

Grammar reference

can/can't

Affirmative	I/You/He/She/It/We/They can swim.
Negative	I/You/He/She/It/We/They can't (cannot) fly.
Question form	Can I/you/he/she/it/we/they use the Internet here?
Short answers	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can . No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can't .

- We use **can** to talk about ability.
I can speak English.
- We write **cannot** as one word, not two.

Adverbs of manner

- We use adverbs of manner to describe how we do something, they go with verbs (but not the verb to be).

Regular adverbs

- We add **-ly** to the adjective:
quick – quickly, close – closely, beautiful – beautifully
- We sometimes need to change the spelling of the original adjective:
noisy – noisily

Irregular adverbs

- good – well, fast – fast, hard – hard, early – early, late – late

The imperative

Affirmative	Delete it! Buy this.
Negative	Don't delete it! Don't buy that.

- We make the imperative with the infinitive without **to**.
- The form of the imperative is the same in the singular and plural.
- We can use exclamation marks (!) with the imperative to make our words strong.
- We can use *please* with the imperative to be polite.
- We use the imperative to give instructions, orders or advice.

like, love, hate, etc. + gerund

- After verbs of liking we use the **-ing** form of the verb.
I love listening to music.
He likes going out with his friends.
We don't like doing homework.
- can't stand** has a similar meaning to **hate**.
They hate/can't stand staying home at the weekend.

Vocabulary

1 Computers and mobile devices

battery • charger • desktop • keyboard • laptop •
monitor • mouse • printer • smartphone • speaker •
tablet • touchpad • touch screen • volume key •
webcam

2 Using computers and mobile devices

charge • click on • copy • cut and paste • delete •
download • log off • log on • print • save •
send an email

3 The Internet

blog • link • password • podcast • search engine •
virus • visitor • website



can/can't; Adverbs of manner; The imperative; like, love, hate + gerund**1 Complete the sentences with can or can't.**

- I keep a blog where all my friends write their comments.
- Do you think that everybody become a millionaire?
- If you don't want to write the document, you cut and paste it from this file.
- '..... students change the screensaver on the school computers?' 'No, they'
- Oh no! I remember my password.
- '..... I download that app on my smartphone?' 'Yes, you'
- How we connect this webcam to our tablets?
- '..... they use a computer for their presentation?' 'Yes, they'

2 Complete the sentences with the adverbs in the box.

automatically • carefully • easily • fast • hard • well

- My sister can play the piano
- I can't send text messages My connection is very slow.
- You don't need to do anything, the lights will come on
- If you don't like this T-shirt, you can change it
- He's a millionaire, but he works very
- Write your name and address Please use capital letters.

3 Circle the best alternative.

- Cut and paste/Don't cut and paste from the Net! It's wrong!
- Practise/Don't practise your presentation at home.
- Write/Don't write too many words in a presentation.
- Make/Don't make eye contact when you speak in public.
- Chat/Don't chat to your friends during class.
- Speak/Don't speak to your tutor if you have a problem.

4 Circle the correct alternative.

- I like/don't like using social media in my free time. It's great.
- Some people like talk/talking on the phone.
- Dad hates/loves chatting on social media – he says it's boring.
- Barbara is very shy and doesn't like/likes speaking in public.
- They can't stand sitting/sit in front of a computer for hours.
- Do you like/Like you reading the news on your smartphone?

5 Circle the correct alternative.

When he was a teenager, American Shubham Banerjee invented a cheap gadget that (1) can/cans help people to read. People who (2) can/can't see use Braille, a system of small dots that they touch to read the letters. To print a document, they use special machines that are usually very expensive. But with this new gadget, they can do it (3) cheap/cheaply. Banerjee's invention is made from a Lego kit and is very cheap and (4) easy/easily to use. It's called Braigo – a combination of the words Braille and Lego. It translates an electronic text into Braille and then prints it using a computer. The Braigo helps blind people, (5) particular/particularly those who can't (6) buy/buying an expensive machine, to print out letters, shopping lists and short documents. If you want to see how it works, (7) to look/look up the instructions on Banerjee's website – they are (8) completely/complete free.

As you can see, a simple game can become something really useful. So, if you also love (9) play/playing with Lego bricks, (10) think/don't think about what you can do with them to help other people.

Grammar reference

Present continuous

Affirmative	I/You/He/She/It/We/They + am/are/is + verb + -ing <i>I'm shopping.</i>
Negative	I/You/He/She/It/We/They + am not/aren't/isn't + verb + -ing <i>He isn't working.</i>
Question form	Am/Are/Is + I/you/he/she/it/we/they + verb + -ing ? <i>Are they coming?</i>
Short answers	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they + am/are/is No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they + am not/aren't/isn't <i>Yes, we are. No, it isn't.</i>

Spelling

- We usually add **-ing** to the verb to form the present participle.
do → doing eat → eating walk → walking
- When verbs end in one or more consonant + **e**, we omit the **e** and add **-ing**.
make → making have → having use → using
- When a verb has only one syllable and finishes with one vowel and one consonant (except **w, x** or **y**), we double the consonant and add **-ing**.
sit → sitting stop → stopping run → running
- We use the present continuous to talk about actions that are happening now.
He's at the shoe shop. He's buying boots.
I'm using a very good app to shop online.
We're sitting in class and waiting for the teacher

Present simple and present continuous

- We use the present simple to talk about regular habits and routines, and things that are always or usually true.
- We use the present continuous to talk about things that are happening now.
We go (present simple) to school during the week. But it's the weekend, so today we're going (present continuous) to the shopping centre.

Vocabulary

1 Shops

bakery • bank • bookshop • butcher's • chemist's •
clothes shop • department store • jeweller's •
newsagent's • post office • shoe shop • sports shop •
supermarket

2 Shopping

cash • change • credit card • customer • price •
purse/wallet • receipt • sale • shop assistant • size

3 Clothes

boots • coat • dress • hoodie • jacket • jeans •
jumper • sandals • shirt • shorts • skirt • socks •
sweatshirt • T-shirt • top • trainers • trousers



Present continuous – affirmative and negative; Present continuous – questions and short answers; Present simple and present continuous

1 Circle the correct alternative.

- Look! Sandra and Kate is/are coming out of the shoe shop.
- I'm not studying/studing – I'm only reading.
- The weather is/are changing.
- Don't disturb them – they am/are doing their homework.
- We're not chating/chatting – we are listening.
- I'm saveing/saving money for the summer.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the present continuous of the verbs given.

- My favourite shop a sale at the moment. (have)
- Anna and Mariah the same T-shirt. (wear)
- Liam! You to me! (not listen)
- I any new clothes this year. (not buy)
- Mum my old bike. (fix)
- They for us outside the cinema. (wait)

3 Make questions in the present continuous form using the words given.

- you/sit/here/?
.....
- what/they/read/?
.....
- where/he/spend/his holidays/?
.....
- when/the bus/leave/?
.....
- she/buy/any books/?
.....
- they/text/their friends/at the moment/?
.....

4 Circle the correct alternative.

- I'm free now – I don't work/'m not studying.
- My dad wears/'s wearing a jacket in the office.
- We don't send/aren't sending postcards when we're on holiday.
- They usually pay/'re paying by credit card.
- My favourite shoe shop has/is having special offers every year.
- Who are those people and why do they run/are they running?
- 'What do you watch/are you watching?' 'It's a new cartoon.'
- Does that shop assistant serve/Is that shop assistant serving a customer?

5 Complete the text with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs given.

It's a cold Friday in November. I (1) (walk) past some shops, and I see big signs saying 'Sale' and lots of people outside. (2) (they/waiting) to get in? And why (3) (they/shout) so loudly? Then I remember. It's Black Friday! Those people (4) (stand) in line to buy clothes, jewels and gadgets at a discount. (5) (you/know) Black Friday? In the US, it's very popular. It's the day just after Thanksgiving, and it's also when the holiday shopping (6) (begin). Now Black Friday is big in the UK, too, and (7) (become) very popular in some other European countries at the moment. High street and online shops often (8) (offer) discounts of up to 70 per cent on many items. But is everybody happy with it? 'I hate it,' says one shop assistant, 'On Black Friday, we (9) (open) at five or six in the morning!' 'I don't like Black Friday and I (10) (not buy) anything today,' says Kate. 'They make you buy things you (11) (not need). So today some friends and I (12) (celebrate) 'Buy Nothing Day.'

Grammar reference

Past simple – to be

Affirmative	I/He/She/It was at a volleyball match yesterday. You/We/They were at a volleyball match yesterday.
Negative	I/He/She/It wasn't (was not) at a tennis match yesterday. You/We/They weren't (were not) at a tennis match yesterday.
Question	Was I/he/she/it at an athletics competition yesterday? Were you/we/they at an athletics competition yesterday?
Short answers	Yes, I/he/she/it was . No, I/he/she/it wasn't . Yes, you/we/they were . No, you/we/they weren't .

There was/There were

Affirmative singular	There was a winner from Canada last year.
Affirmative plural	There were two winners from the UK last year.
Negative singular	There wasn't (was not) a winner from Canada last year.
Negative plural	There weren't (were not) two winners from the UK last year.

Past simple – affirmative

Affirmative	I/You/He/She/It/We/They watched football on TV last night. I/You/He/She/It/We/They went to competitions.
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- We use the past simple to describe finished actions or situations in the past.
We played video games last night.
- With past simple we often use time expressions like *yesterday, last night, last week, last month, last year*.

Spelling rules

Spelling of regular past simple forms

- Most verbs add **-ed** to the verb.
start – started, want – wanted, finish – finished
- Verbs that already end in **-e**, add **-d**.
love – loved, change – changed, decide – decided
- Verbs that end in a consonant + **y**, take away the **-y** and add **-ied**.
study – studied, cry – cried, try – tried
- Verbs that end in one vowel and one consonant, double the consonant and add **-ed**.
stop – stopped, chat – chatted, clap – clapped
- Many common verbs are irregular. See the list of irregular verbs on page 159.

Vocabulary

1 Sports

athletics • baseball • basketball • cycling • football •
golf • gymnastics • horse-riding • ice hockey •
ice-skating • judo • rugby • running • sailing •
skiing • swimming • tennis • volleyball

2 Sports competitions

champion • cup • final • league • match • medal •
race • referee • score • spectator • team • winner

3 Sports people

athlete • climber • cyclist • (Formula 1) driver •
gymnast • (football/ice hockey/tennis) player •
(horse/motorbike) rider • runner • sailor • skater •
skier • swimmer

Past simple of *to be*; *There was/There were*; Past simple affirmative – regular verbs; Past simple affirmative – irregular verbs

1 Circle the correct alternative.

- 'Was/Were the match interesting?'
'No, it was/wasn't boring. The players were/weren't very good.'
- 'Who was/were the rugby player Jonah Lomu?'
'For many people, he wasn't/weren't only a champion. He was/wasn't a hero.'
- 'Who was/were the winners of last year's school sports competition?'
'I wasn't/weren't one of the winners. I don't know who won – they was/were in another class.'
- 'Was/Were the referee fair?'
'Yes, he was/wasn't. I think all his decisions were/weren't correct.'

2 Complete the sentences with *there was/there were* in the affirmative (+) or negative (–) form.

- a positive atmosphere in the team. (+)
- any cyclists on the road on Sunday. (–)
- a prize for the winner. (–)
- two gold medals on the wall. (+)
- a famous ex-footballer on TV last night. (+)
- a solution to the problem. (–)

3 Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs given.

- It was cold last night, so we at home and a film on TV. (stay, watch)
- The weather suddenly, and it to snow. (change, start)
- They to have a short break because they were tired and to rest. (decide, need)
- The other kids video games in their free time, but he classical music. (play, love)
- A tourist a policeman and for directions. (stop, ask)
- He hard all day and then he home to rest. (work, go)

4 Complete the sentences with the verbs given in the past simple.

- We usually go to a football match at the weekend, but last Saturday, we (go) to a tennis tournament.
- I always have tea for breakfast, but this morning, I (have) some orange juice.
- She normally takes the train at 7.30, but yesterday, she (take) it at 8.00.
- Our basketball team always loses, and last week, it (lose) 20 to 46!
- She usually does her homework in the afternoon, but yesterday, she (do) it in the evening.
- Chris wins all the running competitions, and last winter, he (win) the city marathon.

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

become • create • finish • go • practise • start • take • train

The history of judo

The man who invented modern judo was Jigoro Kano. When he was 17, he (1) to practise a traditional martial art called jujitsu. Originally, professional soldiers called samurai (2) jujitsu to fight their enemies on the battlefield. Then the era of samurai (3) and jujitsu was not very popular. But Kano was passionate about it and (4) with the great master of the school of jujitsu. When he was only 21 years old, he (5) the best things about each jujitsu style and (6) a new school. At first, there were only nine students in his school, but then Kano (7) to Europe and made judo popular around the world. Judo (8) an Olympic sport in 1964. This was a sign that judo was a popular sport both inside and outside Japan.

Grammar reference

Past simple – negative

Negative	I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't (did not) + verb <i>I <u>didn't</u> work in a restaurant.</i> <i>He <u>didn't</u> like the job.</i> <i>They <u>didn't</u> go to work yesterday.</i>
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- After *did/didn't* we use the infinitive form of the verb without *to*.
- We use the past simple negative to talk about things that didn't happen in the past.

Past simple – yes/no questions and short answers.

Yes/No questions	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they + verb ? <i><u>Did you</u> work in a restaurant?</i> <i><u>Did he</u> like the job?</i> <i><u>Did they</u> go to work yesterday?</i>
Short answers	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did . No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't . <i>Yes, I <u>did</u>.</i> <i>No, he <u>didn't</u>.</i> <i>Yes, they <u>did</u>.</i>

- In yes/no questions, after *Did* and the subject we use the infinitive form of the verb without *to*.
- In short answers, we use *did/didn't* and do not repeat the main verb.
- We use past simple yes/no questions to ask about things that happened in the past.

Past simple – Wh- questions

Wh- questions	When did I/you/he/she/it/we/they start? Why did I/you/he/she/it/we/they start at 11 o'clock? Who did I/you/he/she/it/we/they talk to at school? What did I/you/he/she/it/we/they do in the morning? Which film did I/you/he/she/it/we/they see on Saturday? Where did I/you/he/she/it/we/they go yesterday? How did I/you/he/she/it/we/they get to work last week?
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- Wh- questions contain question words like *when, why, who, what, which, where, how*.
- The question word comes at the beginning of the question.
- We use past simple Wh- questions to ask about things that happened in the past.

Vocabulary

1 Jobs

astronaut • builder • businessman/woman • dentist •
designer • engineer • hairdresser • mechanic •
nurse • teacher • waiter/waitress • vet

2 Personal qualities

calm • cheerful • creative • friendly • hard-working •
intelligent • kind • lazy • organised • patient •
responsible • shy

3 Adjectives to describe jobs

badly-paid • full-time • indoor • outdoor • part-time •
skilled • stimulating • stressful • unskilled • well-paid

Past simple – negative; Past simple – questions and short answers, Wh- questions

1 Complete the sentences with the past simple negative form of the verbs given.

- The two weeks I did volunteer work I (go) to school.
- Fiona applied for a part-time job in the record shop, but they (give) her an interview.
- They (let) the student work in that company because he had no experience.
- He (change) his mind about becoming a cook, and now he's a famous chef.
- My grandfather (finish) school and started to work as a builder at 15.
- My classmates said they (enjoy) their work experience.

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

apply • do • feel • get • have • know • like • meet • pass • prepare

- My brother the job because he any work experience.
- We our friends were in town, so we them.
- He his homework because he very well.
- Rose for the exam, and she it.
- Tom for that job because he the idea of working in a bank.

3 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- have/she/attitude/job/positive/Did/the/to/a/?
- meal/cost/did/How/much/the/?
- Where/did/do/you/work/your/experience/?
- his/company/your/start/did/own/When/dad/?
- successful/did/Bill/Gates/businessman/a/become/How/?
- assistants/their/did/all/lose/jobs/Why/the/shop/?

4 Circle the correct alternative.

- 'Did you write/Who did you write your CV?' 'No, I didn't./Yes, I did. My dad wrote it for me.'
- 'What did the students learn/What the students did learn in their job shadows?' 'No, they didn't./They learnt what it's like to have a job.'
- 'Did your teachers give/Did your teachers gave you good advice?' 'Yes, they did./They gave us lots of useful tips.'

- 'Did you tell/Did you told the truth in your job interview?' 'Yes, I did./I told them I was a judo champion, but I'm not.'
- 'Where did your grandmother worked/Where did your grandmother work?' 'No, she didn't./She worked in a hospital.'
- 'Did the company win/What did the company win any prizes?' 'Yes, it did./No, it didn't. It won the "Green Company of the Year" prize.'

5 Choose the best answer to complete this text.

Teenage billionaires

'Today's programme is about teenage billionaires around the world. Let's start with Nick D'Aloisio. How (1) his money?'

'He sold his apps to big companies.'

'When (2)?'

'He started when he was only 12 years old. Then at 15, he developed an app called Trimit.'

'How (3)?'

'Trimit cut long articles and made them into short summaries. Then Nick wanted to make it better, but he (4) the money.'

'And (5) it?'

'Yes, (6) A Chinese businessman gave Nick \$300,000 to work on it. The new app he developed was called Summly and was very, very successful.'

'Do you know any teenage billionaires who (7) rich very long and lost their money?'

'Of course. Andrew Fashion is an example. He made a lot of money on web advertising, over \$2.5 million in two years, but then he lost it.'

'(8) How it?'

'He spent more than he had. But that (9) him. Now he has another company.'

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 A did he make | B he made | C made he |
| 2 A did he started | B did he start | C he started |
| 3 A does it work | B did it work | C worked it |
| 4 A haven't | B doesn't have | C didn't have |
| 5 A did he find | B did he found | C found he |
| 6 A he did | B he found | C he finds |
| 7 A not stay | B not stayed | C didn't stay |
| 8 A he lost | B did he lose | C didn't lose |
| 9 A didn't stopped | B not stopped | C didn't stop |

Grammar reference

Comparative adjectives

	Adjective	Comparative
One syllable: add -er	<i>hard, tall</i>	<i>harder, taller</i>
One syllable ending in -e: add -r	<i>safe, nice</i>	<i>safer, nicer</i>
Adjectives ending in -y: remove -y add -ier	<i>funny, hungry</i>	<i>funnier, hungrier</i>
One syllable ending in one vowel and one consonant: double the consonant and add -er	<i>hot, thin</i>	<i>hotter, thinner</i>
Two or more syllables: add more before the adjective	<i>careful, important</i>	<i>more careful, more important</i>
Irregular	<i>bad, good, far</i>	<i>worse, better, farther/further</i>

- We use comparative adjectives to compare two people, places or things.

Cheetahs are faster than rhinos.

- We use *than* in sentences that compare two people, places or things.

An elephant is heavier than an antelope.

Superlative adjectives

	Adjective	Comparative
One syllable: add -est	<i>hard, tall</i>	<i>hardest, tallest</i>
One syllable ending in -e: add -st	<i>safe, nice</i>	<i>safest, nicest</i>
Adjectives ending in -y: remove -y add -iest	<i>funny, hungry</i>	<i>funniest, hungriest</i>
One syllable ending in one vowel and one consonant: double the consonant and add -est	<i>hot, thin</i>	<i>hottest, thinnest</i>
Two or more syllables: add the most before the adjective	<i>careful, important</i>	<i>the most careful, the most important</i>
Irregular	<i>bad, good, far</i>	<i>the worst, the best, the farthest/furthest</i>

- We use superlative adjectives to compare more than two people, places or things.
- We use *the* before the superlative form of the adjective and we often use *in*.

It's the biggest animal in the world.

Present perfect with *ever* and *never*

Affirmative	subject + have/has + past participle <i>He has ridden a horse.</i>
Negative	subject + haven't/hasn't + past participle <i>They haven't climbed a mountain.</i>
Question form	have/has + subject + past participle <i>Have you swum in a lake?</i>
Short answers	Yes, subject + have/has. No, subject + haven't/hasn't. <i>Yes, we have. No, she hasn't.</i>

- We use the present perfect to talk about experiences in the past, without saying the exact time.
- We can use *ever* in questions with the present perfect. It means 'at any time in your life'. It comes just before the participle.
Have you ever walked through a forest?
- We can use *never* in negative sentences in the present perfect. It means 'at no time in your life'. It comes just after *have/has*.
I've never seen an elephant.

Vocabulary

1 Animals and insects

antelope • bee • beetle • cheetah • frog • kangaroo •
koala • lizard • monkey • penguin • rhinoceros/rhino •
shark • turtle • whale

2 Parts of the body

arm • back • chest • chin • finger • foot (pl. feet) •
fur • hand • head • hoof • horn • leg • neck •
stomach • tail • toe • wing

3 Geographical features

beach • cave • cliff • desert • forest • island • lake •
mountain • ocean • river • valley • waterfall



On-the-Go Practice

Comparative adjectives; Superlative adjectives; Present perfect with *ever* and *never*

1 Complete with the comparative form of the adjectives given.

- Which big cat is – the cheetah or the tiger? (fast)
- Piranhas are than sharks. (aggressive)
- Today pollution in my city is than a few years ago. (bad)
- Elephants are a lot than humans. (heavy)
- Last winter was than it normally is. (dry)
- You have to be next time you dive into the sea. (careful)
- Our teacher said that lake water is than river water. (cold)
- Plastic can be to wildlife than a white shark! (dangerous)

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

common • famous • good • large • polluted • populated

- In 2020, New Delhi was one of the cities in the world because of industry and traffic.
- I have read that Hong Kong produces the amount of rubbish in the world.
- Plastic is the pollutant in our oceans.
- Reducing waste is the thing we can do to protect our environment.
- 'Who is the imaginary explorer of all time?' 'Indiana Jones!'
- Germany is the country in the EU, with a population of over 87 million.

3 Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives given.

- The weather in the south of the country is than in the north. (hot)
- The African elephant is the species of land animal. (heavy)
- My brother is than my dad. (fit)
- What is the insect? (powerful)
- I think dogs are animals in the world. (sweet)
- Green parrots are than blue ones. (common)

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the present perfect of the verbs given.

- Have you ever rock climbing? (try)
- I've never anything dangerous in my life. (do)
- Have you ever in a lake? (swim)
- They have never the word 'garbage' before. (hear)
- My classmates have never a dolphin. (see)
- Has he ever about the Great North woods? (read)

5 Choose the best answer to complete this text.

Dolphins or porpoises? What's the difference? It's one of (1) mistakes people make when they identify these animals. It is true that they have similar characteristics like colour and size, but they are very different animals. In fact, they belong to two different families of cetaceans. Porpoises are normally (2) than dolphins. The (3) dolphins are about four feet long with the (4) being 30 feet long. Dolphins usually have a curved dorsal fin, while porpoises have a triangular one. Also their personalities are different. Dolphins tend to be (5) and playful. Have you (6) them jumping in and out of the sea? They're amazing. And if (7) heard their sound, well, just look it up on the Internet, it's super! On the contrary, porpoises are (8) and also (9) around humans than dolphins. But dolphins and porpoises have many similarities, one of which is their intelligence. They are among (10) animals on Earth.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 A commonest | B the most common |
| C the commoner | |
| 2 A smallest | B more small |
| C smaller | |
| 3 A smaller | B smallest |
| C most small | |
| 4 A longest | B longer |
| C the most long | |
| 5 A acrobatic | B more acrobatic |
| C the most acrobatic | |
| 6 A never seen | B ever see |
| C ever seen | |
| 7 A you've never | B have you ever |
| C you have ever | |
| 8 A reserved | B more reserved |
| C most reserved | |
| 9 A afraid | B most afraid |
| C more afraid | |
| 10 A the more intelligent | B the most intelligent |
| C most intelligent | |