard School in New York.**

she like / her school?

**Does she like her school?**

**Yes, she does. She loves it.**

1 What subjects / she study?

2 she like / math?

3 When / she study drama, dance, and music?

4 she sing / in a choir at school?

5 What / she want to do in the future?



# Study English in the U.S.

Summer language courses at St Giles Center, Florida.

What do you usually do in the summer? Do you go to the beach? Do you play sports? Or do you study? Students at the summer center do all three! Come and study English at St Giles Center this summer!

## About the School

St Giles Center is in St Petersburg, Florida. It is near the town of Orlando, and it is next to the ocean. It has fantastic facilities. There is a swimming pool and a theater. There is also a lake and beautiful gardens.

## Summer Language Courses at St Giles

In the summer, St Giles Center organizes English language courses for young people from all over the world. The courses start in July and finish at the end of August. The students usually study in the mornings, and they play sports or do other activities in the afternoons. Some students act and dance. Other students have sailing lessons or go to the beach. In the evenings, the students watch movies, do karaoke, or have discos. On weekends, the students don't study. They go on trips to awesome places in Florida. They go to Disney World or The Wizarding World of Harry Potter, for example. These are very popular trips!



## A typical day at the summer school

7:30 a.m.	Breakfast
8:30–11:00 a.m.	English lessons
11:00–11:30 a.m.	Break
11:30–12:30 p.m.	English lessons
12:30–1:30 p.m.	Lunch
1:30–4:30 p.m.	Project work and language skills
4:30–6:00 p.m.	Sports and activities
6:00 p.m.	Dinner
7:00–10:00 p.m.	Movie night / Karaoke / Discos
10:30 p.m.	Bed

## Prices

\$1,415 per week  
(from July to August)

## Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

courses	sailing
facilities	trips
lake	

## Reading

### 1 Read the article. Then answer the questions.

Where is St Giles Center?

*It is in St Petersburg, Florida. (It is near the town of Orlando, and it is next to the ocean.)*

- Where do students come from?
- When do the summer courses start and finish?
- What do the students on the summer courses usually do in the mornings?
- When do they play sports?
- What activities do they do in the evenings?
- Where do they go on weekends?

## Writing

### 2 Imagine you are at St Giles Center. Write a telephone conversation with a friend at home. Tell your friend about the center. Include the following information:

- Where is the school?
- When do you study English?
- What do you do in the afternoons?
- What time do you have dinner at night?
- What do you do after dinner?
- What time do you go to bed?
- What is your opinion of the school?

**Your friend** Where is the school?

**You** It's in St Petersburg in Florida.  
It's near the ocean.

# 7

## Grammar rules

### can (ability)

#### Affirmative and negative

Affirmative	Negative	
	Full forms	Short forms
I <b>can</b> dance.	I <b>cannot</b> dance.	I <b>can't</b> dance.
You <b>can</b> sing.	You <b>cannot</b> sing.	You <b>can't</b> sing.
He <b>can</b> do karate.	He <b>cannot</b> do karate.	He <b>can't</b> do karate.
She <b>can</b> ski.	She <b>cannot</b> ski.	She <b>can't</b> ski.
It <b>can</b> fly.	It <b>cannot</b> fly.	It <b>can't</b> fly.
We <b>can</b> play tennis.	We <b>cannot</b> play tennis.	We <b>can't</b> play tennis.
You <b>can</b> cook.	You <b>cannot</b> cook.	You <b>can't</b> cook.
They <b>can</b> speak English.	They <b>cannot</b> speak English.	They <b>can</b> speak English.

Subject + **can** / **can't** + base form of the verb

- Can** is a modal verb. All modal verbs follow the same rules:
  - We only use one form for all persons.  
I **can** dance. He **can** dance. We **can** dance.
  - We do not add an **-s** to **can** with **he, she, or it**.  
He **can** ski. NOT He ~~can~~s ski.
  - We always follow **can** with another verb in the base form.  
I **can** run. She **can** swim.
- The negative form of **can** is **cannot** (**can** + **not**). In spoken and informal written English, **cannot** is usually abbreviated to **can't**.  
He **cannot** play tennis. = He **can't** play tennis.
- We always use **can't** + another verb in the base form.  
I **can't** speak Korean.  
She **can't** ride a bike.

#### Watch out!

We never use **don't** / **doesn't** in negative sentences with **can**.

We **can't** swim. NOT We ~~don't~~ can swim.

### Degrees of ability

Degrees of ability	
I can swim <b>very well</b> .	+++
I can swim <b>well</b> .	++
I can swim <b>quite well</b> .	+
I can't swim <b>very well</b> .	-
I can't swim <b>at all</b> .	--

- We use the following expressions when we want to say how well someone can do something.
  - ... **very well**
  - ... **well**
  - ... **quite well**
  - ... **(can't) ... very well**
  - ... **(can't) ... at all**
- We always put the expressions after the verb or verb phrase.
  - He can play the piano **quite well**.
  - He can't swim **very well**.
  - NOT He can't play very well the piano.

### How often ...? + Expressions of frequency

Question word	Expression of frequency
How often ...?	<b>every</b> morning / day / month
	<b>once a</b> day / week / month
	<b>twice a</b> day / week / month
	<b>three times a</b> day / week / month

- We use **How often ...?** to ask how frequently something happens.
  - How often** do you play soccer?
  - How often** do you send e-mails?
- We often use expressions of frequency to reply to questions with **How often ...?** We usually put expressions of frequency at the end of the sentence.
  - I play soccer **every afternoon**.
  - I send e-mails about **twice a week**.

## can (ability)

### yes / no questions and short answers

yes / no questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Can I dance?	Yes, you <b>can</b> .	No, you <b>can't</b> .
Can you swim?	Yes, I <b>can</b> .	No, I <b>can't</b> .
Can he cook?	Yes, he <b>can</b> .	No, he <b>can't</b> .
Can she ride a bike?	Yes, she <b>can</b> .	No, she <b>can't</b> .
Can it fly?	Yes, it <b>can</b> .	No, it <b>can't</b> .
Can we act?	Yes, you <b>can</b> .	No, you <b>can't</b> .
Can you do karate?	Yes, we <b>can</b> .	No, we <b>can't</b> .
Can they sing?	Yes, they <b>can</b> .	No, they <b>can't</b> .

**Can** + subject + base form of the verb?

**Yes**, + subject pronoun + **can**.

**No**, + subject pronoun + **can't**.

- 1 We make questions with **can** + subject + base form of the verb.

**Can you use** a computer?

**Can she send** a text message?

- 2 We make affirmative short answers with **Yes**, + subject pronoun + **can**.

Can you sing? **Yes, I can**.

Can Paul sing? **Yes, he can**.

- 3 We make negative short answers with **No**, + subject pronoun + **can't**.

Can you ski? **No, I can't**.

Can Carla ski? **No, she can't**.

- 4 We never use **do**, **don't**, **does**, or **doesn't** in questions and short answers with **can**.

## Imperatives

Affirmative	Negative
<b>Listen!</b>	<b>Don't listen!</b>
<b>Look!</b>	<b>Don't look!</b>
<b>Start!</b>	<b>Don't start!</b>

- 1 We use the imperative form to tell someone to do or not to do something.

**Open** your book. **Don't open** your book.

- 2 There is only one form of the imperative for singular and plural.

**Come here**, John! **Come here**, boys!

- 3 The imperative is the same as the base form of the verb.

Infinitive	Base form	Imperative
to stop	stop	Stop!

- 4 We make the negative with **don't** + base form of the verb.

**Don't go!**

- 5 We always use an adjective with the imperative of **be**.

**Be quiet!** **Don't be sad.**

### Watch out!

We never use subject pronouns with imperatives.

**Look!** NOT **You look!**

**Don't look!** NOT **You don't look!**

(Student Book p.77)

## Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

### Sports

baseball \_\_\_\_\_

basketball \_\_\_\_\_

biking \_\_\_\_\_

field hockey \_\_\_\_\_

gymnastics \_\_\_\_\_

karate \_\_\_\_\_

skiing \_\_\_\_\_

soccer \_\_\_\_\_

swimming \_\_\_\_\_

tennis \_\_\_\_\_

track and field \_\_\_\_\_

volleyball \_\_\_\_\_

### Check it out!

I feel bad. \_\_\_\_\_

I see. \_\_\_\_\_

What's the matter? \_\_\_\_\_

You're right! \_\_\_\_\_

### Learn it, use it!

How often do you ...?

\_\_\_\_\_ every morning / day / month

\_\_\_\_\_ once a day / week / month

\_\_\_\_\_ twice a day / week / month

\_\_\_\_\_ three times a day / week / month

(Student Book pp.74, 72, 76)

## Vocabulary

## Sports

1 Complete the words for sports. Then use the RED letters to find Kate's favorite sport.

**b a s e b** all

1 g \_ \_ n \_ s \_ \_ \_ s

2 \_ w \_ m \_ \_ \_ g

3 s \_ \_ i \_ \_ g

4 s \_ \_ c \_ \_

5 \_ \_ n n \_ \_

6 \_ \_ k \_ \_ g

7 k \_ \_ \_ t \_ \_

8 v \_ \_ l \_ y \_ \_ l \_

9 f \_ \_ \_ h \_ c \_ \_ y

Kate's favorite sport is b \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ .

2 Choose the correct words.

Paul plays karate / field hockey on Saturdays.

- Sally and her mom go swimming / volleyball on Friday afternoon.
- We often go tennis / skiing in winter.
- I never play baseball / gymnastics.
- We do track and field / volleyball at school.
- Janet often goes biking / field hockey.
- My brother and my dad do skiing / karate.
- I play swimming / basketball with my friends.

## Grammar

## can (ability)

## Affirmative and negative

3 Write sentences with **can** (✓) and **can't** (X).

James / play soccer (✓) / ski (X)

James can play soccer, but he can't ski.

- Emily / play volleyball (✓) / do gymnastics (X).  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My dad / speak Spanish (✓) / speak Japanese (X).  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I / swim (✓) / play volleyball (X).  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We / play tennis (✓) / do karate (X).  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Susan / ride a bike (✓) / sing (X).  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Josh and Dan / play soccer (✓) / play basketball (X).  
\_\_\_\_\_

4 Look at the chart. Complete the sentences with **can** and **can't**.



Ryan	Matt
soccer X	soccer ✓
swim X	baseball ✓
guitar ✓	swim ✓
piano ✓	basketball ✓
sing ✓	karate ✓
read music ✓	sing X
write songs ✓	dance X

Matt and Ryan are twins, but they are very different. Matt is a sports champion. He **can** play soccer and baseball. He <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ swim and play basketball and he <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ do karate. Ryan <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ play soccer or swim. He hates sports, but he's an excellent musician. He <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ play the guitar and the piano. He <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ sing, he <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ read music, and he <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ write songs. Matt doesn't have any musical talent. He <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ sing or dance.

## Degrees of ability

5 Look at the chart. Then write sentences.

	ski	sing	play the guitar	ride a bike
Rosy	☹️☹️	😊😊	😊	😊😊😊
Leo	☹️☹️	😊	☹️	😊😊😊

😊😊😊 = very well    😊😊 = well  
😊 = quite well    ☹️ = can't ... very well  
☹️☹️ = can't ... at all

Rosy / sing

Rosy can sing well.

- Leo / play the guitar  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Rosy / play the guitar  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Rosy and Leo / ride a bike  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Leo / sing  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Rosy and Leo / ski  
\_\_\_\_\_

**can (ability)****yes / no questions and short answers**

6 Write questions to ask Oliver about his family. Then write Oliver's answers.

	Mom	Dad	Oliver	Paula
ski	✓	✓	✗	✗
sing	✗	✓	✗	✗
speak Spanish	✓	✗	✓	✓
play tennis	✗	✗	✓	✓
swim	✓	✓	✓	✓

you / ski ?

**Oliver, can you ski? No, I can't.**

1 your dad / sing ?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 you and Paula / speak Spanish ?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 your parents / play tennis ?

\_\_\_\_\_

4 Paula / sing ?

\_\_\_\_\_

5 your dad / speak Spanish ?

\_\_\_\_\_

6 you / swim ?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Imperatives**

7 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

Close Cook Don't be Don't speak  
Don't talk Listen Look

**Listen** \_\_\_\_\_ to the song.

**Don't speak** \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish in the English lesson!

1 \_\_\_\_\_ the door. It's cold in here.

2 \_\_\_\_\_ at page 87.

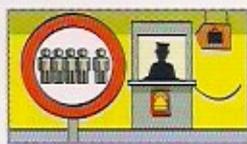
3 \_\_\_\_\_ late for school again!

4 \_\_\_\_\_ the pasta for twelve minutes.

5 \_\_\_\_\_ in the exam room!

8 Complete the sentences with the positive or negative imperative forms of the verbs in the box.

be drink play stand take wash



**Stand**

here!



1 \_\_\_\_\_

the water!



2 \_\_\_\_\_

quiet!



3 \_\_\_\_\_

soccer in the park!



4 \_\_\_\_\_

your hands here.



5 \_\_\_\_\_

pictures in the museum!

**Round-up**

9 Read the advertisement. Then complete the sentences with the words in the box.

call can can't come don't  
learn play very well visit

**Join a School Club**

**Can** \_\_\_\_\_ you sing? Can you <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar well?

Yes? <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ stay at home! <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to music club on Thursday evenings and sing or play in the band.

You <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ swim at all? Do you want lessons? <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to swim at Dolphin Club on Monday evenings.

Can you play basketball <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_? Then join the basketball club and play on the team.

<sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 1904 576 391 or <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ our website for information: clubs@school.com

## Talking about frequency

1 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box. Then look at the dialogue on page 76 of the Student Book and check your answers.

do every How How often night  
often once times

- A **How** \_\_\_\_\_ often do you use the Internet?  
 B Oh, I use the Internet <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ day.  
 A How <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ do you watch TV?  
 B I watch TV every <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ for one or two hours.  
 A <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to the movies?  
 B I go to the movies <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ or twice a month.  
 A How often <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you play sports?  
 B I play sports three or four <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a week.

2 Write the expressions of frequency in the box in the correct order from very often to not very often.

every day once a month  
once a week twice-a-day  
twice a month three times a week

twice a day

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_

once a month

3 Reorder the sentences and write the dialogues.

A play / often / how / soccer / you / do ?  
**How often do you play soccer?**

B three / I / a / week / times / play  
**I play three times a week.**

1

A you / do / how / movies / to / go / the / often ?

B I / to / go / movies / month / the / a / once

2

A do / how / you / often / your / clean / bedroom ?

B once / my / I / bedroom / clean / week / a

3

A you / often / a / take / how / do / shower ?

B morning / take / I / shower / every / a

4 How often does Clara play sports? Look at the chart and write dialogues.

				
Monday		✓		✓
Tuesday	✓	✓		
Wednesday		✓		✓
Thursday		✓	✓	
Friday	✓	✓		
Saturday		✓		✓
Sunday		✓		

do karate?

**How often does she do karate?**

**She does karate twice a week.**

1 go swimming?

2 play volleyball?

3 do gymnastics?

5 Imagine you are with a new student and you are discussing how often you do things. Write dialogues for the activities in the box.

clean your bedroom go to parties  
have math classes play sports watch DVDs

You **How often do you play sports?**

Student **I play sports twice a week.**

You \_\_\_\_\_

Student \_\_\_\_\_

You \_\_\_\_\_

Student \_\_\_\_\_

You \_\_\_\_\_

Student \_\_\_\_\_

You \_\_\_\_\_

Student \_\_\_\_\_



## Present progressive

### Affirmative

Full forms	Short forms
I <b>am wearing</b> shorts.	I' <b>m wearing</b> shorts.
You <b>are talking</b> .	You' <b>re talking</b> .
He <b>is singing</b> .	He' <b>s singing</b> .
She <b>is playing</b> .	She' <b>s playing</b> .
It <b>is working</b> .	It' <b>s working</b> .
We <b>are cooking</b> .	We' <b>re cooking</b> .
You <b>are eating</b> .	You' <b>re eating</b> .
They <b>are acting</b> .	They' <b>re acting</b> .

Subject +  $\begin{cases} \text{am ('m)} \\ \text{is ('s)} \\ \text{are ('re)} \end{cases} + \text{base form of the verb} + \text{-ing}$

- We make the present progressive with **be** + base form of verb + **-ing**.
- We usually use the short forms of the verb **be** in spoken English and when we write e-mails or letters to friends. We use full forms in formal written English.
- We use the present progressive ...
  - to describe something that is happening now.  
**He's watching** TV at the moment.
  - to describe photographs or drawings.  
In this photo, **I'm playing** tennis with my cousin Hannah.
- We often use the following expressions with the present progressive: **now**, **at the moment**, **today**, **right now**.

### Watch out!

We do not use some verbs in the present progressive. These verbs include: **be**, **hate**, **like**, **love**, **prefer**, **want**.

I **love** this movie. NOT I'm loving this movie.

### Spelling variations

- For most verbs we add **-ing** to the base form.  
play + **-ing** = **playing**  
walk + **-ing** = **walking**
- However, there are some spelling variations:
  - verbs ending in a consonant plus **-e**. Drop the **-e** and add **-ing**.  
have → **having**
  - short verbs ending in a vowel plus a consonant. Double the final consonant and add **-ing**.  
sit → **sitting**

### Negative

Full forms	Short forms
I <b>am not playing</b> .	I' <b>m not playing</b> .
You <b>are not looking</b> .	You <b>aren't looking</b> .
He <b>is not talking</b> .	He <b>isn't talking</b> .
She <b>is not studying</b> .	She <b>isn't studying</b> .
It <b>is not working</b> .	It <b>isn't working</b> .
We <b>are not acting</b> .	We <b>aren't acting</b> .
You <b>are not listening</b> .	You <b>aren't listening</b> .
They <b>are not writing</b> .	They <b>aren't writing</b> .

Subject +  $\begin{cases} \text{am ('m)} \\ \text{is ('s)} \\ \text{are ('re)} \end{cases} + \text{not} + \text{base form of the verb} + \text{-ing}$

- We make the present progressive with **be** + **not** + base form of verb + **-ing**.
- We usually use the short forms of the verb **be** in spoken English and when we write e-mails or letters to friends. We use full forms in formal written English.

## Present progressive

### yes / no questions and short answers

yes / no questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Am I playing?	Yes, you <b>are</b> .	No, you <b>aren't</b> .
Are you working?	Yes, I <b>am</b> .	No, I'm <b>not</b> .
Is he listening?	Yes, he <b>is</b> .	No, he <b>isn't</b> .
Is she talking?	Yes, she <b>is</b> .	No, she <b>isn't</b> .
Is it raining?	Yes, it <b>is</b> .	No, it <b>isn't</b> .
Are we studying?	Yes, you <b>are</b> .	No, you <b>aren't</b> .
Are you watching?	Yes, we <b>are</b> .	No, we <b>aren't</b> .
Are they singing?	Yes, they <b>are</b> .	No, they <b>aren't</b> .

Am  
Is  
Are

+ subject + base form of the verb + **-ing**

Yes, + subject pronoun + **am / is / are**.

No, + subject pronoun + **'m not / isn't / aren't**.

- We make present progressive **yes / no** questions with **be** + subject + base form of the verb + **-ing**.  
**Is she listening** to music?
- We make short answers with **Yes / No** + subject pronoun + **am / is / are** or **'m not / isn't / aren't** /

**aren't**.

- In short answers we only use the verb **be**. We do not repeat the verb in the **-ing** form.

**Is she listening** to music?

**Yes, she is.** NOT Yes, she is listening.

**No, she isn't.** NOT No, she isn't listening.

- We only contract negative short answers. We do not contract affirmative short answers.

**Are they going** to school?

**Yes, they are.** / **No, they aren't.** NOT Yes, they're.

## Question words + Present progressive

Question word	Present progressive
Where	are you <b>going</b> ?
What	are they <b>singing</b> ?
What	are you <b>doing</b> ?

Question word +  $\begin{matrix} am \\ is \\ are \end{matrix}$  + subject +  $\begin{matrix} + \\ + \\ + \end{matrix}$  base form of the verb + **-ing**

(Student Book p.85)

### Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

#### Clothes and prices

boots \_\_\_\_\_  
dress \_\_\_\_\_  
hat \_\_\_\_\_  
hoodie \_\_\_\_\_  
jacket \_\_\_\_\_  
pants \_\_\_\_\_  
shirt \_\_\_\_\_  
shoes \_\_\_\_\_  
shorts \_\_\_\_\_  
skirt \_\_\_\_\_  
sneakers \_\_\_\_\_  
sweater \_\_\_\_\_  
top \_\_\_\_\_  
T-shirt \_\_\_\_\_

#### Check it out!

Are you kidding?! \_\_\_\_\_

Awesome work! \_\_\_\_\_

You win. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Learn it, use it!

How much is this T-shirt? \_\_\_\_\_

It's \$18. \_\_\_\_\_

How much are these shoes? \_\_\_\_\_

They're \$45. \_\_\_\_\_

Can I try it on? \_\_\_\_\_

Can I try them on? \_\_\_\_\_

Yes, of course. The changing rooms are over there. \_\_\_\_\_

What size are you? \_\_\_\_\_

I'm a small / medium / large. \_\_\_\_\_

Is it OK? \_\_\_\_\_

Yes, it's perfect. I'll take it. \_\_\_\_\_

Are they OK? \_\_\_\_\_

No, they're too small. I'll leave them. \_\_\_\_\_

Do you have it in small / medium / large? \_\_\_\_\_

Yes, I do. / No, I don't. \_\_\_\_\_

(Student Book pp.82, 80, 84)

## Vocabulary

## Clothes and prices

- 1 Find thirteen more clothes words in the word search.

P	A	S	N	E	A	K	E	R	S
S	H	S	H	O	R	T	S	E	B
A	L	R	M	I	S	O	N	R	T
B	P	S	K	I	R	T	E	S	J
O	H	S	D	A	W	T	H	S	A
O	A	E	K	C	A	I	E	T	C
T	T	O	Q	E	R	J	O	N	K
S	D	H	W	T	T	O	P	A	E
F	S	S	E	R	D	H	K	P	T
E	S	E	I	D	O	O	H	E	R

- 2 Complete the descriptions.

I'm wearing a white <sup>1</sup> top,  
a blue <sup>2</sup> shorts, a purple  
<sup>3</sup> skirt, and black  
<sup>4</sup> socks.



I'm wearing black <sup>5</sup> trousers,  
<sup>6</sup> shorts, a white <sup>7</sup> socks, a red  
<sup>8</sup> hat, and my  
favorite green <sup>9</sup> shorts.

- 3 Complete the chart.

25c	<u>twenty-five cents</u>
\$1.60	<u>1</u>
\$10	<u>2</u>
\$26.30	<u>3</u>
<u>4</u>	forty-five cents
<u>5</u>	one dollar thirty
<u>6</u>	three dollars ninety-nine
<u>7</u>	one hundred dollars
<u>8</u>	twenty-nine dollars fifty

## Grammar

## Present progressive

## Affirmative

- 4 Complete the sentences with the present progressive forms of the verbs in the box. Use short forms.

buy do eat go listen  
play sleep watch wear

- She's wearing a new T-shirt.  
1 They are going to school.  
2 We are watching a DVD.  
3 Harry is listening to his MP3 player.  
4 Katy is playing tennis.  
5 I am doing my homework.  
6 Shh! Grandpa is sleeping.  
7 Hey! You are eating my pizza!  
8 We are buying new clothes.

## Spelling variations

- 5 Write the *-ing* form of the verbs.

- sing singing  
1 study studying      7 chat chatting  
2 win winning      8 have having  
3 clean cleaning      9 run running  
4 use using      10 stop stopping  
5 sit sitting      11 play playing  
6 make making      12 dance dancing

- 6 Write sentences. Use the present progressive.

- The boys / run / in the park.  
The boys are running in the park.  
1 I / chat / with my cousin.  
I am chatting with my cousin.  
2 Grandma / sit / in the garden.  
Grandma is sitting in the garden.  
3 Our team / win / the game.  
Our team is winning the game.  
4 Jack / clean / his bedroom.  
Jack is cleaning his bedroom.  
5 We / make / cakes for the party.  
We are making cakes for the party.  
6 I / study / math.  
I am studying math.  
7 Sue / use / the computer.  
Sue is using the computer.

## Negative

7 Complete the sentences with negative present progressive forms of the verbs. Use short forms.

- Dad isn't watching (watch) TV.
- Zak \_\_\_\_\_ (use) the computer.
  - You \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to me!
  - Oh no! The bus \_\_\_\_\_ (stop)!
  - Jenna \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) her new jacket.
  - The children \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep).
  - Dan and Jake \_\_\_\_\_ (play) very well.
  - We \_\_\_\_\_ (make) pizza for lunch.
  - Olivia \_\_\_\_\_ (do) her homework.

## yes / no questions and short answers

8 Write the questions in the correct order. Then write short answers.

the / they / are / to / going / store ? (X)

Are they going to the store?

No, they aren't.

- Dad / making / is / lunch ? (✓)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- using / you / are / the / computer ? (X)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Sophie / doing / gymnastics / is ? (✓)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- they / game / are / the / winning ? (✓)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- movie / the / is / starting ? (X)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- people / speaking / those / are / Russian ? (X)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Question words + Present progressive

9 Complete the questions. Use short forms.

- What's he eating \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
He's eating a hot dog.
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
They're going to the swimming pool.
  - What \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
She's wearing a yellow top and a brown skirt.
  - Why \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
She's running because she's late for school.
  - Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
He's sitting behind Matt.
  - What \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
They're watching the new *Transformers* movie.

## Round-up

10 Complete the e-mail with the present progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

Message Options + [ ] [ ] [X]

Hi, Ana,  
I'm not very happy. It's the weekend, but I'm not having (not / have) fun with my friends! I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (do) my homework! We have a test on Monday and I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (study). I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) irregular verbs. Horrible! I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for my friend Haley. My parents aren't at home. Dad <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (play) golf and Mom <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) my Aunt Lizzie. Petra, our dog, is here with me. She <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) under the bed! Oh no! She <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not / sleep)! She <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) my shoes! What <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do)?  
<sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you / have) a good time?  
<sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (your cousin / stay) with you?

Write soon. Monica

11 Complete the telephone conversation.

- Dan** Hi, Molly. I'm in the car with Mom.  
**Molly** Where are you going? (Where / you / go?)  
**Dan** <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (We / go) to the market.  
**Molly** <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (Why / your mom / sing?)  
**Dan** <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (She / not / sing)  
It's the radio! Are you at home?  
**Molly** Yes, I am. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (I / finish) my project. Mia's here too. <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (She / chat online)  
**Dan** <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (Who / she / chat with?)  
**Molly** Her new boyfriend! ... Ow! Sorry, Mia!

## Shopping for clothes

- 1 Complete the dialogue with the sentences in the box. Then look at the dialogue on page 84 of the Student Book and check your answers.

Can I try them on? Here you are.  
How much is this top? I'll take it.  
No, they're too small. What size are you?  
Yes, please.

- 1  
Julia Excuse me. How much is this top?  
Salesperson It's \$13.99.  
Julia Can I try it on?  
Salesperson Yes, of course. <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
Julia I'm a medium.  
Salesperson <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ The changing rooms are over there.
- Later ...  
Salesperson Is it OK?  
Julia Yes, it is. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

- 2  
Salesperson Can I help you?  
Adam <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Do you have these pants in medium?  
Salesperson Yes, I do. Here they are.  
Adam <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
Salesperson Yes, of course.
- Later ...  
Salesperson Are they OK?  
Adam <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Do you have them in large?  
Salesperson No, I don't. I'm sorry.  
Adam OK. I'll leave them.

- 2 Match questions (1-7) and responses (a-g).

- 1 How much is this T-shirt? 4  
2 How much are these shoes? \_\_\_  
3 Can I try it on? \_\_\_  
4 What size are you? \_\_\_  
5 Is it OK? \_\_\_  
6 Are they OK? \_\_\_  
7 Do you have it in large? \_\_\_

- a Yes, of course. The changing rooms are over there.  
b Yes, it's perfect. I'll take it.  
c No, they're too small. I'll leave them.  
d They're \$49.  
e I'm a medium.  
f Yes, I do.  
g It's \$15.

- 3 Number the sentences in the correct order. Then write the dialogue.

No, they're too small. Do you have a size six? \_\_\_  
Can I try them on? \_\_\_  
Excuse me. How much are these shoes? 1  
Yes, of course. What size are you? \_\_\_  
Here you are. Are they OK? \_\_\_  
They're \$39.99. \_\_\_  
I'm size five. \_\_\_  
OK. I'll leave them. \_\_\_  
No, I don't. I'm sorry. \_\_\_

- Ellie Excuse me. How much are these shoes?  
Salesperson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ellie \_\_\_\_\_  
Salesperson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ellie \_\_\_\_\_  
Salesperson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ellie \_\_\_\_\_  
Salesperson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ellie \_\_\_\_\_

- 4 Imagine you want to buy the three items in the pictures. Write three dialogues.



## Dialogue 1

- Salesperson Can I help you?  
You Yes, please. Do you have ...  
Salesperson \_\_\_\_\_  
You \_\_\_\_\_  
Salesperson \_\_\_\_\_

## Dialogue 2

- You Excuse me. How much ...?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Dialogue 3

- \_\_\_\_\_

# School Clothes

Math

What do you wear to school? Is there a uniform or a dress code at your school?

In China, all schools have uniforms. In my school, the boys wear sweaters and long pants in winter. The girls' uniform is the same, but we can wear skirts. In this picture, we're wearing our summer uniform. It's a white shirt and brown skirt. The school isn't very strict about our uniform. We can wear colored sneakers. I like my uniform. It's cool and comfortable.

(Lily, 13)



History

My school is very strict about our school uniform. We can't wear shorts, sneakers, jewelry, or make-up! In this picture, I'm wearing my school uniform. I have a blazer, a shirt and a tie, and a skirt. There's a school logo on the blazer. I hate my school uniform. It's boring and uncomfortable!

(Heather, 12)



English



We don't have a school uniform, but there are things we can and can't wear. In this picture, I'm wearing my typical school clothes – a shirt, pants, and shoes. The school is strict about the dress code. We can't wear shorts, sports jackets, or sunglasses, and girls can't wear high-heeled shoes or short skirts. I think our dress code is fair.

(Oscar, 14)

Geography

### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

strict	blazer
make-up	tie
high-heeled shoes	

## Reading

1 Read the article. Then answer the questions.

What do boys at Lily's school wear in winter?

They wear sweaters and long pants.

- 1 What does Lily think about her uniform?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What can't Heather wear?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What is Heather wearing?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Why does Heather hate her uniform?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 What is Oscar wearing in the photo?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 What can't girls wear?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Writing

2 Write an article about school clothes in your country. Describe the clothes you and your classmates usually wear.

In my country, schools ...

In my school, ...

I usually wear ...

Students can / can't ...

My classmates wear ...

I like / don't like ...

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It furthers the University's objective of excellence in research, scholarship,  
and education by publishing worldwide. Oxford is a registered trade  
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First published in 2014

2018 2017 2016 2015

10 9 8 7 6 5 4

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Printed in China

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#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

*Cover photographs:* Getty Images (Kayaking/Ariel Skelley/Blend Images),  
(Boys with mobile phones/Eternity in an Instant/Digital Vision), (Teens with  
microscope/Rob Lewine); Oxford University Press (glass marbles); Shutterstock  
(River in Cordillera mountains/joyfull), (Toucan/Oleksiy Mark), (Machu Picchu/  
Pyty), (Abstract gray waving background/Valenty).

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W21 (Demonstratives box), W22, W30, W41, W42, W48; JHS Studio/Beehive  
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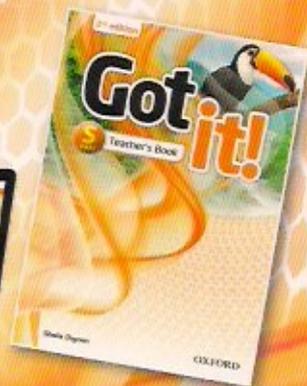
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