

All Clear Basics

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Answer key

46–51

1 All Clear Basics

Vocabulary

Film types

action adventure animated comedy fantasy horror
musical romantic comedy science-fiction thriller war western

1 Find 12 film types in the wordsquare.

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

2 Match film posters 1–5 with the words in the box.

adventure animated fantasy
romantic comedy thriller western



adventure



1



2



3



4



5

3 Read the film guide and circle the correct words.

This week at Star Screens

Screen One – *Planet Gliese 581*

It's the year 3000. The hero lives 2 million km from Earth on planet Gliese 581.

science-fiction / western

Screen Two – *Send Me a Postcard*

An Englishman travels to Spain to fight in the Spanish Civil War.

⁽¹⁾romantic comedy / war

Screen Three – *Holiday in Miami*

A great film for all the family, with a lot of singing and dancing.

⁽²⁾musical / thriller

Screen Four – *Don't Ask Grandad!*

Two police officers and their grandad. A very funny film.

⁽³⁾comedy / fantasy

Screen Five – *Terror in the Park*

It's Halloween and someone – or something – is in the park. Frightening!

⁽⁴⁾adventure / horror

Screen Six – *Mouse House 2*

More cartoon fun from the mice who live behind the fridge.

⁽⁵⁾animated / action

EXTRA!

Complete the sentences for you.

1 My favourite film is _____.

It's a(n) _____ film.

2 The last film I saw was _____.

It's a(n) _____ film.

3 The worst film I saw was _____.

It's a(n) _____ film.

1 All Clear Basics

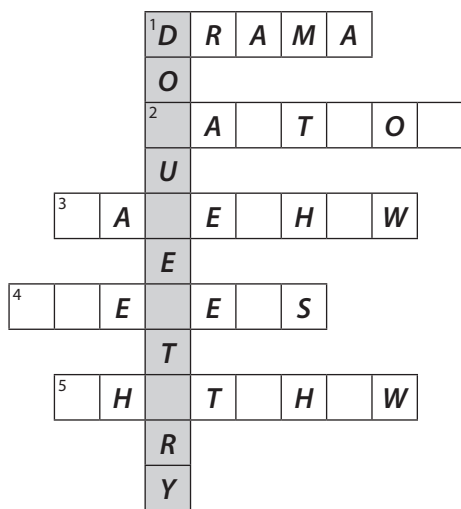
TV programmes

cartoon chat show comedy documentary drama game show
reality show soap opera sports programme the news

1 Find 10 TV programme types in the word snake.

soap opera cartoon the news sports programme drama game show chat show comedy reality show documentary

2 Complete the puzzle. What is the mystery TV programme type?



- 1 A play for television, usually serious.
- 2 A programme for children with pictures, like *Spider-Man*.
- 3 People win prizes or money on this programme.
- 4 A programme with information about events that are happening now.
- 5 A programme where the presenter talks to famous people.

Mystery programme: _ O _ U _ E _ T _ R Y

3 Circle the correct words to complete the email.

Hi Max,

Thanks for your email about your favourite TV programmes. My favourite programmes are **cartoons** / **game shows** because I like to answer the questions.

My sister loves ⁽¹⁾**soap operas** / **the news**. Her favourite is *Hollyoaks*. She watches it every night. It's about teachers and students at a college. I think it's ridiculous – it isn't like real life!

My mum loves ⁽²⁾**reality shows** / **documentaries**, like *Big Brother* or *The X Factor* – programmes which show real people in real situations.

My dad wants to know what is happening in the world, so he watches ⁽³⁾**game shows** / **the news** three times a day.

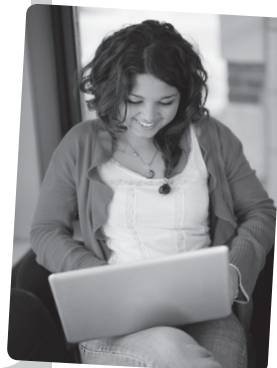
My brother likes ⁽⁴⁾**dramas** / **sports programmes** because he loves football.

My grandad prefers ⁽⁵⁾**comedies** / **the news**. He likes to laugh and he isn't a very serious person. What about your family?

Love, Beth

4 Complete the sentences for you.

- 1 I watch _____
_____.
- I like _____
_____.
- 2 My mum loves _____
_____.
- Her favourite is _____.
- 3 My dad loves _____
because _____.
- 4 My friends prefer _____
_____.



1 All Clear Basics

Grammar

Present simple: affirmative and negative

Affirmative

I like
 You like
 He / She / It likes
 We / You / They like

Negative

I do not like	don't like
You do not like	don't like
He / She / It does not like	doesn't like
We / You / They do not like	don't like

Contracted form

Look!

The *he / she / it* forms are different.

He / She / It eats. ✓
~~He / She / It eat.~~ ✗
 He / She / It goes. ✓
~~He / She / It go.~~ ✗
 He / She / It studies. ✓
~~He / She / It study.~~ ✗

1 Circle the correct words.

I live / lives in Newcastle, England.

- I often **go** / **goes** to the cinema with my friends.
- My friend Erik **like** / **likes** the Empire cinema.
- It **have got** / **has got** 12 screens.
- I **prefer** / **prefers** action films.
- A film **cost** / **costs** £5.



2 Complete the sentences with *don't* or *doesn't*.

I don't like fantasy films.

- My best friend _____ like war films.
- I _____ go to the cinema on Fridays.
- We _____ buy popcorn at the cinema.
- My friends _____ sit at the front of the cinema.
- Tom _____ watch films on TV.

Present simple: questions and short answers

Questions and short answers

Do I watch?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.
Do you watch?	Yes, you do. No, you don't.
Does he / she / it watch?	Yes, he / she / it does. No, he / she / it doesn't.
Do we / you / they watch?	Yes, we / you / they do. No, we / you / they don't.

3 Circle the correct words.

Do / Does you go to the cinema every week?
 Yes, I do / does.

- Do / Does your cousins like animated films?
 No, they **don't** / doesn't.
- Do / Does your mum enjoy westerns?
 Yes, she **does** / doesn't.
- Do / Does your friends buy films on DVD?
 Yes, they **do** / don't.
- Do / Does you eat popcorn at the cinema?
 No, I **do** / don't.

Question words

4 Complete the questions with the words in the box.

What When Where ~~Who~~ How often Why

Who is this actor?
 It's Penélope Cruz.

- _____ is she from?
 She's from Spain.
- _____ is her birthday?
 It's on 28th April.
- _____ is her nickname?
 It's Pe.
- _____ does she make a film?
 She makes a film at least once a year.
- _____ do you like her? Because she's a good actor and she's beautiful.



1 All Clear Basics

Adverbs of frequency

1 Write the adverbs of frequency in the correct order.

always hardly ever never often sometimes usually	100% ↓ 0%	(1) _____ (2) _____ _____ <i>often</i> _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____
--	-----------------	---

Look!

- I always do my homework. ✓
- I am sometimes tired. ✓
- ~~I do always my homework.~~ ✗
- ~~I sometimes am tired.~~ ✗

2 Circle the correct words.

My dad never watches / watches never soap operas.

- 1 I **usually** watch / watch **usually** TV at the weekend.
- 2 She **turns off** always / always **turns off** the TV at night.
- 3 We **never** are / are **never** late for school.
- 4 My sister **often** uses / uses **often** the computer to help with her homework.
- 5 Interesting programmes **sometimes** are / are **sometimes** on TV very late.

3 Rewrite the sentences using the adverbs of frequency in brackets.

- I am tired. (often)
 _____ *I am often tired.*
- 1 My mum watches the news. (always)

 - 2 We watch TV in the mornings. (sometimes)


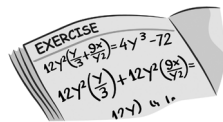


 - 3 Eva goes to the cinema. (often)

 - 4 They buy DVDs. (never)

 - 5 I watch dramas. (hardly ever)

 - 6 You are funny. (sometimes)

4 Look at the table. Then circle the correct answers.

	Tom	Lucy and Joe
eat breakfast 	Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday	Saturday Sunday
have maths 	Monday Wednesday Friday	Monday
watch the news 	-	8 am 6 pm
go to the dentist 	-	January, April, July, October

Tom ... eats breakfast.

- a) always b) sometimes

1 Lucy and Joe ... eat breakfast.

- a) usually b) sometimes

2 Tom ... has maths.

- a) hardly ever b) often

3 Lucy and Joe ... have maths.

- a) hardly ever b) always

4 Lucy and Joe ... watch the news.

- a) never b) usually

5 Tom ... goes to the dentist.

- a) never b) always

6 Lucy and Joe ... go to the dentist.

- a) often b) never

1 All Clear Basics

Language reference

Present simple: affirmative and negative

We use the present simple for routines, habits and permanent situations.

- I have dinner at 7 pm every night.
- She likes chocolate.
- We often go to the cinema.

To form the negative we use *don't* or *doesn't* before the verb.

- You don't like war films.
- He doesn't watch TV.
- They don't go.

Present simple: questions and short answers

In questions we use *do* or *does* before the subject.

- Do you go to the cinema? Yes, I do. /
No, I don't.
- Does he go to the cinema? Yes, he does. /
No, he doesn't.
- Do they go to the cinema? Yes, they do. /
No, they don't.

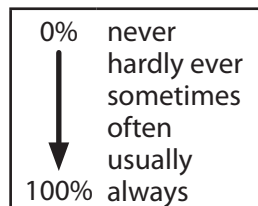
We don't repeat the verb in short answers.

- Do you go to the cinema with your friends?
Yes, I do. ✓
Yes, I do go. ✗

Question words

- **What's** your name? My name's Michael.
- **Where** are you from? I'm from London.
- **When's** your birthday? It's in May.
- **How often** do you buy DVDs? Never.
- **Who's** Lucy? She's my cousin.
- **Why** are you happy? It's my birthday.

Adverbs of frequency



- They hardly ever eat popcorn.

Adverbs of frequency usually go before the main verb. This includes negative sentences.

- She always watches the news, but he doesn't usually watch soap operas.

Adverbs of frequency go after the verb *be*.

- I'm always interested in sports programmes.

Frequency expressions usually go at the end of the sentence.

- I watch TV every day.

Wordlist

Film types

action	_____
adventure	_____
animated	_____
comedy	_____
fantasy	_____
horror	_____
musical	_____
romantic comedy	_____
science-fiction	_____
thriller	_____
war	_____
western	_____

TV programmes

cartoon	_____
chat show	_____
comedy	_____
documentary	_____
drama	_____
game show	_____
reality show	_____
soap opera	_____
sports programme	_____
the news	_____

2 All Clear Basics

Vocabulary

Outdoor activities

build camp chop climb cook find fish hike look for sleep

1 Look at the pictures and circle the correct words.



hike / build



1 look for / sleep



2 cook / find



3 climb / sleep



4 cook / fish



5 chop / camp



6 hike / climb



7 fish / sleep



8 look for / build



9 chop / find

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

build camp chop climb fish hike

Let's build a fire before it gets dark.

- 1 My dad and uncle usually _____ wood for the fire.
- 2 My brother and his friends often _____ trees in the park.
- 3 They sometimes _____ in the river.
- 4 In the summer we always _____ in a tent.
- 5 My cousins often _____ for 10 km in the mountains.

3 Circle the correct words to complete the email.



To: Matt
From: Tom

Hi Matt,
I'm doing an activity course. I'm learning to survive in the wild.
Every morning, we build / chop a fire and we ⁽¹⁾camp / cook our breakfast.
Then, we often ⁽²⁾find / hike for about 15 km in the mountains.
In the afternoon, we ⁽³⁾look for / climb food for dinner. Every night we ⁽⁴⁾sleep / fish in a tent.
It's great!
Tom

EXTRA!

Answer the questions for you. Write full sentences.

- 1 How often do you sleep outdoors?

- 2 Do you often fish in rivers?

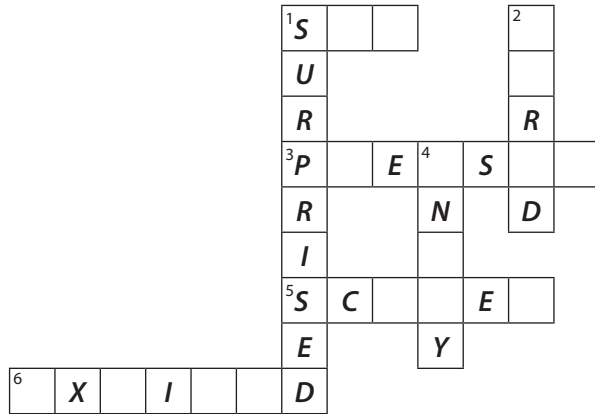
- 3 Have you got a tent? Do you often use it?

2 All Clear Basics

Feelings

angry bored embarrassed excited jealous nervous pleased sad scared surprised tired worried

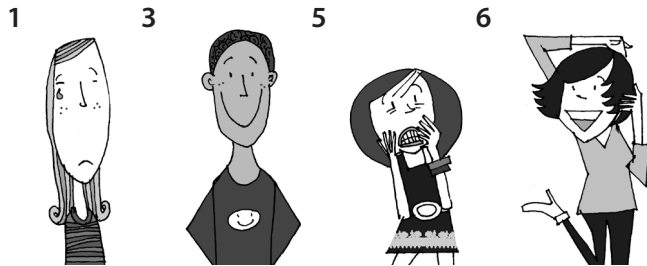
1 Look at the pictures and complete the crossword.




Down





Across





2 Circle the correct words.


 I feel embarrassed / tired. It's my grandmother's birthday and I haven't got her a present.


 1 We feel bored / pleased. We are the champions at tennis.


 2 I'm bored / scared. I don't know what to do. My friends are doing their homework and there's nothing to watch on TV.


 3 I feel nervous / jealous of my little sister. She doesn't go to school, she doesn't do homework like me and she's got a lot of new toys!


 4 I'm sad / excited. My best friend is moving to a different town next week. It's bad news!


 5 We're very angry / surprised. Our cat is very old, but it's climbing a big tree in the garden!


 6 I'm very embarrassed / excited. It's my birthday tomorrow.

 7 I'm angry / pleased. My sister's got my mp3 player and I want to listen to some music. She always takes my things!

 8 My mum is worried / jealous. It's late and my brother isn't at home. He's with his friends, but mum doesn't know where they all are.

 9 We're very surprised / nervous. We've got exams tomorrow!

 10 I'm very scared / tired. I'm watching a horror film!

 11 We're very worried / tired. We're doing our homework and it's midnight.

EXTRA!

How do you feel at the moment? Write a message for the webpage in exercise 2.

2 All Clear Basics

Present simple and present continuous

Present simple	Present continuous
always	at the moment
every weekend	now
never	this week
often	today
on Mondays	
once a week	
usually	

Look!

I always watch films on Saturdays.
I'm watching a film at the moment.

1 Circle the correct answers.

We're having a great time ...

- a) at the moment b) on Mondays

1 We go to the cinema ...

- a) once a week b) now

2 I visit my cousins ...

- a) every summer b) this week

3 They're learning how to sail ...

- a) always b) this week

4 We aren't playing football ...

- a) once a month b) today

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple or present continuous.

My brother often watches (watch) comedies on TV.

1 My mum _____ (not / speak) to my sister at the moment.

2 My cousins _____ (fish) in the river every weekend.

3 Today we _____ (climb) a mountain in Scotland.

4 They _____ (study) for a test now.

5 I _____ (not / play) football on Mondays.

3 Order the words to make questions. Then circle the correct words in the answers.

your teacher / usually / wear a jacket / Does ?

Does your teacher usually wear a jacket?

Yes, she does / is.

1 like / dogs / Does / he ?

Yes, he does / is.

2 they / Are / today / going to the cinema ?

Yes, they do / are.

3 you / Do / often / eat / in a restaurant ?

No, I don't / 'm not.

4 your parents / go to work / Do / every day ?

No, they don't / aren't.

5 Are / having a good time / you ?

Yes, I do / am.

4 Circle the correct words to complete the text.



Ruby Grant lives / is living in a village near Manchester. She usually ⁽¹⁾ goes / is going to a secondary school in the city centre. But she ⁽²⁾ stays / is staying with a Chinese family in Shanghai this month. In Shanghai, school ⁽³⁾ starts / is starting every day at 7.30 am, not like in Manchester. Ruby usually ⁽⁴⁾ eats / is eating sandwiches at lunchtime at school, but today she ⁽⁵⁾ has / is having rice and fish with her new friends. Ruby doesn't speak Chinese, but her new friends ⁽⁶⁾ understand / are understanding English, so she can talk to them. Ruby ⁽⁷⁾ has / is having a great time at the moment!

EXTRA!

Complete the sentences for you.

1 I _____ every weekend.

2 I _____ at the moment.

3 I _____ this week.

4 I never _____.

2 All Clear Basics

Language reference

Present continuous: affirmative and negative

We use the present continuous to describe activities that are happening now.

- I'm building a fire.
- He's chopping wood.

The form is **subject + be + verb -ing**.

We use **not** to form the negative.

- He isn't climbing trees.
- We aren't hiking.

Present continuous: questions and short answers

In questions we use **be** before the subject.

- Are you building a fire?

We don't repeat the verb + **-ing** in short answers.

- Is she fishing?
Yes, she is. ✓
No, she isn't. ✗

Spelling: verb + -ing

With most verbs, we add **-ing**.

- build – building, climb – climbing

With verbs that end in **-e**, we omit the **-e** and add **-ing**.

- hike – hiking, make – making

With verbs that end in **-ie**, we change **-ie** to **-y** and add **-ing**.

- die – dying

With one-syllable verbs that end in vowel + consonant, we double the consonant and add **-ing**.

- chop – chopping

With two-syllable verbs that end in vowel + consonant (except **-w**, **-x** or **-y**), we double the consonant and add **-ing**.

- begin – beginning

Present simple and present continuous

We use the present simple to talk about habits, routines or permanent situations. We use adverbs of frequency and time expressions, such as *always*, *every day*, *once a week*.

We use the present continuous to describe temporary situations or activities that are happening now. We use time expressions, such as *now*, *at this moment*.

- I live in Liverpool, but I'm staying with my aunt in Manchester at the moment.

Present continuous for future arrangements

We also use the present continuous for definite future plans.

We usually use a future time expression.

- What are you doing at the weekend?
- I'm camping in the forest on Saturday.

Wordlist

Outdoor activities

build	_____
camp	_____
chop	_____
climb	_____
cook	_____
find	_____
fish	_____
hike	_____
look for	_____
sleep	_____

Feelings

angry	_____
bored	_____
embarrassed	_____
excited	_____
jealous	_____
nervous	_____
pleased	_____
sad	_____
scared	_____
surprised	_____
tired	_____
worried	_____

3 All Clear Basics

Vocabulary

Travel verbs

arrive discover drive explore fly land leave ride sail take off travel

1 Look at the pictures and complete the words.



explore _____



1 d _____



2 l _____



3 t _____



4 a _____



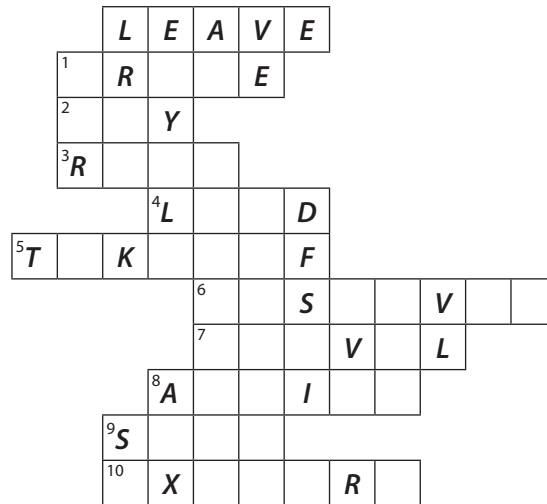
5 f _____

2 Circle the correct words.

1580 – Francis Drake is the first Englishman to **sail** / leave around the world.

- 1886 – Thomas Stevens is the first man to **explore** / ride his bicycle around the world.
- 1919 – The first passenger planes **discover** / take off from London and **land** / explore in Paris.
- 1978 – Three Americans become the first men to **arrive** / travel around the world by hot-air balloon.
- 1996 – Two Britons are the first men to **leave** / drive a car to the North Pole.
- 2004 – Actors Ewan McGregor and Charley Boorman **travel** / fly 32,000 km by motorbike.

3 Complete the words across with the letters given.



eva

- | | | | |
|---|------|----|--------|
| 1 | dvi | 6 | odirce |
| 2 | fl | 7 | rate |
| 3 | eid | 8 | rerv |
| 4 | na | 9 | ial |
| 5 | eafo | 10 | peole |

4 Complete the sentences for you.

- My favourite way of travelling is by _____ because _____.
- I hate travelling by _____ because _____.
- A country I would love to explore is _____ because _____.

EXTRA!

Imagine you are in a new country. Write a postcard. Write about your journey and what you are doing.

3 All Clear Basics

Natural disasters

drought earthquake famine fire floods hurricane landslide tornado tsunami volcanic eruption

1 Find 8 natural disasters in the wordsquare.

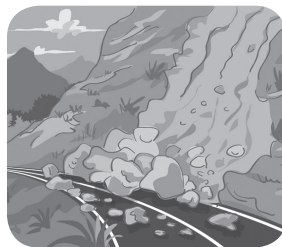
E	I	T	S	U	N	A	M	I	E
D	A	O	H	G	B	R	K	F	L
O	D	R	O	U	G	H	T	L	A
F	W	N	T	F	U	U	M	O	N
A	F	A	D	H	Q	O	K	O	D
M	Q	D	F	I	R	E	R	D	S
I	O	O	T	I	U	U	E	S	L
N	U	R	R	I	R	T	A	E	I
E	X	T	O	R	N	E	D	K	D
S	H	U	R	R	I	C	A	N	E

2 Match the pictures with the words in the box.

fire floods landslide tornado
tsunami volcanic eruption



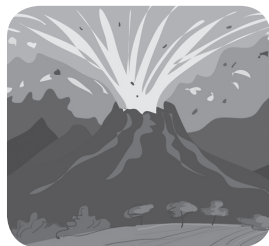
fire



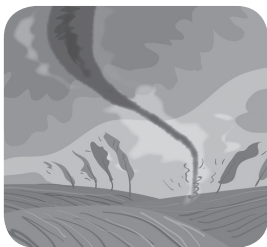
1



2



3



4



5

3 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

World news

The **landslide** / **drought** continues in Central Africa. It last rained here two years ago. Everything is very dry.

Now there is a ⁽¹⁾**tornado** / **famine** because many people haven't got any food.

People are talking about the ⁽²⁾**earthquake** / **floods** in California on Tuesday. Jolene McKlusky said, 'The kitchen floor moved and then plates, cups and food fell onto the floor. We all got under the table.' At sea there was a ⁽³⁾**drought** / **tsunami**, which hit islands off the coast. One witness said, 'I was on the beach and I saw very big waves in the sea. It was really scary.'

A report is coming in from the National Weather Centre about the ⁽⁴⁾**volcanic eruption** / **hurricane** which is crossing Florida. It is very windy and rainy at the moment, so stay inside.

In Mexico, it is raining a lot. There are ⁽⁵⁾**fires** / **floods** all over the country. The heavy rain caused a ⁽⁶⁾**landslide** / **tornado** in the mountains yesterday. Large rocks fell on to the road.

The ⁽⁷⁾**famine** / **fire** in Greece is continuing in the forest. It is destroying the trees and killing the wildlife. It began with a cigarette. The emergency services are working in the area.



EXTRA!

Think of a natural disaster. Write a news report about it in your notebook.

3 All Clear Basics

Grammar

Past simple: affirmative and negative

Affirmative

I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They looked.

Negative

I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They didn't look.

Look!

I didn't look. ✓ He didn't see. ✓
~~I didn't looked. X~~ ~~He didn't saw. X~~

Regular verbs

cook – cooked
 cry – cried
 discover – discovered
 love – loved
 sail – sailed
 travel – travelled

Irregular verbs

eat – ate
 find – found
 grow – grew
 leave – left
 sell – sold
 take – took

1 Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets. Use the verbs above to help you.

THE HISTORY OF PIZZA



In 1522 European explorers found (find) tomatoes in Peru.

They ⁽¹⁾ _____ (sail) with them back to Europe.

Then, people in Italy ⁽²⁾ _____ (cook) tomatoes with their bread.

They ⁽³⁾ _____ (discover) pizza!

In the 19th century, many Italians ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (travel) to live in America.

They ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (take) pizzas with them.

The first pizzeria ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (sell) pizzas in New York City in 1905.

Everybody ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (love) them!

2 Circle the correct words.

I leaved / left home at 7 am.

1 My grandad **grew** / **grow** potatoes in his garden.

2 My friends and I **cryed** / **cried** because the film was really sad.

3 I **had** / **haved** a lot of homework yesterday.

4 We **watch** / **watched** two films on TV.

5 My cat **died** / **die** last year.

3 Rewrite the sentences in exercise 2 using the negative form.

I _____ *didn't leave* _____ home at 7 am.

1 My grandad _____ potatoes in his garden.

2 My friends and I _____ because the film wasn't sad.

3 I _____ a lot of homework yesterday.

4 We _____ two films on TV.

5 My cat _____ last year.

be: past simple

Affirmative

I / He / She / It was happy.

You / We / They were happy.

Negative

I / He / She / It wasn't (was not) happy.

You / We / They weren't (were not) happy.

4 Circle the correct words.

I wasn't / weren't at school because I was / were ill.

1 My mum **wasn't** / **weren't** pleased because I was / were late home.

2 Brad Pitt **was** / **were** on TV but he **wasn't** / **weren't** with Angelina Jolie.

3 My cousins **wasn't** / **weren't** at home because they **was** / **were** in Manchester.

4 We **was** / **were** worried because our football coach **wasn't** / **weren't** at the match.

5 You **was** / **were** tired because you **wasn't** / **weren't** in bed before 11 pm.

3 All Clear Basics

Past simple: questions and short answers

Questions and short answers	
Did I travel?	Yes, I did. No, I didn't.
Did you travel?	Yes, you did. No, you didn't.
Did he / she / it travel?	Yes, he / she / it did. No, he / she / it didn't.
Did we / you / they travel?	Yes, we / you / they did. No, we / you / they didn't.

Look!

Don't use the verb in short answers:
 Did you fly to London? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. ✓
 Yes, I did fly. / No, they didn't fly. ✗

1 Match questions 1–5 with short answers a–e.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1 Did Paul drive to work? | a No, I didn't. |
| 2 Did you dance yesterday? | b No, she didn't. |
| 3 Did your sister meet her friends on Monday? | c Yes, they did. |
| 4 Did your friends play basketball last weekend? | d Yes, he did. |
| 5 Did you and your friends watch a film? | e Yes, we did. |

2 Write questions using the past simple. Then complete the short answers.

Marco Polo / go / to America?

Did Marco Polo go to America?
 No, _____ *he didn't* _____.

- Amelia Earhart / land / on the moon?

 No, _____.
- you / see / the news last night?

 Yes, _____.
- Edmund Hilary / climb / mountains?

 Yes, _____.
- the Chinese / invent / tomato ketchup?

 No, _____.

3 Order the words to make questions. Then write answers for you.

you / do / When / did / your homework ?

When did you do your homework?

I did my homework yesterday.

- you / Where / on Saturday / at 2 pm / were ?

- watch / on TV yesterday / What / you / did ?

- What time / you / arrive / did / at school this morning ?

- on Saturday / did / Who / you / see ?

could / couldn't

Look!

Don't use *to* after *could / couldn't*.

4 Complete the sentences with *could* (✓) or *couldn't* (✗) and the verbs in the box.

cook draw play speak stop watch



The people of London _____ *couldn't stop* _____ the fires. (✗)

- Messi _____ football when he was very young. (✓)
- My cousin _____ well when he was three. Now he is an artist. (✓)
- My friend _____ two years ago. Now she makes lovely cakes. (✗)
- We _____ the match on TV last night. It was late. (✗)
- My sister _____ English really well when she lived in London. (✓)

3 All Clear Basics

Language reference

Past simple: affirmative and negative

We use the past simple to describe finished actions or situations in the past.

- I travelled to Spain last year.

The form is the same for all persons.

- I / You / He / She / It / We / They arrived.

We use *didn't* (*did not*) before the verb to form the negative.

- She didn't arrive.

Spelling: past simple regular verbs

With most verbs, we add *-ed*.

- invent – invented

With verbs that end in *-e*, we add *-d*.

- arrive – arrived

With verbs that end in consonant + *-y*, we omit the *-y* and add *-ied*.

- study – studied

With verbs that end in stressed vowel + consonant (except *-w* or *-y*), we double the final consonant and add *-ed*.

- stop – stopped

Past simple: questions and short answers

We use *did* with the infinitive to make questions.

- Did they play football? ✓
- Did they played football? ✗

We don't repeat the main verb in short answers.

- Did you read that biography?
- Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. ✓
- Yes, I read. / No, I didn't read. ✗

be: past simple

We use *was* / *wasn't* for I / He / She / It.

- I was at school yesterday.
- He wasn't at school yesterday.

We use *were* / *weren't* for You / We / They.

- We weren't at home.
- They were at home.

The word order is different in questions.

- Was he happy?
- Yes, he was.
- No, he wasn't.

could / couldn't

We use *could* / *couldn't* for ability in the past.

- She could swim when she was three.

The form is the same for all persons.

- I could speak French when I was young but my brother couldn't.

We never use *to* after *could* / *couldn't*.

- We could write our names. ✓
- We could to write our names. ✗

Wordlist

Travel verbs

arrive	_____
discover	_____
drive	_____
explore	_____
fly	_____
land	_____
leave	_____
ride	_____
sail	_____
take off	_____
travel	_____

Natural disasters

drought	_____
earthquake	_____
famine	_____
fire	_____
floods	_____
hurricane	_____
landslide	_____
tornado	_____
tsunami	_____
volcanic eruption	_____

4 All Clear Basics

Vocabulary

Character adjectives

brave cheerful cruel friendly funny kind lazy loyal selfish shy stubborn wise

1 Find 8 character adjectives in the wordsquare.

S	T	U	B	B	O	R	N	Z	W
H	Q	U	O	R	R	I	C	C	I
C	K	I	N	D	C	A	H	I	S
S	E	L	F	I	S	H	V	N	E
C	H	E	E	R	F	U	L	E	O
C	R	M	N	U	L	O	Y	A	L
H	F	U	N	N	Y	B	S	A	A
U	E	R	E	S	S	A	T	D	Z
R	T	K	L	L	B	H	A	R	Y
F	R	I	E	N	D	L	Y	N	D

2 Complete the table with the words in exercise 1.

Positive	Negative
_____	<u>stubborn</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

3 Circle the correct words.



Alice always thinks about herself. She never thinks about other people. She's **kind** / **selfish**.



1 My sister never helps at home. She's **lazy** / **cheerful**.



2 Josh is a very good friend. He never says anything bad about his friends. He's **loyal** / **cruel**.



3 My grandad knows a lot about the world. He's **friendly** / **wise**.



4 Our maths teacher tells jokes. She's **funny** / **stubborn**.



5 I don't like talking to new people. I'm **brave** / **shy**.



6 My uncle is a firefighter. He stops fires and saves people. He's **lazy** / **brave**.



7 Jake always talks to new people and makes them welcome. He's **friendly** / **funny**.

EXTRA!

Answer the questions for you. Write full sentences.

1 Who's your favourite teacher? What's he / she like?

2 Who's your best friend? What's he / she like?

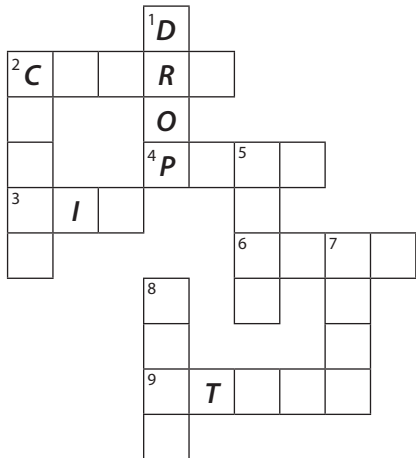
3 What are you like?

4 All Clear Basics

Verbs of movement

carry cross drop fall follow jump lead lift move pull push sit stand

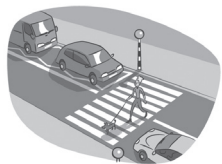
1 Look at the pictures and circle the correct words. Then complete the crossword.



Down



1 **drop** / cross



2 **jump** / cross



5 **lift** / fall



7 **lead** / stand



8 **carry** / push

Across



2 **follow** / carry



3 **sit** / move



4 **drop** / pull



6 **fall** / lift



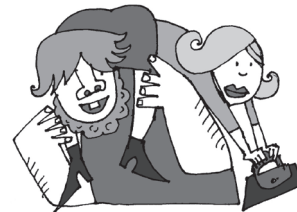
9 **stand** / move

2 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

Weird Events

Wife-carrying

In this event from Finland, men **lift** / lead and ⁽¹⁾**carry** / follow their wives for 253.5m.



The men mustn't ⁽²⁾**fall** / **drop** their wives. And of course, the wives mustn't ⁽³⁾**fall** / cross.

Mob football

This isn't a normal football match because any number of people can play and there are no rules. The players



⁽⁴⁾**follow** / **jump** a ball as

it ⁽⁵⁾**pulls** / **crosses** the town. Players throw or ⁽⁶⁾**carry** / **stand** the ball but they hardly ever kick it.

Bed racing

Small groups of people ⁽⁷⁾**push** / **cross** and ⁽⁸⁾**drop** / **pull** their beds for 3 km.



The last part of the race is very difficult – they have to ⁽⁹⁾**cross** / **carry** a river on their beds!

Bossaball

This is a combination of volleyball, beach football and gymnastics. Players ⁽¹⁰⁾**follow** / **jump** while they play.



4 All Clear Basics

Past simple and past continuous

Past simple and past continuous

Mark arrived while we were having dinner.

I was cycling to school when I saw Lisa.

Look!

We often use *when* with the past simple and *while* with the past continuous.

1 Match the sentence halves.

- 1 When we got home b
- 2 Laura was crossing the road
- 3 While I was having breakfast,
- 4 When I saw my friends
- 5 While James was climbing a tree,
- 6 I dropped my keys

- a) they were buying popcorn.
- b) the dog was eating our lunch.
- c) while I was jumping over the wall.
- d) he fell and broke his arm.
- e) my phone rang.
- f) when she found ... £50 on the ground.

2 Circle the correct words.

I did / **was doing** my homework when my mum arrived home.

- 1 My sister was carrying the shopping when she **dropped** / was dropping the eggs.
- 2 While I was standing outside the cinema, I **saw** / was seeing Brad Pitt.
- 3 When my teacher walked into the room we **listened** / were listening to music.
- 4 A big dog **took** / was taking our ball while we were playing football.
- 5 While we **looked** / were looking for wood to build a fire, we discovered a secret cave.

3 Order the words to make past simple and past continuous questions.

you / What / were / at 12 o'clock last night / doing ?

What were you doing at 12 o'clock last night?

1 having breakfast / you / Were / at 7 o'clock this morning ?

2 did / buy / What / you / at the shops ?

3 watching / on TV last night / What / were / you ?

4 you / What / doing / when the teacher arrived / were ?

5 your parents / meet / Where / did ?

4 Now match the answers with questions 1-5 in exercise 3.

- a) I was watching a film. 3
- b) I was talking to my friend.
- c) I bought some DVDs.
- d) They met in London.
- e) Yes, I was.

EXTRA!

Answer the questions in exercise 3 for you. Write full sentences.

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

4 All Clear Basics

Language reference

Past continuous

We use the past continuous to describe activities in progress at a specific time in the past.

- They were walking to school at 7.30 am.

The form is **subject + was / were + verb + -ing**.

- I was doing my homework at 8 pm.

We use **not** to form the negative.

- He wasn't running.
- You weren't walking.

In questions we use **was / were** before the subject.

- What were you doing at 9 pm on Monday?

We don't repeat the verb + **-ing** in short answers.

- Were you running at 6 pm?
- Yes, I was. ✓ / Yes, I was running. ✗

Past simple and past continuous

We often use the past continuous with the past simple in the same sentence.

- I was running for the bus when I fell.

We use the past continuous to describe activities which are in progress.

- I was running for the bus ...

We use the past simple to describe an action which interrupts the activity.

- ... when I fell.

We use **when** before the past simple, and **while** before the past continuous.

- I was running for the bus when I fell.
- I fell while I was running for the bus.

Wordlist

Character adjectives

brave	_____
cheerful	_____
cruel	_____
friendly	_____
funny	_____
kind	_____
lazy	_____
loyal	_____
selfish	_____
shy	_____
stubborn	_____
wise	_____

Verbs of movement

carry	_____
cross	_____
drop	_____
fall	_____
follow	_____
jump	_____
lead	_____
lift	_____
move	_____
pull	_____
push	_____
sit	_____
stand	_____

5 All Clear Basics

Vocabulary

Money

borrow buy earn lend pay (for) save sell spend swap win

1 Circle the correct words.

How much did you **buy** / **pay** for this?

- When I wash my mum's car, I **earn** / **win** five euros.
- In the USA, children often **lend** / **sell** cookies to get extra money.
- You don't buy books in a library, you **borrow** / **sell** them.
- When you get your pocket money, do you **spend** / **swap** it all?
- Could you **lend** / **sell** me two euros, please?

2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

buy lend save sell spend win



Jane went shopping but she didn't spend any money.



1 Do you _____ all your pocket money?



2 Where did you _____ your T-shirt? It's great!



3 Could you _____ me your pen, please?



4 They want to _____ their old DVDs.



5 Tom didn't _____ any money on the game show.

3 Circle the correct words.

Mum, can you **buy** / **swap** / **win** me a new bike?

Ellie

You can ⁽¹⁾**earn** / **borrow** / **save** your brother's bike. He doesn't use it any more.

Mum

I know, but he doesn't want to ⁽²⁾**buy** / **pay** / **lend** it to me.

Ellie

I can't ⁽³⁾**pay** / **swap** / **sell** for a bike at the moment. I ⁽⁴⁾**borrowed** / **earned** / **spent** a lot of money on a new fridge last week. Maybe for your birthday.

Mum

But that's not until October!

Ellie

EXTRA!

Answer the questions for you. Write full sentences.

1 What do you spend your money on?

2 What was the last thing you bought?

3 Do you swap things? What?

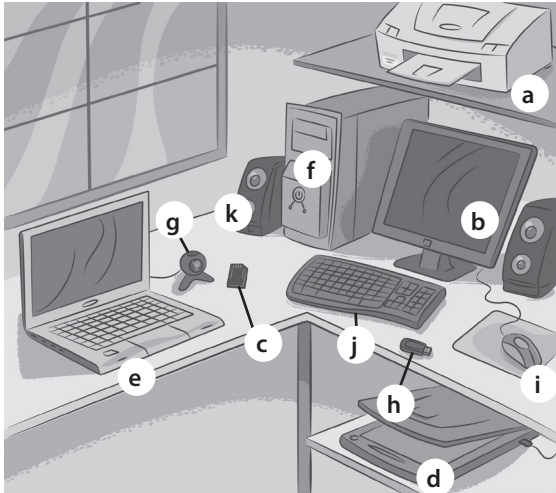
4 What do you never lend?

5 All Clear Basics

Computer equipment

desktop flash drive keyboard laptop memory card mouse
printer scanner screen speakers webcam

1 Match the words with the pictures.



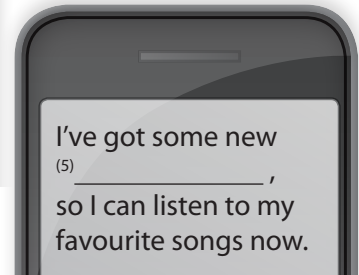
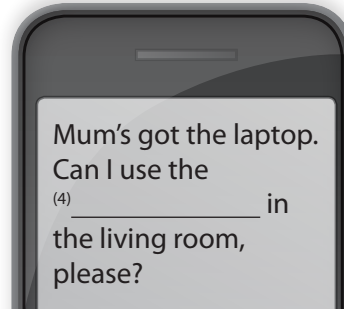
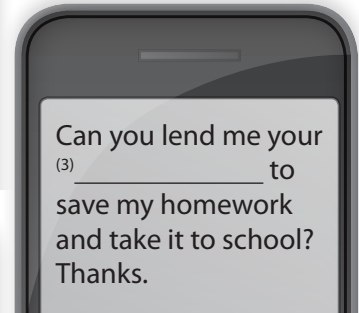
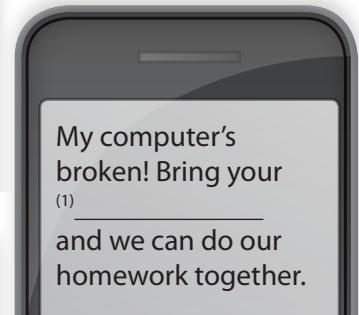
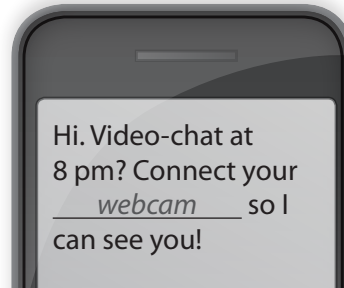
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| screen | <u> b </u> |
| 1 laptop | _____ |
| 2 flash drive | _____ |
| 3 memory card | _____ |
| 4 printer | _____ |
| 5 desktop | _____ |
| 6 webcam | _____ |
| 7 mouse | _____ |
| 8 speakers | _____ |
| 9 keyboard | _____ |
| 10 scanner | _____ |

2 Read the sentences and circle the correct words.

- You use this to click on something.
mouse / desktop
- 1 You use this to type on a computer.
laptop / keyboard
- 2 You use these to listen to music or sound.
scanner / speakers
- 3 You use this to put text onto paper.
desktop / printer
- 4 You can use this to save digital photos.
memory card / webcam
- 5 You see your documents or images on this. You can watch films on it.
screen / flash drive

3 Complete the SMS messages with the words in the box.

desktop flash drive laptop
scanner speakers webcam



EXTRA!

Complete the sentences for you.

- 1 My favourite piece of technology is _____
- 2 My favourite websites are _____
- 3 I use computers for _____

5 All Clear Basics

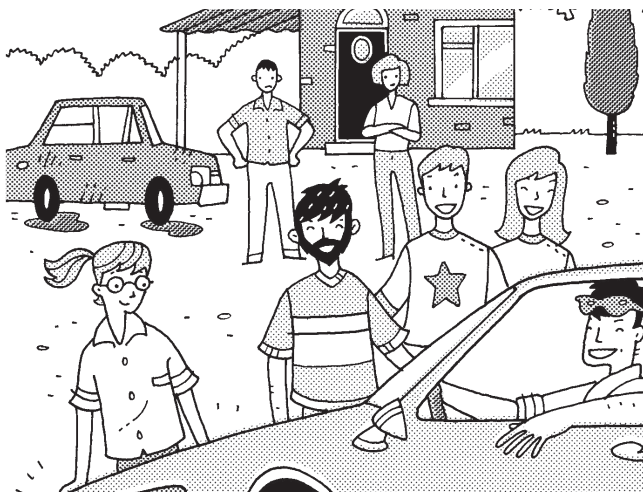
Grammar Comparatives

Adjective	Comparative
young	younger
old	older
big	bigger
heavy	heavier
difficult	more difficult
intelligent	more intelligent
bad	worse
good	better

Look!

I'm taller than my brother. ✓
~~I'm taller my brother. ✗~~
~~I'm taller that my brother. ✗~~

- 1 Complete the text with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.



Hi!
 I'm Stacey. I'm 14, and this is my family.
 Harry is older (old) than Nathan, but Nathan is tall for his age.
 Harry is much ⁽¹⁾ _____ (small) than Nathan, but he's got ⁽²⁾ _____ (big) ears than him!
 I'm ⁽³⁾ _____ (young) than all of them, but I'm much ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (intelligent) than them! I am ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (good) at playing the piano than my sister, too.

- 2 Circle the correct words.

- A pen is heavier / heavier than a feather.
 1 My feet are **more small** / smaller than your feet.
 2 Are dogs **better** / gooder friends than people?
 3 Is maths **more difficult** / difficulter than history?
 4 I am **worser** / worse at maths than my brother.

Superlatives

Adjective	Superlative
tall	the tallest
long	the longest
old	the oldest
high	the highest
expensive	the most expensive
beautiful	the most beautiful
bad	the worst
good	the best

Look!

I'm the tallest in my class. ✓
~~I'm tallest in my class. ✗~~

- 3 Circle the correct words.

- Caviar is the **expensivest** / most expensive food in the world.
 1 Trevélez is the **highest** / most high town in Spain.
 2 The **oldest** / most old cat in the world lived to be 39 years old.
 3 Rafael Nadal is one of the **goodest** / best tennis players of all time.
 4 The Shard is **the tallest** / most tall building in London.
 5 The **fastest** / most fast car in the world is the Bugatti Veyron.

- 4 Order the words to make questions. Then answer the questions for you.

- 1 is / room in your house / biggest / the / What ?

 2 the / person / most intelligent / Who / in your family / is ?

5 All Clear Basics

Expressions of quantity:

a / an, some, any

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
I've got a game.	–
It's an amazing game!	–
They've got some games.	It's got some memory.
I haven't got any games.	It hasn't got any memory.
Have you got any games?	Has it got any memory?

Look!

Countable nouns: desktop(s), speaker(s), photo(s), game(s), computer(s), friend(s)

Uncountable nouns: ink, water, money, time, food, homework

1 Circle the correct words.

He's got a / an new flash drive.

- I've got a / an amazing new computer.
- Have you got a / any video games?
- There are some / any students in my class.
- I haven't got any / a money.
- You don't have any / some speakers.
- Has this computer got a / some webcam?
- There is some / any money in my pocket.

Expressions of quantity:

much, many, a lot of

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
There are a lot of laptops in our school.	This laptop has got a lot of memory.
We haven't got many laptops at school.	I haven't got much memory on this laptop.
How many laptops have you got?	How much memory has the computer got?

Look!

We use *a lot of* in affirmative sentences.
We use *much / many* in negative sentences and questions.

2 Circle the correct words.

We haven't got much / many computers at school.

- This cartridge hasn't got much / many ink.
- How much / many photos have you got on your laptop?
- My computer hasn't got much / many memory.
- Much / A lot of my friends use that website.
- How much / many time do you spend writing on your blog?

3 Complete the questions with *How much* or *How many*.

- How much memory is there?
- How many computers are there?
- How much ink is in this printer cartridge?
- How much money does that scanner cost?
- How many teachers are there in your school?

4 Circle the correct words to complete the dialogue.



- Briony** That's a / an amazing laptop!
- Emma** It's my mum's.
- Briony** Wow! How ⁽¹⁾ much / many did it cost?
- Emma** A lot!
- Briony** Are there are ⁽²⁾ any / a films on it?
- Emma** Yes. My uncle gave us ⁽³⁾ some / any new films last weekend. He's got ⁽⁴⁾ a / many flash drive.
- Briony** How ⁽⁵⁾ many / much films have you got?
- Emma** About 30. Let's watch ⁽⁶⁾ much / some films this afternoon!
- Briony** Great idea!

5 All Clear Basics

Language reference

Comparatives

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

- John is taller than David.

We add *-er* to a short adjective to form a comparative adjective.

- Mobile phones are smaller than laptops.

We add *more* to a longer adjective.

- I am more intelligent than my cousin.

We use *than* after comparative adjectives.

- London is bigger than Birmingham.

Superlatives

We use superlative adjectives to compare more than two things, places or people.

- John is the tallest person in the class.

We add *-est* to a short adjective to form a superlative adjective.

- This is the smallest laptop in the shop.

We use *most* + adjective for adjectives with more than one syllable.

- This laptop is the most expensive computer in the shop.

We use *the* before superlative adjectives and we use *in* after the adjective.

- London is the biggest city in Britain. ✓
- London is the biggest city of Britain. ✗

a / an / some / any

We use *a* and *an* with singular countable nouns.

- I've got a computer.
- I saw an amazing computer.

We use *some* in affirmative sentences with countable and uncountable nouns.

- He gave me some speakers.
- He found some money.

We use *any* in negative sentences with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

- They don't have any computers.
- They didn't buy any food.

We use *any* in questions.

- Did she watch any films?
- Do you have any water?

much / many / a lot of

We use *much* in negative sentences and questions with uncountable nouns.

- It didn't drink much water.
- How much water did it drink?

We use *many* in negative sentences and questions with countable nouns.

- They didn't win many games.
- How many games did they win?

We use *a lot of* in affirmative sentences with countable and uncountable nouns.

- We've got a lot of computers at school.
- She's got a lot of money.

Wordlist

Money

borrow	_____
buy	_____
earn	_____
lend	_____
pay (for)	_____
save	_____
sell	_____
spend	_____
swap	_____
win	_____

Computer equipment

desktop	_____
flash drive	_____
keyboard	_____
laptop	_____
memory card	_____
mouse	_____
printer	_____
scanner	_____
screen	_____
speakers	_____
webcam	_____

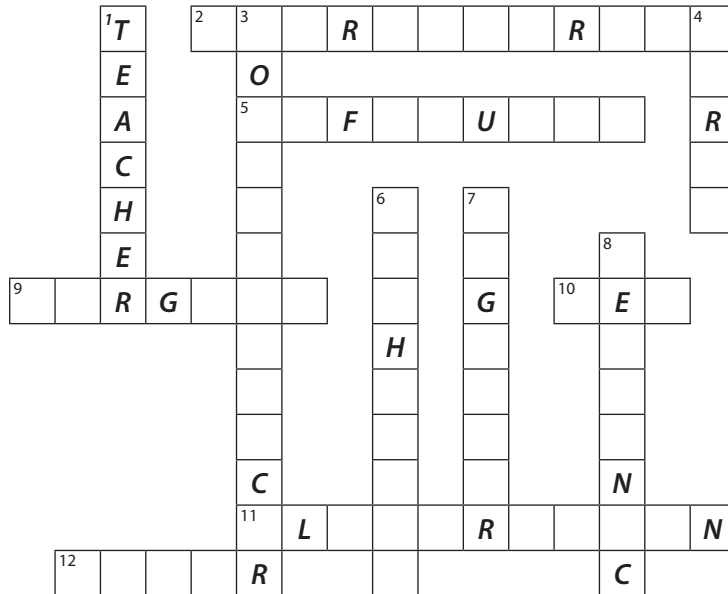
6 All Clear Basics

Vocabulary

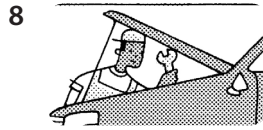
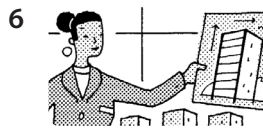
Jobs

actor architect electrician engineer lifeguard mechanic nurse
 police officer sportsperson surgeon teacher vet

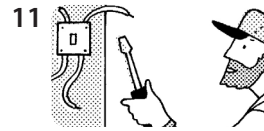
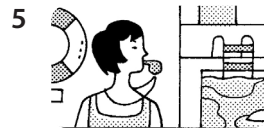
1 Look at the pictures and complete the crossword.



Down



Across



2 Match jobs 1–6 with workplaces a–f.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 police officer | a) in a school |
| 2 lifeguard | b) in a garage |
| 3 mechanic | c) in a hospital |
| 4 nurse | d) in a town centre |
| 5 actor | e) at a theatre |
| 6 teacher | f) at a swimming pool |

3 Circle the best jobs for the people.

I'm looking for an interesting job. I want to study at university. I love animals.

- a) nurse b) **vet** c) engineer

1 I'm good at science. I'm interested in how our bodies work. I work very hard.

- a) actor b) engineer c) surgeon

2 I'm interested in how things work. I like cars. I like fixing things.

- a) teacher b) mechanic c) lifeguard

3 I like swimming, and I'm really good at it. In fact, I'm the best in my school.

- a) engineer b) sportsperson c) architect

4 I'm interested in design and I'm good at art. I like looking at buildings.

- a) architect b) mechanic c) actor

5 I want a job that is never boring. I don't mind if it's dangerous sometimes.

- a) vet b) surgeon c) police officer

6 I really like science. I like making things. I'm interested in how machines work.

- a) actor b) nurse c) engineer

EXTRA!

Complete the sentences for you.

- I think it would be boring to be a(n) _____ or a(n) _____.
- It's better to be a(n) _____ than a(n) _____.
- I think I would be a very good _____.

6 All Clear Basics

Health problems and first aid

broken arm cold cough cut earache headache insect bite
(feel) sick sore throat stomach ache temperature

1 Look at the pictures and complete the words.



She's got a c _ o _ / _ d.



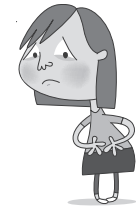
1 He's got a
t _ _ _ p _ _ _ _ _ r _ _ .



2 She's got a c _ _ _ _ on her finger.



3 He's got a c _ _ _ _ g _ _ .



4 She feels s _ _ c _ _ .

2 Match 1–6 with a–f to form health problems.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 stomach | a) arm |
| 2 ear | b) ache |
| 3 sore | c) ache |
| 4 head | d) ache |
| 5 broken | e) bite |
| 6 insect | f) throat |

3 Circle the correct words. Then match sentences 1–6 with responses a–f.



1 I've got a cold /
an insect bite on my
hand. c



2 I've got a cough /
cut on my finger. ___



3 This broken arm /
sore throat is
terrible. ___



4 My headache / sick is
getting worse. ___



5 I think I've got a
broken arm /
sore throat! ___



6 I've got an earache /
a stomach ache and
I feel sick. ___

- a) Have this sweet.
- b) Go to the hospital.
- c) Here's some cream.
- d) Put on a plaster.
- e) Ask your parents for medicine.
- f) Drink some water. Then lie down.

6 All Clear Basics

Grammar

be going to: affirmative and negative

Affirmative	Contracted form
I am going to watch	'm going to watch
You are going to watch	're going to watch
He / She / It is going to watch	's going to watch
We / You / They are going to watch	're going to watch

Negative	Contracted form
I am not going to eat	'm not going to eat
You are not going to eat	aren't going to eat
He / She / It is not going to eat	isn't going to eat
We / You / They are not going to eat	aren't going to eat

1 Circle the correct words.

- He is / are going to leave school soon.
- We is / are going to buy a laptop tomorrow.
 - I am / is going to be a vet.
 - She am / is going to visit London next year.
 - They am / are going to go shopping later.
 - You am / are going to speak to our teacher.

2 Complete the sentences with 'm not, aren't and isn't.

- You aren't going to study.
- He _____ going to speak to the police officer.
 - They _____ going to have lunch.
 - I _____ going to borrow any books.
 - We _____ going to go shopping.
 - You _____ going to watch the film.

3 Rewrite the affirmative sentences in the negative. Rewrite the negative sentences in the affirmative.

- He is going to watch that film. (✓)
 He isn't going to watch that film. (X)
- Her friend is going to come to the party. (✓)
 Her friend _____ to the party. (X)
 - She _____ it. (✓)
 She isn't going to eat it. (X)

- He _____ to school tomorrow. (✓)
 He isn't going to go to school tomorrow. (X)
- She is going to stay in a hotel. (✓)
 She _____ in a hotel. (X)

be going to: questions and short answers

Questions and short answers	
Am I going to go?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Are you going to go?	Yes, you are. No, you aren't.
Is he / she / it going to go?	Yes, he / she / it is. No, he / she / it isn't.
Are we / you / they going to go?	Yes, we / you / they are. No, we / you / they aren't.

4 Complete the questions with Am, Is or Are. Then circle the correct short answers.

- Are we going to arrive soon?
 a) Yes, we are. b) Yes, she is.
- _____ that car going to win the race?
 a) No, it isn't. b) Yes, they are.
 - _____ you going to go camping?
 a) Yes, it is. b) Yes, I am.
 - _____ the nurses going to help the surgeon?
 a) Yes, they are. b) No, I'm not.
 - _____ I going to pass the exam?
 a) No, you aren't. b) No, we aren't.
 - _____ your brother going to study at university?
 a) No, they aren't. b) No, he isn't.

EXTRA!

Write sentences about what you are and what you aren't going to do today.

6 All Clear Basics

should / shouldn't

Affirmative

I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They should study.

Negative

I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They shouldn't go out.

Questions and short answers

Should I / you go?	Yes, I / you should. No, I / you shouldn't.
Should he / she / it go?	Yes, he / she / it should. No, he / she / it shouldn't.
Should we / you / they go?	Yes, we / you / they should. No, we / you / they shouldn't.

Look!

I should go. ✓ I ~~should to go~~. ✗
He should eat. ✓ He ~~should to eat~~. ✗

1 Circle the correct words.

You should / shouldn't sleep more than three hours every night.

- Your best friend **should** / **shouldn't** remember your birthday!
- You **should** / **shouldn't** eat a lot of ice cream.
- You **should** / **shouldn't** drink a lot of water.
- You **should** / **shouldn't** read this book. It's great!
- You **should** / **shouldn't** go out. You've got a lot of homework.

2 Complete the sentences with *should* (✓) or *shouldn't* (✗) and the verbs in brackets.

She should work (work) harder at school – she wants to be an architect. (✓)

- You _____ (eat) much chocolate. (✗)
- He _____ (clean) his teeth more often – they're green! (✓)
- We _____ (borrow) his laptop. We haven't asked him. (✗)
- You _____ (build) a fire outside in summer – it's dangerous. (✗)
- Everybody _____ (drink) a lot of water. (✓)
- I _____ (do) my homework now before it's too late. (✓)

3 Order the words to make questions. Then complete the short answers.

I / a plaster / Should / put / on this cut ?
_____ *Should I put a plaster on this cut?* _____

Yes, _____ *you should* _____ .

- 1 take / Should / we / an umbrella ?

No, _____ .

- 2 give / he / Should / this food / to the dog ?

Yes, _____ .

- 3 a map / buy / they / Should ?

No, _____ .

- 4 Should / water / I / drink / from this bottle ?

Yes, _____ .

4 Complete the dialogue with *should* and the verb in brackets.

Ollie I've got an exam tomorrow. What _____ *should I do* _____ (I, do)?

Teacher Well, ⁽¹⁾ _____ (you, relax).
⁽²⁾ _____ (you, not get) stressed.
And ⁽³⁾ _____ (you, drink) water because water is good for your brain.

Ollie ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (I, study) late at night?

Teacher No, ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (you, not study) the night before the exam.

must / mustn't

Look!

We must carry our passports. ✓
~~We must to carry our passports.~~ ✗

5 Complete the school rules with *must* or *mustn't* and the verb in brackets.

You must _____ *arrive* _____ (arrive) before 9 am.

- You _____ (not use) mobile phones.
- You _____ (stay) at school all day.
- You _____ (not leave) school at lunch.
- You _____ (look after) your books.
- You _____ (not play) ball games near the windows.

6 All Clear Basics

Language reference

be going to

We use *be going to* to talk about future intentions. The form is subject + *be* + (*not*) + *going to* + verb.

- I'm going to be an actor when I am older.
- She's going to rescue people.
- You aren't going to have a party.

The word order is different in questions.

- Are they going to be teachers? ✓
- They are going to be teachers? ✗

We don't repeat *going to* in short answers.

- Are you going to help children?
- Yes, I am. ✓
- Yes, I am going to. ✗

should / shouldn't

We use *should* and *shouldn't* to ask for and give advice and recommendations.

- You should see the doctor.
- You shouldn't continue.

We use the same form for all subject pronouns.

- I / You / He / She / It / We / They should stop.
- I / You / He / She / It / We / They shouldn't go.

must / mustn't

We use *must* for rules, regulations and obligations.

- We must wear a uniform at this school.

We use *mustn't* for prohibition.

- You mustn't smoke in restaurants.

We use the same form for all persons.

- You must swim here.
- He mustn't surf here.

Wordlist

Jobs

actor	_____
architect	_____
electrician	_____
engineer	_____
lifeguard	_____
mechanic	_____
nurse	_____
police officer	_____
sportsperson	_____
surgeon	_____
teacher	_____
vet	_____

Health problems and first aid

broken arm	_____
cold	_____
cough	_____
cut	_____
earache	_____
headache	_____
insect bite	_____
(feel) sick	_____
sore throat	_____
stomach ache	_____
temperature	_____

7 All Clear Basics

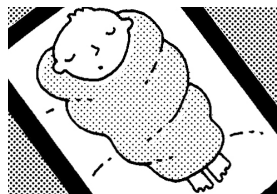
Life events

be born buy a house get a job get married go to university have children learn to drive
leave home leave school start school train to be a ... work

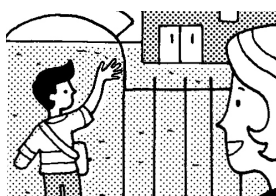
1 Look at the pictures and complete the words.



l _ e _ a _ r n to dri _ v e



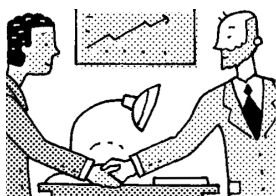
1 _ _ _ _ born



2 s _ _ a _ _ t school



3 g _ _ t married



4 _ _ _ _ t a job



5 l _ _ a _ _ e home



6 _ _ _ _ to university



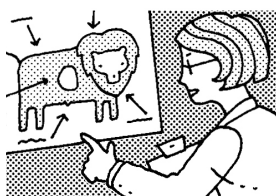
7 _ _ u _ _ a house



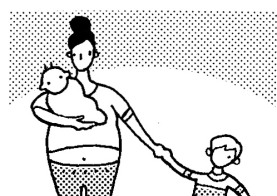
8 l _ _ a _ _ e school



9 w _ _ _ _ k with children



10 t _ _ a _ _ _ _ to be a vet



11 _ _ a _ _ e children

2 Find 12 life events in the wordsquare.

G	E	T	A	J	O	B	D	F	G	R	N	O	L
A	O	S	T	A	R	T	S	C	H	O	O	L	E
B	G	T	R	A	I	N	T	O	B	E	A	I	A
U	E	G	O	E	H	S	V	I	E	K	N	D	R
Y	T	E	D	U	S	C	H	U	B	N	S	I	N
A	M	J	L	A	N	F	U	L	O	M	E	C	T
H	A	V	E	C	H	I	L	D	R	E	N	D	O
O	R	E	A	H	K	R	V	N	N	X	B	C	D
U	R	F	V	Y	U	O	P	E	H	E	K	Y	R
S	I	J	E	L	Y	B	W	O	R	K	D	F	I
E	E	A	H	E	U	L	O	B	E	S	S	T	V
A	D	N	O	I	L	R	E	D	F	V	I	Y	E
E	F	I	M	A	Z	T	M	E	I	F	K	T	L
Y	J	L	E	A	V	E	S	C	H	O	O	L	Y

3 Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

get married go to university have children
learn to drive train to be a was born

My sister wants to get married on a beach in Hawaii. It's so romantic!

1 My best friend says she wants to _____ five _____!

2 Rosie plans to _____ vet when she's older. She loves animals!

3 My brother's nearly 18; he can _____ in dad's car.

4 My mum's grandad _____ on 1st January, 1900.

5 I want to _____ when I leave school. I'd like to study maths.

EXTRA!

Answer the questions for you. Write full sentences.

1 What is your ambition?

2 What do you want to do when you leave school?

7 All Clear Basics

Musical instruments

acoustic guitar drums electric guitar flute keyboards piano saxophone tambourine trumpet violin

1 Find 10 musical instruments in the word snake.

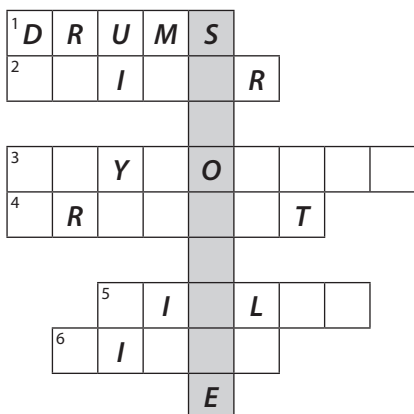
flute drum tambourine trumpet violin acoustic guitar saxophone keyboard piano electric guitar

2 Look at the picture and label the instruments with the words in exercise 1.



- 1 tambourine
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____

3 Complete the puzzle. What is the mystery instrument?



- 1 You sit to play this instrument. You hit it with sticks or with your hands. It's very loud!
 - 2 You play this with your fingers. Flamenco musicians play these. It can be acoustic or electric.
 - 3 This instrument can sound like a lot of different instruments. You play it with your hands.
 - 4 You play this instrument with your mouth. It is very loud. It's a traditional instrument, but jazz musicians play them, too.
 - 5 You usually hold this with your left hand and you put it near your shoulder. It's a classical instrument.
 - 6 You usually sit to play this instrument. You play it with your fingers. It doesn't need electricity.
- Mystery instrument: S ___ O ___ E

EXTRA!

Complete the sentences for you.

- 1 In a pop band, my favourite instrument is the _____.
- 2 In an orchestra, my favourite instrument is the _____.
- 3 I don't like the _____.
- 4 I've got a friend who can play the _____.

7 All Clear Basics

Grammar

will / won't: affirmative and negative

Affirmative

I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They will ('ll) buy.

Negative

I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They will not (won't) buy.

Look!

We don't use *to* after *will*.

Liam will win. ✓ ~~Liam will to win.~~ ✗

1 Write complete sentences. Use *will*.

My brother / work / as a police officer.

My brother will work as a police officer.

1 Mum and Dad / buy / a new car.

2 You / need / a new flash drive.

3 I / go to bed / after the news.

4 She / have / a lot of children.

2 Rewrite the sentences using *won't*.

My sister will work as a nurse.

My sister won't work as a nurse.

1 Tom and Luke will buy a new laptop.

2 You'll need a pen.

3 We'll learn to drive next year.

4 She'll get a good job.

3 Complete the predictions with *will* (✓) or *won't* (✗) and the verbs in brackets.

Joanna will study (study) science at university. (✓)

1 Amy _____ (get) married to a short, blond man. (✗)

2 Pippa _____ (learn) to drive a bus. (✗)

3 Alfie _____ (be) a famous actor. (✓)

4 Joseph _____ (buy) a fast car. (✓)

will / won't: questions and short answers

Questions and short answers

Will I / you go?	Yes, I / you will. No, I / you won't.
Will he / she / it go?	Yes, he / she / it will. No, he / she / it won't.
Will we / you / they go?	Yes, we / you / they will. No, we / you / they won't.

4 Write questions with *will*. Then circle the correct short answers.



I / pass / the exam ?

Will I pass the exam?

Yes, you will. /

No, you won't.



1 he / get / the / job?

Yes, he will. /

No, he won't.



2 we / buy / a house / by the sea?

Yes, we will. /

No, we won't.



3 the holidays / be / boring?

Yes, they will. /

No, they won't.

7 All Clear Basics

First conditional

If clause	Consequence
If you study,	you will pass.
If you don't study,	you won't pass.

Consequence	If clause
You will pass	if you study.
You won't pass	if you don't study.

Look!

We describe situations with *if* + present simple. We describe consequences with *will* / *won't* + the infinitive without *to*.

1 Circle the correct words.

- I'll celebrate if he gets / will get the job.
- If my sister **has** / **will have** children, I'll be an aunt!
 - I'll buy a house near the beach if I **earn** / 'll **earn** a lot of money.
 - If you **buy** / **will buy** a laptop, you'll use it every day.
 - If the rain **doesn't stop** / **won't stop**, we won't go camping.
 - I won't go out later if **there is** / **will be** a film on TV.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- If you wear those clothes, people will look (look) at you.
- If you play that song again, he _____ (not be) happy.
 - I _____ (visit) you if you go to hospital.
 - If you don't go home now, you _____ (not have) time for lunch.
 - If I see his CD, I _____ (buy) it.
 - She _____ (not / go) to university if she doesn't study.

3 Write complete first conditional sentences.

- become a taxi driver / drive a pink taxi
If she becomes a taxi driver, she'll drive a pink taxi.
- go to the city / visit the museum
If we _____.
 - get a job / be very happy
If my brother _____.
 - not pass her exams / not go to university
If she _____.
 - buy a house / if she earns more money
She _____.
 - have children / if they get married
They _____.

4 Match the sentence halves to make first conditional sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| 1 If you pass your exams, | <u>e</u> |
| 2 If I go out in the rain, | — |
| 3 Will it be warmer | — |
| 4 If I change school, | — |
| 5 Will you tell Tom about the party | — |
| 6 Will she lend you any money | — |
- if you ask her?
 - will you write to me?
 - if we build a fire?
 - if you see him?
 - will your parents be happy?
 - will I get a cold?

EXTRA!

Complete the sentences for you.

- If I meet my friends on Saturday, we _____
_____.
- I'll be happy if _____
_____.
- I won't be pleased if _____
_____.

7 All Clear Basics

Language reference

will / won't

We use *will* to talk about predictions for the future.

- I will have a lot of children.

We often use the expressions *I think, I expect, I guess* to introduce predictions.

- I think he'll be famous.
- I expect they'll get married.

We use *will + infinitive* for sentences in the affirmative.

- We'll buy a big house.
- She'll live a long life.

We use *won't (will not) + infinitive* for sentences in the negative.

- I won't have ten children.
- You won't live in Australia.

We often use these time expressions with *will*: *one day, one day soon, soon, tomorrow, next year, when I'm older, when I finish school*.

- I'll buy a car when I'm 20.
- He'll go to university next year.

The word order is different in questions.

- He will be a famous footballer.
- Will he be a famous footballer?

We don't repeat the infinitive in short answers.

- Will we buy a big house?
- Yes, we will. ✓
- ~~Yes, we will buy.~~ ✗

First conditional

We use the first conditional to talk about possible situations in the future and their consequences.

We use: *If + subject + present simple, subject + will / won't + infinitive without to*.

- If you practise, your concerts will be good.

We also use: *subject + will / won't + infinitive without to + if + subject + present simple*.

- Your concerts will be good if you practise.

If we put the situation first, we use a comma.

- If I study, I'll pass my exam.

Wordlist

Life events

be born	_____
buy a house	_____
get a job	_____
get married	_____
go to university	_____
have children	_____
learn to drive	_____
leave home	_____
leave school	_____
start school	_____
train to be a ...	_____
work	_____

Musical instruments

acoustic guitar	_____
drums	_____
electric guitar	_____
flute	_____
keyboards	_____
piano	_____
saxophone	_____
tambourine	_____
trumpet	_____
violin	_____

8 All Clear Basics

Vocabulary

Materials and containers

aluminium bag bottle box can cardboard carton cotton glass
jar metal paper plastic wool

1 Find 14 materials and containers in the wordsquare.

C	N	C	A	R	T	O	N	B	E	A
A	P	M	A	Y	P	I	W	O	O	L
R	L	J	A	R	A	L	Y	X	L	U
D	A	E	A	U	D	B	S	T	P	M
B	S	P	V	I	A	B	E	S	A	I
O	T	H	E	M	C	O	O	R	P	N
A	I	A	X	R	E	T	Z	R	E	I
R	C	I	C	O	T	T	O	N	R	U
D	H	D	A	M	G	L	A	S	S	M
B	A	G	N	S	W	E	T	L	P	L

2 Complete the table with words in exercise 1.

Containers
<i>carton</i>

Materials
<i>aluminium</i>

3 Match 1–5 with a–e to form compound nouns.



- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 plastic | a) can |
| 2 glass | b) bag |
| 3 cardboard | c) T-shirt |
| 4 aluminium | d) box |
| 5 cotton | e) bottle |

4 Complete the sentences with the compound nouns in exercise 3.

- If you go to the market, you'll need to take a plastic bag.
- My cat likes sleeping in a _____.
- My grandad collects _____.
He uses them when he makes wine.
- For PE, I always wear a _____.
- We buy cola in an _____.

EXTRA!

Complete the sentences for you.

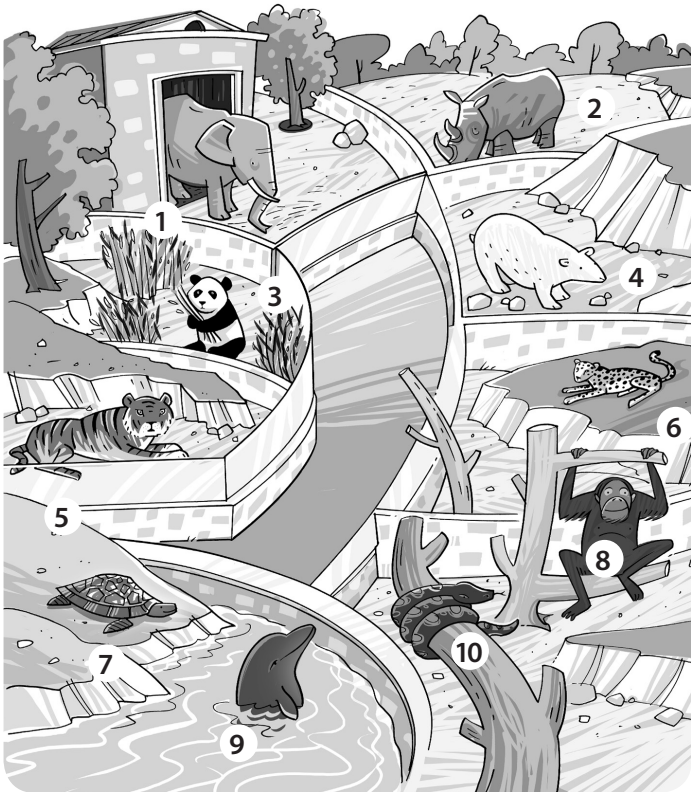
- In my family, we recycle _____.
- We don't really need to use _____.
- It'll be difficult to stop using _____.

8 All Clear Basics

Endangered animals

dolphin elephant leopard orang-utan panda polar bear rhinoceros snake tiger turtle

1 Look at the picture and label the animals.

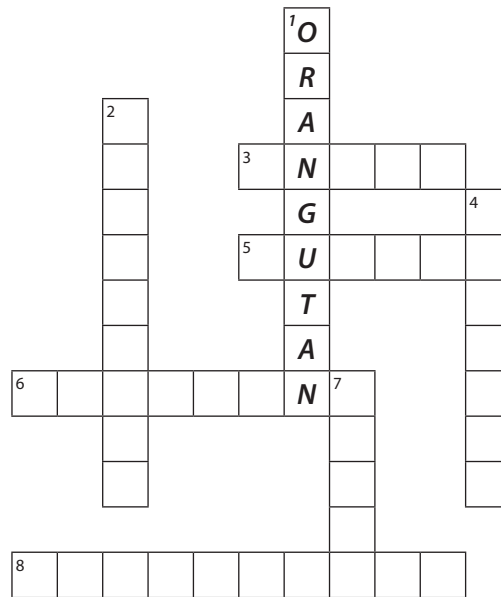


- | | |
|-------------------|----------|
| 1 <u>elephant</u> | 6 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 8 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 9 _____ |
| 5 _____ | 10 _____ |

2 Complete the table with the animals in exercise 1.

Animals that live on land	Animals that live in water	Animals that live on land and in water
<u>elephant</u>	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

3 Complete the crossword.



Down

- I'm from southeast Asia. I live in the forest. My hands are like human hands.
- I live in the Arctic but not in the Antarctic. I eat meat and fish. I'm very big.
- I live in Africa. I'm a mammal. I've got spots and I'm a member of the cat family.
- I come from Asia. I'm a mammal. I've got stripes and I'm a member of the cat family.

Across

- I'm usually found in hot countries. I'm a reptile but I don't have legs.
- I live in water and on land. I lay eggs and I've got a shell.
- I've got four legs but I can't jump. I've got big ears. I have a shower with my nose.
- I'm a very large animal. I've got two horns on my head and my ears are very small.

EXTRA!

Complete the sentences for you.

- My favourite endangered animal is _____.
- I don't like _____.
- In a zoo or safari park, I visit the _____ first.

8 All Clear Basics

Grammar

Present perfect: affirmative

Affirmative	Contracted form
I / You have used	've used
He / She / It has used	's used
We / You / They have used	've used

Look!

The *he / she / it* forms are different:
 He / She / It has eaten. ✓
 He / She / It have eaten. ✗
 There are a lot of irregular past participles.
 Use the verb list on page 110 in the Student's Book to help you.

1 Complete the past participles. Use the verb list in the Student's Book to help you.

verb	past participle
go	g <u>o</u> <u>n</u> e
1 be	b ___ n
2 build	b ___ i ___ t
3 buy	b o u ___ t
4 have	h ___
5 eat	e a t ___

2 Circle the correct words.

I has / have stopped using plastic bags.

- We **has** / **have** reduced our rubbish.
- I **has** / **have** reused this plastic bag ten times.
- My brother **has** / **have** recycled his T-shirt.
- My parents **has** / **have** watched TV today.
- The dog **has** / **have** eaten my homework!

3 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.



She 's bought
(buy) a new bag.



1 He _____ (fall)
in the water.



2 They _____
(build) a house.



3 It _____ (eat)
the fish.



4 She _____
(break) the bottle.



5 He _____ (cut)
his finger.

Present perfect: negative

Negative	Contracted form
I / You have not stopped	haven't stopped
He / She / It has not stopped	hasn't stopped
We / You / They have not stopped	haven't stopped

4 Complete the sentences with *haven't* or *hasn't*.

The film hasn't started.

- I _____ heard their new song.
- She _____ cleaned her teeth!
- We _____ seen him today.

5 Make these sentences negative.

It's been hot this week.

It hasn't been hot this week.

1 She's used your mobile phone.

2 I've seen Johnny Depp.

3 We've visited New York.

8 All Clear Basics

Present perfect: questions and short answers

Questions and short answers

Have I seen ... ?	Yes, I have. No, I haven't.
Have you seen ... ?	Yes, you have. No, you haven't.
Has he / she / it seen ... ?	Yes, he / she / it has. No, he / she / it hasn't.
Have we / you / they seen ... ?	Yes, we / you / they have. No, we / you / they haven't.

Look!

We don't repeat the past participle in short answers.

Have I recycled glass?

Yes, you have. ✓ Yes, you have recycled. ✗

1 Complete the questions with Have or Has. Then match the questions with the short answers.

- _____ *Have* I told you about the film? *b*
- 1 _____ she arrived? _____
- 2 _____ we eaten all the biscuits? _____
- 3 _____ he reused those jars? _____
- 4 _____ you put the books in your bag? _____
- 5 _____ they drunk my juice? _____

- a) Yes, they have. d) No, he hasn't.
b) Yes, you have. e) Yes, she has.
c) No, we haven't. f) No, I haven't.

2 Order the words to make questions. Then complete the short answers.

- seen / you / Have / my notebook ?
_____ *Have you seen my notebook?*
No, I _____ *haven't* .
- 1 finished / Have / you / your homework ?

Yes, I _____ .
- 2 his paper / he / Has / recycled ?

Yes, he _____ .
- 3 about our holiday / told you / Has / she ?

No, she _____ .

4 broken / I / my arm / Have ?

No, you _____ .

5 Have / the cake / eaten / you ?

Yes, I _____ .

3 Circle the correct words.



Louis Have you **finish** / **finished** your homework?

Kyle No, I ⁽¹⁾hasn't / haven't.

Louis But I want to play football with you. ⁽²⁾Have / Has you started it yet?

Kyle Yes, I ⁽³⁾have / haven't.

Louis Has your teacher ⁽⁴⁾given / gived you much homework?

Kyle Yes, he ⁽⁵⁾give / has.

Louis Have you ⁽⁶⁾try / tried number four yet?

Kyle No, I ⁽⁷⁾hasn't / haven't. ⁽⁸⁾Have / Has you finished asking questions?

Louis Why?

Kyle Because I'm trying to do my homework!

EXTRA!

Complete the questions with the phrases in the box or your own ideas. Then write answers for you.

been to another country seen a famous person
touched a snake

1 Have you ever _____ ?

2 Have your parents ever _____ ?

3 Has your best friend ever _____ ?

8 All Clear Basics

Language reference

Present perfect

We use the present perfect to talk about past experiences. We aren't interested in, or we don't know, when they happened.

We form the present perfect with *have / has* + the past participle of the verb.

- I have organized a competition.
- He has bought a laptop.

We form the negative with *haven't / hasn't* + the past participle of the verb.

- They haven't reduced their screen time.

The regular past participle ending is *-ed*.

- use → used

Many common verbs are irregular. The past participle of some verbs is the same as the past simple form.

- have → had → had
- meet → met → met

The past participle of other verbs is different from the past simple form.

- ride → rode → ridden
- see → saw → seen

Use the irregular verb list on page 110 of the Student's Book to help you.

The word order is different in questions.

- You have seen a tiger.
- Have you seen a tiger?

We don't repeat the past participle in short answers.

- Have you touched a snake?
- Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. ✓
- ~~Yes, I have touched. No I haven't touched. ✗~~

We sometimes use *ever* in questions to mean 'at any time in your life'.

- Have you ever seen a penguin?
- Has he ever ridden an elephant?

Wordlist

Materials and containers

aluminium	_____
bag	_____
bottle	_____
box	_____
can	_____
cardboard	_____
carton	_____
cotton	_____
glass	_____
jar	_____
metal	_____
paper	_____
plastic	_____
wool	_____

Endangered animals

dolphin	_____
elephant	_____
leopard	_____
orang-utan	_____
panda	_____
polar bear	_____
rhinoceros	_____
snake	_____
tiger	_____
turtle	_____

9 All Clear Basics

Vocabulary Playing games

beat cheat count give up guess land lose miss a turn move a counter roll the dice

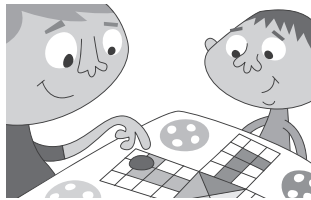
1 Look at the pictures and complete the words with the vowels.



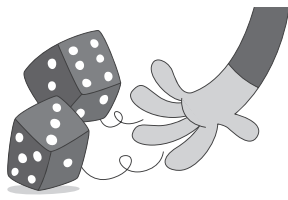
l _ o _ s _ e



1 g _ _ v _ _ _ p



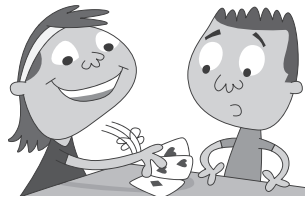
2 m _ _ v _ _ _
c _ _ _ n t _ _ r



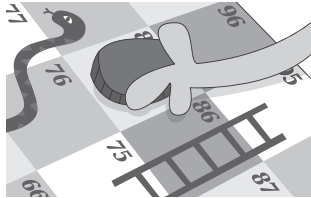
3 r _ _ ll the d _ _ c _ _



4 c _ _ _ n t



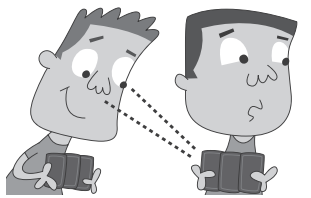
5 b _ _ _ t



6 l _ _ n d



7 g _ _ _ s s



8 ch _ _ _ t



9 m _ _ s s _ _ t _ _ r n

2 Circle the correct words.

If you don't know the answer, you can guess / land.

- To play you must **give up** / **move** your counter on the board.
- I don't know the answer. I **give up** / **roll**!
- You're going to **beat** / **miss** me again. You always win.
- The red squares mean you must **lose** / **miss a turn**.
- It's not fair! You **cheated** / **landed**. You're bad!

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

cheat count guess land lose roll

You really shouldn't cheat when you play games; it isn't honest.

- Let's _____ the dice. The person with the highest number starts.
- I always _____ when we play this game. I never win!
- Hey! You didn't _____ to 20!
- I've got a brilliant word, you'll never _____ it! Come on, ask me a question.
- If you _____ on that square first, you'll win the game.

EXTRA!

Answer the questions for you. Write full sentences.

- What's your favourite game?

- Have you ever cheated in a game?

- What was the last game you played?

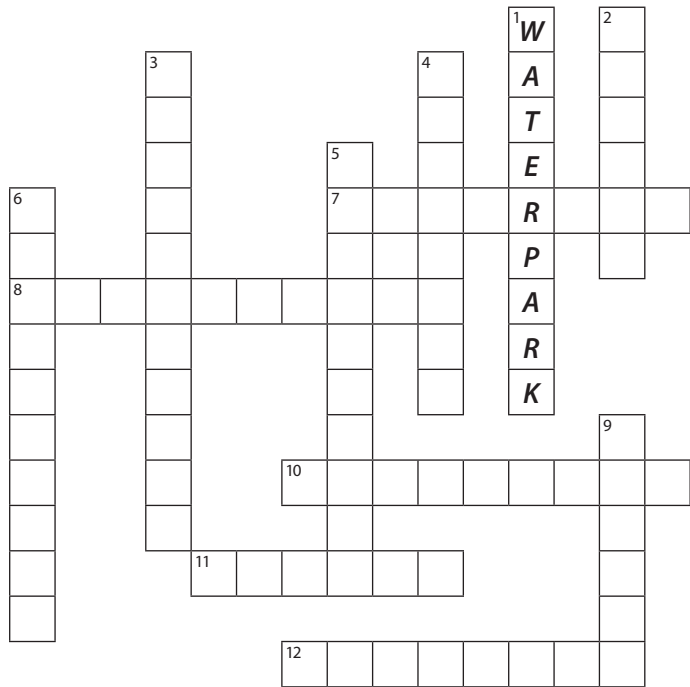
- Do you usually win when you play games?

9 All Clear Basics

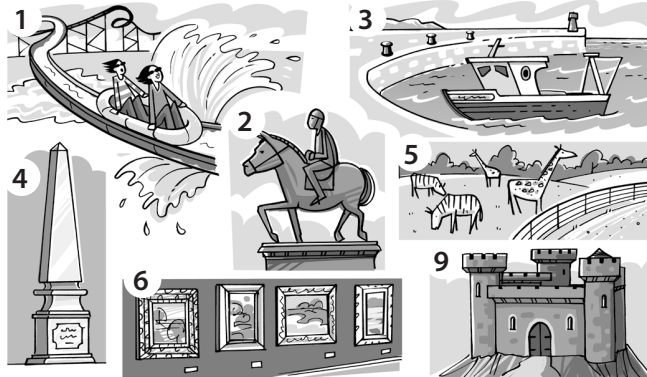
Places to visit

aquarium art gallery campsite castle cathedral fishing port market
monument safari park statue town square water park

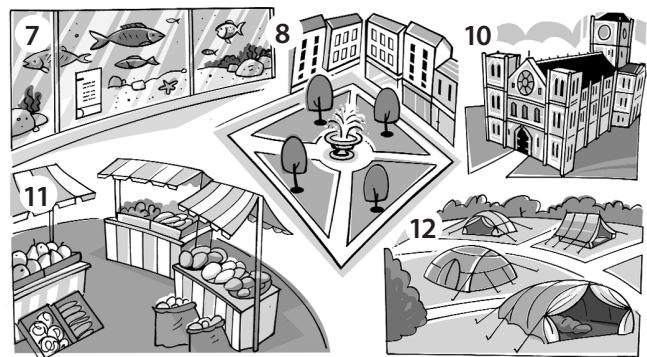
1 Look at the pictures and complete the crossword.



Down



Across



2 Complete the table with the words in exercise 1.

Indoors	Outdoors	Both
	<i>water park</i>	

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

aquarium art gallery campsite
market safari park water park

What was your best day out in the holidays? Write and tell us.

My best day out was at the aquarium.
I love looking at fish, dolphins and sharks!

- We went to the _____ with our parents, but it was boring. I don't like looking at pictures.
- We went to a great _____ by a lake. It was fun sleeping in a tent.
- We visited a _____, where there was a pirate's cave. We got very wet at times.
- We went to a big _____ and I bought some souvenirs. We saw lots of interesting food and things to buy.
- We saw elephants and lions at the _____. It was brilliant.

EXTRA!

Answer the questions for you. Write full sentences.

1 Where is your favourite market?

2 Is there a statue in your town? What is it?

3 Which do you like best, castles or cathedrals, and why?

9 All Clear Basics

Grammar

Present simple and present continuous

	Present simple	Present continuous
+	I play games. She wins every game.	We're playing a game. He's winning.
-	He doesn't cheat. They don't like ludo.	She isn't losing. They aren't cheating!
?	Does he enjoy cards? Do you play chess?	Is he counting? Are they cheating?

Look!

Routines and habits:

I meet my friends on Saturdays.

Actions in progress:

Shh! I'm watching the film.

1 Circle the correct words.

I go / am going to school every day.

- Do they like / Are they liking football? Yes, they do.
- My uncle plays / is playing chess every Saturday.
- He has / is having breakfast at the moment. Can you phone back later?
- Do you watch / Are you watching this programme now? Yes, I am.
- Please be quiet! I count / 'm counting!

2 Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

He is learning (learn) to drive at the moment.

- She _____ (go) to the cinema with her friends at weekends.
- I _____ (have) a great time now.
- My mum always _____ (cheat) when we play tennis.
- I _____ (not / like) horror films.
- I _____ (not / play) the computer game now. I've finished.

Past simple and past continuous

	Past simple	Past continuous
+	I played tennis. She saw a great film.	We were running. He was going home.
-	He didn't go home. They didn't buy a drink.	It wasn't raining. They weren't cheating!
?	Did he call you? Did you fall?	Was he swimming? Were they climbing?

Look!

Completed action in the past:

I played a game yesterday.

Action in progress in the past

I was visiting my cousin.

3 Read the sentences and decide if the actions were in progress (P) or finished (F) in the past.

- I went to school. F
- I watched a really boring programme on TV. ___
 - He was running to the bus stop. ___
 - She was losing the match. ___
 - You cheated! I saw you! ___

Look!

They called **while** I was eating my dinner.

I was eating my dinner **when** they called.

4 Circle the correct words.

She cheated / was cheating when the teacher looked / was looking at her.

- My friend arrived / was arriving while I watched / was watching TV.
- The cat slept / was sleeping when the bird landed / was landing on its head.
- Did they play / Were they playing when she cut / was cutting her knee?
- While they looked / were looking at the painting, someone stole / was stealing the camera.
- Did he fall / Was he falling while he listened / was listening to the teacher?

9 All Clear Basics

The future: affirmative and negative

Present continuous

I'm / I'm not meeting Luke at seven o'clock.

be going to

They're / They aren't going to go to the beach tomorrow.

will

She'll / She won't go to Paris.

Look!

Plans: We're arriving at 6.30 pm.

Predictions: We'll win the match.

Intentions: I'm going to be a doctor.

Near future: Look! It's going to rain.

1 Read the sentences and circle the correct words.

I'm seeing them at seven o'clock tonight.

prediction / **plan**

1 He's arriving at 6 pm.

intention / plan

2 They're going to win this game.

They're winning 5-0.

near future / intention

3 We're going to have a party, but we haven't decided when.

intention / plan

4 I think you'll get married soon!

plan / prediction

5 I'm going to study all weekend.

intention / plan

2 Order the words to make sentences.

enjoy / the film / will / Sara .

_____ Sara will enjoy the film.

1 be / is / It / going to / a good day .

2 a lot of paintings / We'll / in the gallery / see .

3 with friends / playing cards / tonight / I'm .

4 tomorrow / to the cinema / She's / with her friends / going .

5 going to / my aunt / We're / visit / soon .

3 Match the sentence halves.

1 His grandfather isn't f

2 I won't _____

3 It isn't going _____

4 She _____

5 The school isn't _____

6 We _____

a) to be hot next week.

b) closing early this afternoon.

c) won't tell me the password.

d) aren't playing tennis this weekend.

e) be late again.

f) going to beat him at chess.

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

aren't (x2) isn't 'm not 'm not going to won't

He isn't going to win.

1 They _____ give up, I hope!

2 I _____ eating at home tonight. I'm going out to a restaurant.

3 We _____ doing any exams next week.

4 I _____ cheat!

5 You _____ going to walk home alone.

EXTRA!

Complete the sentences for you. Use future forms.

1 This weekend, I'm probably _____

_____.

2 We aren't _____

next week.

3 Our teacher isn't going to _____

_____.

4 One day, I'll _____

but I won't _____

_____.

9 All Clear Basics

Language reference

Tense review: the present

We use the present simple for routines and habits.

- I play cards with my friends on Saturdays.

We use the present continuous to describe activities that are happening now.

- We're playing Monopoly now. Kyra is winning.

Tense review: the past

We use the past simple to describe finished actions or situations in the past.

- We played cards last Saturday and I won.

We use the past continuous to describe activities in progress at a specific time in the past.

- We were playing cards at 7.30 pm.

Remember, we usually use *when* before the past simple and *while* before the past continuous.

- When our teacher arrived, we were playing cards.
- While we were playing cards, our teacher arrived.

Tense review: the future

We use the present continuous for definite future plans. We usually use a future time expression.

- We're meeting at seven o'clock.

We use *will / won't* to make predictions.

- When I'm 30, I'll travel around the world.

We use *be going to* to talk about intentions.

- I'm going to visit my grandparents in the summer holidays.

Time expressions

Present simple

- always / usually / often / sometimes / hardly ever / never

Present continuous

- today / at the moment / now

Past simple

- in 1475 / yesterday / 5,000 years ago / last month

Future

- tomorrow / later / next week / month / next year

Wordlist

Playing games

beat	_____
cheat	_____
count	_____
give up	_____
guess	_____
land	_____
lose	_____
miss a turn	_____
move a counter	_____
roll the dice	_____

Places to visit

aquarium	_____
art gallery	_____
campsite	_____
castle	_____
cathedral	_____
fishing port	_____
market	_____
monument	_____
safari park	_____
statue	_____
town square	_____
water park	_____

Answer key

Unit 1 Basics

Vocabulary

Film types

1

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

- 2 1 animated
2 fantasy
3 western
4 romantic comedy
5 thriller
- 3 1 war
2 musical
3 comedy
4 horror
5 animated

Extra!

Students' own answers.

TV programmes

- 1 soap opera
cartoon
the news (example)
sports programme
drama
game show
chat show
comedy
reality show
documentary

2

1	D	R	A	M	A			
	O							
2	C	A	R	T	O	O	N	
	U							
3	G	A	M	E	S	H	O	W
	E							
4	T	H	E	N	E	W	S	
	T							
5	C	H	A	T	S	H	O	W
	R							
	Y							

Mystery programme: DOCUMENTARY

- 3 1 soap operas
2 reality shows
3 the news
4 sports programmes
5 comedies
- 4 Students' own answers.

Grammar

Present simple: affirmative and negative

- 1 1 go
2 likes
3 has got
4 prefer
5 costs
- 2 1 doesn't
2 don't
3 don't
4 don't
5 doesn't

Present simple: questions and short answers

- 3 1 Do, don't
2 Does, does
3 Do, do
4 Do, don't

Question words

- 4 1 Where
2 When
3 What
4 How often
5 Why

Adverbs of frequency

- 1 1 always
2 usually
3 sometimes
4 hardly ever
5 never
- 2 1 usually watch
2 always turns off
3 are never
4 often uses
5 are sometimes
- 3 1 My mum always watches the news.
2 We sometimes watch TV in the mornings.
3 Eva often goes to the cinema.
4 They never buy DVDs.
5 I hardly ever watch dramas.
6 You are sometimes funny.
- 4 1 b 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 a 6 a

Unit 2 Basics

Vocabulary

Outdoor activities

- 1 1 look for
2 find
3 sleep
4 cook
5 camp
6 climb
7 fish
8 build
9 chop
- 2 1 chop
2 climb
3 fish
4 camp
5 hike
- 3 1 cook
2 hike
3 look for
4 sleep

Extra!

Students' own answers.

Feelings

1

1	S	A	D					2	T
	U								I
	R								R
3	P	L	E	4	A	S	E	D	
	R				N				D
	I				G				
5	S	C	A	R	E	D			
	E				Y				
6	E	X	C	I	T	E	D		

- 2 1 pleased
2 bored
3 jealous
4 sad
5 surprised
6 excited
7 angry
8 worried
9 nervous
10 scared
11 tired

Extra!

Students' own answers.

Answer key

Grammar

Present continuous: affirmative and negative

- 1 sleeping
2 trying
3 hiking
4 surviving
5 chopping
6 running
- 1 are having
2 am talking
3 is swimming
4 are chopping
5 are making
- 1 'm not
2 aren't
3 isn't
4 aren't
5 aren't

Present continuous: questions and short answers

- 1 Is, isn't
2 Is, is
3 Am, are
4 Are, are
5 Are, aren't

Present continuous for future arrangements

- 1 next week
2 at the weekend
3 tomorrow morning
4 this evening

Present simple and present continuous

- 1 a 2 a 3 b 4 b
- 1 isn't speaking
2 fish
3 are climbing
4 are studying
5 don't play
- 1 Does he like dogs? does
2 Are they going to the cinema today? are
3 Do you often eat in a restaurant? don't
4 Do your parents go to work every day? don't
5 Are you having a good time at the moment? am
- 1 goes
2 is staying
3 starts
4 eats
5 is having
6 understand
7 is having

Extra!

Students' own answers.

Unit 3 Basics

Vocabulary

Travel verbs

- 1 discover
2 leave
3 travel
4 arrive
5 fly
- 1 ride
2 take off, land
3 travel
4 drive
5 travel

3

1	L	E	A	V	E								
2	D	R	I	V	E								
3	F	L	Y										
4	R	I	D	E									
		5	L	A	N	D							
6	T	A	K	E	O	F	F						
			7	D	I	S	C	O	V	E	R		
				8	T	R	A	V	E	L			
					9	A	R	R	I	V	E		
					10	S	A	I	L				
						11	E	X	P	L	O	R	E

4 Students' own answers.

Extra!

Students' own answers.

Natural disasters

1

E	I	T	S	U	N	A	M	I	E
D	A	O	H	G	B	R	K	F	L
O	D	R	O	U	G	H	T	L	A
F	W	N	T	F	U	U	M	O	N
A	F	A	D	H	Q	O	K	O	D
M	Q	D	F	I	R	E	R	D	S
I	O	O	T	I	U	U	E	S	L
N	U	R	R	I	R	T	A	E	I
E	X	T	O	R	N	E	D	K	D
S	H	U	R	R	I	C	A	N	E

- 1 landslide
2 floods
3 volcanic eruption
4 tornado
5 tsunamis
- 1 famine
2 earthquake
3 tsunamis
4 hurricane
5 floods
6 landslide
7 fire

Extra!

Students' own answers.

Grammar

Past simple: affirmative and negative

- 1 sailed
2 cooked
3 discovered
4 travelled
5 took
6 sold
7 loved
- 1 grew
2 cried
3 had
4 watched
5 died
- 1 didn't grow
2 didn't cry
3 didn't have
4 didn't watch
5 didn't die

be: past simple

- 1 wasn't, was
2 was, wasn't
3 weren't, were
4 were, wasn't
5 were, weren't

Past simple: questions and short answers

- 1 d (example)
2 a
3 b
4 c
5 e
- 1 Did Amelia Earhart land on the moon? No, she didn't.
2 Did you see the news last night? Yes, I did.
3 Did Edmund Hilary climb mountains? Yes, he did.
4 Did the Chinese invent tomato ketchup? No, they didn't.
- 1 Where were you on Saturday at 2 pm?
2 What did you watch on TV yesterday?
3 What time did you arrive at school this morning?
4 Who did you see on Saturday?
Students' own answers.

could / couldn't

- 1 could play
2 could paint
3 couldn't cook
4 couldn't watch
5 could speak

Answer key

Unit 4 Basics

Vocabulary

Character adjectives

1

S	T	U	B	B	O	R	N	Z	W
H	Q	U	O	R	R	I	C	C	I
C	K	I	N	D	C	A	H	I	S
S	E	L	F	I	S	H	V	N	E
C	H	E	E	R	F	U	L	E	O
C	R	M	N	U	L	O	Y	A	L
H	F	U	N	N	Y	B	S	A	A
U	E	R	E	S	S	A	T	D	Z
R	T	K	L	L	B	H	A	R	Y
F	R	I	E	N	D	L	Y	N	D

2

Positive	Negative
brave	cruel
cheerful	lazy
friendly	selfish
funny	shy
kind	stubborn (example)
loyal	
wise	

- 3
- 1 lazy
 - 2 loyal
 - 3 wise
 - 4 funny
 - 5 shy
 - 6 brave
 - 7 friendly

Extra!

Students' own answers.

Verbs of movement

1

				¹ D					
² C	A	R	R	Y					
R				O					
O				⁴ P	U	⁵ L	L		
³ S	I	T			I				
S					⁶ F	A	⁷ L	L	
					T		E		
					⁸ P				
					U		A		
					⁹ S	T	A	N	D
					H				

- 2
- 1 carry
 - 2 drop
 - 3 fall
 - 4 follow
 - 5 crosses
 - 6 carry
 - 7 push
 - 8 pull
 - 9 cross
 - 10 jump

Grammar

Past continuous: affirmative and negative

- 1
- 1 having
 - 2 invading
 - 3 swimming
 - 4 talking
 - 5 listening
- 2
- 1 Grandad was reading a newspaper.
 - 2 Georgia was listening to the conversation.
 - 3 Tom and Harry were playing cards.
 - 4 They were making sandwiches.
 - 5 Dad was taking a photo.
- 3
- 1 wasn't reading
 - 2 wasn't listening
 - 3 weren't playing
 - 4 weren't making
 - 5 wasn't taking

Past continuous: questions and answers

- 4
- 1 Was, d
 - 2 Were, b
 - 3 Was, e
 - 4 Was, a
 - 5 Were, c

Extra!

Students' own answers.

Past simple and past continuous

- 1
- 1 b 2 f 3 e 4 a 5 d 6 c
- 2
- 1 dropped
 - 2 saw
 - 3 were listening
 - 4 took
 - 5 were looking
- 3
- 1 Were you having breakfast at 7 o'clock this morning?
 - 2 What did you buy at the shops?
 - 3 What were you watching on TV last night?
 - 4 What were you doing when the teacher arrived?
 - 5 Where did your parents meet?
- 4
- a 3 (example) b 4 c 2 d 5 e 1

Extra!

Students' own answers.

Unit 5 Basics

Vocabulary

Money

- 1
- 1 earn
 - 2 sell
 - 3 borrow
 - 4 spend
 - 5 lend

- 2
- 1 save
 - 2 buy
 - 3 lend
 - 4 sell
 - 5 win
- 3
- 1 borrow
 - 2 lend
 - 3 pay
 - 4 spent

Extra!

Students' own answers.

Computer equipment

- 1
- 1 e 2 h 3 c 4 a 5 f
 - 6 g 7 i 8 k 9 j 10 d
- 2
- 1 keyboard
 - 2 speakers
 - 3 printer
 - 4 memory card
 - 5 screen
- 3
- 1 laptop
 - 2 scanner
 - 3 flash drive
 - 4 desktop
 - 5 speakers

Extra!

Students' own answers.

Grammar

Comparatives

- 1
- 1 smaller
 - 2 bigger
 - 3 younger
 - 4 more intelligent
 - 5 better
- 2
- 1 smaller
 - 2 better
 - 3 more difficult
 - 4 worse

Superlatives

- 3
- 1 highest
 - 2 oldest
 - 3 best
 - 4 tallest
 - 5 fastest
- 4
- 1 What is the biggest room in your house?
 - 2 Who is the most intelligent person in your family?

Students' own answers.

Answer key

Expressions of quantity: a / an, some, any

- 1 an
- 2 any
- 3 some
- 4 any
- 5 any
- 6 a
- 7 some

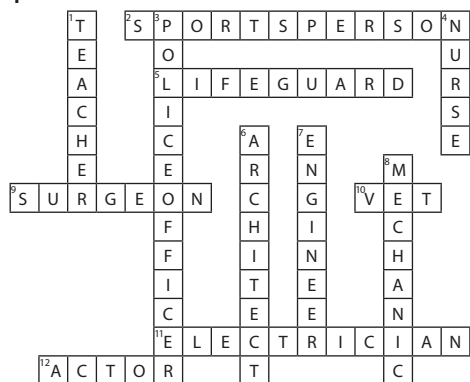
Expressions of quantity: much, many, a lot of

- 1 much
 - 2 many
 - 3 much
 - 4 A lot of
 - 5 much
- 1 How many
 - 2 How much
 - 3 How much
 - 4 How many
- 1 much
 - 2 any
 - 3 some
 - 4 a
 - 5 many
 - 6 some

Unit 6 Basics Vocabulary

Jobs

1



- 1 d (example) 2 f 3 b 4 c 5 e 6 a
- 1 c 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 c 6 c

Extra!

Students' own answers.

Health problems and first aid

- 1 temperature
- 2 cut
- 3 cough
- 4 sick

- 2 b / c / d earache
 - 3 sore throat
 - 4 b / c / d headache
 - 5 a broken arm
 - 6 e insect bite
- 1 an insect bite, c (example)
 - 2 cut, d
 - 3 sore throat, a
 - 4 headache, e
 - 5 broken arm, b
 - 6 stomach ache, f

Grammar

be going to: affirmative and negative

- 1 are
 - 2 am
 - 3 is
 - 4 are
 - 5 are
- 1 isn't
 - 2 aren't
 - 3 'm not
 - 4 aren't
 - 5 aren't
- 1 isn't going to come
 - 2 is going to eat
 - 3 is going to go
 - 4 isn't going to stay

be going to: questions and short answers

- 1 Is, a
- 2 Are, b
- 3 Are, a
- 4 Am, a
- 5 Is, b

Extra!

Students' own answers.

should / shouldn't

- 1 should
 - 2 shouldn't
 - 3 should
 - 4 should
 - 5 shouldn't
- 1 shouldn't eat
 - 2 should clean
 - 3 shouldn't borrow
 - 4 shouldn't build
 - 5 should drink
 - 6 should do
- 1 Should we take an umbrella? No, we/you shouldn't.
 - 2 Should he give this food to the dog? Yes, he should.
 - 3 Should they buy a map? No, they shouldn't.
 - 4 Should I drink water from this bottle? Yes, you should.

- 1 you should relax
- 2 you shouldn't get
- 3 you should drink
- 4 Should I study
- 5 you shouldn't study

must / mustn't

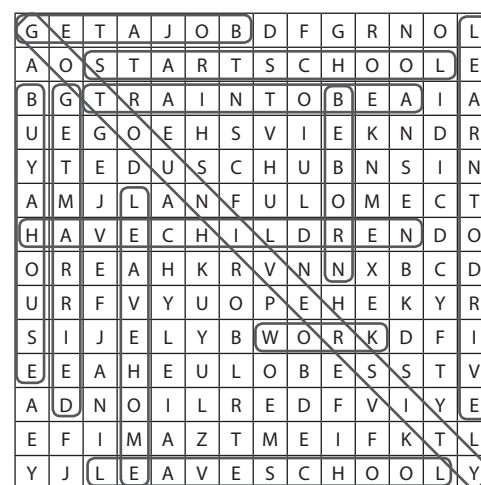
- 1 an insect bite, c (example)
- 2 mustn't use
- 3 must stay
- 4 mustn't leave
- 5 must look after
- 6 mustn't play

Unit 7 Basics Vocabulary

Life events

- 1 be born
- 2 start school
- 3 get married
- 4 get a job
- 5 leave home
- 6 go to university
- 7 buy a house
- 8 leave school
- 9 work with children
- 10 train to be a ...
- 11 have children

2



- 1 have ... children
- 2 train to be a
- 3 learn to drive
- 4 was born
- 5 go to university

Extra!

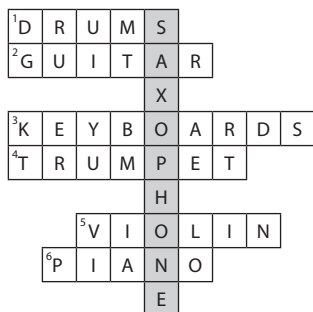
Students' own answers.

Answer key

Musical instruments

- 1 flute
drums
tambourine
trumpet
violin
acoustic guitar
saxophone
keyboards
piano
electric guitar
- 1 tambourine (example)
2 violin
3 saxophone
4 trumpet
5 keyboards
6 acoustic guitar
7 electric guitar
8 flute
9 piano
10 drums

3



Mystery instrument: SAXOPHONE

Extra!

Students' own answers.

Grammar

will / won't: affirmative and negative

- 1 Mum and Dad will buy a new car.
2 You'll need a new flash drive.
3 I'll go to bed after the news.
4 She'll have a lot of children.
- 1 Tom and Luke won't buy a new laptop.
2 You won't need a pen.
3 We won't learn to drive next year.
4 She won't get a good job.
- 1 won't get
2 won't learn
3 will be
4 will buy

will / won't: questions and short answers

- 1 Will he get the job?
Yes, he will.
- 2 Will we buy a house by the sea?
Yes, we will.
- 3 Will the holidays be boring?
No, they won't.

First conditional

- 1 has
2 earn
3 buy
4 doesn't stop
5 there is
- 1 won't be
2 'll visit
3 won't have
4 'll buy
5 won't go
- 1 If we go to the city, we'll visit the museum.
2 If my brother gets a job, he'll be very happy.
3 If she doesn't pass her exams, she won't go to university.
4 She'll buy a house if she earns more money.
5 They'll have children if they get married.
- 1 e (example) 2 f
3 c 4 b 5 d 6 a

Extra!

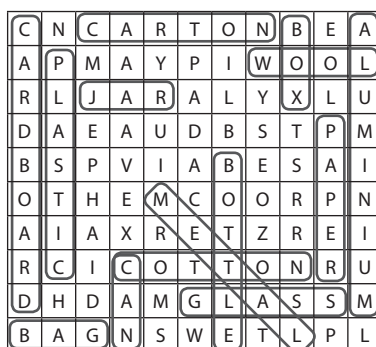
Students' own answers.

Unit 8 Basics

Vocabulary

Materials and containers

1



2

Containers	Materials
carton (example)	aluminium (example)
box	plastic
can	cardboard
bag	wool
bottle	cotton
jar	paper
	metal
	glass

- 1 b (example) 2 e 3 d 4 a 5 c
- 1 plastic bag (example)
2 cardboard box
3 glass bottles
4 cotton T-shirt
5 aluminium can

Extra!

Students' own answers.

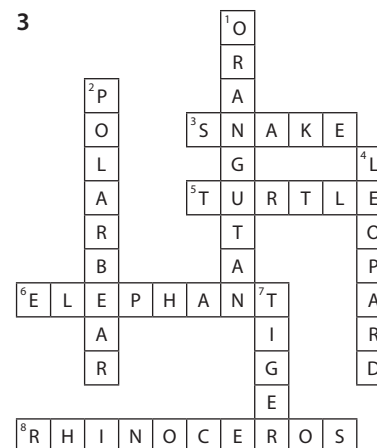
Endangered animals

- 1 elephant (example)
2 rhinoceros
3 panda
4 polar bear
5 tiger
6 leopard
7 turtle
8 orang-utan
9 dolphin
10 snake

2

Animals that live on land	Animals that live in water	Animals that live on land and in water
elephant (example) leopard orang-utan panda rhinoceros tiger	dolphin	polar bear turtle snake

3



Extra!

Students' own answers.

Grammar

Present perfect: affirmative

- 1 been
2 built
3 bought
4 had
5 eaten
- 1 have
2 have
3 has
4 have
5 has

Answer key

- 3 1 's fallen
2 've built
3 's eaten
4 's broken
5 's cut

Present perfect: negative

- 4 1 haven't
2 hasn't
3 haven't
- 5 1 She hasn't used your mobile phone.
2 I haven't seen Johnny Depp.
3 We haven't visited New York.

Present perfect: questions and short answers

- 1 1 Has, e
2 Have, c
3 Has, d
4 Have, f / c
5 Have, a
- 2 1 Have you finished your homework?
Yes, I have.
2 Has he recycled his paper?
Yes, he has.
3 Has she told you about our holiday?
No, she hasn't.
4 Have I broken my arm?
No, you haven't.
5 Have you eaten the cake?
Yes, I have.
- 3 1 haven't
2 Have
3 have
4 given
5 has
6 tried
7 haven't
8 Have

Extra!

Students' own answers.

Unit 9 Basics

Vocabulary

Playing games

- 1 1 give up
2 move a counter
3 roll the dice
4 count
5 beat
6 land
7 guess
8 cheat
9 miss a turn
- 2 1 move
2 give up
3 beat
4 miss
5 cheated

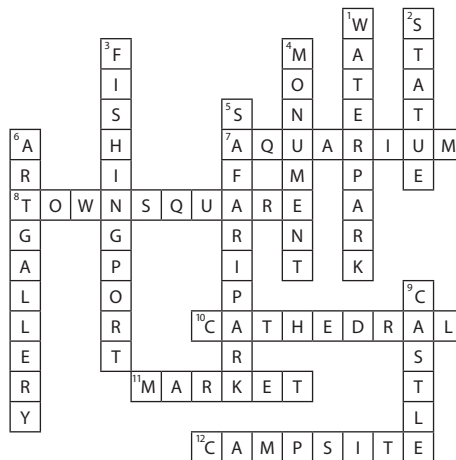
- 3 1 roll
2 lose
3 count
4 guess
5 land

Extra!

Students' own answers.

Places to visit

1



2

Indoors	Outdoors	Both
art gallery (example)	water park	statue
aquarium	fishing port	monument
	safari park	market
	castle	
	town square	
	cathedral	
	campsite	

- 3 1 art gallery
2 campsite
3 water park
4 market
5 safari park

Extra!

Students' own answers.

Grammar

Present simple and present continuous

- 1 1 Do they like
2 plays
3 is having
4 Are you watching
5 'm counting
- 2 1 goes
2 'm having
3 cheats
4 don't like
5 'm not playing

Past simple and past continuous

- 3 1 F (example) 2 P 3 P 4 F
- 4 1 arrived, was watching
2 was sleeping, landed
3 Were they playing, cut
4 were looking, stole
5 Did he fall, was listening

The future: affirmative and negative

- 1 1 plan
2 near future
3 intention
4 prediction
5 intention
- 2 1 It is going to be a good day.
2 We'll see a lot of paintings in the gallery.
3 I'm playing cards with friends tonight.
4 She's going to the cinema with her friends tomorrow.
5 We're going to visit my aunt soon.
- 3 1 f (example) 2 e 3 a 4 c 5 b
6 d
- 4 1 won't
2 'm not
3 aren't
4 'm not going to
5 aren't

Extra!

Students' own answers.