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Grammar *To-infinitive and gerund*

When we put two verbs together, the second verb can be in the **to-infinitive** or **gerund (-ing form of a verb)**. In this case, the **to-infinitive** or **gerund** acts as an object of a sentence.

After these verbs, we can use either the **to-infinitive** or **gerund**: *like, love, hate, prefer, continue.*

*She **loves to play/playing** tennis in her free time.*

After these verbs, we can use a **to-infinitive**: *want, wish, hope.*

*I **hope to study** abroad in the future.*

After these verbs, we can use a **gerund**: *enjoy, dislike, suggest, finish, spend time.*

*Tim always **suggests playing** chess when we meet.*

Note: We can use **like** and **enjoy** to talk about things that we get pleasure from. We use **love** when we like or enjoy something very much. When we talk about wishes or desires, we can use **want**.

In the **Present Simple tense**, the positive, negative, and question form is:

Positive			Negative			
Subject	Verb	to-infinitive/gerund + Object	Subject	Auxiliary verb	Verb	to-infinitive/gerund + Object
I	enjoy	playing board games.	They	don't	like	going running.
He	wants	to do arts and crafts.	She	doesn't	want	to do crochet.

Wh- Question	Wh-	Auxiliary verb	Subject	Verb	to-infinitive/gerund + Object?
	What	do	you	want	to do this evening?
Answer	I want to watch a movie.				

Yes/No Question			
Auxiliary verb	Subject	Verb	to-infinitive/gerund + Object?
Do	you	like	cooking?
Does	Kate	hate	going fishing?

Yes/No Answer		
Yes/No	Subject	Auxiliary verb
Yes,	I	do.
No,		don't.
Yes,	she	does.
No,		doesn't.

A *Circle the correct words.*

- 1 She **loves/wants** to cook. *(She really enjoys doing it.)*
- 2 They **like/want** to try rock climbing. *(Their wish is to try rock climbing.)*
- 3 Lots of my friends **enjoy playing/want to play** mobile games. *(They like to play mobile games.)*
- 4 My sister and I **want to do/love doing** cross stitch. *(Our wish is to do cross stitch.)*
- 5 Sarah and her cousins don't **like/want** to play board games in their free time. *(They don't enjoy playing board games in their free time.)*

**B****Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.**

- 1 Liam and his brother spend a lot of time _____ (make) models.
- 2 Amy continues _____ (talk) even when none of her friends is listening to her.
- 3 My little brother loves _____ (bake) cakes so he wants _____ (be) a baker when he grows up.
- 4 Jake sometimes doesn't enjoy _____ (come) to school.
- 5 Jane hopes _____ (win) the school's annual dancing competition.
- 6 Does your mom prefer _____ (work) at eight o'clock every morning?
- 7 My dad usually suggests _____ (have) a barbecue on Saturdays.

**C****Write sentences using the prompts and Present Simple tense.**

- 1 what/she/love/do/in her free time?

- 2 your mom/dislike/do/crochet?

- 3 David/hope/get/high scores/so/he/study/very hard.

- 4 my dad/not like/do/morning exercise/in the park.

- 5 you/wish/go on holiday/in the summer?

- 6 my sister and I/always/finish/do our homework/before we go to bed.

**D****Complete the sentences about you with *to*-infinitives or gerunds.**

- 1 I dislike _____
- 2 I usually spend a lot of time _____
- 3 I don't want _____
- 4 I hate _____
- 5 I hope _____
- 6 I wish _____
- 7 I like _____
- 8 I really enjoy _____
- 9 I often prefer _____
- 10 I always finish _____



Grammar

Present Simple tense and prepositions of time

Present Simple tense

We can use the **Present Simple tense** for future events which are part of a timetable.

*The history class **starts** at 3 p.m.*

*She **doesn't have** English class on Friday.*

***Do** the holidays **start** on Saturday? – **No**, they **don't**.*

***Is** the quiz show on Thursday night? – **Yes**, it **is**./**No**, it **isn't**.*

*What time **does** the fashion show **start**? – It **starts** at eight o'clock.*

*When **is** their show? – It **is** in August.*

Here are some spelling rules for third person singular verbs:

- We add **-s** to most verbs, e.g. *think* → *thinks*
- For verbs that end in **-o**, **-s**, **-sh**, **-ch**, **-x**, **-z**, add **-es**, e.g. *watch* → *watches*
- For verbs that end in **consonant + -y**, change **-y** to **-ies**, e.g. *study* → *studies*

Prepositions of time

We can use the prepositions **in**, **on**, **at** or **until** to talk about time.

- We can use **in** with parts of the day, months, and seasons, e.g. *in the morning*, *in January*, *in the spring*
- We can use **on** with days and dates, e.g. *on Wednesday*, *on Sunday morning*, *on the weekend*, *on February 1st*

*The art exhibition opens **on** Thursday.*

- We can use **at** for times of the day and meals, e.g. *at 10 p.m.*, *at three o'clock*, *at (breakfast) time*.

We also say: *at night*, *at Christmas*, etc.

*The quiz show starts **at** nine o'clock.*

- **Until** means **up to the point in time**.

*My pottery class doesn't finish **until** 10 a.m. (up to 10 a.m.)*



A

Complete the sentences with the correct present simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 The plane _____ (leave) at 9:30 a.m.
- 2 What time _____ the train _____ (arrive)?
- 3 The talk show _____ (finish) at 11 p.m.
- 4 The photo exhibition _____ (not close) until Tuesday morning.
- 5 The festival _____ (be not) in April.
- 6 _____ the final exams _____ (start) in December?
- 7 The movie _____ (begin) at 6:30 p.m.
- 8 What time _____ (be) your flight?
- 9 We _____ (not have) a meeting on May 15th.

**B Circle the correct answers.**

- The class start _____ eight o'clock _____ the morning.
A. at—on B. at—in C. on—at
- Is your birthday _____ November?
A. on B. at C. in
- The pottery exhibition doesn't close _____ Wednesday. (It's from Monday to Wednesday.)
A. at B. in C. until
- There's a dance competition _____ the weekend. Do you want to come?
A. on B. until C. in
- We usually visit our grandma _____ the summer.
A. on B. in C. at
- He always stays with his family _____ Christmas.
A. at B. on C. in
- In the USA, people celebrate New Year _____ January 1st.
A. in B. until C. on

**C Look at the table and write the answers in full sentences.**

	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
A.M.	English class 8:00–9:00	Music class 9:00–10:00	Physics class 8:00–9:00	Soccer practice 9:00–10:00	Math class 10:00–11:00	Pottery exhibition 8:00–12:00	Swimming class 9:30–10:30
P.M.	Art class 3:00–4:00	Talent show 2:00–5:00	Dance class 3:00–4:00	Art exhibition 2:00–5:00	History class 2:00–3:00	Quiz show 2:00–4:00	Carnival 7:00–10:00

- What time does the art exhibition close? _____
- Does the swimming class start at 9:30 a.m.? _____
- When is the talent show? _____
- What time does the physics class finish? _____
- Is the history class on Monday? _____
- Does the pottery exhibition close at 1 p.m.? _____

**D Write the sentences using the prompts and Present Simple tense.**

- we/go to the beach/summer

- bus/leave/nine o'clock/night
_____?
- Karla/go/dance class/Wednesday evening

- you/listen to the radio/breakfast time
_____?
- carnival/be/June

- people/not/celebrate Halloween/December 31st



Grammar

Adverbial phrases of time and place

We can use **adverbial phrases of time and place** to add more information about time and place to a verb, an adjective, a phrase, or another adverb. An adverbial phrase can have these forms: an adverb phrase, a prepositional phrase, or a noun phrase.

An **adverb phrase** consists of one or more words. The adverb is the head of the phrase.

*I'd like to go to the movies **later**. (time)*

*Put your soccer balls **here**. (place)*

A **prepositional phrase** can consist of a preposition and a noun or noun phrase.

*Do you want to play table tennis **after school**? (time)*

*There's a market **near my house**. (place)*

A **noun phrase** can consist of a noun and any words before or after it.

*Let's go rock climbing **this weekend**. (time)*

*My dad leaves **home** at 7 a.m. (place)*

Here are some common examples of **adverbial phrases of time**: *yesterday, today, tomorrow, later, this (week), last (year), at (three o'clock), after (lunch), before (school), etc.*

Here are some common examples of **adverbial phrases of place**: *in front of (the house), behind (the store), next to (the park), opposite (the school), near (a lake), here, there, up, down, (go) home, etc.*

Adverbial phrases of time and place usually come **after the main verb or object, or the end of the sentence.**

*We'll meet **at six o'clock**. (time)*

*I'll see you **tomorrow**. (time)*

*Let's play **in the garden**. (place)*

*You'll find some tennis rackets **in the basement**. (place)*



A

Lena is talking on the phone and giving directions from the bus station to her home. Find and write the adverbial phrases in the correct columns.

Lena: You're at the bus station now, right? OK, go out of the station, turn right, and walk down the road. I live about one kilometer from there.

You'll see a park in ten minutes. Turn left and walk along the street until you see an office building.

That building is really tall and it's only 100 meters away. My apartment building is next to the office building and opposite a big supermarket. I'll wait for you outside. See you then.

Adverbial phrases of time	Adverbial phrases of place
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



B Circle the correct words.



Sara: Hi, Will. Can you (1) *now talk/talk now*?

Will: Hi, Sara. Yeah, what's up?

Sara: Are you (2) *tomorrow morning busy/busy tomorrow morning*?

Will: No, I'm free.

Sara: We're having (3) *in the park a picnic/a picnic in the park*. Do you want to come?

Will: Sure. Where do you want to meet?

Sara: Let's (4) *meet in front of the café/in front of meet the café* (5) *Green Street on/on Green Street*.

Will: OK. What time?

Sara: (6) *Nine o'clock at/At nine o'clock*.

Will: OK. See (7) *later you/you later*. Bye.

Sara: Bye.



C Unscramble the sentences.

1 on/home/We/weekends./stay/the

2 Saturday/fishing/here/dad/goes/every/morning./My

3 come/you/to/Do/there?/want

4 barbecue/Let's/a/in/tomorrow evening./our/have/garden

5 plays/his/with/friends/table tennis/school./Kayden/after



D Write six sentences using the adverbials in the box. Use the Present Simple tense.

this Saturday
opposite
there
in the evening
near
later

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____



Grammar Present Simple tense and have to

The Present Simple tense

We can use the **Present Simple tense** to talk about things that happen regularly (such as daily routine).

I go to school at six thirty.

She wakes up at six o'clock.

We form the Present Simple tense with regular verbs like this:

Positive	Subject	verb (-s/-es)	(object).
Negative	Subject	don't/doesn't + verb	(object).
Yes/No question	Do/Does + subject	verb	(object).
Wh-question	Wh- + do/does + subject	verb	(object).

Have to in present simple form

We can use **have to + bare infinitive** to talk about an action that somebody tells us to do.

I have to do my homework. (My teacher tells me to do my homework.)

She has to look after her younger brother. (Her parents tell her to do that.)

We can use the negative form to talk about an action we can choose not to do if we don't want to.

I don't have to clean my room. (My room is not untidy.)

We form the present simple forms of **have to** like this:

Positive	I/You/We/They	have to	cook	dinner.
	He/She	has to	do	homework.
Negative	I/You/We/They	do not (don't) have to	wake up	early on the weekends.
	He/She	does not (doesn't) have to	wear	uniform on Saturdays.
Yes/No question	Do I/you/we/they	have to	clean	the classroom?
	Does he/she		do	some chores?
Wh-question	What do I/you/we/they	have to	do	at school?
	What time does she/he		wake up	on weekdays?



A Complete the text about Kate's daily routine with the correct form of verbs in brackets.

My Daily Routine



Kate Williams,
14 years old

I (1) _____ (get) up early every morning. I usually (2) _____ (take) a shower before I (3) _____ (have) breakfast. My parents and I all (4) _____ (leave) home at eight o'clock. They (5) _____ (drive) me to school and (6) _____ (go) to work. In the evening, my grandpa (7) _____ (take) me home. My mom often (8) _____ (do) the cooking when she (9) _____ (arrive) home. We (10) _____ (eat) dinner at seven o'clock. Then, I (11) _____ (do) my homework. My older brother sometimes (12) _____ (help) me with difficult math questions. I (13) _____ (go) to bed at 10 p.m.



B Complete the sentences with the correct form of (not) have to.

- 1 Kevin _____ do his homework now. He did it already.
- 2 What time _____ you _____ go to bed on weekdays?
- 3 When _____ she _____ wear uniform in her school?
- 4 Ellen _____ clean the dishes after dinner. Her mom tells her to do it.
- 5 Stephen and Jane _____ wake up early on weekdays. They don't want to miss the school bus.
- 6 I _____ take my literature book to school today because I don't have literature class.
- 7 She _____ wash the clothes and cook lunch because her parents are busy working on the farm.
- 8 We _____ ride our bikes to school. Our dad drives us to school every morning.
- 9 _____ Kevin _____ go to school on Saturdays?



C Write sentences about daily routines using the pictures and prompts.

Use the Present Simple tense.



they/look after/brother/
weekdays



we/feed/chickens/afternoon



she/collect/eggs/morning



Katie/walk/school/every day



he/wake up/7 o'clock



Jimmy/cook/breakfast/
weekdays

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____



D Write six sentences about what you have to/don't have to do at home and at school.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____