

Progress Check

V1. Fill the gaps below with a suitable verb **in the box**.

eat	get	take	brush	get	starts	finishes
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Judy's week

On weekdays, I _ _ _ _ up at half past six. I _ _ _ _ a shower, _ _ _ _ my teeth and _ _ _ _ dressed. I go to school by car. School _ _ _ _ at a quarter to eight. School _ _ _ _ at half past three. I _ _ _ _ lunch at one o'clock.

goes	does	watches	meets	plays
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John's week

On Saturday, he _ _ _ _ hockey in the morning. In the evening, he _ _ _ _ his homework and _ _ _ _ to bed at half past one. On Sunday morning he _ _ _ _ his friends and in the evening _ _ _ _ TV.

VII. Put the words in brackets into the gaps. **Mind the positive or negative forms.**
Some are negative imperatives.

Example: _ _ _ _ your books. (*to open*)
Answer : **Open** your books.

_ _ _ _ upstairs. (*to go*)
_ _ _ _ your homework. (*to do*)
_ _ _ _ during the lesson. (*not/ to talk*)
_ _ _ _ late for school. (*not/ to be*)
_ _ _ _ your teeth. (*to brush*)

VIII. Write the telephone conversation in the correct order.

- () Why? What are you doing there?
- () Hi, Ted. It's Maria. Where are you?
- () Ok. See you tomorrow.
- () I'm at Jane's house.
- () I'm sorry, but today there's an important match.
- () It's Thursday. We always have a revision class of English on Thursday.
- () I'm watching the football match Manchester United versus Real Madrid. Why? What's the problem?

Unit Eleven

It was Dad's birthday on Monday.



Target Language

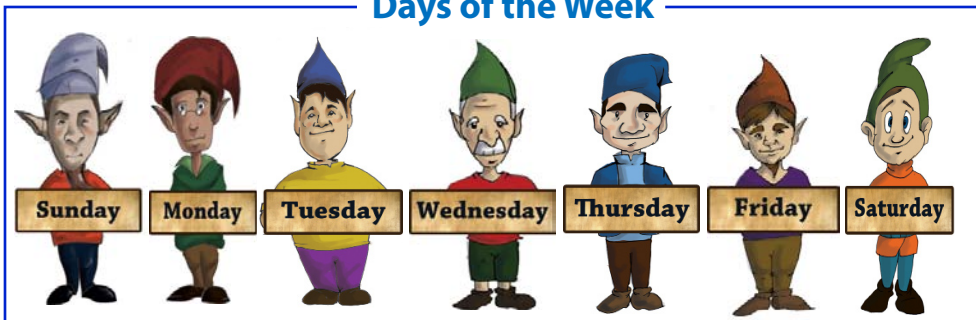
- ❖ What's the date today?
- ❖ Monday was the seventh. It was Dad's birthday on Monday.
- ❖ So today must be the eleventh of March.
- ❖ We were both born in London.
- ❖ She could play the guitar when she was six.

<Key Vocabulary>

NOUNS

Sunday
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
birthday
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
dad = father
mom / mum = mother

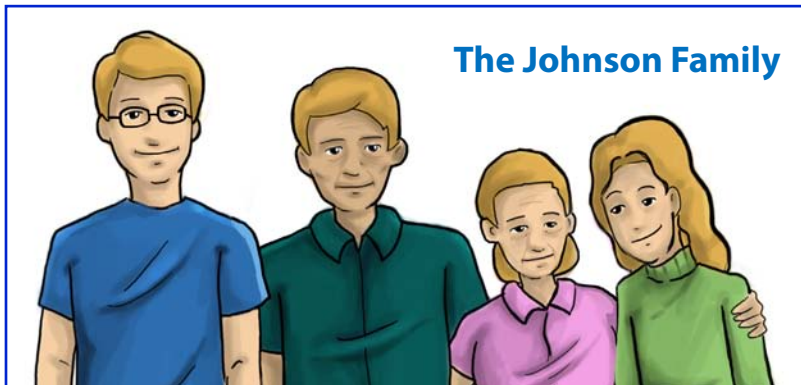
Days of the Week



Months



The Johnson Family



Unit Eleven

LISTENING AND READING

1. Watch Jason and his sister Jane.
2. Read and listen.

Jason : Jane, what's the date today?
Jane : It must be the tenth or the eleventh of March.
Jason : Well, Monday was the seventh. It was Dad's birthday on Monday.
Jane : So Tuesday was the eighth, Wednesday was the ninth and Thursday was the tenth.
Jason : And today is Friday. So today must be the eleventh of March.
Jane : Yes. And tomorrow will be the twelfth.

3. Listen and repeat.

Grammar Hint

Saying dates

We say the fifteenth of March and we write 15 March, March 15, or 15/3/10 in the UK and 3/15/10 in the US.

4. Decide if each sentence below is talking about a deduction or a strong obligation.

1. All passengers must wear seat belts.
2. He must be nearly 90 years old now.
3. You must work harder to pass the exam.
4. We must get up early tomorrow.
5. She is back at work now, so she must be feeling better.

LISTENING AND READING

5. Watch Jason and his sister Jane, again
6. Read and listen.

Jason : I was born in London. And Jane, you were born in London, too.
Jane : Yes, that's right. We were both born in London. But our father was born in Scotland. He could speak Scottish Standard dialect when he was eight. And our mother was born in Spain. She could play the guitar when she was six.
Jason : Both of them were born in the same year. They were born in 1964.

GRAMMAR MEMO

Modal verb 'must'

1. Deduction

Look at his expensive sports car!
He must be rich.

2. Strong obligation

You must give up smoking: it's bad for your health.

GRAMMAR MEMO

Be born

When a person is born, they come out of their mother's body.

GRAMMAR MEMO

Both of them

We use the object pronoun after the preposition.

x both of they ✓ both of them

Unit Eleven

7. Listen and repeat.

Grammar Reference

Verb to be

	Present Simple	Past Simple	
I	am (not)	was (not)	in Rome.
He/ She/ It	is (not)		
We You They	are (not)	were (not)	

WH Question

Where	<u>was</u>	I/ he/ she/ it?
	<u>were</u>	you/ we/ they?

Yes/ No questions

<u>Was</u>	he/ she	at work?	Yes, he/ she <u>was</u> . No, he/ she <u>wasn't</u> .
<u>Were</u>	you they	at home?	Yes, I <u>was</u> . / Yes, we <u>were</u> . No, I <u>wasn't</u> . / No, we <u>weren't</u> . Yes, they <u>were</u> . / No, they <u>weren't</u> .

Short answers

8. Complete the table with the *past of to be*.

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
I	was	wasn't
You		
He / She / It		
We		
They		

9. Decide if each sentence below is talking about a time in the past, present or future.

- I am a student.
- I am going to be a teacher.
- I was a teacher.
- He will become a good teacher.

Grammar Reference	
Modal verb 'could'	
The past form of 'can' to indicate that someone had the ability to do something in the past. The negative form is 'couldn't'.	
<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>
Can you play the guitar? No, I can't.	Could you play the guitar when you were four? No, I couldn't.

Unit

Eleven

10. Complete the sentences with was/ wasn't/ were/ weren't/ could.

1. Where your father born?
2. Where your parents born?
3. No, my parents born in 1960. But they both born in 1964.
4. '..... your father at home yesterday?' 'No, he
5. She sing like an angel when she was a child.

11. Correct the sentences.

1. Were you can play the piano?
2. I could run fast when I am young.
3. He doesn't can play the guitar.

12. Rewrite the sentences in the past. Use was or were.

1. I'm at school.
2. They are in London.
3. Are you at school?
4. Where's your father?
5. We aren't at a party.

SPEAKING

13. Now answer your teacher's questions.

Grammar Focus

- ◆ Past Simple: the verb 'be'
- ◆ Saying dates
- ◆ Modal verb 'must'
- ◆ Modal verb 'could'

WRITING

Check 11 Word order

Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.

1. the / six / she / she / when / guitar / could / was / play / ./
2. year / both / born / them / same / the / were / in / of / ./
3. Monday / birthday / was / Dad's / it / on / ./
4. must / today / March / eleventh / the / of / be / so / ./

Unit Twelve

I played tennis almost every day.



Target Language

- ❖ I was in the tennis club and I played tennis almost every day.
- ❖ I always used the same tennis rackets.
- ❖ I wanted to become a professional tennis player.
- ❖ I enjoyed working there.

<Key Vocabulary>

NOUNS

certified public accountant
accounting firm
pub

ADJECTIVES

final
professional



Unit Twelve

LISTENING AND READING

1. Listen to Jason's father, Paul.
2. Read and listen.

Hi. My name is Paul and I'm Jason's father. When I was at university, I could play tennis very well. I was in the tennis club and I played tennis almost every day. I always used the same tennis rackets. I wanted to become a professional tennis player. But in my final year I stopped playing tennis, and studied hard to become a certified public accountant. When I graduated from university, I joined an accounting firm in the City. I enjoyed working there. I particularly liked pubs in London!

3. Listen and repeat.

GRAMMAR MEMO

Infinitive of purpose

The to-infinitive (to + the basic form of a verb) can express why a person does something.

I studied hard **to become** a certified public accountant
He joined the club **to enjoy** swimming.

GRAMMAR MEMO

almost (adverb)
= nearly but not completely
Dinner's almost ready. It was almost midnight.

4. Find and underline the Past Simple of *play, use, want, stop, study, graduate, join, enjoy, and like* in the above text. The Past Simple expresses a past action that is finished. How do we form the Past Simple of regular verbs?

Grammar Reference

Past Simple: Regular Verbs

Spelling of regular verbs

- The regular Past Tense is formed by adding '-ed', e.g. played.
- Drop the silent -e.
E.g. like → liked
- Change a final '-y' after a consonant to '-i', before you add '-ed'.
E.g. study → studied
- Double the final consonant when the last two letters of a word are a single vowel letter followed by a consonant letter (e.g. stop) and add '-ed'.
E.g. stop → stopped

Base form	Past Simple	Base form	Past Simple
play want study join like	played wanted studied joined liked	use stop graduate enjoy	used stopped graduated enjoyed

Unit Twelve

Grammar Reference

Past Simple

Rules for pronouncing -ed forms

- Pronounce -ed as /ɪd/ only after verbs ending /t/ or /d/.
E.g. want /wɒnt/ → wanted /wɒntɪd/
- Pronounce -ed as /d/ after verbs ending in other voiced consonants and vowels.
E.g. use /ju:z/ → used /ju:zd/
play /pleɪ/ → played /pleɪd/
- Pronounce -ed as /t/ after verbs ending in other voiceless consonants.
E.g. like /laɪk/ → liked /laɪkt/

5. Put in the underlined verbs from 4. in the correct column. Practice the pronunciation of -ed endings.

<u>/-ɪd/</u>	<u>/-d/</u>	<u>/-t/</u>
wanted	played	liked
.....
	
	
	

6. Match a sentence with a time expressions

We study He stopped smoking I'm playing tennis	two years ago now every day
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SPEAKING

7. Now answer your teacher's questions.

Grammar Focus

- ◆ Past Simple : regular verbs
- ◆ Infinitive of purpose

WRITING

Check 12 Word order

Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.

1. I / I / university / tennis / well / was / could / very / play / when / at / ./
2. accountant / become / studied / I / public / a / hard / certified / to / ./
3. stopped / I / tennis / playing / ./
4. day / almost / played / I / every / tennis / ./

Unit Thirteen

Did you play tennis?



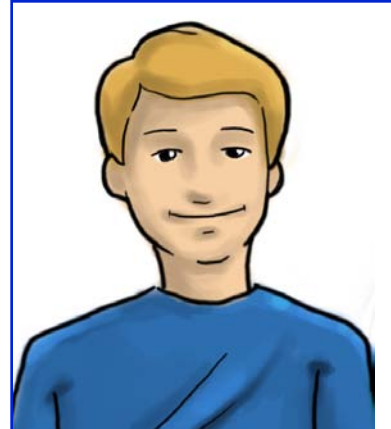
Target Language

- ❖ Why did you play tennis almost every day?
- ❖ Because I wanted to become a professional tennis player.
- ❖ What did you do after graduation?
- ❖ Did you enjoy working there?

Jason



Paul



<Key Vocabulary>

NOUNS

graduation
pro player



Unit Thirteen

LISTENING AND READING

1. Watch your teacher playing the roles of Jason and his father, Paul.

2. Listen and repeat

Jason : Dad, when you were at university, did you play tennis?

Paul : Yes, I did. I played tennis almost every day.

Jason : Why did you play tennis almost every day?

Paul : Because I wanted to become a professional tennis player.

Jason : Wow! But you didn't become a pro player.

Paul : No. I stopped playing tennis in my final year at university.

Jason : Why did you stop playing tennis?

Paul : Because I studied hard to become a certified public accountant.

Jason : What did you do after graduation?

Paul : I joined an accounting firm in the City.

Jason : Did you enjoy working there?

Paul : Yes, I did.

3. Read and listen.

ROLE PLAYING

4. Roleplay. Your teacher is Jason. You are Paul.

5. Change roles.

Grammar Reference

- **Past Simple positive**

The form is the same for all persons.

I / You / He / She / It / We / They **played**

- **Past Simple questions: Use 'did'.**

Present **do / does** → Past **'did'**

- **Negative: Use 'didn't'.**

I / You / He / She / It / We / They **didn't play** tennis.

- **Yes / No questions and short answers**

Did you play tennis?
Did they play tennis?

Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.

- **WH questions**

Where did you play tennis?
Where did they play tennis?

Unit Thirteen

Numbers 3,001 – 10,000

3,001	three thousand one	3,999	three thousand nine hundred (and) ninety-nine
4,000	four thousand	5,000	five thousand
6,000	six thousand	7,000	seven thousand
8,000	eight thousand	9,000	nine thousand
9,999	nine thousand nine hundred (and) ninety-nine	10,000	ten thousand

6. Listen and repeat.

7. Say the numbers your teacher writes on the white board.

WRITING

8. Write the numbers your teacher says.

SPEAKING

9. Now answer your teacher's questions.

Grammar Focus

- ◆ Past Simple : Yes / No questions and short answers
WH questions
- ◆ Numbers 3,001 – 10,000

WRITING

Check 13 Word order

Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.

- every / play / you / why / day / tennis / did / almost / ? /
- wanted / a / because / player / to / I / professional / become / tennis / . /
- graduation / do / what / did / after / you / ? /
- enjoy / there / working / you / did / ? /

Unit Fourteen

Q-ty wrote an e-mail message last week.



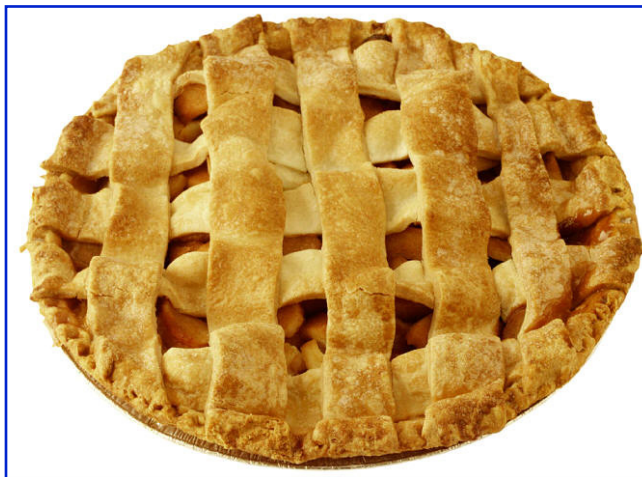
Target Language

- ❖ She got the apple pie recipe from her mother.
- ❖ She went to the supermarket on Saturday morning to do the shopping.
- ❖ She sat down in the kitchen and began peeling the apples.

<Key Vocabulary>

NOUNS

apple pie
recipe
cutting board
peel
slice



Unit Fourteen

LISTENING AND READING

1. Listen about Q-ty.
2. Listen and repeat
3. Read and listen.

Q-ty wrote an e-mail message last week to her friends and said that she wanted to ask them to tea on Saturday afternoon. They accepted her invitation. She decided to make an apple pie. She knew nothing about how to make an apple pie. So she got the apple pie recipe from her mother. She went to the supermarket on Saturday morning to do the shopping. She bought some crisp green apples. When she came back home, she sat down in the kitchen and began peeling them. Then she put them on the cutting board and cut them into thin slices. She felt quite happy because she made a very good apple pie. They all had a good time on Saturday afternoon.

4. Find and underline the Past Simple of all the verbs in the above text.

Many common verbs are irregular.

Present



Past

am / is / are
say
get
buy
sit
put
make
have

was / were
said
got
bought
sat
put
made
had

Present



Past

write
know
go
come
begin
cut
feel
do / does

wrote
knew
went
came
began
cut
felt
did

LISTENING AND READING

5. Watch your teacher playing the roles of Q-rex and Q-ty.
6. Listen and repeat
7. Read and listen

Unit

Fourteen

- Q-rex** : Hi, Q-ty. What did you do last week?
Q-ty : I wrote an e-mail message to my friends.
Q-rex : Why did you write an e-mail message?
Q-ty : To ask them to come to tea on Saturday afternoon.
Q-rex : Did they accept your invitation?
Q-ty : Yes, they did.
Q-rex : Did you make anything special for your afternoon tea?
Q-ty : Yes, I made an apple pie for them.
Q-rex : Did they like it?
Q-ty : Yes, they did.

ROLE PLAYING

8. Roleplay. Your teacher is Q-rex. You are Q-ty.

9. Change roles.

10. Complete the questions about Q-ty.

1. When she an e-mail message to her friends?
Last week.
2. Why she an e-mail message?
To ask them to come to tea.
3. What she for her afternoon tea?
An apple pie.

11. Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple tense.

1. She (write) an e-mail message last week.
2. She (know) nothing about how to make an apple pie.
3. She (get) the apple pie recipe from her mother.
4. She (go) to the supermarket.
5. She (buy) some apples.
6. She (come) back home.
7. She (sit) down in the kitchen.
8. She (begin) peeling them.
9. She (put) them on the cutting board.
10. She (cut) them into thin slices.
11. She (feel) quite happy.
12. She (make) a very good apple pie.
13. They (have) a good time.

Unit

Fourteen

SPEAKING

12. Now answer your teacher's questions.

Grammar Focus

- ◆ Past Simple : Irregular verbs
Yes / No questions and short answers
WH questions

WRITING

Check 14 Word order

Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.

1. last / her / an / Q-ty / to / e-mail / friends / week / message / wrote / . /
2. pie / make / an / about / apple / how / nothing / she / to / knew / . /
3. the / got / from / mother / recipe / her / she / . /
4. apple / happy / felt / because / made / pie / good / a / very / quite / she / she / . /

Unit Fifteen

Have you ever been to Italy?



Target Language

- ❖ Have you ever been to Italy?
No, I haven't. I have never been to Italy.
- ❖ But my parents have been to Venice.
- ❖ They went there thirty years ago.

<Key Vocabulary>

NOUNS

Italy
Rome
Venice
Naples



LISTENING AND READING

1. Watch your teacher playing the roles of Q-rex and Q-ty
2. Listen and repeat
3. Read and listen.

Unit Fifteen

- Q-ty** : Hi, Q-rex. Have you ever been to Italy?
Q-rex : Yes, I have.
Q-ty : When did you go?
Q-rex : I went to Rome two years ago.
Q-ty : Did you like it?
Q-rex : Yes, very much. It was beautiful.
 Have you ever been to Italy?
Q-ty : No, I haven't. I've never been to Italy.
 But my parents have been to Venice.
Q-ty : When did they go there?
Q-rex : They went there thirty years ago.

GRAMMAR MEMO

have / has **been** to + place
 vs
 have / has **gone** to + place

He's **been** to Brazil.
 (= He's back now. He's here now.)
 He's **gone** to Brazil.
 (= He's there now. He's not here now.)

Grammar Reference

• Present Perfect (1) : **Experiential perfect**

We use the Present Perfect to talk about experience at some time in the past leading up to the present. The exact time is not important.

Have you **ever** (at any time in your life) **been** to Italy?
 I **have never been** there. → I've **never been** there.

Contractions:

I've been = I have been You've been = You have been We've been = We have been
 They've been = They have been He's been = He has been She's been = She has been
 It's been = It has been

We make the Present Perfect with **"has/ have + the past participle"**.

	Positive	Negative	
I / You / We / They	've (have)	haven't	been to Venice.
He / She / It	's (has)	hasn't	been to Venice.

WH Questions

Where have I/ you/ we/ they been?
 Where has she/ he/ it been?

ever and never

We use **ever** in questions and **never** in negative sentences and questions.
 Have you ever been to China? I've never been to China.

• Past Simple

We use the Past Simple to say exactly when something happened. At one particular time in the past, this happened. It began and ended in the past.

When did you go?
 I **went** to Rome **two years ago**.
When did they go there?
 They **went** there **in 1985**.

4. Make sentences in the Present Perfect.

- She / never / be / Naples / . /

- You / ever / be / Portugal / ? /

- Where / they / be / ? /
