


Name: _____ Class: _____

1 Read the text and write *True* or *False*.

What a disaster! I'm always late for school. I sometimes have breakfast, but I never have a shower and I often forget my sandwich! I hardly ever take my jacket. I never leave home before 8.15. I usually run to school.

- a) He is always late for school. True
 b) He never forgets his sandwich. _____
 c) He sometimes leaves home before 8.00. _____
 d) He usually runs to school. _____

 0% ↓ 100%	never	a Adverbs go before the main verb . We <u>sometimes</u> listen to music.
	hardly ever	b They go after to be and auxiliary verbs . They <u>are</u> usually late.
	sometimes	c Never and hardly ever have a negative meaning. Use them with an affirmative verb.
	often	
	usually	
	always	

2 Unscramble the sentences.

- a) never / He / a / has / shower.
He never has a shower.
- b) breakfast. / He / has / sometimes

- c) hardly / ever / He / a / sandwich. / eats

- d) usually / He / misses / the / bus.

- e) I / never / eat / chocolate.

3 Complete the sentences for you.

never hardly ever sometimes
often usually always

- a) I am _____ unhappy with my exam results.
 b) I _____ have a sandwich for lunch.
 c) I _____ go to school by bus.
 d) I am _____ late for school.
 e) I _____ do my homework.



Use **How often...?** to make questions about frequency.

How often do you eat fruit?

How often do you go to the cinema?

4 Answer the questions. Write true sentences for you.

- a) How often do you play tennis?
I play tennis once a week.
- b) How often do you eat fruit?

- c) How often do you go to the cinema?

- d) How often do you go skiing?

- e) How often do you watch a DVD?

- f) How often do you eat paella?

Likes & dislikes

WORKSHEET 2

Name: _____ Class: _____


1 Read the interview with Penny Cross and complete the list.

JOE: Penny, what do you like doing in your spare time?

PENNY: Oh, I like walking on Malibu Beach and sunbathing.

JOE: Do you like playing any sports?

PENNY: Yes, I love playing tennis, but I hate watching football.



- a) Penny likes walking on Malibu Beach and sunbathing.
- b) She loves _____
- c) She hates _____

STOP

a Use **love, like, don't like** and **hate** to talk about likes and dislikes.

b They can be followed by a **noun** or a verb **-ing** form.

I love dancing.

I like making pizza.

I don't like working.

I hate ironing.

2 Circle the best option. Make true sentences for you.

- a) I love / hate / like / don't like listening to hip-hop.
- b) I love / hate / like / don't like romantic films.
- c) I love / hate / like / don't like meeting people.
- d) My mum loves / hates / likes / doesn't like going to the gym.
- e) My friends love / hate / like / don't like classical music.

3 Make sentences about your likes and dislikes.

like	the rain.
don't like	the sun.
love	History.
hate	presents.
	new friends.
	the mountains.
	classical music.
	Salsa music.
	Maths.
	pop music.

- a) I like giving presents.
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____

4 Complete the sentences with a verb from the box. Write true sentences for you.

like love don't like hate

- a) I _____ playing computer games.
- b) I _____ doing homework.
- c) I _____ studying English.
- d) I _____ relaxing at the weekend.
- e) I _____ going to the dentist.

5 Complete the sentences. Write true sentences for you.

- a) I like _____
- b) I don't like _____
- c) I hate _____

Past simple

WORKSHEET 6

Name: _____ Class: _____

1 Read the text and underline the verbs.

William Shakespeare is one of the most famous writers in the world. When he was young, he went to London and became an actor. He wrote famous plays such as *Hamlet*, *Romeo and Juliet* and *Macbeth*. He died in 1616.



2 Find the infinitive of these past verbs in the wordsearch.

- a) live lived f) _____ played
 b) _____ wrote g) _____ were
 c) _____ died h) _____ saw
 d) _____ was i) _____ made
 e) _____ went

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

3 Complete with the correct verbs from exercise 2.

Hello Rose,
 I (go) went to the cinema yesterday.
 I (see) _____ a film called 'Shakespeare in Love'. It (be) _____ so romantic!
 Gwyneth Paltrow and Joseph Fiennes (play) _____ Lady Viola and Will. They (be) _____ fantastic!
 What did you do yesterday?
 Sheryl.

To make past questions use **did + the person + the verb.**

↓ ↓ ↓
 Did you go to school yesterday?

4 This is what Rose did yesterday. Write questions and short answers.

Study	Play on computer	Watch TV	Swim
Yes	No	No	Yes

Yes, she did. No she didn't.

- a) Did she study? Yes, she did. _____
 b) _____
 c) _____
 d) _____

5 Unscramble and answer the questions.

Yes, I did. No I didn't

- a) you / Did / an / class / English / yesterday? / have
 Did you have an English class yesterday?
 Yes, I did. _____
- b) you / go out / Did / last night?

- c) meet / your / Did / you / friends / last Saturday?

- d) go / you / Did / beach / last summer? / to the

- e) Did / drink / for breakfast? / you / coffee

Past continuous affirmative

WORKSHEET 7

Name: _____ Class: _____

1 Read and answer the questions.



INSPECTOR: What were you doing at eleven o'clock last night?

HARRY: I was waiting for my grandmother.

INSPECTOR: What was she doing?

HARRY: She was robbing the bank!

a) Who was waiting? Harry

b) Who was robbing the bank?

c) Who was asking questions? _____

AFFIRMATIVE		
1	I was waiting.	
2	You were waiting.	
3	He was waiting.	
4	She was waiting.	
5	It was waiting.	Plural
6	We were waiting.	
7	You were waiting.	
8	They were waiting.	

The **past continuous** describes an action which was in progress at a particular time in the past.

2 Copy the STOP table and translate it into your language.

	English	Your language	
1	I was waiting.		Singular
2			
3			
4			
5	It was waiting.		Plural
6			
7			
8			

3 Look at the pictures and write sentences about Elena yesterday.



a) At 6.45 she was cleaning her teeth.

b) At 8.30 _____

c) At 14.45 _____

d) At 17.15 _____

e) At 24.00 _____

4 Write what you were doing yesterday at these times.

a) At 05.00 I was sleeping.

b) At 09.00 _____

c) At 13.00 _____

d) At 16.00 _____

e) At 19.00 _____

f) At 21.00 _____

Name: _____ Class: _____

1 Read the sentences and underline the examples of the past continuous.

Yesterday at eleven o'clock, I wasn't robbing the bank; I was making a telephone call. My grandson wasn't waiting for me; he was robbing the bank.



STOP **NEGATIVE**

1	I wasn't waiting.	Singular
2	You weren't waiting.	
3	He wasn't waiting.	
4	She wasn't waiting.	
5	It wasn't waiting.	
6	We weren't waiting.	Plural
7	You weren't waiting.	
8	They weren't waiting.	

a Use the **past continuous** for continuous actions in progress at a particular time in the past.

b For negatives, use **was not (wasn't)** or **were not (weren't)** + a main verb (-ing).
Mary was not having lunch at one o'clock.

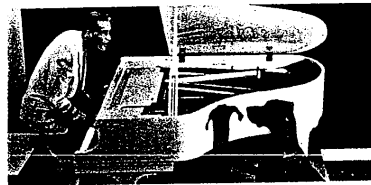
2 Copy the **STOP** table and translate it into your language.

	English	Your language	
1	I wasn't waiting.		Singular
2			
3			
4			
5	It wasn't waiting.	_____	
6			Plural
7			
8			

3 Circle the best option.

- Lucy were / was playing basketball at 4.00.
- John wasn't / weren't doing his homework at 5.00.
- Mary and Jim was / were going to the cinema at 8.00.
- You wasn't / weren't talking on the phone at midday.
- They were / was swimming at 8.30.
- It weren't / wasn't raining after lunch.

4 Unscramble the negative and affirmative sentences.



- I / piano / playing / the / all day. / was /
I was playing the piano all day.
- children / The / watching / TV / were /
 o'clock. / eleven / at /
The children were watching TV at eleven o'clock.
- making / picnic. / She / sandwiches / was /
 for / the /

- working / wasn't / at / Peter / that time. /

- his brother. / Mike / was / video games /
 playing / with /

- an / I / e-mail / sending / at / seven. / wasn't

Past continuous questions

WORKSHEET 9

Name: _____ Class: _____

1 Read the text then answer.

At three o'clock Mark was playing football, Emma was reading and the dogs were sleeping in the garden.

a) What was Mark doing at three o'clock?

He was playing.

b) What was Emma doing?

c) What were the dogs doing?



QUESTIONS

1	Was I waiting?	Singular
2	Were you waiting?	
3	Was he waiting?	
4	Was she waiting?	
5	Was it waiting?	Plural
6	Were we waiting?	
7	Were you waiting?	
8	Were they waiting?	

a Use the **past continuous** for continuous actions in the past.

b For **past continuous** questions, begin with **was** or **were**.

*Was Mary **having** lunch at one o'clock?*

*What **were** your friends **doing** this morning?*

c **Wh-** words go before **was** and **were**.

*What **were** you **doing** at ten o'clock?*

2 Unscramble the questions.

a) were / What / at ? / looking / you

What were you looking at?

b) he / What / talking / was / about?

c) you / Were / at / shopping / ten?

d) Where / going / she / was / six ? / at

3 Answer the questions.

Yes, I was. No, I wasn't.

a) Were you talking to your friends at 9 pm last night?

b) Were you having lunch at 3 pm yesterday?

c) Were you doing your homework yesterday at 6 pm?

d) Were you listening to the radio at breakfast time today?

e) Were you helping your friend before the class?

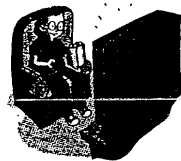
4 Answer the questions. It is twelve o'clock.



Jack



Amanda



Robby



David & Sophie

a) Was Jack relaxing at twelve o'clock?

No, he wasn't. He was playing football.

b) Was Amanda swimming at twelve o'clock?

c) Was Robby working at twelve o'clock?

d) Were David and Sophie studying at twelve o'clock?

Past simple / past continuous


WORKSHEET 10

Name: _____ Class: _____

1 Read the text and write *True* or *False*.

Yesterday Jack had a really bad day.
It was raining when he left home and he got wet. While he was shopping, he lost his bag. Then, while he was climbing the stairs, he had an accident.

- a) He got wet because it was snowing. _____ False
- b) He lost his bag while he was shopping. _____
- c) He had an accident while he was sleeping. _____

 Use these expressions to talk about the past:

a **Yesterday** - with the **past simple** at the beginning or at the end of the sentence.
Yesterday I had a really bad day.

b **When / While** - to contrast the past simple with the **past continuous**.
While she was shopping, someone stole her bag. She was climbing the stairs, when she fell down.

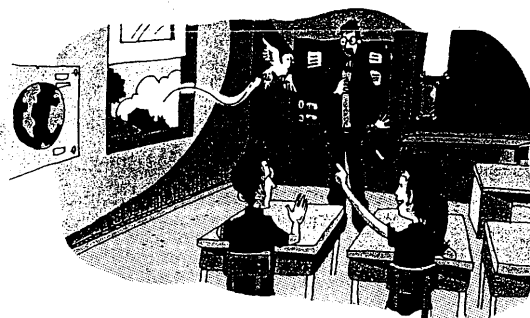
2 Match the parts of the sentences.

- a) The students were fighting ... 3
- b) While he was driving, ... _____
- c) We were in the garden ... _____
- d) I was dancing at the disco ... _____
- e) She was swimming in the sea ... _____
- 1) ... when the music stopped.
- 2) ... there was an accident.
- 3) ... when the teacher came into the class.
- 4) ... when she saw a big fish.
- 5) ... when it started to rain.

3 Circle the best option.

- a) While I talked / was talking to my friend, my phone rang.
- b) When Gina was arriving / arrived, I was reading a book.
- c) I broke / was breaking my leg when I was playing football.
- d) The bus came / was coming just as I was leaving.
- e) He was cooking / cooked when he burnt his hand.
- f) While he was driving my father was turning / turned on the radio.

4 Complete the sentences. Make true sentences for you.



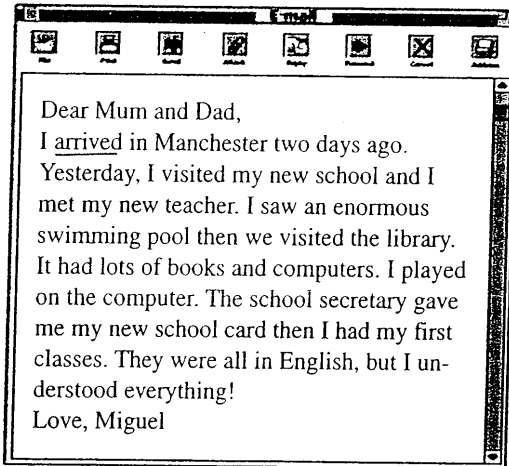
- a) I was listening to my teacher when a bird flew in the window.
- b) While I was having dinner _____
- c) When the telephone rang _____
- d) While I was cleaning my bedroom _____
- e) My friends were talking when _____

Past time markers

WORKSHEET 12

Name: _____ Class: _____

- 1** Read Miguel's e-mail and underline all the verbs.



- 2** Find the past simple forms of these verbs exercise 1.

- a) arrive arrived e) meet _____
 b) see _____ f) have _____
 c) give _____ g) understand _____
 d) visit _____ h) play _____

- 3** Read Miguel's e-mail and answer the questions.

- a) Where is Miguel's new school?
In Manchester
- b) When did Miguel arrive?

- c) When did he visit the school?

STOP Use these expressions to talk about the past:

a Yesterday and last ... at the beginning or at the end of the sentence.
Yesterday he started his classes.
I didn't go to school last week.
He started his classes yesterday.
Last week I didn't go to school.

b Ago ... at the end of the sentence
They built the swimming pool ten years ago.

- 4** Today is Saturday 18th. Look at the calendar and match column A with column B.

Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
6	7	1	2	3	4	5
13	14	8	9	10	11	12
20	21	15	16	17	18	19
27	28	22	23	24	25	26
		29	30			

- | A | B |
|---------------|--------------|
| 17th | Last weekend |
| 11th and 12th | Yesterday |
| 14th | Ten days ago |
| 8th | Last Tuesday |

- 5** Answer the questions.

- a) When did he meet Miguel? (a week)
He met him a week ago.
- b) When did she have French? (two days)

- c) When did they send that e-mail? (five days)

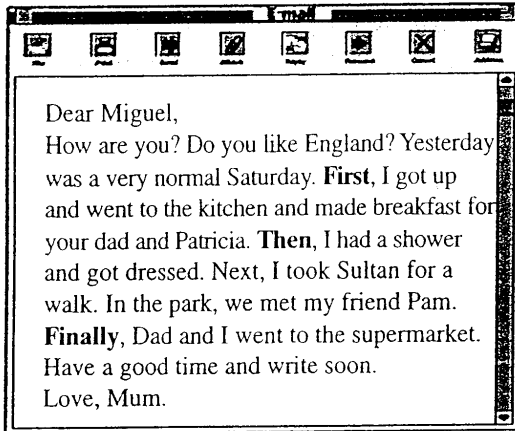
- d) When did he visit the library? (two weeks)

- 6** Complete the sentences about you.

- a) I watched television _____ ago.
 b) I started this school _____ ago.
 c) I had an exam _____ ago.
 d) Saturday was _____ ago.
 e) Last Christmas was _____ ago.
 f) My birthday was _____ ago.

Name: _____ Class: _____

1 Read the e-mail and answer the questions.

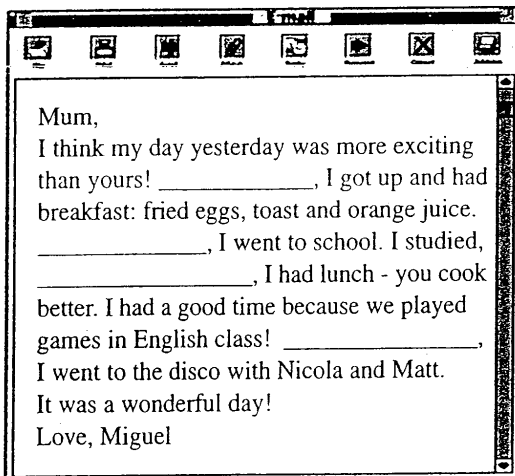


- Who wrote the e-mail? Miguel's mum.
- Who is Sultan? _____
- Who is Pam? _____
- Where is Miguel at the moment?

STOP Use **first, then, next** and **finally** to connect ideas when you tell a story.
First I get up. Then, I have a shower. Next, I have breakfast. Finally, I go to school.

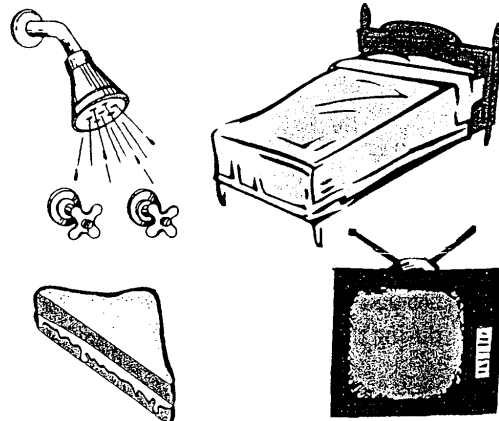
2 Complete Miguel's e-mail.

first then next finally



3 Complete with verbs from the box.

had (x2) watched ate talked got
 went (x2) did read



Yesterday, I got up, _____ a shower and _____ to school. At 11.10 we had a break. I _____ a sandwich and _____ to my friends.

School finished at 14.20. I went home and I _____ lunch. Then, I _____ TV.

Next, I _____ my homework. Finally, I had dinner and _____ to bed.

4 Write about your day yesterday.

First, _____

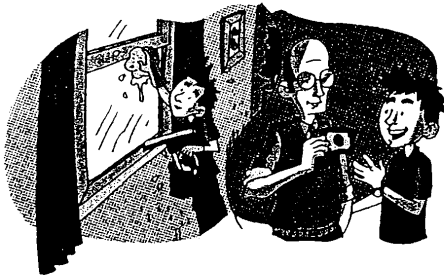
 Then, _____

 Next, _____

 Finally, _____

Name: _____ Class: _____

1 Answer the questions about you.



a) Do you get any pocket money? How much?

b) Do you have to do any jobs in the house during the week or at the weekend?

2 Read the dialogue and write True or False.

DAVID: How much pocket money do you get, Helen?
 HELEN: Not very much! I only get five euros a week.
 DAVID: I get ten euros a week.
 HELEN: How many jobs do you do at home?
 DAVID: Not many on schooldays, but a lot at the weekend.

a) Helen gets more money than David. false

b) David doesn't do many jobs on schooldays. _____

c) David does a lot of housework on Saturdays and Sundays. _____



Much, many and a lot of indicate big quantities.

	Plural	Singular
Affirmative	a lot of	a lot of
Negative	many	much
Questions	many	much

That's **a lot of** money. (money = singular)
 She's got **a lot of** friends. (friends = countable)
 That **isn't much** money. (pocket money = singular)
 I don't do **many** jobs. (jobs = plural)

3 Circle the best option.

- a) I didn't drink many / much milk.
- b) Sara eats a lot of / much chocolates.
- c) David didn't have many / much money yesterday.
- d) Helen does much / a lot of things in the house.
- e) She doesn't drink many / much water.

4 Classify the words.

books brothers milk cheese
 chocolates classes sisters fruit ~~water~~
 work pizza ~~libraries~~

SINGULAR (uncountable)	PLURAL (countable)
water	libraries



How much and **How many** indicate quantity.
 How **much** milk is there? (milk = singular)
 How **many** sweets are there? (sweets = plural)

5 Complete the questions with *How much* or *How many*. Make true sentences for you.

a) How many televisions have you got?

b) _____ teachers have you got?

c) _____ books are in your bag?

d) _____ water do you drink every day?

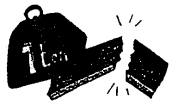
Name: _____ Class: _____

1 Look at the pictures and choose an adjective to complete the sentences.

STOP a **Too + adjective** means more than necessary or reasonable.
 That film is **too** long.
 This bed is **too** small.

b **Not + adjective + enough** means not as long, big, young ... etc. as is necessary.
 This bed is **not big enough**. (= It is **too small**.)

hot cold expensive ~~light~~ ~~heavy~~ cheap



a) It's too heavy.
 It's not light enough.



b) It's too _____.
 It's not _____ enough.



c) It's too _____.
 It's not _____ enough.

2 Write sentences with too using the adjectives in the box.

expensive ~~short~~ old cold hot

- What's the problem with these jeans?
They are too short.
- Why don't you buy that flat?
 It's _____
- What's the problem with that dress?
 It's _____
- Why don't you travel to the Arctic?
 It's _____
- Why don't you eat your food?
 It's _____

3 Look at the adjectives and complete the sentences.

bad ≠ good expensive ≠ cheap
 long ≠ short big ≠ small old ≠ new
~~cold~~ → warm slow ≠ fast

Use *It is not + adjective + enough*.

- This room is too cold.
It is not warm enough.
- The bed is too old.

- That car is too expensive.

- The film is too long.

- The train is too slow.

- The box is too big.

- Your homework is bad.

4 Look at the pictures and write sentences.



a) The music _____



b) The shirt _____




c) The fish _____


Name: _____ Class: _____

1 Read the information.

Hello my name's Jack Young.
I'm Irish, from Dublin. I'm fifteen years old and I'm a student. I like sport, especially hockey. Write to young.jack@yoohoo.co.ie.



My name's Rachel and I'm British, I live in Chester in England. I'm seventeen and I'm a student. I want to be a dentist. Let's meet. Write to r.hayes@mynet.co.uk.



2 Unscramble the sentences and write the number of the answer.

- a) her / name / What's?
What's her name? 3
- b) she / Where's / from?


- c) does / she / Where / live?

- d) old / How / she is?

- 1) She's 17.
- 2) She's from Britain.
- 3) Her name's Rachel.
- 4) She lives in Chester.

3 Answer the questions.

- a) Who lives in Ireland? Jack
- b) Who likes hockey? _____
- c) Who wants to be a dentist? _____

 What + noun	<i>What day is today?</i>
What ...?	<i>What did he do yesterday?</i>
Why ...?	<i>Why do you play basketball?</i>
Because...	<i>Because I'm very tall.</i>
When ...?	<i>When does she go out?</i>
How often ...?	<i>How often do you go to the dentist?</i>

4 Unscramble the questions.

- a) did / Why / you / sister? / phone / your
Why did you phone your sister?
- b) does / your / Where / live? / family

- c) see / did / When / you / Mary?

- d) you / do / What / prefer? / colour

- e) do / tonight? / you / want / What / to do

- f) answered / Who / question? / the

5 Complete the sentences.

What ~~When~~ Where Why Who

- a) When do you sleep?
 At night.
- b) _____ does your dad do?
 He's a mechanic.
- c) _____ does she study French?
 Because she wants to live in France.
- d) _____ do they live?
 In Australia.
- e) _____ time is it?
 It's twenty to four.

6 Complete the questions.

- a) When do you have dinner?
 I have dinner at ten o'clock.
- b) _____
 I live in London.
- c) _____
 It's half past three.
- d) _____
 Because I like English.

Name: _____ Class: _____

1 Read the dialogue and write *can*, *can't* or *could*.

TOM: Can you ski?
 MARY: Yes I can, but I can't snowboard.
 TOM: I could ski when I was six.
 MARY: Can you ride a horse?
 TOM: No, I can't, but I can ride a bike.
 MARY: Me too. I can ride a bike and I can ride a horse.

- Mary can ride a bike and ride a horse.
- Mary _____ snowboard.
- Tom _____ ski when he was six.
- Tom _____ ride a bike.
- Tom _____ ride a horse.

STOP a Use **can / can't** to indicate ability in the present.
I can't ride a horse now.
I can ride a bike now.

b Use **could / couldn't** to indicate ability in the past.
I couldn't ride a horse in 2001.
I could ride a bike in 2001.

2 Complete these sentences with true information about you.

- When I was four I could _____

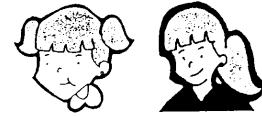
- When I was eleven I couldn't _____

- I can _____ now.

- I can't _____, but I can _____

- I can _____ now, but I couldn't
 when I was _____

3 Write sentences about what Mary can do now and what she could do when she was four.



	at four	now
Swim	x	✓
Play basketball	x	✓
Ride a bike	✓	✓
Climb mountains	x	✓
Play the piano	✓	✓

- She can swim now. She couldn't swim when she was four.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

4 Answer the questions with answers from the box.

Yes, I can. No, I can't.
 Yes, I could. No, I couldn't.

- Can you play the piano?

- Could you walk when you were one?

- Can you drive a car?

- Could you read when you were two?

- Can you speak Italian?

Name: _____ Class: _____

1 Read about an adventurer and write *True* or *False* the sentences.

I am an adventurer. I have done a lot of exciting things. I have climbed Everest. I have been to the Antarctic. I have seen a volcano. I have swum in the Amazon and cooked crocodile. Of course, I have never been bored!

- a) She has climbed K2. False
- b) She has seen a volcano. _____
- c) She has swum in the Nile. _____
- d) She has eaten crocodile. _____
- e) She has never been bored. _____

STOP a Form the **present perfect** with **to have + the past participle** of the verb. The past participle of regular verbs ends in **-ed**.

AFFIRMATIVE	
I have ('ve) passed.	Singular
You have ('ve) passed.	
He has ('s) passed.	
She has ('s) passed.	
It has ('s) passed.	Plural
We have ('ve) passed.	
You have ('ve) passed.	
They have ('ve) passed.	

b We use the **present perfect** to talk about actions and experiences in the past.
She's swum in the Amazon.

2 Find the past participles of the verbs in the box.

been cooked swum met visited
~~done~~ read climbed

- a) do done e) climb _____
- b) swim _____ f) visit _____
- c) cook _____ g) be _____
- d) meet _____ h) read _____

3 Unscramble the sentences.

- a) museum / We've / that / twice. / visited

- b) many / I / read / book / have / times. / this

- c) have / They / with / been / to / the / their / zoo / parents.

- d) met / I've / famous. / someone

- e) three / climbed / Mount Everest / times. / She's

4 Complete the sentences and write *have* or *has*.



- a) He / see / a ghost.
He has seen a ghost.
- b) She / eat / a big pizza.

- c) They / buy / a house / Italy.

- d) My dad / work / for that company.

- e) We / watch / this film / twice.

Present perfect negative

Name: _____ Class: _____

1 Read the text and underline all examples of the *present perfect*.

My grandfather has had a very interesting life. He has been around the world, he has visited every continent and has learned four languages. He hasn't stopped since he was a boy: always moving from one place to the next. This means he hasn't bought a house and now he lives with us. He has told me lots of stories, but he hasn't told me them all.

STOP a Form the negative **present perfect** with **haven't / hasn't + the past participle** of the verb.
 b The past participle of regular verbs ends in **-ed**.

NEGATIVE

1	I haven't finished.	Singular
2	You haven't finished.	
3	He hasn't finished.	
4	She hasn't finished.	
5	It hasn't finished.	
6	We haven't finished.	Plural
7	You haven't finished.	
8	They haven't finished.	

2 Copy the **STOP** table and translate it into your language.

	English	Your language	
1	I haven't finished.		Singular
2			
3			
4			
5	It hasn't finished.	_____	
6			Plural
7			
8			

3 Find the past participles of the verbs.

*fallen eaten drunk seen worn
caught written taken-*

- a) take taken e) catch _____
 b) drink _____ f) see _____
 c) eat _____ g) fall _____
 d) wear _____ h) write _____

4 Unscramble the sentences.

- a) hasn't / He / bus / caught / the / today.

 b) fallen / in / love. / hasn't / She

 c) finished / your / haven't / You / dinner!

 d) any / The / drunk / water. / hasn't / dog

 e) The / haven't / students / done / homework. / their

5 Circle the best option.
 Make true sentences for you.

- a) I have / haven't been to France.
 b) I have / haven't seen my friends today.
 c) My best friend has / hasn't given me a present.
 d) I have / haven't climbed a mountain.
 e) I have / haven't seen 'The Revenge of the Sith'.

6 Write present perfect negative sentences.

- a) He / not / fall / from a tree.
He hasn't fallen from a tree.
 b) They / not / finish.

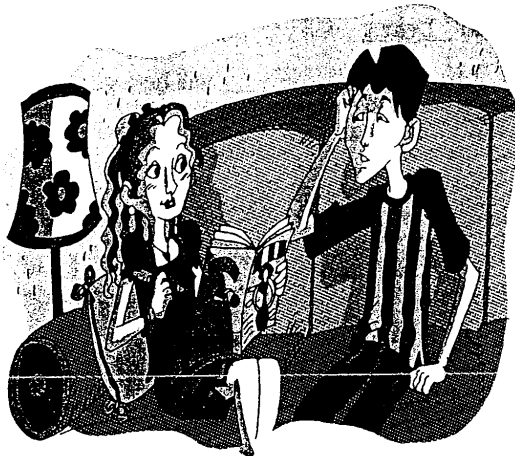
 c) She / not / eat / anything / today.

 d) We / not / be / to Portugal.

Present perfect questions

Name: _____ Class: _____

1 Read the dialogue and write *True* or *False*.



SUSAN: Let's see ... Have you ever sent a Valentine's day card?
 CHRIS: No, I haven't.
 SUSAN: Have you ever bought flowers for a friend?
 CHRIS: No, I haven't!
 SUSAN: Have you ever said 'I love you'?
 CHRIS: Yes, I have. To my mum!

- a) Chris has sent a Valentine's card once. False
 b) Chris has never bought flowers for a friend. _____
 c) Chris has never said 'I love you'. _____



- a Form the present perfect questions with **haven't / hasn't + the past participle** of the verb.
 b The past participle of regular verbs ends in **-ed**.

QUESTIONS

Have I finished?	Singular
Have you finished?	
Has he finished?	
Has she finished?	
Has it finished?	
Have we finished?	Plural
Have you finished?	
Have they finished?	

- c Use **ever** to make questions about experience.
Have you ever been to Paris?

2 Unscramble the questions.

- a) you / passed / exam? / Have / your /
 Have you passed your exam? _____
 b) her / talked / Has / to / teacher? / she

 c) spoken / Have / in public? / you /

 d) you / Have / won / the / match? / tennis /

 e) book? / they / read / Have / that

3 Complete the questions.

won drunk said been ~~eaten~~

- a) Have you ever eaten blue cheese?
 b) Have you ever _____ a competition?
 c) Has your best friend ever _____ camping?
 d) Have they ever _____ hot chocolate?
 e) Has Michael ever _____ 'I love you'?

4 Answer the questions.

Write true sentences for you.

Yes, I have. No, I haven't.

- a) Have you ever fallen from a tree?

 b) Have you ever eaten Italian food?

 c) Have you ever been on TV?

 d) Have you ever met someone famous?

Name: _____ Class: _____

1 Read the text and underline all the examples of will and won't.



MARK: Will I have lots of money and live in a very big house?

CARLA: No, you won't.

MARK: Oh! Will I meet a girlfriend?

CARLA: Yes, she will be very intelligent.

MARK: How many children will I have?

CARLA: You will have five daughters.

MARK: Really!

STOP AFFIRMATIVE			
Singular	I	will ('ll)	change.
	You		
	He		
	She		
Plural	It	will ('ll)	change.
	We		
	You		
They			

Use **will** to talk about future predictions.
One day, you **will** be rich!

2 Unscramble the sentences.

a) be / I / will / millionaire. / a

I will be a millionaire.

b) call / Someone / will / tonight. / you

c) will / You / three / have / children.

d) My / will / future. / hair / grow / in the

3 Complete the predictions.

- Brazil will win the next World Cup.
- _____ will be a good day.
- _____ will pass all her exams.
- _____ will be happy.

STOP NEGATIVE			
Singular	I	will not (won't)	change.
	You		
	He		
	She		
Plural	It	will not (won't)	change.
	We		
	You		
They			

4 Circle the best option.

- It will / won't snow in the Sahara tomorrow.
- Real Madrid will / won't win the Champions League next year.
- We will / won't live on other planets in 2090.
- I will / won't pass my exam.

STOP QUESTIONS			
Singular	Will	I	change?
		you	
		he	
		she	
Plural	Will	it	change?
		we	
		you	
they			

5 Write true answers for you.

Yes, I will. No, I won't.

In the future, will you ...

- live in Spain? _____
- have children? _____
- go to university? _____
- be famous? _____

Name: _____ Class: _____

1 Read the conversation and write *True* or *False*.

DAN: Are you going to come back to London next summer?
 MARIE: Yes, I am. I'm going to take another English course!
 DAN: Are you going to e-mail me?
 MARIE: No, I'm not. I'm going to write a letter. Are you going to answer?
 DAN: Of course.

- a) Marie is going to take another English course. True
- b) Marie is going to e-mail Dan. _____
- c) Marie is going to write a letter. _____

AFFIRMATIVE	
I am going to write. You are going to write. He is going to write. She is going to write. It is going to write.	Singular
We are going to write. You are going to write. They are going to write.	Plural

Use **be going to + infinitive** when you have decided to do something.
We are going to study more.

2 Unscramble the sentences.

- a) going / to / am / read. / I
I am going to read.
- b) are / We / to / going / Madrid. / visit

- c) going / is / It / rain. / to

- d) is / going / to / She / win / race! / the

3 Look at Natalie's list and write what she's going to do.

- ✓ 1. Study hard!
- ✓ 2. Go to the gym!
- ✓ 3. Eat less chocolate!
- ✓ 4. Start dancing classes!
- ✓ 5. Stop eating burgers and chips!

- 1) She's going to study hard.
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

4 Think of two things you are going to do and two things you are not going to do next week.

I'm going to do my Maths homework every day.

I'm not going to go to the cinema.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

5 Write short answers to the questions.

Yes, I am. No, I'm not.

- a) Are you going to bed before midnight?

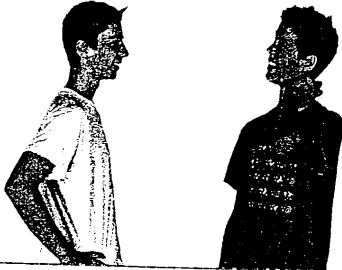
- b) Are you going to have pizza tonight?

- c) Are you going to climb a mountain in the summer holidays? _____
- d) Are you going to study French at school next year? _____

Present continuous (future)

Name _____ Class: _____

1 Read the conversation and answer the questions.



COLIN: What are you doing on Monday evening?
 JAN: I'm playing football.
 COLIN: What about Friday evening?
 JAN: I'm going to Jamie's birthday party.
 Sorry!

- a) What is Jan doing on Monday evening?

- b) What is Jan doing on Friday evening?

STOP Use the present continuous (be + -ing) for organised plans.
 When are you leaving?
 I'm leaving at three o'clock on Thursday.

2 Unscramble the sentences.

- a) playing / on / Sunday. / tennis / I'm
 I'm playing tennis on Sunday. _____
- b) having / dinner / We're / tonight.

- c) to / the / going / She's / tomorrow. / beach

- d) visiting / mother / his / at / 3 pm. / He's

3 Complete the sentences.

am is are

- a) I _____ meeting John after lunch.
- b) We _____ going to the theatre tonight.
- c) He _____ watching the football match at six o'clock.
- d) They _____ flying to Los Angeles tomorrow.

4 Answer the questions.
 Write true sentences for you.

- a) What are you doing tonight?
 I'm watching 'Friends' on TV. _____
- b) What are you doing next Saturday?

- c) What are you doing on Sunday evening?

- d) What are you doing on Tuesday afternoon?

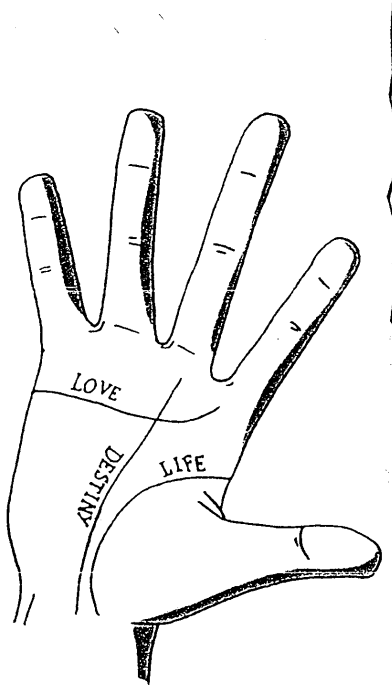
5 Look at the diary and write sentences.

Day	Activity
Monday	visit the doctor's - 3 pm
Tuesday	go to the cinema - 7 pm
Wednesday	buy new clothes - 8 pm
Thursday	meet Mandy - 10 am
Friday	have a party - 9 pm

- a) Monday, 3 pm She's visiting the doctor's.
- b) Tuesday, 7 pm _____
- c) Wednesday, 8 pm _____
- d) Thursday, 10 am _____
- e) Friday, 9 pm _____

Name _____ Class: _____

1 Look at the hand and answer the questions.



If your **life** line is long, you will have a long and healthy life.
 If your **love** line is long, you will find love.
 If your **destiny** line is long, you will be rich.

- a) Will the person have a long life? Yes
- b) Will the person be rich? _____
- c) Will the person find love? _____

STOP

a Use **first conditional** sentences for future possibilities.
 We'll go to the cinema if I **finish** my work.

FUTURE PRESENT

b Use a **comma** when **if** comes first.
 If I **finish** my work, we'll go to the cinema.

2 Match the two columns and write the sentences.

- a) If we win, _____ 1) I won't see the film.
- b) If I don't study, _____ 2) we'll have a big party.
- c) If I don't watch TV later, _____ 3) I'll go to a restaurant.
- d) If I'm hungry, _____ 4) I won't pass my exam.

- a) If we win, we'll have a big party. _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____

3 Circle the best option.

- a) Will / Do you help me if I don't know the answer?
- b) I will take the umbrella if it rain / rains.
- c) If they don't / won't come to school, they won't meet my teacher.
- d) If she win / wins the lottery, she'll buy a new car.
- e) My mum doesn't / won't watch that film if it has a sad ending.

4 Write true sentences about you.

- a) If I finish this exercise early, _____
- b) If I'm not very hungry at lunch time, _____
- c) I'll pass 3° ESO if _____
- d) I won't use my mobile phone if _____
- e) My parents will be happy if _____

Name _____ Class: _____

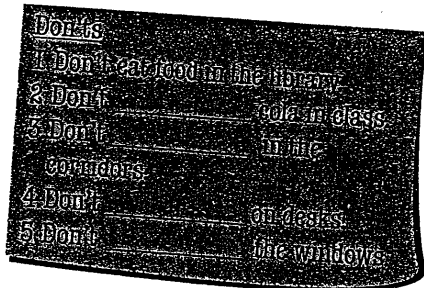
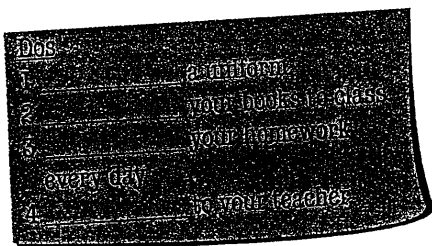
1 Classify the sentences.

~~Copy the words.~~ Clean your teeth.
Open your books. Go to bed.

Teacher	Mother or father
Copy the words.	

- STOP**
- a Use the **imperative** to give orders or rules.
 - b It has the same form as the infinitive without to.
To drink → **Drink** your milk!
 - Use **don't** to make it negative.
To talk → **Don't talk** in class!

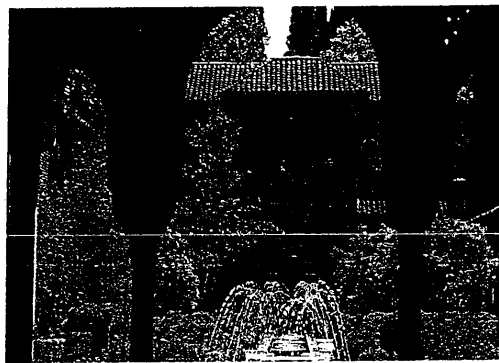
2 Make a list of school rules. Complete the sentences.



3 Make a list of your rules at home.

- a) Make my bed every day.
- b) Don't forget to do my homework.
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____

4 Complete these instructions for a visitor to Spain.



- a) Visit the Alhambra...
- b) Don't visit...
- c) Eat...
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____
- g) _____

5 Match the rules with a place from the box.

the library the gym the swimming pool
the cinema ~~the zoo~~

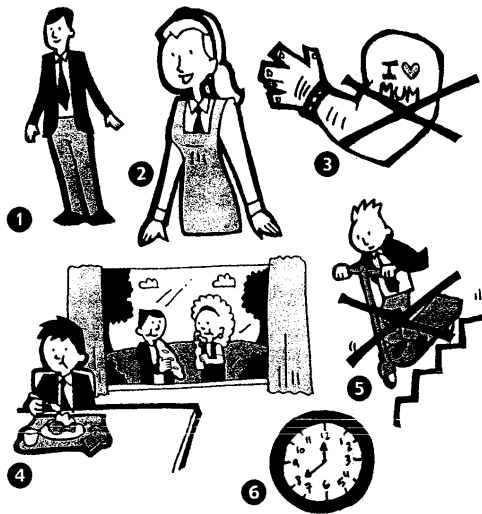
- a) Don't feed the animals. the zoo.
- b) Don't write in the books. _____
- c) Have a shower before you enter. _____
- d) Be careful with the machines. _____
- e) Turn off your mobile phone when the film begins. _____

8.1 Can you talk about rules and obligations?

1 Unscramble these words and match them to the definitions below.

- a lebl bell
 - b eartehadch _____
 - c aetl _____
 - d cuxsee _____
 - e eulsr _____
 - f iet _____
 - g no eimt _____
- 1 it makes a ringing sound bell
 - 2 the opposite of *early* _____
 - 3 the director of a school _____
 - 4 what you can and can't do _____
 - 5 when you are not late, you are _____
 - 6 some men wear a _____ around their neck
 - 7 an explanation for something you have done _____

2 Match these pictures with the rules.



- a You don't have to eat lunch inside the school. 4
- b You can't ride a scooter in school. 5
- c You have to wear a uniform. 2
- d You have to start school at eight o'clock. 6
- e You can't have tattoos. 3
- f She has to wear a tie. 1

3 Read this conversation and circle the correct option.

Lou: My school is very relaxed. My students (a) don't have to / haven't to wear uniforms.

MEL: Really? My school isn't relaxed. My students (b) have to / don't have to wear ties and uniforms. The students (c) can / can't have tattoos, and the boys (d) can / can't have long hair.

Lou: Why not? My students (e) have to / don't have to be polite to their teachers, and they (f) have to / don't have to do their homework, but I don't care how long their hair is or how many tattoos they have!

4 Use these prompts to write about rules.

- a He / have to / do / exams.
He has to do exams.
- b You / can't / use / mobile / school.

- c She / not have to / wear / tie.

- d He / have to / give in homework / time.

- e They / not have to / go / all classes.

- f You / can't eat / in school.

5 Write about your school rules.

- a can
We can wear jeans on Fridays.
- b can

- c can't

- d have to

- e don't have to

9.1 Can you talk about recent news?

1 Unscramble these words and match them to the definitions.

- a emsesag message
- b trahc _____
- c hsarc _____
- d otslule _____
- e eioepsd _____
- f crmneeoy _____

- 1 When you can't speak to someone, you leave them a message.
- 2 When a car hits something, there is a _____.
- 3 One part of a series of a TV programme _____.
- 4 A formal event like a wedding is a type of _____.
- 5 A list of pop songs that have sold the most is a _____.
- 6 When a film is very popular and all the tickets are sold, it is a _____.

2 Match these pictures with the words below.



- a He / just / have / a shower. 1
- b He / just / meet / a famous singer. _____
- c They / just / see / a film. _____
- d She / just / buy / some flowers. _____
- e He / just / drop / a bottle of cola. _____
- f She / just / win / a race. _____

3 Expand the sentences in Activity 2.

- a He's just had a shower. _____
- b _____
- c _____
- d _____
- e _____
- f _____

4 Complete this conversation using these prompts.



- Guy:** What's up? You look like you've just (a) seen (see) a ghost!!
- Jo:** It's nothing serious, I've just (b) _____ (leave) the computer room. Sue and I were playing the new *Tomb Raider* game...
- G:** Cool! So have you just (c) _____ (win)?
- J:** No, Lara Croft has just (d) _____ (fight) against the Egyptians and we've (e) _____ (stop) the game.
- G:** I really want to buy it, but it has (f) _____ (sell out) so I have to wait until next week!
- J:** Well, we've (g) _____ (decided) it is really tough!
- G:** No sweat!

5 Write about things you have or have not done today.

- a I've finished my homework
- b _____
- c _____
- d _____
- e _____
- f _____

9.3 Can you compare things?

1 Write the superlatives of these adjectives.

	superlative
a bad	the worst
b complicated	_____
c loud	_____
d popular	_____
e good	_____
f boring	_____
g enjoyable	_____

2 Match the adjectives in Activity 1 with their definitions.

- a The opposite of good is bad.
- b The opposite of bad is _____.
- c Another word for noisy is _____.
- d The opposite of interesting is _____.
- e The opposite of simple or easy is _____.
- f When people like something a lot it is _____.
- g When something gives you pleasure it is _____.

3 Unscramble these sentences.

- a than / is / Shoot 'em Up 3 / more / Raider 2 / realistic / .
Shoot 'em Up 3 is more realistic than Raider 2.
- b is / most / the / Raider 3 / complicated / game / .

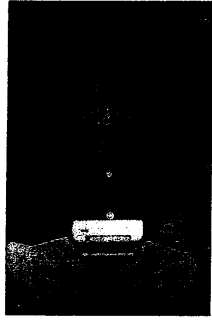
- c sports games / simulations / than / more / popular / are / .

- d is / than / Timeshifter / Shapeshifter / faster / .

- e enjoyable / the / Warning 2 / most / game / is / .

- f the / Dirty Angel / all / games / better / than / is / other / .

4 Complete this conversation using the prompts.



Hey, Al, you've got Predator 3. Is it (a) better (good) than Predator 2?

Well, it's (b) _____ (fast) than Predator 2, but Predator 2 is (c) _____ (realistic).

How about this one? Look: The (d) _____ (enjoyable) game you will buy this year!

Red Planet Redux? That's rubbish! It's (e) the _____ (unconvincing) game I've played!

OK, then, which one should we get? This one is (f) _____ (cheap) than that one...

I think Planet Manager 2 is the (g) _____ (good). It's complicated but enjoyable!

5 Complete these sentences with true information.

- a In my opinion the best TV programme is The Simpsons.
- b My family has the most _____.
- c My best friend is better at _____ than I am.
- d The students in this class are the most _____ in the school.
- e I think that playing _____ is more enjoyable than playing _____.
- f Our President is more _____ than the President of the USA.

13.3 Can you interview a celebrity?

1 Unscramble these words and match with the definitions.

- a citiengx exciting e usuaunl _____
 b irtngi _____ f msauof _____
 c uadgrsnoe _____ g aimcnoph _____
 d pveeiexsn _____ h adhe oyb _____

- 1 A position of authority for a male school pupil. ____
- 2 When something is ____ it can hurt or harm you.
- 3 The winner of the first prize in a competition ____
- 4 Strange, surprising or unexpected. ____
- 5 The opposite of *cheap*. ____
- 6 A well-known person or thing is ____.
- 7 Something is ____ when it makes you want to rest or sleep.
- 8 Something that is a makes you feel happy or enthusiastic.

2 Complete the e-mail using these words, putting the verbs in the right form.

for know not swim play
 since study try

E-mail

File
Print
Send
Attach
Reply
Forward
Cancel
Address

Hi Nuria,
 I'm your new keypal from Australia! I've lived in Cairns (a) since July 2003, and before that I lived in Adelaide. I've studied Spanish (b) _____ three years now, but I'm not very good. How long (c) _____ English? My best mate is Peter, and I (d) _____ him for two years now. We (e) _____ music in a band together since we met on the beach one day. Pete's Dad was a swimming champion, and he's really famous here, but he (f) _____ since his right leg was eaten by a shark. He has a wheelchair and has an unusual hobby: wheelchair dancing! We (g) _____ to do it too, but it is really tiring, and your arms hurt! OK, write back and tell me all your news!
 Rick

3 Unscramble the questions and match them to the replies.



- a what's / exciting / the / you've / done / thing / ever / most / ?
What's the most exciting thing you've ever done? I
- b you've / best / ever / the / book / read / what's / ?

- c the / interesting / who / is / met / person / you've / most / ever / ?

- d seen / funniest / what's / you've / film / ever / the / ?

- e ever / the / you've / visited / what's / most / place / beautiful / ?

- f ever / what's / the / you've / seen / scariest / film / ?

- 1 Bungee-jumping off a bridge in New Zealand!
- 2 *Dumb and Dumber* with Jim Carey. I didn't stop laughing for days!
- 3 The beaches in the Algarve in Portugal.
- 4 *The Ring* — it's a really frightening Japanese film.
- 5 The first Harry Potter novel.
- 6 My sister's babysitter — she's amazing!

REVISION 1

- 1 Casi nunca ceno en casa. Me gusta ir a restaurantes.
- 2 ¿Con qué frecuencia llamas por teléfono a tus amigos? Todos los días
- 3 ¿Qué haces? Soy médico
- 4 ¿A qué hora comes habitualmente?
- 5 ¿Qué hace ahora? Está viendo al televisión en casa.
- 6 Normalmente no trabajo aquí pero esta semana estoy trabajando aquí porque necesito dinero.
- 7 Mañana voy al teatro con mi hermano. Me gusta mucho ir al teatro.
- 8 ¿Que haces mañana?
- 9 Si no llueve mañana, voy a la playa.
- 10 A: ¿Oyes ese ruido? ¿Qué es?
B: No sé. Voy a abrir la puerta y ver
- 11 El concierto empieza a las 8.00 el fin de semana que viene.
- 12 A: No entiendo este ejercicio
B: No te preocupes. Yo te ayudo
- 13 Mientras estaba hablando por teléfono, llegó mi padre.
- 14 ¿Qué hacía tu hermano ayer a las 9.00 mientras tú veías la televisión?

REVISION 2

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH

- 1 Trabajo en un hospital pero no soy enfermero.
- 2 Casi nunca me quedo en este hotel.
- 3 Esta semana no como en casa.
- 4 ¿Qué hace tu hermano en su habitación? Está leyendo un libro que compró ayer.
- 5 Fui al cine hace dos días pero no me gustó la película.
- 6 ¿Has ido alguna vez a Japón?
- 7 ¿Qué inventaron los chinos?
- 8 ¿Cuándo se casaron tus padres?
- 9 Poca gente sabe la respuesta correcta.
- 10 ¿Qué hacías ayer cuando llegué?
- 11 Mientras caminaba por la calle, vi a tu amiga pero ella no me vio.
- 12 ¿Estabas hablando con ellos?
- 13 Come con sus padres dos veces al mes.
- 14 ¿Cuántas calorías tiene este aperitivo?
- 15 No quiero comer ahora. Acabo de tomar un bocadillo.
- 16 Voy al cine cada dos semanas. Esta semana fui dos veces.
- 17 Ya compré el libro. ¿Quieres verlo?
- 18 Hoy recogí botellas en la playa.
- 19 ¿Qué quieres de comer?
- 20 No tengo sed, pero tengo mucha hambre.

REVISION 3

- 1 Hoy no fui al colegio porque estaba enferma pero creo que mañana iré si estoy mejor.
- 2 No lo veo desde hace mucho tiempo. Quiero quedar con él.
- 3 ¿Desde cuándo vives en esta ciudad? Desde hace 2 meses.Me gusta mucho vivir aquí.
- 4 No ceno en un restaurante desde el mes pasado.
- 5 A: ¿Cuándo compraste este libro? Es muy bonito.
B: Lo tengo desde hace algunos años.
- 6 No veo una película desde hace años. Quiero ir al cine contigo.
- 7 La próxima semana voy a estudiar mucho porque tengo exámenes.
- 8 ¿Fuiste alguna vez a Japón?
- 9 Si mañana no llueve, voy a la playa y si llueve me quedo en casa.
- 10 Este libro es más interesante que aquel libro pero es mucho más caro así que no lo voy a comprar.

REVISION 4

1 COMPLETE WITH MODALS

- 1 It's not obligatory to wear a uniform so she buy one.
- 2 When you are in a cinema you turn off your mobile.
- 3 you to have a passport to go Finland?
- 4 They tell him the secret. It's very important!
- 5 You cross the street when the light is red.
- 6 A: he come if it is Friday?
B: No, he come. He stay at home.
- 7 When I was a child, I swim but then I learned and now I swim very well.
- 8 She not to study all the lessons.
- 9 They be here until midnight. They leave earlier.
- 10 You walk on the grass in the park. It is not permitted.

2 TRANSFORM USING MODALS

- 1 It's not obligatory for them to read that book.
They ...
- 2 Is it necessary that she comes?
..... she ...
- 3 It's forbidden to smoke here.
You ...
- 4 It's very important that they eat vegetables.
They ...
- 5 I advise you to go swimming. It's very healthy.
You ...

3 TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH

- 1 Si no llueve mañana, voy a la playa.
- 2 ¿Qué harás si no ganas suficiente dinero?
- 3 Mi casa es más grande que la tuya pero tu casa es tan bonita como la mía.
- 4 Hoy fui a un museo.
- 5 A: No sé cocinar.
B: No te preocupes. Yo te enseño
- 6 No hace falta que esté conmigo. Puedes ir con ella

REVISION 5

1 WRITE SENTENCES USING THESE WORDS

- 1 tomorrow / we / not / go / cinema / because / very busy
- 2 I / not / do / housework / today / but / I / do / it / tomorrow / morning
- 3 She / never / talk / teachers / because / she / very shy
- 4 He / not want / do / homework / because / it / boring
- 5 At / moment / I / not / do / anything / but / next week / I / like / go / shopping
- 6 We / not like / walking / city / because / very noisy / and / a lot / traffic
- 7 you / ever / visit / Australia / ?
- 8 They / want / talk / he / but / he / not want / talk / they
- 9 What / you / like / do / weekends?
- 10 we / not / go out / yesterday / because / the rain
- 11 I / not / hungry / so / not eat

2 COMPLETE WITH BECAUSE or BECAUSE OF

- 1 I don't buy the book the high price.
- 2 I can't phone her she is not at home.
- 3 They passed the exam they studied a lot.
- 4 We didn't go on holiday the bad weather.
- 5 We arrived late the delay of the train.

REVISION 6

1 No pudimos ir al concierto a causa del retraso del bus así que tenemos que ir la semana que viene.

2 No hace falta que compremos más libros. Tenemos suficientes. Si compramos demasiados no tendremos espacio suficiente para guardarlos.

3 ¿Tengo que venir mañana si él no viene?

4 No fui al médico este mes. Tengo que ir el mes que viene.

5 Quién es el más alto de la clase? ¿Y el más bajo?

6 No debes llegar más tarde de las 5.00. Puede ser peligroso.

7 Puesto que no sabes las respuestas, debes estudiar más. ¿Quieres que estudie contigo?

8 A: ¿Qué haces? ¿Por qué no estudias?

B: No tengo suficiente tiempo. Tengo que ir al supermercado

9 ¿Podíais jugar al tenis cuando érais más jóvenes?

10 Mientras paseaba, vi a mis mejores amigos pero no pude hablar con ellos.

REVISION 7

TRANSLATE THE SENTENCES WITH WHO or WHAT

- 1 ¿A quién viste la semana pasada?
- 2 ¿Quién se ha comido el pastel?
- 3 ¿Qué hicieron con el libro?
- 4 ¿Qué desapareció?
- 5 ¿Quién vive en esta casa con tu amiga?
- 6 ¿Quién vio a tu padre en el supermercado?
- 7 ¿Quién habla inglés mejor que francés?
- 8 ¿Qué sucedió anoche mientras dormías?
- 9 ¿Qué te despertó ayer?
- 10 ¿Qué vieron tus amigos?
- 11 ¿Quién te despertó?
- 12 ¿Quién vino a comer?

REVISION 8

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH

- 1 ¿Cuál es el río más largo del mundo?
- 2 Hay demasiados libro y poco espacio.
- 3 ¿Desde cuándo conoces a tus amigos?
- 4 ¿Quién te contó esta historia?
- 5 ¿Qué hace aquí? ¿No debería estar en el colegio?
- 6 No pudimos ir de vacaciones a causa de la nieve pero queremos ir el próximo año.
- 7 No tengo que llevar estos libros al colegio. Hay demasiados y no tenemos suficiente espacio.
- 8 Nunca fui a Dublin pero me gustaría mucho ir el año que viene
- 9 Mi casa no es tan grande como la tuya
- 10 ¿Qué ocurrió? ¿Cómo ocurrió el accidente?