

Grammar

SPACE

2

Unit Components

Student Book

Introduction

Each unit opens with a simple, real-life conversation that shows the use of the unit's grammar points.

Grammar Point

Two grammar boxes explain the main grammar points in the unit. Simple charts and corresponding pictures help students clearly understand and easily grasp the fundamental grammar structures that are being taught. The grammar boxes are followed by practical exercises and drills that allow students to quickly check what they have learned.

Unit 14 Prepositions of Place & Movement

Prepositions of Place

Prepositions of place show where something is located.

on, in, under, in front of, behind, above, next to, between A and B, across from

He is hiding flowers behind his back. The airplane flies above the clouds. Mike always sits next to his brother. Anna is standing between John and Lily. The call is answer from the bakery. Emily met her friend at the restaurant.

A Look at the picture and complete the sentences.

- Lily is _____ Tom.
- Tom is _____ Lily and Sarah.
- Ed is _____ the chair.
- Sarah is sitting _____ the chair.
- The dog is _____ the chair.

B Circle the correct prepositions.

- There are many fish (next / under) the sea.
- Do you have the keys (at / in) your pocket?
- Mr. Miles live (across from / on) the park.
- I saw Jackie (on / at) the party.
- She waited for me (above / in front of) the mall.
- Can I sit (between / next to) the window?

PLUS+

Be responsible such as at home, at school, at work, and at church. The teacher don't need any articles. He study at home. Owen is at work.

Prepositions of Movement

Prepositions of movement show movement to or from a place.

A boat is going up the river. A monkey is going down the tree. Jane went to the supermarket. Also came from the supermarket. A man jumped into the pool. A woman climbed out of the pool. Jack and Laura drive around the lake. Blink by near the lake.

A Circle the correct prepositions.

- They came home (from / down) the playground.
- Mike climbed (up / into) the ladder.
- The train passes (over / around) the bridge every morning.
- A lot of people walked (up / into) the stadium.
- The flies are flying (around / up) the room.
- James came (up / out of) the library.
- Frank and Mark went (down / into) the stairs quietly.

B Choose and complete the sentences.

- I got a postcard _____ New York.
- Spider-Man can climb _____ walls.
- He took the cake _____ the box and put it on the table.
- She ran _____ the house and locked the door.

PLUS+

Simple tips about minor exceptions, useful expressions, and word usage are provided to give students a more in-depth understanding of the grammar points.

Practice

Various exercises are presented to allow students to review and reinforce each unit's grammar points and help them gradually expand their understanding of the grammar rules.

Grammar for Writing

This section allows students to complete a written passage by applying their understanding of the key grammar points. Each unit also includes an interesting reading passage that incorporates the grammar points students have learned.

Supplementary Material

Review Test 4

Circle the correct words.

- I took swimming lessons (at / in / on / X) last spring.
- The designer made this dress (at / in / on / X) dissonance.
- Ms. Grey called my mom (at / in / on / X) dissonance.
- My grandparents traveled around the world (during / for) five months.
- There are many cars and buses (in / on) the road.
- There is a flower pot (at / between) the telephone and the TV.

Choose the correct answers.

- Sam carries the glass bottles _____
Ⓐ careful Ⓑ carefully Ⓒ more careful
- Your coat looks _____ than mine.
Ⓐ nice Ⓑ nicer Ⓒ the nicest
- The painter always uses _____ colors.
Ⓐ bright Ⓑ brightly Ⓒ more brightly
- She dances _____ of all the ballerinas.
Ⓐ beautiful Ⓑ the most beautiful Ⓒ the most beautifully
- This book is _____ of all the author's books.
Ⓐ the famousst Ⓑ the most famous Ⓒ the most famously

Complete the sentences using the comparatives or superlatives.

- _____ funny Mark is _____ person on the TV show.
- _____ important Friends are _____ than money to me.
- _____ late The car arrived _____ than the bus.
- _____ hot This is _____ city in the country.
- _____ early My dad came home _____ than my brother.
- _____ well Andrew paints scenery _____ in our art class.

Choose and complete the sentences.

- _____ around _____ during _____ in _____ on _____ across _____ up _____ the pool.
- Many soldiers died _____ the war.
- My brother's final exam starts _____ December 10.
- A new bakery opened _____ from the restaurant.
- The truck is going _____ the corner.
- She ran _____ the stairs to the second floor.

Correct the underlined words.

- Henry's parents are on work now. _____
- The singer spoke quiet before the concert. _____
- Emma is standing in the front of the store. _____
- We walked from the zoo up the park. _____
- My uncle plays basketball poor. _____
- Victoria's brother is a tall and handsome. _____

Match the sentences.

- Where is the theater? • I go fishing with my dad.
- David can't find his cat. • I went there during my vacation.
- When did you go to Tokyo? • It's hiding under the bed.
- What do you do on Sundays? • I went to the bookstore.
- How long did you sleep? • I slept for five hours.
- Where did you go after school? • It's across from the mall.

Review Test

After every four units, students will take a review test. The tests will help students recall what they have studied and assess their understanding of the grammar points.

Appendix

1. Present Simple Spelling Rules

Verb Type	Base Form	Third-person
most verbs	catch	catches
verbs ending in -ch, -sh, -x	push	pushes
verbs ending in -s	mix	mixes
verbs ending in a consonant + y	carry	carries
verbs ending in a vowel + y	play	plays
exceptions	stop, drop, finish, do	stops, drops, finishes, does

2. Past Simple Spelling Rules

Verb Type	Base Form	Past Simple
most verbs	clean	cleaned
verbs ending in -y	buy	bought
verbs ending in -i	live	lived
verbs ending in a consonant + y	stop	stopped
verbs ending in a vowel + a consonant	stop	stopped
verbs ending in -y	study	studied

3. Comparative and Superlative Adjectives: Spelling Rules

Adjective Type	Base Form	Comparative	Superlative
most adjectives	smart	smarter	smartest
adjectives ending in -y	wide	wider	widest
adjectives ending in -e	long	longer	longest
adjectives ending in a vowel and a consonant	heavy	heavier	heaviest
adjectives ending in -y	early	earlier	earliest
adjectives with two or more syllables	important	more important	most important

4. Gerunds and Infinitives

Verb + Gerund	Verb + Infinitive
enjoy	enjoy
stop	stop
consider	consider

5. List of Irregular Verbs

Base Form	Present Simple	Past Simple	Base Form	Present Simple	Past Simple
be	is/am	was	begin	begin	began
become	becomes	became	bring	bring	brought
break	breaks	broke	buy	buy	bought
bring	brings	brought	catch	catch	caught
build	builds	built	choose	choose	chose
buy	buys	bought	climb	climb	climbed
catch	catches	caught	come	come	came
choose	chooses	chose	cut	cut	cut
climb	climbs	climbed	draw	draw	drew
come	comes	came	drive	drive	drove
cut	cuts	cut	eat	eat	ate
draw	draws	drew	fall	fall	fell
drive	drives	drove	find	find	found
eat	eats	ate	forget	forget	forgot
fall	falls	fell	get	get	got
find	finds	found	give	give	gave
forget	forgets	forgot	go	go	went
get	gets	got	grow	grow	grew
give	gives	gave	hang	hang	hung
go	goes	went	have	have	had
grow	grows	grew	hear	hear	heard
hang	hangs	hung	hide	hide	hid
have	has	had	hit	hit	hit
hear	hears	heard	hold	hold	held
hide	hides	hid	hurt	hurt	hurt
hit	hits	hit	keep	keep	kept
hold	holds	held	know	know	knew
hurt	hurts	hurt	leave	leave	left
keep	keeps	kept	live	live	lived
know	knows	knew	lose	lose	lost
leave	leaves	left	make	make	made
live	lives	lived	mean	mean	meant
lose	loses	lost	put	put	put
make	makes	made	read	read	read
mean	means	meant	run	run	ran
put	puts	put	saw	saw	saw
read	reads	read	say	say	said
run	runs	ran	see	see	saw
saw	saw	saw	sleep	sleep	slept
say	says	said	stand	stand	stood
see	sees	saw	stop	stop	stopped
sleep	sleeps	slept	take	take	took
stand	stands	stood	teach	teach	taught
stop	stops	stopped	think	think	thought
take	takes	took	throw	throw	threw
teach	teaches	taught	use	use	used
think	thinks	thought	wake	wake	woke
throw	throws	threw	walk	walk	walked
use	uses	used	write	write	wrote
wake	wakes	woke	work	work	worked
walk	walks	walked			
write	writes	wrote			
work	works	worked			

Appendix

More grammar rules and information are included at the back of the book.

Midterm/Final Test

The midterm and final tests allow students to evaluate their progress throughout the course.

Practice

A Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

- There is a bank _____ the supermarket.
- I will meet Dennis _____ the bus stop.
- She always puts her keys _____ the alarm clock.
- My father parked his car _____ the post office.

B Match the sentences.

- Betty's phone rang. • He is hiding somewhere.
- I can't find Charlie. • She is coming from Tokyo.
- Where is the theater? • We ran down the stairs.
- Andy arrives at 3:30. • She took it out of her purse.
- We were in a hurry. • It's next to the restaurant.
- Look to your right. • A car is coming around the corner.

C Choose and complete the sentences.

up at on between over under into from

- Did you drive _____ Seoul to Busan?
- There is a beautiful picture _____ the wall.
- A squirrel is quickly going _____ the tree.
- The new bakery is _____ the bank and the gas station.
- People are waiting in the emergency room _____ the hospital.
- The ball flew _____ the fence.
- Jane didn't see the letter. It was _____ the book.
- I went _____ the classroom quietly and opened my textbook.

Grammar for Writing

A new shoe store opened. Look at the map and complete the directions.

_____ at _____ above _____ behind _____ next to _____ up _____ out of _____ between _____ across from _____

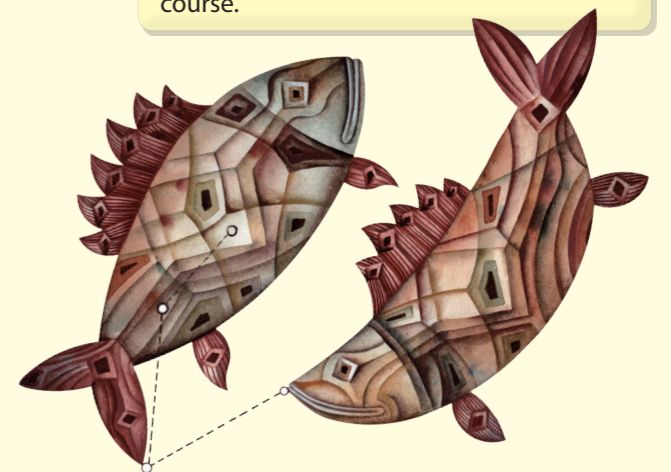
The store is very close to City Hall. First, walk _____ exit of the subway station. City Hall is _____ the right. You can see a park _____ City Hall and the hospital. There is a beautiful fountain _____ the hospital. Our shoe store is _____ the fountain. It is _____ the bakery. So come _____ and check out the newest designs _____ the store.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.

The 10th annual city race will be on July 4. The race goes ① from Chatswood Station ② above Hornsby Station. The route for the race is as follows: The runners run to the museum and turn right ③ at the corner. Town Bridge is ④ above the museum. They run over the bridge and go to the theater. Dragon Hill is ⑤ next to the theater. They run ⑥ up the hill to the big tree. From the tree, they go ⑦ to the hill. Then, they run ⑧ out of the tunnel that goes ⑨ under the river. Finally, they come ⑩ into the tunnel and finish the race at Hornsby Station.

Midterm Test

Final Test



Contents

Nouns, Articles, & Sentences

Unit 1	Nouns & Articles Singular & Plural Nouns Articles: <i>A / An / The</i>	6
Unit 2	Count & Noncount Nouns Count Nouns vs. Noncount Nouns <i>Some vs. Any</i>	10
Unit 3	Pronouns Personal Pronouns Possessive Adjectives & Pronouns	14
Unit 4	Parts of a Sentence Subjects Predicates	18

Present Tense & Modal Verbs

Unit 5	Present & Past Simple: The Verb Be Present Simple: The Verb <i>Be</i> Past Simple: The Verb <i>Be</i>	22
Unit 6	Present Simple Positive & Negative Yes / No Questions	26
Unit 7	Present Continuous Positive & Negative Yes / No Questions	30
Unit 8	Modal Verbs Necessity: <i>Must</i> Necessity: <i>Have To</i>	34

Past Tense & Future Tense

Unit 9	Past Simple Positive & Negative Yes / No Questions	38
Unit 10	Past Continuous Positive & Negative Yes / No Questions	42
Unit 11	Information Questions Information Questions with the Verb <i>Be</i> Information Questions with Action Verbs	46
Unit 12	Future <i>Will</i> <i>Be Going To</i>	50

Prepositions & Comparison

Unit 13	Prepositions of Time <i>At / On / In</i> <i>Before / After / During / For</i>	54
Unit 14	Prepositions of Place & Movement Prepositions of Place Prepositions of Movement	58
Unit 15	Comparison 1 Adjectives Comparatives & Superlatives	62
Unit 16	Comparison 2 Adverbs Comparatives & Superlatives	66

Conjunctions, Gerunds, & Infinitives

Unit 17	Conjunctions <i>And / But / Or / So</i> <i>When / Because / If</i>	70
Unit 18	Gerunds Gerunds Gerunds as Objects	74
Unit 19	Infinitives 1 Infinitives Infinitives as Objects	78
Unit 20	Infinitives 2 Infinitives as Subjects Infinitives as Adverbs	82

Supplementary Material

- Review Tests 1 - 5
- Appendix
- Midterm Test / Final Test

88 - 97

98 - 100



Nouns & Articles

A: What do you see in your classroom?

B: I see **a** whiteboard, desks, and chairs.

Singular & Plural Nouns

- A **noun** is the name of a person, place, or thing. A **singular noun** is for one person or thing. A **plural noun** is for two or more people or things.

Rule	Singular			Plural		
+ -s	star	map	student	stars	maps	students
	eye	toy	banana	eyes	toys	bananas
+ -es	tomato	box	dress	tomatoes	boxes	dresses
	bench	watch	dish	benches	watches	dishes
-y → -ies	story	country	lady	stories	countries	ladies
	family	strawberry	party	families	strawberries	parties
-f(e) → -ves	leaf	wolf	thief	leaves	wolves	thieves
	knife	wife	life	knives	wives	lives
irregular	person	man	woman	people	men	women
	child	mouse	ox	children	mice	oxen
	foot	tooth	goose	feet	teeth	geese
	sheep	fish	deer	sheep	fish	deer

A Write the singular or plural forms.

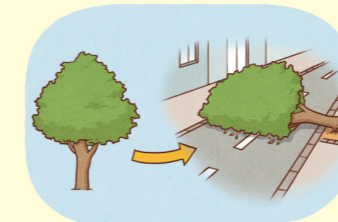
- tomato – tomatoes
- blackberry – blackberries
- child – children
- city – cities
- woman – women
- scarf – scarves
- vegetable – vegetables
- mouse – mice
- lady – ladies
- grape – grapes
- church – churches
- wife – wives

B Correct the underlined words.

- Brush your tooths three times a day. teeth
- Look at the gooses near the pond. geese
- We saw two deers in the woods. deer
- There are many person in the mall. people

Articles: A / An / The

- Indefinite Article:** **A** or **an** comes before a singular noun. **An** is used when a noun begins with the vowel sound *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, or *u*.
- Definite Article:** **The** comes before a singular or plural noun when we talk about a specific thing.



There is **a** tree.
The tree is blocking the road.



Some cookies are on the plate.
The cookies are delicious.

A Complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, or *the*.

- There is a mall downtown. I go to the mall on weekends.
- I saw a cat on the street. The cat was cute.
- We moved to an apartment. The apartment was big.
- There is a lake at the park. The lake is very deep.
- He found a wallet on the street. The wallet was empty.
- Jane wrote a story. The story was about a wolf.
- Martin gave me an orange. The orange was tasty.
- He bought a car. The car had two doors.

B Complete the sentences with *a* or *an*. Write *X* if an article is not needed.

- An ostrich is a bird, but it cannot fly.
- Jonathan likes X soccer.
- Joy is good at X science.
- Is she a famous singer in China?
- What did you have for X lunch?
- I have an idea.

PLUS+

Nouns for **languages**, **subjects**, **sports**, and **meals** don't need any articles.

(e.g.) She speaks **English** well.
They played **basketball** after **dinner**.

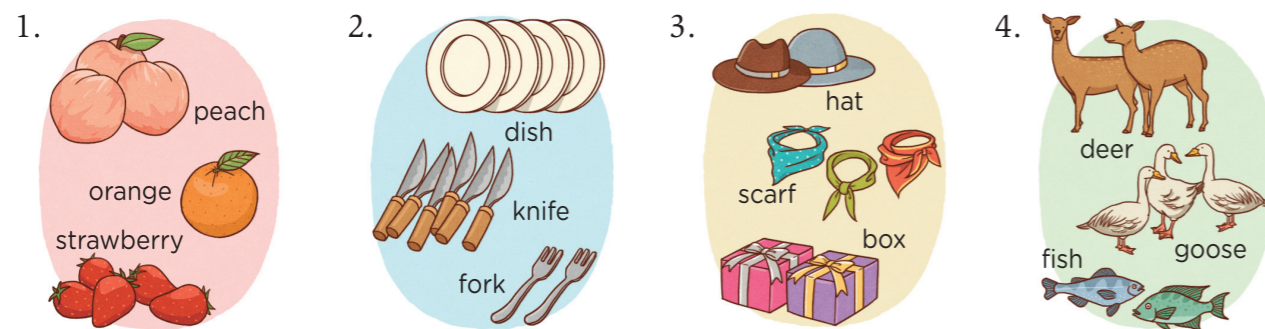
A Complete the sentences.

1. **player** There are five players on a basketball team.
2. **wolf** Two wolves are howling at the moon.
3. **bench** The benches are under the tree.
4. **class** I have four classes today.
5. **sheep** A shepherd takes care of many sheep.
6. **child** The children are making a sandcastle at the beach.

B Complete the dialogues with *a*, *an*, or *the*. Write X if an article is not needed.

1. **A** I don't have an umbrella.
B Let's share my umbrella. The umbrella is big enough for two people.
2. **A** Sam, X breakfast is ready!
B Mom, I have an exam this morning. I have to go now.
3. **A** Is there a restroom around here?
B Yes, there is. The restroom is next to the toy store.
4. **A** Let's play X basketball after school.
B Sorry, I can't. I'm having X dinner with my family.

C Count the items in the pictures and complete the sentences.



1. Linda has three peaches, an[one] orange, and five strawberries.
2. Daniel has four dishes, six knives, and two forks.
3. Lauren has two hats, three scarves, and two boxes.
4. Jack has two deer, three geese, and two fish.

A This is Mark's room. Look and describe his room.



There is ① a desk in Mark's room. I see ② a computer and ③ an alarm clock on ④ the desk. I see two ⑤ chairs.
Mark has ⑥ a new backpack. ⑦ The backpack is on ⑧ the red chair. There are three ⑨ bookcases in his room. They are full of ⑩ books.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



There is a park in my town. When ① the sun shines brightly, people sit on ② benches and chat with their friends in ③ a park. They eat snacks and ④ sandwiches. The green ⑤ leaves on the trees give them shade while they eat. There are usually many people in the park. They walk and jog. I walk my ⑥ puppies every morning. In the park, you can play sports, too. Many ⑦ childs play soccer and baseball. There is ⑧ a tennis court. I often play ⑨ tennis with my after ⑩ an dinner. I can relax and enjoy myself in the park. It is my favorite place.

③ the park ⑤ leaves ⑥ puppies ⑦ children ⑩ dinner

Count & Noncount Nouns

A: Do you have **any** fresh fruit?









B: Yes, we have **some** strawberries, grapes, and mangoes.

Count Nouns vs. Noncount Nouns

- We can count a **count noun** with numbers, but we cannot count a **noncount noun** with numbers. Noncount nouns include things such as materials, liquids, and proper nouns.

Count Nouns	a dog - two dogs	an egg - ten eggs
Noncount Nouns	water money homework air time information advice Seoul	

- To express amounts for noncount nouns, we use measure words.

	a carton of milk a milk (x)		a bottle of water
	two cartons of milk two milks (x)		three bottles of water
	a piece of paper		a loaf of bread
	two pieces of paper		three loaves of bread

a cup of coffee	a slice of cheese	a roll of toilet paper
a glass of juice	a piece of cake	a teaspoon of salt
a can of soda	a jar of honey	a bowl of rice

A Circle the count nouns and underline the noncount nouns.

<u>salt</u>	<u>shoe</u>	<u>piano</u>	<u>oil</u>	<u>notebook</u>
<u>cheese</u>	<u>rice</u>	<u>bottle</u>	<u>paper</u>	<u>Washington</u>
<u>milk</u>	<u>money</u>	<u>chair</u>	<u>music</u>	<u>information</u>
<u>soup</u>	<u>box</u>	<u>butter</u>	<u>camera</u>	<u>homework</u>

B Choose and complete the sentences.



bottle bowl cup glass jar slice

- There is a cup of coffee.
- There are three glasses of water.
- There are two bottles of juice.
- There is a jar of jam.
- There is a bowl of sugar.
- There are three slices of bread.

Some vs. Any

- Some** and **any** show the number or amount of a plural count noun or noncount noun. We use **some** in positive sentences and **any** in negative sentences or questions.

	I have three books.	There is juice.
Positive	I have some books.	There is some juice.
Negative	I don't have any books.	There isn't any juice.
Question	Do you have any books?	Is there any juice?

A Circle the correct words.

- There is (some / any) water in the bottle.
- James doesn't have (some / any) homework.
- Is there (some / any) sugar?
- Gary sent (some / any) letters.
- Mom didn't buy (some / any) meat.
- Can we have (some / any) bread?

PLUS+

Use **some** in questions to offer or ask for something.

(e.g.) Do you want **some** milk?
Can I have **some** milk?

B Complete the positive or negative sentences.

- There isn't any jam in the jar. There is some jam in the jar.
- We need some money. We don't need any money.
- The store doesn't sell any toys. The store sells some toys.
- Clara drinks some milk. Clara doesn't drink any milk.

A Correct the underlined words.

- We need five slice of cheeses.
- Mrs. Baker bought two loaf of breads.
- Mr. Brown spends some times with his family.
- Kate and Daniel didn't do their homeworks.
- I plant any flowers in the garden every year.

- slices of cheese
- loaves of bread
- some time
- their homework
- some flowers

B Complete the dialogues with *some* or *any*.

- A** Is there any cheese in the fridge?

B No, there isn't. There is some butter.
- A** Do you have any sugar?

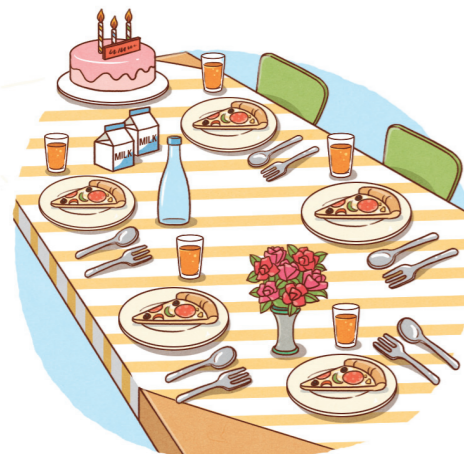
B No, I don't. I have some honey.
- A** I'm starving. But I don't have any money.

B I have some apples. Let's share them.
- A** Can I have some cookies?

B Sorry, I don't have any cookies.
- A** I need some new shirts.

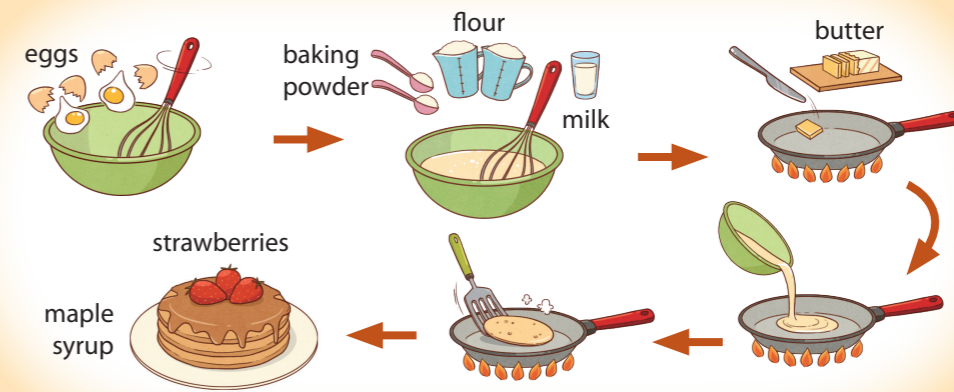
B Me, too. Are there any clothing stores around here?

C Look at the picture and complete the sentences.



- carton glass slice some any
- There are five slices of pizza.
 - There are five glasses of juice.
 - There are two cartons of milk.
 - There isn't any water in the bottle.
 - There are some flowers in the vase.

A Look at the pictures and complete the recipe for pancakes.



- cup
teaspoon
glass
some (x4)

- Crack two eggs into a bowl and whisk them.
- Add ① two teaspoons of baking powder, ② two cups of flour, and ③ a glass of milk.
- Melt ④ some butter in a frying pan and pour the mixture into the pan.
- Flip the pancake when you see ⑤ some bubbles on the top.
- Enjoy the pancakes with ⑥ some maple syrup and ⑦ some strawberries.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



Would you like to make delicious chicken curry? Here's how! First, slice ① some onions, garlic, and peppers. Do you have ② any carrots in the fridge? If you do, then add ③ some carrots, too. If you don't like spicy food, don't put ④ some peppers in. Then, chop ⑤ any chicken. Heat ⑥ an oil in a pan, and cook the vegetables and the chicken. Add ⑦ five curry paste table-spoons and stir for a while. Add ⑧ some salt. Finally, put in ⑨ two tablespoon of cream. Mix everything together, and cook it for about 30 minutes. Eat the curry with ⑩ some rice or naan bread!

- ④ any peppers ⑤ some chicken ⑥ oil ⑦ five tablespoons of curry paste
 ⑧ two tablespoons[a tablespoon] of cream

Pronouns

A: Is this **your** phone?

B: No, it isn't. **Mine** is in my pocket.

Personal Pronouns

- We can use a **pronoun** instead of a noun.

Singular		Plural	
Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun
I	me	we	us
you	you	you	you
he / she / it	him / her / it	they	them



Sarah works at a restaurant.
She is a good cook.
People like **her**.



Tim has **grandparents**.
They live in the countryside.
Tim visits **them** during summer vacation.

A Write the subject pronouns for the underlined words.

- Mrs. Nelson teaches English. → She teaches English.
- Liz and I missed the bus. → We missed the bus.
- Andy and Nick are twins. → They are twins.
- Jack is eating some bread. → He is eating some bread.
- The steak is very delicious. → It is very delicious.

B Complete the sentences with object pronouns.

- Anna has many toys. She shares them with her sister.
- We live next door to Mrs. Smith. She often visits us.
- Henry is my best friend. I met him yesterday.
- I need to talk to you and Dave. I'll call you later.

Possessive Adjectives & Pronouns

- A **possessive adjective** tells who the person, animal, place, or thing belongs to. A **possessive pronoun** can replace a possessive adjective and its noun.

Singular		Plural	
Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
my	mine	our	ours
your	yours	your	yours
his / her / its	his / hers / -	their	theirs
Amy's	Amy's	girls'	girls'



The blue hat is mine.
= **my** hat

The yellow hats are theirs.
= **their** hats

A Complete the sentences with possessive adjectives.

- I This is not my passport.
- we The green ones are our suitcases.
- Jack These are Jack's in-line skates.
- you Your socks are on the floor.
- parents This is my parents' room.
- he His house is the one with the large windows.

B Write the possessive pronouns for the underlined words.

- The red shoes are my shoes. mine
- The jacket is not her jacket. hers
- This umbrella is your umbrella. yours
- Our car is the large white car over there. Ours
- The brown glasses are Tony's glasses. Tony's
- Write down your address next to their address. theirs

A Complete the dialogues.

1. **I** A Excuse me, I think this seat is **mine**.

B Really? Let me check **my** seat number.
2. **he** A Have you seen Billy? **He** is missing.

B I saw **him** in front of the ticket booth.
3. **you** A Can I get **your** phone number, Jake?

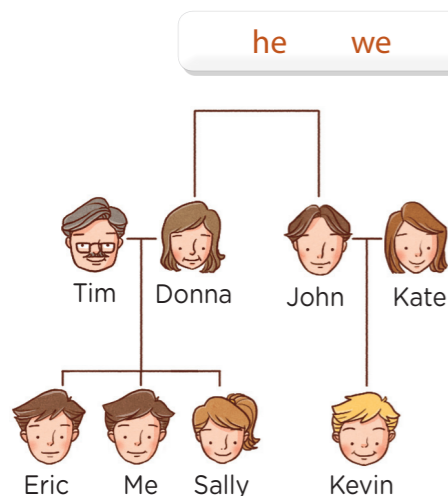
B My phone number is 470-3547. What is **yours**?
4. **it** A Look at your bike. **Its** seat is broken.

B I know. I need to repair **it**.

B Complete the sentences with pronouns.

1. Jane and I are running. Our dog is following **us**.
2. Sarah lives in Canada. I visited **her** last year.
3. Amy's Christmas gift was a hat, but she didn't like **it**.
4. This is not my uniform. **Mine** is in my locker.
5. Spider-Man is very brave. **He** is my favorite super hero.
6. I borrowed a camera from him. The camera is **his**.

C Look at the family tree and complete the sentences.



1. **My** parents' names are Tim and Donna.
2. Eric and I are brothers. **We** are twins.
3. Sally is **our** sister.
We love **her** very much.
4. John is my uncle. **His** wife is Kate.
5. Kevin is **their** son.
He is short and chubby.

A There are lockers at the gym. Complete the sentences about the items in the lockers.



The sneakers are ① **mine**. ② **They** are a bit old. The backpack is ③ **Julie's**. ④ **It** is large. The red cap is ⑤ **Leo's**. ⑥ **My** cap is blue. ⑦ **Melanie's** skirt is green. It is ⑧ **her** cheerleading skirt. Nick has sunglasses. ⑨ **His** dad bought ⑩ **them** for his birthday.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



I study every day. My brother doesn't study as much as I do. Still, **she** gets good grades. It is strange. When ② **we** study, we study in different ways. ③ **His** desk at home is very messy. He studies at the library instead. **My** is organized and clean. I study at home at ⑤ **my** desk every day. My favorite subject is science. **Him** is English. So when I need help with my essays, I ask my brother. He helps **I** and gives good advice. Even though we study differently, we always try **their** best. And ⑨ **our** parents support ⑩ **us** all the time.

① **he**④ **Mine**⑥ **His**⑦ **me**⑧ **our**

Parts of a Sentence

A: I like math. I study math every day.

B: Really? Math is difficult for me.

Subjects

- A sentence has a **subject** and a **predicate**. The **subject** tells **who or what the sentence is about**.



A woman / takes a picture.

subject predicate
(who)

The camera / looks new.

subject predicate
(what)

- A subject can be a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase.

Subject		Predicate
(noun)	The flowers	are beautiful.
(pronoun)	They	
(noun phrase)	The colorful flowers	
	The flowers in the vase	
	The flowers and leaves	



A Divide the sentences into subjects and predicates with slashes(/).

- He/is good at math.
- My family/lives in an apartment.
- Nick and Jack/traveled to Spain together.
- The black cat on the sofa/is sleeping.
- Mr. Simpson/walks his dog in the morning.

B Underline the subjects in the sentences.

- The tree in the garden is tall.
- My little brother swims in the sea.
- Mr. and Mrs. Wallace are my neighbors.
- The tall boy plays basketball with his friends.
- Her favorite dessert is chocolate ice cream.

Predicates

- A **predicate** tells **what the subject is or does**. There is at least one **verb** in a predicate. A predicate can also include an adverb or prepositional phrase.

Subject	Predicate	
James	studies	<i>hard.</i> (adverb) <i>in the library.</i> (prepositional phrase)

- Some verbs need an **object** or a **complement**. An **object** is the person or thing that receives the action of the verb. A **complement** gives information about the subject.

Subject	Predicate	
James	reads is	<i>some books.</i> (object) <i>a smart student.</i> (complement)

A Circle the verbs and underline the predicates.

- The boys play soccer after school.
- She wears a uniform at work.
- Whales swim in the deep sea.
- My science teacher knows a lot about the universe.
- He eats dinner with his parents.
- Many people take the subway in the morning.
- We watched a movie together on Friday.
- Ms. Campbell was a volleyball player 10 years ago.

B Circle the verbs and check(✓) the parts of the predicates.

	Object	Complement	Adverb	Prepositional Phrase
e.g. He <u>drives</u> a car fast.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. The girl <u>cried</u> sadly.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. They <u>are</u> friendly people.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Jane <u>wants</u> a new backpack.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. I <u>learn</u> music at school.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. He <u>holds</u> the glass carefully.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. We <u>are</u> busy on Monday.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

A Check(✓) the correct places for the verbs.

1. **plays** The man ✓ the guitar ② very well.
2. **is** Her ① black ② dress ✓ beautiful.
3. **rides** She ✓ her ② bike ③ to school.
4. **run** Mark ① and Becky ✓ around ③ the park.
5. **watched** We ✓ the baseball game ② together.
6. **looks** The bread ① in the basket ✓ delicious.
7. **are** The monkeys ① and gorillas ✓ in the same ③ cage.

B Read the underlined words and write *O*, *C*, *A*, or *P* for the objects, complements, adverbs, and prepositional phrases.

1. They are my best friends. C
2. A large box is in my room. P
3. He speaks English and French. O
4. She walks out of the house quietly. A
5. I saw giraffes at the zoo yesterday. P
6. Jeff is a new student in our class. C
7. Brian plays computer games in his room. O
8. My mother talks slowly. A

C Match the sentences with the correct sentence parts.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---------------|
| 1. Jenny and Sue made cookies. | • | • | S + V + C |
| 2. His car is in the parking lot. | • | • | S + V + O |
| 3. The door opened slowly. | • | • | S + V + A |
| 4. This book is interesting. | • | • | S + V + P |
| 5. I put the key on the table. | • | • | S + V + A + P |
| 6. Joe walked fast to the station. | • | • | S + V + O + P |

A Read about Emily and Brian and circle the correct sentence parts.



Emily is ① a 12-year-old girl. Her nickname is ② Lady Backpacker. She
 (object / complement) (object / complement)
 enjoys ③ traveling. She collects postcards ④ from different countries.
 (predicate / object) (object / prepositional phrase)
 She writes ⑤ a travel blog every night.
 (object / adverb)

Brian ⑥ is 13 years old. His nickname is ⑦ Skater Boy. He rides a
 (complement / predicate) (object / complement)
 skateboard ⑧ well. He practices skateboard tricks ⑨ in the afternoon.
 (adverb / object) (prepositional phrase / adverb)
 He collects ⑩ old skateboards.
 (object / complement)



B Find the objects, complements, adverbs, and prepositional phrases and write the numbers.



I often travel with my bike so I can visit every little place
 ① in a city. Once, I rode ② my bike all around Paris. I went to
 the Louvre Art Museum. I saw many paintings and sculptures.
 They were very ③ beautiful. Then, I rode my bike to the Eiffel
 Tower. It is ④ the most famous landmark in the city. It was
 standing ⑤ beautifully. I was very surprised by how tall it was!
 During the day, I met ⑥ many other travelers ⑦ on the street.
 We talked and became friends ⑧ quickly. At the end of the day,
 we drank ⑨ coffee ⑩ at a small café near the Seine River.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| Object | ②, ⑥, ⑨ | Complement | ③, ④ |
| Adverb | ⑤, ⑧ | Prepositional Phrase | ①, ⑦, ⑩ |

Present & Past Simple: The Verb Be

A: Ryan, you **are** always late for school.

B: That's not true. I **wasn't** late yesterday.

Present Simple: The Verb Be

- The verb **be** in the **present simple** tells who, what, or where the subject is. In a negative sentence, **not** comes after the verb **be**.

Positive			Negative		
I	am	at home.	I	am not	at home.
He/She/It	is		He/She/It	isn't	
You/We/They	are		You/We/They	aren't	

Question			Answer	
Are	you	at home?	Yes, I am .	No, I'm not .
Is	she		Yes, she is .	No, she isn't .
Are	they		Yes, they are .	No, they aren't .



- Statement** Susie and Nicole **are** sisters.
Question **Are** Susie and Nicole friends?
Answer No, they **aren't**. They're sisters.

A Complete the sentences in the present simple.

- Positive** You **are** a famous musician.
- Positive** My camera **is** expensive.
- Positive** Roy and Jane **are** excited for the party.
- Negative** Mr. Brown **isn't** kind to people.
- Negative** I **am not** a middle school student.
- Negative** Tom and I **aren't** at the mall.

B Match the questions with the correct answers.

- Is Mary angry at me? ✗ Yes, they are.
- Is this scarf yours? ✗ Yes, it is. It's mine.
- Is he your brother? ✗ No, she isn't.
- Are your parents busy? ✗ No, he isn't. He's my friend.

Past Simple: The Verb Be

- The verb **be** in the **past simple** tells about how or where the subject was in the past. Time expressions such as **yesterday**, **last month**, and **three years ago** can be used.

Positive			Negative		
I/He/She/It	was	at home.	I/He/She/It	wasn't	at home.
You/We/They	were		You/We/They	weren't	

Question			Answer	
Were	you	at home?	Yes, I was .	No, I wasn't .
Was	he/she/it		Yes, he/she/it was .	No, he/she/it wasn't .
Were	they		Yes, they were .	No, they weren't .

- Statement** I **was** interested in music last year.
Question **Were you** interested in science last year?
Answer No, I **wasn't**.

A Complete the sentences with **was/were** or **wasn't/weren't**.



- Kelly **was** in her bed. But she **wasn't** asleep.
- We **weren't** on the playground. We **were** in the classroom.
- The movie **wasn't** boring. It **was** exciting.
- The cookies **were** on a plate. They **weren't** in a box.

B Complete the dialogues in the past simple.

- A** **Were** you sick last weekend? **B** Yes, I **was**.
- A** **Was** it sunny yesterday? **B** Yes, **it was**.
- A** **Was** she at the café? **B** Yes, **she was**.
- A** **Was** James busy last night? **B** No, **he wasn't**.
- A** **Were** Lucy and Tony at home yesterday? **B** No, **they weren't**.
- A** **Was** Julie late this morning? **B** No, **she wasn't**.

A Circle the correct words.

1. My mom is in Italy. She (am / **is** / are) on a business trip.
2. I went to a famous restaurant yesterday. The steak (is / **was** / were) great.
3. This juice (**isn't** / wasn't / weren't) cold. It needs some ice.
4. Those boxes were small, but they (are / was / **were**) heavy.
5. Amanda and Mark (**are** / was / were) on the stage. They look nervous.

B Complete the dialogues in the present or past simple.

1. A **Is** it raining outside?
B No, it **isn't**. It's a perfect day for a walk.
2. A **Were** you at the library yesterday?
B No, I **wasn't**. I studied at home.
3. A **Was** your trip last weekend fun?
B Yes! The weather **was** great and I met many new people.
4. A **Are** you on Mr. Smith's soccer team?
B Yes, I **am**. I'm the goalkeeper.
5. A **Were** they in New York last year?
B No, they **weren't**. They were in Paris.

C Complete the dialogue in the present and past simple.

Detective: ① **Are** you John Freeman?

Suspect: Yes, ② **I am**.

Detective: ③ **Were** you on Pine Street last night?

Suspect: No! I ④ **wasn't** there. I ⑤ **was** in bed with the flu last night.

Detective: ⑥ **Are** you sure? I saw you steal a car.

Suspect: No way! You ⑦ **weren't** there last night.

Detective: I got you!



A The table shows Jack's past and present. Write about Jack using the verb be.

	Five years ago	Now
Height	127 cm	155 cm
Favorite item	bike	cell phone
Best friend	little brother	classmate Lucy
Country	China	Singapore

Jack ① **is** 155 cm tall. But he ② **was** 127 cm tall five years ago. His favorite item ③ **was** his bike five years ago. But now it ④ **is** his cell phone. Five years ago, his best friend ⑤ **was** Brian. Brian ⑥ **is** his brother. Now his best friend ⑦ **is** Lucy. They ⑧ **are** in the same class. His father is a diplomat. His family moved to Singapore last year. He ⑨ **was** in China before. But he ⑩ **is** in Singapore now.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



Smartphones **were** common these days. More and more people **is** using smartphones. According to a survey, 49% of children ③ **are** smartphone users. Many children say that smartphones ④ **are** important in their lives. However, smartphones **are** always good to have. Children spend too much time playing games on their phones. It ⑥ **is** a serious problem. It **is** different in the past. Years ago, children ⑧ **was** happy to play physical games outside. The games ⑨ **were** exciting for them. Their favorite games ⑩ **were** hide-and-seek and tag. They learned social skills while playing those games.

① are

② are

⑤ aren't

⑦ was

⑧ were

Present Simple

A: Does Jane **play** tennis after school?
B: No, she **doesn't**. She **goes** swimming after school.

Positive & Negative

The **present simple** tells about **facts** or **habits**. When the subject is the third-person singular, we add **-s** or **-es** to the verb. **Do not** or **does not** comes before the base form of the verb in negative sentences.

	Positive	Negative
I/You/We/They	I read the newspaper.	I don't read the newspaper.
He/She/It	She reads the newspaper.	She doesn't read the newspaper.



Fact The sun **rises** in the east.



Habit We **drink** milk every day.

Spelling rules for the third-person singular

Verb Type	Base Form	Third-person Singular	Rule
most verbs	use find tell	uses finds tells	+ -s
verbs ending in -ch, -sh, -s, -x	catch match push miss pass mix	catches matches pushes misses passes mixes	+ -es
verbs ending in a consonant + -y	carry try reply	carries tries replies	-y → -ies
verbs ending in a vowel + -y	say play enjoy	says plays enjoys	+ -s
exceptions	have do go	has does goes	-

A Circle the correct words.

- John (get / **gets**) up early every morning.
- Bees (**fly** / flies) around the flowers in the garden.
- Sarah (**has** / have) a party on her birthday every year.
- My younger sister (go / **goes**) to kindergarten.
- Some twins (**look** / looks) different.
- Spring (**comes** / come) after winter.

B Match and complete the sentences in the present simple.

- not / taste** The airplane **flies** to Canada at night.
- fly** Grant **teaches** math at a middle school.
- not / like** Most people **don't like** tests.
- teach** Cindy **does** her homework after school.
- do** This ice cream **doesn't taste** very sweet.

Yes/No Questions

To make a yes/no question, place **do** or **does** before the subject.

Question			Answer	
Do	you	live in London?	Yes, I do .	No, I don't .
	they		Yes, they do .	No, they don't .
Does	she	live in London?	Yes, she does .	No, she doesn't .
	Chris		Yes, he does .	No, he doesn't .

Statement They **know** Dr. Lenard.

Amy **has** brown eyes.

Question **Do** they **know** Dr. Lenard?

Does Amy **have** blue eyes?

Answer Yes, they **do**.

No, she **doesn't**.

A Complete the questions.

- You like spicy food. **Do you like** _____ spicy food?
- It rains a lot in Thailand. **Does it rain** _____ a lot in Thailand?
- Jim bakes bread every morning. **Does Jim bake** _____ bread every morning?
- They have cell phones. **Do they have** _____ cell phones?

B Choose and complete the dialogues.

have ride cook use

- A** Do you often **use** your computer? **B** Yes, **I do**.
- A** Does Sam **ride** his bike on Sunday? **B** No, **he doesn't**.
- A** Do your brothers **cook** dinner? **B** No, **they don't**.
- A** Does your dog **have** a long tail? **B** Yes, **it does**.

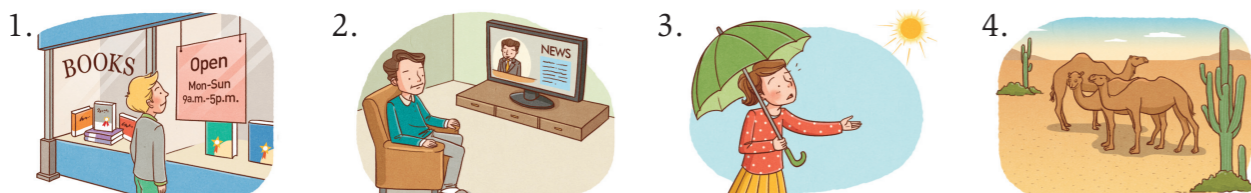
A Write the sentences.

Positive

Negative

1. Mike rides the school bus. → Mike doesn't ride the school bus.
2. My parents play tennis together. → My parents don't play tennis together.
3. She listens to the radio. → She doesn't listen to the radio.
4. Ryan reads comic books at night. → Ryan doesn't read comic books at night.
5. The children swim in the sea. → The children don't swim in the sea.

B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences in the present simple.



watch live open need

1. The bookstore opens on Sunday.
2. Mr. Simpson watches the news every night.
3. Lucy doesn't need an umbrella.
4. The camels don't live in the high mountains.

C Complete the dialogues in the present simple.

1. A Does Jane play the violin?
B Yes, she does. She also plays the piano very well.
2. A Do you speak German well?
B No, I don't. But my brother speaks it well.
3. A Do your parents drink coffee in the morning?
B Yes, they do. My sister and I drink juice in the morning.
4. A Does James have a dog?
B No, he doesn't. He has two cats.

A Robin wants to become a mechanic. Complete the story about him.

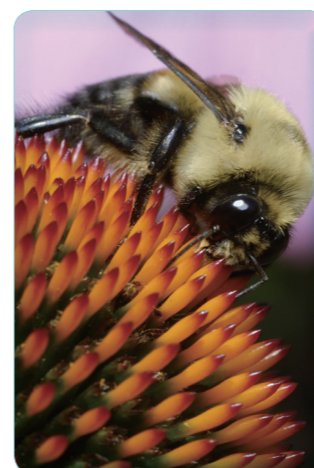


What Robin Does

- help the mechanics and learn from them
- carry tools and fix broken car parts
- not fix broken engines
- change flat tires
- not wash the cars
- study for his mechanic license exam after work

Robin is training at a car repair shop. He does many things there. He ① helps the mechanics and ② learns from them. He ③ carries tools and ④ fixes broken car parts every day. But he ⑤ doesn't fix broken engines. He also ⑥ changes flat tires. But he ⑦ doesn't wash the cars. A machine washes the cars. After work, he ⑧ studies for his mechanic license exam.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



Bees work very hard. They all has different jobs. Some bees ② deliver food. They ③ collect nectar from flowers and bring it to the hive. Some bees build and fixes the hive. Some bees ⑤ guard the entrance of the hive.

There is one queen bee in each bee hive. In the bee world, even the queen bee work. Does she collect food or guards the hive? No. She do other things. She ⑨ lays eggs and ⑩ takes care of them. Every bee is busy in the bee world.

① have ④ fix ⑥ works ⑦ guard ⑧ does

Present Continuous

A: Are you **going** home after class?

B: No, I'm **not**. I'm **going** to the bookstore.

Positive & Negative

- The **present continuous** tells about actions happening **right now** or **around now**. It also tells about the **near future**.

Positive			Negative		
I	am	walking.	I	am not	walking.
He/She/It	is		He/She/It	isn't	
You/We/They	are		You/We/They	aren't	

right now She **is sleeping** now.

around now We **are not eating** meat these days.

near future I **am leaving** for New York tomorrow.

- Spelling rules for the present continuous

Verb Type	Base Form	Present Continuous	Rule
most verbs	go work listen stay	going working listening staying	+ -ing
verbs ending in -e	come take change arrive	coming taking changing arriving	-e → -ing
verbs ending in a vowel + a consonant	sit plan begin stop	sitting planning beginning stopping	double consonant + -ing

A Complete the sentences in the present continuous.

- write** They **are writing** Christmas cards.
- speak** Mr. Hopkins **is speaking** in public.
- serve** The waitresses **are serving** the meals.
- pop** The popcorn **is popping** in the microwave.
- blow** We **are blowing** up the balloons.
- smile** Mrs. Cooper **is smiling** at her baby.
- plan** I **am planning** to visit Tokyo this summer.
- cry** She **is crying** loudly like a child.

B Complete the negative sentences in the present continuous.

- The cat sleeps a lot. But it **isn't sleeping** now.
- I eat ice cream after school. But I **am not eating** ice cream now.
- The clown juggles every day. But he **isn't juggling** now.
- We watch movies on weekends. But we **aren't watching** a movie now.

Yes/No Questions

- To make a yes/no question, place the verb **be** before the subject.

Question			Answer	
Are	you	going home?	Yes, I am .	No, I'm not .
	they		Yes, they are .	No, they aren't .
Is	he		Yes, he is .	No, he isn't .
	Karen		Yes, she is .	No, she isn't .

Statement Laura **is talking** on the phone now.

Question **Is** Laura **talking** on the phone now?

Answer Yes, she **is**.

A Complete the dialogues.

- cut** **A** **Is he cutting** the watermelon? **B** No, he isn't.
- raise** **A** **Are they raising** money for poor people? **B** Yes, they are.
- drink** **A** **Is she drinking** iced tea? **B** No, she isn't.
- listen** **A** **Are you listening** to the radio? **B** Yes, I am.

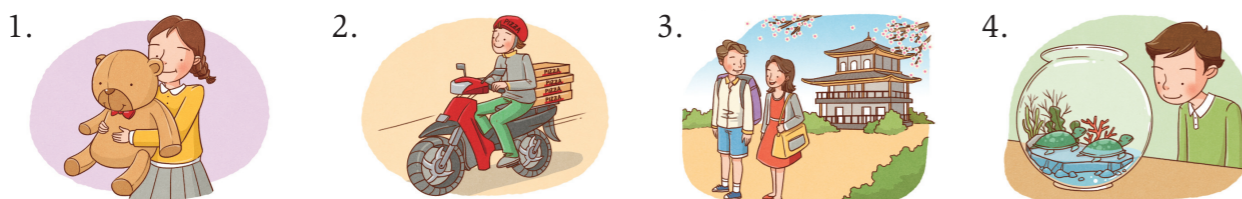
B Complete the dialogues.

- A** Are they playing hide-and-seek?
B **No**, **they aren't**. They are jumping rope.
- A** Are you looking for a new house?
B **Yes**, **we are**. We want a house with a backyard.
- A** Is Ben coming to the party?
B **Yes**, **he is**. He is coming at six o'clock.

A Complete the sentences in the present continuous.

1. **not / drive** Mr. Chandler isn't driving a taxi now.
2. **learn** Trevor is learning Italian this semester.
3. **not / meet** Matilda and I aren't meeting this weekend.
4. **visit** I am visiting my father's office this afternoon.
5. **not / work** The hairdressers aren't working today.
6. **chat** Chloe and Julian are chatting online now.

B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences in the present continuous.



deliver travel look hug

1. Julie isn't hugging her mom. She is hugging her teddy bear.
2. The man isn't delivering letters now. He is delivering pizza.
3. We aren't traveling around Europe. We are traveling around Japan.
4. Henry isn't looking at a cat. He is looking at the turtles.

C Complete the dialogues in the present continuous.

1. **A** Are you staying at home today? (stay)
B No, I'm not. I'm going swimming now.
2. **A** Is Tim running in the race? (run)
B Yes, he is. He runs in the race every year.
3. **A** Is the train arriving at Central Station now? (arrive)
B No, it isn't. It is two stops away.
4. **A** Are Paul and Lucy carving a pumpkin? (carve)
B Yes, they are. Tomorrow is Halloween!

A Look at the poster and complete the information about the school festival.

School Festival

<p>School Choir Sing "Nella Fantasia" Piano: Lora Singers: Dave, Chris, and Kate</p>	<p>Shakespeare Club Perform <i>Romeo & Juliet</i> Romeo: Daniel (Thomas) Juliet: Sue</p>	<p>perform prepare sing (x2) play (x3) participate</p>
<p>Master Chef Club James, Laura, and Ed cook food!</p>		

Many students ① are participating in the school festival today. The school choir ② is singing "Nella Fantasia" now. Lora ③ is playing the piano. Dave, Chris, and Kate ④ are singing together. The Shakespeare Club ⑤ is performing *Romeo and Juliet*. Daniel ⑥ isn't playing the role of Romeo. Instead, Thomas is Romeo. Sue ⑦ is playing the role of Juliet. The members of the Master Chef Club ⑧ are preparing food.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



① You are watching a live video of the astronauts on the Atlantis 9 space shuttle. Now, ② ~~the space shuttle~~ is circling around the earth. Three astronauts are staying on the shuttle to study the universe and record a lot of data. Right now, ③ they are waving at the camera. Now, ④ ~~they are moving~~ they are floating, but ⑤ ~~they don't~~ aren't walking: ⑥ they are floating! This is because there is no gravity in space. ⑦ One astronaut is drinking water with a straw so the water doesn't float away. ⑧ Another astronaut is washing her face, but ⑨ ~~she isn't wash~~ isn't washing it with water. ⑩ ~~She using~~ is using a wet towel.

- ② the space shuttle is circling ④ they are moving
⑤ they aren't walking ⑨ she isn't washing ⑩ She is using

Modal Verbs

A: James, we **must** hurry!

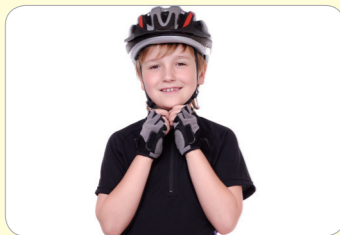
B: Relax. We **don't have to** go now. It's still early.

Necessity: Must

- **Must** expresses something is **necessary and very important to do**. We use **must not** when an action is prohibited.

Positive		Negative	
I/You/ He/They	must see a doctor.	I/You/ He/They	mustn't steal money.

* mustn't = must not



You **must** wear a helmet.



Drivers **must not** drive faster than the speed limit.

A Circle the correct words.

1. People (must / must not) follow the rules.
2. You (must / must not) use bad words.
3. Children (must / must not) play with fire.
4. We (must / mustn't) eat too much sugar.
5. People (must / mustn't) run across the road.
6. You (must / mustn't) return this book on Friday.

B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with *must* or *mustn't*.



enter eat turn stop

1. You mustn't eat here.
2. You must stop your car.
3. You mustn't enter this place.
4. You mustn't turn right here.

Necessity: Have to

- **Have to** has a similar meaning as **must**. It shows necessity.

Subject	Have to + Verb	
I/You/We/They	have to	take the medicine.
He/She/It	has to	

- We use **don't have to** when an action is **not necessary**.

Subject	Don't have to + Verb	
I/You/We/They	don't	have to leave at four o'clock.
He/She/It	doesn't	



We **have to** wear school uniforms.



I **don't have to** bring my own lunch.

A Circle the correct words.

1. I have an exam tomorrow. I (have to / don't have to) study tonight.
2. Mark is sick. He (has to / doesn't have to) go to the hospital.
3. Tomorrow is a public holiday. We (have to / don't have to) go to school tomorrow.
4. The tea is sweet. You (have to / don't have to) put sugar in it.
5. Adam has an umbrella. He (has to / doesn't have to) borrow one.
6. My parents aren't home now. I (have to / don't have to) take care of my sister.

B Complete the sentences using *have/has to*.

1. **Positive** We have to eat vegetables.
2. **Positive** You have to come back next Monday.
3. **Positive** Anne has to take a taxi.
4. **Negative** James doesn't have to see a dentist.
5. **Negative** Mom doesn't have to pay the bill today.
6. **Negative** I don't have to wear a scarf today.

A Complete the dialogues with *must* or *mustn't*.

- (A) Let's go swimming in the river.
 (B) We mustn't swim there. It's too dangerous.
- (A) I feel so tired these days.
 (B) You mustn't stay up so late.
- (A) The train leaves in five minutes.
 (B) It's the last train. We must catch it.
- (A) Are you still sick?
 (B) Yes. I must take these pills every day.

B Choose and complete the sentences using *have/has to* or *don't/doesn't have to*.

study change exercise go stay pay

- Gina wants to be healthy. She has to exercise.
- My brother found out my email password. I have to change it.
- I have two free tickets. You don't have to pay for a ticket.
- Jane and Tom are in the library. They have to study for the exam.
- Brian hurt his leg. He has to stay at home.
- Mr. Green's fridge is full. He doesn't have to go grocery shopping.

C Complete the sentences using *mustn't* or *don't/doesn't have to*.

- It's not very cold. You don't have to wear gloves.
- She doesn't sleep well. She mustn't drink coffee late at night.
- I can finish the work by myself. Jake doesn't have to help me.
- You don't have to eat the mushrooms if you don't like them.
- You mustn't feed the animals at the zoo. They could get sick.
- The car looks clean. Amy doesn't have to wash it today.

A Irene needs to do a few things before her trip. Choose and complete the sentences.
• Before the trip

Irene ① must get a visa. Without a visa, she can't travel to India. Then she ② must book a hotel room. She ③ doesn't have to pack warm clothes. It is very hot at this time of year in India.


• On the day of the trip

Irene ④ must check in two hours before the flight. She ⑤ has to arrive at the airport early. She ⑥ mustn't use her cell phone on the airplane. She ⑦ doesn't have to bring food. They serve a nice meal on the airplane.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.


If you visit India, you ~~① mustn't~~ see the Taj Mahal. It's one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. You ~~② don't have to~~ rush to get there. It is open until 7 p.m. But you ~~③ mustn't visit~~ the Taj Mahal on Fridays because it's closed. To get into the Taj Mahal, you ~~④ have to~~ buy a ticket. However, the ticket office isn't near the main entrance. But there are camels and rickshaws you can use to get there. So, you ~~⑤ must not~~ walk. Inside the Taj Mahal, you ~~⑥ must~~ leave your bags in a locker. Also, you ~~⑦ has to~~ be respectful. You ~~⑧ must~~ wearing a shirt with long sleeves. And you ~~⑨ must take off~~ your shoes inside. Of course, you ~~⑩ don't have to~~ make noise.

① must ⑤ don't have to ⑦ have to ⑧ must wear ⑩ mustn't

Past Simple

A: Did you go out last night?

B: No, I didn't. I watched a movie at home.

Positive & Negative

- The **past simple** tells about **what happened in the past**. In most cases, **-ed** is added to the verb. But some verbs change their forms irregularly.
- In negative sentences, **did not** comes before the base form of the verb.

Positive		Negative	
I/You/ He/They	traveled to Europe in May. ate sushi yesterday.	I/You/ He/They	didn't travel to Europe in May. didn't eat sushi yesterday.



She **talked** on the phone last night.



Jack **didn't finish** his math homework.

- Spelling rules for the past simple

Verb Type	Base Form	Past Simple	Rule
most verbs	open finish	opened finished	+ -ed
verbs ending in -e	close use	closed used	+ -d
verbs ending in a vowel + a consonant	drop plan	dropped planned	double consonant + -ed
verbs ending in a consonant + -y	try worry	tried worried	-y → -ied
irregular verbs	come drink write teach	came drank wrote taught	-

A Complete the sentences in the past simple.

- go** The Smiths **went** to the welcoming party last weekend.
- hug** The little girl **hugged** the puppy.
- arrive** The school bus **arrived** on time.
- hit** We **hit** the drum with the drum sticks.
- try** My father **tried** his new shirt on.

B Complete the negative sentences using the short forms.

- It rained last weekend. → It **didn't rain** last weekend.
- Julia met her friends at six. → Julia **didn't meet** her friends at six.
- Sam visited me yesterday. → Sam **didn't visit** me yesterday.
- I did my homework. → I **didn't do** my homework.

Yes / No Questions

- To make a yes/no question, place **did** before the subject.

Question		Answer		
Did	you	see the shooting star?	Yes, I did .	No, I didn't .
	he/she/it		Yes, he/she/it did .	No, he/she/it didn't .
	you/they		Yes, we/they did .	No, we/they didn't .

Statement Cindy **walked** to school.

Question **Did** Cindy **walk** to school?

Answer Yes, she **did**.

They **bought** some books.

Question **Did** they **buy** some snacks?

Answer No, they **didn't**.

A Complete the questions.

- He finished the work. **Did he finish** the work?
- The accident happened last year. **Did the accident happen** last year?
- She gave her skirt to Mary. **Did she give** her skirt to Mary?
- Joe and Linda used chopsticks. **Did Joe and Linda use** chopsticks?
- Gary broke the window. **Did Gary break** the window?

B Choose and complete the dialogues in the past simple.

drink buy swim pay

- A **Did** Mr. Jefferson **pay** in cash? B No, **he didn't**.
- A **Did** he **drink** juice this morning? B Yes, **he did**.
- A **Did** you **buy** a new backpack? B Yes, **I did**.
- A **Did** Amy **swim** in the river? B No, **she didn't**.

A Complete the sentences in the past simple.

1. **stop** The train stopped at Town Hall Station.
2. **read** Kate read the newspaper this morning.
3. **move** We moved the table to the kitchen last night.
4. **buy** My brother bought tickets for the game.
5. **get** Mike got an email yesterday.

B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences in the past simple.


borrow run sit drink

1. We drank soda yesterday. We didn't drink milk.
2. Fiona borrowed my ruler. She didn't borrow my scissors.
3. The kids ran to the bus. They didn't run to the taxi.
4. Derek sat next to a stranger. He didn't sit next to me.

C Complete the dialogues using the underlined words.

1. **A** Did he carry the furniture?
B Yes, he did. He carried the boxes, too.
2. **A** Dad, did you close all the windows?
B No, I didn't. Your mom closed them.
3. **A** Did she tell you the story?
B No, she didn't. Joe told me the story.
4. **A** Ellen, did you write a letter to City Hall?
B Yes, I did. I wrote a letter about the parking lot. It's too small.

A Look at the checklist for Lisa's parents' anniversary party and answer the questions.

Checklist		Lisa	Sally	Rachel
1	buy a present for Mom and Dad	✓		
2	go grocery shopping	✓		
3	make some salad and pasta		✓	
4	decorate the house	✓	✓	✓



- A** Did Lisa buy a present for Mom and Dad?
B Yes, **① she did**. She **② bought** it last weekend.
- A** Did Rachel go grocery shopping?
B No, **③ she didn't**. Lisa **④ went** grocery shopping.
- A** Did Sally make some salad and pasta?
B Yes, **⑤ she did**. She **⑥ made** dinner for her parents.
- A** Did Lisa decorate the house by herself?
B No, **⑦ she didn't**. Everyone **⑧ decorated** the house together.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.


When Indonesia was a Dutch colony, the Dutch **① didn't let** Indonesian farmers have coffee beans. But the farmers **② wanted** to drink coffee. One day, one of them **③ found** coffee beans in the droppings of a luwak. A luwak is a kind of Indonesian cat. They eat red coffee berries. The farmer **④ collected** and **⑤ cleaned** the beans. Then he **⑥ roasted** them and **⑦ made** coffee. Surprisingly, it tasted even better than ordinary coffee. Some people **⑧ didn't liked** the way it was made. But once they **⑨ drank** it, they changed their mind! Later on, luwak coffee **⑩ became** popular and is now the most expensive coffee in the world.

③ found **④ collected** **⑦ made** **⑧ didn't like** **⑨ drank**

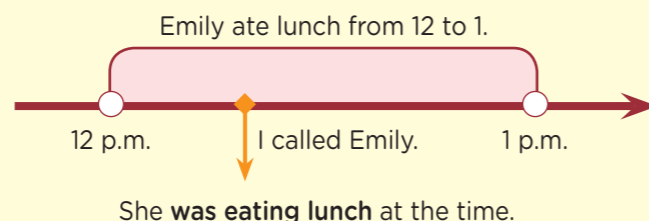
Past Continuous

A: Were you waiting for the bus?

B: Yes, I was. I was going to the library.

Positive & Negative

- The **past continuous** tells about actions happening at a specific time in the past. It uses the form **was/were + verb -ing**.



Positive			Negative		
He	was	running fast.	He	wasn't	running fast.
They	were		They	weren't	

A What was happening at four o'clock yesterday? Complete the sentences.

- take Lucy was taking her dog to the vet.
- look We were looking around a shoe store.
- lie Sam and his friends were lying on the beach.
- run My cat was running away from a dog.
- cross The bus was crossing the bridge.

B Complete the negative sentences in the past continuous.

Yesterday

At noon yesterday

- It didn't rain hard. It wasn't raining hard.
- She didn't dance at the party. She wasn't dancing at the party.
- We didn't paint the fence. We weren't painting the fence.
- They didn't sit under the tree. They weren't sitting under the tree.
- Nick didn't talk on the phone. Nick wasn't talking on the phone.

C Choose and complete the sentences in the past continuous.

mix cut call change wipe wear

- Positive He was changing the batteries in the alarm clock.
- Positive Mom was calling my sister in Rome.
- Positive The children were cutting the paper with the scissors.
- Negative The baker wasn't mixing eggs and milk in a bowl.
- Negative The woman wasn't wearing a gold necklace.
- Negative The waiters weren't wiping the dirty tables.

Yes/No Questions

- To make a yes/no question, place the verb **be** before the subject.

Question		Answer
Was	she he/Sam	Yes, she was . No, she wasn't .
Were	you	Yes, I was . No, I wasn't .
	they/the girls	Yes, they were . No, they weren't .

Statement It **was raining** outside.Question **Was it raining** outside?Answer Yes, it **was**.They **were watching** TV.**Were** they **having** dinner?No, they **weren't**.

A Complete the dialogues in the past continuous.

- stand A Were you standing in line for lunch?
B Yes, I was[we were].
- take A Was Adam taking a test?
B No, he wasn't. He already finished it.
- sit A Were they sitting on a bench?
B No, they weren't. There were no empty benches.
- follow A Were the police officers following the car?
B Yes, they were.

A Choose and complete the sentences in the past continuous.

eat wait sing bake play shop

- I met James at the mall yesterday. He was eating ice cream.
- Brian called Julie last night. She was baking cookies.
- I visited Tom's house. Tom and his brother were playing computer games.
- I saw Amy this morning. She was waiting for the bus.
- Ben turned the TV on. Some singers were singing a Christmas carol.
- Jane came home at two. Her mother was shopping online.

B Complete the sentences in the past continuous.

- fly The butterflies were flying around the flowers.
- not / tell Mr. Smith wasn't telling the truth to the lawyer.
- not / wear The woman wasn't wearing sunglasses.
- dive The young boys were diving into the pool.
- not / lie The lions weren't lying on the grass.
- jump The clown was jumping on the stage.

C What were the people doing in the park at around 3 p.m.?


wash play read drink draw fly

- A Was the boy washing his hands?
 B No, he wasn't. He was drinking water.
- A Was the girl reading a book?
 B No, she wasn't. She was drawing a picture.
- A Were the men flying the kites?
 B No, they weren't. They were playing chess.

A Mike saw a thief last night. Complete Mike's interview with the police in the past continuous.

Police officer: What did you see last night?

 Mike: I ① was coming back from work. A man ② was knocking on Mr. Simon's door. Later, I looked out the window. He ③ was opening Mr. Simon's window. Then, I called 911.

Police officer: What else did you see?

 Mike: When he opened the window, he ④ was holding a flashlight. Later, he ⑤ was carrying Mr. Simon's TV set out of the house.

 Police officer: ⑥ Was he wearing a black hat?

 Mike: No, ⑦ he wasn't. He ⑧ was wearing a blue hat.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.


At the site of the plane crash, people ① were crying and firefighters ② were rescuing them from the plane. Police officers ③ were looking for something. They ④ was calling it a "black box."

The black box was invented by Dr. David Warren in 1953.

One day, he ⑤ was investigating an aircraft accident. He ⑥ was looked at the wreckage. He ⑦ was wondering why the accident happened. The police officers ⑧ were asking him for the cause. However, he ⑨ was haveing trouble finding it. That night, he ⑩ was think about the crash. Then he thought of an idea. He made a recording device for planes that records all the data from the flight. Thanks to this device, we can easily find out the causes of aircraft accidents.

① were crying ④ were calling ⑥ was looking ⑨ was having ⑩ was thinking

Information Questions

A: **What** was Jane wearing at the party?
B: She was wearing **a yellow dress**.

Information Questions with the Verb Be

Information questions ask for information. The question words **what** or **where** come at the beginning of a sentence.

		Question		Answer	
Yes/No Question		Was he	eating lunch?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
		Were they	at the library?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.
Information Question	What	was he / were they	doing at noon?	He was eating lunch . They were eating lunch .	
	Where	was he / were they	last Sunday?	He was at the library . They were at the library .	



A: **What** was she doing last night?
B: She was **watching TV**.



A: **Where** were you on Sunday?
B: We were **at the mall**.

A Circle the correct words.

- A (What / Where) was the movie? B It was *Avatar*.
- A (What / Where) were you going? B I was going to the bank.
- A (What / Where) were the children eating? B They were eating cotton candy.
- A (What / Where) was she hiding? B She was hiding under the bed.
- A (What / Where) were they? B They were in Central Park.

B Complete the dialogues.

- A What was Jack doing? B He was driving.
- A Where were your earrings? B They were in my pocket.
- A Where was Jane going? B She was going to the hospital.
- A What was the present from him? B It was a watch.

Information Questions with Action Verbs

To make an information question, place **what** or **where** at the beginning of a sentence.

		Question		Answer	
Yes/No Question		Did you	read <i>The Little Prince</i> ?	Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
		Did they	go to the zoo?	Yes, they did.	No, they didn't.
Information Question	What	did you	read at the library?	I read <i>The Little Prince</i> .	
	Where	did they	go last Sunday?	They went to the zoo .	



A: **What** did he have in his bag?
B: He had **his lunch** in it.



A: **Where** did they find the wallet?
B: They found it **on the floor**.

A Look at the underlined words and complete the questions.

- A What did you have for dinner? B We had fish and chips.
- A What did Mike put on the stove? B He put a pot on the stove.
- A Where did the people live? B They lived in the cave.
- A What did you see in Egypt? B I saw the pyramids in Egypt.
- A Where did the birds fly? B They flew to the west.
- A What did he change into a flower? B He changed a bird into a flower.
- A Where did the mice go? B They went into the hole.
- A Where did she fall down? B She fell down on the ice.

B Circle the correct words.

- A What did they buy? B They bought (some flowers / at the shop).
- A Where did it snow the most? B It snowed the most (in Russia / in December).
- A Where did Lucy eat? B She ate (a hamburger / at a restaurant).
- A What did he make? B He made (a model airplane / in his room).

A Look at the underlined words and complete the questions.

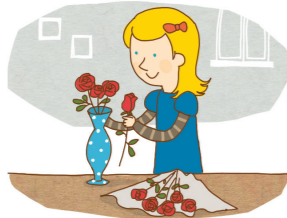

1. **A** Where were Sue and her friends? **B** They were in the forest.
2. **A** What was Joe throwing? **B** He was throwing a net.
3. **A** Where was Alice sitting? **B** She was sitting in the tent.
4. **A** What were you doing? **B** We were taking pictures.

B Complete the dialogues.

1. **A** What did he buy for his sister?
B He bought an interesting book for her.
2. **A** What did you and your friend watch last night?
B We watched a movie called *The Monster*.
3. **A** Where did the children go?
B They went to the student center.
4. **A** Where did you see the squirrels?
B I saw them at the park.

C Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.

a vase some paintings some flowers the museum

1.  **A** What did you buy yesterday?
B I bought some flowers.
A Where did you put them?
B I put them in a vase.
2.  **A** Where was he after work?
B He was at the museum.
A What was he doing there?
B He was looking at some paintings.

A Look at Emma's schedule from yesterday and complete the questions.

12 p.m.	1 p.m.	2 p.m.	4 p.m.	5 p.m.	6 p.m.
Restaurant eat noodles	Shopping mall buy a skirt	Diana's house play computer games	Bus read a comic book	Home talk on the phone	

1. **A** Where did Emma go at 12? **B** She went to a restaurant.
2. **A** What was she eating at 12:20? **B** She was eating noodles.
3. **A** Where was she at 1:30? **B** She was at the shopping mall.
4. **A** What was she doing there? **B** She was buying a skirt.
5. **A** Where did she go at 2? **B** She went to Diana's house.
6. **A** Where was she at 4:10? **B** She was on the bus.
7. **A** What was she doing on the bus? **B** She was reading a comic book.
8. **A** What was she doing at 5:40? **B** She was talking on the phone.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



In 1973, five countries, Canada, Denmark, Norway, the United States, and the Soviet Union, got together in Oslo.

- ① What does these countries do in 1973? ② They signed an international agreement.
- ③ What was the agreement about? ④ It is about protecting polar bears in each country.
- ⑤ What did the reason for signing the agreement? ⑥ The reason was that people were hunting many polar bears for their skins.
- ⑦ What did the five countries do? ⑧ They stop people from killing polar bears.
- ⑨ What else do they do? ⑩ They took good care of the places where polar bears lived.

① What did ④ It was ⑤ What was ⑧ They stopped ⑨ What else did

A: It **is going to rain** this afternoon.
B: Really? I'll **take** my umbrella with me.

Will

• **Will** tells about the future. It expresses **predictions, promises, and instant decisions.**

Positive			Negative		
I	will	send you an email.	I	won't	send you an email.
She		come to the party.	She		come to the party.

Question			Answer	
Will	you	send me an email?	Yes, I will .	No, I won't .
	she	come to the party?	Yes, she will .	No, she won't .



Statement I **will borrow** some books from the library.
Question **Will** you **study** at the library?
Answer No, I **won't**.

A Complete the sentences using will.

- I am a scientist. I **will be** a scientist in the future.
- She has lunch with Joe. She **will have** lunch with Joe on Sunday.
- John misses Anne. John **will miss** Anne forever.
- Mrs. Brown taught us. Mrs. Brown **will teach** us next year.
- They came to the party. They **will come** to the party later.

B Complete the sentences with will or won't.

- I have some money. I **will** buy the tickets.
- Rebecca is very shy. She **won't** sing in front of people.
- Fiona is Mary's best friend. They **will** travel together next year.
- My parents love me. They **will** always be on my side.
- He is very tired. He **won't** go out tonight.

Be Going To

• We also use **be going to** to talk about the future. It expresses **predictions and plans.**

Positive			Negative		
I am	going to	travel to Paris.	I am	not going to	travel to Paris.
He is			He is		
We are			We are		

Question			Answer	
Are you	going to	travel to Paris?	Yes, I am .	No, I'm not .
Is he			Yes, he is .	No, he isn't .
Are they			Yes, they are .	No, they aren't .



Statement They **are going to buy** a new car.
Question **Are they going to buy** a new car?
Answer Yes, they **are**.

A Match the sentences.

- My car is dirty.
- We have enough food.
- Mike is on holiday.
- I need a bigger bag.
- Jeremy isn't good at acting.

B Complete the dialogues using be going to.

- A** **Are** they going to eat some steak?
B **No**, they **aren't**. They are full.
- A** **Is** it going to be cold tomorrow?
B **Yes**, it **is**. Winter is coming soon.
- A** **Are** you going to join the book club?
B **Yes**, I **am**. I love reading.
- A** **Is** she going to call you later?
B **No**, she **isn't**. She already called me.

A Complete the sentences with *will* or *won't*.

- Cathy doesn't like red. She won't buy the red T-shirt.
- Carl is sick, but he will finish his homework tonight.
- Our backyard is very large. We will plant many roses there.
- My birthday is tomorrow, but I won't have a party this year.
- The baby looks sleepy. She will fall asleep soon.
- There isn't any flour. Mom won't make a pie today.

B Choose and complete the sentences using *be (not) going to*.

pass eat be watch fix

- She doesn't like sweets. She isn't going to eat the chocolate.
- I'm good at math. I am going to pass the exam easily.
- Susan's bike is broken. She is going to fix it.
- Ed has a test tomorrow. He isn't going to watch a movie tonight.
- Mark lost the key. His parents aren't going to be happy about it.

C Complete the questions using *will* or *be going to*.

- A Will he join our baseball team?

B Yes, he will. He enjoys playing baseball.
- A Is she going to study abroad?

B Yes, she is. She booked her plane ticket yesterday.
- A Is he going to help you with the essay?

B Yes, he is. He knows a lot about history.
- A Will she have lunch with us?

B No, she won't. She is absent today.
- A Are they going to wear their school uniforms tomorrow?

B No, they aren't. They are going on a field trip tomorrow.

A David and Jake are talking about their future. Complete the dialogue.

design see study (x2) become (x3)

David: What will you become in the future, Jake?

Jake: ① I will become an architect. ② I will design beautiful buildings. So ③ I am going to study architecture at university.

David: That's great! ④ I will see your buildings someday.

Jake: What ⑤ will you become, David?

David: ⑥ I will become a science teacher or a scientist. ⑦ I am going to study science hard from now on.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.

Some people believe their horoscope tells their future. Joanna checked her horoscope in a magazine. This is what it said.


Aquarius

You ① are going to have a problem. You ② willn't have much money. But if you plan well, the problem ③ will goes away soon. Also, you ④ are going to meet someone new on Tuesday or Friday. He or she ⑤ will became a good friend. So, be nice to other people. One of your family members ⑥ will needing help on Wednesday. You ⑦ will need to pay attention to them. You ⑧ will solve their problem. Sunday ⑨ going to be an interesting day for you. If you do some volunteer work that day, good things ⑩ will happen to you.

② won't have ③ will go ⑤ will become ⑥ will need ⑨ is going to be

Prepositions of Time

A: I went to Hawaii **for** a month **during** summer vacation.
B: That sounds great! Tell me more about it **after** lunch.

At / On / In

• **Prepositions of time** tell **when** events happen.

at	on	in
precise time / meals	days / dates / special days	months / years / seasons
at four o'clock at lunchtime at noon/night/midnight The movie begins at 7:30.	on Tuesday on May 5 on New Year's Day on the weekend The exam is on June 24.	in January in 2014 in winter in the morning/afternoon My sister was born in 2002.

• We don't use prepositions before **last**, **this**, **next**, or **every**.

last June this evening next Thursday every Christmas

A Circle the correct prepositions. Circle X if a preposition is not needed.

- (at / in) dinnertime
- (at / on) my birthday
- (in / on) summer
- (in / X) next year
- (on / X) every morning
- (at / in) September
- (at / in) night
- (on / at) Wednesday
- (in / X) last month
- (in / on) the afternoon

B Complete the sentences with **at**, **on**, **in**, or **X**.

- Let's meet X next week.
- It was very hot in July this year.
- Please come to the library at eleven o'clock.
- Susan called me X this morning.
- Dave has to meet his teacher at lunchtime.
- The bakery is closed on Thanksgiving Day.
- The class begins on April 1 and ends on May 20.
- I visited New Zealand with my family in 2008.

Before / After / During / For

• There are more **prepositions of time**. We use **during** before a **noun** when something happens at the same time as something else. We use **for** before a **period of time**.

before	after	during	for
earlier than	later than	at the time	how long
before 6:30 before lunch before the interview	after 6:30 after lunch after the interview	during class during the night during my vacation	for two days for five months for a long time



Anne washes her hands **before** dinner.
She does the dishes **after** dinner.



Mark went swimming **during** his vacation.
He swam **for** two hours every morning.

A Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with **before** or **after**.



1. Karen practiced singing every day before the concert.
She had a party with her friends after the concert.
2. Ben studied hard before the exam.
He played a video game after the exam.

B Complete the sentences with **during** or **for**.

1. I cooked the turkey for three hours.
2. He studied Chinese during his vacation.
3. We are going to go camping for a week.
4. Let's have a party during the Christmas holidays.
5. Mike left the theater during the movie.
6. She will work at Burger Zone for six months.

A Choose the correct prepositions.

- We always work in our garden (at / on / in / X) spring.
- He took these photos (at / on / in / X) 2012.
- My aunt will visit me again (at / on / in / X) next week.
- All children want presents (at / on / in / X) Christmas Day.
- Does your father work (at / on / in / X) Sundays?
- I will be at home (at / on / in / X) 8 p.m., so please call me then.
- Sarah doesn't drink coffee (at / on / in / X) night.
- They got married (at / on / in / X) last December.

B Complete the dialogues with *during* or *for*.

- A How long did you wait for John?

B I waited for him for an hour.
- A Don't use your cell phone during class.

B I'm sorry. I won't do it again.
- A Do you speak Chinese?

B Yes, I do. I lived in China for eight years.
- A When did you get the message from Anne?

B I got her message during the exam.

C Look at the timetable and complete the sentences.

**Jackie Smith
Exhibition**
(August 11 - September 10)

11:00 a.m.	Opening ceremony
2:00 p.m.	Coffee break
4:30 p.m.	TV interview
6:00 p.m.	Opening night party

- Jackie's exhibition opens on August 11.
- You can see her paintings for a month.
- The opening ceremony starts at eleven o'clock.
- During the coffee break, you can ask Jackie questions.
- The opening night party will be after the interview.

A Complete the advertisement about the summer camp.

at on in before after during for

Why don't you join our summer camp?

Join our summer camp ① in June! Enjoy our cool and fun activities ② for ten days. You can make a lot of friends ③ during your stay. You will sit around the campfire and chat with each other ④ at night. Your parents can visit the campsite and meet you ⑤ on the weekend. You can call us ⑥ before the starting date to get more information. ⑦ After the camp, we will send a photo album to you!



B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



A baby panda was born at the Atlanta Zoo ① on July 15, 2013. The mother panda began to give birth ② in 10 a.m. She was in labor ③ on three hours. Finally, her baby was born ④ at 1 p.m. Luckily, ⑤ after the birth, the mother and the baby are both healthy.

⑥ Before the birth, everyone was worried because the mother panda had some problems in the past. ⑦ At 2009, her first baby was born. But it lived ⑧ during only five days. This time, the zoo officials prepared everything perfectly. ⑨ Before the birth, they took care of the baby very carefully. Now, they are preparing a welcome party. ⑩ During the party, they will choose a name for the newborn panda.

② at ③ for ⑦ In ⑧ for ⑨ After

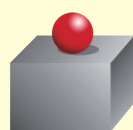
Prepositions of Place & Movement

A: Is the restaurant **next to** the post office?

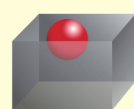
B: No, it isn't. It is **across from** the post office.

Prepositions of Place

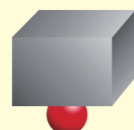
- Prepositions of place show where something is located.



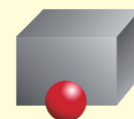
on



in



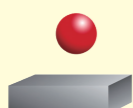
under



in front of



behind



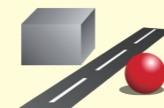
above



next to



between A and B



across from

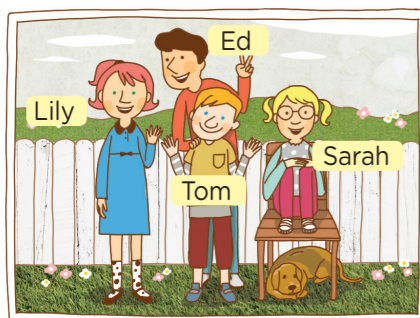


at

He is hiding flowers **behind** his back.
The airplane flies **above** the clouds.
Mike always sits **next to** his brother.

Anne is standing **between** Julie **and** Lucy.
The café is **across from** the bakery.
Emily met her friends **at** the restaurant.

A Look at the picture and complete the sentences.



- Lily is **next to** Tom.
- Tom is **between** Lily and Sarah.
- Ed is **behind** Tom.
- Sarah is sitting **on** the chair.
- The dog is **under** the chair.

B Circle the correct prepositions.

- There are many fish (next to / **under**) the sea.
- Do you have the keys (at / **in**) your pocket?
- Mrs. Miles live (**across from** / on) the park.
- I saw Jackie (on / **at**) the party.
- She waited for me (above / **in front of**) the mall.
- Can I sit (between / **next to**) the window?

PLUS+

In expressions such as **at home**, **at school**, **at work**, and **at church**, the nouns don't need any articles.

e.g. We study **at** home.
Owen is **at** work.

Prepositions of Movement

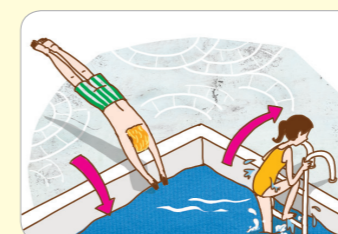
- Prepositions of movement show movement to or from a place.



A koala is going **up** the tree.
A monkey is going **down** the tree.



Jane went **to** the supermarket.
Alex came **from** the supermarket.



A man jumped **into** the pool.
A woman climbed **out of** the pool.



Birds fly **over** the lake.
Jack and Laura drive **around** the lake.

A Circle the correct prepositions.

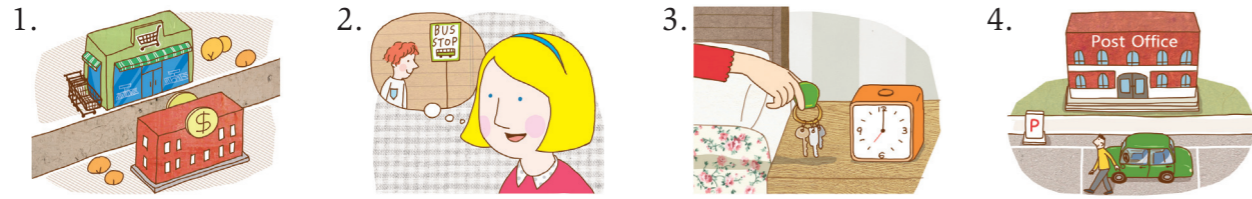
- They came home (**from** / down) the playground.
- Mike climbed (**up** / into) the ladder.
- The train passes (**over** / around) the bridge every morning.
- A lot of people walked (up / **into**) the stadium.
- The flies are flying (**around** / up) the room.
- James came (up / **out of**) the library.
- Frank and Mark went (**down** / into) the stairs quietly.

B Choose and complete the sentences.

into from up out of

- I got a postcard **from** New York.
- Spider-Man can climb **up** walls.
- He took the cake **out of** the box and put it on the table.
- She ran **into** the house and locked the door.

A Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



1. There is a bank across from the supermarket.
2. I will meet Dennis at the bus stop.
3. She always puts her keys next to the alarm clock.
4. My father parked his car in front of the post office.

B Match the sentences.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Betty's phone rang. | • | • | He is hiding somewhere. |
| 2. I can't find Charlie. | • | • | She is coming from Tokyo. |
| 3. Where is the theater? | • | • | We ran down the stairs. |
| 4. Amy arrives at 3:30. | • | • | She took it out of her purse. |
| 5. We were in a hurry. | • | • | It's next to the restaurant. |
| 6. Look to your right. | • | • | A car is coming around the corner. |

C Choose and complete the sentences.

up at on between over under into from

1. Did you drive from Seoul to Busan?
2. There is a beautiful picture on the wall.
3. A squirrel is quickly going up the tree.
4. The new bakery is between the bank and the gas station.
5. People are waiting in the emergency room at the hospital.
6. The ball flew over the fence.
7. Jane didn't see the letter. It was under the book.
8. I went into the classroom quietly and opened my textbook.

A A new shoe store opened. Look at the map and complete the directions.

at above behind next to up out of between across from



The store is very close to City Hall. First, walk ① out of exit two of the subway station. City Hall is ② behind the exit. You can see a park ③ between City Hall and the hospital. There is a beautiful fountain ④ across from the hospital. Our shoe store is ⑤ next to the fountain. It is ⑥ above the bakery. So come ⑦ up and check out the newest designs ⑧ at the store.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



The 10th annual city race will be on July 4. The race goes ① from Chatswood Station ~~② above~~ Hornsby Station. The route for the race is as follows: The runners run to the museum and turn right ③ at the corner. Town Bridge is ~~④ above~~ the museum. They run over the bridge and go to the theater. Dragon Hill is ⑤ next to the theater. They run ⑥ up the hill to the big tree. From the tree, they go ~~⑦ to~~ the hill. Then, they run ~~⑧ out of~~ the tunnel that goes ⑨ under the river. Finally, they come ~~⑩ into~~ the tunnel and finish the race at Hornsby Station.

② to ④ in front of ⑦ down ⑧ into ⑩ out of

A: Is Mark **kind**?

B: Yes, he is. He is also **the smartest** student in our class.

Adjectives

- An **adjective** describes a **subject** when it comes after a linking verb.

Subject	Verb	Adjective
The building	is	tall.
The noodles	taste	delicious.
The butterfly	looks	beautiful.

- An **adjective** can also come before a **noun** and describe it.

		Adjective	Noun
I have	two	cute	sisters.
These are	his	large	shoes.
This is	a	dangerous	place.

A Circle the adjectives and underline the words that the adjectives describe.

e.g. Tony was a weak boy.

- The kind man carried the bag for the lady.
- The pillow on the bed looks soft.
- My grandmother's soup always smells delicious.
- She answered the difficult question.
- The lights were bright at the concert.

B Complete the sentences using the adjectives.

- She is a smart girl. → The girl is smart.
- They are famous people. → The people are famous.
- It was a popular song. → The song was popular.
- He is a generous teacher. → The teacher is generous.
- They are dirty dishes. → The dishes are dirty.
- They are red and yellow flowers. → The flowers are red and yellow.

Comparatives & Superlatives

- A **comparative adjective** compares **two people or things** by adding **-er** or **more** to an adjective. **Than** comes after a comparative.
- A **superlative adjective** compares **three or more people or things** by adding **-est** or **most** to an adjective. **The** comes before a superlative.



The zebra is **taller than** the fox.



The giraffe is **the tallest** animal.

- Spelling rules for comparative and superlative adjectives

Adjective Type	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Rule
most adjectives	smart young	smarter younger	smartest youngest	+ -er/-est
adjectives ending in -e	wise nice	wiser nicer	wisest nicest	+ -r/-st
adjectives ending in a vowel and a consonant	hot big	hotter bigger	hottest biggest	double consonant + -er/-est
adjectives ending in -y	heavy early	heavier earlier	heaviest earliest	-y → -ier/-iest
adjectives with two or more syllables	beautiful important	more beautiful more important	most beautiful most important	more/most +

A Complete the sentences using the comparatives.

- safe** Trains are safer than cars.
- expensive** Diamonds are more expensive than plastic.
- young** Betty is younger than my sister.
- pretty** My dress is prettier than Sarah's dress.
- big** An elephant is bigger than a gazelle.

B Circle the correct words.

- Sushi is (the most famous / the more famous) food in Japan.
- Luciano Pavarotti was one of (the greatest / greater) singers of all time.
- New York is one of (busier / the busiest) cities in the world.
- The shopping mall is (the crowdest / the most crowded) on the weekend.
- The chimpanzee is (smarter / the smartest) animal in the world.

A Choose and complete the sentences using the comparatives.

heavy fast beautiful smart

- The dolphin's IQ is 80. The elephant's IQ is 60.
→ The dolphin is smarter than the elephant.
- The bear is 750 kg. The raccoon is 12 kg.
→ The bear is heavier than the raccoon.
- Peacocks are colorful. Turkeys are black.
→ Peacocks are more beautiful than turkeys.
- Skateboards move at 10 km/h. Bicycles move at 18 km/h.
→ Bicycles are faster than skateboards.

B Complete the sentences using the superlatives.

- long Anacondas are the longest snakes of all.
- busy He is the busiest salesperson in his company.
- important Health is the most important thing in our lives.
- nice Jason gave me the nicest gift ever.

C Complete the sentences using the superlatives.

- Ben is stronger than Adam. Sam is stronger than Ben.
→ Sam is the strongest person of all.
- Jupiter is bigger than Earth. Earth is bigger than Venus.
→ Jupiter is the biggest planet.
- Mark is older than Sarah. Lucy is older than Mark.
→ Lucy is the oldest person in the choir.
- The pizza is more delicious than the salad.
The salad is more delicious than the spaghetti.
→ The pizza is the most delicious food in this restaurant.

A This is an advertisement for laptops. Complete the sentences.

	Wind Pro	Touch Tech
Manufacture year	2012	2014
Thickness	1.2 cm	2.0 cm
Weight	1.5 kg	1.8 kg
Color	black	white
Price	\$199	\$189



Do you want the latest laptop? The Touch Tech is ① newer than the Wind Pro.
(new)

Do you travel a lot? The Wind Pro is ② thinner than the Touch Tech. It is also
(thin)

③ lighter than the Touch Tech. However, it is ④ more expensive than
(light) (expensive)

the Touch Tech. Do you want a pretty laptop? The Rainbow 7 is

⑤ the most colorful laptop of all three. Also, it is ⑥ the cheapest laptop
(colorful) (cheap)

in our store.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



Dubai and Queenstown are becoming ① popularer cities. People visit these cities for ② different purposes. Dubai, located in the United Arab Emirates, is ③ popular for shopping. The Dubai Mall is ④ largest shopping mall in the world. Dubai also has ⑤ the taller building in the world, the Burj Khalifa.

Queenstown, on the other hand, is very ⑥ quiet. It is located on the South Island of New Zealand. It has ⑦ the beautifulst scenery in the world. People visit Queenstown to enjoy leisure sports. It also has ⑧ the tallest bungee jumping site in New Zealand. These two cities are very ⑨ same, but both are ⑩ fascinating places!

① more popular ④ the largest ⑤ the tallest ⑦ the most beautiful ⑨ different

A: Ms. Anderson whistles **happily** every day.
B: She also sings **more sweetly than** anyone in our town.

Adverbs

- An **adverb** gives more information about a **verb**. It describes how, when, or where something happens. It usually comes after the verb.



It **rained**.



It **rained heavily**.



It **rained suddenly**.

- Spelling rules for adverbs

Adjective Type	Adjective		Adverb		Rule
most adjectives	loud	careful	loudly	carefully	+ -ly
	serious	excited	seriously	excitedly	
adjectives ending in -y	easy	happy	easily	happily	-y → -ily
	lucky	heavy	luckily	heavily	
adjectives ending in -le	simple	gentle	simply	gently	-le → -ly
some adjectives	early	late	early	late	adjective = adverb
	fast	hard	fast	hard	
irregular adjective	good		well		-

A Complete the sentences.

- easy** I solved the problem easily.
- good** Mr. Miles plays the violin well.
- quiet** Lily and Mary are talking quietly.
- quick** The tennis match ended quickly.
- bad** Jeremy dances badly.
- careful** Anne carries the tray of glasses carefully.
- late** Laura gets up late on Sundays.
- polite** Alex talks politely to other people.

B Circle the correct words.

- Linda plays the drums (loud / **loudly**) in the music room.
- The police officer was (**angry** / angrily) at the thief.
- Jonathan slept on the sofa (comfortable / **comfortably**).
- The children studied (**hard** / hardly) for the test.

Comparatives & Superlatives

- To make **comparative** and **superlative adverbs**, most adverbs need **more** or **most** before them. Some adverbs need **-er** or **-est** after them.



Mike sings **beautifully**.

Comparative

Mike sings **more beautifully than** Amy.

Superlative

Mike sings **the most beautifully** in the choir.

- Spelling rules for comparative and superlative adverbs

Adverb Type	Adverb	Comparative	Superlative	Rule
most adverbs ending in -ly	slowly quietly	more slowly more quietly	most slowly most quietly	more / most +
some adverbs	fast high	faster higher	fastest highest	+ -er / -est
	early	earlier	earliest	-y → -ier / -iest
irregular adverbs	well badly	better worse	best worst	-

A Write the comparatives and superlatives.

- hard harder hardest
- carefully more carefully most carefully
- early earlier earliest
- quickly more quickly most quickly
- easily more easily most easily
- low lower lowest

B Circle the correct words.

- My sister eats (**more slowly** / the slowest) than my brother.
- Sam plays the guitar (**worse** / badlier) than the 10 year-old boy.
- The snow was falling (the more heavily / **the most heavily**) yesterday.
- Shawn can hold his breath (**the longest** / the most long) among us.

A Choose and complete the sentences.

angry easy late heavy hard gentle serious

- She practiced tennis very hard last week.
- The TV fell heavily to the ground.
- My grandmother brushed my hair gently.
- The actress shouted angrily at the man in the movie.
- Many people were seriously injured in the accident.
- My parents came back late at night.
- Brian answered the question easily.

B Complete the sentences using the comparatives or superlatives.

- Carefully My mother drives more carefully than my father.
- fluently Alice speaks French the most fluently in our class.
- fast A lion can run faster than a deer.
- early Jake arrived at school the earliest among his friends.
- slowly The oak tree is growing more slowly than the pine tree.
- well Jane draws pictures the best in our school.

C Complete the sentences using the superlatives.

- I make pancakes more quickly than my sister.
But my mother makes pancakes the most quickly in my family.
- Jack cooks worse than Sarah.
But I cook the worst among my friends.
- The frog jumps higher than the rabbit.
But the kangaroo jumps the highest of them all.
- I go to bed later than my sister.
But my father goes to bed the latest in my family.

A Rebecca is a food critic. Complete her evaluation of three restaurants in town.

	Lagrino's	Manzo	Patsy's
Food	★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆	★ ★ ★ ★ ☆	★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆
Kindness	★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆	★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆
Serving time	★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆	★ ★ ★ ★ ☆	★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆



The chef at Lagrino's didn't cook well. The chef at Patsy's cooked ① better than the chef at Lagrino's. However, the chef at Manzo cooked ② the best of the three. The waiters didn't treat me kindly at Patsy's. The waiters at Lagrino's treated me ③ more kindly than the waiters at Patsy's. However, the waiters at Manzo treated me ④ the most kindly. Patsy's didn't serve the food fast. Lagrino's served the food ⑤ faster than Patsy's. Manzo served the food ⑥ the fastest of the three. Overall, I enjoyed Manzo the most.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



In fairy tales, all the princesses are pretty. They sing ① beautifuler and talk ② more nicely than other people. Also, all the princes are handsome. They fight the bad people ③ bravely and protect the princesses ④ safe. Because of fairy tales, some people think good-looking people do things ⑤ more nicely and ⑥ best than other people. But characters in fairy tales are very different from real people. In real life, beauty doesn't make a person great. In fact, having a good attitude is more important. People should treat other people ⑦ honest. They should speak ⑧ nicely and ⑨ kindly, too. Doing these things will make you a good person. Then, you will live your life ⑩ happily ever after.

- ① more beautifully ④ safely ⑥ better ⑦ honestly ⑩ happily

Conjunctions

- A:** How can I get a discount card?
B: You can get one **when** you spend over \$20.

And / But / Or / So

- **Conjunctions**, such as **and**, **but**, **or**, and **so**, connect equal pairs of words, phrases, or sentences.

and	connects similar ideas	I enjoy tea and cookies. I went home and I watched TV.
but	connects opposite ideas	She is small but strong. Penguins have wings, but they can't fly.
or	expresses choices or options	He will be here on Monday or Tuesday. You can go there, or you can stay here.
so	connects causes and effects	Cathy is friendly, so I like her. Joe's leg is broken, so he can't play soccer.

A Match to complete the sentences.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1. She goes to the library | | play basketball. |
| 2. I ate dinner, | | we were happy. |
| 3. She was sick, | | I'm hungry again. |
| 4. We can take a taxi | | she stayed in bed all day. |
| 5. We didn't have much money, | | she studies hard. |
| 6. Let's go to the playground | | walk to the theater. |

B Complete the sentences with and, but, or, or so.

- The play was popular. I didn't enjoy it.
→ The play was popular, **but** I didn't enjoy it.
- It was hot. We turned the air conditioner on.
→ It was hot, **so** we turned the air conditioner on.
- Simon saw the moon in the sky. Amy saw the moon in the sky.
→ Simon **and** Amy saw the moon in the sky.
- You can clean the table. Or you can wash the dishes.
→ You can clean the table **or** wash the dishes.

When / Because / If

- **When**, **because**, and **if** are also **conjunctions**. They give information about times, reasons, and conditions.

when	expresses times	Turn off the light when you leave the room.
because	tells reasons	He can't come today because he is very busy.
if	expresses conditions	You have to come early if you want a good seat.

- When a sentence starts with **when**, **because**, or **if**, we need a **comma(,)** between the two parts of the sentence.

When I was young, I lived in Tokyo. (= I lived in Tokyo **when** I was young.)
Because it rained, we didn't go out. (= We didn't go out **because** it rained.)
If you are cold, you can go inside. (= You can go inside **if** you are cold.)

A Match to complete the sentences.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. He often drinks coffee | | you can use mine. |
| 2. If you need a tent, | | I feel relaxed. |
| 3. Grace will watch TV | | because I got up late. |
| 4. When I listen to music, | | if her mom says it is okay. |
| 5. I missed the bus | | when he works. |
| 6. My team won the game | | because we had a great coach. |

B Circle the correct words.

- (Because / **When**) I called Chris, he was on the subway.
- Take an umbrella (because / **when**) you go out.
- I went to see a doctor (if / **because**) I was sick.
- Let's go swimming (because / **if**) you are not busy.
- She likes this cake (**because** / if) it is delicious.
- He is overweight (**because** / when) he eats hamburgers every day.
- I won't buy the coat (when / **if**) it is too expensive.
- (**When** / If) I was three years old, I could write my name.
- (**If** / Because) the weather is good tomorrow, we will go on a picnic.
- Lucy doesn't like baseball (when / **because**) she doesn't know the rules.

A Choose and complete the sentences.

and but or when because if

- My brother is smart, but he doesn't like to study.
- They had dinner together and went for a walk.
- When the doorbell rang, I was reading a book.
- Are you busy on Sunday, or do you have some free time?
- If you know Susan, please introduce me to her.
- I like this restaurant because the food is great.

B Match to complete the sentences.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. He will cook dinner | • | • | and bought some bread. |
| 2. He couldn't go to sleep | • | • | so he took a taxi. |
| 3. His bag was heavy, | • | • | but he can't write it. |
| 4. He went to the bakery | • | • | because it was thundering outside. |
| 5. He can speak Chinese, | • | • | or he will order a pizza. |

C Choose and complete the sentences.

so but when because if

- This car doesn't look nice. It is very comfortable.
→ This car doesn't look nice, but it is very comfortable.
- You want my hat. You can have it.
→ If you want my hat, you can have it.
- He was tired. He didn't sleep well last night.
→ He was tired because he didn't sleep well last night.
- She was young. She lived with her cousins.
→ When she was young, she lived with her cousins.
- There are many people in the mall. It is very noisy.
→ There are many people in the mall, so it is very noisy.

A These are the steps for doing laundry. Choose and complete the sentences.

or dry them when you wash and take everything
but don't put in if you wash them and start the machine

- ① When you wash white clothes, don't wash them with colored clothes.
- ② If you wash them together, the white clothes will change color.
- Check the pockets ③ and take everything out of them.
- Put the clothes in the washing machine, ④ but don't put in too many clothes.
- Add the detergent ⑤ and start the machine.
- Take out the clothes after the machine stops.
Hang the clothes in the sun ⑥ or dry them in the drier.



B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



Hiking can be a fun activity, and it may cause mountain sickness. Mountain sickness is a condition that happens ② when people go to high altitudes. This happens so the air pressure is lower there. ④ If you have mountain sickness, you may experience difficulty breathing, headaches, ⑤ or dizziness. To prevent mountain sickness, be sure to drink plenty of water before your hike ⑥ and stretch your body. But you are on the mountain, walk slowly and take breaks, ⑧ so your body can relax. This way, you can avoid mountain sickness but enjoy your hike. However, because you have any of the symptoms, even after hiking, see a doctor immediately.

① but ③ because ⑦ When ⑨ and ⑩ if

A: What do you enjoy **doing** in your free time?
B: I enjoy **watching** movies.

Gerunds

- A **gerund** uses the form **verb + -ing**. It is used as a noun, so it can be a **subject**, **complement**, or **object** in a sentence.

Subject	noun gerund	Baseball is fun. Playing baseball is fun.
Complement	noun gerund	I am a teacher. My job is teaching history.
Object	noun gerund	I like photos. I like taking photos.

A Read the underlined parts and check(✓).

- | | Subject | Object | Complement |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Studying math every day is not easy. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. They enjoyed swimming yesterday. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. My goal this year is learning Chinese. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Jack's job is selling flowers. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Sarah finished writing her essay. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Cleaning a house takes a long time. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B Complete the sentences with the gerunds.

- write** Dave loves writing stories.
- win** Winning the race is important to Simon.
- speak** Speaking Russian is not easy.
- cry** The baby kept crying until midnight.
- send** Sending emails is easier than writing letters.
- help** His dream job is helping sick people around the world.
- knit** My mother's hobby is knitting.
- sleep** I hate sleeping with the light on.

Gerunds as Objects

- A **gerund** can be used as an **object** after a verb or a preposition in a sentence.

Object	noun gerund	She likes soccer. She likes playing soccer.
	noun gerund	She is good at soccer. She is good at playing soccer.

- Some verbs are often used with a **gerund**.

enjoy	finish	keep	mind	avoid	consider
stop	like	love	start	hate	begin

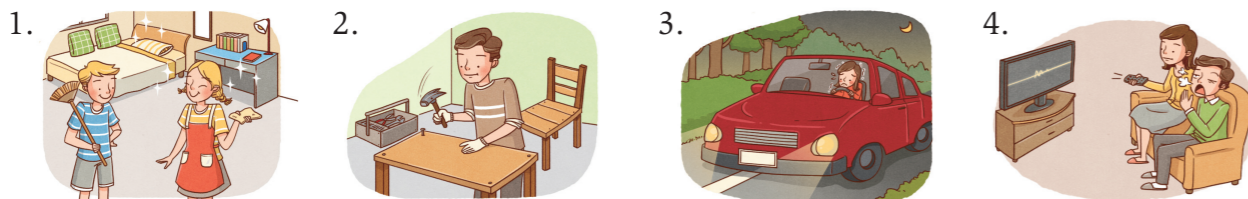
A Look at the pictures and match to complete the sentences.



- Jessica likes riding her bike to school.
- Amy and Tom enjoy washing their dog.
- Tom finished making a Christmas card.
- My grandmother loves cooking for us.

B Circle the correct words.

- Does Kate like (read / reading) comic books?
- Tom (climbed / climbing) the mountain on Sunday.
- My dad started (learned / learning) Japanese last year.
- Are you interested in (draw / drawing) people?
- Daniel always (does / doing) his homework after dinner.
- Lucy keeps (tell / telling) lies to her friends.
- They enjoy (listen / listening) to pop music.
- Sue is excited about (travel / traveling) to China.
- John is scared of (get / getting) on an airplane.
- My mother finished (cut / cutting) the potatoes.

A Look at the pictures and complete the sentences using the gerunds.


watch TV clean the room drive at night make furniture

- We finished cleaning the room.
- My father is good at making furniture.
- Driving at night can be dangerous.
- They stopped watching TV.

B Complete the dialogues using the gerunds.

- A** What does Mr. Taylor do?

B He is a computer technician. His job is fixing computers. (fix)
- A** Do you mind opening the windows? (open)

B Not at all.
- A** I'm not good at swimming. (swim)

B It's okay. Just keep practicing every day. (practice)
- A** I don't like traveling by airplane. (travel)

B How about taking a train, then? (take)

C Complete the sentences using the gerunds.

e.g. I like computer games. (play) → I like playing computer games.

- This book is helpful for kids. (read) → Reading this book is helpful for kids.
- We are bad at sports. (play) → We are bad at playing sports.
- He is interested in animals. (help) → He is interested in helping animals.
- Kevin enjoys science. (study) → Kevin enjoys studying science.

A Complete Wayne's story about his job using the gerunds.

as a subject	as a complement	as an object
listen look	take collect	play show open study



Wayne's father's hobby was ① collecting cameras. He also loved to take pictures. He liked ② showing his pictures to Wayne. ③ Looking at them was fun for Wayne. ④ Listening to his father's stories about the pictures was exciting, too. He also enjoyed ⑤ playing with the cameras. Later, he started ⑥ studying photography in university. Now, Wayne's job is ⑦ taking pictures. He dreams of ⑧ opening his own gallery one day.

B Find the subjects, complements, and objects and write the numbers.


① Saving the earth is important. You can start ② helping the earth by changing your habits. One good habit is ③ recycling your trash. ④ Putting paper, cans, and bottles in different bins will help a lot. They can be recycled easily. Another good habit is ⑤ using items more than once. When you finish ⑥ drinking water, juice, or soda, don't throw away the plastic bottle. ⑦ Reusing the plastic bottle as a water bottle or a flower pot is a good idea. Finally, you can stop ⑧ using plastic bags. ⑨ Bringing your own bag to the supermarket is an easy way to do this. ⑩ Reducing trash protects the earth. When will you start helping the earth?

Subject ①, ④, ⑦, ⑨, ⑩

Object ②, ⑥, ⑧

Complement ③, ⑤

A: Do you want **to go** swimming?
B: Yes, I do. But I need **to finish** my homework first.

Infinitives

- An **infinitive** uses the form **to + verb**. It is used as a **noun**, **adjective**, or **adverb**.
- When an **infinitive** is used as a noun, it can be a **subject**, **complement**, or **object** in a sentence.

Subject	noun infinitive	Baseball is fun. To play baseball is fun. (not normally used)
Complement	noun infinitive	My favorite city is <i>Paris</i> . My plan is to travel to <i>Paris</i> .
Object	noun infinitive	I like <i>photos</i> . I like to take <i>photos</i> .

A Read the underlined words and circle them if they are infinitives.

- To get up early is easy.
- They listened to the teacher carefully.
- My plan is to finish my homework by 6:30.
- The students go to school by bus.
- Mike is always kind to people.
- She decided to buy a new car.

PLUS+

We don't use infinitives as subjects often. We can use **gerunds** instead.
e.g. **To play** baseball is fun.
→ **Playing** baseball is fun.

B Complete the sentences using the infinitives.

- study** Brian plans to study abroad.
- go** He wanted to go to the circus.
- meet** I hope to meet you again soon.
- perform** My plan is to perform my music for thousands of people.
- get** Sam expected to get a good grade.
- cook** My parents like to cook dinner together.
- open** His dream is to open a French restaurant.

Infinitives as Objects

- An **infinitive** can be the **object** of a verb in a sentence.

Object	noun infinitive	He wants <i>some books</i> . He wants to read <i>some books</i> .
--------	--------------------	---

- Some verbs are often used with an **infinitive**.

want	hope	plan	need	expect	decide
choose	ask	agree	mean	happen	promise

- Some verbs, such as **like**, **love**, **hate**, **start**, and **begin**, can be used with both an **infinitive** and **gerund**.

I started **to learn** Japanese.
(= I started **learning** Japanese.)

My sister loves **to talk** on the phone.
(= My sister loves **talking** on the phone.)

A Check(✓) the correct places for to.

- We all ① want ② see ③ your new painting.
- I ① need ② borrow ③ some books on the way home.
- Sarah ① hopes ② visit ③ her friend in Hong Kong next year.
- Amy ① decided ② study ③ English every day.
- My parents ① planned ② buy ③ a new house.
- Sam and I ① promised ② help ③ each other.
- Many people ① choose ② live ③ alone these days.

B Choose and complete the sentences using the infinitives.

take wash worry follow win drive

- Jim expected to win the soccer match.
- My brother learned to drive last year.
- Brenda wants to take dance lessons.
- You don't need to worry about the problem.
- We agreed to follow the new school rules.
- I promise to wash Mom's car this weekend.

A Complete the sentences.

e.g. Tim loves coffee. (drink) → Tim loves to drink coffee.

- He wants chocolate. (eat) → He wants to eat chocolate.
- I expect a present. (get) → I expect to get a present.
- We need a reservation. (make) → We need to make a reservation.
- She likes the drums. (play) → She likes to play the drums.
- Jane hates her glasses. (wear) → Jane hates to wear her glasses.

B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences using the infinitives.



take meet walk get

- They agreed to meet at the restaurant.
- Josh started to walk his dog in the afternoon.
- We need to get some gas.
- Lucy likes to take the bus to school.

C Complete the sentences using the infinitives.

- want / paint Josh and Kate want to paint their house.
- promise / fix I promise to fix your computer tonight.
- hope / find I hope to find my wallet soon.
- plan / have Where did you plan to have your birthday party?
- expect / see I didn't expect to see my old friend at the mall.
- decide / become Dr. Ryan, why did you decide to become a doctor?

A Robert always tries to help his friends. Complete the sentences using the infinitives.

improve read do join practice make pay be

<p>Messages Cindy Clear</p> <p>My dream is ① <u>to be</u> a great tennis player.</p> <p>You should try ② <u>to practice</u> more. Don't give up, Cindy.</p>	<p>Messages Sarah Clear</p> <p>I want ③ <u>to improve</u> my French.</p> <p>You need ④ <u>to pay</u> attention in class.</p>
<p>Messages Mark Clear</p> <p>I always forget ⑤ <u>to do</u> my homework.</p> <p>Start ⑥ <u>to make</u> a to-do list every day.</p>	<p>Messages Serena Clear</p> <p>I decided ⑦ <u>to read</u> a lot of books.</p> <p>Would you like ⑧ <u>to join</u> my book club?</p>

B Find the infinitives as objects and complements and write the numbers.



Roald Amundsen was born in Norway in 1872. His dream was ① to become an explorer. He wanted ② to reach the North Pole. However, before he started ③ to make the journey, he heard that another explorer had chosen ④ to travel there before him. Amundsen decided ⑤ to change his plan. His new plan was ⑥ to go to the South Pole. It was hard to travel in the cold weather. But in 1911, he became the first explorer to reach the South Pole. His next goal was ⑦ to visit the North Pole, and he succeeded. He just loved ⑧ to explore new places.

Object ②, ③, ④, ⑤, ⑧

Complement ①, ⑥, ⑦

A: I will go **to talk** to Professor Collins.

B: Oh, he is always busy. **It's** not easy **to meet** him!

Infinitives as Subjects

- When an **infinitive** is the **subject** of a sentence, it usually comes at the end of the sentence. In this case, the sentence starts with **it**.



To take pictures is exciting.

It is exciting **to take** pictures.
(It = to take pictures)

It	Be	Adjective	Infinitive
It	is	polite dangerous important	to say thank you. to drive in the rain. to eat breakfast every day.

A Underline what *it* means in the sentences.

- It is fun to go to an amusement park.
- It is not easy to move a table alone.
- It is hard to get up early in the morning.
- It is helpful to listen to other people.
- It is convenient to use a calculator.
- It was nice to talk to you.

PLUS+

To tell a lie is wrong.
= **Telling** a lie is wrong.
= **It** is wrong **to tell** a lie.

B Write the sentences using *it* and the infinitives.

e.g. To draw cartoons is fun. = It is fun to draw cartoons.

- To read the directions is useful. = It is useful to read the directions.
- Remembering new names is difficult. = It is difficult to remember new names.
- Eating instant noodles is unhealthy. = It is unhealthy to eat instant noodles.
- To see volcanoes is interesting. = It is interesting to see volcanoes.

Infinitives as Adverbs

- An **infinitive** can give details about an action like an **adverb** does. It expresses **the purpose of the action** in a sentence.

Adverb They **study hard**.

Infinitive They **study to pass** the exam.

Action	Purpose
I study science	to become a scientist.
Jenny bought a digital camera	to take many pictures.
A koala is climbing up the tree	to eat the leaves.

A Match to complete the sentences.

- I sometimes use my hair dryer ● to take a yoga class in the morning.
- She practiced figure skating hard ● to ask about the homework.
- Daniel called me ● to dry my wet clothes.
- Scott was going to the park ● to win a gold medal.
- I made cookies at home ● to walk his dog.
- Nicole got up early ● to bring to the party.

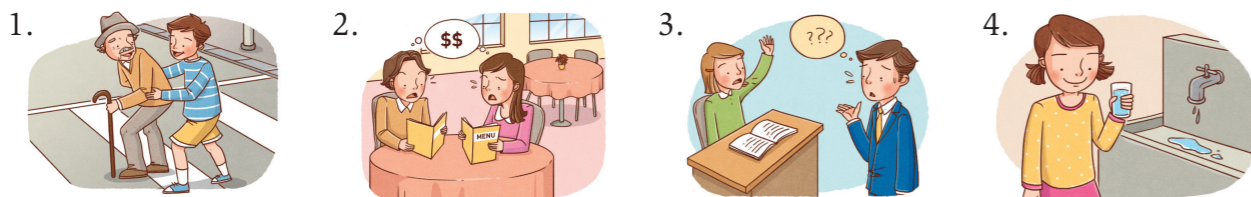
B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences using the infinitives.



ask a question wake up early get some eggs buy a cell phone

- Brian is saving money to buy a cell phone.
- The girl is raising her hand to ask a question.
- Miranda set her alarm clock to wake up early.
- I went to the supermarket to get some eggs.

A Look at the pictures and complete the sentences using the infinitives.



1. It is kind to help other people.
2. It is expensive to have dinner at this restaurant.
3. It is not easy to answer the question.
4. It is safe to drink this water.

easy
kind
safe
expensive

answer
drink
have
help

B Choose and complete the sentences using the infinitives.

find the station save money on gas become an actor look younger

1. He bought a small car to save money on gas.
2. Benjamin went to an acting school to become an actor.
3. My grandmother wears makeup every day to look younger.
4. I'm looking at the map to find the station.

C Choose and complete the dialogues using the infinitives.

borrow travel speak surprise

1. **A** What are they doing in the kitchen?
B They are hiding to surprise John. It's his birthday today.
2. **A** How was your trip to China?
B It was good, but it was difficult to travel without a guidebook.
3. **A** Bob, where's your sister?
B She went to the library to borrow some books.
4. **A** It is not easy to speak in front of many people.
B I agree. I always feel nervous when I make a speech.

A Some ads are posted on the school notice board. Complete the ads.

• The Volunteer Club

- ① It is necessary to save animals in danger. Visit our blog ② to read more information about helping animals.

• The Debate Club

- ③ It is interesting to hear other people's thoughts about issues. We invite you ④ to share your opinions.

• The Fitness Club

- ⑤ It is important to stay healthy. Come to the gym ⑥ to exercise with us.

• The Acting Club

- ⑦ It is exciting to act like someone else on a stage. Join our club ⑧ to find your acting talent.

B Find the infinitives as subjects and adverbs and write the numbers.



Many teenagers drink energy drinks ① to stay awake before an exam. Some people drink them ② to work faster. Others drink them just ③ to enjoy the taste. Because of their name, it is easy ④ to think energy drinks give us energy. However, is it good ⑤ to drink energy drinks?

According to many doctors, it is not healthy ⑥ to drink energy drinks often. They have a lot of caffeine, which can cause headaches. Also, it is dangerous ⑦ to exercise hard after drinking energy drinks. You may even have a heart attack. It can be difficult ⑧ to stop drinking energy drinks. So, it is foolish ⑨ to rely on them ⑩ to get energy.

Subject ④, ⑤, ⑥, ⑦, ⑧, ⑨

Adverb ①, ②, ③, ⑩

Supplementary Material



A Circle the correct words.

- I have (a) / an / the) younger brother.
- Sophia eats (a / an / the) sandwiches.
- I don't have (any / some) homework today.
- There is a (carton / piece) of milk in my backpack.
- Can you buy two (bottles / loaves) of bread at the bakery?
- I need a (bowl / roll) of toilet paper.

B Choose the correct answers.

- I have a dictionary in my bag. _____ is thick.
 Ⓐ Dictionary Ⓑ A dictionary Ⓒ The dictionary
- My mother speaks _____ well.
 Ⓐ French Ⓑ a French Ⓒ the French
- There is _____ information on their website.
 Ⓐ any Ⓑ many Ⓒ some
- John doesn't have _____ comic books.
 Ⓐ a Ⓑ any Ⓒ some
- The students in the hall are _____.
 Ⓐ study hard Ⓑ sixth graders Ⓒ English books

C Complete the sentences using pronouns or possessive adjectives.

- You have a nice bag. Is _____ **it** _____ from Italy?
- I have a sister. _____ **My** _____ sister is a dancer.
- Cindy has a bike. _____ **Her** _____ bike is new.
- Jayden and I need some help. Lily will help _____ **us** _____.
- Amy has two dogs. She takes _____ **them** _____ to the park on weekends.
- The students have a good teacher. _____ **Their** _____ teacher is Mr. Green.

D Choose and complete the sentences.

children pie my grandparents girl pictures water

- The _____ **girl** _____ with red hair is really pretty.
- Is there a glass of _____ **water** _____ on the table?
- Corey takes many _____ **pictures** _____ in the forest.
- I want a piece of _____ **pie** _____ for dessert.
- There are ten _____ **children** _____ on the playground.
- _____ **My grandparents** _____ were doctors ten years ago.

E Correct the underlined words.

- The student has a excellent idea. **an excellent idea**
- I have toast for the breakfast. **for breakfast**
- Is there some butter in the fridge? **Is there any**
- Jenny drinks two glasses of juices every day. **glasses of juice**
- My grandparents's car is white. **grandparents' car**
- Sam's favorite subject science. **subject is science**

F Change the underlined words and rewrite the sentences.

- There are strawberries on the dish.
 Singular **There is a strawberry on the dish.**
- The gray wolves are wild.
 Singular **The gray wolf is wild.**
- You cannot park your car on the street.
 Possessive pronoun **You cannot park yours on the street.**
- Our house is across from their house.
 Possessive pronoun **Our house is across from theirs.**
- The yellow pencil is not his pencil.
 Possessive pronoun **The yellow pencil is not his.**

A Circle the correct words.

- We (aren't / don't) growing vegetables in our garden.
- Anna (isn't / doesn't) play any mobile games.
- The bags on the shelf (aren't / don't) expensive.
- You (must / mustn't) put your trash in the trash can.
- You look busy. You (have to / don't have to) help me now.
- I need crayons for school. I (have to / don't have to) borrow my brother's.

B Choose the correct answers.

- Jenny _____ buying her dress now.
 a isn't b doesn't c wasn't
- I visited the museum yesterday. The paintings _____ amazing.
 a is b was c were
- My uncle and aunt are in New Zealand. They _____ on holiday.
 a are b do c must
- _____ our school festival happen in July?
 a Is b Does c Was
- _____ they going to the beach?
 a Do b Are c Was

C Complete the dialogues.

- A** Are you Jennifer Lawrence? **B** Yes, I am.
- A** Was John with you yesterday? **B** No, he wasn't.
- A** Do you watch the news every day? **B** Yes, I / we do.
- A** Does Jane often watch old movies? **B** No, she doesn't.
- A** Is the cat running after the mice? **B** Yes, it is.
- A** Are Dave and Ella working today? **B** No, they aren't.

D Choose and complete the sentences.

are drink goes was have to visiting

- I'm not visiting my friend tonight.
- You mustn't drink the juice. It tastes bad.
- Ms. Homer was at the theater last night.
- Daniel goes to the park at lunchtime.
- The girls are in the same class.
- They don't have to walk to school. They take the school bus.

E Correct the underlined words.

- Rachel always try to help others. tries
- David miss his grandmother. misses
- Mr. Todd have to attend a meeting. has to
- We not must speak loudly in class. mustn't
- Jasmine is huging a little boy. hugging
- The waiter is serve salad and soup. serving

F Write the sentences.

- Ethan eats breakfast early.
 Positive Negative Ethan doesn't eat breakfast early.
- We are waiting for Kate in front of the post office.
 Positive Negative We aren't waiting for Kate in front of the post office.
- The children sing in the school choir.
 Positive Negative The children don't sing in the school choir.
- Your yellow socks are in the washing machine.
 Present Past tense Your yellow socks were in the washing machine.
- Mr. Simpson's English class isn't boring.
 Present Past tense Mr. Simpson's English class wasn't boring.

A Circle the correct words.

- Andy and I (was / were / will) eating chocolate bars.
- Evelyn (is / was / will) be an excellent dancer in the future.
- The pilot (was / were / will) flying over the sea.
- My brother (is / are / will) going to fix the door tomorrow.
- Mr. and Mrs. White (were going / are going to go) hiking next Saturday.
- We (collect / collected / will collect) money for homeless people yesterday.

B Choose the correct answers.

- What were you doing at the park?
 Ⓐ Yes, we were. Ⓑ No, we weren't. Ⓒ We were playing basketball.
- Where was Owen after school?
 Ⓐ No, he wasn't. Ⓑ He was at the gym. Ⓒ He was playing games.
- What did Ms. Jackson buy yesterday?
 Ⓐ She bought candy. Ⓑ No, she didn't. Ⓒ She was at the shop.
- Where did Austin and his sister have dinner last night?
 Ⓐ They made spaghetti. Ⓑ Yes, they did. Ⓒ They had dinner at home.
- What did you see last night?
 Ⓐ I saw the full moon. Ⓑ Yes, I did. Ⓒ I will see it tonight.

C Complete the dialogues.

- A** Did Sam like his birthday gift? **B** Yes, he did.
- A** Was the woman driving a car? **B** No, she wasn't.
- A** Were the students drawing maps? **B** Yes, they were.
- A** Will you be an artist in the future? **B** No, I won't.
- A** Is Jane going to study tonight? **B** Yes, she is.
- A** Are you going to do the laundry? **B** Yes, I am.

D Complete the sentences in the past continuous.

- snow** It was snowing heavily at noon yesterday.
- take** Evan was taking a test at ten o'clock this morning.
- not / shop** Joe and I weren't shopping for shoes at the mall.
- watch** Sophie was watching a funny movie at seven.
- help** The children were helping the old lady earlier.
- not / sleep** My sister wasn't sleeping an hour ago.

E Correct the underlined words.

- Where did you yesterday morning? were
- Did Grace gave the book to you? give
- He isn't go to visit me tomorrow. going
- Maya wasn't check her email yesterday. didn't
- I won't not go for a walk tonight. will
- The kids didn't ran around the fountain. run

F Write the sentences.

- Ryan drops the vase on the floor.
Past tense Ryan dropped the vase on the floor.
- They often climb the mountain in summer.
Past tense They often climbed the mountain in summer.
- Brian buys a new backpack for the trip.
Past tense Brian bought a new backpack for the trip.
- I will call her in the evening.
Negative I won't call her in the evening.
- The students finished the midterm exam.
Negative The students didn't finish the midterm exam.

A Circle the correct words.

- I took swimming lessons (at / in / on / X) last spring.
- The designer made this dress (at / in / on / X) 2010.
- Ms. Grey called my mom (at / in / on / X) dinnertime.
- My grandparents traveled around the world (during / for) five months.
- There are many cars and buses (in / on) the road.
- There is a flower pot (at / between) the telephone and the TV.

B Choose the correct answers.

- Sam carries the glass bottles _____.
 a) careful carefully c) more careful
- Your coat looks _____ than mine.
 a) nice nicer c) the nicest
- The painter always uses _____ colors.
 bright b) brightly c) more brightly
- She dances _____ of all the ballerinas.
 a) beautiful b) the most beautiful the most beautifully
- This book is _____ of all the author's books.
 a) the famousest the most famous c) the most famously

C Complete the sentences using the comparatives or superlatives.

- funny** Mark is the funniest person on the TV show.
- important** Friends are more important than money to me.
- late** The car arrived later than the bus.
- hot** This is the hottest city in the country.
- early** My dad came home earlier than my brother.
- well** Andrew paints scenery the best in our art class.

D Choose and complete the sentences.

around during in on across up

- Jenny likes swimming in the pool.
- Many soldiers died during the war.
- My brother's final exam starts on December 10.
- A new bakery opened across from the restaurant.
- The truck is going around the corner.
- She ran up the stairs to the second floor.

E Correct the underlined words.

- Henry's parents are on work now. at
- The singer spoke quiet before the concert. quietly
- Emma is standing in the front of the store. in front of
- We walked from the zoo up the park. to
- My uncle plays basketball poor. poorly
- Victoria's brother is a tall and handsome. tall

F Match the sentences.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Where is the theater? | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | I go fishing with my dad. |
| 2. David can't find his cat. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | I went there during my vacation. |
| 3. When did you go to Tokyo? | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | It's hiding under the bed. |
| 4. What do you do on Sundays? | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | I went to the bookstore. |
| 5. How long did you sleep? | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | I slept for five hours. |
| 6. Where did you go after school? | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | It's across from the mall. |

A Circle the correct words.

1. Logan walked into the room (and / but / or / so) looked for his bag.
2. Is Crystal younger (and / but / or / so) older than you?
3. I'm sorry, (and / but / or / so) I can't help you now.
4. There aren't any empty chairs, (and / but / or / so) I will just stand.
5. I didn't go hiking (when / because / if) I had an appointment with Dr. Parr.
6. (When / Because / If) my dad was a university student, he didn't have a cell phone.

B Choose the correct answers.

1. My dad finished _____ his car.
 a wash washing c to wash
2. Wear a thick coat when you _____ outside.
 go b going c to go
3. Will Adam go shopping or _____ at home?
 stay b staying c to stay
4. I didn't expect _____ an email from him.
 a receive b receiving to receive
5. Jeremy kept _____ her name.
 a call calling c to call

C Complete the sentences.

1. We are excited about going to the aquarium.
2. Naomi hopes to finish her project soon.
3. It is exciting to watch football games.
4. He enjoys writing books for teenagers.
5. She needs to buy a new car.
6. They surfed the Internet to find a nice restaurant.

D Choose and complete the sentences.

and when because but if or

1. I don't know the answer, but Jessica knows it.
2. If you aren't busy, can you help me now?
3. The blueberry cake tastes sweet and delicious.
4. My brother was chubby when he was young.
5. Do you want a plastic bag or a paper bag?
6. Gloria can't go on a picnic because she has a stomachache.

E Correct the underlined words.

1. Would you mind to open the front door? opening
2. It is not easy learn a new skill. to learn
3. My goal this year to win a gold medal. is to win
4. He bought some bread making sandwiches. to make
5. It polite to reply to your teacher's emails. It is polite
6. She is scared of to swim in the sea. swimming

F Match to complete the sentences.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Walking my dog is | • | • | but he wasn't hurt. |
| 2. Brody bought candles | • | • | to use the old printer. |
| 3. My brother fell off his bike, | • | • | when I am in a hurry. |
| 4. It was inconvenient | • | • | to decorate the room. |
| 5. My sister's dream is | • | • | my favorite thing to do. |
| 6. The bus always comes late | • | • | to become the president. |

1. Present Simple: Spelling Rules

Verb Type	Base Form		Third-person Singular		Rule
most verbs	use	find	uses	finds	+ -s
verbs ending in -ch, -sh, -s, -x	catch	match	catches	matches	+ -es
	push	finish	pushes	finishes	
	miss	pass	misses	passes	
	mix	fix	mixes	fixes	
verbs ending in a consonant + -y	carry	try	carries	tries	-y → -ies
	reply	fly	replies	flies	
verbs ending in a vowel + -y	say	play	says	plays	+ -s
	enjoy	buy	enjoys	buys	
exceptions	have	go	has	goes	-
	do		does		

2. Past Simple: Spelling Rules

Verb Type	Base Form		Present Continuous		Rule
most verbs	open	finish	opened	finished	+ -ed
	clean	stay	cleaned	stayed	
verbs ending in -e	like	love	liked	loved	+ -d
	hope	close	hoped	closed	
	live	use	lived	used	
	arrive	change	arrived	changed	
verbs ending in a vowel + a consonant	drop	hug	dropped	hugged	double consonant + -ed
	stop	plan	stopped	planned	
verbs ending in a consonant + -y	study	cry	studied	cried	-y → -ied
	try	worry	tried	worried	

3. Comparative and Superlative Adjectives: Spelling Rules

Adjective Type	Base Form	Comparative	Superlative	Rule
most adjectives	smart	smarter	smartest	+ -er/-est
	young	younger	youngest	
adjectives ending in -e	wise	wiser	wisest	+ -r/-st
	nice	nicer	nicest	
	safe	safer	safest	
adjectives ending in a vowel and a consonant	hot	hotter	hottest	double consonant + -er/-est
	big	bigger	biggest	
	fat	fatter	fattest	
adjectives ending in -y	heavy	heavier	heaviest	-y → -ier/-iest
	early	earlier	earliest	
	pretty	prettier	prettiest	
adjectives with two or more syllables	beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful	more/most +
	important	more important	most important	
	expensive	more expensive	most expensive	

4. Gerunds and Infinitives

Verb + Gerund		Verb + Infinitive		Verb + Gerund/Infinitive	
enjoy	finish	want	hope	like	love
keep	mind	plan	need	start	begin
stop	avoid	expect	decide	hate	continue
consider		choose	ask		
		agree	promise		

5. List of Irregular Verbs

Base form	Present continuous	Past simple
be	being	was/were
become	becoming	became
begin	beginning	began
break	breaking	broke
build	building	built
buy	buying	bought
catch	catching	caught
come	coming	came
cut	cutting	cut
do	doing	did
draw	drawing	drew
drink	drinking	drank
drive	driving	drove
eat	eating	ate
feel	feeling	felt
find	finding	found
fly	flying	flew
forget	forgetting	forgot
get	getting	got
give	giving	gave
go	going	went
have	having	had
hear	hearing	heard
hide	hiding	hid
hit	hitting	hit
keep	keeping	kept
know	knowing	knew
leave	leaving	left
lie	lying	lay

Base form	Present continuous	Past simple
let	letting	let
lose	losing	lost
make	making	made
meet	meeting	met
pay	paying	paid
put	putting	put
read	reading	read
ride	riding	rode
rise	rising	rose
run	running	ran
say	saying	said
see	seeing	saw
sell	selling	sold
send	sending	sent
sing	singing	sang
sit	sitting	sat
sleep	sleeping	slept
speak	speaking	spoke
spend	spending	spent
stand	standing	stood
swim	swimming	swam
take	taking	took
teach	teaching	taught
tell	telling	told
think	thinking	thought
wake	waking	woke
wear	wearing	wore
win	winning	won
write	writing	wrote