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# Full Blast 3

Grammar Book

**OPTIONAL**

The Grammar Book contains:

- Structures presented in meaningful contexts
- Clear explanations and illustrative examples
- Carefully graded exercises
- Communicative activities
- Oral and written practice
- Revision sections

Steve Jenkins is a reporter for CHANNEL 3. He's doing a survey on 'Teenage lives' and he's asking Tony Myers some questions. Match the questions (1-3) with the answers (a-c).

1 How often do you hang out with your friends? What do you usually do?

1 c

2 Do you tidy your room every day?

2 a

3 When do you study for school?

3 b

a. No way! I always help my brother with his homework in the afternoons and he tidies my room for me!

b. Every day after school. But I never do homework on Fridays!

c. Twice a week we go to our favourite fast food restaurant or to the park. We enjoy it a lot!

## Grammar

### 1 Present Simple

Affirmative	Negative	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I play	I do not play	I don't play
He/She/It plays	He/She/It does not play	He/She/It doesn't play
We/You/They play	We/You/They do not play	We/You/They don't play

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

#### We use the Present Simple:

- for habits or actions that happen regularly.

*I watch TV every evening.*

- for permanent situations.

*He works at a restaurant.*

#### Time Expressions

on Monday/Tuesday, etc.

in the morning/afternoon/evening, etc.

every day/Monday/week/month/year, etc.

at the weekend / at 8:00, etc.

always, usually, often, sometimes, never

once/twice/three times a week/day, etc.

### Formation of the third person singular:

- In the **third person singular** (he-she-it) the verb takes the ending **-s**.  
*He works      She writes      It eats*
- Verbs which end in **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o**, take **-es**.  
*I relax - He relaxes    I go - She goes    I watch - It watches*
- Verbs which end in a **consonant + y** change the **y** to **i** and take **-es**.  
*I study - He studies*
- Verbs which end in a **vowel + y** simply take **-s**.  
*I play - She plays*

### Prepositions of Time

#### We use:

- **at:** to tell the time: *at six o'clock / at half past two*  
in the expressions: *at noon / at night / at midnight*  
*at the weekend*
- **on:** before the days of the week: *on Monday / on Monday morning / on weekdays*  
before dates: *on 16 May*
- **in:** before months and seasons: *in July / in (the) winter*  
before years and centuries: *in 1989 / in the 21<sup>st</sup> century*  
before periods of time: *in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening*

#### but

in the expression

*on Friday morning/afternoon/evening*  
*in my free time*

- NOTE:**
- **till / until**
  - **before**
  - **after**

*We usually work till/until 5pm.*  
*Jack always has a shower before dinner.*  
*My dad goes for a walk in the park after breakfast.*

### Adverbs of frequency

always    usually    often    sometimes    never

- We use **adverbs of frequency** to talk about how often we do something. We use them mainly with the **Present Simple**.
- They usually go **before** the **main** verb, but **after** the verb **be**.  
*He often plays football.*      **but**      *He is always at home on Fridays.*  
*She doesn't usually watch TV.*
- In interrogative sentences with the verb **be**, **adverbs of frequency** go after the subject.  
*Is school always closed on Fridays?*

**NOTE:** With **never** we always use the affirmative form of the verb.  
*He never goes to an Italian restaurant.*

**a** How often...? / once / twice / three times...

We use **How often...?**:

- to ask about the frequency of an action:  
*How often do you go out?*

We use **once / twice / three times...**:

- to say how often we do something:  
*I go out twice a week, but I never go out on Fridays.*

## Activities

**A. Complete with the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets.**

- Lucy **doesn't watch** (not watch) TV in the afternoon.
- Does** your brother **ride** (ride) his bike in the park on Fridays?
- We sometimes **have** (have) dinner at a restaurant.
- John **doesn't** often **work** (not work) until 7pm.
- I **don't tidy** (not tidy) my room at the weekend.
- Salman and Rida usually **hang out** (hang out) with their friends in the afternoon.
- Susan **Does** (do) the washing-up in the evenings.
- My brother **makes** (make) dinner every Wednesday.

**B. Choose a, b or c.**

- Tony goes home \_\_\_\_\_ school.  
a. until      b. before      **c. after**
- My mum goes shopping \_\_\_\_\_ Thursday mornings.  
**a. on**      b. in      c. at
- The baby wakes up \_\_\_\_\_ 8:30.  
**a. at**      b. on      c. until
- My brother usually studies Maths \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.  
a. in      b. after      **c. at**
- Tom always works \_\_\_\_\_ 5 o'clock.  
a. on      **b. until**      c. in
- We always play in the snow \_\_\_\_\_ the winter.  
**a. in**      b. on      c. at

**C. Look at the pictures and the prompts. Write questions and answers, as in the example.**



1. How often / James / take out the rubbish / ? **(twice a week)**  
*How often does James take out the rubbish?*  
*He takes out the rubbish twice a week.*

2. What / Peter / do / Thursday morning / ? **(wash / car)**  
**What does Peter do on Thursday morning?**  
**He washes his car.**

3. How often / you / study / English / ? **(three times a week)**  
**How often do you study English?**  
**I study English Three times a week.**



4. What / Peter / do / Mondays / ?  
(have / art class)

What does Peter do on Monday?  
He has an art class.

5. What / your cousins / do / every Friday / ? (clean / windows)

What do your cousins do every Friday?  
They clean windows

6. Where / your parents / go / every day / ? (go / work)

Where do your parents go everyday?  
They go work.

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

1. Mark has a shower in the morning. (always)

Mark always has a shower in the morning.

2. I don't do the washing-up. (usually)

I don't usually do the washing-up.

3. The children are tired after school. (sometimes)

The children are sometimes tired after school.

4. Does your mother iron the clothes in the evening? (often)

Does your mother often iron the clothes in the evening?

5. My sister tidies her room on weekdays. (never)

My sister never tidies her room on weekdays.

E. Complete the blanks with the correct form of the words in brackets. Use prepositions of time to complete the boxes.

1. Where **does Neil go** (Neil / go) **at** the weekend?

2. My brothers **don't play** (not play) football **on** Fridays.

3. **Do you often hang out** (you / often / hang out) with your friends **in** the afternoon?

4. What time **does Stuart have** (Stuart / have) lunch **on** weekdays?

5. Kylie and Rob **usually watch** (usually / watch) TV **at** 11 pm. Then they **go** (go) to bed.

6. Afaf **sometimes hovers** (sometimes / Hoover) the carpets **on** Wednesday afternoon.

7. Paul **is never bored** (never / be bored) **in** the summer.

8. I **usually have** (usually / have) breakfast **at** 8 o'clock **in** the morning.

9. I **always brush** (always / brush) my teeth **after** breakfast.

**F. Answer the questions about yourself.**

1. What do you usually do in the afternoon?

**I usually watch TV.**

2. What do you often do at the weekend?

**I often go shopping.**

3. What do you always do in the morning?

**I always brush my teeth.**

4. What time do you usually go to bed?

**I usually go to bed at 11 pm.**

5. How often do you watch TV?

**I watch TV everyday.**

6. When do you do your homework?

**I do my homework after school.**

## Speaking

**Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the things you do during the week, when you do them and how often you do them. Report your findings to the rest of the class.**

Do you watch TV on weekdays?

No, I don't. I usually watch TV at the weekend.

When do you do the washing up?

I do the washing up every evening.

How often do you take out the rubbish?

I take out the rubbish twice a week.

	You	Your partner
watch TV		
do washing up		
take out rubbish		
go out with friends		
study		
play football		

## Writing

**Write a few sentences about what your partner in the Speaking activity above does during the week.**

**My parents usually get up at 6 am. They usually go to work at 8 am. They usually visit my uncle at the weekend.**

Read the dialogue.



**Jake** Carl, hi, it's Jake. Where are you **now**?  
**Carl** I'm at home. I'm **working** on my project.  
 What's up?  
**Jake** Well, I'm **not playing** football **tonight**  
 because I'm **going** to Peter's house. **Do**  
 you **want** to come?

**Carl** Who else is **coming**?  
**Jake** Tom!  
**Carl** He's outgoing. I **like** him!  
**Jake** I **know**. I **like** him too. We're meeting at  
 9 o'clock. What **do** you **think**?  
**Carl** OK, see you there, Bye!

Write J for Jake, C for Carl or T for Tom.

- Who plays football?  C
- Who's working on a project at the moment?  C
- Who likes Tom?  J and  C
- Who's going to Peter's house?  J,  C and  T

## Grammar

### Present Progressive

Affirmative		Negative	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I am playing	I'm playing	I am not playing	I'm not playing
He/She/It is playing	He/She/It's playing	He/She/It is not playing	He/She/It isn't playing
We/You/They are playing	We/You/They're playing	We/You/They are not playing	We/You/They aren't playing

Questions	Short answers	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
Am I playing?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is he/she/it playing?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we/you/they playing?	Yes, we/you/they are.	No, we/you/they aren't.

### Spelling

- Verbs that end in **-e** drop the **e** and take **-ing**.  
 write – writing



### Spelling

- Verbs with one syllable which end in **one vowel + one consonant** double the final consonant before the **-ing**.  
*swim – swimming* **but** *eat – eating*
- Verbs with two or more syllables which end in **one vowel + one consonant** double the final consonant before the **-ing**, **only** when the last syllable is stressed.  
*begin – beginning* **but** *visit – visiting*
- Verbs which end in **one vowel + l** double the **-l** before the **-ing**.  
*travel – travelling* **but** *feel – feeling*
- Verbs which end in **-le** change the **le** to **-y** before the **-ing**.  
*die – dying*

### We use the Present Progressive:

- for actions that are happening **now**, at the moment of speaking.  
*Look! Scott is wearing his new jeans.*
- for actions that are happening temporarily or at the present period of time.  
*He's working at a supermarket these days.*
- for future arrangements (we mention when).  
*Peter is going to Paris next week.*

#### Time Expressions

now, right now, at the moment, at present, these days, today  
this week/year, etc.  
tonight, tomorrow, on Wednesday, etc.  
next week/year, etc.

## 6 Present Simple vs Present Progressive

### Present Simple is used:

- for actions we do every day, for actions which are repeated regularly or permanent states.  
*I visit my grandparents every weekend.*

### Present Progressive is used:

- for actions that are happening now, at the moment of speaking, for actions that are happening temporarily at the present period of time or for future arrangements.  
*I'm visiting my grandparents next week.*

#### Time Expressions

usually, always, often, etc.  
every day/week, etc.  
in the morning/afternoon, etc.  
on Mondays/Monday morning, etc.  
at the weekend, etc.  
once/twice/three times, etc. a week/day, etc.

now, at the moment, today,  
these days, this week/year, etc.  
tonight, tomorrow, etc.  
next week/year, etc.

## 7 Stative Verbs

The following verbs are **not** normally used in the Present Progressive. They are called **stative verbs**:

- smell, taste, hear, etc.
- love, like, hate, want, etc.
- know, think, understand, etc.
- cost, own, seem, appear, etc.

A. Look at the picture. What are the people doing? Use the *Present Progressive* and the phrases in the box to write sentences.



paint  
run  
ride / bike  
talk / mobile phone  
play volleyball  
wear / cap

1. Andy **is riding the bike**
2. Peter and Tom **are running**
3. Mike **is talking in the mobile phone**
4. Tim and John **are playing volleyball**
5. James **is painting**
6. Jonathan **is wearing a cap**

B. Complete the dialogue with the *Present Progressive* of the verbs in brackets.



- Mandy** Hey Jane, it's me, Mandy! What (1) **are** you **doing** (do)?
- Jane** Hi, Mandy. Well, I (2) **am decorating** (decorate) my old black belt at the moment. Why (3) **are** you **asking** (ask) ?
- Mandy** Well, Maria and I (4) **are going** (go) to Tina's house. Do you want to come with us?
- Jane** I'd love to come but my parents (5) **are working** (work) tonight and I (6) **am staying** (stay) at home with my younger brother. (7) **are** you **going** (go) to the park tomorrow? Maybe, I can meet you there.
- Mandy** No, I'm not because my sister (8) **is working** (work) on a Maths project and she needs my help.
- Jane** OK, see you next week then.

**C. Choose a or b.**

1. Philip \_\_\_\_\_ football with Mark at the moment.

- a. plays **b. is playing**

2. We \_\_\_\_\_ to the park every afternoon.

- a. go** b. are going

3. This soup \_\_\_\_\_ really bad.

- a. smells** b. is smelling

4. \_\_\_\_\_ Myrad \_\_\_\_\_ his new boots today?

- a. is wearing** b. Does wear

5. Kate \_\_\_\_\_ her aunt in London next Saturday.

- a. visits **b. is visiting**

6. Shih! The baby \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. sleeps **b. is sleeping**

7. Bill always \_\_\_\_\_ nice belts.

- a. is wearing **b. wears**

8. I \_\_\_\_\_ this Maths problem.

- a. don't understand** b. I'm not understanding

**D. Look and write what the people usually do on Thursday afternoon and what they are doing now, as in the example.**



1. wash the car / play table tennis

Jake usually washes the car but today he is playing table tennis.

2. watch TV / read book

Tom usually watches TV but today he is reading a book.

3. do homework / paint

Tim usually does homework but today he is painting.



4. have a Chemistry lesson / ride bikes

Tom and Mark usually have a chemistry lesson but today they are riding bikes.

5. do homework / play computer games

Brian usually does homework but today he is playing computer games.

6. play board games / watch TV

Dan and Lee usually play board games but today they watch TV.

**E. Make sentences using the Present Simple or the Present Progressive.**

1. Tom / study / at the moment
2. Julie / not know / Mrs Giles
3. We / work / at my dad's shop / these days
4. Philip / usually / go park / at the weekend
5. Liam / want to go out / tonight
6. Faiz and Imad / not wear their tracksuits / tomorrow
7. Mark / ride his bike / every day
8. James / not like / working / on Wednesdays

Tom is studying at the moment.

Julie doesn't know Mrs Giles.

We don't work at my dad's shop these days.

Philip usually goes to the park at the weekend.

Liam wants to go out tonight.

Faiz and Imad aren't wearing their tracksuits tomorrow.

Mark rides his bike every day.

James doesn't like working on Wednesdays.

**F. Match the questions 1-5 with the answers a-e.**

1. What does your brother usually do in the evening?
2. What's Mark doing at the moment?
3. What are you doing this summer?
4. What do you think of football?
5. How often do you play tennis?

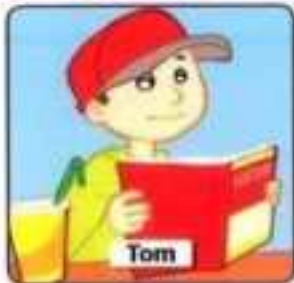
c  
d  
a  
e  
b

- a. I'm going camping.
- b. Never. I hate it.
- c. He goes out with his friends.
- d. He's having a shower.
- e. I think it's boring.

## Speaking

Work in pairs. Look at the picture of the children. Choose one of them but don't tell your partner. Take turns to ask and answer questions to find out which child your partner has chosen.

Is it a boy or a girl?  
It's a ...  
Is he/she playing / eating, etc?  
Yes, ... / No, ...  
Is he/she wearing...?  
Yes, ... / No, ...



## Writing

Look at the picture above. Write a few sentences about what the children are doing now. Use the Present Progressive.

Mary is decorating her belt.

Tanya is eating.

Kate is drinking juice.

Tim and Mark are walking.

Tom is reading a book.

Read the dialogue.



**Mike** Hey, Jack! **Would** you like to go to a tournament with me?

**Jack** No, I don't think so. I **want** to study for my Maths test on Monday.

**Mike** Come on, it's Thursday!

**Jack** What tournament is that?

**Mike** A table tennis tournament. I **love** table tennis!

**Jack** Yeah, I **enjoy** playing table tennis, too.

**Mike** Well, why aren't you coming then?

**Jack** You're right. I **can't stand** studying at the weekend, anyway.

Now, answer the questions.

- Who likes playing table tennis? Mike.
- Why doesn't Jack want to go to the tournament? He wants to study for math test.
- Is Jack going to the tournament in the end? Yes, he is.

## Grammar

like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand + *ing form or noun*  
would like / want + *to or noun*

- like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand + *-ing or noun*  
*I like studying Maths but I hate Geography.*
- would like / want + *to*  
*Beth wants to go to the park.*

**NOTE:**

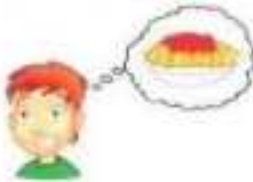
- We use **like** + *-ing* to say what we like in general.  
*I like going to the shopping centre.*
- We use **would like to** to say what we want to do and to make offers, invitations and requests.  
*Would you like to play tennis with me this afternoon?*

## Activities

A. Look at the pictures and write what the people would like to do / want to do, as in the example.

eat / pasta

1. He would like to eat pasta. He wants to eat pasta.



play / table tennis / friends

3. He would like to play table tennis with friends. He wants to play table tennis with friends.



chat / phone

2. She would like to chat on the phone. She wants to chat on the phone.



visit / Rome

4. She would like to visit Rome. She wants to visit Rome.



B. Look at the table and write sentences.

	Adam	Norman	Tim and Luke
chat / phone	love	hate	enjoy
read / magazines	like	love	can't stand
go / skateboarding	love	enjoy	like
play / tennis	can't stand	like	hate

Adam **loves chatting on the phone and going skateboarding. He likes reading magazines.**

Norman **hates chatting on the phone. She loves reading magazines. She enjoys going skateboarding. She likes playing tennis.**

Tim and Luke **enjoy chatting on the phone. They can't stand reading magazines. They like go skateboarding. They hate playing tennis.**

D. Answer the following questions about yourself.

1. What would you like to do next weekend?

**I would like to go to park.**

2. Where do you enjoy going with your friends?

**I enjoy going to the cinema.**

3. What do you hate doing at home?

**I hate doing the washing-up.**

4. What do you want to do now?

**I want to play tennis.**

C. Complete the sentences with the correct verbs in brackets.

1. A: Would you like **to watch** (watch) TV tonight?

B: Sorry, I like **going** (go) out on Thursday evenings.

2. Mum, I don't want **to go** (go) to the dentist.

3. In my free time I enjoy **surfing** (surf) the Net.

4. I can't stand **downloading** (download) information from the Net. It's boring.

5. Rita wants **to join** (join) a rollerblading club.

6. A: Do you like **doing** (do) arts and crafts?

B: No, I hate it.

## Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand doing in your free time. Use some of the ideas below.

play / table tennis    download / information    hang out / friends    chat / phone  
do / housework    do / homework    tidy / room

Do you like playing table tennis in your free time?

Yes, I love playing table tennis in my free time. / No, I hate playing table tennis in my free time but I like chatting on the phone.

## Writing

Write a few sentences about what you and your friend like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand doing in your free time.

*In my free time I love playing table tennis but my friend hates it. He likes chatting on the phone.*

**He likes playing football. He enjoys hanging out with friends. He hates playing table tennis. He can't stand tidying his room.**

# Revision: Module 1

## A. Complete with the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets.

- Laraya and Amal **often wake up** (often / wake up) early on Thursdays. They **clean** (clean) the house.
- My dad **finishes** (finish) work at 3 pm.
- A: How often **does Mike spend** (Mike / spend) time with his friends?  
B: Well, he **usually goes** (usually / go) out with them at the weekend.
- My parents **don't read** (not read) magazines but I **enjoy** (enjoy) reading them.
- Mike **always has** (always / have) an art class in the afternoon.
- What time **do** you **start** (start) work every morning?

## B. Complete with the Present Progressive of the verbs in the box.

meet   not have   paint   take  
go   Hoover   make

- Chris **isn't having** dinner with us tonight. He **is going** to Liam's house.
- A: **Are** you **meeting** Jack today?  
B: Yes, I am. At the library.  
A: Say hello to him.
- A: Where's Amina?  
B: She **is taking** out the rubbish.
- My parents **are painting** the house this week.
- My mum is in the kitchen at the moment. She **is making** dinner.
- Maria **is hovering** the carpet again.

## C. Complete with prepositions of time.

- We always go on holiday **in** the summer.
- I always have a shower **at** six o'clock **in** the morning.
- Omar goes to the rollerblading club **on** Thursday afternoons.
- Tom sometimes watches TV late **at** night.

- I never go to the shopping centre **on** weekdays, only **at** the weekend.
- At** the moment I'm talking on the phone.
- Do you often play football **in** your free time?

## D. Complete with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

- My brother **doesn't know** (not know) how to use a computer but he **wants** (want) to learn.
- Every Thursday Saleh **goes** (go) to a restaurant but this Thursday he **is staying** (stay) at home. His cousins from Canada **is visiting** (visit) him.
- A: Hey, kids. What **are** you **doing** (do)?  
B: We **are surfing** (surf) the Net.  
A: I **need** (need) some help in the kitchen.  
B: OK, we **are coming** (come).
- A: Where are you?  
B: In my room. I **am downloading** (download) information from the Net.
- Maria **always helps** (always / help) her mum with the housework. At the moment, she **is cleaning** (clean) the windows.

## E. Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- Jimmy never wants **to play** (play) board games with us.
- I can't stand **doing** (do) the washing-up.
- My brothers love **going** (go) to the park.
- Stephen would like **to travel** (travel) by plane.
- I enjoy **chatting** (chat) with my friends on the phone.
- Tina hates **getting** (get) up early in the morning.
- Do you like **watching** (watch) TV?
- Would you like **to have** (have) dinner with me tonight?

Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

- John** Steve, where **were** you on Friday afternoon? I **called** you three times!
- Steve** I **was** at the Internet café. I **had** a Science project and the Internet at home **didn't work** so I **went** there for information. You **didn't call** me on my mobile.
- John** Well, I **didn't think** of it. Anyway, did you **find** any information?
- Steve** Yes, I **found** a lot of information and I also **sent** a few e-mails to my friends. I **sent** an e-mail to you, too.
- John** Oh, sorry, I **didn't see** it.



Now, answer the questions.

- Where was Steve on Friday afternoon? He was at the internet café.
- Why did he go there? He went there for information.
- Did John call him on his mobile? Yes, he did.

## Grammar

### Past Simple

Affirmative		Negative	
		FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I/He/She/It	played/ate	I/He/She/It did not play/eat	I/He/She/It didn't play/eat
We/You/They		We/You/They	We/You/They
Questions		Short answers	
Did	I/he/she/it play/eat?	Yes, I/he/she/it did.	No, I/he/she/it didn't.
	we/you/they	we/you/they	we/you/they

- We form the **Past Simple** of regular verbs by adding **-ed** to the base form of the main verb. The Past Simple form is the same for **all** persons in the singular and in the plural.  
*work → worked    walk → walked    clean → cleaned*
- Each irregular verb forms the **affirmative** form of the **Past Simple** in a different way. You can find these verbs in the Table of Irregular Verbs on page 72.  
*go → went    buy → bought    sit → sat*



Spelling

- Verbs ending in **-e**, take only **-d**.  
*explore - explored*
- Verbs with one syllable ending in **one vowel + one consonant**, double the consonant before the **-ed**.  
*stop - stopped*
- Verbs with two or more syllables ending in a **stressed vowel + one consonant**, double the consonant before the **-ed**.  
*prefer - preferred* **but** *visit - visited* (the last syllable isn't stressed)
- Verbs ending in a **consonant + -y**, change the **y** to **i** before the **-ed**.  
*try - tried* **but** *play - played*
- Verbs ending in one **vowel + l**, double the **-l** before the **-ed**.  
*travel - travelled* **but** *sail - sailed* (the verb ends in **two vowels + l**)

We use the Past Simple:

- for actions that took place at a definite time in the past.  
*We bought our house five years ago.*
- for habitual or repeated actions in the past.  
*I always went to bed early when I was a student.*
- for completed actions that happened one after the other in the past.  
*Yesterday, I got up at 8:00, had breakfast and left for school.*

Time Expressions

yesterday, in 1980, etc.  
two hours ago, five years ago, etc.  
last night/week/Sunday/March, etc.

5 Past Simple of the verb be

Affirmative	Negative	Questions	Short answers
I/He/She/It was We/You/They were	I/He/She/It wasn't (=was not) We/You/They weren't (=were not)	Was I/he/she/it? Were we/you/they?	Yes, I/he/she/it was. Yes, we/you/they were. No, I/he/she/it wasn't. No, we/you/they weren't.

Activities

A. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.



1. I **didn't go** (not go) to Jim's house last night.  
I **went** (go) to Paul's house.



2. Carl and Tim **didn't sleep** (not sleep) in a hotel room last summer. They **slept** (sleep) in a tent.



3. Liam and Brian **didn't ride** (not ride) camels. They **rode** (ride) horses.



4. We **didn't visit** (not visit) Rome last summer. We **visited** (visit) Paris.



5. My dad **didn't read** (not read) a magazine yesterday. He **read** (read) a newspaper.

B. Look at the pictures and the prompts. Write questions and answers, as in the example.



1. Jack / visit / grandparents / last Friday / ?  
No → stay / home  
**Did Jack visit his grandparents last Friday? No, he didn't.**  
**He stayed at home.**



2. boys / walk / in / forest / yesterday morning / ?  
No → ride bikes / in / forest.  
**Did boys walk in the forest yesterday morning? No, they rode bikes in the forest.**



3. Ken and Jim / eat / restaurant / last night / ?  
Yes  
**Did Ken and Jim eat at the restaurant last night? Yes, they did**



4. James / go / cruise / three weeks ago / ?  
Yes  
**Did James go on a cruise three weeks ago? Yes, he did.**



5. Andrew and Fin / go / hiking / two days ago / ?  
No → explore / cave  
**Did Andrew and Fin go hiking two days ago? No, they explored a cave.**



6. Mark and Alex / watch / TV / yesterday / ?  
No → go / supermarket  
**Did Mark and Alex watch TV yesterday? No, they went to the supermarket.**

C. Complete with the Past Simple of the verb be.

1. A: Where **were** you last night, Paul?  
 B: I **was** at home with John. We watched a documentary about spiders.  
 A: **Was** it scary? Frank saw it too and that's what he told me.  
 B: No, it **wasn't**. It **was** really boring!
2. A: **Were** you and Bert at home yesterday evening?  
 B: No, we **weren't**. We **were** at the table tennis tournament.  
 A: **Was** it good?  
 B: Yes, it **was**.  
 A: **Was** Jack there, too?  
 B: Yes, and he **was** very good at table tennis.



D. Complete with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. Peter **left** (leave) his house at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He **tried** (try) to find a taxi but there **was** (be) a lot of traffic so he **took** (take) the underground.
2. Last weekend Tom and I **went** (go) on a trip. Our friends, Bill and Peter **came** (come) with us. It **was** (be) a great experience! First, we **explored** (explore) a cave and then we **made** (make) a fire near the lake. We **slept** (sleep) in tents.
3. A: What **did** you **do** (do) last weekend?  
 B: My family and I **visited** (visit) Carlton Forest.  
 A: **Did** you **go** (go) hiking?  
 B: No, but we **went** (go) horse riding.

E. Complete the dialogue with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

- Jack How (1) **was** (be) your weekend?  
 Bill Oh, I (2) **didn't do** (not do) much. I (3) **spent** (spend) my Thursday at home and Friday at Mark's house. What about you?  
 Jack Tim (4) **came** (come) to my house on Thursday and we (5) **didn't want** (not want) to go out. So, we (6) **stayed** (stay) at home and (7) **watched** (watch) TV. On Friday I (8) **studied** (study) for a Maths test.

## Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you did last weekend.

What did you do last weekend?  
 On Thursday I ...  
 Who were you with?  
 I was with ...  
 Was it fun?  
 Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't. It was ...

## Writing

Write a few sentences about what your partner in the Speaking activity above did last weekend. Write about what he/she did, who he/she was with and if it was fun or not.

---



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Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

**Peter** I had a bad dream last night.

**Frank** What did you dream about?

**Peter** I was in a forest when I heard a noise. I **couldn't see well** because it was dark so I started running **quickly** and came to a lake. Suddenly, a big fish jumped out of the lake and ate me. I was very scared!

**Frank** I had a scary dream, too. I was at the top of a building when I slipped and fell off. When I woke up, I **couldn't walk very well**.

**Peter** Wow, that's strange!



Now, answer the questions.

1. Where was Peter in his dream? **He was in a forest.**
2. What did Peter do when he heard the noise? **He started running quickly.**
3. What happened to Frank in his dream? **He was at the top of a building when he slipped and fell off.**

## Grammar

### 3 The verb could

#### Affirmative

I/He/She/It could walk  
We/You/They

#### Negative

I/He/She/It couldn't (= could not) walk  
We/You/They

#### Questions

Could I/he/she/it walk?  
we/you/they

#### Short Answers

Yes, I/he/she/it could.  
we/you/they

No, I/he/she/it couldn't.  
we/you/they

- **Could** is the past tense of **can**. We use it to express ability in the past.  
*My brother could speak English when he was seven.*

## 6 Adverbs of manner

- **Adverbs of manner** describe the way in which something happens and usually answer questions beginning with **how**.

### Spelling

- We form most **adverbs of manner** by adding **-ly** to the corresponding adjective.  
*quiet* → *quietly*      *careful* → *carefully*
- Adjectives ending in a **consonant + y**, drop the **-y** and take **-ily**.  
*easy* → *easily*
- Adjectives ending in **-le**, drop the **-e** and take **-ly**.  
*terrible* → *terribly*

**NOTE:** • Each irregular **adverb of manner** is formed in a different way.

### Irregular Adverbs

ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS
good	well
fast	fast
hard	hard
early	early
late	late

## Activities

### A. Complete with **could** or **couldn't**.

1. **A:** **Could** you ride a bike when you were young?  
**B:** Yes, I **could**.
2. When I was ten years old, I **couldn't** draw very well but now I can.
3. Yesterday I wanted to visit my cousins but I **couldn't** borrow my brother's car.
4. My brother **could** ride a horse when he was seven years old but I **couldn't** because I was afraid.

### B. Circle the correct words.

1. Where are my sunglasses? I **can't** / **could** find them.
2. **A:** **Can** / **Could** you speak any foreign languages?  
**B:** Yes, I **can** / **could** speak Spanish, but I **can't** / **couldn't** speak any foreign languages when I was ten years old.
3. My brother **can't** / **couldn't** speak French two years ago, but now he **can** / **could**.
4. We **can't** / **couldn't** go to the beach yesterday because there was something wrong with our car.

### C. Complete with **can**, **can't**, **could** or **couldn't**.

1. Sorry, Janet **can't** come to the phone right now. She's sleeping.
2. Three years ago I **could** skateboard very well, but I **can't** now. I need to practise.
3. Lee is only ten months old but he **can** walk. I **couldn't** walk when I was his age.
4. My mum **couldn't** find any strawberries this morning, so she **can't** make a strawberry cake now.

**D. Write the adverbs, as in the example.**

1. He's a **careful** driver. He drives carefully.
2. James and Mike are **terrible** painters. They paint terribly.
3. The baby is very **quiet**. He plays quietly.
4. Maria is a **good** cook. She cooks well.
5. Tim is a **fast** runner. He runs fast.
6. All the children were very **happy** about the trip. They all sat happily in the car.
7. This is an **easy** exercise. You can do it easily.
8. Mark is very **lazy**. He sits lazily around the house surfing the Net all day.

**E. Complete the blanks with the adverbs of the adjectives in brackets.**

Last month, Sultan entered the painting contest at school. He chose his topic (1) carefully (careful) and practised (2) hardly (hard) every evening. On the day of the contest, he arrived at school (3) early (early), but the contest started (4) late (late) and he was tired. Luckily, the other students painted (5) terribly (terrible) but Sultan painted very (6) Well (good). At the end of the contest, Mr Al-Amari walked on the stage (7) Slowly (slow) and read out the winner's name, 'Sultan'. All the students shouted 'Hurray!' (8) Loudly (loud). It was a great night!

## Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you **could** or **couldn't** do when you were younger. Use the phrases in the box.

read  
speak a foreign language  
ride a bike  
use a computer  
send e-mails  
draw

Could you ride a bike when you were four?

Yes, I could. / No, I couldn't but I can now.

## Writing

Think about how well you can do some things. Write five sentences using the adverbs of the adjectives in the box.

good bad careful quick slow

I can ... well. I can cook well.  
I don't ... quickly. I don't run quickly.  
I paint carefully.  
I draw badly.  
I walk slowly.

Read the dialogue.

**Harry** Hi, John! What's up?

**John** Not much. What are you doing here?

**Harry** Well, I want to ask **you** something about your brother.

**John** What is it?

**Harry** You see, I want to buy **him** a present and I need your help. Does he like computer games?

**John** Well, when he was younger, he **liked** **them** a lot but now he doesn't.

**Harry** What about books? I can buy **him** a book.

**John** Well, he **bought** a lot of books last month, but now he doesn't have a lot of free time to read. You can buy **him** a skateboard. He **didn't** like skateboarding in the past, but now he loves it.

**Harry** That's a good idea.



Now, answer the questions.

1. What does Harry want to buy John's brother? He wants to buy him a present.
2. What did John's brother like in the past? He liked computer games.
3. Does John's brother have a lot of free time to read? No, he doesn't.
4. What does Harry decide to buy John's brother? A skateboard.

## Grammar

### Present Simple vs Past Simple

Present Simple		Past Simple	
I	play / write	I	played / wrote
He/She/It	plays / writes	He/She/It	played / wrote
We/You/They	play / write	We/You/They	played / wrote

• The **Present Simple** is used for actions that happen regularly and for situations that are always the same. We form the question and negative form with **Do / Does** and **don't / doesn't**.

• The **Past Simple** is used for actions that happened in the past and for past situations. We form the question and negative form with **Did** and **didn't**.

## 5 Personal Pronouns

- **Subject personal pronouns** are used to show who or what does something. They replace proper nouns or common nouns and go before the verb as subjects.  
*Look at that house! It's amazing!*
- **Object personal pronouns** are used after verbs as objects or after prepositions.  
*Scott is so funny. Look at him!*

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

## Activities

A. Look at the pictures and make sentences using the *Present Simple* or the *Past Simple*.



1. John / not be / slim → chubby

*John wasn't slim. He was chubby. Now he is slim.*



2. They / not live / London → Paris

*They didn't live in London. They lived in Paris. Now, they live in London.*



3. Martin and I / not drive / school → walk / school

*Martin and I didn't drive to school. We walked to school. Now, we drove to school.*



4. The building / not be supermarket → hospital

*The building wasn't a supermarket. It was a hospital. Now, it is a supermarket.*



5. Neil / not have / grey hair → dark hair

*Neil didn't have grey hair. He had dark hair. Now, he has grey hair.*



6. Turki and Hassan / go hiking / in mountains → play football

*Turki and Hassan didn't go hiking in mountain. They played football. No, they go hiking in the mountain.*



B. Look at the table and write sentences about Hatim and Malik. Use the Present Simple and the Past Simple, as in the examples.

	Hatim		Malik	
	Now	Then	Now	Then
ride a bike to work	✓	X	X	✓
go camping	X	✓	✓	X
travel abroad	✓	X	X	✓

1. *Hatim rode a bike to work, but he doesn't now.*
2. *Malik didn't ride a bike to work, but he does now.*
3. **Malik didn't travel abroad but now he does.**
4. **Hatem rode the bike to work but now he doesn't.**
5. **Hatem didn't go camping but he does now.**
6. **Hatem traveled abroad but he doesn't now.**

C. Complete with object pronouns to refer to the words in bold.

1. He is talking to you. Listen to **him**.
2. Tina is my best friend. I love **her**.
3. I asked my brother to help **me** with my homework but he didn't.
4. I love reading about **the history of Egypt**. I know a lot about **it**.
5. A: Where are my **sunglasses**?  
B: I gave **them** to your sister.
6. I never **go camping**. I hate **it**.
7. We want to see your holiday pictures. Can you show **us**?

D. Complete the text with subject or object personal pronouns.

Dear Tom,

How are (1) **you**? (2) **I** am writing to (3) **you** from Rome. (4) **I** 'm staying at Carl's house. Do you remember (5) **him**? (6) **We** went to summer school in the UK together. (7) **He** lives with his parents near the city centre. (8) **They** are archaeologists so (9) **They** know a lot about the sights in Rome. Today (10) **I** am visiting the Colosseum with (11) **them** and tomorrow his cousins are joining (12) **us**, too.

Well, that's all for now. (13) **I** promise to write back soon.

Love,  
Adam



**E. Circle the correct words.**

1. When I was young, I **went** / go horse riding but now I don't.
2. A: Who's William Bart?  
B: I don't know **he's** / **him**.
3. This hat is really beautiful. When did you buy **it** / **them**?
4. Saleh didn't **take** / **took** the underground to go to work in the past, but now he does.
5. Maria, where did you put my books? I can't find **they** / **them**.
6. This is a picture of my grandmother. **She** / **Her** was very tall.
7. I don't / **didn't** wear glasses in the past, but now I wear them all the time.

**F. Answer the questions about yourself.**

1. What did you do in your free time when you were younger?  
**I read magazines.**
2. What time did you wake up and go to bed when you were five years old?  
**I woke up at 7am. I went bed at 10 pm.**
3. What were you scared of when you were younger?  
**I was scared of dogs.**
4. What did you look like when you were younger?  
**I was tall and slim.**
5. Did you hang out with your friends when you were younger?  
**Yes, I did.**

## Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you and your partner did when you were younger. Use the phrases in the box.

speak English  
 use a computer  
 do the washing-up  
 read newspapers  
 tidy your room

Did you speak English when you were younger?  
**Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.**

## Writing

Write a few sentences about things that you *did* or *didn't* do when you were younger. You can use some of the ideas from the Speaking activity or your own.

**When I was younger, I woke up at 7am.**  
**I went bed at 10 pm. I didn't do the washing up.**  
**I tidied my room. I didn't speak English.**

Questions	Short answers	
Was I playing?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Were you playing?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Was he playing?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
Was she playing?	Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
Was it playing?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
Were we playing?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Were you playing?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Were they playing?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

**We use the Past Progressive:**

- for an action that was happening at a specific point of time in the past.  
*I was watching TV at seven o'clock yesterday evening.*
- to describe background scenes in a story.  
*It was raining and Jim was walking in the forest.*
- for actions that were happening at the same time in the past. In this case we usually use **while**.  
*While Mum was cooking, Jane was reading a book.*

**NOTE:** We use the **Past Progressive** and the **Past Simple** in the same sentence when one action that was happening in the past was interrupted by another. We use the **Past Progressive** for the longer action and the **Past Simple** for the shorter action that interrupted the longer one. We usually use **while+Past Progressive** and **when+Past Simple**.

*While I was driving, I saw a cat in the street.  
I was sleeping when the telephone rang.*

## Activities

A. Look at the picture and complete the blanks with the *Past Progressive* of the verbs in the box.

sleep   run   cry   cook   do   read   watch



Yesterday afternoon...

1. Mike **was doing** his homework.
2. While Luke and Bob **were watching** TV, Gemma **was cooking** lunch.
3. The cat **was running** around the house.
4. Jimmy **was sleeping** on the sofa.
5. Mr Smith **was reading** a magazine.
6. Baby Joe **was crying** because he was hungry.

**B. Complete with the Past Simple or the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.**

1. **Were** you \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) your bike when the accident **happened** (happen)?  
**riding**
2. Ali \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to work when he **crashed** (crash) into a car.  
**was driving**
3. While my brother \_\_\_\_\_ (climb) Old Mountain, it **started** (start) snowing.  
**was climbing**
4. My father \_\_\_\_\_ (brush) his teeth when I **arrived** (arrive) home.  
**was brushing**
5. Mr Firth \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) under a big tree when he **saw** (see) a snake.  
**was sitting**
6. What **were** you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) in the hospital when I **saw** (see) you?  
**doing**
7. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the newspaper when the ball \_\_\_\_\_ (hit) him.  
**was reading**
8. Who **did** Turki \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) while he **hit** (go) to school?  
**meet**
9. Saleh **was rollerblading** (rollerblade) when he \_\_\_\_\_ (slip) and **fell** (fall) in the middle of the street.  
**slipped**
10. Last night at home I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) while my brothers \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) snacks.  
**was studying** **were eating**

**C. Look at the pictures and the prompts. Write sentences using the Past Simple or the Past Progressive and while or when, as in the example.**



1. Brian / drive / hospital / see / old friend (while)

*While Brian was driving to the hospital, he saw an old friend.*



2. They / walk in the forest / start raining (when)

*They were walking in the forest when it started raining.*



3. Jack / sit / garden / find a gold coin (when)

*Jack was sitting in the garden when he found a gold coin.*



4. Ian / clean / basement / he / find / old map (while)

*While Ian was cleaning the basement, he found an old map.*



5. Bill / have dinner / someone / call (while)

*While Bill was having dinner, someone called.*



6. Robert / watch TV / friends / arrive / (when)

*Robert was watching TV when his friends arrived.*

**D. Complete with the Past Simple or the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.**

**Tom** Hey, Dawn, How are you?

**Dawn** Not very well. You see, I (1) **fell** (fall) off my bike and I (2) **broke** (break) my arm and leg three days ago.

**Tom** What? How (3) **did** you **do** (do) that?

**Dawn** Well, it (4) **happened** (happen) while I (5) **was going** (go) to my grandmother's house. You see, she (6) **was cooking** (cook) dinner for me.

**Tom** And?

**Dawn** I (7) **was riding** (ride) my bike when suddenly I (8) **saw** (see) a boy in the middle of the street. I (9) **tried** (try) not to hit him and (10) **fell** (fall) off.

**Sam** Does it hurt you now?

**Dawn** Well, yes! You see, I can't walk.

**E. Match the questions 1-5 with the answers a-e.**

- |   |   |                           |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1. What was Reema doing at 10pm last night?       | → | a. I sprained my ankle.   |
| 2. Were you sleeping when I called you?           | → | b. No, I didn't like it.  |
| 3. What happened to you?                          | → | c. She was cooking.       |
| 4. Did you have fun at the park?                  | → | d. To a museum.           |
| 5. Where were you going when I saw you yesterday? | → | e. No, I was watching TV. |

## Speaking

Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and put them in the correct order. Then use the prompts and take turns to say what happened. Begin the story with "Yesterday evening I went to the shopping centre with my brother Mike".



We / walk / home / when / it / start / raining.



after / shopping / we / walk / bus stop / when / we / see / friend Peter



at home / while / my brother / get ready / I / decide / to buy / car



while / we / talk / Peter / bus / come / but / not stop

## Writing

Look at the pictures and the prompts in the Speaking activity above and write what happened. Begin like this:

Yesterday evening I went to the shopping centre with my brother Mike.

Look at the pictures and read the speech bubble.

I'm Joey and this is my brother Norman. We're brothers but we're very different. Norman's room is always tidy. There aren't any clothes or books on the floor. He always cleans his room before he goes to school, so it's nice and clean. My room is always a mess. There are always things on the floor, but I don't mind. I've got no time to tidy my room. But you know what? No one wants to be in my room because my pet snake Crawly is in there!



Now, complete the sentences with *Joey* or *Norman*.

- Joey** \_\_\_\_\_ has got a pet snake.
- Norman** \_\_\_\_\_ has got a very clean room.
- Joey** \_\_\_\_\_ has got no time to tidy his room.
- Norman** \_\_\_\_\_ never leaves things on the floor.

## Grammar

### Some - Any - No

- We use **some**, **any**, **no** with **plural countable nouns** and with **uncountable nouns**.

#### We use **some**:

- in affirmative sentences. *There are some books on the desk.*  
*There is some milk on the table.*
- in questions, when we offer or ask for something politely. *Would you like some water?*  
*Can I have some milk, please?*

#### We use **any**:

- in questions. *Is there any milk on the table?*
- in negative sentences. *There aren't any books on the table.*

#### We use **no**:

- in affirmative sentences to give a negative meaning (= not any).  
*There's no milk in the glass. (= There isn't any milk in the glass).*

# Activities

## A. Choose a, b or c.

- I'm hungry, but there is \_\_\_\_\_ food in the fridge.  
 a. no       b. any       c. some
- Can I offer you \_\_\_\_\_ cake?  
 a. any       b. some       c. no
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ people in our house.  
 Who are they?  
 a. some       b. no       c. any
- Haven't you got \_\_\_\_\_ time to tidy your room?  
 a. some       b. no       c. any
- \_\_\_\_\_ people like sports, but I prefer reading  
 books in my free time.  
 a. Some       b. Any       c. No

## B. Look at the pictures and write sentences using some, any or no, as in the example.



1. sandwiches / doughnuts

There are some sandwiches but there aren't any doughnuts / there are no doughnuts.



2. popcorn / candy floss

There is some popcorn, but there isn't any candy floss /there is no candy floss



3. crisps / biscuits

There are some crisps, but there aren't any biscuits / there are no biscuits.



4. cats / rabbits

There are some cats ,but there aren't any rabbits / there are no rabbits.



5. photos / paintings

There are some photos, but  
there aren't any paintings /  
there are no paintings.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



6. lemonade / orange juice

There is some lemonade, but  
there isn't any orange juice /  
there is no orange juice.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

C. Complete the dialogue with some, any or no.

- Dave** Hey John, have you got (1) **any** pictures from Mike's place yesterday?
- John** Yes, let me show you!
- Dave** OK. How was it?
- John** It was fun. I saw (2) **some** old friends and there was a lot of food.
- Dave** Wow, looks delicious. Oh! I had (3) **no** idea Mike had a pet lizard, did you?
- John** Oh yeah. He kept it in a room where there are (4) **no** windows, so I don't know how it got out!
- Dave** Oh no. It's big! Did it bite you?
- John** No, silly. (5) **Some** of John's friends were playing with it all afternoon. It's very nice. Are there (6) **any** pet shops near here?
- Dave** What?





D. Circle the correct words.

1. Have we got **no** / **any** orange juice?
2. There isn't **no** / **any** milk in the glass.
3. Would you like **some** / **any** cake?
4. I can't find **any** / **no** time to see my friends.
5. There aren't **any** / **no** people at the park.
6. **Any** / **Some** students are working on a project.
7. There isn't **some** / **any** water in the fridge.
8. Paul, come here! We haven't got **any** / **some** time.
9. There are **some** / **no** boxes on my bed. Whose are they?
10. Mandy hasn't got **some** / **any** money!

## Speaking

Work in pairs. Student A ask Student B to close his/her eyes and imagine that he/she is in a place he/she likes. Student A ask Student B questions to find out where he/she is, who is with him/her, what things there are in that place etc. Use *some, any, no*. Then swap roles.

Where are you?  
I'm in a room ...  
Are there any ... ?  
Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.  
Is there a(n) ... ?  
Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

## Writing

Write a few sentences about your room (think about what is on the walls, in the bookcases, on your desk, etc). Use *some, any, no*.

In my room, there are some photos in the wall.  
There are some books in the bookcase.  
There is no pencil on my desk. There are some pens.

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## A. Complete with the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

- A: I couldn't sleep because the baby **was crying** (cry) all night.  
B: He **wasn't crying** (not cry), he **screamed** (scream).  
A: Yeah, I know!
- While my mum **was cooking** (cook), I **was studying** (study) for my Maths test.
- A: What **were** you **doing** (do) at ten o'clock last night?  
B: Well, I **was watching** (watch) the news on TV with my brother.
- Jude **was washing** (wash) the car while Reema **was cleaning** (clean) the windows.
- Kate **wasn't studying** (not study) yesterday afternoon. She **was sitting** (sit) in the kitchen and she **was talking** (talk) with her mother all afternoon.

## B. Complete with the Past Simple or the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

- Hatim (1) **was reading** (read) his book in the park last week when suddenly it (2) **started** (start) raining. He (3) **couldn't** (not can) stay there, so he (4) **took** (take) his books and (5) **left** (leave). While he (6) **was running** (run) back home, he (7) **slipped** (slip). (8) **fell** (fall) down and (9) **hurt** (hurt) his leg. Luckily, his dad's best friend (10) **drove** (drive) home at that time. He (11) **saw** (see) Hatim and (12) **took** (take) him to hospital. The doctor (13) **told** (tell) him to stay in bed for three days. Hatim (14) **wasn't** (not be) happy.

## C. Circle the correct words.

- Where's Jack? I want to return **any** / **some** books I borrowed.
- I love this town. People are polite and friendly and there is **no** / **any** traffic.
- Bayan has got **any** / **no** time to help me.
- Can I have **some** / **any** more ketchup in my sandwich?
- A: Is there **any** / **no** place to eat around here? I'm hungry.  
B: I have **some** / **no** idea.
- Can I get you **any** / **some** coffee?
- I went to the food stand to buy **no** / **some** candy floss, but they didn't have **no** / **any**.
- I had a great holiday this year. I saw **any** / **some** friends, relaxed and forgot about stress for a while.
- There are **any** / **no** flowers in this part of the garden.

Look at the picture and read the dialogue below.



- Jim** Dad, **could** I ask you something?  
*The Tigers are playing tomorrow and Bill's going.*  
**Can** I go, too?
- Dad** No, Jim. I don't think so. It **might** not be a good idea. Two kids alone at a match...
- Jim** Come on dad, we're not kids.
- Dad** OK you're not kids, but you **may** get lost or get hurt.
- Jim** Oh, Dad. Come with us then.
- Dad** Hmm, that's a good idea. I always enjoy a good match.
- Jim** Yeah!

Now, match the two halves of the sentences.

- |                       |   |  |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| 1. Jim asks           | → | a. is going to the match.                    |
| 2. His father thinks  | → | b. for permission to go to a football match. |
| 3. Bill               | → | c. it might not be a good idea.              |
| 4. Jim's father likes | → | d. watching football.                        |
| 5. Jim wants          | → | e. his father to join them.                  |

## Grammar

### Can - Could - May - Might

**Can, could, may and might** are **modal verbs** and:

- they are followed by the base form of a verb **without to**.
- they are the same in all persons in the singular and plural.
- they form the interrogative and negative without **do**.

We use **Can I...?, Could I...?, May I...?**

- to ask for permission.  
*Can/Could/May I go to the shopping centre?*
- we use **can/may** to give or refuse permission.  
*Can/Could/May I go to the shopping centre?*  
*Yes, you can/may.*  
*No, you can't/may not.*
- to offer help politely.  
*Can/Could/May I help you?*

We use **Can I/you...?, Could I/you...?**

- to make polite requests. It is more polite to use **could** instead of **can** in requests.  
*Can/Could I have a glass of water?*  
*Can/Could you give me a glass of water?*
- to ask for a favour.  
*Can/Could you help me with my homework?*

We use **may, might and could**:

- to express possibility in the present or future.  
*It may/might/could rain today.*
- NOTE** **Might** expresses slight possibility.  
*Fred may not/might not go out with me tonight.*

## Activities

A. Look at the pictures and the prompts and use **can** or **could** to make requests or ask for a favour, as in the example.



1. help / find / mobile phone  
*Can/Could you help me find my mobile phone?*



2. borrow / these books  
**Can/ Could you borrow me these books?**



3. see / your tickets  
**Can I see your tickets?**



4. post / these letters  
**Can/ could you post these letters?**



5. call / Steve  
**Can I call Steve?**

B. Look at the pictures and the prompts and write sentences expressing possibility. Use *may*, *might* or *could*, as in the example.

buy / T-shirt  
travel-abroad / this year

join / team  
visit / tomorrow

ask / help  
become famous

have / accident  
go to / stadium



1. Dan wants to go on holiday. He may/might/could travel abroad this year.

2. Jack isn't good at Maths. He may/might/could ask for help.

3. Dan doesn't drive carefully so he may/might/could have an accident.

4. Paul is at the souvenir shop. He may/might/could buy a T-shirt



5. I want to see my best friend Carl so I may/might/could visit him tomorrow

6. Brian is a great artist so he may/might/could become famous.

7. Peter is crazy about football. He may/might/could join a team

8. Tom and Jim's favourite football team is in town so they may/might/could go to the stadium

C. Complete with the correct form of *can*, *could*, *may* or *might*.

1. Can/Could you tell me the time, please?

2. May I help you?

3. Can/Could I go out, Mr Harper?

4. It's very cold today. It may/might snow.

5. A: Dad, I need your car! Can/Could I take it?

B: No, you can't.

6. I may/might visit my grandparents at the weekend but I'm not sure.

7. We need some vegetables. Can/Could you go to the market, please?

8. May I use your computer for a minute?

9. The weather is really nice. We may/might go swimming later.

10. Ali is studying for a test. He might not come to the shopping centre with us.

D. Choose a, b or c.

- Oh, not it \_\_\_\_\_ rain and I haven't got an umbrella with me.  
 a. might                      b. might to                      c. can't
- This exercise is really difficult. \_\_\_\_\_ me, please?  
 a. May you help              b. Can I help                      c. Could you help
- Jack \_\_\_\_\_ come to the park with us, but he isn't sure.  
 a. may not                      b. couldn't                      c. can't
- \_\_\_\_\_ a doughnut, please?  
 a. Could I have              b. I could have                      c. Could you have
- The weather is terrible. The climbers may \_\_\_\_\_ lost.  
 a. getting                      b. get                      c. to get

## Speaking

Work in pairs. Imagine that Bruce and Luke are going to the Summer Festival. Read the information about them and the poster of the festival. Then take turns to talk about what Bruce and Luke *may/may not* or *might/might not* do at the festival and give reasons for your choices.

Bruce might go to the All-Star Circus because he likes wild animals.

You're right. He might not go to Art Moscow because he doesn't like art.



**Bruce Dale**

- likes wild animals
- likes skateboarding



**Luke Dale**

- likes table tennis
- likes drawing

**SUMMER Festival** 24-29 July

- Art Moscow**  
Modern Russian Painting
- Teenage Table Tennis**  
Local Table Tennis Championship
- Kids Arts and Crafts**  
plays especially for children
- All-Star Circus**  
with tigers, lions, giraffes, etc.
- Skate Fun**  
Skateboarding Display

## Writing

Imagine that you are going to the Summer Festival. Write what you *may/might/could* do at the festival.

I *may / might / could* ...

I might go to Art Moscow.

I can't play kids arts and crafts.

I could watch all stars circus.

Read Mike's e-mail to Bill.

Dear Bill,

I'm afraid I can't pick you up from the station on Friday. But my house isn't far from there. Here are the directions:

When you get **out of** the station, turn right and walk **down** Smithson Street. Turn left at the museum **into** Glenn Street. Go **up** the street and at the newsagent's turn right **into** Gavin Street. My house is at number 32, **next to** a shoe shop and **opposite** a bookshop. I'm sending you a map too, so you can't miss it!

Mike

Mike forgot to draw the route on the map for Bill. Read the directions to his house again and draw the route.



## Grammar

### Prepositions of place (next to – in front of – opposite – between – behind)

- Prepositions of place show **where** something or someone is situated.



- next to**  
There is a ball next to the box.



- in front of**  
There is a ball in front of the box.



- opposite**  
There is a ball opposite the box.



- between**  
There is a ball between the two boxes.



- behind**  
There is a ball behind the box.

**B** Prepositions of movement (up - down - into - out of - through - towards - past - from...to - around)



- **up**  
He is running up the hill.



- **down**  
He is running down the hill.



- **into**  
He is jumping into the pool.



- **out of**  
The cat is jumping out of the window.



- **through**  
The train is going through the tunnel.



- **towards**  
The children are running towards the lake.



- **past**  
The boy is walking past the shoe shop.



- **from...to**  
He is driving from London to Brighton.



- **around**  
He is riding his bike around the castle.

## Activities

A. Look at the pictures and complete the blanks with *prepositions of place* (next to - in front of - opposite - between - behind).



1. The shopping centre is **opposite** the chemist's.
2. The bank is **between** the bookshop and the shopping centre.
3. The post office is **next to** the library.





4. The bookcase is **behind** the sofa.  
 5. The table is **in front of** the sofa.

B. Look at the pictures and complete with the *prepositions of movement* in the box.

around towards into out of past down up from to through



1. Yesterday afternoon Tim was walking **out of** the bank while his friend John was going **in to** the bank, but they didn't see each other.

2. The boy climbed **down** the ladder and ran **towards** his friends.



3. Ted drove **around** the mountain and went **through** the tunnel.

4. The athlete ran **from** Brussels **to** Paris.



5. Jack and I love going for a walk **a round** the lake. It takes us half an hour.



6. Alex walked **past** me and didn't speak to me!



C. Choose a, b or c.

- The petrol station is \_\_\_\_\_ the bank and the police station.  
a. front of    b. next    c. between
  - The bus stop is \_\_\_\_\_ of the museum.  
a. behind    b. in front    c. opposite
  - The students ran \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom quickly when the teacher arrived.  
a. out    b. through    c. into
  - The cat climbed \_\_\_\_\_ the tree and didn't come down.  
a. through    b. up    c. from
  - There is a supermarket \_\_\_\_\_ to the bookshop.  
a. behind    b. opposite    c. next
  - Look! That car is coming \_\_\_\_\_ us!  
a. to    b. past    c. towards
  - Steve and I ride our bikes \_\_\_\_\_ the park every Thursday morning.  
a. up    b. down    c. around
- B. A: Where's my skateboard, Dad?  
B: It's \_\_\_\_\_ the door.  
a. behind    b. between    c. opposite

D. Look at the map and circle the correct words in the e-mail.

Agnes

Dear Turki,  
I am really happy that you are coming to my house! We are going to have a great time. Well, here is what you are going to do.  
Walk (1) **down / out of** the train station and turn right (2) **into / to** Pine Street. Go (3) **down / through** this street and then turn left at the supermarket. That's Elm Street. Walk (4) **up / into** Elm Street and then turn left at the bank. There's a library (5) **opposite / next to** the bank. My house is on your right (6) **between / opposite** the library.  
See you tomorrow at 7pm.  
Mark

## Speaking

Play a guessing game in pairs. Look at the map above. Choose a house and give directions how to get to a place. Your partner must guess where you are.

I'm at house A. Go down ... Where am I?  
You are at the supermarket.  
That's right!

## Writing

Choose a house to start from. Write directions how to get to two places.

Go out of house A to King Street. Go through this street and turn right. There is a library. My house is opposite the library.

Look at the pictures and read the texts.



## Do you like where you live?

It's true. The city is noisy, dirty and crowded. But I love it! It's the **best** place in the world to live in. It's **more exciting** than living in a village. Country life is **more boring**.

(Bob)

I like it a lot here. It is **more peaceful** than the city and the air is **cleaner**. There aren't many things to do, of course, but I don't mind. The **most important** thing for me is nature and I really enjoy it here.

(Dennis)

Now, answer the questions.

1. Which place does Bob think is the best to live in?

**The city.**

2. Why does Bob like living in the city?

**It is more exciting.**

3. Why doesn't Dennis like the city?

**Because the village is more peaceful.**

4. What is the most important thing for Dennis?

**The nature.**

## Grammar

### Comparative - Superlative Form

• We use the **comparative form** to compare two people, animals or things. An adjective in the comparative form is usually followed by the word **than**.

*Bruce is older than Keith.*

• We use the **superlative form** to compare one person, animal or thing with others of the same kind. The article **the** comes before an adjective in the superlative form. Adjectives in the superlative form are usually followed by the preposition **of** or **in**.

*Hatim is the oldest student in the class / of all.*

### Formation of Comparative Form:

- All one-syllable adjectives and most two-syllable adjectives take **-er**.  
*tail - taller      Saleh is taller than Tariq.*
- We form the comparative of adjectives with three or more syllables with **more + adjective**.  
*expensive - more expensive      The green jacket is more expensive than the black jacket.*

### Formation of Superlative Form:

- All one-syllable adjectives and most two-syllable adjectives take **-est**.  
*tail - tallest      Sultan is the tallest in the class.*
- We form the superlative of adjectives with three or more syllables with **most + adjective**.  
*difficult - most difficult      This is the most difficult exercise of all.*

### Spelling

- Adjectives which end in **-e** take **-r** (comparative) or **-st** (superlative).  
*large - larger - largest*
- One syllable adjectives which end in **one vowel + one consonant**, double the consonant and take **-er** (comparative) or **-est** (superlative).  
*big - bigger - biggest*
- Adjectives which end in a **consonant + y** change the **y** to **i** and take **-er** (comparative) or **-est** (superlative).  
*happy - happier - happiest      shy - shyer - shyest*

### Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives

POSITIVE FORM	COMPARATIVE FORM	SUPERLATIVE FORM
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther / further	farthest / furthest
many/much	more	most

### 5 Which...?

- We use **Which...?** when we want to select one thing or person from a group of things or people.  
*Which mountain is higher? Mt Everest or Mt Kilimanjaro?*

# Activities

A. Complete the table.

Positive Form	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
busy	busier	the busiest
large	larger	largest
good	better	the best
modern	more modern	the most modern
important	more important	the most important
far	farther/ further	farthest/furthest
peaceful	more peaceful	the most peaceful
slim	slimmer	slimmest
friendly	friendlier	friendliest
expensive	more expensive	most expensive

B. Look at the pictures and the prompts and write sentences. Use the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives in brackets, as in the example.



- popcorn / candy floss (cheap)  
The popcorn is cheaper than the candy floss.
- candy floss / three (expensive)  
The candy floss is the most expensive of the three.
- popcorn / crisps (expensive)  
The popcorn is more expensive than the crisps.



- Hatim / Saleh (tall)  
Hatim is taller than Saleh.
- Saud / Hatim (short)  
Saud is shorter than Hatim.
- Saud / three (short)  
Saud is the shortest of the three.



7. Blue Sea Hotel / three

(old)

**Blue Sea Hotel is the oldest of the three.**

8. Waterside Hotel / three

(new)

**Waterside Hotel is the newest of the three.**

9. Lakeview Hotel / Blue Sea Hotel

(new)

**Lakeview Hotel is newer than Blue Sea Hotel.**



10. plane / motorbike

(fast)

**The plane is faster than the motorbike.**

11. plane / three

(fast)

**The plane is the fastest of the three.**

12. tram / plane

(slow)

**Tram is slower than plane.**

**C. Look at the information and write sentences.**

1. National Museum: 3000 visitors a month

National Gallery: 2800 visitors a month

(popular) **The National Museum is more popular than the National Gallery.**

2. Brian: 15 years old

Liam: 16 years old

(old) **Liam is older than Brian.**

3. ferry: ticket €5

bus: ticket €150

(expensive) **Ferry's ticket is more expensive than bus's ticket.**

4. November: 20° C

August: 35° C

(cool) **November is cooler than August.**

**D. Choose a, b or c.**

1. This is \_\_\_\_\_ noisiest cafe in my neighbourhood.

a. as      **b. the**      c. most

2. My sister's room is always cleaner \_\_\_\_\_ my room.

a. more      **b. than**      c. the

3. I think that the \_\_\_\_\_ dangerous means of transport is the motorbike.

a. more      **b. most**      c. than

4. The new sofa is \_\_\_\_\_ comfortable than the old sofa.

a. the      **b. more**      c. most

5. My house is the \_\_\_\_\_ from school.

**a. further**      b. most far      c. furthest

6. Tom's hair is \_\_\_\_\_ than Jack's.

**a. longer**      b. long      c. longest

**E. Complete with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.**

- Tim is the best (good) driver in the family.
- My old neighbourhood was more peaceful (peaceful) than my new neighbourhood.
- The houseboat is more expensive (expensive) than the caravan.
- The underground is one of the fastest (fast) means of transport.
- Jack is the worst (bad) student in my class.
- August is hotter (hot) than June but July is the hottest (hot) month of all.
- Maths is more interesting (interesting) than Geography.
- This exercise is easier (easy) than I thought.
- My painting is more beautiful (beautiful) than yours.
- I think that the most important (important) thing in life is my family.

**F. Circle the correct words.**

- Tom** I'm really bored. Why don't we play a board game?
- Malik** OK. Let's play the *World Atlas* game. I love Geography.
- John** Oh, come on Malik. You are (1) better / good than us at Geography.
- Malik** But I think it's (2) the most interesting / most interesting game.
- Tom** Oh, OK then. Let's play.
- Malik** Which is the (3) higher / highest mountain in Asia, Tom?
- Tom** Erm... Mt Everest?
- Malik** That's right! Good for you! Now, John, which is the longest river in North and South America?

- John** It's the Mississippi in the USA!
- Malik** Well, the Mississippi is (4) the longest / longer river in the USA but the Amazon in Brazil is (5) longer than / longer.
- Tom** Oh, yes I forgot about the Amazon. OK, Malik, I've got one for you. Where does the (6) most famous / more famous bicycle race take place?
- Malik** In France, of course.
- Tom** That's right. But how did you know that? You aren't good at sports.
- Malik** Well, I'm cycling's (7) biggest / bigger fan!

## Speaking

Work in pairs. Look at the activities below and compare them using the words in the box.



reading



watching TV



swimming



playing tennis



life in the city



life in the country



doing the washing-up



washing the car

I think that reading is more ... than watching TV. What do you think?  
I think that reading is more ... than watching TV.

easy    difficult    exciting  
interesting    boring    bad  
good    safe    dangerous

## Writing

Think about two of your friends. Compare them and write a few sentences about them. Use some of the words in the box.

tall    short    slim    chubby    old    young    clever

... is taller than ...

# Revision: Module 4

## A. Complete with the correct form of can, could, may or might.

1. **Could** you wait for me? I can be there in 5 minutes.
2. **May** I have a glass of orange juice?
3. A: **Can** I speak to Reggie, please?  
B: He's not here at the moment. He **might** be at Peter's house.  
A: Thank you very much. I **might** call him later.
4. A: Dad, **can** I please go to Ian's house?  
B: Sure you **can**, but be back before midnight.
5. A: **Can** I borrow your car for tonight?  
B: No, I'm afraid you **can't**. I need it for tonight.

## B. Complete with the prepositions of movement in the box.

into from to out of through past up down

1. When they were on holiday last year, they travelled **from** Dover **to** Calais by ship.
2. Last year, James climbed **up** a mountain and came **down** feeling very happy.
3. Turn **in to** Devon Street. The library is on your right.
4. You need to drive **through** the tunnel to get to Amman.
5. I think we just drove **past** the chemist's. Stop the car.
6. Take the books **out of** that box and put them on the shelf.

## C. Look at the map and complete with the prepositions of place in the box.

behind opposite in front of  
next to between

1. The hospital is **between** the library and the post office.
2. The bus stop is **in front of** the school.
3. The park is **behind** the museum.
4. The shopping centre is **opposite** the car park.
5. The petrol station is **next to** the car park.



## D. Complete with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. Is Iceland the **coldest** (cold) country in the world?
2. The mobile phone was **more expensive** (expensive) than the watch.
3. The painting was **better** (good) than the picture.
4. Jake's house is **further** (far) from the city centre than Nigel's house.
5. Which is the **largest** (large) lake in Africa?
6. There are **more** (many) islands in Greece than in Spain.
7. Greg is **more interested** (interested) in art than Keith.
8. Wow! James has a ticket to the football cup final! He's the **luckiest** (lucky) person on earth.
9. Life in the country is **healthier** (healthy) than life in the city.
10. Your brother is **more annoying** (annoying) than my brother.
11. The roller coaster is the **most exciting** (exciting) ride in the fair.
12. Eating with chopsticks isn't the **most difficult** (difficult) thing in the world.



## Tracklist for Student's CD



Track	Module/lesson	Content	Track	Module/lesson	Content
1		Titles	34	3a	1. Vocabulary
2	1a	1. Vocabulary	35	3a	2. Read / B
3	1a	2. Read / A	36	3b	1. Vocabulary
4	1a	4. Pronunciation / A	37	3b	2. Read / A
5	1a	4. Pronunciation / B	38	3b	4. Listen
6	1b	1. Vocabulary	39	3c	1. Vocabulary
7	1b	2. Read / A	40	3c	2. Read / A
8	1b	5. Listen	41	3c	4. Pronunciation / A
9	1c	1. Vocabulary	42	3c	4. Pronunciation / B
10	1c	2. Read / A	43	3c	5. Listen
11	1c	4. Listen	44	3d	1. Vocabulary
12	1d	1. Vocabulary	45	3d	2. Read / A
13	1d	2. Read / A	46	3d	4. Listen
14	1d	4. Listen	47	3e	1. Vocabulary
15	1e	1. Vocabulary / A	48	3e	2. Speak & Write
16	1e	1. Vocabulary / B	49	3 Culture page	Al-Shalal Theme Park
17	1e	3. Speak & Write			
18	1 Culture page	King Fahd International Stadium / Khalifa International Stadium	50	4a	1. Vocabulary
19	2a	1. Vocabulary	51	4a	2. Read / A
20	2a	2. Read / A	52	4a	4. Pronunciation / A
21	2a	4. Pronunciation / A	53	4a	4. Pronunciation / B
22	2a	4. Pronunciation / B	54	4b	1. Vocabulary
23	2b	1. Vocabulary / A	55	4b	2. Read / A
24	2b	1. Vocabulary / B	56	4b	4. Listen & Speak / A
25	2b	2. Read / A	57	4c	1. Vocabulary
26	2c	1. Read / A	58	4c	4. Listen / A
27	2c	4. Listen	59	4d	1. Vocabulary
28	2d	1. Read / A	60	4d	2. Read / A
29	2d	4. Listen / A	61	4d	3. Vocabulary
30	2d	4. Listen / B	62	4e	1. Vocabulary
31	2e	2. Listen / A	63	4e	2. Listen / B
32	2e	3. Speak & Write	64	4e	3. Speak & Write
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Published by: **MM Publications**

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Produced in the EU (Greece)

ISBN: 978-960-509-577-2

N1303048018-7387