

**Recuerda:** desde este enlace puedes acceder a tu libro de texto

<https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/curso2.php?idcurso=471719> (podrás escuchar los "listenings")

Enlace al workbook <https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/curso2.php?idcurso=467959>

- Corregir tareas semana 7

## RESPUESTAS EJERCICIOS SEMANA 7

[https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/librodigital\\_html.php?idclase=20017179&idcurso=471719](https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/librodigital_html.php?idclase=20017179&idcurso=471719)

### p.50: 1, 2 (listen),3, 4

#### 1 Trips

Match the words and phrases below with the photos. Then listen, check and repeat.



 1 skiing	 2 a guided tour	 3 a safari	 4 trekking	 5 a cruise
 6 a school exchange	 7 sailing	 8 a summer camp	 9 climbing	

### 3.

#### 2 Read and match

Put the words and phrases below in the correct column.

#### Get it right!

We use *go* before activities that end in *-ing*.

✓ You can *go skiing* near here.

✗ You can ~~do~~ *skiing* near here.

go on

a cruise  
a school exchange  
a guided tour  
a safari

go

climbing  
sailing  
skiing  
trekking

to

a summer camp

4.

### Possible answers

doing sport: climbing, sailing, skiing

sleeping away from home: a cruise, a school exchange, a summer camp

using some kind of transport: a cruise, a school exchange, a safari, sailing

p.51: 7(read and listen)

8 (sólo buscáis en el texto a qué se refiere el número 30 y el número 15)

### Answers

*two or three hundred*: The ship is a copy of one that pirates sailed *two or three hundred* years ago.

*thousands* and *12 to 25*: Every year *thousands* of young people between the ages of *12 and 25* go sailing with the

30:

The ship's mast is 30 metres tall

70: A 200 ft (70 metre) sailing ship; Up to 70% of the teenagers are disabled or disadvantaged.

40: 40 other young sailors

15:

Emma is 15

Watch the video p.51: Discovery Video: The Age of Discovery

[https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/librodigital\\_html.php?idclase=20017179&idcurso=471719](https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/librodigital_html.php?idclase=20017179&idcurso=471719)

Answer the questions:

- 1 Who did Magellan live with after his parents died?
- 2 Which continent did Magellan plan to sail round to get to the Indonesian Spice Islands?
- 3 How did Magellan die?

### Answers

- 1 The king and queen of Portugal
- 2 South America
- 3 He was killed in a battle.

### p.53: 3 (listening)

[https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/librodigital\\_html.php?idclase=20017179&idcurso=471719](https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/librodigital_html.php?idclase=20017179&idcurso=471719)

#### Answers

- 1 On Tuesday    2 Three days    3 They walked down.  
4 Yes    5 Yes    6 Quite good    7 Today  
8 Have a Vietnamese meal, look around the shops and buy presents, and maybe go to a park

### p.53: 4 (vocabulary)

#### 4 Phrasal verbs

Match the phrasal verbs in bold in the sentences with their synonyms and definitions.

1	I really want to come back.	return
2	We've picked up lots of French.	learn in an informal way
3	Our bus set off at 5 am.	start on a journey
4	They want us to find out for ourselves.	discover
5	We're going to look around the shops.	explore
6	We've been so busy, we all just want to chill out.	relax

## **TAREAS SEMANA 8** (en libreta /folio, sin copiar todo)

- Book p. 55: 2 and 3

[https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/librodigital\\_html.php?idclase=20017179&idcurso=471719](https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/librodigital_html.php?idclase=20017179&idcurso=471719)

- Book p.56: 1, 2

[https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/librodigital\\_html.php?idclase=20017179&idcurso=471719](https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/librodigital_html.php?idclase=20017179&idcurso=471719)

- Book p.57: 1, 2 and 3

- Book p.58: 1 and 2

(El lunes 18 de mayo os enviaré las respuestas de los ejercicios para autocorrección)

Un cariñoso saludo y mucho ánimo

Teacher Susana

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pE49WK-oNjU>

**AVISO IMPORTANTE !!!**

**3º ESO AB - INGLÉS**

**TAREAS RECUPERACIÓN EVALUACIÓN SUSPENSA**

**(CURSO 2019-2020)**

- Para los **alumnos/as con la materia suspensa** las tareas de recuperación que os pongo a continuación son **OBLIGATORIAS** si se quiere optar a recuperar

**Enviar a: susanagarciaiesleiras@gmail.com**

en **asunto** debe figurar: **Tareas recuperación nombre, apellidos y curso**

**-tienen que estar hechas en la libreta o folio o en las fichas que yo os mando**

**-tiene que figurar vuestro nombre, y si es en libreta o folio además página de la ficha y nº de ejercicio**

**-fecha de entrega: viernes 5 de junio**

**3º ESO AB - INGLÉS**

**TAREAS RECUPERACIÓN EVALUACIÓN SUSPENSA  
(CURSO 2019-2020)**

**Name:**

**Group:**

- Para los **alumnos/as con la materia suspensa** las tareas de recuperación que os pongo a continuación son **OBLIGATORIAS** si se quiere optar a recuperar

**Enviar a: susanagarciaiesleiras@gmail.com**

**en asunto debe figurar: Tareas recuperación nombre, apellidos y curso**

**-tienen que estar hechas en la libreta o folio o en las fichas que yo os mando**

**-tiene que figurar vuestro nombre, y si es en libreta o folio además página de la ficha y nº de ejercicio**

**-fecha de entrega: viernes 5 de junio**

## Grammar reference

### Starter Unit

#### Subject/Object pronouns and possessive adjectives

subject pronouns	object pronouns	possessive adjectives
I	me	my
you	you	your
he	him	his
she	her	her
it	it	its
we	us	our
you	you	your
they	them	their

- We use a **subject pronoun** to avoid repeating a subject noun or when the noun is obvious.  
*Olivia is Scottish. She lives in Edinburgh. (She = Olivia)*
- We use **object pronouns** as the object of a verb or preposition, instead of a noun. Object pronouns go after the verb or preposition.  
*Jane emailed Tom and Lucy yesterday. Jane emailed them yesterday.*
- We use **possessive adjectives** with a noun to talk about possession.  
*Greg's mother is a teacher. - His mother is a teacher.*

#### Comparative and superlative adjectives

	comparative	superlative
short adjectives	add -er. <i>old → older</i>	add the + -est. <i>old → the oldest</i>
short adjectives ending vowel + consonant	double the final consonant and add -er. <i>big → bigger</i>	double the final consonant and add the + -est. <i>big → the biggest</i>
adjectives ending in -e	add -r. <i>safe → safer</i>	add the + -st. <i>safe → the safest</i>
adjectives ending in -y	remove the -y and add -ier. <i>happy → happier</i>	remove the -y and add the + -iest. <i>happy → the happiest</i>
long adjectives	more + adjective. <i>interesting → more interesting</i>	the most + adjective. <i>interesting → the most interesting</i>
irregular	<i>good → better</i> <i>bad → worse</i>	<i>good → the best</i> <i>bad → the worst</i>

- We use **comparative adjectives** to compare one thing or person with another.  
*I'm older than my sister.*
- We use **superlative adjectives** to say that one thing or person has got the most of a particular quality.  
*That was the most interesting film I've ever seen.*

#### Reflexive pronouns

I	→ myself	it	→ itself
you	→ yourself	we	→ ourselves
he	→ himself	you	→ yourselves
she	→ herself	they	→ themselves

- We use **reflexive pronouns** when the same person or thing is both the subject and the object of a verb.  
*She taught herself Italian, using a book and a video.*
- The reflexive pronoun goes directly after the verb, or after the preposition if there's one following the verb.  
*We enjoyed ourselves at Pete's birthday party. My dad talks to himself when he's nervous.*

#### Indefinite pronouns

	affirmative	negative
people	someone everyone	no one anyone
things	something everything	nothing anything
places	somewhere everywhere	nowhere anywhere

- We use **indefinite pronouns** to refer to people, things and places in a general way.  
*I want to go somewhere at the weekend.*
- These words are singular.  
*Everyone is excited about the wedding.*
- We usually use an affirmative verb with **no one**, **nothing** and **nowhere**.  
*There's nothing to do here!*
- We usually use a negative verb with **anyone**, **anything** and **anywhere**.  
*I haven't got anything to do today.*

## Grammar practice

### Subject and object pronouns

#### 1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

them it He us her me

- Thank you for the present. I love it!
- Adam is from Germany. \_\_\_\_\_ wants to learn Spanish.
- Can you send \_\_\_\_\_ an email later with the information?
- Our teacher gives \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of homework on Fridays.
- Look at my new jeans! Do you like \_\_\_\_\_?
- You see Jenny at football practice – can you ask \_\_\_\_\_ to call me?

### Possessive adjectives

#### 2 Complete the sentences with possessive adjectives.

- This is Charlotte, and this is her brother, James.
- Julie, what's \_\_\_\_\_ phone number?
- Our dog is lovely, but \_\_\_\_\_ eyes are very sad.
- I like this programme. It's \_\_\_\_\_ favourite.
- Damian speaks Polish. \_\_\_\_\_ mum's from Poland.
- These are \_\_\_\_\_ friends Lucas and Eric, and this is my cousin, Ely.

### Comparative and superlative adjectives

#### 3 Circle the correct options.

- My sister is older / the oldest than me.
- Driving is dangerouser / more dangerous than flying.
- This is the worse / worst holiday of my life. I want to go home!
- I've got long hair, but Anna's hair is more long / longer.
- You are the more / most intelligent person in the class.
- It's the most funny / funniest film that I've got on DVD.

### Reflexive pronouns

#### 4 Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

buy themselves call himself defend myself  
enjoy ourselves hurt himself send yourselves  
talk to yourself teach herself turns itself on  
wash themselves

- Mark fell off his bike and hurt himself quite badly.
- The lamp \_\_\_\_\_ automatically when it starts to get dark.
- My mum's trying to \_\_\_\_\_ some Turkish, ready for her holiday in Istanbul next summer.
- We didn't \_\_\_\_\_ at the party – the music was terrible and people weren't very friendly.
- I'm starting karate classes next week. I want to learn how to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Do you ever \_\_\_\_\_? I do sometimes, if I'm feeling nervous.
- Please can you all \_\_\_\_\_ an email about the meeting next week, so you don't forget it!
- My grandparents want to \_\_\_\_\_ a flat by the sea in Spain for their holidays.
- His name is Tom, but on Twitter he's \_\_\_\_\_ 'CoolBoy'.
- Dogs aren't clean like cats – they don't \_\_\_\_\_ very often!

### Indefinite pronouns

#### 5 Circle the correct word to complete the sentences.

- They want to buy a house \_\_\_\_\_ in Spain, but they're not sure where.  
a anywhere b somewhere c everywhere
- I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ to wear to the party! Can I borrow a dress?  
a anything b nothing c something
- The place is empty. Where is \_\_\_\_\_?  
a anyone b someone c everyone
- The place is empty. There's \_\_\_\_\_ here.  
a anyone b no one c someone
- We looked \_\_\_\_\_, but we couldn't find the car keys.  
a anywhere b nowhere c everywhere
- Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ to eat? I'm really hungry.  
a everything b something c nothing

# Starter Unit

## Money verbs

- 1 \*\* Complete the text about money with the verbs in the box.

sell borrow save buy spend earn



## Subject/object pronouns and possessive adjectives

- 2 \*\* Circle the correct options.
- It's David's book so give it to his / he / him, please.
  - Have you got us / we / our tickets? We need to find them!
  - The best thing about my town is its / his / their parks.
  - I'm happy when my grandparents visit because I love they / them / their.
  - The teacher told us / our / we that the exam is tomorrow.
  - Julia is angry with Samuel because he / it / they can't go to her party.

## Adjectives of personality

- 3 \*\* Match the adjectives with the definitions.
- |            |                                       |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 brave    | a not worried in difficult situations |
| 2 stubborn | b always helps people                 |
| 3 funny    | c doesn't speak much                  |
| 4 quiet    | d doesn't listen to other opinions    |
| 5 kind     | e makes people laugh                  |
| 6 calm     | f not scared in dangerous situations  |
| 7 serious  | g smiles and laughs all the time      |
| 8 cheerful | h doesn't laugh a lot                 |

## TV programmes

- 4 \*\* Find five more TV programmes in the wordsquare. Then write them below.



- 1 soap opera  
2 c \_ \_ \_ \_ s \_ \_ \_  
3 s \_ \_ \_ \_ p \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
4 d \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
5 t \_ \_ \_ n \_ \_ \_  
6 g \_ \_ \_ s \_ \_ \_

## Starter Unit

## Comparative and superlative adjectives

- 5 \*\* Circle the correct options.
- This film is more / most violent than that one.
  - What's the easiest / easier subject at school?
  - I think laptops are better / best than tablets.
  - Playing a sport is much more / most exciting than watching one!
  - A motorbike is more fast / faster than a bus.
  - Dubai has got the taller / tallest building in the world.

## Reflexive pronouns

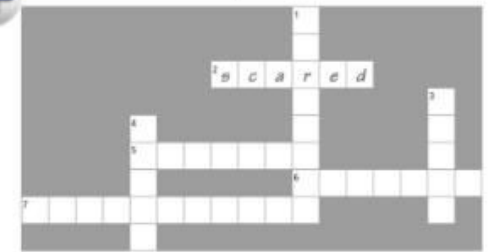
- 6 \*\* Complete the sentences with the reflexive pronouns in the box.
- yourself ourselves himself  
herself themselves myself



- He's always looking at himself in the mirror!
- I taught myself the piano when I was eight.
- She usually write notes to herself and puts them on the fridge.
- Don't cut yourself on that big knife!
- We really enjoyed ourselves at the party yesterday.
- They sent me a copy of the contract by post.

## Adjectives of feeling

- 7 \*\* Use the clues to complete the crossword.



### across

- You feel this way ...
- when you watch a horror film.
- when you have an exam or on your first day of school.
- when you think about something good in the future.
- when your mum shows people photos of you as a baby.

### down

- You feel this way ...
- when you have a lot of work and not much time.
  - when you have nothing to do.
  - when you want to shout and jump up and down.

## Indefinite pronouns

- 8 \*\* Are these sentences correct? Correct the incorrect indefinite pronouns.
- I need nothing to eat! I'm so hungry! X  
I need something to eat! I'm so hungry!
  - There's something in my eye. It really hurts.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - I've got nothing to do today, I'm so bored.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - I bought you nothing for your birthday! Here it is!  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - There are clothes everywhere! Tidy your room now!  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - Everything had a good time at Lisa's party yesterday.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar reference

### Unit 1

#### Present simple

affirmative		negative	
I / We / You / They	live in Malaga.	I / We / You / They	don't live in Malaga.
He / She / it	lives in Malaga.	He / She / it	doesn't live in Malaga.
question			
Do	I / we / you / they	live in Malaga?	
Does	he / she / it	live in Malaga?	
short answers			
Yes, I / we / you / they do.		No, I / we / you / they don't.	
Yes, he / she / it does.		No, he / she / it doesn't.	

- We use the **present simple** to talk about facts, habits and routines.  
*Some people prefer the country to the beach. I go to France in summer.*
- In the affirmative, we form the third person (he/she/it) with **-s**, **-es** or **-ies**.  
*It gets cold in winter. Ava goes to the beach in August. Every Christmas, he flies to New York to see his cousins.*
- We put question words at the beginning of the question.  
*A: Where do you go camping? B: Near Valencia.*

#### Adverbs of frequency

always	usually	often	sometimes	hardly ever	never
100%					0%

- We use adverbs of frequency to say how often something happens.
- We put them before the main verb, but after the verb **to be**.  
*It hardly ever snows here. There are often snowstorms here in winter.*
- Often**, **sometimes** and **usually** can also come at the beginning of the sentence.  
*Sometimes, my family and I have barbecues.*

#### Expressions of frequency

every	day / week / weekend / year
once / twice / three times	a day / a week / a month / a year

- We also use **expressions of frequency** to say how often something happens.
- We usually place expressions of frequency after the verb phrase, but they can also come at the beginning or end of a sentence.  
*I see my friends twice a week. Every weekend, they buy food from the market.*
- We can use an expression of frequency and an adverb of frequency in the same sentence.  
*I usually go on holiday once a year.*

#### Present continuous

affirmative		negative	
I'm		I'm not	
He / She / It's	sleeping.	He / She / It isn't	listening.
We / You / They're		We / You / They aren't	
questions			
Am	I		
Is	he / she / it	sleeping?	
Are	we / you / they		
short answers			
Yes,	I am.	No,	I'm not.
	he / she / it is.		he / she / it isn't.
	we / you / they are.		we / you / they aren't.

- We use the **present continuous** to talk about actions that are in progress at the time of speaking or around that time.  
*They are chasing a storm at the moment. I'm doing an experiment this week.*
- We put question words at the beginning of the question.  
*A: Where are you going? B: To the park.*

#### Present simple and present continuous

- We use the **present simple** to talk about facts, habits and routines.  
*My sister likes cold weather. I go to school early every day.*
- We use the **present continuous** to talk about actions in progress at the time of speaking or around that time.  
*I'm working on my school project at the moment. Silvia is driving to work this week.*
- We use adverbs of frequency (**always**, **often**, etc.) with the present simple, and **at the moment** and **now** with the present continuous.  
*My dad often plays computer games with me. My teacher is walking into the classroom now.*

## Grammar practice

### Present simple

#### 1 Complete the sentences. Use the affirmative and the negative form of the verb in brackets in each sentence.

- The river doesn't freeze in spring, it freezes in autumn. (freeze)
- Penguins \_\_\_\_\_ in the Arctic, they \_\_\_\_\_ in the Antarctic. (live)
- The Sun \_\_\_\_\_ up in the east, it \_\_\_\_\_ up in the west. (come)
- The temperatures \_\_\_\_\_ up in winter, they \_\_\_\_\_ up in summer. (go)
- People \_\_\_\_\_ good friends to be happy, they \_\_\_\_\_ money. (need)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ English class outdoors, we \_\_\_\_\_ it indoors. (have)

#### 2 Write the questions.

- Ask Sylvia where she spends the school holidays.  
*Where do you spend the school holidays?*
- Ask Sylvia how long she goes to the beach for.
- Ask Sylvia if her older sister goes with her.
- Ask Sylvia who her dog stays with in the summer.
- Ask Sylvia what her parents do in the evenings.
- Ask Sylvia if her dad likes doing karaoke.

### Adverbs and expressions of frequency

#### 3 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- washes / the / Theo / never / car  
*Theo never washes the car.*
- hardly / watch / TV / They / ever
- late / sometimes / am / school / for / I
- a / shopping / We / week / go / twice
- get / marks / exams / good / You / always / in
- gym / goes / My / mum / every / to / day / the

### Present continuous

#### 4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the present continuous. Use the verbs in the box.

not rain read not listen have wait sleep

- I 'm having dinner right now. Can I call you later?
- Why \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ for Jessica? She isn't coming.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ to me! I said 'Let's go out this evening!'
- The baby \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment, so be quiet!
- It \_\_\_\_\_ now, so we can go for a walk.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a good book at the moment?

### Present simple and present continuous

#### 5 Complete the conversation. Use the present simple or the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- John:** Hello. <sup>1</sup> Are you doing (you / do) anything special at the moment?
- Katie:** Right now, I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (look after) my little brother. Why?
- John:** What time <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (your mum / get) home from work?
- Katie:** She <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (work) late every Thursday, so at about half past eight. Why?
- John:** They <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (show) the new Miley Cyrus film at the cinema on Main Street. It starts at nine. My sister and I " \_\_\_\_\_ (think) about going. Are you interested?
- Katie:** Yes! Let's meet at the cinema at quarter to nine!



# 1 Review

## Extreme weather

1 Match the words with the correct definitions.

- |              |                                     |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 hail       | a very hot                          |
| 2 boiling    | b very wet weather                  |
| 3 thunder    | c very cold                         |
| 4 freezing   | d small pieces of ice               |
| 5 lightning  | e flashes of electricity in the sky |
| 6 heavy rain | f a loud crashing noise in a storm  |

## Basic needs

2 Complete the texts. Use the first letter to help you.

1 I love cooking and eating. Food and drink are important to me.



2 I want to study languages. C is important to me.

3 My parents aren't well. H is important to us.



4 I love going to the theatre and to concerts. E is important to me.

5 I want to study and get good qualifications. E is important to me.



## Present simple

3 Complete the mini dialogues with the present simple form of the verbs in brackets and short answers.

- 1 A: Do you go (you / go) skiing in the winter?  
B: Yes, I do.
- 2 A: What wear (they / wear) in the winter?  
B: They wear (wear) warm clothes!
- 3 A: Does it rain (it / rain) a lot in the summer?  
B: No, it doesn't.
- 4 A: My dad goes (go) to work by car.  
B: Really? We don't have (not have got) a car.

## Adverbs and expressions of frequency

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets and an adverb of frequency.

- a always b usually c often d sometimes e hardly f never ever

- 1 We usually go (go) skiing three times a year.
- 2 It is (be) warm in September.
- 3 I play (play) tennis in the winter.
- 4 David is late (be) late for school.
- 5 Susan goes (go) on school trips.
- 6 They do (do) any outdoor sports in the winter.

## Present continuous

5 Complete the mini dialogues with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets and short answers.

- 1 A: Is she doing (do / homework) homework?  
B: Yes, she is.



- 2 A: What is he running (do) a marathon?  
B: He is running.



- 3 A: Are you reading (read / a book)?  
B: No, I am not.



- 4 A: They are cooking (make) dinner.  
B: What are they cooking (cook)?



## Present simple and present continuous

6 Circle the correct options.

- 1 What are they doing / do they do right now?  
2 Are you playing / Do you play a lot of football this year?  
3 We don't watch / aren't watching TV at the moment.  
4 I take / 'm taking some photographs for my Art class at the moment.  
5 Where does she go / is she going now?  
6 They aren't often going / don't often go on holiday.  
7 Do you go / Are you going to the cinema every week?  
8 He spends / 's spending two hours a day on his computer.

## Cumulative grammar

7 Complete the conversation with the missing words. Circle the correct options.

Linda: What's your homework?

Sara: Yes, I 'm about tornadoes. We 're a project about extreme weather for Geography.



Linda: Really? What's your favourite type of weather?

Sara: I like snow, because we 're skiing in the mountains when it snows in winter.

Linda: That sounds nice. We 're anywhere in the winter, but in the summer we 're to the beach.

Sara: Really? How often 're there?

Linda: Only once or twice 're year. What 're in the summer?

Sara: We go for walks in the countryside 're weekend.

- 1 a Do you do b Are you doing c Are you do  
2 a read b 'm reading c reading  
3 a do b doing c 're doing  
4 a go usually b usually are going c usually go  
5 a don't go usually b don't usually go c not usually go  
6 a are usually go b are usually going c usually go  
7 a do you go b you do go c you go  
8 a the b in c a  
9 a you do b do you do c do you  
10 a the b every c once

## Functions

8 Circle the correct phrase to complete each mini dialogue.



- 1 A: I think small schools are good because the teachers are friendly.  
B: Perhaps you're right / I don't think so. My school is small and the teachers are really friendly.
- 2 A: I think big schools are really noisy.  
B: I think / Maybe, but small schools are often noisy, too!
- 3 A: I reckon it's easier to make friends in a small school.  
B: I suppose so / I don't think so, but I think it's hard to make friends anywhere.
- 4 A: There's a bigger variety of subjects in a big school.  
B: I don't think so. / Yes, that's true. I go to a small school and we can choose from over twenty different subjects.

## Grammar reference

### Unit 2

#### Past simple: regular and irregular verbs

	affirmative	negative
I / He / She / It	stayed at home.	didn't stay at home.
We / You / They	stayed at home.	didn't stay at home.
question		
Did	I / he / she / it we / you / they	stay at home?
short answers		
Yes,	I / he / she / it / we / you / they	did.
No,	I / he / she / it / we / you / they	didn't.

- We use the **past simple** to talk about completed events and actions in the past. *I watched a disaster film last night. Three years ago, Daniel survived an avalanche.*
- To form the affirmative of the **past simple**, we add **-ed** or **-d** to the infinitive. *help - helped organise - organised play - played*
- For verbs ending consonant + **y**, remove the **y** and add **-ied**. *study - studied*
- For verbs ending consonant + vowel + consonant, we double the final consonant and add **-ed**. *drop - dropped chat - chatted*
- Many common verbs are irregular in the **past simple**. See the irregular verb list on page 128. *get - got put - put have - had make - made*
- We always put question words at the beginning of the question. *How did the fire start? Where was your brother last night?*

#### used to

	affirmative	negative
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	used to live in Spain.	didn't use to live in Spain.
questions		
Did	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they use to be scared?	Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they did. No, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they didn't.

- Used to** emphasises that past states, habits and actions are now finished. *There used to be a church here, but now there's a museum. We used to drive to school, but now we take the bus.*
- We **do not** use **used to** to talk about things that only happened once, how many times something happened or duration. *They had three bad storms last year. They used to have three bad storms last year. My brother lived there for four years. My brother used to live there for four years.*
- Used to does not** have a present form. For present habits and states, we use the present simple. *My cousin visits us at the weekend. My cousin use to visit us at the weekend.*

#### Past continuous

	affirmative	negative
I / He / She / It	was crying.	wasn't crying.
We / You / They	were crying.	weren't crying.
question		
Was	I / he / she / it	crying?
Were	we / you / they	crying?
short answers		
Yes,	I / he / she / it was.	No, I / he / she / it wasn't.
Yes,	we / you / they were.	No, we / you / they weren't.

- We use the **past continuous** to talk about actions in progress around a time in the past. *At seven o'clock, I was waiting for the bus. Chloe was wearing trainers yesterday.*

#### Past perfect

	affirmative	negative
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	had forgotten.	hadn't (had + not) forgotten.
questions		
Had	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	forgotten? Yes, I / you / he / she / it had. No, I / you / they hadn't.

- We use the **past perfect** with other past tenses to talk about actions or states that happened before the main past action or state. *We hadn't seen the news so we didn't know about the floods. I couldn't call you on Friday because I had left my mobile at home.*

## Grammar practice

### Past simple: regular and irregular verbs

#### 1 Write the past simple form of the verbs.

1 be	was/were	4 teach	
2 go		5 forget	
3 bring		6 hit	

#### 2 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

send spend make look drop

- I looked around the museum, but it wasn't very interesting.
- I can't believe you spend all your money on magazines and sweets!
- My dad wanted to send me an email, but he forgot it to his boss at work by mistake!
- I'm sorry. I dropped your favourite cup and it's broken.
- My brother made dinner last night. It was surprisingly good.

#### 3 Complete the conversation. Use the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- Mick:** What <sup>1</sup> did you do (you / do) at the weekend?
- Lucy:** I <sup>2</sup> went (go) to the new shopping centre with my cousin.
- Mick:** <sup>3</sup> Did you buy (you / buy) anything nice?
- Lucy:** Well ... I <sup>4</sup> saw (see) some nice trainers, but I <sup>5</sup> didn't have (not have) enough money with me.
- Mick:** How <sup>6</sup> did you get (you / get) there?
- Lucy:** We <sup>7</sup> took (take) the bus. What about you. <sup>8</sup> Did you enjoy (you / enjoy) the weekend?
- Mick:** No, not much. I <sup>9</sup> wasn't well (can not) go out because I was ill!

#### used to

#### 4 Rewrite the sentences using **used to**.

- My cousin, Kate, is six. When she was a baby, she was very different ...
- She didn't cry a lot now. She used to cry a lot.
  - She isn't scared of her uncle now. She used to be scared of her uncle.

- She doesn't wake up very early now. She used to wake up very early.

- She goes to school now. She used to go to school every day.

- She talks all the time now. She used to be quiet.

### Past continuous

#### 5 Complete the sentences and questions. Use the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- He wasn't playing (play) basketball, he was at home. (not play)
- We were doing (do) our homework, we were chatting. (not do)
- I was going (go) to school when you saw me. It was Saturday. (not walk)
- You were shouting (shout) really badly, so I had to put my fingers in my ears! (sing)
- Where were you (be) when you saw them? (they / go)

### Past perfect

#### 6 Circle the correct options.

- I didn't hear that the teacher had asked (had asked) me a question.
- She bought a new book because she has lost (had lost) her.
- They hadn't had (didn't had) lunch so they were very hungry.
- How long had you felt (have you felt) ill before you went to the hospital?
- He didn't know (had decided) that we had decided / had decided to meet at 9 pm.

### Past simple, past continuous and past perfect

#### 7 Complete the text with the past simple, past continuous or past perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

When I woke up, it <sup>1</sup> was raining (rain). I <sup>2</sup> walked (walk) to the bathroom, but my brother <sup>3</sup> was having (have) a shower so I <sup>4</sup> didn't go (go) to the kitchen. Dad <sup>5</sup> finished (finish) his breakfast and he <sup>6</sup> was washing (wash) the plates. " <sup>7</sup> Were you (sleep) well?" asked Dad. "No," I said. "I <sup>8</sup> had a (have) a very strange dream."

## 2 Review

## 2

### Natural disasters



#### 1 Circle the correct options.

- The flames moved quickly through the dry trees – it was a volcanic eruption / **a forest fire**
- Big heavy rocks came down the mountain – it was a flood / a landslide.
- There was an enormous wave nearly eight metres high – it was an avalanche / a tsunami.
- There wasn't much rain and the ground was all dry – it was a flood / a drought.
- The village was under snow from the mountain – it was an avalanche / an earthquake.
- There were flames and smoke at the top of the mountain – it was a volcanic eruption / a hurricane.
- It rained a lot and the river had a lot of water in it – it was an earthquake / a flood.
- There were very high winds – it was a hurricane / a volcanic eruption.

### Survival essentials

#### 2 Match the objects with the uses.

- |                  |                             |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 camera         | a find the right direction  |
| 2 torch          | b plan your journey         |
| 3 compass        | c find your way in the dark |
| 4 sunglasses     | d take photos               |
| 5 map            | e protect your skin         |
| 6 penknife       | f help you see better       |
| 7 sunscreen      | g cut food                  |
| 8 contact lenses | h protect your eyes         |
| 9 water bottle   | i keep you warm at night    |
| 10 sleeping bag  | j carry something to drink  |

### Past simple: regular and irregular verbs; used to

#### 3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the past simple or used to. Use the verbs in brackets.

- The avalanche destroyed our village. (destroy)
- We couldn't see the town because of the smoke. (can not)
- Did you hear about the enormous earthquake in Pakistan? (hear)
- I fell into the forest because of the fire. (not go)
- Farmers used to grow vegetables here, but now they don't. (grow)
- When did they notice the hurricane? (notice)
- We didn't have so many floods when I was a child. (not have)

### Past continuous

#### 4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the past continuous. Use the verbs in the box.

not expect look play laugh  
not wear not listen use go

- My brother was playing computer games all day yesterday.
- The search and rescue dogs were looking for survivors all night.
- I saw you on your bike on Saturday. Where were you going?
- She was holding her torch because there was no electricity.
- What a surprise! We didn't expect to see you here!
- It wasn't funny, so why was he laughing?
- I couldn't see my contact lenses and I couldn't see anything.
- Her dad told her to pack her penknife but she didn't take it.

### Past simple, past continuous and past perfect

#### 5 Complete the text. Use the past simple, past continuous or past perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

### CLOSE ESCAPE for mountain hikers

A group of hikers <sup>1</sup> had a close escape while they <sup>2</sup> were hiking (hike) in the mountains last weekend. "It was around midnight. We <sup>3</sup> had put (put) up our tents earlier near a forest at the top of a mountain," said Rob, one of the hikers. "I <sup>4</sup> was (be) outside and I <sup>5</sup> was looking (look) up at the sky when suddenly I <sup>6</sup> saw (see) a fire in the distance. It <sup>7</sup> wasn't (not reach) our mountain yet, but it <sup>8</sup> was moving (move) closer. I <sup>9</sup> didn't know (not know) what to do! The others <sup>10</sup> were sleeping (sleep) in their tents so I woke them up and we all <sup>11</sup> ran (run) to our car and <sup>12</sup> drove (drive) away as fast as possible. Fortunately, we <sup>13</sup> escaped (escape). We <sup>14</sup> were (be) really lucky!"

### Cumulative grammar

#### 6 Complete the email with the missing words. Circle the correct options.

Your MAIL New Reply Delete

Dear Sue,

We <sup>1</sup> had a wonderful time on our holiday in Oregon. Last weekend, we <sup>2</sup> were driving along the coast when we <sup>3</sup> saw some whales. And yesterday morning, we <sup>4</sup> were waked up to see an enormous cloud of white smoke at the top of a mountain. It <sup>5</sup> was erupting a volcanic eruption! They <sup>6</sup> had a really big eruption here about fifty years ago, but the volcano <sup>7</sup> erupts – maybe once <sup>8</sup> in a decade or less. I <sup>9</sup> took lots of photos of it! Don't forget I <sup>10</sup> write in my blog every day so you can read all my news there.

See you soon,

- |                        |                      |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 a have               | <b>b are having</b>  | c do have            |
| 2 a were driving       | b had driven         | c drove              |
| 3 a see                | b were seeing        | c saw                |
| 4 a waked up           | b were waking up     | c woke up            |
| 5 a is                 | b did be             | c was                |
| 6 a had                | b used to have       | c were having        |
| 7 a hardly ever erupts | b erupts hardly ever | c hardly erupts ever |
| 8 a in the decade      | b in decade          | c a decade           |
| 9 a take               | b took               | c 'm taking          |
| 10 a had written       | b write              | c wrote              |

### Functions

#### 7 Put the sentences in the correct order to make a conversation about a personal disaster.

- Diane: I can't find my homework. I don't know what to do!
- Diane: I hope so!
- Diane: I put it in my school bag this morning.
- Diane: Let me think ... yes! I took it out to show it to my friend!
- Katrina: Did you take it out of your bag today?
- Katrina: Don't panic. When did you see it last?
- Katrina: OK, so maybe your friend has it.
- Katrina: What's the matter?



## Grammar reference

### Unit 3

#### should/shouldn't

	affirmative	negative
I / He / She / It	should help.	shouldn't help.
We / You / They		
question		
Should	I / he / she / it / we / you / they	help?
short answers		
Yes,	I / he / she / it / we / you / they	should.
No,	I / he / she / it / we / you / they	shouldn't.

- We use **should** to say what we think it is a good idea or important to do – to give advice and recommendations.  
*You should organise a party for your birthday. Amelia shouldn't stay out late.*
- Should** is the same in all forms.
- We use an infinitive without to after **should**.  
*John should get more sleep. (X John should to get more sleep.)*

#### must/mustn't

	affirmative	negative
I / He / She / It	must go.	mustn't go.
We / You / They		

- We use **must** to say what we think it is necessary to do, to talk about obligation and to give strong recommendations.  
*I must start studying more. You must listen to this song. It's fantastic!*
- We use **mustn't** to say what we think it is necessary to not do, to talk about prohibition and to give strong advice against something.  
*We mustn't forget to buy her a present. Tell them that they mustn't be late tomorrow.*
- Questions with **must** are not very common as they sound quite formal. We tend to use **have to** instead.  
*Must I go to bed so early?*
- Must** is the same in all forms.
- We use an infinitive without to after **must**.

#### have to/don't have to

	affirmative	negative
I / We / You / They	have to practise.	don't have to practise.
He / She / It	has to practise.	doesn't have to practise.
question		
Do	I / we / you / they	have to practise?
Does	he / she / it	
short answers		
Yes,	I / we / you / they	do.
No,	I / we / you / they	don't.
	he / she / it	does.
	he / she / it	doesn't.

- We use **have to** to say what it is necessary to do.  
*You have to answer all the questions in the exam. He has to wear a uniform at school.*
- We use **don't have to** to say that it is not necessary to do something, but that you can do it if you want.  
*You don't have to help me with my homework. Elsie doesn't have to get up early tomorrow.*
- Question words go at the beginning of the question.  
*How much homework do you have to do every day? When do we have to make a decision?*

#### be allowed to

affirmative / negative		
I'm (not)		allowed to run.
You / We / They're (not)		
He / She / It's (not)		
question		short answers
Am	I	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Are	you / we / they	Yes, you / we / they are. No, you / we / they aren't.
Is	he / she / it	Yes, he / she / it is. No, he / she / it isn't.

- We use **be allowed to** to say that we have permission to do something.  
*We're allowed to use my mum's laptop. You're not allowed to take these books out of the library.*
- We often contract **be** in negative sentences.  
*They aren't allowed to have mobiles in class. He isn't allowed to go to the party.*

## Grammar practice

### should/shouldn't

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of **should** and the verbs in the box.

listen forget make be look give up

- You shouldn't be scared to follow your dreams.
  - You \_\_\_\_\_ promises you can't keep.
  - You \_\_\_\_\_ more, and speak less.
  - You \_\_\_\_\_ at yourself before you criticise other people.
  - You \_\_\_\_\_ that everyone has problems.
  - You \_\_\_\_\_. Try again!
- 2 Two friends are planning a party. Write questions with **should**. Add a question word when necessary.

1 we / ask your parents for permission?

A: Should we ask your parents for permission?

B: I asked them yesterday.

2 we / invite?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Everyone in the class.

3 they / bring some food and drink?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: No, my mum is going to get everything.

4 everyone / arrive?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: About 8 pm.

5 I / wear?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Your blue skirt and white T-shirt.

6 I / bring some music?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Yes. Something we can dance to.

### must/mustn't

- 3 Circle the correct options.

- You must / mustn't forget to call me tonight.
- Students must / mustn't write in pen, not pencil.
- You must / mustn't tell anyone. It's a secret.
- Tell them that they must / mustn't relax more and not worry.
- We must / mustn't make a lot of noise. This is the library.
- I must / mustn't be late, because Dad gets angry.

- 4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of **must** and the verbs in the box.

forget study get go buy help

- A: I've got an important exam tomorrow.  
B: You must study tonight.
- A: My calculator is broken.  
B: You \_\_\_\_\_ a new one before the Maths test.
- A: The water is very dangerous here.  
B: You \_\_\_\_\_ swimming.
- A: My brother wants us to tidy our room.  
B: You \_\_\_\_\_ him then!
- A: I'm going to Mexico this summer.  
B: You \_\_\_\_\_ a passport.
- A: It's my sister's birthday tomorrow.  
B: You \_\_\_\_\_ to buy her a present.

### have to/don't have to

- 5 Complete the sentences and questions with the correct form of **have to**.

- You don't have to \_\_\_\_\_ phone. You can email for information.
- At my school, we \_\_\_\_\_ play hockey. It's optional.
- Doctors \_\_\_\_\_ study for seven or eight years.
- Why \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ do the exam again?
- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ study much. He's really clever.
- \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ take a sleeping bag with us?

### be allowed to

- 6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of **be allowed to** and the verbs in brackets.

- We're not allowed to ask \_\_\_\_\_ questions in the exam. (not / ask)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ my pocket money on what I want. (spend)
- The cat \_\_\_\_\_ on the bed. (not / sleep)
- \_\_\_\_\_ your sister's shoes? (you / borrow)
- You \_\_\_\_\_ loud music after 11 pm. (not play)
- \_\_\_\_\_ a tattoo? (Peter / get)

### 3 Review

#### Priorities

1 Match the phrases with the examples.

- |                                   |          |  |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--|
| 1 video games                     | <u>b</u> | a going to bed early                               |
| 2 staying out late at the weekend | —        | b playing 'Wizards & Dragons'                      |
| 3 clothes and fashion             | —        | c going out to concerts and parties                |
| 4 helping around the house        | —        | d buying new shoes and jeans                       |
| 5 getting enough sleep            | —        | e playing for my school basketball team            |
| 6 having time for yourself        | —        | f reading a book in my room                        |
| 7 doing something creative        | —        | g designing graphics on my computer                |
| 8 competing in sports events      | —        | h chatting with my friends on Twitter and Facebook |
| 9 social networks                 | —        | i cleaning my room and doing the washing-up        |

#### Extreme adjectives

2 Complete the mini dialogues with extreme adjectives. Use the first letter to help you.

- 1 A: Look, I bought a big ice cream for you.  
B: That isn't big, it's e *normous*!
- 2 A: Aren't you tired after that long walk?  
B: I'm not tired, I'm e \_\_\_\_\_!
- 3 A: That film was quite bad.  
B: No! It wasn't bad, it was a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 A: Are you afraid of spiders?  
B: I'm not afraid of them, I'm t \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 A: Look at this new micro-memory stick. It's really small.  
B: That isn't small, it's t \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 A: The concert was amazing!  
B: Yes, it was really i \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 A: Is it important to bring my laptop?  
B: It isn't just important – it's e \_\_\_\_\_!



#### should/shouldn't

3 Complete the letters with *should* or *shouldn't*.

Dear Abby,  
I have problems getting enough sleep. My parents say I should go to bed earlier. My best friend told me I shouldn't eat so much chocolate. My sister says I shouldn't listen to relaxing music before I go to bed. What do you think? What should I do?  
'Worried'

Dear 'Worried',  
There are many reasons for not getting enough sleep. You shouldn't worry about it, because worrying can keep you awake. And you shouldn't listen to your friend – chocolate late at night can stop you sleeping. You also shouldn't eat dinner late in the evening, and you should try drinking some nice herbal tea with honey before you go to bed.

Abby

#### must/mustn't

4 Match the sentences and complete them with *must* or *mustn't*.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 You look so tired.                   | a I _____ buy a new dress.                        |
| 2 You look hungry.                     | b You _____ hurry!                                |
| 3 You're really late!                  | c I _____ forget to buy her a card.               |
| 4 It's Mum's birthday tomorrow.        | d You _____ eat some lunch.                       |
| 5 I'm going to a party on Saturday.    | e We _____ take mobiles into class.               |
| 6 There's a new rule at school.        | f You <u>mustn't</u> go to bed late.              |
| 7 I need to finish my Science project. | g We _____ try and get good seats in the stadium. |
| 8 It's an important match.             | h I _____ do it this weekend.                     |

#### have to/don't have to

5 Complete the email with the correct form of *have to*.

New Reply Delete  
to: bernabie32@gmail.co.uk  
Subject: The weekend

Hi Bernie,  
Tomorrow is Saturday and I don't have to go to school – great! I should get up early, but before lunch I shouldn't help around the house – and my sister and I should help my dad in the garden. On Sunday, I should study all day because I have an exam on Monday. What about you? Should you study at the weekend? And what things do you do?  
Josie

#### be allowed to

6 Rewrite each sentence using *allowed to*.

- 1 We can't use our phones in the classroom.  
We aren't allowed to use our phones in the classroom.
- 2 You can eat your sandwiches in the school canteen.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Can students use their laptops in the library?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 They can't leave school until 4 pm.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I can't go to the park alone.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Can we use calculators in the test?  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### Cumulative grammar

7 Complete the conversation with the missing words. Circle the correct options.

Marie: Hi Ellen! I 1 \_\_\_\_\_ on your project?  
Ellen: Yes, I 2 \_\_\_\_\_. It's almost ready.  
Marie: I 3 \_\_\_\_\_ my project yesterday.  
Ellen: 4 \_\_\_\_\_ hand it in tomorrow?  
Marie: Yes, I 5 \_\_\_\_\_. I 6 \_\_\_\_\_ hand it in on time, because last time it 7 \_\_\_\_\_ late and I 8 \_\_\_\_\_ a bad mark.  
Ellen: I 9 \_\_\_\_\_ bad marks on my projects. What 10 \_\_\_\_\_ do about it?  
Marie: Well I think we 11 \_\_\_\_\_ to work on our next project together.  
Ellen: Great!

- |                    |                          |                     |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 a Do you work    | <b>b</b> Are you working | c Are you work      |
| 2 a do             | b am                     | c work              |
| 3 a finish         | b had finished           | c finished          |
| 4 a Do you have to | b Do you to have         | c Have you to       |
| 5 a am             | b have                   | c do                |
| 6 a am allowed to  | b must                   | c should            |
| 7 a be             | b was                    | c am                |
| 8 a used to get    | b was getting            | c got               |
| 9 a get always     | b always get             | c always am getting |
| 10 a I should      | b should I to            | c should I          |
| 11 a are allowed   | b are allow              | c is allowed        |

#### Functions

8 Put the words in the correct order to make the phrases.

- 1 show / Let / you / me  
Let me show you.
- 2 know / you / to / it / how / Do / do / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 good / very / at / not / I'm / Maths  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 hand / give / you / I'll / a / like / you / if  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 kind / really / That / 's  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 very / It / really / simple / 's  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Smart Planet 3

## Starter Unit Standard Grammar

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1 **Circle** the correct word.

- 1 Hurry up! She's waiting for *you / your!*
- 2 Do you remember Joe and Stephanie? We met *their / them* at that party.
- 3 Sally really loves *her / she* new car.
- 4 Matt is great. I can tell *his / him* about all my problems.
- 5 A: Can *we / us* open the window?  
B: No, don't open *it / them* – it's really cold.
- 6 Sarah often helps *I / me* with my homework.

2 **Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.**

- 1 Mary is \_\_\_\_\_ than Sheila, by about 5 cm, I think. (tall)
- 2 The Maths exam last week was \_\_\_\_\_ than I expected – only 10 questions and all multiple choice! (easy)
- 3 I want to go paintballing for my birthday this year. I think it's a lot \_\_\_\_\_ than bowling! (exciting)
- 4 My mum's car is \_\_\_\_\_ than your mum's. It's from 1997. (old)
- 5 This film is \_\_\_\_\_ than that film we saw last week. The acting is terrible. (bad)
- 6 A: Which T-shirt looks \_\_\_\_\_ on me – the blue one or the yellow one?  
B: The blue one, I think. It's the same colour as your eyes. (good)

3 **Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.**

- 1 Jack is \_\_\_\_\_ student in our class. He always comes first in everything. (good)
- 2 Our neighbours live in \_\_\_\_\_ house in the street. They've got five bedrooms! (big)
- 3 You need a lot of money in Tokyo because it's one of \_\_\_\_\_ cities in the world. (expensive)
- 4 Maria is \_\_\_\_\_ person I know. She really makes me laugh. (funny)
- 5 That film was terrible! In fact, it was \_\_\_\_\_ film I've ever seen. (bad)

4 **Complete the sentences with the reflexive pronouns in the box.**

myself	himself	herself
yourselves	themselves	

- 1 Cats wash \_\_\_\_\_ a lot. They're very clean animals.
- 2 I hurt \_\_\_\_\_ last week while I was playing tennis.
- 3 Are you all enjoying \_\_\_\_\_, boys and girls?
- 4 Lucy cut \_\_\_\_\_ while she was cooking dinner.
- 5 Peter often talks to \_\_\_\_\_ when he's stressed.

5 **Circle** the correct word.

- 1 I can't find my mobile phone *nowhere / anywhere*. Can you help me look for it?
- 2 You don't know who the Beatles are? You're joking. *Everyone / Someone* knows who they were!
- 3 It's so boring here. There's *anything / nothing* to do.
- 4 Come with me. There's *someone / no one* I'd like you to meet. Simon, this is Julia.
- 5 I'm sure I've seen you *somewhere / nowhere* before.

## Enlace:

<http://dp3trb.cambridgeteacher.es/recursosTRB/Unit%201%20Standard%20Grammar%20without%20answers.pdf>

# Smart Planet 3

## Unit 1 Standard Grammar

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

### 1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the present simple of the verbs in the box.

be have run do live be

- 1 Peter \_\_\_\_\_ three kilometres every morning.
- 2 What do they \_\_\_\_\_? They \_\_\_\_\_ teachers.
- 3 He \_\_\_\_\_ a very good student.
- 4 Mary \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of work to do this week.
- 5 How many people \_\_\_\_\_ in Madrid?

### 2 Write questions. Use the present simple.

- 1 you / like / English?  
.....
- 2 Where / she / work?  
.....
- 3 Peter / always / arrive / early?  
.....
- 4 they / like / sports?  
.....
- 5 When / visit / your grandparents?  
.....

### 3 Match the questions in Exercise 2 with the answers.

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a In a big company.      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b No, he's usually late. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c Yes, I do.             | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d Once a month.          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e They only like tennis. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

### 4 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- 1 never / you / He / anything / gives  
.....
- 2 have / some cereal / I / for breakfast / always  
.....
- 3 in Spain / It / very hot / usually / in the summer / is  
.....
- 4 sometimes / goes / to the cinema / She / at weekends  
.....
- 5 to the doctor / once a year / goes / Peter  
.....

### 5 Complete the sentences. Use the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Sorry, I can't help you now. I \_\_\_\_\_ for an exam (study).
- 2 You know what? He \_\_\_\_\_ tennis with Rafa Nadal! (play)
- 3 What \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_? (do)
- 4 We \_\_\_\_\_ the house. It's very dirty! (clean)
- 5 What book \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_? (read)

### 6 Complete the text. Use the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Omar <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (come) from the North of Algeria. He <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a big family: his parents and seven brothers and sisters. The weather where he <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (live) is normally quite warm but now it <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (rain). In the summer Omar and his friends <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) swimming in the sea. In his village, they <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (build) a swimming pool so, next summer Omar will swim there. They <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (love) swimming!

**Enlace:**

<http://dp2trb.cambridgeteacher.es/recursosTRB/Unit%203%20Extra%20Grammar%20without%20answers.pdf>

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**1 Complete the sentences with the past simple form of be.**

- 1 When I ..... fifteen years old, I liked to hang out with my friends.
- 2 The film ..... boring – we fell asleep.
- 3 Mario and his brother ..... good at football at primary school – the best in the school.
- 4 My parents ..... interested in new technology twenty years ago, but they are now.
- 5 My grandma ..... very cheerful when she was a child and she's very happy now too.

**2 Complete the sentences with verbs in the past simple.**

- 1 When I was a student, I s..... for three hours a day.
- 2 I couldn't sleep last night because I d..... three coffees after lunch.
- 3 He became rich because he e..... a lot of money.
- 4 My family l..... in England last year.
- 5 The rain s..... and the sun came out.

**3 Put the words in the correct order. Then change them to the past.**

- 1 music / love / I  
.....
- 2 doesn't / He / tennis / play  
.....
- 3 wants / to be / a dancer / Jenny  
.....
- 4 go out with / doesn't / She / her friends  
.....
- 5 History lessons / have / don't / every day / We  
.....

**4 Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.**

- 1 ..... you tired yesterday?
- 2 ..... were your favourite subjects at school?
- 3 ..... was your first teacher?
- 4 ..... they at school last week?
- 5 ..... Frank Sinatra from the USA?
- 6 ..... was your mum born? Was it Spain?

**5 Write questions for the answers.**

- 1 .....  
.....  
They went to the cinema on Saturday.
- 2 .....  
.....  
I went to the party with Monica.
- 3 .....  
.....  
I watched a documentary on insects last night.
- 4 .....  
.....  
She went to Corfu on holiday.
- 5 .....  
.....  
He bought his shoes in the shopping centre.

**6 Make questions using the past simple. Then write answers for you using ago.**

- 1 When / you / start primary school?  
.....  
.....
- 2 When / you / meet / your best friend?  
.....  
.....
- 3 When / you / get / your first computer?  
.....  
.....
- 4 When / you / have lunch?  
.....  
.....
- 5 When / you / last go to the cinema?  
.....  
.....



**Enlace:**

<http://dp2trb.cambridge teacher.es/recursosTRB/Unit%204%20Standard%20Grammar%20without%20answers.pdf>

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**1 Make sentences using the past continuous.**

Yesterday at 7 o'clock ...

- 1 Jack / read / a book  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Sophie / not visit / her grandmother  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Matt / clean / his dad's car  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 John and his friends / not play / football  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 They / watch TV  
\_\_\_\_\_

**2 Make questions using the past continuous.**

- 1 Joe / wear / his new jeans / at the party?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 you / study / last weekend?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 they / go / to the cinema?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What / you / do / all morning?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Who / your friend / speak to?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**3 Match the answers with the questions in Exercise 2.**

- a  No, they weren't.
- b  No, I wasn't.
- c  She was speaking to Lola.
- d  Yes, he was.
- e  I was cleaning the kitchen.

**4 Complete the conversation with the past continuous or the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.**

Police Inspector: So, what <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) yesterday evening between 8 and 10 pm?

Sarah: I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.

PI: <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) you alone?

S: Yes, I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be).

PI: <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV all evening?

S: No, I wasn't. At 7 pm I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the local shop to get some food.

PI: <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) anything strange?

S: Yes, I <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) for my food when a man <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (enter) the shop and <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (say): 'Tonight is going to be a big night.' He <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) very strange clothes and he had a strange expression on his face.

**5 Circle the correct options.**

- 1 I *played* / *was playing* tennis when it *started* / *was starting* to rain.
- 2 While Sally *studied* / *was studying* for the Maths exam, I *went* / *was going* out to get us a pizza.
- 3 When I *saw* / *was seeing* Jackie and Charlie, they *ran* / *were running* quickly down the street.
- 4 The post *arrived* / *was arriving* while I *relaxed* / *was relaxing* quietly in the garden.
- 5 Hannah *worked* / *was working* very hard when the phone *rang* / *was ringing*.

**6 Look at the pictures and write sentences for you when you were ten years old. Use *could* or *couldn't*.**



When I was ten years old ...

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_

# Smart Planet 3

## Unit 3 Standard Grammar

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

### 1 Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't*.

- Paul's got toothache. He ..... go to the dentist.
- Susan ..... revise for her exams.
- You ..... help your parents around the house.
- Kate ..... talk in class. The teacher gets really angry.
- You look really tired! You ..... sleep more.
- You ..... spend so much money – you ..... save it for your holiday.

### 2 Complete the sentences with *must* or *mustn't*.

- You ..... eat so many sweets. It's bad for your health.
- You ..... smoke in the house – I don't like it.
- You ..... come to the party. We're going to have a great time!
- I ..... remember to buy some milk when I go to the shops.
- You ..... drink coffee just before going to bed.
- I've told you before – you ..... use your mobile phone in class!

### 3 Write sentences with *should (+)* or *shouldn't (-)* and the information in brackets.

- I have a bad cold. (+ drink a cup of hot tea)  
.....
- He isn't very active. (- play video games all the time)  
.....
- Jane spends too much time watching TV. (+ help around the house more)  
.....
- I usually only get about four hours' sleep. (+ sleep more)  
.....
- My mother drinks seven cups of coffee every day. (- drink so much caffeine)  
.....

### 4 Complete the sentences using the correct form of *be allowed to* and the verbs in brackets.

- I ..... (walk) home from school alone, but I can with friends.
- My sister ..... (be) at home on her own – my parents think she's too young.
- ..... you ..... (take) your mobile phone to school?
- My brother and I ..... (play) video games during the week – only at weekends.
- My friend Sue ..... (do) lots more things than I am – it's not fair!
- I ..... (stay) out until 11 pm on Saturday night, but I ..... (go) out at all during the week.

### 5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have to*.

- I can't go to bed. I ..... study for the exam.
- He ..... come if he is busy.
- They ..... wear school uniform, poor things!
- You're lucky! You ..... do any homework this weekend.
- My father says we ..... take the dog for a walk every morning because he hasn't got time.
- You ..... go on a diet. You're really thin!

### 6 Circle the correct option.

- Mary, you *mustn't* / *don't have to* leave your room in this terrible mess!
- I *mustn't* / *don't have to* do any more homework – I can go out with my friends.
- You *don't have to* / *mustn't* smoke inside the building.
- My mum says I *mustn't* / *don't have to* eat cake every day. It's bad for me.
- The children *mustn't* / *don't have to* make so much noise – the baby is asleep!
- Steve *mustn't* / *doesn't have to* do any shopping because I did it this morning.

