

Grammar

SPACE

3

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 20 Relative Pronouns

Relative Pronouns as Subjects

Relative Pronouns as Objects

Complete the sentences with who or which.

Circle the correct words.

PLUS+

Complete the sentences with who or which.

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 5

Circle the correct words.

Choose and complete the sentences.

Choose the correct answers.

Complete the sentences.

Match to complete the sentences.

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

2. Past Simple Spelling Rules

3. Comparative and Superlative Adjectives: Spelling Rules

4. Gerunds and Infinitives

5. List of Irregular Verbs

Appendix

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

Practice

Circle the correct words.

Complete the sentences with who or which.

Grammar for Writing

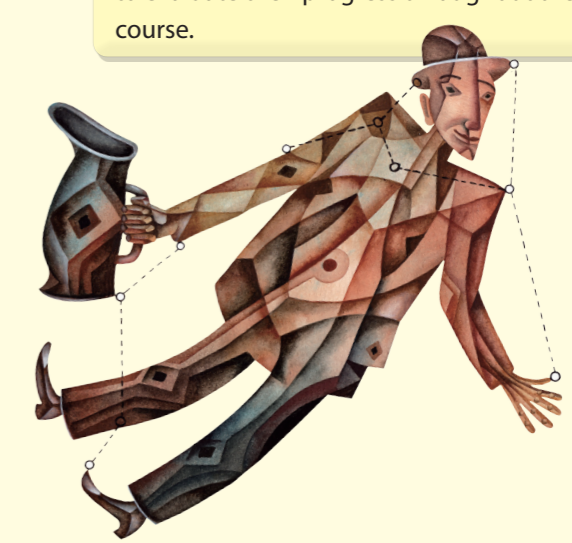
Find the five mistakes and correct them with who or which.

Midterm/Final Test

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

Midterm Test

Final Test



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Supplementary Material

- Review Tests 1 - 5
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Parts of a Sentence 1

A: I stayed at home on Sunday. What about you?

B: I had sushi at a restaurant. It was delicious.

Subject & Predicate

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

Subject		Predicate	
(noun)	Peter	eats	pizza for dinner.
(pronoun)	He		
(noun phrase)	My brother		

- The **predicate** tells **what the subject is or does**. There is at least **one verb** in a predicate.

Subject	Predicate	
She	walks	around the park.
	is	an English teacher.
	cooked	spaghetti.
	told	me a secret.
	named	her dog Pluto.

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

- My sister/plays computer games every day.
- Joanna and I/like the main character in the cartoon.
- The sweater in the shop/feels soft and warm.
- The flowers on the table/are from John.
- My friend Mike/likes playing baseball after school.
- The tallest girl in my class/is Miranda.

B Circle the verbs and underline the predicates.

- My grandparents are my heroes.
- The subway moves quickly along the track.
- My father bought me a new computer.
- Rudolph has a very shiny nose.
- They are students from China.
- Ben drinks a glass of milk every morning.

Subject + Verb + Object / Complement

- Some sentences are made up of a **subject**, a **verb**, and an **object**. The **object** is the person or thing that receives the action of the verb.

Subject	Verb	Object	
Mr. White	speaks	French.	
The cat	saw	a mouse.	
The people	played	soccer	at the park.

- Some sentences are made up of a **subject**, a **verb**, and a **complement**. The **complement** describes the subject and comes after a linking verb.

Subject	Linking Verb	Complement	
My mother	is	an art teacher.	
The dictionary	looks	heavy.	
Sarah and Jane	felt	sleepy	after lunch.

- Some common linking verbs are **be**, **look**, **feel**, **sound**, **smell**, and **taste**.

A Write the subjects, verbs, objects, and complements.

	Subject	Verb	Object	Complement
<u>e.g.</u> Jim wrote a story about his trip.	Jim	wrote	a story	x
1. John ran at the park.	John	ran	x	x
2. They were angry at me.	They	were	x	angry
3. The roses smell sweet.	The roses	smell	x	sweet
4. We bought a cushion yesterday.	We	bought	a cushion	x
5. Ben and I are students.	Ben and I	are	x	students

B Read the underlined words and check(✓).

	Object	Complement
1. Ms. Kimble's new car looks <u>expensive</u> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. The baker bakes <u>bread</u> at six a.m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The baby is holding <u>a toy</u> in her hand.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The scientist studies <u>the plants</u> on the mountain.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The sofa feels really <u>comfortable</u> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. Kevin's sisters are very <u>pretty</u> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

1. **are** My parents ① proud ② of ③ me.
2. **take** We ① a bus ② to school ③ every day.
3. **studied** Tiffany ① fashion design ② in Paris ③.
4. **looks** Your new dress ① great ② on ③ you.
5. **pressed** The man ① in the elevator ② a button ③.
6. **bought** My parents ① me ② a cell phone ③.

B Choose and complete the sentences. Then check(✓).

sweet tired movies wet his textbook my room

- | | Object | Complement |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. John didn't bring <u>his textbook</u> to school. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. My brothers watch <u>movies</u> at night. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Jonathan is always <u>tired</u> after work. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. I clean <u>my room</u> every weekend. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. The sauce tasted <u>sweet</u> to me. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. The clothes on the line are <u>wet</u> . | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

C Find the missing words and rewrite the sentences.

Japanese is the girls a soldier sells the key

1. Ms. Lloyd from Hawaii. Ms. Lloyd is from Hawaii.
2. Mike and Jack speak very well. Mike and Jack speak Japanese very well.
3. He chairs and tables at his store. He sells chairs and tables at his store.
4. at the concert looked excited. The girls at the concert looked excited.
5. We found under the bed. We found the key under the bed.
6. Mr. Miles was 40 years ago. Mr. Miles was a soldier 40 years ago.

A Complete Sarah's health report and write the numbers of the objects and complements.

HEALTH CHECKLIST
Name: Sarah Wells

	Yes	No
1. I get up early.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. I skip breakfast.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. I eat vegetables every day.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. I like hamburgers and pizza.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. I exercise three times a week.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. I feel tired after school.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. I sleep well at night.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
.....		
I am a healthy person.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Sarah doesn't get up early. So she doesn't eat ① **breakfast** in the morning. She eats ② **vegetables** every day. But she also likes ③ **hamburgers** and pizza. Eating them too much is not good for her health. She often feels ④ **tired** after school. She needs to exercise more. She sleeps well at night. She doesn't think she is ⑤ **healthy**.

Object ① ② ③
Complement ④ ⑤

B Find the sentences that are S+V+O and S+V+C and write the numbers.



① Fruits and vegetables have many different colors. Did you know that foods of different colors have different health benefits? ② Red foods are good for heart health. ③ They also improve memory. ④ Red foods include cherries, tomatoes, and cranberries. ⑤ Some healthy orange foods are carrots, oranges, and peaches. ⑥ Orange foods promote good skin and eye health. ⑦ Pineapples and bananas are healthy yellow foods. ⑧ They improve brain function. ⑨ Green foods, like spinach and broccoli, strengthen bones and muscles. Eat a variety of colors of fruits and vegetables. Then, ⑩ you will be healthy and strong.

S+V+O ① ③ ④ ⑥ ⑧ ⑨ S+V+C ② ⑤ ⑦ ⑩

Parts of a Sentence 2

A: My aunt **sent me presents** from Canada.

B: You must be happy. Presents always **make me happy**.

Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object

- Some sentences have two objects, an **indirect object (I.O.)** and a **direct object (D.O.)**. The **indirect object** is the person or thing that receives the **direct object** from the subject.



I made **a salad**.
S + V + D.O.



I made **my parents** **a salad**.
S + V + I.O. + D.O.



Subject	Verb	Indirect Object	Direct Object
My parents	bought	-	a new computer.
		me	a new computer.
Jenny	sends	-	letters.
		Ellen	letters.

- Common verbs that take two objects are **give, send, make, ask, buy, show, bring, and tell**.

A Read the underlined words and check(✓).

- She gave me a book for my birthday.
- Cathy and I will make Grandma a chair.
- Derek bought his younger sister a teddy bear.
- I asked the police officer the way to the mall.

Indirect Object

Direct Object

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B Circle the indirect objects and underline the direct objects.

- Helen gave me her phone number yesterday.
- We bought our car a comfortable bed.
- Can you show me your paintings?
- Gina told them a scary story last night.
- Our English teacher read us a poem.

Subject + Verb + Object + Object Complement

- Some sentences have an **object complement (O.C.)**. It comes after the object and describes the object. It can be a noun or an adjective.



Karen named her dog **Jolie**. (her dog = Jolie)
S + V + O + O.C.

Subject	Verb	Object	Object Complement
I	left	the door	open.
He	found	the test	difficult.
People	called	the lady	an angel.

A Read the sentences and write the objects and the object complements.

- | | Object | Object Complement |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. The movie made Nora and Rachel sad. | <u>Nora and Rachel</u> | <u>sad</u> |
| 2. She found the novel interesting. | <u>the novel</u> | <u>interesting</u> |
| 3. People call New York the "Big Apple." | <u>New York</u> | <u>the "Big Apple"</u> |
| 4. They will name their daughter Sophie. | <u>their daughter</u> | <u>Sophie</u> |
| 5. Jenny always keeps her desk tidy. | <u>her desk</u> | <u>tidy</u> |

B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



a great musician blue salty safe

- She made the soup too salty.
- The police officer keeps the children safe.
- Molly and Tim painted the door blue.
- People called Beethoven a great musician.

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

- English Mrs. Freeman ① teaches ② the students ③ ✓.
- me Dad ① passed ② ✓ a fork ③.
- her Tony ① asks ② ✓ many questions ③.
- the information The lady will ① give ② you ③ ✓.
- Christmas cards I ① send ② the children ③ ✓ every year.
- anyone Don't ① tell ② ✓ your password ③.

B Read the underlined words and check(✓).

- | | Direct Object | Object Complement |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Dave will make us <u>dinner</u> tonight. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The blanket kept her <u>warm</u> . | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. The movie made the actress <u>popular</u> . | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. James showed us <u>his new bike</u> . | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Sarah bought her mother <u>a pretty watch</u> . | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. My dog brings me <u>the newspaper</u> every morning. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Don't leave your sister <u>alone</u> . | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

C Unscramble the words and complete the dialogues.

- A I have an appointment with Dr. Brennan at three o'clock.

B Can you tell me your name?
(me / tell / your name)
- A What was your nickname?

B My mother called me Troublemaker when I was little.
(Troublemaker / me / called)
- A What is Ed doing?

B He is sleeping. The exam made him tired.
(him / made / tired)
- A Bye, Susie. I will miss you very much.

B I will miss you, too. I will send you my photos from the trip.
(send / my photos / you)

A Read the weekend plans. Unscramble the words and complete the passages.



- My uncle ① gave my sister and me a puppy last month. We
(my sister and me / gave / a puppy)
- ② named the puppy Spotty. He doesn't have a doghouse yet.
(Spotty / the puppy / named)
- So, we will ③ make him a house this weekend. We
(him / make / a house)
- will ④ paint the house black and white like a chessboard.
(black and white / paint / the house)



- People ⑤ call Jenny Kyle the best singer in the world.
(the best singer / call / Jenny Kyle)
- Her songs ⑥ make me happy. Last week, my mother
(happy / me / make)
- ⑦ bought me tickets to her concert. I'm going to her
(tickets / bought / me)
- concert this weekend. At the concert, I will ⑧ give her some flowers.
(her / some flowers / give)

B Find the sentences that are S+V+I.O.+D.O. and S+V+O+O.C. and write the numbers.

Are you bored with your furniture? ① You could get your children a new desk.
② You could even buy them a new bookshelf! But why waste money?
The Magic Makers are here for you. ③ You can bring us your old furniture.
④ We can make it new again! ⑤ We can paint your old desk an energetic orange. ⑥ We can paint your dusty cabinets a fresh green. ⑦ We make all of your old furniture exciting. Come by our store to see what we can do. ⑧ You can ask us questions any time!



S+V+I.O.+D.O. ① ② ③ ⑧

S+V+O+O.C. ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦

Quantifiers

A: What would you like to eat, David?

B: Can I have **a few** potatoes with **a little** cheese?

A Few / A Little

- **A few** and **a little** mean a **small number** or **amount** of something.

a few + plural count noun	a little + noncount noun
He has a few friends.	She has a little money.
There are a few cookies on the table.	There is a little water in the bottle.
They bought a few flowers.	Add a little yogurt to the sauce.



Karen has **a few** apples.



David has **a little** time before his flight.

A Circle the correct words.

- (a few / **a little**) butter
- (**a few** / a little) boxes
- (**a few** / a little) children
- (**a few** / a little) men
- (a few / **a little**) tea
- (a few / **a little**) honey
- (**a few** / a little) chances
- (**a few** / a little) letters
- (a few / **a little**) oil
- (a few / **a little**) bread

B Complete the sentences with **a few** or **a little**.

- A few** doctors are working tonight.
- There will be **a little** rain this week.
- I need **a little** sleep.
- A few** people were at the shopping mall.
- My friend has **a few** English novels.
- Could I have **a little** ice in my drink?
- The students have **a few** questions.

Many / Much / A Lot Of

- **Many** and **much** mean a **large number** or **amount** of something.

many + plural count noun	much + noncount noun
The rich man has many cars.	I don't have much information.
There are many books in the library.	There isn't much milk in the refrigerator.
How many candles do you need?	How much time do we have?

- **A lot of** has the same meaning as **many** and **much**. It can describe both plural count nouns and noncount nouns.



There are **a lot of** computers.
(= There are **many** computers.)



I don't have **a lot of** money.
(= I don't have **much** money.)

A Complete the sentences with **many** or **much**.

- There are **many** paintings in the gallery.
- We don't eat **much** meat.
- Sarah doesn't have **many** friends.
- Do you need **many** chairs?
- She doesn't have **much** money.
- The doctor didn't give me **much** advice.

PLUS+

Much is not used in positive sentences.

(e.g.) I have **much** time. (x)
I have **a lot of** time. (o)

B Circle the correct words.

- There are (**many** / much) people in the gym.
- We had (many / **a lot of**) fun, didn't we?
- How (**many** / much) brothers do you have?
- How (many / **much**) sleep do you get every night?
- I have (much / **a lot of**) pencils in my pencil case.
- People eat (many / **a lot of**) sugar every day.
- Pablo bought (**many** / much) shirts last weekend.

A Complete the sentences with a few or a little.

- There are a few birthday presents for Sarah.
- My dad drinks a little coffee every day.
- We saw a few singers at the festival.
- Add a little pepper to your soup.
- There is only a little juice in the refrigerator.
- They can speak a little French.
- He wrote down a few ideas on a piece of paper.
- Only a few animals can survive in the desert.

B Write many or much for the underlined words.

- They have a lot of oranges. many
- We didn't eat a lot of bread yesterday. much
- There are a lot of fish in the pond. many
- I don't have a lot of time to eat breakfast. much
- My brother doesn't drink a lot of milk. much
- There are a lot of beautiful buildings in London. many

C Circle the correct words to complete the dialogues.

- A** Why did you buy (a lot of / much) apples?
B I'm going to make apple jam this afternoon.
- A** What did you do on your trip?
B I went to (a few / a little) beaches. I swam every day.
- A** You have so (many / much) comic books!
B I collect them. I spent (many / a lot of) money on them.
- A** Look! There are (much / a lot of) people at the park.
B Wow. There is (many / a lot of) trash, too.

A This is a travel guide for New York. Choose and complete the sentences.

Hotels

Restaurants

Sightseeing



Maybe you don't want to spend ① much (many / much) time outside in winter. But there are ② a lot of (much / a lot of) outdoor activities in New York. Ice skating is one of them. We have ③ a few (a few / a little) ice rinks in the city.

However, Rockefeller Center is the most famous one. You will find New Yorkers and

④ a lot of (a little / a lot of) tourists there. There are also ⑤ many (many / much) tall buildings and a big Christmas tree. You can save ⑥ a little (a little / a few) money if you visit early in the morning during weekdays.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.

① Many students study at schools. However, there are ② a few students who study at home. This is called homeschooling. Homeschooling has ③ much advantages. First, regular students spend ④ a few time traveling to school. But homeschooling students don't have to travel at all. They can also study their favorite subject for ⑤ many hours. And because there is only one student, he or she gets ⑥ many time with the teacher. However, there are also ⑦ a few disadvantages. Homeschooling students usually have only ⑧ a little friends. They don't have ⑨ much social interaction. They also don't have ⑩ much chances to learn from other students around them.

③ many

④ a lot of

⑥ a lot of

⑧ a few

⑩ many

Pronouns

A: Is this bike **yours**?

B: No, it's not **mine**. **Somebody** left it here.

Pronouns & Possessives

- A **subject pronoun** replaces a **subject noun**, and an **object pronoun** replaces an **object noun**.
- A **possessive adjective** comes before a noun and tells **who the noun belongs to**.
A **possessive pronoun** can replace a **possessive adjective and its noun**.

	Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
Singular	I	me	my	mine
	you	you	your	yours
	he / she / it	him / her / it	his / her / its	his / hers / -
Plural	we	us	our	ours
	you	you	your	yours
	they	them	their	theirs

Jake is a teacher.

He loves his students.

All the students respect **him**.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones bought a house.

This is **their** new house.

This house is **theirs**.

A Complete the sentences with subject or object pronouns.

1. The runners are very thirsty. We'll give them some water.
2. Patrick was in class. He asked the teacher some questions.
3. Do you know Paul and Robert? They are my good friends.
4. We always take our bags with us when we go shopping.

B Circle the correct words.

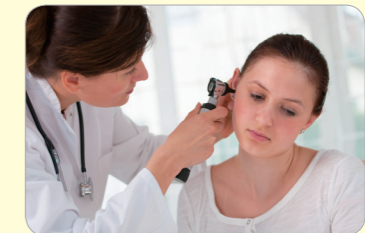
1. Here is a letter from (my / me) friend in London.
2. My father always wears (him / his) glasses.
3. Jane lost (her / hers) dog in the park.
4. The students turned off (their / theirs) phones.
5. My sister drew the picture. The picture is (her / hers).
6. These aren't their books. The books are (our / ours).

Indefinite Pronouns

- We use an **indefinite pronoun** when we **don't give specific information** about a person or thing. We also use it when a person or thing is **unknown**.



Somebody sent me a love letter.



There is **something** in your ear.

	Person	Thing
Positive	I saw somebody in the classroom.	I have something for you.
Negative / Question	I don't know anybody in your class. Do you know anybody in my class?	I don't have anything in my bag. Do you have anything in your bag?
Positive (Negative meaning)	Nobody is in the classroom.	Nothing is on the table.

- **Nobody** and **nothing** are used in positive sentences, but they have **negative meanings**.

I saw **nobody** on the street.

(= I **didn't** see **anybody** on the street.)

He has **nothing** in his pocket.

(= He **doesn't** have **anything** in his pocket.)

A Circle the correct words.

1. I met (somebody / anybody) at the mall.
2. There is (anything / nothing) in the box.
3. I don't know (something / anything) about him.
4. He gave me (anything / something) for my birthday.
5. (Nobody / Anybody) visited her last Christmas.
6. Hello? Is (anybody / nobody) here?

PLUS+

There is no difference between **-one** and **-body**.

(e.g.) somebody = someone
anybody = anyone
nobody = no one

B Match the sentences.

1. She keeps nothing in the drawer. — Nobody remembered her birthday.
2. I am hungry. — The drawer is empty.
3. I didn't know where to go. — Somebody gave me directions.
4. Carrie is very sad today. — I didn't eat anything for lunch.
5. I found something on the street. — It was an old coin.

A Complete the dialogues with pronouns and possessive adjectives.

- (A) Look at Ben. He is holding a skateboard.

(B) Is the skateboard his?
- (A) David, where is your car?

(B) I sold it. This is my new car. Do you like it?
- (A) Is this Lucy's bag?

(B) No, it isn't hers. Her bag is much bigger.
- (A) These presents are for you. Please, open them.

(B) Thank you very much!

B Choose and complete the sentences.

- something**
anything My sister doesn't let me touch anything on her desk.
I found something in the old cabinet.
- somebody**
anybody Somebody is knocking on Mr. White's door.
Your secret is safe with me. I won't tell anybody.
- something**
anything Do you want anything else?
I want something for dessert. Can I see the menu?
- somebody**
anybody Can anybody speak German?
Somebody called you an hour ago.

C Complete the sentences using *nobody* or *nothing*.

- There isn't anything in the room. → There is nothing in the room.
- There wasn't anybody on the street. → There was nobody on the street.
- They don't know anything about it. → They know nothing about it.
- I don't have anything in my pocket. → I have nothing in my pocket.
- He doesn't listen to anybody. → He listens to nobody.

A Something happened on a dark night. Choose and complete the sentences.


It was a dark night. When I got home, the front door was open. But there was ① **nobody** at home. ② **Something** was wrong! Then, I heard a sound from the garage.

(anybody / nobody) (Something / Anything)



③ **Somebody** was in the garage. I slowly opened the door. It was my father! ④ **He** was holding ⑤ **something** in his arms.

(Somebody / Nobody) (He / She) (something / anything)



"Dad, what are you doing in here?" I asked. "⑥ **We** have a new family member," said Dad. ⑦ **It** was a little kitten.

(Our / We) (It / They)

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.


Karen is a blind girl and Jasper is her guide dog. Karen can't do nothing without him. What does he do for Karen? Jasper is trained to help nobody but her owner, Karen. He doesn't listen to somebody else. He only leads Karen around. Other dogs get distracted by things easily, but Jasper doesn't. When there is something dangerous around them, he stops or barks. So Karen knows that she should be careful. Jasper also responds to Karen's call before anything else's. Now, their trust each other very much. Jasper is Karen's best helper and friend.

- ① **anything** ③ **his** ④ **anybody** ⑨ **anybody** ⑩ **they**

Present vs. Past Simple: The Verb *Be*

A: Is James in the kitchen?

B: No, he **isn't**. He **was** in the kitchen five minutes ago.

Positive & Negative

- The verb **be** tells **who, what, or where the subject is or was**.

	Positive	Negative
Present Simple	I am a news reporter. She is always honest. They are on the playground.	I'm not a news reporter. She isn't always honest. They aren't on the playground.
Past Simple	I was nervous about the exam. Olivia was at the museum. We were sick yesterday.	I wasn't nervous about the exam. Olivia wasn't at the museum. We weren't sick yesterday.

- Time expressions such as **yesterday**, **two days ago**, **last weekend**, and **last December** can be used in the past simple.

A Choose and complete the sentences.

- A bookshelf is a piece of furniture.
- The soup wasn't tasty. So I didn't eat it.
- Gary isn't in his office now. Call him later.
- The flowers aren't real. You don't need to water them.
- These books are only \$5 each. Let's buy one.
- The football players were in the stadium 30 minutes ago.

is
isn't
are
aren't
wasn't
were

B Complete the sentences using the verb *be*.

- Trees and flowers are all plants.
- My cat was tiny a few months ago. Now it's quite big.
- My grandfather is bald now, but he wasn't bald 20 years ago.
- My brothers were short last year, but they are tall now.
- Sue isn't sick today, but she was sick yesterday.
- Junk food isn't good for your health. Soft drinks aren't, either.

Yes/No Questions

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

	Question	Answer
Present Simple	Are you a volleyball player?	Yes, I am . No, I'm not .
	Is James taller than Paul?	Yes, he is . No, he isn't .
	Are they in the garden?	Yes, they are . No, they aren't .
Past Simple	Were you popular in high school?	Yes, I was . No, I wasn't .
	Was she a cheerleader?	Yes, she was . No, she wasn't .
	Were your parents outside?	Yes, they were . No, they weren't .

Question

Are you afraid of dogs?

Was Helen a nurse 20 years ago?

Answer

No, we **aren't**.

No, she **wasn't**.

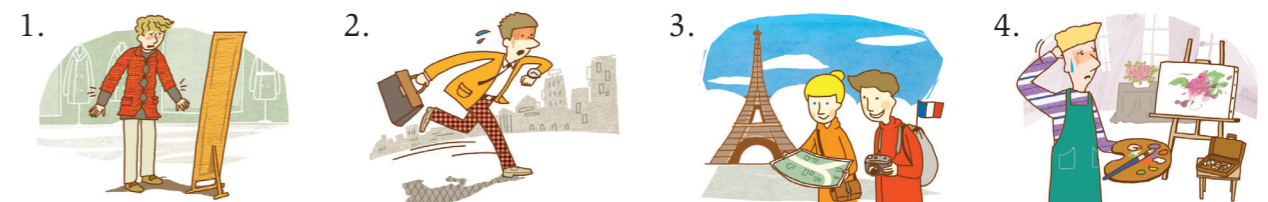
We **are** afraid of spiders.

She **was** a photographer then.

A Complete the questions in the past simple.

- Is Kelly a fashion designer? → Was Kelly a fashion designer?
- Is Jake on vacation? → Was Jake on vacation?
- Are you at the concert? → Were you at the concert?
- Is this sofa on sale? → Was this sofa on sale?
- Are they close friends? → Were they close friends?
- Are the stars bright tonight? → Were the stars bright tonight?

B Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.



- A** Is the coat too small for him? **B** Yes, it is.
- A** Was he late this morning? **B** Yes, he was.
- A** Were they in Canada last year? **B** No, they weren't.
- A** Are you good at painting? **B** No, I'm not.

A Write the sentences using the verb *be* in the present simple or past simple.

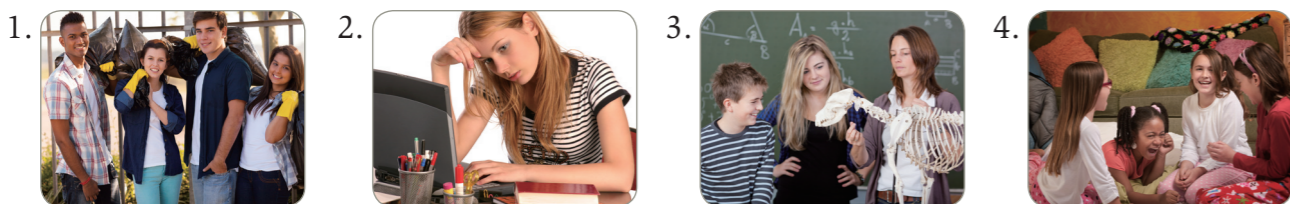
Present

Past

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I am not at the restaurant. | <u>I wasn't at the restaurant.</u> |
| 2. Mr. Simpson is a kind teacher. | <u>Mr. Simpson was a kind teacher.</u> |
| 3. My friends and I are excited. | <u>My friends and I were excited.</u> |
| 4. <u>Julie is bored with the music.</u> | Julie was bored with the music. |
| 5. <u>Jeff and Lisa aren't very busy.</u> | Jeff and Lisa weren't very busy. |

B Complete the dialogues.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A Is your school near the park? | B <u>No</u> , <u>it isn't</u> . It is far from the park. |
| 2. A Was your power off last night? | B <u>Yes</u> , <u>it was</u> . We used candles. |
| 3. A Were the shirts dirty? | B <u>No</u> , <u>they weren't</u> . They were clean. |
| 4. A Are you at school now? | B <u>No</u> , <u>I'm not</u> . I'm at the mall. |
| 5. A Is the radio too loud? | B <u>No</u> , <u>it isn't</u> . The volume is fine. |

C Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.


- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A <u>Are you</u> members of a volunteer club? | B Yes, we <u>are</u> . We enjoy volunteering. |
| 2. A <u>Is she</u> ready for the presentation? | B Yes, she <u>is</u> . But she looks nervous. |
| 3. A <u>Were they</u> bored in science class? | B No, they <u>weren't</u> . They learned about dinosaurs. |
| 4. A <u>Were you</u> at home last night? | B No, we <u>weren't</u> . We went to Helen's house. |

A Jonathan is talking about an old photo. Complete the passage about him and his friends.


Luke, Bob, and I took this photo 20 years ago. Luke ① is very thin now, but he ② wasn't thin then. He ③ was a little chubby when he was young. Bob always had his basketball with him. ④ Is he a basketball player now? No, he ⑤ isn't. He is a sports reporter. When I ⑥ was young, I enjoyed looking at stars. Now I ⑦ am an astronaut. We ⑧ were

best friends 20 years ago, and we still are now!

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.


The Orsay Museum in Paris are close to the Seine River. Two beautiful giant clocks is on the outside of the museum. The building itself is a work of art. It is special because of its unusual history. The building is a railway station in 1900. But the platforms was too short for the longer trains. So, the station building was changed into a museum in 1986. The museum is very successful. Masterpieces by famous artists from the 19th century, such as Monet, Manet, and Van Gogh, are on display now. It is usually crowded with many tourists. The Orsay Museum was one of the most popular museums in the world.

① is② are⑤ was⑥ were⑩ is

Present Simple vs. Past Simple

A: Did you **study** at the library yesterday?

B: Yes, I **did**. But I usually **study** at home.

Positive & Negative

- The **present simple** tells about **facts** or **habits**. The **past simple** tells about **what happened in the past**.

	Positive	Negative
Present Simple	I like flowers. He eats breakfast every day. We work at a restaurant.	I don't like flowers. He doesn't eat breakfast every day. We don't work at a restaurant.
Past Simple	I studied math last night. She went to school yesterday. They visited China last year.	I didn't study math last night. She didn't go to school yesterday. They didn't visit China last year.

A Choose and complete the sentences.

read visit go finish

- I wake up early every day. So I usually **go** to bed early.
- Brian likes his uncle very much. He **visits** him every month.
- Kate **read** this book every day when she was young.
- I got home late because the movie **finished** at ten.

B Complete the negative sentences.

- walk** I **don't walk** to school every day.
- listen** He **doesn't listen** to the radio every morning.
- study** Maria **doesn't study** French these days.
- use** Mr. and Mrs. Hill **don't use** their car on Mondays.
- buy** I **didn't buy** this computer last September.
- sleep** Michael **didn't sleep** on the sofa last night.
- make** They **didn't make** dinner yesterday.
- wait** We **didn't wait** for the bus earlier.

Yes/No Questions

- To make a yes/no question in the **present simple**, place **do** or **does** before the subject. In the **past simple**, place **did** before the subject.

	Question	Answer
Present Simple	Do you take a bus every day?	Yes, I do . No, I don't .
	Does he watch TV in the evening?	Yes, he does . No, he doesn't .
	Do they have history class on Tuesday?	Yes, they do . No, they don't .
Past Simple	Did you see him yesterday?	Yes, I did . No, I didn't .
	Did she fix the oven last night?	Yes, she did . No, she didn't .
	Did they go to the zoo last weekend?	Yes, they did . No, they didn't .

Question **Does John usually wear jeans?**

Answer **Yes, he does.**

Did John wear jeans yesterday?

No, he didn't. He wore a suit.

A Complete the questions.

- Plants need water and light. → **Do plants need** water and light?
- Ron had a cold last week. → **Did Ron have** a cold last week?
- Tina has many friends. → **Does Tina have** many friends?
- He ran a marathon last year. → **Did he run** a marathon last year?
- They took a train to Seattle. → **Did they take** a train to Seattle?
- Sally plays the guitar. → **Does Sally play** the guitar?
- She chatted online. → **Did she chat** online?

B Look at the pictures and write the correct answers.



- A** Does the earth move around the sun? **B** **Yes**, **it does**.
- A** Does she take online lessons every day? **B** **Yes**, **she does**.
- A** Did you bring your camera? **B** **No**, **I didn't**.
- A** Did he wash his hands before lunch? **B** **No**, **he didn't**.

A Complete the sentences in the present simple or past simple.

- Amy usually eats a sandwich for lunch.
- I studied very hard for the exam last night.
- It snowed a lot. So, my brother stayed at home.
- Lisa took many pictures in Italy last summer.
- Willy is busy because he has seven classes today.
- It wasn't cloudy. We saw the full moon.

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

	What they did at the school festival		
Peter	sell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> candles	<input type="checkbox"/> kites
Joshua	make	<input type="checkbox"/> muffins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lemonade
Clair	bring	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> old books	<input type="checkbox"/> old clothes
Sam and Linda	perform	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a play	<input type="checkbox"/> a song

- Peter sold candles. He didn't sell kites.
- Joshua didn't make muffins. He made lemonade.
- Clair brought old books. She didn't bring old clothes.
- Sam and Linda performed a play. They didn't perform a song.

C Complete the dialogues using the underlined words.

- A Did you do the laundry last night?
B No, I didn't. I did my homework last night.
- A Does your sister speak French?
B Yes, she does. She speaks German, too.
- A Did he meet Sarah yesterday?
B Yes, he did. He met her at the museum.
- A Does Nick live near your house?
B No, he doesn't. He lives far from my house.

A Complete the passage about what the children did last summer.

	Every Summer	Last Summer
I	read a lot of books	<input type="checkbox"/> read a lot of books <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> travel with my family
Jane	visit my grandparents	<input type="checkbox"/> visit my grandparents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> take swimming lessons
Paul and Amy	go to a science fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> go to a science fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> try scuba diving

I usually ① read a lot of books every summer. But last summer, I ② didn't read any books. Instead, I ③ traveled with my family. Jane ④ visits her grandparents every summer. But last summer, she ⑤ didn't visit them because she ⑥ took swimming lessons every day. Paul and Amy go to a science fair every summer. They ⑦ went there last summer, too. They also ⑧ tried scuba diving.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



John Jameson is one of the most popular film directors in the industry. How did he become a film director? As a boy, he ① love watching movies with his mother at the movie theater. After he ② finished high school, he ③ moved to Hollywood. He ④ works hard day and night and learned many things from the directors there. Then, one day, a famous director ⑤ decides to give him a chance behind the camera.

Now, he ⑥ made action movies. He ⑦ use a wide range of special effects. He ⑧ works with many actors and actresses. They ⑨ talk about the scenes together. Everyone works hard and ⑩ creates powerful scenes that are full of emotion.

- ① loved ④ worked ⑤ decided ⑥ makes ⑦ uses

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

A: Are you **eating** dinner now?

B: No, I'm not. I usually **eat** dinner before seven.

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

- The **present simple** tells about **facts** or **habits**. The **present continuous** tells about **actions happening now** or **in the near future**.

Present Simple	Present Continuous
Water boils at 100 degrees. <fact>	The water is boiling in the kitchen now. <right now>
I usually walk to school. They go skating in winter. <habits>	I am not walking to school these days. <around now> They are going skating this weekend. <in the near future>



Jenny **plays** the piano.
She **isn't playing** the piano now.
She **is reading** a book now.



Dave **reads** the newspaper every morning.
He **isn't reading** the newspaper now.
He **is brushing** his teeth now.

A Circle the correct time expressions.

- My brother and I watch TV (now / **every night**).
My brother and I are watching TV (**now** / every night).
- Louis teaches me French (**on Fridays** / this Friday).
Louis is teaching me French (on Fridays / **this Friday**).
- Lisa drinks coffee (now / **after lunch**).
Lisa is drinking coffee (**now** / after lunch).
- We go to the movies (this weekend / **once a month**).
We are going to the movies (**this weekend** / once a month).
- Sally wears glasses (**on weekdays** / today).
Sally is wearing glasses (on weekdays / **today**).

B Circle the correct words.

- A** What are you doing this Saturday?
B We always (**visit** / are visiting) our grandparents on Saturdays.
- A** Is Amy at home?
B Yes. She (sleeps / **is sleeping**) in her room.
- A** Do you usually cook dinner?
B Yes. But I (don't cook / **am not cooking**) dinner this evening.

C Complete the sentences in the present simple or present continuous.

- listen** My sister **is listening** to music now.
- play** The children **are playing** cards at the moment.
- study** Mark **studies** Spanish once a week.
- work** My father **works** as a mechanic at a big company.
- get** Jane **is getting** on the train now.
- use** Ms. Duke **uses** a blender in her cooking class every day.

Stative (Non-Action) Verbs

- Stative verbs**, or **non-action verbs**, are not usually used in the continuous tenses.

like know want love understand need hate remember believe

I **know** the girl over there.

I'm **knowing** the girl over there. (X)

She **wants** a new bike.

She **is wanting** a new bike. (X)

A Circle the correct words.

- Sarah (**loves** / is loving) cute animals.
- He (**doesn't understand** / isn't understanding) the question.
- We (**need** / are needing) the dictionary right now.
- Tom and Chris (**remember** / are remembering) the tall man.
- John (**wants** / is wanting) some food now.
- They (**believe** / are believing) the strange story.

A Choose and complete the sentences in the present simple or present continuous.

carry sit hate wear

- He is wearing a T-shirt and shorts today.
- The truck carries vegetables from the farm every Friday.
- My sister hates cockroaches.
- Jason and Tim are sitting in the hall at the moment.

B Complete the dialogues.

- A** Let's go to the movies. I want to watch *The Ghost House*.

B Great. I love horror movies. (love)
- A** Justin is over there. You like him, don't you?

B Yes, but he doesn't remember meeting me. (not / remember)
- A** Do you need help? (need)

B Yes, please. I'm looking for a post office.
- A** I don't understand this question. Let's send Mr. Parker an email.

B Okay, but I don't know his email address. (not / know)

C Complete the sentences in the present simple or present continuous.

- get up Maria usually gets up early in the morning.

sleep But she is sleeping now.
- have Carl has many friends in Japan.

travel He is traveling to Japan next week.
- tell Jake is telling us a story about a famous singer now.

not / believe But we don't believe the story.
- want Emily wants pasta for dinner tonight.

cook Her mother is cooking pasta for her now.

A This is Ben's letter to his grandmother in China. Read and complete the letter.



Dear Grandma,

How is everything in China? I ① (go) am going to China soon! I'm very excited to see you. These days, Amanda and I ② (learn) are learning Chinese. It's difficult, but we ③ (study) are studying very hard now. It is Monday today. I always ④ (play) play outside on Mondays. I ⑤ (love) love playing soccer. But it ⑥ (rain) is raining now, so I ⑦ (write) am writing this letter. I ⑧ (remember) remember your delicious cookies. I can't wait to taste them again. I miss you very much.

Love,
Ben

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



Merry Christmas! Are you wondering why it doesn't look cold here? It's because I'm in Australia! Summer is starting in December here. So, we never have a white Christmas. But that's okay because we aren't needing snow! We ③ have Christmas trees, candles, and everything else. People ④ eat, ⑤ exchange presents, and celebrates the holiday with their family and friends. Now, I'm at the beach. People ⑦ are having a Christmas barbecue. Families enjoying the holiday. I see Santa Claus at the beach, too. However, he doesn't wear his red suit now. Instead, he ⑩ is wearing a red bathing suit. Isn't it funny? Next year, come and enjoy summer Christmas in Australia!

① starts ② don't need ③ celebrate ④ are enjoying ⑤ isn't wearing

Present vs. Past Continuous

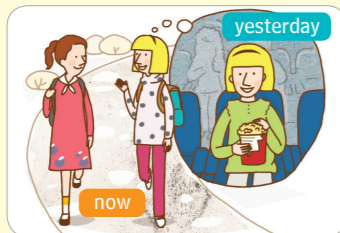
A: I called you yesterday. **Were** you **sleeping**?

B: No, I **wasn't**. I **was listening** to music then.

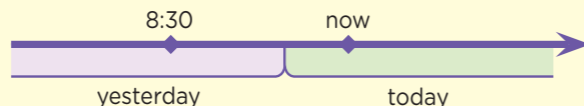
Positive & Negative

- The **present continuous** tells about actions happening **right now**. The **past continuous** tells about actions that were happening at a **particular time in the past**.

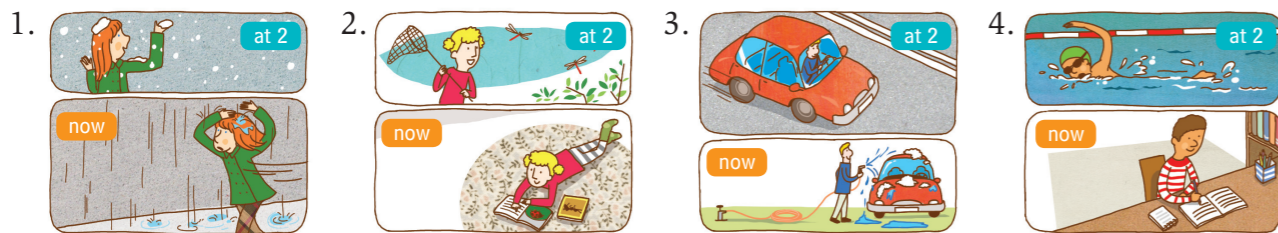
	Positive	Negative
Present Continuous	I am watching TV now. She is driving to the mall. They are running on the track.	I'm not watching TV now. She isn't driving to the mall. They aren't running on the track.
Past Continuous	The music was playing in the room. We were flying to Rome. The machines were working well.	The music wasn't playing in the room. We weren't flying to Rome. The machines weren't working well.



Lisa **is talking** to her friend now.
She **was watching** a movie at 8:30 yesterday.



A Look at the pictures and complete the sentences in the present and past continuous.



1. **snow** It **was snowing** at two o'clock.
rain It **is raining** now.
2. **catch** Sarah **was catching** dragonflies at two o'clock.
read She **is reading** a book about insects now.
3. **drive** Mark **was driving** his car at two o'clock.
wash He **is washing** his car now.
4. **swim** Chris **was swimming** at two o'clock.
do He **is doing** his homework now.

B Choose and complete the negative sentences in the present or past continuous.

take listen sit write

- Grace and I **aren't sitting** on the stairs now.
- Tony **wasn't taking** an exam at 4:30 yesterday.
- My dad **isn't writing** a shopping list right now.
- Ray **wasn't listening** to music when you called him.

Yes/No Questions

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

	Question	Answer	
Present Continuous	Are you sending a text message?	Yes, I am .	No, I'm not .
	Is she cooking dinner now?	Yes, she is .	No, she isn't .
	Are they helping their mom?	Yes, they are .	No, they aren't .
Past Continuous	Were you sleeping on the sofa?	Yes, I was .	No, I wasn't .
	Was she talking on the phone?	Yes, she was .	No, she wasn't .
	Were they singing the song together?	Yes, they were .	No, they weren't .

A Circle the correct words.

- (**Are** / Were) they (have / **having**) breakfast now?
- (Is / **Was**) he (jog / **jogging**) when you met him?
- (Is / **Was**) it (snow / **snowing**) yesterday morning?
- (Are / **Were**) they (buy / **buying**) flowers when you saw them?

B Complete the dialogues.

- A **Were you** feeding the cat? B Yes, I was.
- A **Is she** washing the dishes? B Yes, she is.
- A **Was he** fixing his computer? B No, he wasn't.
- A Are the children taking pictures? B No, **they aren't**.
- A Was Mike talking to his friend? B Yes, **he was**.
- A Were Sandra and Mia staying at a hotel? B No, **they weren't**.

A Choose and complete the sentences in the present or past continuous.

bake stand clean bark lie

- It's noisy outside. A dog is barking loudly.
- Justin was cleaning his room at 7:30 p.m.
- Paul is baking bread. It smells really delicious.
- When I got home, Sue was lying on the sofa.
- When Karen saw Tom, he was standing in front of the museum.

B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



- Billy was reading a magazine. (read)
- He wasn't wearing glasses. (wear)
- He was drinking coffee. (drink)
- He wasn't talking on the phone. (talk)



- It is raining now. (rain)
- Mary and Alice are eating sandwiches. (eat)
- They aren't studying English. (study)
- They aren't sitting on the grass. (sit)

C Complete the dialogues.

- A** Mom, are you coming home now? (come)

B Yes, I am. I will be there soon.
- A** Were they playing soccer at five o'clock yesterday? (play)

B No, they weren't. Another team was playing then.
- A** Were you walking in the park when I called you? (walk)

B Yes, I was. I was with Amy.
- A** Was she watching TV when you came home? (watch)

B No, she wasn't. She wasn't at home then.

A Scott, Jane, and Ed went to the zoo. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



- Scott's mother called Scott at 10:30. When she called, Scott ① was giving an elephant an apple. Jane ② was sitting on a bench. What was Ed doing? He ③ was watching the dolphin show.
- Now it's 2:00. Scott ④ is buying a drink from a vending machine. He ⑤ isn't giving an elephant an apple now. Jane ⑥ is hugging a koala. She ⑦ isn't sitting on a bench now. Ed ⑧ is talking to a parrot. He ⑨ isn't watching the dolphin show now.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



At 7 p.m. yesterday evening, the market streets of Nice in France were not busy. Some shops ① were closing. Some people ② was walking to their homes, and only a few tourists ③ were take pictures. A few couples ④ were eating dinner inside one of the restaurants.

But now, at 10 a.m., the market is very busy! The streets are filled with tents. People ⑤ are selling many different things. Many people ⑥ buying fresh vegetables, fish, and bread. A French woman ⑦ is holds a bunch of fresh flowers. Many tourists ⑧ are walking through the market. They ⑨ are looking for unique souvenirs. They ⑩ are hoping to remember this special market experience!

② were walking ③ were taking ⑥ are buying ⑦ is holding ⑩ are hoping

Present Perfect

A: Have you met John before?

B: No, I haven't. But I have heard a lot about him.

Positive & Negative

- We use the **present perfect** when an action **started in the past and continues in the present**. It uses the form **have/has + past participle**. To make the past participles of verbs, add **-ed** to the verbs in most cases.

I have known Sam for three years.



	Positive		Negative	
I / You / We / They	I have	visited the museum.	I haven't	visited the museum.
He / She / It	He has		He hasn't	

* haven't = have not / hasn't = has not

- Common irregular past participles

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present	Past	Past Participle
put	put	put	be	was/were	been
read	read	read	do	did	done
have	had	had	go	went	gone
make	made	made	eat	ate	eaten
meet	met	met	see	saw	seen
send	sent	sent	know	knew	known
teach	taught	taught	write	wrote	written

A Complete the sentences in the present perfect.

- write** Mark has written several stories over the last five years.
- read** My brother and I have read the book five times.
- meet** My parents have met my best friend Sue many times.
- play** He has played the guitar for seven years.
- not / see** Andy hasn't seen any movies for a long time.
- not / talk** Chloe hasn't talked to Jake since Monday.
- not / buy** They haven't bought any clothes for a year.

B Circle the correct words.

- I (want / have wanted) a smartphone for a long time.
- David (lives / has lived) in San Francisco for ten years.
- We (see / have seen) the musical *Mamma Mia* three times.
- Mr. Murphy (works / has worked) at this bank for five months.
- They (are / have been) to India twice.

Yes/No Questions

- To make a yes/no question, place **have** or **has** before the subject.

Question		Answer
Have	you the students	Yes, I have . Yes, they have .
Has	he Jenny	No, I haven't . No, they haven't . Yes, he has . Yes, she has . No, he hasn't . No, she hasn't .

A Complete the questions in the present perfect.

- be** Have you been to Japan before?
- know** Has Mark known Mary since elementary school?
- choose** Have they chosen the topic for their presentation?
- move** Have you moved a new apartment?

B Complete the dialogues.

- A** Has Jenny returned the books?

B No, she hasn't. She is still reading them.
- A** Have your parents seen your painting?

B Yes, they have. They really liked it.
- A** Have you worn glasses for a long time?

B Yes, I have. I have worn them since I was very young.
- A** Has your brother found his wallet?

B No, he hasn't. He is still looking for it.

A Choose and complete the sentences in the present perfect.

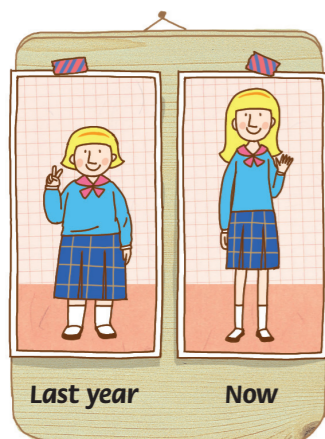
live leave forget return

- Mom's credit card is at home. She doesn't have it with her now.
→ Mom has left her credit card at home.
- I am trying to log in. I don't remember my password.
→ I have forgotten my password.
- Kevin's parents bought him a dog three years ago. Kevin still has the dog.
→ Kevin has lived with his dog for three years.
- Julie went to the library. She is not here now.
→ Julie hasn't returned from the library.

B Complete the dialogues in the present perfect.

- A Who is J. K. Rowling?
B She is an author. She has written many popular books. (write)
- A Is Ann in Seattle now?
B No, she hasn't gone to Seattle yet. (not / go)
- A Can you help me with a math problem?
B I haven't finished my homework. I will help you later. (not / finish)

C Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues in the present perfect.



- A Has Amy grown taller? (grow)
B Yes, she has.
- A Has she cut her hair? (cut)
B No, she hasn't. Her hair is longer now.
- A Has she gained weight? (gain)
B No, she hasn't. She has lost weight.

A Julia and Chris are on their vacations. Complete their letters in the present perfect.

Hi, Julia.

I'm in France now.

I ① (visit) have visited five cities in two weeks. Paris ② (be) has been the best city so far.

I ③ (not/see) haven't seen such a beautiful city before. The Eiffel Tower is amazing. I ④ (take) have taken many pictures in France. I will see you soon!

Chris

Dear Chris,

Wow. I ⑤ (not/travel) haven't traveled

to Europe. Show me the pictures later.

My cousins ⑥ (move) have moved

to Miami. I'm staying with them now.

We ⑦ (play) have played a lot of

games together. Also, we

⑧ (read) have read many comic

books. Have fun in France!

Julia

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



People ① have invent greenhouses in order to grow vegetables and fruit all year long. Inside a greenhouse, it is warm even during winter. But sadly, the same thing is happening to the earth. Pollution ② have caused the greenhouse effect. People ③ have used a lot of energy in factories. Also, they ④ have used a lot of gas and coal in cars and trains. These materials put toxic gases into the air. Scientists ⑤ have warned that this has many negative effects. The temperature ⑥ has goed up. Plants ⑦ not have grown well, and the amount of drinking water ⑧ has decreased. In order to stop the greenhouse effect, scientists ⑨ have thinked of new ways to produce energy. And people ⑩ have tried to use less gas and coal.

① invented

② has caused

⑥ has gone up

⑦ have not grown

⑨ have thought

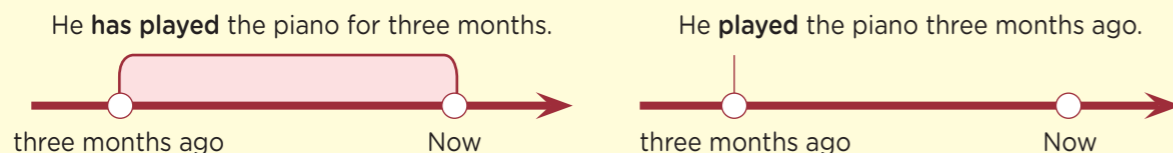
Present Perfect vs. Past Simple

A: Have you **spoken** to Mr. Stocks?

B: No, I **haven't**. He **has gone** home early.

Use & Meaning 1

- We use the **past simple** to talk about what happened **at a specific time in the past**. But we use the **present perfect** when **an action in the past has an effect on the present**. It shows a link between the present and the past.



Present Perfect	Past Simple
She has been a banker for two years. (She still works there.)	She was a banker for two years. (She doesn't work there anymore.)
I have lost my bag. (I don't have it now.)	I lost my bag. (I may or may not have it now.)

- For** tells the duration of an action up to the present. **Since** tells when an action started.
I have lived here **for** five years. (= from five years ago until now)
I have lived here **since** 2010. (= from 2010 until now)

A Complete the sentences using the underlined words.

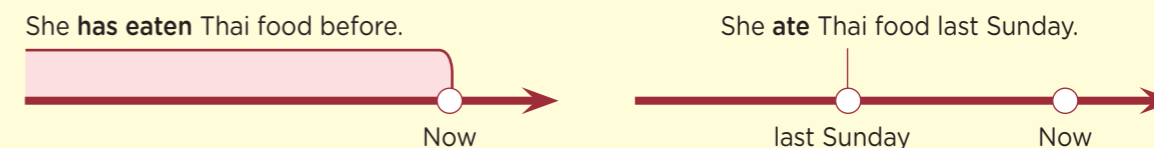
- John works at a restaurant. He became a chef in 2008.
→ John has worked as a chef since 2008.
- I met Susan three years ago. We know each other very well.
→ Susan and I have known each other for three years.
- Tom caught a cold a week ago. He is still sick.
→ Tom has been sick for a week.
- Andy moved to this town in 2013. He lives here now.
→ Andy has lived in this town since 2013.
- Mr. Smith was my English teacher in first grade. He still teaches me English.
→ Mr. Smith has taught me English since first grade.

B Circle the correct words.

- John (designed / has designed) many products since 2011.
- We (moved / have moved) to a new house three days ago.
- Kate (took / has taken) the subway yesterday.
- Jenny (was / has been) in Japan since last weekend.
- They (worked / have worked) as partners since June.

Use & Meaning 2

- We also use the **present perfect** to talk about **an experience that happened at some time in the past**. Unlike the past simple, the exact time of the event is not important.



Present Perfect	Past Simple
I have seen a polar bear once. (I saw a polar bear at some point in the past.)	I saw a polar bear when I was ten. (I saw it. I was ten at the time.)

A Circle the correct words.

- I have stayed at the hotel (last Sunday / many times).
- He has never used a blender (before / last week).
- Sarah played tennis (two days ago / since 2009).
- I didn't see a musical (in my life / yesterday).
- We have seen this movie (last night / twice).

PLUS+

When we talk about an experience, we can use **never** instead of **not**.

(e.g.) I **haven't** seen a bat.
= I have **never** seen a bat.

B Complete the sentences in the present perfect.

- climb Brian has climbed this mountain many times.
- live My parents have lived in Argentina before.
- never / try I have never tried bungee jumping.
- never / meet Mary has never met her uncle before.

A Look at the pictures and complete the sentences in the present perfect.


be finish open travel

1. She hasn't open the box yet.
2. Benjamin hasn't finished his homework. He can't play outside now.
3. Lily has been in Australia for three days.
4. Jason has traveled by airplane four times.

B Complete the dialogues in the present perfect or past simple.

1. **A** Do you know Julia?
B No, I don't. I have never met her before. (never / meet)
2. **A** Michael has worked for the company for ten years. (work)
B But he will retire in three months.
3. **A** Where is Jeremy?
B He's not here. He went out two hours ago. (go)
4. **A** How's Susan?
B She has been sick since last Tuesday. (be)

C Choose and complete the sentences in the present perfect or past simple.

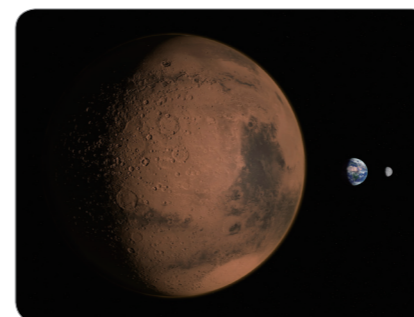
fail make perform see

1. Susie failed her science exam yesterday.
2. They have seen shooting stars several times since last summer.
3. He made a reservation for the restaurant two days ago.
4. She has performed at large concert halls since she became famous.

A Look at what Joel has done from 2002 until now and complete the passage.

2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	Now
live in China	live in Canada					
work at a travel agency	drive a bus		work as an author			
	write his first novel		write a new book			

Joel ① moved to China in 2002. He ② worked at a travel agency for four years. In 2006, he ③ came back to Canada. He ④ has lived in Canada since then. He ⑤ drove a bus from 2006 to 2012. He also ⑥ wrote his first novel then. He ⑦ published his novel in 2012. Since then, he ⑧ has worked as an author. His new book will be finished soon.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.


People studied Mars since the time of the ancient Egyptians. In 1610, Galileo Galilei becomes the first person to observe Mars through a telescope. Since then, scientists ③ have learned many things about Mars. It is a cold, dry, and rocky planet. They ④ discovered that it is covered in craters and volcanoes. In the 19th century, scientists ⑤ developed better telescopes and they discover more things about Mars. Some scientists ⑦ said that there were rivers on Mars. Some even thought that there was life on Mars. However, later, scientists ⑨ discovered that these things were not true. Though scientists have make many important discoveries, there are still many more exciting things to learn about Mars.

① have studied ② became ⑥ discovered ⑧ thought ⑩ have made

A: I **am going to** vacuum the floor.

B: Okay. I **will** move the table and chairs for you.

Will

● **Will** expresses **future predictions, promises, and immediate decisions.**

Positive	Negative
She will go for a walk.	She won't go for a walk.

Question	Answer
Will she go for a walk?	Yes, she will . No, she won't .

Future predictions	You will grow taller next year. It will snow tomorrow.
Promises	I will be home by three o'clock. I won't be late tomorrow.
Immediate decisions	I will call you later. We will cook spaghetti tonight.

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

- He will take the bus to school. He **won't** take the subway.
- We won't play soccer this evening. We **will** watch a movie.
- Mom and Dad will go shopping today. They **won't** stay at home.
- Kate **will** read many books next month. She won't be lazy.
- I will be a good student. I **won't** forget to do my homework.

B Choose and complete the sentences using *will* or *won't*.

sing study ride order wear

- I bought a pretty dress. I **will wear** it to the party.
- She doesn't like singing. She **won't sing** in front of other people.
- John has a very important test tomorrow. He **will study** hard tonight.
- They are hungry. They **will order** a lot of food.
- The roller coaster looks scary. We **won't ride** it.

Be Going To

● **Be going to** also tells about the future. It is used for **future plans that are already arranged.**

Positive	Negative
He is going to study Chinese.	He isn't going to study Chinese.

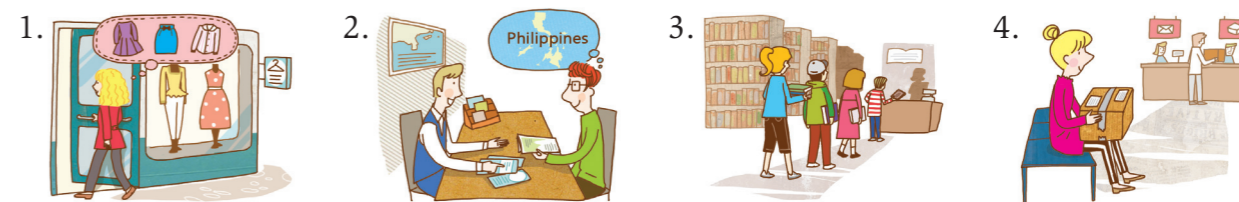
Question	Answer
Is he going to study Chinese?	Yes, he is . No, he isn't .

Future plans / Intentions	I'm going to visit my uncle this summer. (I've already planned it.) We are going to travel by train. (We already bought the train tickets.)
Future predictions based on evidence in the present	It is going to rain. (The sky is dark.) He's going to be late for the nine o'clock meeting. (It's almost nine o'clock now and he hasn't arrived yet.)

A Complete the sentences using *be (not) going to*.

- She **is going to** see the doctor. She has an appointment at 2 p.m.
- My room is too messy. I **am going to** clean it.
- It is a holiday today. Mr. Ross **isn't going to** go to the office.
- It is Amy's birthday on Sunday. I **am going to** buy a book for her.
- It is too cold outside. They **aren't going to** swim in the river.

B Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.



- A** **Are** you **going to** buy some clothes? **B** **Yes**, I **am**.
- A** **Is** he **going to** travel to Thailand? **B** **No**, he **isn't**.
- A** **Are** they **going to** borrow some books? **B** **Yes**, they **are**.
- A** **Is** she **going to** send a letter? **B** **No**, she **isn't**.

A Choose and complete the sentences using *will* or *won't*.

answer arrive like pay have

- I don't like coffee. I will have a cup of tea instead.
- Mr. Woods is in a meeting now. He won't answer the phone.
- I don't have any cash. I will pay with my credit card.
- My mom hates scary movies. She won't like the movie about zombies.
- Mike is on the way here. He will arrive soon.

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

watch take jog buy travel

- Joshua likes science. He is going to take a science class next semester.
- It is raining now. Karen isn't going to jog in the park.
- We are going to travel around Asia this summer. I'm excited already!
- Mr. Clark hasn't saved enough money. He isn't going to buy a house yet.
- My favorite TV show is on tonight. I am going to watch it.

C Complete the dialogues.

- A** Is she going to graduate from high school this year?

B Yes, she is. It's her last year of high school.
- A** Will they sing "Do-Re-Mi" at the competition?

B No, they won't. They chose another song instead.
- A** Will you cut your hair?

B No, I won't. I prefer long hair.
- A** Are you going to go camping tomorrow?

B Yes, I am. I already finished packing.

A These are the children's plans. Choose and complete the sentences.

be clean get help go practice study watch



- I ① am not going to watch TV in the evening. Instead,
(not / be going to)
- I ② am going to practice the violin. I ③ won't be lazy.
(be going to) (not / will)



- I ④ am going to clean the house this weekend.
(be going to)
- I ⑤ will help my parents more often.
(will)



- My sister and I ⑥ are not going to go shopping on Sunday.
(not / be going to)
- We ⑦ are going to study math all day. We ⑧ will get
(be going to) (will)
perfect scores on the math exam!

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.


Welcome to Lakewood University. My name is Sandra and I
 ① am going show you around today.

We ② will start our tour at the Student Center. If you become
 a student at the university, you ③ will do many things at the
 Student Center. You ④ will enroll and get your student card
 and timetable there. Next, I ⑤ will take you to the university library. There are more
 than 5.2 million books there. You ⑥ will needed a student card to borrow books from
 the library. The library ⑦ will is crowded because final exams start soon. When this
 tour is finished, we ⑧ will coming back here. We ⑨ is going to have a short break and
 then some current students ⑩ will join us and tell you more about the university.

① am going to show ⑥ will need ⑦ will be ⑧ will come ⑨ are going to have

Information Questions

A: Excuse me. **Where** can I find a red shirt?
B: There are some over here. **What's** your size?

Information Questions

● **Information questions** ask for more information. We don't answer information questions with yes or no. The question words come at the beginning of sentences.



Did Sam come home late?
Yes, he did.

Why did Sam come home late?
He came home late **because he missed the bus**.

	Information Question	Answer
what	What is your favorite game?	My favorite game is <u>Scrabble</u> . <i>thing</i>
where	Where do your cousins live?	They live <u>in California</u> . <i>place</i>
when	When did Diana get married?	She got married <u>last month</u> . <i>time</i>
why	Why do we sleep?	We sleep <u>because our bodies need to rest</u> . <i>reason</i>
who	Who was the first man in space?	<u>Yuri Gagarin</u> was the first man in space. <i>person</i>
how	How did you go to Disneyland?	We went there <u>by car</u> . <i>method</i>
	How is the weather today?	It is <u>sunny</u> . <i>state</i>

A Choose and write the correct letters.

- Ⓐ their music teacher Ⓑ *The Little Prince* Ⓒ in Shanghai
Ⓓ because she listened to a sad song Ⓔ followed a recipe in a cookbook

- Ⓐ Where do you live? Ⓑ I live Ⓒ.
- Ⓐ Who did they meet at the park? Ⓑ They met Ⓐ.
- Ⓐ How did Sarah make pizza? Ⓑ She Ⓔ.
- Ⓐ What are you reading now? Ⓑ I'm reading Ⓑ.
- Ⓐ Why did she cry? Ⓑ She cried Ⓓ.

B Complete the dialogues with questions words.

- Ⓐ What will you have for dinner? Ⓑ We will have Spanish food.
- Ⓐ Who did Jane meet at the party? Ⓑ She met Miranda.
- Ⓐ How did they go to Paris? Ⓑ They went there by train.
- Ⓐ Where are the children singing? Ⓑ They are singing at the concert hall.
- Ⓐ When did he finish his painting? Ⓑ He finished it last night.

How + Adjective / Adverb

● **How** asks for measurements such as height, length, or age by using adjectives or adverbs.

Information Question		Answer	
How	tall	are you?	I'm 145 cm tall.
	high	is Mt. Everest?	It is 8,848 m high.
	old	are your twin brothers?	They are 12 years old.
	far	is the airport from here?	It's about 60 km from here.
	long	did you stay in the Netherlands?	I stayed there for a week.
	often	do you go swimming?	I go swimming twice a month.
fast	does that car go?	It goes around 200 km an hour.	

A Match the questions with the correct answers.

- Is the movie theater near here? They are five to six meters tall.
- How far is the movie theater? Yes, they are.
- How tall are giraffes? Yes, it is.
- Are giraffes tall? It's about two kilometers away.

B Complete the dialogues.

- Ⓐ How long is the Great Wall of China? Ⓑ It is 4,050 km long.
- Ⓐ How tall was your sister last year? Ⓑ She was 122 cm tall last year.
- Ⓐ How far is the supermarket from here? Ⓑ It's two blocks away.
- Ⓐ How old is your father? Ⓑ He is 45 years old.
- Ⓐ How high can a kangaroo jump? Ⓑ It can jump 1.8 m high.
- Ⓐ How often do you go to the library? Ⓑ I go to the library every day.

A Complete the dialogues with question words.

1. **A** Where is Jake going? **B** He is going to the zoo.
2. **A** How was school today? **B** It was fun. I made a kite in art class.
3. **A** When did they graduate? **B** They graduated in 2011.
4. **A** Why do you like insects? **B** I like them because they are amazing.
5. **A** What was he looking for? **B** He was looking for his keys.
6. **A** Who did you meet? **B** I met Mark.

B Look at the underlined words and complete the dialogues.

1. **A** How do you go to school?
B I go to school by bus.
2. **A** What will you cook for dinner?
B I will cook fried noodles.
3. **A** Where was he at four o'clock?
B He was at the library at four o'clock.
4. **A** Why are they angry?
B They are angry because I failed the exam.
5. **A** When did she start working in this office?
B She started working here on Monday.

C Complete the dialogues using how.

1. **A** How tall is she? **B** She is 163 cm tall.
2. **A** How far is Tokyo from Seoul? **B** It is about 1,154 km away.
3. **A** How long do elephants live? **B** They live up to 70 years.
4. **A** How old is the earth? **B** It is 4.54 billion years old.
5. **A** How high is the Golden Gate Bridge? **B** It is 227 m high.

A These are some fun facts about animals. Complete the questions.

- Q** ① How do dolphins communicate?
- A** They communicate by whistling.



- Q** ⑤ Why do cats lick their fur?
- A** They lick their fur to keep it clean.



- Q** ③ How high can fleas jump?
- A** They can jump 30 cm high.



- Q** ② How long can chickens fly?
- A** They can fly for 13 seconds.



- Q** ④ What is the biggest animal in the world?
- A** The blue whale is the biggest animal in the world.

B Read and correct the five mistakes.**Fun Facts about Cockroaches**

- Q** ① Why do they live?
- A** They live everywhere on earth, but they like warm places the most.
- Q** ② When do they eat?
- A** They eat almost anything. They even eat leather, soap, and wallpaper.
- Q** ③ How tall can a cockroach live without its head?
- A** It can live for a week without its head.
- Q** ④ How often can they run?
- A** They can run 80 cm per second.
- Q** ⑤ Who is the largest cockroach in the world?
- A** The largest cockroach is the Australian giant cockroach. It is 8.9 cm long.



- ① Where ② What ③ How long ④ How fast ⑤ What

A: We must be **quiet** in the museum.
B: Right, let's talk **quietly**.

Adjectives & Adverbs

- An **adjective** describes a **subject** when it comes after a linking verb. It can also come before a **noun** and describe it.
- An **adverb** usually comes after a **verb** and describes it. It can also come before an **adjective** or **adverb** and describes them.

Adjective & Adverb	Rule
Anne is a beautiful girl. She dances beautifully .	• Most adjectives + -ly kind - kindly careful - carefully honest - honestly
The question is easy . Ted answered the question easily .	• Adjectives ending in -y : y → ily lucky - luckily angry - angrily happy - happily
Brian is a fast runner. He runs fast .	• Adjectives = Adverbs early - early hard - hard late - late
I am a good baseball player. I play baseball well .	• Irregular adverb good - well

A Circle the adjectives and underline the adverbs.

- The dog barks loudly on the street.
- Jenny is a lovely girl.
- Chris and I joined the party happily.
- That camera looks expensive.
- The children played with the fun toys.
- Ed visited the museum late in the afternoon.

PLUS+

Some adjectives end in **-ly** like some adverbs.
e.g. Shane is very **friendly**.
This dog is **lovely**.

B Circle the correct words.

- The restaurant is very (noisy / noisily).
- I got a (bad / badly) grade on my science test.
- They painted the vases (beautiful / beautifully).
- The apple pie smells (good / well).
- Jane wanted to finish her homework (quick / quickly).
- Sarah's team worked (hard / hardly) last month.

Comparatives & Superlatives

- A **comparative** compares two people, things, or places by adding **-er** or **more** to an adjective or adverb.
- A **superlative** compares three or more people, things, or places by adding **-est** or **most** to an adjective or adverb.



Adjective

John is **young**.
Peter is **younger than** John.
Mark is **the youngest** of the three.



The watch is **expensive**.
The shoes are **more expensive than** the watch.
The bag is **the most expensive** thing in the shop.



Adverb

Tina runs **fast**.
Wendy runs **faster than** Tina.
Kate runs **the fastest** of all of them.

- Some adjectives and adverbs change their forms irregularly.

good/well - better - best bad/badly - worse - worst many/much - more - most

A Write the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives and adverbs.

- pretty prettier prettiest
- light lighter lightest
- slowly more slowly most slowly
- important more important most important
- bad worse worst

B Complete the sentences using the comparatives or superlatives.

- popular** Anne is more popular than Emily.
- heavy** The piano is the heaviest instrument in the music room.
- big** Ken can blow the biggest bubble in the class.
- early** My brother got up earlier than I did.
- well** I sang the song better than last time.

A Complete the sentences using adjectives and adverbs.

1. **polite** Tom is polite. He speaks politely.
2. **careful** Jack is a careful repairman. He fixes things carefully.
3. **sad** The boy looked sad. He started to cry sadly.
4. **hard** Cindy always works hard. She is a hard worker.
5. **good** Michael is a good tennis player. He plays tennis well.

B Choose and complete the sentences using the comparatives or superlatives.

hot cheap busy late

1. Brian arrived at the movie theater at 7:30. Mary arrived at 7:55.
→ Mary arrived at the movie theater later than Brian.
2. It is 20°C in Seoul. It is 27°C in Hong Kong. It is 30°C in Bangkok.
→ Bangkok is the hottest place of all.
3. Mom's shoes are \$75. Dad's shoes are \$80. My shoes are \$55.
→ My shoes are the cheapest shoes of the three.
4. Top Burger has 100 customers a day. Pizza Plaza has 200 customers a day.
→ Pizza Plaza is busier than Top Burger.

C Complete the dialogues.

1. **A** Let's take a taxi. It is easier than taking the bus. (easy)
B I know. But it is more expensive than taking the bus. (expensive)
2. **A** The math exam was the most difficult of all my exams. (difficult)
B Really? But your math score is the highest in the class. (high)
3. **A** The red hat is prettier than the blue one. (pretty)
B Yeah, but the green one is the best of all. (good)
4. **A** Is your cell phone the newest of all the models? (new)
B Yes, it is. The screen is wider than my old one. (wide)

A Look at the film review chart and complete the passage.

Title	<i>The Darkness</i>	<i>Space Monkey</i>	<i>Someday</i>
Running time	110 min.	89 min.	135 min.
Story	scary and surprising	fun and creative	boring and slow
Acting	☺☺☺	☺☺	☺
Overall score	8.7	7.6	4.5

Space Monkey is ① **the shortest** movie. *Someday* is ② **longer** than *The Darkness*. *Someday* is ③ **the most boring** movie of all the movies. Both *The Darkness* and *Space Monkey* are ④ **more interesting** than *Someday*. The acting in *The Darkness* is ⑤ **the best** of all the movies, while the acting in *Someday* is ⑥ **the worst** of them all. Overall, *The Darkness* got ⑦ **the highest** score.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



Around 4,000 years ago, the Inuit needed some ① **safe** shelters so they built igloos with snow. Snow is one of ② **the weaker** materials to build a shelter with. But there weren't many trees or rocks around. And the Inuit could find snow and ice ③ **easy**. However, the igloos were ④ **strongly than** other types of shelters because the snow blocks froze and became harder and ⑤ **heavier** than other materials. They were ⑥ **strong** enough to stand against the cold wind. Also it was ⑦ **warmly** inside them. Even in ⑧ **the coldest** temperatures, their walls kept heat inside ⑨ **efficiently**. The sleeping area was usually at a ⑩ **high** place inside the igloos. That is because warm air rises. Igloos are still used as shelters by some hunters in the far north.

② **the weakest** ③ **easily** ④ **stronger than** ⑦ **warm** ⑧ **the coldest**

A: Mom, **can** I play a computer game now?
B: Okay, but you **should** stop playing before dinner.

Ability, Permission, & Advice: *Can / May / Should*

- **Ability:** *Can* expresses that someone or something is **able to do something** in the present or future. *Could* is the past form of *can*.
- **Permission:** We use *may* and *can* to **give or ask for permission**. *May* is used in a formal or polite situation.
- **Advice:** *Should* is used to **give advice** or **talk about what is right or wrong**.

Ability	Can you jump high? I can't (=cannot) swim well. I could read when I was five.
Permission	You may/can leave the room now. You may not/can't make noise during the test. May/Can I watch TV for a while?
Advice	You should take a rest. You shouldn't eat too much salt. Should we buy tickets in advance?

A Circle the correct words.

1. You look tired. You (could / **should**) sit down for a few minutes.
2. David (may / **could**) sing Chinese songs when he was a child.
3. (Should / **May**) I have some of your sandwich? I'm really hungry.
4. Ms. Freeman, (should / **can**) I ask you a question?
5. Bob's car has broken down. He (**can't** / shouldn't) drive to work.
6. You (couldn't / **shouldn't**) waste water.

B Choose and complete the sentences.

may can't can should

1. I am smart. I **can** solve difficult math problems.
2. Mom, **may** I sleep over at Julie's house tonight?
3. Lisa is sleepy, but she **should** brush her teeth before bed.
4. My brother is too short. He **can't** ride the roller coaster.

Necessity: *Must / Have To*

- **Must** and **have to** are used to show something is **necessary** and **very important to do**.
- We use **must not** when an action is **prohibited**. We use **don't have to** when an action is **not necessary**.

Necessity	You must check the brakes in your car.
	You mustn't (=must not) play with matches.
	I have to get up early tomorrow.
	He has to walk to school today.
	She doesn't have to buy a ticket.
	I had to email my teacher yesterday.



The players **must** follow the rules.
(= **have to**)



They **mustn't** argue.
(≠ **don't have to**)



She **had to** wait for the interview.

A Complete the sentences with *must* and *mustn't*.

1. We **must** speak English during our English class.
2. John **mustn't** tell the secret to anyone.
3. You **mustn't** cross the road when the light is red.
4. We **must** get a visa to go to some countries.
5. Jessica **mustn't** eat peanuts because she is allergic to them.

B Match the sentences.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Someone stole our car. | ● | ● | You must dry-clean it. |
| 2. He's taking an exam now. | ● | ● | You don't have to buy one. |
| 3. My mom was sick yesterday. | ● | ● | We have to call the police. |
| 4. The bank is closed. | ● | ● | He mustn't open his book. |
| 5. This is a silk blouse. | ● | ● | I had to make dinner for her. |
| 6. I bought a cake. | ● | ● | He has to come back tomorrow. |

A Choose and complete the sentences.

can't can may not could couldn't

- I had a headache last night, so I couldn't sleep well.
- Mike could run 100 meters in 12 seconds when he was young.
- You may not leave the table until you finish your dinner.
- My sister doesn't like to travel overseas because she can't speak English.
- Jason can fix electronic devices because he is an electrician.

B Choose and complete the sentences using *should* or *shouldn't*.

wash heat wear drive buy

- It's very cold outside. You should wear your coat.
- This car is very expensive. We shouldn't buy it.
- The chicken is cold. You should heat it up in the microwave.
- My dog is very dirty. I should wash him this weekend.
- It's raining. You shouldn't drive so fast.

C Complete the dialogues with *mustn't* or *don't/doesn't have to*.

- A This is a nice place for camping.

B Look at the sign. We mustn't camp here.
- A I need to buy earphones. I lost mine.

B You don't have to buy new ones. I have an extra pair.
- A Tom is swimming in the river.

B The river is too deep. He mustn't swim there.
- A Should I wake up Miranda?

B No, she doesn't have to get up early. She's not working today.

A Olivia has some problems. Choose and complete her teacher's advice.



- English is too difficult for me. I don't like English.
- I can't study at home because I have two noisy sisters.
- I have a problem getting up early in the morning.

read study help play go borrow

- English is fun! You ① should read some English books.
(should / may not)
- You ② can borrow books from the school library.
(mustn't / can)
- You ③ don't have to study at home. Why don't you study at the library?
(may / don't have to)
- But you ④ mustn't play with your cell phone there.
(should / mustn't)
- You ⑤ shouldn't go to bed late. Also, an alarm clock
(don't have to / shouldn't)
- ⑥ can help you wake up early.
(can / shouldn't)



B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



Camping ① can be a fun experience, but you ② don't have to follow some rules for everyone's safety and convenience.

- You ③ should make too much noise at night.
- You ④ can have a small campfire. But you ⑤ shouldn't be careful. Fires can spread easily.
- You ⑥ have to bring your own food to the campground. But you ⑦ should store it properly. Otherwise, it ⑧ has to attract wild animals.

- You ⑨ don't must feed or hunt wild animals at the campground.
- You ⑩ may only park one vehicle at the campground.

② have to[must] ③ shouldn't ⑤ should ⑧ can[may] ⑨ mustn't

A: It **may** rain in the afternoon.
B: Really? **Could you** lend me your umbrella?

Possibility: *May / Might*

• We use **may** and **might** when it is **possible** that something will happen.

may	might
It may rain later. Anne may come to the party. Sam may not come to the party.	It might rain later. Anne might come to the party. Sam might not come to the party.



I **may** be late.



The snowman **might** melt soon.



He **might not** pass the exam.

A Circle the correct words.

- Jake didn't sleep much last night. He (**may** / may not) be tired now.
- She (**may** / may not) cook dinner if she has enough time.
- Tom (might / **might not**) go to work tomorrow. He needs some rest.
- Frank is smart. He (**might** / might not) know the answer.
- Don't sleep on the floor. You (**might** / might not) catch a cold.
- Jane is busy these days. She (may / **may not**) come on Saturday.

B Complete the sentences with *may* or *may not*.

- Bring your coat. It **may** be windy near the river.
- You **may not** believe my story, but it is true.
- I gave her my phone number. She **may** call me later.
- The weather is nice today. Susan and I **may** play badminton.
- The traffic is terrible now. Jason **may not** arrive on time.

Requests: *Could You / Would You*

• Questions that start with **could you** and **would you** ask someone to do something in a polite way.

Question		Answer
Could	you	pass me the salt?
Would		take a picture for me?
		close the door?
		Of course. I'm sorry, I can't.
		Sure. I'd love to, but I can't.
		Certainly. No, I can't.



A: **Could you** help me with my essay?
B: **Of course!**



A: **Would you** lend me a pen?
B: **I'm sorry.** I only have one.

A Look at the pictures and write the correct numbers.



- 4** Would you get me a glass of milk?
- 1** Could you open the window, please?
- 3** Would you fill in the form?
- 2** Could you give me a hand?

PLUS+

Adding **please** makes a request more polite.

B Choose and complete the dialogues using *could you* or *would you*.

clean wait answer speak

- A **Could[Would] you speak** up, please? B Sure. Can you hear me now?
- A **Could[Would] you wait** for me, please? B Sorry. I have to go now.
- A **Could[Would] you answer** the phone? B Okay. I'll get it.
- A **Could[Would] you clean** your room now? B No, but I'll do it later.

A Choose and complete the sentences using *might* or *might not*.

go have like spend watch

- We might go to Brazil next year. Our friends are there.
- He has some free time tonight. He might watch a football game.
- My father might not have dinner with me. He is busy.
- Sarah doesn't have much money. She might spend her vacation at home.
- The food is too spicy. You might not like it.

B Match the sentences.

- | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. I don't know the answer. | | 2. I love Hollywood. | | 1. I don't know the answer. | | It may be Sally's. |
| 2. I love Hollywood. | | 3. Mike is at the concert now. | | 2. I love Hollywood. | | Would you lend me yours? |
| 3. Mike is at the concert now. | | 4. Jake doesn't have enough time. | | 3. Mike is at the concert now. | | I might stay here a little longer. |
| 4. Jake doesn't have enough time. | | 5. I found an earring. | | 4. Jake doesn't have enough time. | | He might not finish the exam. |
| 5. I found an earring. | | 6. I lost my phone. | | 5. I found an earring. | | Could you give me a hint? |
| 6. I lost my phone. | | | | 6. I lost my phone. | | He may not be home until late. |

C Choose and complete the questions.



lend me some money tell me the time
stop playing the guitar open the door

- Would you open the door, please?
- Could you lend me some money, please?
- Could[Would] you tell me the time, please?
- Could[Would] you stop playing the guitar, please?

A Tim is talking to his sister. Choose and complete the dialogue.

may might not could (x3) sure I'm sorry

- Tim:** Grace, I ① may fail English again. ② Could you help me with my essay tonight?
- Grace:** ③ I'm sorry. I ④ might not come home early today. I will meet my friend in the city.
- Tim:** Then, ⑤ could you help me tomorrow?
- Grace:** ⑥ Sure. I will come home before 4 p.m.
- Tim:** Great. ⑦ Could you lend me your English dictionary?
- Grace:** Of course. Here you are.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



- Tom:** ① Can I open an account here?
- Bank Teller:** ② I'm sorry. ③ Would you fill out this form?
- Tom:** Certainly. ④ May I borrow your pen?
- Bank Teller:** Of course. ⑤ Could you see your ID?
- Tom:** Oops! I left my ID at home.
- Bank Teller:** Then, you ⑥ have to come back later.
- Tom:** Hang on. I ⑦ might not have my passport in my bag. Here it is.

Bank Teller: Everything looks good on your application. ⑧ May I please sign here?

Tom: Sure.

Bank Teller: Your account is now open. ⑨ May I help you with anything else?

Tom: I ⑩ can need a credit card, but I'm not sure yet. I'll come back later if I need one.

- ② Sure./Certainly./Yes, you can. ⑤ May[Can] I ⑦ might[may]
- ⑧ Could[Would] you ⑩ might[may]

A: When **was** the sculpture **made**?
B: It **was made** in 1543.

The Passive 1

• The **passive** expresses what happens to the subject. **By** shows who does the action.



Active The girl **made** the sandcastle.

Passive The sandcastle **was made by** the girl.

• It uses the form **be + (not) + past participle**.

Subject	Be + (not) + Past Participle	By + Agent
The puppies	are (not) raised	by their mother.
The letter	was (not) written	by me.

• Common past participles

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present	Past	Past Participle
play	played	played	give	gave	given
invite	invited	invited	see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold	break	broke	broken
build	built	built	steal	stole	stolen
find	found	found	hit	hit	hit

A Match the active sentences with the passive sentences.

- 1. Anne painted the picture. ✗ I was hit by a soccer ball.
- 2. A soccer ball hit me. ✗ The picture was painted by Anne.
- 3. My mom made the cake. ✓ The cake was made by my mom.
- 4. Tim didn't invite Jake. ✓ Jake wasn't invited by Tim.

B Circle the correct words.

- 1. The subway (uses / **is used**) by many people.
- 2. The tree (damaged / **was damaged**) by lightning last night.
- 3. The children (**didn't play** / weren't played) the game.
- 4. He (**wrote** / is written) a book for children.

The Passive 2

• We don't use **by** when we don't know who does an action or it is not important to mention it.



My jewelry **was stolen** (by someone).
(We don't know who stole the jewelry.)



The car **was repaired** (by a mechanic).
(It is not important who repaired the car.)

A Choose and complete the sentences.

find hold make send build

- 1. The most beautiful dresses **are made** in Italy these days.
- 2. The email **was sent** to me a few days ago.
- 3. This building **was built** last year.
- 4. Many coins **were found** under the vending machine yesterday.
- 5. The meeting **is held** once a month. It is always interesting.

B Read and complete the passive sentences.

- 1. Edison invented the light bulb.
→ The light bulb **was invented** by Edison.
- 2. People speak English in many countries.
→ English **is spoken** (by people) in many countries.
- 3. Lewis Carroll wrote *Alice in Wonderland*.
→ *Alice in Wonderland* **was written** by Lewis Carroll.
- 4. Many farmers grow oranges in California.
→ Oranges **are grown** (by many farmers) in California.
- 5. They collect the trash every Tuesday.
→ The trash **is collected** (by them) every Tuesday.

A Choose and complete the passive sentences.

give visit make sell

- The national park is visited by many tourists these days.
- The prize was given to the winner last year.
- The teddy bear was made by my mother.
- Key chains and postcards are sold at the shop these days.

B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



- block The road is blocked by an elephant now.
- not / steal I found my ring under the sofa. It wasn't stolen.
- damage The house was damaged by a tree yesterday.
- deliver The package was delivered last weekend.

C Complete the dialogues.

- A Was the movie *Titanic* popular?

B Yes, it was. It was seen by many people. (see)
- A This milk tastes bad. What happened?

B It wasn't kept in the refrigerator last night. (not / keep)
- A Did Keith and Sophia come to the party?

B No, they didn't. They weren't invited. (not / invite)
- A Did you hear about the earthquake?

B Yes. Many people were shocked by the news yesterday. (shock)

A Here is some information about the Olympics. Choose and complete the sentences.

give cancel create hold introduce

- The Olympic flag ① was created by Pierre de Coubertin in 1914. It was used for the first time in 1920.
- Before 1912, silver medals ② were given to the champions. The champions have received pure gold medals since 1912.
- The first Winter Olympic Games ③ were held in France in 1924.
- The first Olympic mascot ④ was introduced to people in 1968. Each Olympic Games has had a mascot ever since.
- The Olympic Games in 1916, 1940, and 1944 ⑤ were canceled because of World Wars I and II.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



Have you heard of the Leaning Tower of Pisa? It is a tower in the Italian city of Pisa. Why ① is it called the “leaning tower?” The tower ~~② is completed~~ in 1372. It ~~③ made~~ as a bell tower for a church in Pisa. When the builders were working, they realized that the tower ④ was tilted. After its construction, it ⑤ was tilted even more. This ⑥ was caused by the soft, uneven ground below. Later, the tower ~~⑦ was repair~~ and the tilting ~~⑧ was stoped~~. Still, the tower ⑨ is tilted slightly today. But the tower is very strong now. Because of its strange look, it ~~⑩ visits~~ by many tourists every year.

② was completed ③ was made ⑦ was repaired ⑧ was stopped ⑩ is visited

Participial Adjectives

A: The movie was very **boring**.
B: I agree. I was **bored**, too.

Present Participles & Past Participles

• A **present participle** shows an action is happening to a noun. A **past participle** shows an action has already happened to a noun.

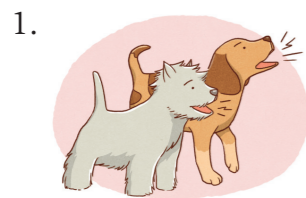


a **burning** house
(The house is burning.)

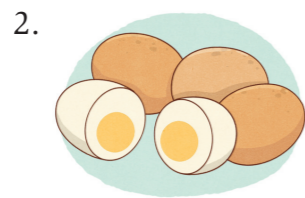


a **burned** house
(The house is burned.)

A Circle the correct words.



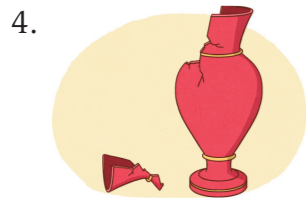
(barking / barked) dogs



(boiling / boiled) eggs



(crying / cried) babies



a (breaking / broken) vase



(dancing / danced) girls



(falling / fallen) leaves

B Match and complete the sentences.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|
| 1. fried | • | The restaurant is <u>crowded</u> . |
| 2. frozen | • | A <u>talking</u> robot tells you the directions. |
| 3. talking | • | The horses are <u>running</u> . |
| 4. crowded | • | Today's lunch is <u>fried</u> rice. |
| 5. running | • | Mom puts <u>frozen</u> berries in the smoothie. |

Participial Adjectives

• A **present participle** describes the person or thing that **causes a feeling**. A **past participle** describes the person or thing that **is affected by a feeling**.



The book is **boring**.
Emily is **bored**.



It is **surprising** news.
People are **surprised**.

• Common participial adjectives

interesting - interested	boring - bored	surprising - surprised
disappointing - disappointed	exciting - excited	confusing - confused
shocking - shocked	tiring - tired	satisfying - satisfied
pleasing - pleased	worrying - worried	frightening - frightened

A Circle the correct words.

- We watched an (interesting / interested) movie.
- Bill told me a (shocking / shocked) story.
- The children quickly got (boring / bored).
- Julia and Ted are (exciting / excited) about their new jobs.
- I was (satisfying / satisfied) with my meal. It was tasty.
- My parents were (disappointing / disappointed) because I lied to them.
- His letter was (surprising / surprised).

B Complete the sentences using the participial adjectives.

- shock** I was shocked when I heard the news.
- disappoint** I didn't like this book. The ending was disappointing.
- bore** Tim watched a boring TV show.
- excite** Our soccer team won the game. It was an exciting game.
- confuse** I don't understand these directions. I'm confused.
- tire** They walked all day. They are tired now.

A Circle the correct words.

- Are you (worrying / **worried**) about your exam?
- The view of the Grand Canyon is (**amazing** / amazed).
- Look at those (**swimming** / swum) ducks.
- My favorite dessert is (freezing / **frozen**) yogurt.
- He wasn't (satisfying / **satisfied**) with his test results.
- The (**burning** / burned) candles made the dinner romantic.

B Choose and complete the sentences.

1. **interesting** Maria is an interesting person.

interested Her classmates are interested in her.
2. **confusing** I was confused by his question.

confused His question was confusing.
3. **tiring** Mike is always tired in the evening.

tired His work is really tiring.
4. **terrifying** I was terrified in the dark room.

terrified Being in the dark was a terrifying experience.

C Complete the dialogues.

1. **A** Shawn is getting married.

B I heard that. I was surprised by the news. (surprise)
2. **A** Nice to meet you, Jack.

B I'm pleased to meet you, too. (please)
3. **A** I heard a noise. What happened?

B I dropped Mom's favorite cup. It's broken. (break)
4. **A** What's your favorite sport?

B Soccer. It is very exciting. (excite)

A Let's meet the Most Amazing Person Award candidates. Complete the sentences.



First is Nathan. He is ① **interested** in horror movies. He has (interest) watched over 3,000 horror movies. He was not ② **frightened** by (frighten) any of them.



Next is Weng. Eating insects is ③ **exciting** to her. At first, she saw (excite) people eating insects and she was ④ **shocked**. Now, she cooks (shock) interesting dishes with insects.



Finally, this is Paul. He is ⑤ **interested** in traveling. He has traveled (interest) to many places. He is never ⑥ **disappointed** when he goes to new (disappoint) places.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



During my summer vacation, I was very ① **boring**. So, I decided to try skydiving with my friends. When I got to the skydiving center, it was very ② **crowded**. I was ③ **scared**, but my friends were very ④ **exciting**. We went up into the sky in a small airplane. I was ⑤ **terrifying** that my parachute wouldn't open. But I jumped. I was flying through the sky. It was ⑥ **amazed**. After I landed, I couldn't express how I felt! It was ⑦ **satisfied** to do something that was so adventurous.

I was ⑧ **impressed** with myself for doing it. Skydiving was definitely an ⑨ **exciting** and ⑩ **amazing** experience.

- ① **bored** ④ **excited** ⑤ **terrified** ⑥ **amazing** ⑦ **satisfying**

A: It's hard **to find** information about the topic.
B: Yes, it is. Do you want **to go** to the library with me?

Infinitives as Nouns

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

Subject	To learn English is necessary. (not normally used) → It is necessary to learn English .
Complement	Her dream is to become a teacher .
Object	I want to buy new shoes .

- When an **infinitive** is used as a **subject**, it usually **comes at the end of the sentence**. The sentence starts with **it**.



To play with friends is fun.
↓
It is fun **to play** with friends.
(It = to play with friends)

A Underline the infinitives and check(✓).

- | | Subject | Object | Complement |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. It isn't easy <u>to play the piano</u> . | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. My dream is <u>to travel to Egypt</u> . | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. My sister wants <u>to buy a teddy bear</u> . | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. It makes me happy <u>to talk to my best friend</u> . | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Karen hoped <u>to meet the singer</u> . | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B Complete the sentences using the infinitives.

- dangerous / touch** It is **dangerous to touch** a snake.
- strange / wear** It is **strange to wear** a helmet inside.
- necessary / wash** It is **necessary to wash** fruit before eating it.
- fun / play** It is **fun to play** games at a picnic.

Infinitives as Adverbs / Adjectives

- An **infinitive** can describe a verb like an **adverb**. It adds **the purpose of the action**.

Adverb	They ran to the station fast . ↑
Infinitive	They ran to the station to catch the train. ↑ (purpose)

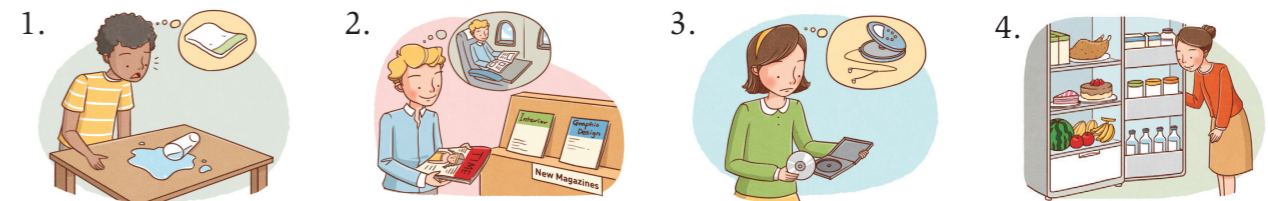
- An **infinitive** can describe a noun like an **adjective**.

Adjective	I have a cute dog. ↑
Infinitive	I have a dog to play with. ↑

A Match to complete the sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I saved some money | to catch it. |
| 2. Jim searched his room | to find his car key. |
| 3. The cat ran after the mouse | to help poor people. |
| 4. They woke up early | to get some sleep. |
| 5. Sally sent cards | to invite her friends to her party. |
| 6. He turned off the light | to see the sunrise. |

B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



eat wipe read play

- I need a cloth **to wipe** the table.
- He bought a magazine **to read** on the airplane.
- Susan doesn't have a CD player **to play** the CD.
- There is a lot of food **to eat** in the fridge.

A Complete the sentences using infinitives.

e.g. You drink too much coffee. It is unhealthy.
→ It is unhealthy to drink too much coffee.

- You go to school on time. It is important.
→ It is important to go to school on time.
- You share food with your friends. It is nice.
→ It is nice to share food with your friends.
- You ask your teacher questions. It is necessary.
→ It is necessary to ask your teacher questions.
- You saw the big rainbow in the sky. It was amazing.
→ It was amazing to see the big rainbow in the sky.

B Choose and complete the sentences using the infinitives.

make open get work protect study

- I decided to study abroad next year. I am going to learn English.
- He went to Australia to work as a tour guide.
- Jennifer boils water to make some tea.
- I used scissors to open the envelope.
- My mother opened the window to get some fresh air.
- You should wear sunglasses to protect your eyes.

C Complete the sentences using the infinitives.

- The poor man doesn't have money to buy food. (money / buy)
- There are many famous museums to visit in France. (museums / visit)
- Do you have anyone to call in an emergency? (anyone / call)
- The waiter gave me some water to drink. (water / drink)
- John needs a suit to wear for his job interview. (a suit / wear)

A Read the health tips and complete the sentences.

I have a cold.	I have a mosquito bite.	I have a paper cut.
Stay warm. • drink hot lemon tea • wear thick clothes	Cool it down. • put some ice on it • put lavender oil on it	Stop it from getting infected. • wash the wound • cover the wound with a bandage

When you have a cold, it is important ① to stay warm. You need ② to drink hot lemon tea. Also, you need ③ to wear thick clothes.

When you have a mosquito bite, don't scratch it. Put some ice on it ④ to cool it down. Or, it is good ⑤ to put some lavender oil on it.

When you have a paper cut, you need ⑥ to wash the wound. Then, cover the wound with a bandage ⑦ to stop it from getting infected.

B Find the infinitives as nouns, adverbs, and adjectives and write the numbers.



Do you want ① to have a memorable moment?
Do you want ② to see something amazing?
Then travel ③ to watch the Northern Lights. The Northern Lights are colored lights in the night sky. They are also called the aurora borealis. People go ④ to see red, blue, violet, and green colors in the sky. The best places ⑤ to see the Northern Lights are Canada, Alaska, and Norway. Fall and spring are good times ⑥ to visit those places. The best times ⑦ to catch the lights are in the early morning or late at night. It is easier ⑧ to see the lights when it is dark. Many travelers and scientists come ⑨ to observe the lights. Seeing the Northern Lights is one of the best ways ⑩ to feel the beauty of nature.

Infinitives as nouns ① ② ⑧

Infinitives as adverbs ③ ④ ⑨

Infinitives as adjectives ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑩

A: Do you **enjoy watching** movies?
B: Yes, I do. I **plan to watch** a movie tomorrow.

Gerunds

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

Subject	Swimming in the sea is fun.
Complement	My favorite activity is swimming in the sea.
Object	I love swimming in the sea.

- When a **gerund** is used as a **complement**, it can be mistaken as a present participle.

Gerund	Mary's hobby is riding her bike. (Mary's hobby = riding a bike)
Present Participle	Mary is riding a bike. (Mary ≠ riding a bike)

A Complete the sentences using the gerunds and check(✓).

		Subject	Object	Complement
1.	hunt <u>Hunting</u> sharks is dangerous.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	teach His job is <u>teaching</u> young children.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.	have <u>Having</u> breakfast is important.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	climb Do you like <u>climbing</u> mountains?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	meet I enjoy <u>meeting</u> new people.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B Read the underlined words and check(✓).

	Gerund	Present Participle
1. The monkeys love <u>eating</u> bananas.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Alice is <u>playing</u> computer games.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Danny stopped <u>biting</u> his nails.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Mr. Hans is <u>reading</u> my essay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. I enjoy <u>working</u> with a partner.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. My goal this year is <u>learning</u> how to knit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Gerunds as Objects

- Some verbs are followed by **either a gerund or an infinitive**. Some verbs can be followed by **both a gerund and an infinitive**.

Gerund	enjoy mind	keep avoid	finish stop	Sam kept losing his tennis matches.
Infinitive	want expect choose	hope decide ask	need plan promise	She hopes to open her own restaurant.
Gerund / Infinitive	like start	love begin	hate continue	Lucy started reading the newspaper. Lucy started to read the newspaper.

- A **gerund** can come **after a preposition** like a noun.

Cindy is good **at dancing**.
Brian and Ted are interested **in taking** photos.
How **about drinking** some water?

A Circle the correct words.

- Chris kept (practicing / to practice) the guitar.
- My parents promised (buying / to buy) me a backpack for my birthday.
- Sarah finished (reading / to read) the book last night.
- Do you want (riding / to ride) your bicycle to school?
- I expected (seeing / to see) a big tiger at the zoo.
- You should take a rest and avoid (using / to use) your computer.
- My brothers are excited about (going / to go) on a picnic.
- Mike isn't interested in (learning / to learn) Indonesian.

B Complete the sentences using the gerunds or infinitives.

- open** Do you mind opening the window?
- get** People need to get enough sleep.
- ride** Frank is good at riding horses.
- eat** She enjoys eating fast food.
- see** The children want to see the famous actor.
- clean** Let's talk about cleaning the house.

A Complete the sentences using gerunds.

- I drink orange juice every morning.
→ I like drinking orange juice every morning.
- Jake makes furniture very well.
→ Jake is good at making furniture.
- We bake bread at the bakery.
→ Baking bread at the bakery is our job.
- My parents watch movies on Saturdays.
→ My parents love watching movies on Saturdays.
- Emily reads travel books in the evening.
→ Emily enjoys reading travel books in the evening.

B Complete the sentences using the gerunds or infinitives.

- eat Did you finish eating your lunch?
- kick Please stop kicking the back of my seat.
- visit We decided to visit Ben in the hospital.
- run My brother and I planned to run in the park every day.
- call Would you mind calling me back in five minutes?
- use You should avoid using your phone so much.

C Choose and complete the sentences using the gerunds.

help take watch wear speak surf

- Julie loves wearing pretty skirts to school.
- James wrote an essay about helping homeless people.
- The doctor's job is taking care of sick children.
- Watching the evening news is my favorite part of the day.
- They enjoy surfing the Internet.
- Speaking Chinese is difficult.

A Look at the table and complete the passage using gerunds or infinitives.

	Joan	Mark	Daniel
Hobby	• collect stamps	• play hockey	• read comic books
Weekend plans	• buy a special stamp at the post office	• take his cousin to a hockey game	• go to a comic book club meeting
Wish	• display her stamps in an exhibition	• become a hockey player	• draw cartoons well

Joan enjoys ① collecting stamps. She plans ② to buy a special stamp at the post office this weekend. She wants ③ to display her stamps in an exhibition one day. Mark is good at ④ playing hockey. He promised ⑤ to take his cousin to a hockey game this weekend. His dream is to become a hockey player. Daniel likes comic books. He can't stop ⑥ reading them. He decided ⑦ to go to a comic book club meeting this weekend. He hopes ⑧ to draw cartoons well.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



Do you enjoy ① to share your photos and ideas on Facebook? Do you like ② leaving comments on your friends' Facebook pages? These days, many people enjoy ③ doing that, and Mark Zuckerberg made it possible. Mark began ④ using computers in middle school. He was very interested in ⑤ write computer software. He kept ⑥ to develop new computer programs and became good at ⑦ computer programming. Then he was accepted to Harvard University. At Harvard, he started ⑧ to planning his ideas for Facebook. Now, many people use Facebook for ⑨ connect with friends and family. Thanks to Mark's vision and hard work, we can socialize with people from all over the world by ⑩ logging into Facebook.

① sharing ⑤ writing ⑥ developing ⑧ to plan[planning] ⑨ connecting

Relative Pronouns

A: Do you know the girl **who** is talking to Mark?

B: She is Mark's friend. She lives in the house **that** is across the street.

Relative Pronouns as Subjects

- A **relative pronoun** introduces a relative clause in a sentence. It acts as a **subject** in the relative clause and gives more information about a noun by defining it.



I have a friend. **She** lives in Canada. (she → subject)

I have a friend **who** lives in Canada. (who → relative pronoun)
(relative clause)

who	people	The boy is my friend. He has blond hair. The boy who has blond hair is my friend.
which	things	Mike wants a camera. The camera costs \$100. Mike wants a camera which costs \$100.
that	people things	The boy that has blond hair is my friend. Mike wants a camera that costs \$100.

- When a relative pronoun acts as a subject, we **must use the proper verb** in the relative clause.

I have **a friend** who **lives** in Canada. (The friend **lives** in Canada.)

I have **friends** who **live** in Canada. (The friends **live** in Canada.)

A Complete the sentences with who or which.

- She is an actress. She won an Academy Award.
→ She is an actress **who** won an Academy Award.
- There is the dog. It always barks at me.
→ There is the dog **which** always barks at me.
- I lost my gloves. They were expensive.
→ I lost my gloves **which** were expensive.
- The boy is Billy. He called my name.
→ The boy **who** called my name is Billy.

B Circle the correct words.

- I don't like people that (**tell** / tells) lies all the time.
- My parents drive a car which (**is** / are) 20 years old.
- He ordered a meal that (**was** / were) very expensive.
- The waitress who (**is wearing** / are wearing) a black shirt is very friendly.

Relative Pronouns as Objects

- A **relative pronoun** can act as an **object** in the relative clause.



I ate the pizza. Jamie and Oliver made **it**. (it → object)

I ate the pizza **which** Jamie and Oliver made. (which → relative pronoun)
(relative clause)

who	people	The boy was kind. I met the boy . The boy who I met was kind.
which	things	We live in a house. My grandfather built the house . We live in a house which my grandfather built.
that	people things	The boy that I met was kind. We live in a house that my grandfather built.

- When a relative pronoun acts as an object, we can **omit the relative pronoun**.

I ate the pizza (**which**) Jamie and Oliver made.

I ate the pizza (**that**) Jamie and Oliver made.

A Complete the sentences with who or which.

- I know the girl. Jason likes her.
→ I know the girl **who** Jason likes.
- The ring is her wedding ring. She lost it yesterday.
→ The ring **which** she lost yesterday is her wedding ring.
- These are the books. I bought them last weekend.
→ These are the books **which** I bought last weekend.
- They are the people. I invited them to the party.
→ They are the people **who** I invited to the party.

PLUS+

The boy **who** I met was kind.
= The boy **whom** I met was kind.

A Circle the correct words.

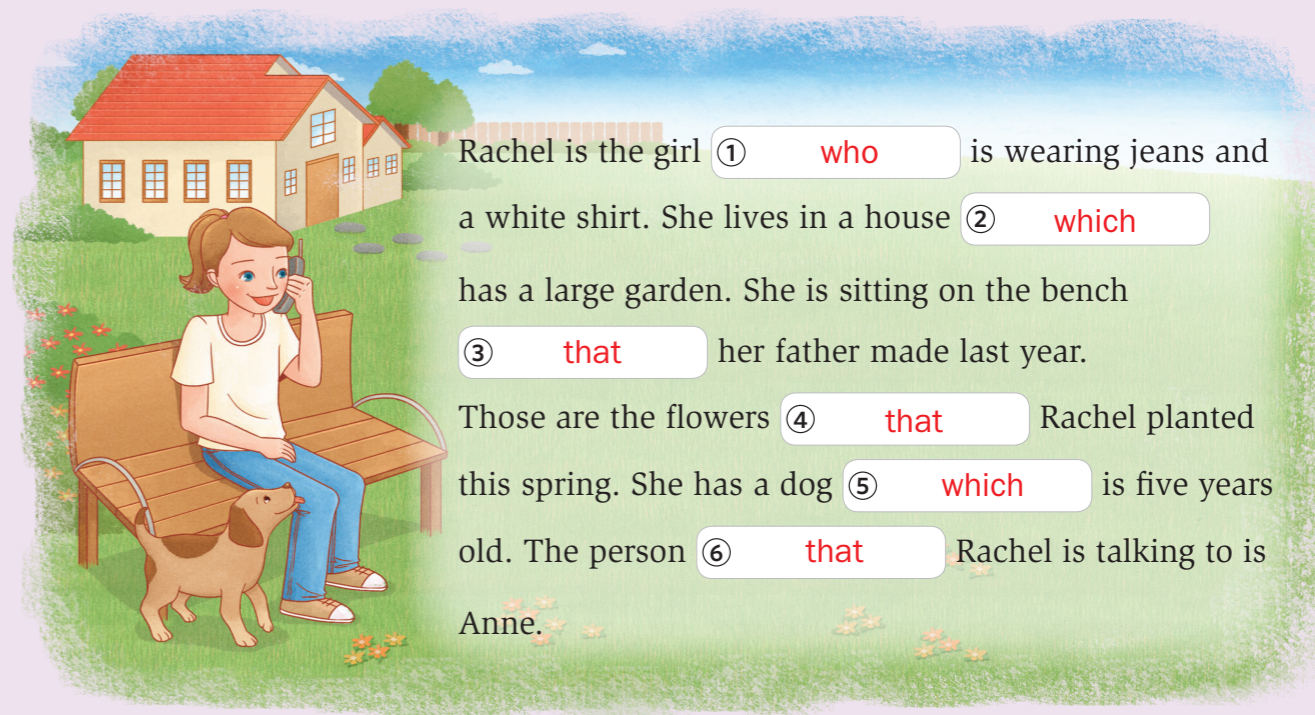
1. I met a girl (that / which) has the same name as me.
2. He is the man (who / which) I saw at the movie theater.
3. Brian has a robot (who / that) can play soccer.
4. The boy (who / which) helped me yesterday is Sally's brother.
5. London is a big city (who / that) many people visit every year.
6. The jacket (which / who) I'm wearing was a present from my mom.
7. Jane gave me some shirts which (was / were) too big for her.
8. Emily likes a boy who (play / plays) basketball very well.

B Complete the sentences with *who* or *which*.

1. She is the musician who I like.
2. Ed has a dog which has white soft fur.
3. We ate the sandwiches which Carl made.
4. He sent the letter which he wrote all night.
5. They are the people who work in this building.
6. The woman who drove me to school is my aunt.
7. The cake which has a lot of fruit on it is my favorite.

C Make the two sentences into one sentence using *who* or *which*.

1. I couldn't read the map. The map was on the table.
→ I couldn't read the map which was on the table.
2. The students left the classroom. They finished the exam.
→ The students who finished the exam left the classroom.
3. I gave you an umbrella yesterday. Do you have the umbrella?
→ Do you have the umbrella which I gave you yesterday?
4. The students were very polite. I taught them last year.
→ The students who I taught last year were very polite.

A Complete the sentences about Rachel using *who* or *which*. Use *that* if the relative pronouns act as objects.

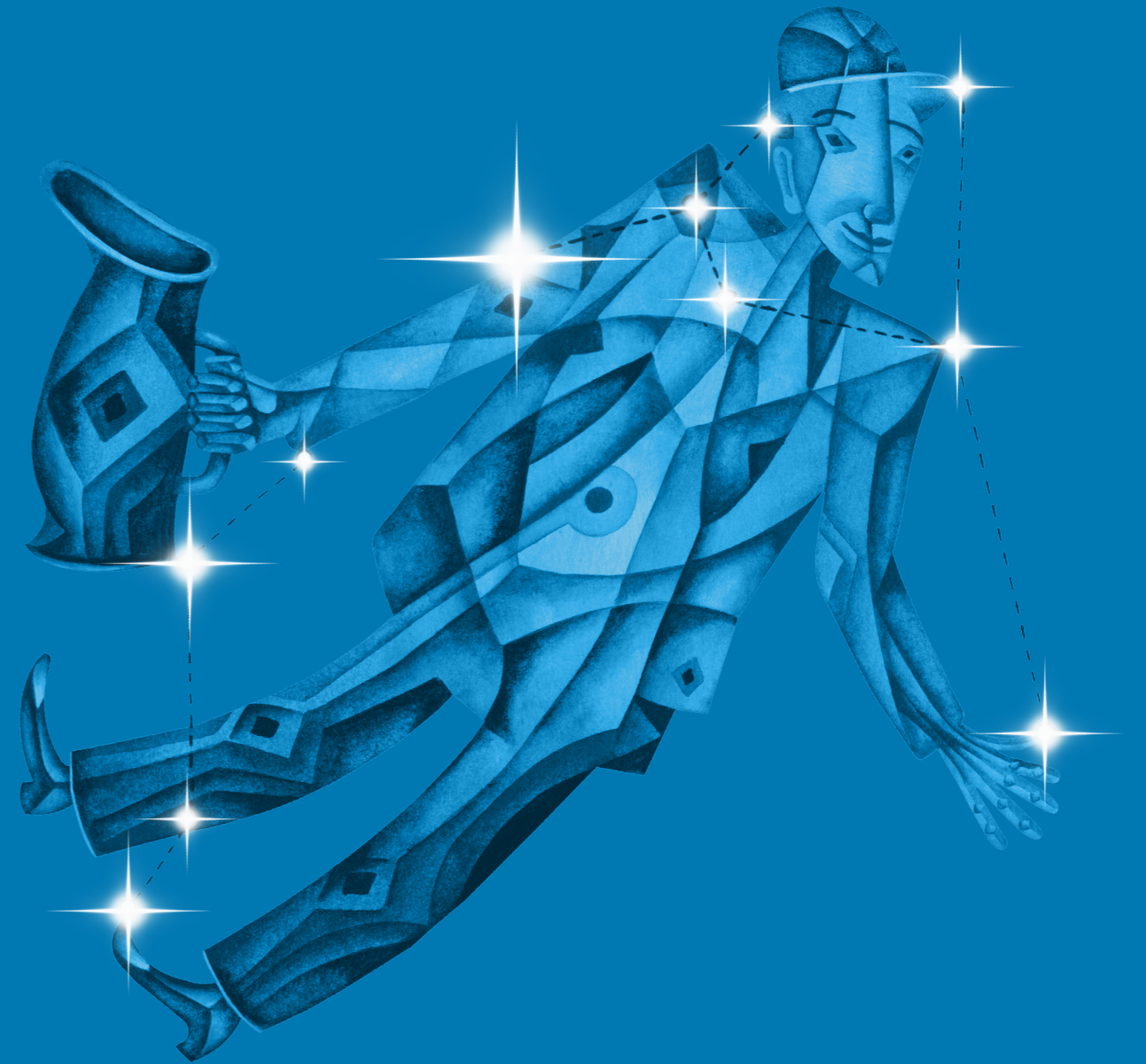
Rachel is the girl ① who is wearing jeans and a white shirt. She lives in a house ② which has a large garden. She is sitting on the bench ③ that her father made last year. Those are the flowers ④ that Rachel planted this spring. She has a dog ⑤ which is five years old. The person ⑥ that Rachel is talking to is Anne.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them with *who* or *which*.

Candies and sweets have a lot of sugar. Some food ① whom we eat at restaurants contains a lot of sugar, too. Recently, scientists did some research ② that was about sugar addiction. The results ③ who the research showed were shocking. The number of people ④ which eat too much sugar is increasing these days. And people ⑤ who eat a lot of sugar are often addicted to it. Moreover, most of them are children ⑥ who can't control their eating habits. Children love foods ⑦ that are sweet. Children ⑧ which become addicted to sugar can have problems. These health problems, ⑨ which include obesity and tooth decay, will affect children's daily lives. Scientists encourage parents to help their children develop eating habits ⑩ who are healthy.

① which③ which④ who⑧ who⑩ which

Supplementary Material



A Circle the correct words.

- This magazine gives (a few / a little) information about the movie.
- Only (a few / a little) students arrived on time.
- Linda has (many / much) toy soldiers on her desk.
- Don't put too (many / much) oil in the frying pan.
- (Anybody / Somebody) left you a message.
- There isn't (anything / something) in my backpack.

B Choose the correct answers.

- The crocodiles in the pond _____ scary.
 a love look make
- My friend Alan _____ taking pictures of his family.
 a grows b finds c likes
- Can you _____ me your ticket?
 a show b see c keep
- The students _____ the game challenging.
 a lived b had c found
- Mr. Murphy _____ Shawn a B on the history quiz.
 a gave b made c told

C Complete the sentences with pronouns or possessive adjectives.

- The printer is broken. I can't use it now.
- Do you know Mia and David? They are twins.
- My sister is very cute. Everybody likes her.
- I know Tom well. We take computer lessons together.
- A Is this umbrella yours? B No, mine is black.
- A Where is your father's car? B It's over there. That blue car is his.

D Choose and complete the sentences.

an email his name clean happy Dave a dress

- The couple named their son Dave.
- Mom bought my sister a dress.
- Jane asked the boy his name.
- Ms. Adams always keeps her car clean.
- John sent me an email from England.
- The news made Sam and Amy happy.

E Correct the underlined words.

- We found the movie's exciting. movie
- Ted gave our many good CDs. us
- Please put a little sugars in my tea. sugar
- The man not busy last weekend. was not busy
- I drank much juice after exercising. a lot of
- Ann doesn't know something about cars. anything

F Find the correct places for the words and rewrite the sentences.

- The woman wears every day. (a scarf)
The woman wears a scarf every day.
- The cushions on the sofa feel. (soft)
The cushions on the sofa feel soft.
- The ice pack kept the food. (cool)
The ice pack kept the food cool.
- I to the library after school. (go)
I go to the library after school.
- Mr. Gray is about his vacation. (excited)
Mr. Gray is excited about his vacation.

A Circle the correct words.

- The boxes on my desk (am / is / are) empty.
- The principal's speech (is / was / were) very long yesterday.
- Chris (break / breaks / broke) the window last night.
- Louis and Joshua (don't / doesn't / didn't) get along well these days.
- My dad (drink / drinks / is drinks) green tea twice a day.
- The band (performs / is performing / was performing) on stage now.

B Choose the correct answers.

- _____ Ken a football player 10 years ago?
 Was Were Did
- My laptop _____ working well at the moment.
 isn't doesn't didn't
- The story sounds unreal. I _____ it.
 am not believing don't believe was not believing
- The waiter _____ our food to the table 10 minutes ago.
 carries is carrying carried
- They _____ any help now.
 need don't need aren't needing

C Complete the dialogues.

- A Is it cloudy outside? B No, it isn't. It's really sunny.
- A Do you live near the library? B Yes, I do. So I often go there.
- A Was Ryan bored in the museum? B No, he wasn't. He had a lot of fun.
- A Did Jessica come to the party? B Yes, she did. She came with Tom.
- A Were they playing video games? B No, they weren't. They were sleeping.
- A Are you listening to music now? B No, I'm not. I'm watching TV.

D Choose and complete the sentences.

be have finish look rain read

- I read about the festival in a magazine yesterday.
- My brother is looking for his sunglasses now.
- These clothes were too big for me last year.
- Jenny usually finishes her homework before dinner.
- It was raining hard at nine o'clock last night.
- Liam and Olivia are having a snack in the cafeteria.

E Correct the underlined words.

- Rebecca is loving art and music. loves
- Noah was sitting in the chair now. is sitting
- The shop open last Sunday. opened
- She didn't good at dancing last year. wasn't good
- My dad is cooking when I got home. was cooking
- The bus wasn't come early yesterday. didn't come

F Write the sentences.

- Kate read a poem in her English class.
 Question Did Kate read a poem in her English class?
- Mr. Cohen is staying at a hotel downtown.
 Question Is Mr. Cohen staying at a hotel downtown?
- The children feed their dogs every day.
 Question Do the children feed their dogs every day?
- Meg and Beth aren't best friends.
 Past tense Meg and Beth weren't best friends.
- Mrs. Jones teaches geography in our school.
 Past tense Mrs. Jones taught geography in our school.

A Circle the correct words.

1. Julia (has had / had) three pieces of cake yesterday.
2. Mr. Brown (doesn't visit / hasn't visited) my family for a year.
3. Jacob (has grown / grew) three centimeters since March.
4. Ann (has moved / moved) to Sydney a month ago.
5. I (have read / read) this novel many times so far.
6. Daniel and I (haven't studied / didn't study) together in 2011.

B Choose the correct answers.

1. How will the weather be tomorrow?
 Ⓐ Yes, it'll be sunny. Ⓑ It'll be windy. Ⓒ We'll go on a picnic.
2. What did he need from the supermarket?
 Ⓐ Yes, he did. Ⓑ He doesn't need anything. Ⓒ He needed eggs and flour.
3. How old were you when you painted this picture?
 Ⓐ I was eight. Ⓑ I was tired. Ⓒ No, I didn't.
4. How often does Amanda meet her boyfriend?
 Ⓐ She has many friends. Ⓑ No, she doesn't. Ⓒ She meets him twice a week.
5. When did you meet Kate?
 Ⓐ Yes, I did. Ⓑ I met her at the library. Ⓒ I met her at seven.

C Complete the dialogues.

1. Ⓐ Have you been to Greece? Ⓑ Yes, I[we] have.
2. Ⓐ Will you go shopping with us? Ⓑ No, I[we] won't.
3. Ⓐ Has he called you since Monday? Ⓑ No, he hasn't.
4. Ⓐ How tall is your brother? Ⓑ He is 171 cm tall.
5. Ⓐ Who is the woman over there? Ⓑ She is my music teacher.
6. Ⓐ When is he going to visit you? Ⓑ He's going to visit me on Sunday.

D Choose and complete the sentences.

sing train graduate write take work

1. My dad will take us to Disneyland today.
2. Tony sang a song at the audition last month.
3. Ms. Porter has worked for this company for nine years.
4. She has written several novels since she was 18.
5. Sam's sister is going to graduate from university next year.
6. I have trained my dogs for two years.

E Correct the underlined words.

1. The man not taken the bus since high school. has not taken
2. Sofia hasn't went to London yet. hasn't gone
3. They travel by ship three times. have traveled
4. She knew Keeran since 2013. has known
5. He is going review his English notes. is going to review
6. I have read the book when I was little. read

F Write the sentences.

1. I have been to China several times.
 Negative I haven't been to China several times.
2. They will have lunch together this Saturday.
 Negative They won't have lunch together this Saturday.
3. We are going to go shopping next weekend.
 Negative We aren't going to go shopping next weekend.
4. Jane has washed all the clothes.
 Question Has Jane washed all the clothes?
5. Tom is going to explore the jungle this summer.
 Question Is Tom going to explore the jungle this summer?

A Circle the correct words.

- Ms. Parker works (hard / hardly) for her company.
- My dad always makes decisions (careful / carefully).
- Aaron looks (slimmer / the slimmest) than last year.
- This room is (larger / the largest) one in the hotel.
- Wear your boots. It (may / may not) snow tonight.
- You (should / shouldn't) take care of your younger brother.

B Choose the correct answers.

- David _____ eat anything now. He has a stomachache.
 a may b must c shouldn't
- Ashley didn't study enough. She _____ fail the test.
 a should b might c must
- I'm allergic to mushrooms. I _____ eat any mushrooms.
 a don't have to b might c mustn't
- Katie _____ go to the zoo yesterday because she got up late.
 a mustn't b shouldn't c couldn't
- I like badminton. I _____ join the badminton team.
 a may b shouldn't c might not

C Complete the dialogues.

- A** May[Can] I play this piano? **B** Yes, you may.
- A** Can[May] I watch this movie? **B** No, you can't.
- A** Could[Would] you wait for me? **B** Sorry, but I don't have time to wait.
- A** When was your brother born? **B** He was born in 2002.
- A** Where was your ring found? **B** It was found under the fridge.
- A** When was the book published? **B** It was published last year.

D Choose and complete the sentences.

badly hit give paint early cancel

- Ryan arrived at school the earliest of all the students.
- My sister skis worse than my mom.
- The car was hit by lightning last night.
- The walls were painted by street artists last month.
- T-shirts were given to all the volunteers yesterday.
- The performance was canceled because the power went out.

E Correct the underlined words.

- James honest answered my question. honestly
- This bag is expensiver than that bag. more expensive
- She looks lovelily in the white dress. lovely
- You don't have wear a suit to the party. don't have to wear
- I have to study for the exam yesterday. had to study
- Tennis is playing by many people. is played

F Write the sentences.

- Tom has to feed his cat three times a day.
 Negative Tom doesn't have to feed his cat three times a day.
- Mr. Willis might remember my family.
 Negative Mr. Willis might not remember my family.
- Many people love the talented actor.
 Passive The talented actor is loved by many people.
- A teenager wrote the beautiful songs.
 Passive The beautiful songs were written by a teenager.
- Some students don't use the school bus.
 Passive The school bus isn't used by some students.

A Circle the correct words.

- Mr. Peterson complained about his neighbor's (barking / barked) dog.
- Take the (freezing / frozen) blueberries out of the freezer.
- The kids were (terrifying / terrified) when they heard the ghost stories.
- The (pleasing / pleased) smell of bread filled the kitchen.
- The people we met on our trip (was / were) kind.
- My aunt bought a new sports car which (run / runs) very fast.

B Choose the correct answers.

- The children _____ by the magician's magic tricks.
 a) amazed b) were amazed c) were amazing
- I like _____ on the grass in spring.
 a) lie b) lay c) lying
- Matthew and Lily are good at _____.
 a) dance b) to dance c) dancing
- The book _____ last Saturday was interesting.
 a) I bought b) which bought c) who I bought
- David planned _____ early in the morning.
 a) leave b) to leave c) leaving

C Complete the sentences.

- Would you mind visiting me another time?
- It is helpful to follow your teacher's advice.
- They are going to the store to buy some drinks.
- The soccer players expect to play well in the game.
- Alexis painted some boiled eggs for Easter.
- Justin got a disappointing score on his exam.

D Choose and complete the sentences.

fall teach pass satisfy play make

- My uncle promised to teach me how to drive when I am older.
- The new waitress kept making mistakes.
- Cindy collected fallen leaves in the park.
- Jeremy enjoys playing with his puppy.
- I practiced singing every day to pass the audition.
- Dave had a satisfying dinner at the restaurant.

E Correct the underlined words.

- Amy's dream is to studying in England. to study
- Eric chose learn German in high school. to learn
- I hate go to crowded places. going[to go]
- I'm tired of listen to her stories. listening
- The man which she loves is from Italy. who[that]
- I dropped my cell phone who I bought yesterday. which[that]

F Match to complete the sentences.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Surfing the Internet | • | who always listens to me. |
| 2. You should avoid | • | to chat with her friends. |
| 3. Olivia has no time | • | looking directly at the sun. |
| 4. Mike is worried | • | is very fun. |
| 5. Benjamin is a friend | • | that is 100 years old. |
| 6. They live in a house | • | about moving to a big city. |

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	do	has	does	-
	go		goes		

2. Past Simple: Spelling Rules

Verb Type	Base Form		Past Simple		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	mop	stopped	mopped	
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 young	smarter younger	smartest youngest	+ -er/-est
adjectives ending in -e	wise nice safe	wiser nicer safer	wisest nicest safest	+ -r/-st
adjectives ending in a vowel and a consonant	hot big fat	hotter bigger fatter	hottest biggest fattest	double consonant -er/-est
adjectives ending in -y	heavy early pretty	heavier earlier prettier	heaviest earliest prettiest	-y → -ier/-iest
adjectives with two or more syllables	beautiful important expensive	more beautiful more important more expensive	most beautiful most important most expensive	more/most +
irregular adjectives	good/well bad/badly many/much	better worse more	best worst most	-

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	Past simple	Present participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
come	came	come
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lie	lay	lain

Base form	Past simple	Present participle
let	let	let
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written