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Garan Holcombe

Super Grammar

Practice Book Level 3

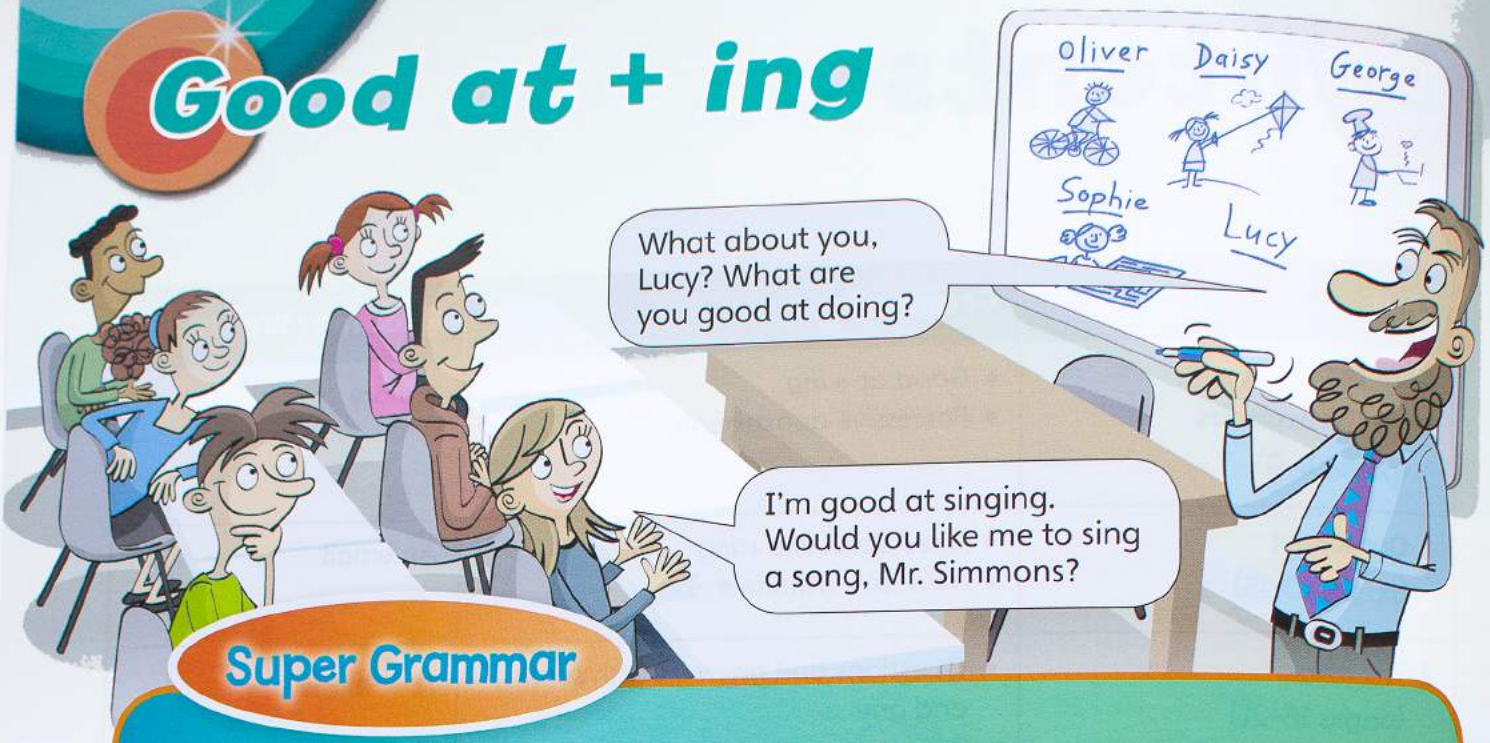
CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

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Good at + ing



Super Grammar

Use **good at + ing** to talk about something that we can or can't do well.

Maggie is good at playing football, but she isn't good at going to bed at the right time.

1 Make six sentences about you and your friends using the information.

I'm		climbing trees.
		painting.
He's	good at	cooking.
		swimming.
She's	not good at	playing tennis.
		dancing.
They're		snorkelling.

1 I'm good at cooking.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

2 **Match the sentences 1–6 with sentences a–f.**



1	One day he will play for Barcelona!	a	Yes, Mr. Martins. Jon is very good at cooking.
2	The horses listen to her!	b	Yes, Mrs. Thomas. David is very good at playing the piano.
3	Her paintings are like Picasso's!	c	Yes, Mr. Scott. Carla is very good at running.
4	She's so fast! 100 metres in 15 seconds!	d	Yes, Mrs. Hatton. Richard is very good at playing football.
5	He can play Beethoven, Bach and Mozart!	e	Yes, Mr. Doyle. Alice is very good at painting.
6	He makes great chicken and rice!	f	Yes, Mrs. Simpson. Rachel's good at horse riding.

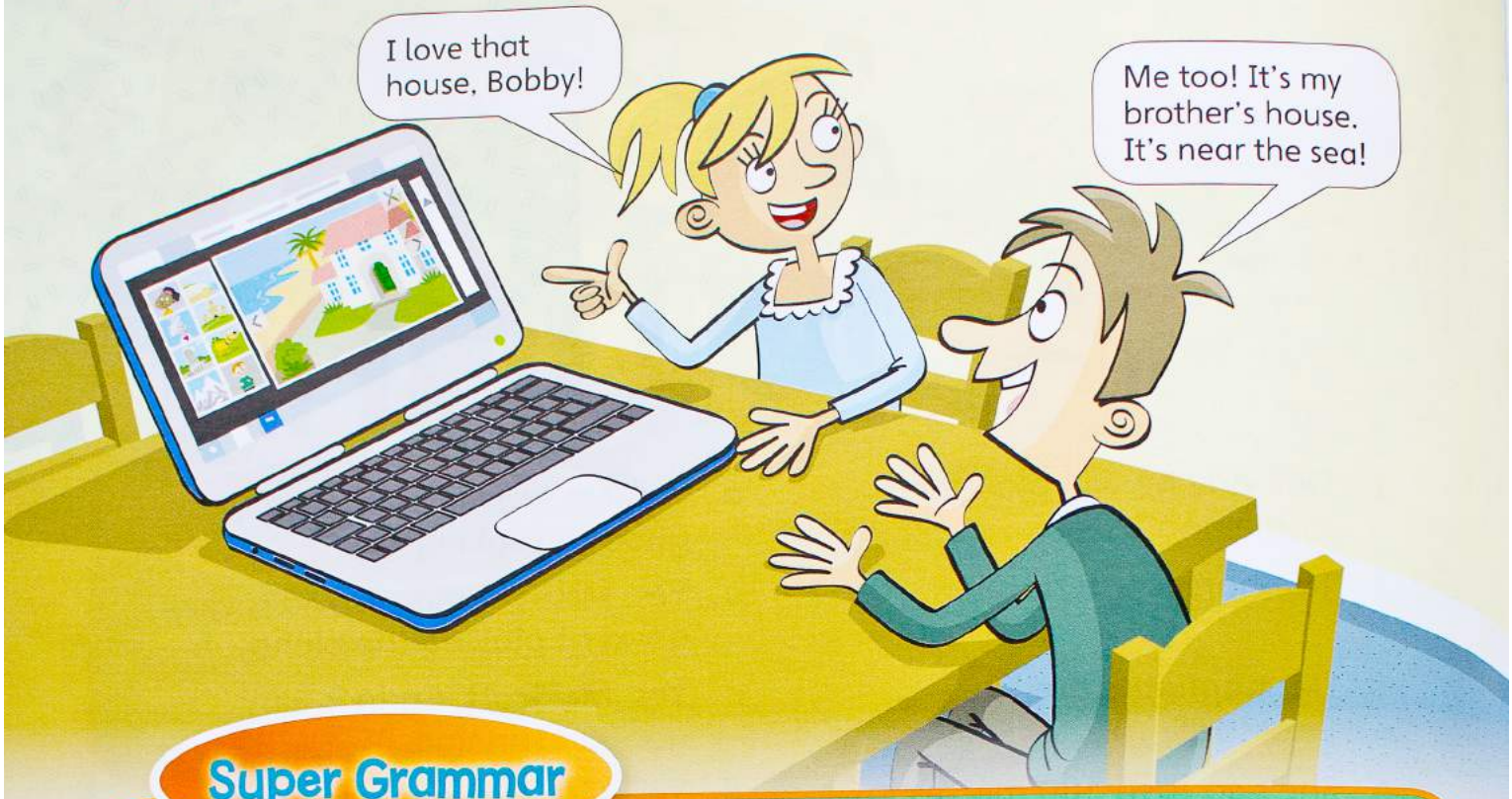
3 **Look at the pictures. Then write sentences using *good at / not good at* and a verb from the box in the *ing* form.**

ask skate write play snorkel



1 Anna *is not good at playing* the violin.
2 Bill _____ in the sea.
3 Milly _____ fast.
4 Suzie _____ stories.
5 Jake _____ questions.

Possessive apostrophe



Super Grammar

Use the possessive apostrophe to say that one person is related to another or that something belongs to someone.

Sean's kite is blue and red. **(Sean's kite = the kite of Sean)**

Jane's bike is new. **(Jane's bike = the bike of Jane)**

Connor's father works in New York. **(Connor's father = the father of Connor)**

1 Are the sentences correct or incorrect? Correct the incorrect ones.

1 Ben's mother is called Kim. correct

2 Marta's father is good at drawing.

3 Sams sister is five years old.

4 Ron's uncle is a tennis player.

5 Tonys brother runs really fast.

6 Janes grandmother speaks Chinese and Spanish.

2 **Add possessive apostrophes to the blog post. There are four for you to add.**

OUR FAVOURITE THINGS

Everyone has got favourite things. My sister's favourite thing is her computer. It's new. There is only one thing my brother loves – his guitar! He plays it all the time. My brothers guitar is a Fender Stratocaster. My father doesn't like guitars. He likes bikes! My fathers bike is very old. Dad doesn't know it, but I don't like his bike. I don't think Mum likes it either. Her favourite thing is her car. Mums car is blue. Do you know what I like best? My dog! He's called Bernard. Bernards favourite things are my shoes. He loves eating them!

3 **Look at Ben's family tree and answer the questions.**

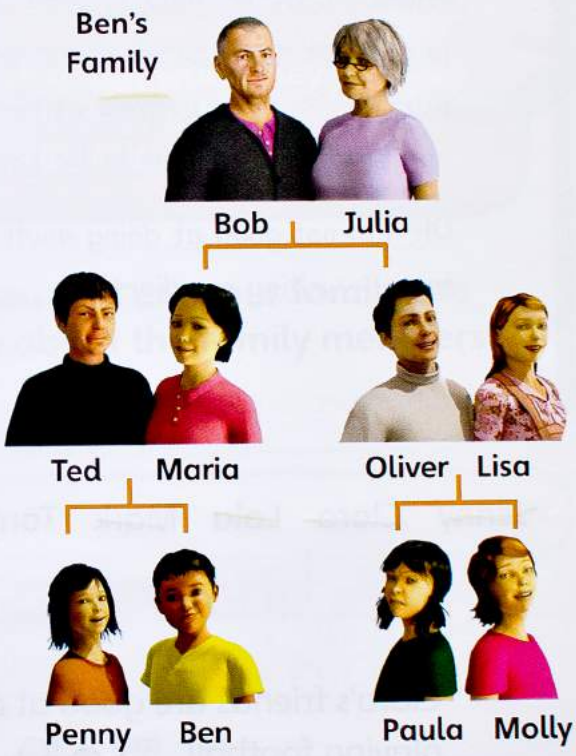
1 Who is Penny?
Penny is Ben 's sister.

2 Who is Ted?
Ted is Bob and Julia _____.

3 Who is Maria?
Maria is Paula _____.

4 Who is Oliver?
Oliver is Penny _____.

5 Who is Paula?
Paula is Molly _____.



4 **Write five sentences of your own about Ben's family. Remember to use possessive apostrophes!**

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

Reading: a diary



1 Read Clara's diary and complete the text with the names from the box.

TUESDAY 2ND FEBRUARY

Oh dear, I'm not good at doing anything. Everyone is good at doing something, but not me. My friends, for example, are good at doing lots of different things. Jenny's good at dancing. She's good at cooking too. She makes great tomato sauce!

Mark is good at running, singing, playing the piano and doing his homework. Mark's brother, Tony, is good at writing stories and playing football. Olga is good at doing Science and drawing. Lola is good at painting and doing puzzles. Oh, Lola is good at *everything*! She's good at climbing and jumping and swimming. I want to be Lola!

Oh, I'm not good at doing anything. No, that's wrong! I <u>am</u> good at doing one thing – writing my diary!

~~Jenny~~ ~~Clara~~ ~~Lola~~ ~~Mark~~ ~~Tony~~ ~~Olga~~

Clara's friends are good at doing lots of things. (1) Tony is good at playing football. (2) _____ is good at doing puzzles. (3) _____ is good at doing his homework. (4) _____ is good at making tomato sauce. (5) _____ is good at drawing. (6) _____ says she is only good at doing one thing.

Writing

1 **Complete the sentences with the correct family words.**

1 Your mother's brother is your (1) uncle .

2 Your father's son is your _____ .

3 Your mother's mother is your _____ .

4 Your father's father is your _____ .

5 Your father's sister is your _____ .

6 Your uncle's daughter is your _____ .

Help with Writing

When people write diaries they often write about what they do, but you can also write what you feel about your life, e.g. *I'm sad because I can't find my favourite kite.*



2 **Write a diary entry about the things you and are your family are *good at* and *not good at* doing. Write about the family members from Exercise 1.**

WEDNESDAY 3RD FEBRUARY

1 Like / don't like + ing



Super Grammar

Use like / don't like + ing to talk about what you like doing or don't like doing.

I like reading.

Does he/she *like eating* chocolate?

Yes, he/she does.

1 **Write sentences using *like + ing*.**

School and my family

Harry is my brother. [1]He like / study / Geography. My sister's name is Mila. [2]She / like / listen to / stories about / the past. [3]She / love / read / about / kings and queens too. History is her favourite subject. My name is Sam. I love English. [4]I like / learn / new words. What about you? [5]What / you / like / learn about / in school?

1 He likes studying Geography.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

2 Complete the sentences using *like + ing*.

read swim play (x2)






Here are some pictures of my friends doing their favourite activities.
[1]Evie likes swimming *. She's very good at it! [2]Eliot and Noah*
computer games. They play their computer games for hours and hours! [3]George *tennis. He loves sport!*
[3]Ava *books. She is always reading! What do you like doing at the weekend?*

3 Put sentences 1–4 in Exercise 1 in the negative form.

1 Evie doesn't like swimming.
2 Eliot and Noah _____
3 George _____
4 Ava _____

4 Write four sentences about yourself and your friends using *like + ing*.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____

Have to + infinitive



Super Grammar

Use have to + infinitive to talk about something that somebody else tells you to do.

Miss Smith says we have to study for the History test.

Do I/you/we/they have to do it?
Yes, I/you/we/they do.
No, I/you/we/they don't.

Does he/she have to do it?
Yes, he/she does.
No, he/she doesn't.

1 **Complete the text with the words from the box.**

brush (x2) do finish go wash

Rules, rules, rules! Do your parents say "you have to [1] do your homework?" My parents say it all the time! "Come on, Oscar," says Mum, "you have to [2] _____ your homework before you can watch TV." "Come on, Oscar," says Dad, "you have to [3] _____ your hands before dinner." "Come on, Oscar," says Mum, "you have to [4] _____ your teeth after dinner." "Come on, Oscar," says Dad, "you have to [5] _____ to bed at nine o'clock." There are so many rules! Sometimes, my parents forget their own rules. For example, Dad often sits down on the sofa after dinner and watches TV. Then I say, "Come on, Dad, you have to [6] _____ your teeth after dinner!"

2 **Match the sentence halves to complete the rules.**

English class rules

1	You have to speak	a	ten new English words every week.
2	You have to read	b	your homework.
3	You have to learn	c	English at all times.
4	You have to do	d	your mobile phone off in class.
5	You have to listen to	e	one book in English every month.
6	You have to turn	f	one song a week in English.

3 **Write four rules for your English class that all the students will like, using *have to*.**

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

4 **Look at the pictures. Then write sentences using *has to*.**

walk wear a uniform tidy up get up
do her homework make breakfast

1 Alice has to walk to school.

2 Holly _____ at six am.

3 Lucas _____ for his sisters.

4 Caspar _____ his bedroom.

5 Alex _____ to school.

6 Lilly _____ after school.













Reading: an email

1 Read the email. Are sentences 1–5 true or false? Correct the false sentences.



To simona@lifemail.com
Subject What I like and don't like doing

Hi Simona,

Thank you for your email and the brilliant photo!

You want to know what I like doing and what I don't like doing in school. Well, I love learning about the countries of the world. I also like reading about life in huge cities like Tokyo and Mexico City. I love reading stories too. We read a story every Friday afternoon with Mr. Dubois. He's my favourite teacher. He's very funny. After reading a story with Mr. Dubois, we usually write a story of our own. I like writing stories, but it's not easy!

I don't like doing homework every night. I think we have too much homework, but the teachers say "You have to do your homework, Catherine!".

What about you, Simona? What are your favourite subjects? What do you like doing? What do you really not like doing?

Email soon!

Cathy

1 Cathy likes learning about cities. T

2 Cathy's class reads a story every week. ☐

3 Cathy doesn't like Mr. Dubois. ☐

4 Cathy doesn't like writing stories. ☐

5 Cathy likes doing homework every night. ☐

Writing

1 Complete the table with information about you.

My favourite subjects at school	
Things I like doing at school	
Things I don't like doing at school	

Help with Writing

When you write an email to someone you know, begin with "Hi _____" or "Hello _____". If you don't know the person or don't know them well, begin with "Dear _____".



2 Imagine you are Cathy's friend, Simona. Use the information in the table in Exercise 1 to help you write an email to Cathy, answering all her questions.

To cathy@anglomail.com
Subject What I like and don't like doing

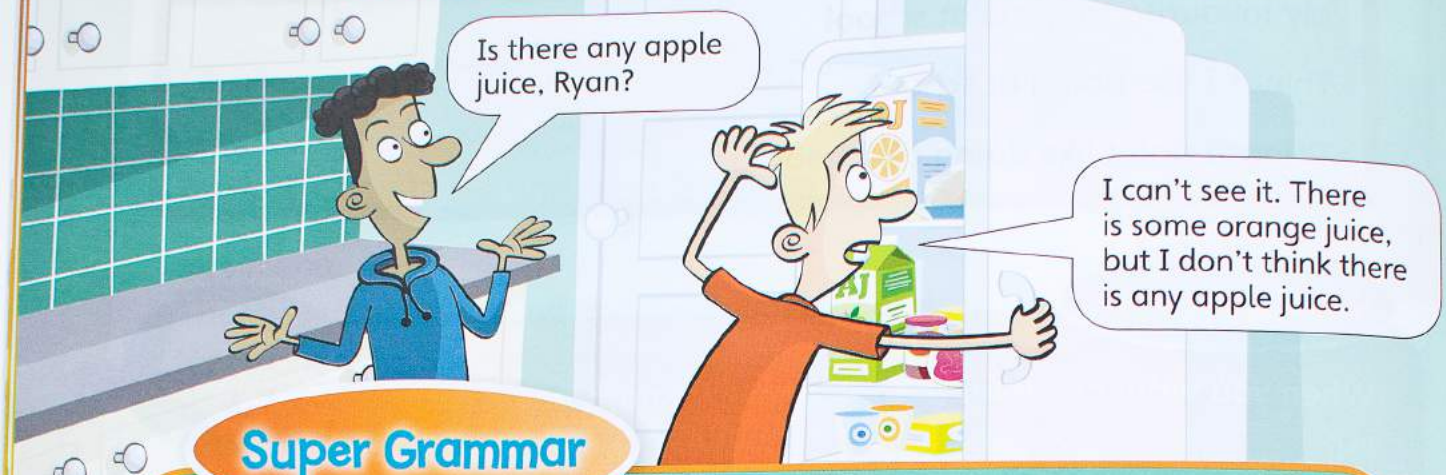
Hi Cathy,

Thanks for your email!

Email soon!

Simona

2 Questions and answers with *some* and *any*



Super Grammar

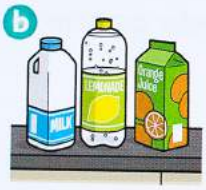
Use some and any to talk about the amount of something that there is.
Use some in positive sentences and any in negatives and questions.

There is some rice in the cupboard, but there aren't any noodles.

Are there *any* sandwiches?
Yes, there are *some* sandwiches.
No, there aren't *any* sandwiches.

1 Match the descriptions 1–6 with the pictures a–f.

a 

b 

c 

d 

e 

f 

1 There is some water. There is some apple juice. There is some milk. f
2 There are some peas. There are some potatoes. There are some nuts. ☐
3 There are some biscuits. There is some cake. There is some chocolate. ☐
4 There are some potatoes. There are some peas. There are some onions. ☐
5 There is some milk. There is some lemonade. There is some orange juice. ☐
6 There is some cake. There are some biscuits. There are some sandwiches. ☐

2 Write the question and negative forms.

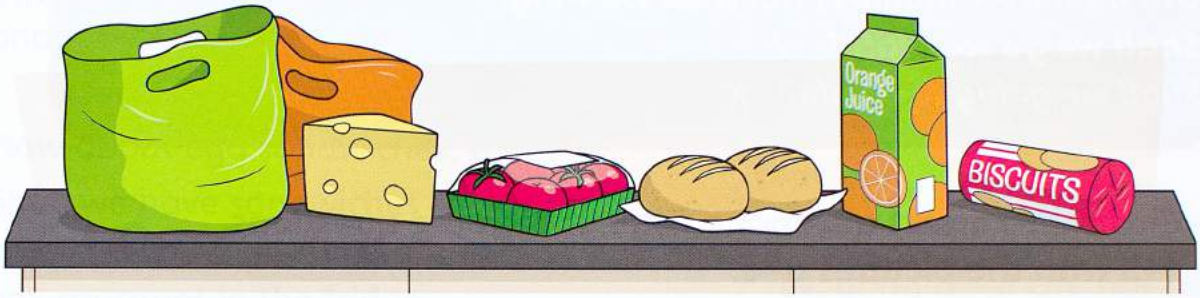
1 There is some cheese.
Is there any cheese?
There isn't any cheese.

2 There are some rolls.

3 There is some salad.

4 There are some vegetables.

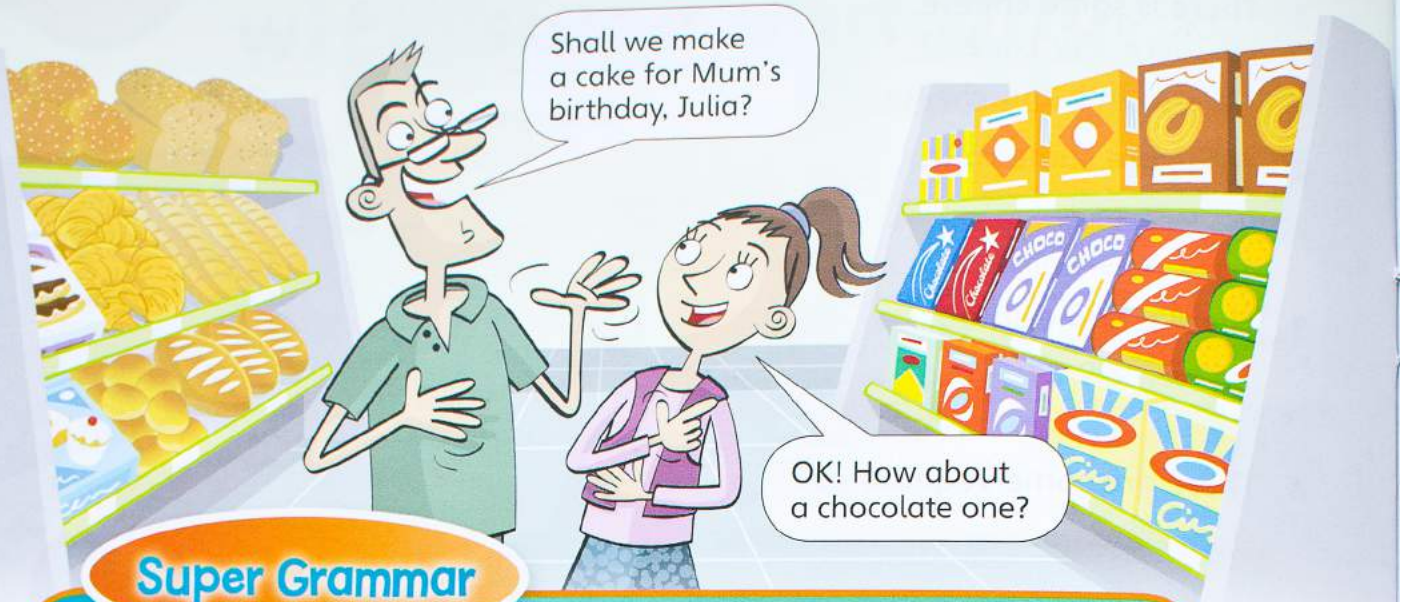
5 There is some soup.



3 Look at the picture and write sentences. Use *some* and *any*.

1 carrots *There aren't any carrots.*
2 milk
3 cheese
4 tomatoes
5 onions
6 biscuits
7 orange juice
8 peas

Suggestions



Super Grammar

Use the phrases Shall we and How about ...? to make suggestions.
Shall we *make some lunch?* How about *a sandwich?*
Use *shall we* + infinitive not ~~*shall we + ing*~~.
Shall we go to a café? ✓
Shall we going to a café? ✗

1 **Circle the correct questions. Then match the questions 1–5 with the pictures a–e.**

1 How some cake? / How about some cake?
2 Shall we having some cheese? / Shall we have some cheese?
3 How about some orange juice? / Where about orange juice?
4 Shall have some sausages? / Shall we have some sausages?
5 How about any tea? / How about some tea?


e


d


a


b


c

2 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

OK about have Shall Good

Jack: [1] Shall we make a sandwich for lunch?
Sara: [2] _____ idea.
Jack: How [3] _____ a chicken sandwich?
Sara: [4] _____.
Jack: Shall we [5] _____ some salad with it?
Sara: Yes, please! I like chicken with salad.



3 Order the sentences in the dialogues.

1

- [ ] OK.
- [ ] Good idea! How about an onion and carrot one?
- [1] Shall we make a pizza?
- [ ] Yuk! How about cheese and tomato?

2

- [ ] How about egg sandwiches, then?
- [ ] Shall we have sandwiches for lunch?
- [ ] Great idea. Oh, no! There aren't any sausages in the fridge.
- [ ] OK. How about sausage sandwiches?

3

- [ ] Yes, of course. How about lemonade?
- [ ] Yes, please. I like juice.
- [ ] Sorry. I don't like that.
- [ ] I'm thirsty. Can I have a drink, please?
- [ ] That's OK. How about apple juice?

4

- [ ] Yes, OK. I like sausages and eggs.
- [ ] Yes! Good idea.
- [ ] Shall we have beans with it?
- [ ] How about sausages and eggs for breakfast?
- [ ] I think there are some tins in the cupboard ... yes! Here they are.

5

- [ ] Yes, good idea! Oh, no! There isn't any tomato soup in the cupboard.
- [ ] Oh, dear. How about vegetable soup?
- [ ] Shall we have soup for dinner?
- [ ] OK! How about tomato soup?

Reading: a blog post

1 Read the blog post. Then complete the sentences.

LUKA'S BRILLIANT FOOD BLOG

6th January 2016

Shall we visit The Soup Shop?



Hi everyone! Today I want to talk about a great restaurant in my town. It's called The Soup Shop. The only thing you can eat there is soup! All kinds of soup! You can order sausage soup and cheese soup, mango soup and tea soup. You can also order chocolate and biscuit soup. But you can't order anything else at The Soup Shop. Customers can't say "Excuse me, is there any pizza?" or "Are there any chicken sandwiches?" 'No", the waiters and waitresses say, "there isn't any pizza. There aren't any chicken sandwiches at The Soup Shop. But there is some soup at The Soup Shop. Lots of soup! Would you like to see the menu?"

My parents and I love The Soup Shop. We go there for a meal every Friday evening. How about egg and banana soup? Do you think that's a good idea? You're right! It's yummy! It's my favourite thing to eat at The Soup Shop. You should try it! See you in the next post!

(15 comments)

1 Excuse me, is there *any pizza*?
2 There isn't _____.
3 There aren't _____ at The Soup Shop.
4 There is _____ at The Soup Shop.
5 How about _____?

Writing

1 To describe food and restaurants we need adjectives. Fills the gaps in the words 1–5 with vowels (a, e, i, o, u) to find five adjectives.

1 n i c e 2 l _ v _ ly 3 gr _ _ t

4 g _ _ d 5 f _ v _ _ r _ t _

Help with Writing



When you write a blog post you can talk directly to your readers. At the beginning of his post, Luka writes "Hi everyone!". He also asks his readers questions, e.g. "How about egg and banana soup?" Writers of blog posts also use lots of exclamation marks (!) to help their readers understand what they are trying to say.

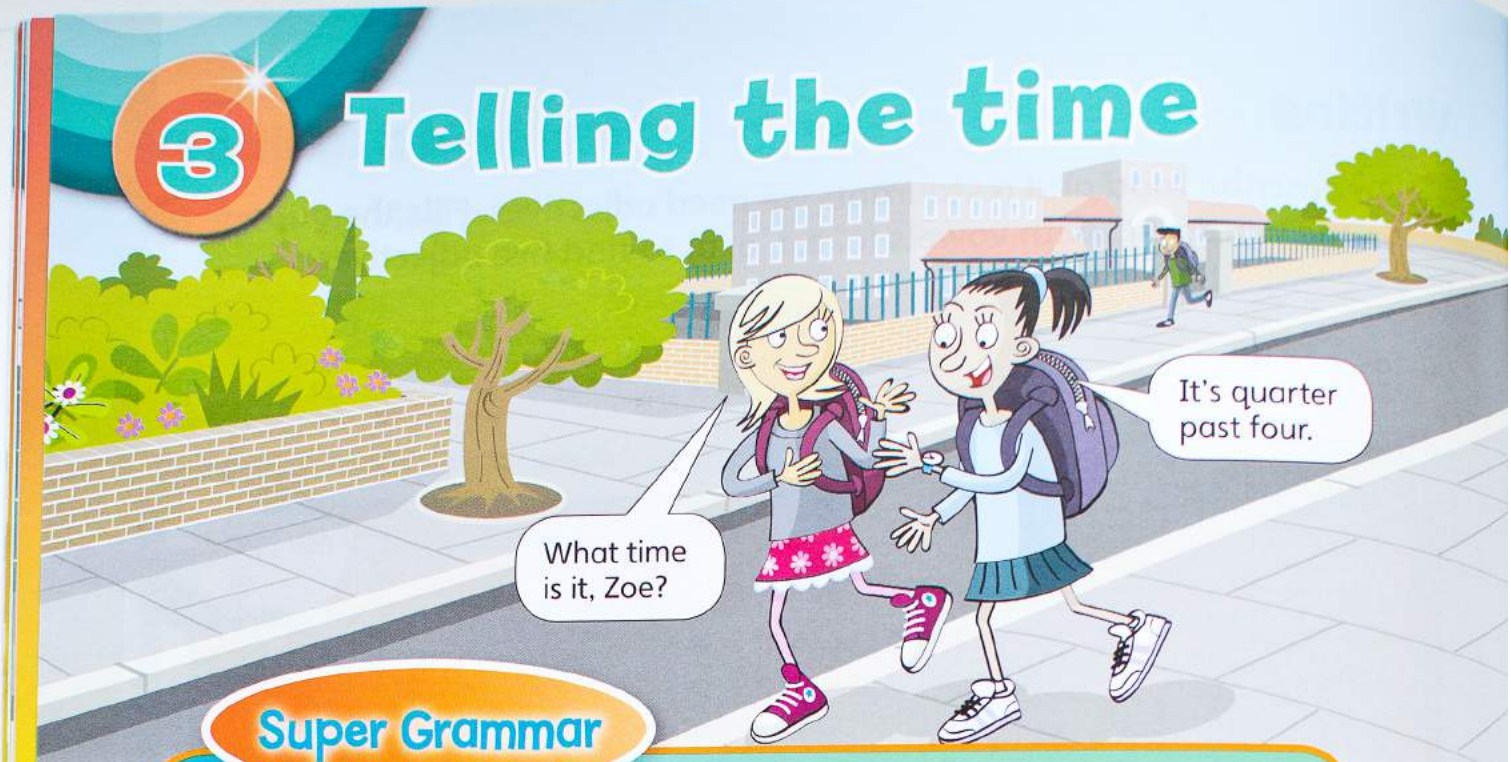
2 Imagine you write a blog about food. Write a post about a restaurant or café in your town that you like. Include the following information:

- The name of your blog
- The name of the restaurant/café
- The food you can order there
- Your favourite thing to eat there
- When you go to the restaurant/café

6th January 2016 (___ comments)

Shall we visit _____ ?

3 Telling the time



Super Grammar

Use these words and phrases to talk about the time: o'clock, quarter past, half past, quarter to.
It's four o'clock (4:00), It's quarter past four (4:15), It's half past four (4:30), It's quarter to five (4:45).

1 What time is it? Circle the correct time.

1 It's quarter past seven. / It's quarter past eight.



2 It's half past eight. / It's half past nine.



3 It's quarter past five. / It's half past five.



4 It's quarter past seven. / It's quarter to seven.



5 It's half past five. / It's half past six.



6 It's six o'clock. / It's twelve o'clock.



2 Complete the text with the words from the box.

seven o'clock half quarter past



I've got a dog called Marmalade. I take her for a walk every day at [1] *half* past four. We walk along the river in the park next to our house. We get home at five [2] _____. I help Dad cook the dinner and at [3] _____ to six we eat. At half [4] _____ six Mum washes up and I dry the dishes. Do you know what Marmalade does? She waits by the back door. I say, "What do you want, Marmalade?" I know what she wants – another walk! "We can't go now," I say, "it's almost [5] _____ o'clock!"

3 Write the times.





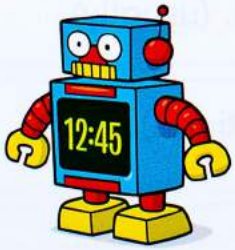
1 *It's quarter past two.*



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____

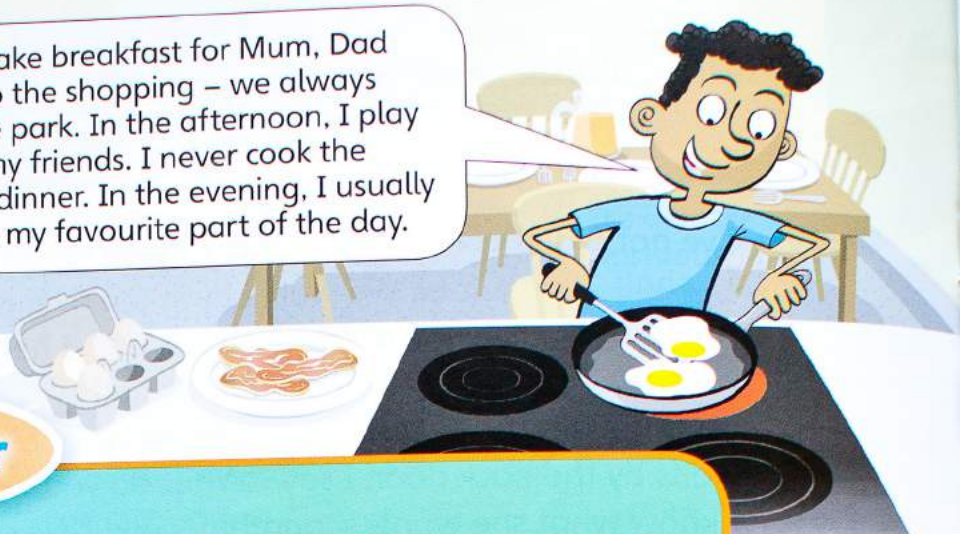


5 _____

6 _____

Adverbs for time

My Saturday? Well, I sometimes make breakfast for Mum, Dad and my little sisters. Then we all do the shopping – we always go to the big supermarket near the park. In the afternoon, I play football or computer games with my friends. I never cook the evening meal, but I wash up after dinner. In the evening, I usually watch a film with my family. That's my favourite part of the day.



Super Grammar

Use adverbs for time – always, usually, sometimes, never – to talk about how often someone does something.

My father always tidies up after dinner.

Put the adverbs for time before the main verb in the sentence:

	Adverb	Main verb	
I	***always***	*get up*	*at six o'clock.*
She	***usually***	*does*	*her homework before dinner.*
He	***sometimes***	*washes up*	*after dinner.*
We	***never***	*do*	*the shopping on Sundays.*

1 Put the adverbs in the right place in the sentences.

1 I brush my teeth after dinner. (always)
I always brush my teeth after dinner.

2 My father goes to bed early. (never)

3 My sister does lots of homework at the weekend. (usually)

4 My mother does the shopping on Fridays. (sometimes)

5 My brother goes to bed at ten o'clock. (always)

2 Complete the sentences with the correct adverbs.






	cook	wash up	dry the dishes	feed the cat
Me	✗	✗	✓	✗
Mum	✓	✗	✓✓	✓✓✓
Dad	✓	✓✓✓	✓	✗
My brother	✗	✗	✓	✗
My sister	✓	✗	✓	✗

Always ✓✓✓ Usually ✓✓ Sometimes ✓ Never ✗

1 I never feed the cat.
2 Mum _____ dries the dishes.
3 Dad _____ washes up.
4 My brother _____ dries the dishes.
5 My sister _____ washes up.
6 My brother _____ feeds the cat.
7 I _____ cook.

3 Write six more sentences about the family in Exercise 2.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

Reading: a newspaper article

1 **Read the newspaper article. Then answer the questions.**

The Daily Spectacle 31st January 2017

A very busy family



The Sánchez Family, of Oviedo, Spain, are a very busy family – they don't stop! There are six members of the family, Grandma Sánchez, Mr. and Mrs. Sánchez, and their children, Pedro, Juan and Gracia. Everyone in the Sánchez Family knows what to do and when to do it. Saturday is the busiest day of the week. On Saturday morning, at half past eight, Gracia always sweeps the floors. Juan usually goes with Mr. and Mrs. Sánchez to the supermarket to do the shopping. At twelve o'clock on Saturday, Pedro cooks lunch for everyone. After lunch, Mr. Sánchez washes up and Mrs. Sánchez dries the dishes. On Saturday afternoon, Grandma Sánchez and Gracia tidy up the house. On sunny days, Mr. and Mrs. Sánchez work in the garden. In the evening, Pedro cooks dinner. After dinner, Mrs. Sánchez washes up and Mr. Sánchez dries the dishes. At nine o'clock everyone in the Sánchez Family tidies their room and then goes to bed. They are all so tired after such a busy day!

1 Who always sweeps the floors? *Gracia always sweeps the floors.*

2 Who usually does the shopping with Mr. and Mrs. Sánchez? _____

3 Who cooks lunch and dinner? _____

4 Who washes up after lunch and dinner? _____

5 Who dries the dishes after lunch and dinner? _____

6 What time does everyone go to bed on Saturday evening? _____

Writing

1 **Write sentences about daily tasks so they are true for you.**

1 I always _____
2 I sometimes _____
3 I usually _____
4 I never _____

Help with Writing



When you write a newspaper article, tell your readers where, when, why and how something happens. People read newspaper articles for information and they want to learn as much as possible.

2 **Imagine you write for the newspaper *The Daily Spectacle*. Write an article about one day in the life of a family similar to the Sánchez Family. Include the following information:**

- The name of the family
- How many children there are in the family
- The daily tasks each member of the family does, when they do them, and how often

The Daily Spectacle 31st January 2017

4 Prepositions



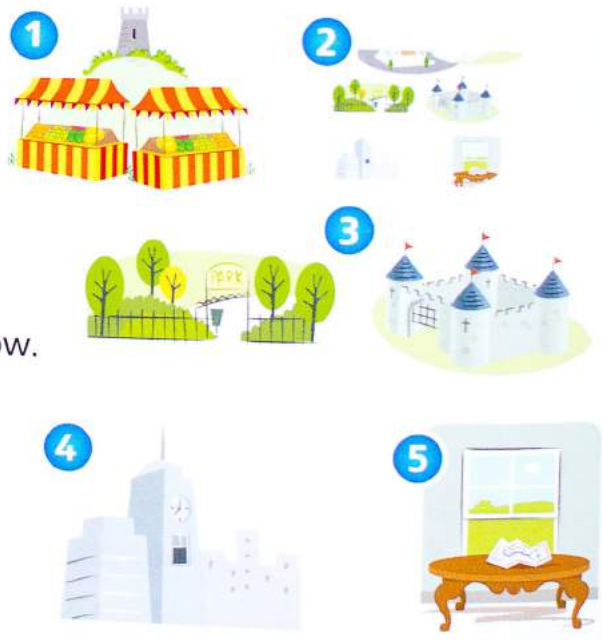
Super Grammar

Use the prepositions opposite, near, above, between, next to, in front of and below to say where one thing is in relation to something else. We use prepositions to talk about places, objects and people.

The school is next to the tower.

1 Circle the correct preposition.

1 The market is *above* / *below* the tower.
2 The sports centre is *opposite* / *next to* the library.
3 The castle is *in front of* / *near* the park.
4 The window is *below* / *above* the clock.
5 The map is *in front of* / *above* the window.



2 **Look at the picture and complete the dialogue with the words from the box.**

opposite ~~where~~ between front near

Hi, Vic. I'm in town, next to the cinema. I'm looking for the new café. Can you tell me [1] *where* it is? I can't find it.

The new café? No problem! Can you see the tower? The new café is [2] _____ the tower, in [3] _____ of the park.

Oh, I know! It's [4] _____ the bus station and the bank.

That's right! [5] _____ the market.

Thank you!



3 **Look at the picture again and answer the questions. More than one answer is possible.**

1 Where is the bank? *It's next to the café. It's opposite the park.*
2 Where is the café? _____
3 Where is the sports centre? _____
4 Where is the cinema? _____
5 Where is the library? _____
6 Where is the bus station? _____

Going to + infinitive of purpose



Super Grammar

Use going to + infinitive of purpose to tell someone where you are going and why you are going there.

Where are you going?	***I am going to the market to buy some fruit and vegetables.***
Where is he/she going?	***He/she is going to the sports centre to play table tennis.***
Where are we/they going?	***We/they are going to the café to have lunch.***

1 Correct the sentences.

1 She going to the square to meet her family.
She's going to the square to meet her family.

2 He's going to the park to playing football.

3 They're going the bank to get some money.

4 I'm go to The Soup Shop to have dinner with my parents.

5 We're going to the sports centre play basketball.

6 You going to the café to have a glass of lemonade.

2 Make sentences using the information in the table.

I	cinema	buy	bread
You	supermarket	watch	swimming
He/She	my cousin's house	help	film
We	sports centre	play	in the garden
They	my grandparents' house	go	computer games

1 *I'm going to the cinema to watch a film.*

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

3 Write sentences using *going to* + infinitive of purpose.

●●●

Today is Saturday. My friends and I are in town. We're all doing different things.

[1]Mandy / go to / square / meet / her cousin.

Mandy's going to the square to meet her cousin.

[2]Richard and Pierre / go to / cinema / watch / new adventure film.

_____.

[3]Serge / go to / library / get / books for his science project.

_____.

[4]Martina / go to / market / buy / birthday present for her sister.

_____.

[5]Emma / go to / sports centre / go swimming.

_____.

[6]We / go to / café / later / drink milkshakes!

_____

Reading: a postcard

1 **Read the postcard. Are sentences 1–5 true or false? Correct the false sentences.**



Dear Mum and Dad

It's day one of our school trip! What a great place! I'm having a lovely time. Our hotel is opposite a park. The hotel is brilliant! Next to it there is a castle. Near the castle there is an old tower in a square. I want to climb it to see the views of the town. I love it here!

We're going to the museum in the centre to look at the paintings now. They have some by Da Vinci, Rembrandt and Van Gogh! Have to go!

Hope you are well.

Love Ali

Mr. and Mrs. Muhtar
55, East Ninth Street
New York
USA 10011

1 It's the second week of Ali's school trip. F
It's the first day of Ali's school trip.

2 Ali's hotel is next to a museum. ☐

3 The tower isn't a new building. ☐

4 Below the tower there is a square. ☐

5 There aren't any paintings by famous artists in the museum. ☐

Writing

1 **Complete these phrases with the words from the box.**

brilliant love having place

1 What a great place !
2 I'm _____ a lovely time.
3 The hotel is _____ !
4 I _____ it here!

Help with Writing

There is not much space to write on a postcard, so we sometimes miss out the subject pronoun *I*. Ali writes "Have to go" at the end of his postcard instead of "I have to go".



2 **Imagine you are on a school trip, staying in a hotel in a city in Europe. Write a postcard to your parents. Use Ali's postcard to help you. Include the following information:**

- Where you are staying
- What you are staying near, next to, opposite, etc.
- Where you are going and why you are going there.

5 Was/were



Super Grammar

Was/were are the past simple forms of *be*. Use **was/were** to talk about:
places: ***We were on the beach.***
feelings: ***Mum was tired.***
people: ***My aunt was a film star.***

I/He/She/It	***was/wasn't hot yesterday.***
You/We/They	***were/weren't in the park all day.***



1 **Put the sentences into the past. Use *was/were*.**

1 There is a small shark too. *There was a small shark too!*
2 I'm scared! _____
3 We're at the beach. _____
4 There are dolphins, seals and turtles in the sea. _____
5 It's hot. _____
6 I'm in the sea in my new swimsuit. _____

2 Make your answers in Exercise 1 negative.

1 There wasn't a small shark.
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

3 Order the sentences in Exercise 1 to make a story. More than one order is possible!

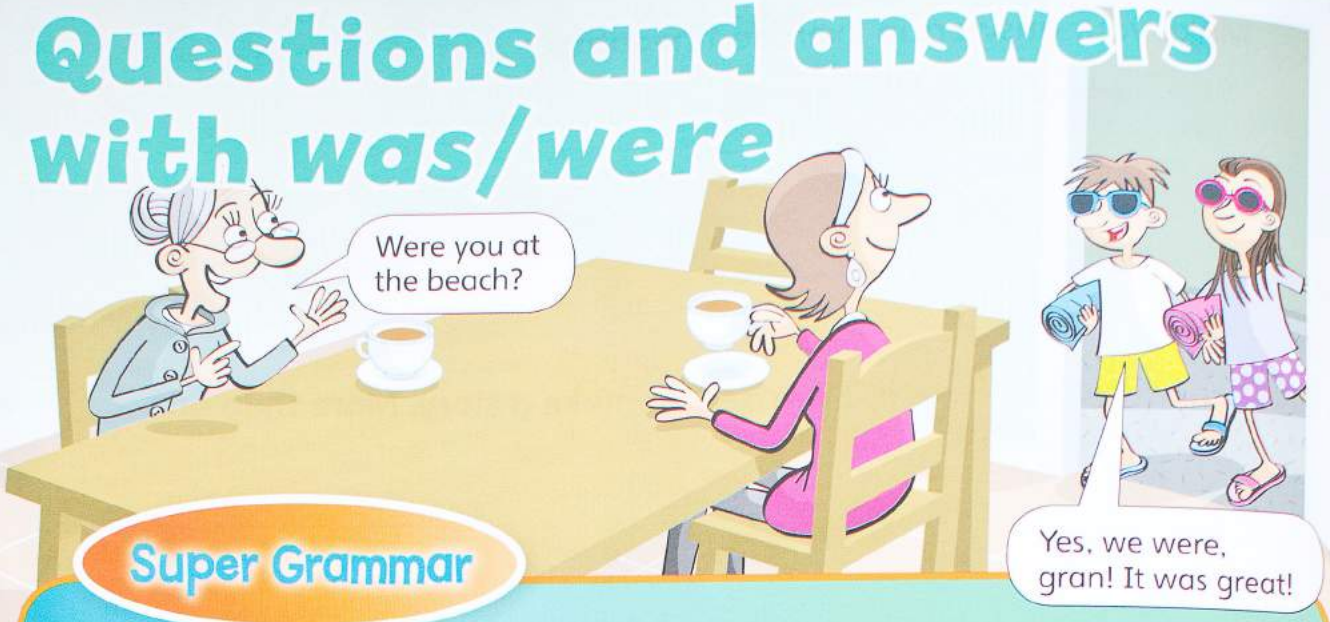
1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

4 Complete the paragraph with *was*, *were*, *wasn't* or *weren't*.



Yesterday [1] was a busy day! We [2] _____ in the park in the morning. There [3] _____ a football match, but there [4] _____ many goals. Only one! In the afternoon we [5] _____ at my cousin's house. There [6] _____ cheese sandwiches, but there [7] _____ any cake this time. In the evening we [8] _____ in the cinema for that new film about life under the sea. It [9] _____ very interesting! [10] We _____ all very tired at the end of the day.

Questions and answers with was/were



Super Grammar

Put was/were at the beginning of the sentence to make a yes/no question.
Was Hector in the park?
Yes, he was with his new kite!

Were you ...? ***Yes, I was.***
No, I wasn't.

Were we/they ...? ***Yes, we/they were.*** ***Was he/she ...?*** ***Yes, he/she was.***
No, we/they weren't. ***No, he/she wasn't.***

Use a question word such as where to ask a different type of question with was/were:

Where were you ? ***I was at home.***
Where was Harriet? ***She was at the swimming pool.***

1 Complete the mini dialogues with *was, were, wasn't* or *weren't*.

1 "Where was Anne yesterday?" "She _____ at the park with her friends."
2 "_____ Ed at school last week?" "No, he _____. He _____ at home because he was unwell."
3 "_____ my keys on the table?" "No, they _____."
4 "_____ Sylvia at the birthday party?" "Yes, she _____. She was very happy."
5 "_____ your friends on the beach?" "No, they _____. It was too cold."
6 "Where _____ Joe and Bill on Saturday afternoon?" "I think they _____ at the cinema."

2 Match the questions with the answers.

1 Was Jack at the swimming pool?
2 Were your brother and sister on the beach at the weekend?
3 Where were you on Sunday, Louise?
4 Were your grandparents in the garden, Liz?
5 Were there seahorses and starfish in the sea?
6 Was there a clock on the tower in the square?

a No, they weren't. It was too hot to do gardening.
b I was at home all day. I was tired.
c Yes, there was. A very old one.
d Yes, they were. They were in the sea too.
e No, he wasn't. It wasn't open.
f Yes, there were! Lots of them. They were beautiful!

3 Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

1 Was Mina in a boat? *Yes, she was.*
2 Were Bryan and Johanna in school? _____
3 Was Samantha in the museum? _____
4 Was Damian in the sports centre? _____
5 Was Stefanie in bed? _____
6 Were the children at the beach? _____



Reading: a factual description

1 Read the text. Are sentences 1–5 true or false? Correct the false sentences.



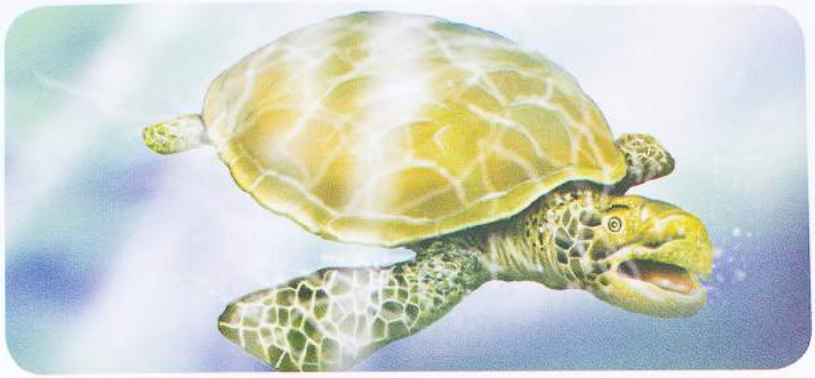
There were once many different animals in the water. There were sea birds called great auks and there were the baiji, river dolphins from China. Another extinct animal is the megalodon. These were huge sharks between 14 and 18 metres long. Their teeth were 21 centimetres long! These enormous creatures were very fast swimmers and were in the waters around Europe, Africa, North and South America between 16.1 and 1.6 million years ago. They were carnivores and their favourite food was whales and seals.

1 Extinct animals are ones that *live* / *do not live* now.
2 Megalodons were *dolphins* / *sharks*.
3 Megalodons were very *big* / *small*.
4 Megalodons were *slow* / *fast*.
5 Megalodons were in *many different places* / *only one place*.

Writing

1 Complete the fact file with the words from the box.

75–65 million years ago Archelon 4.6 metres
fish and plants the open sea



FACT FILE

Name: Archelon

Size:

Place:

Time:

Food:

Help with Writing

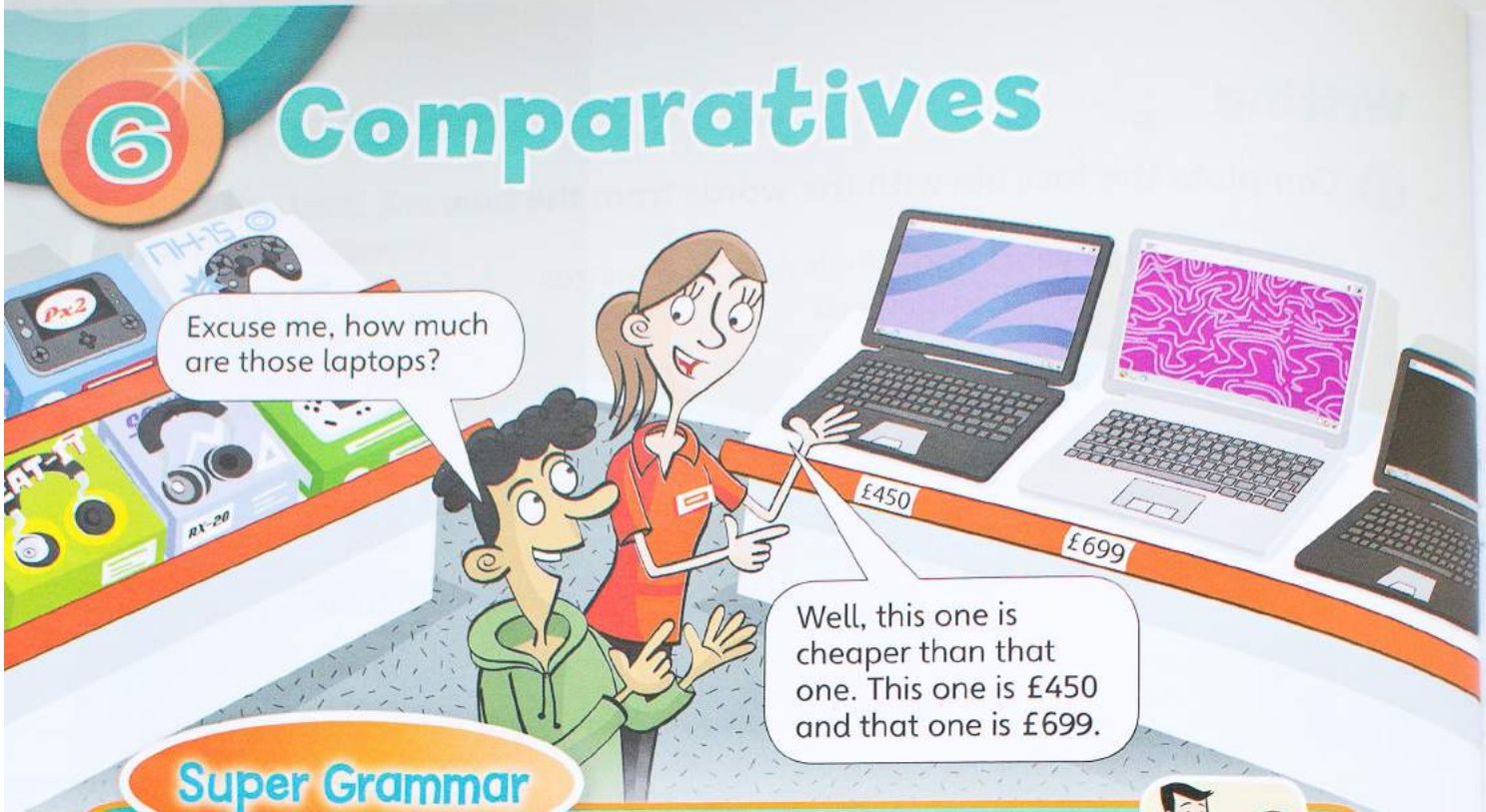
We read factual descriptions when we want to find out something really interesting about the subject. For example, in the description of the megalodon we learn that its teeth were 21 centimetres long. When you write a factual description, include information to make your readers say "wow!"

2 Write a factual description of the archelon. Use the information in the fact file and the description of the megalodon to help you.

Archelon

The archelon was a giant turtle.

6 Comparatives



Super Grammar



Use comparatives to compare two people, places or things.
e.g. *The doctor is taller than Ewan.*

There are some rules to learn:

Add *–er* to the end of adjectives with one syllable:	***slow***	***slower***
Put *more* before adjectives of two or more syllables:	***difficult***	***more difficult***
Sometimes, when an adjective is written consonant + vowel + consonant, double the final consonant:	***sad***	***sadder***
When an adjective ends in *-y* change the *-y* to an *-i* and add *-er*:	***busy***	***busier***
There are some irregular adjectives that do not follow rules:	***good***	***better***
	bad	***worse***

1 **Write the comparatives.**

1 small *smaller*
2 fast _____
3 new _____
4 quiet _____
5 big _____
6 happy _____
7 funny _____
8 famous _____
9 beautiful _____
10 expensive _____

2 Use the comparatives from Exercise 1 and write sentences.



1 The yellow car is slower than the black car. slow



2 _____ tall



3 _____ cheap



4 _____ big



5 _____ old



6 _____ sad

3 Complete the dialogue with the words from the box.

smaller cheaper bigger than better more expensive

Katya: How much is this mobile phone?

Shop assistant: Oh, that one is £399.

Katya: That's too [1] *expensive* . I'd like a [2] _____ one.

Shop assistant: This one is £200.

Katya: That's a [3] _____ price.

Shop assistant: As you can see, it's much [4] _____ our other phones, and it's got a [5] _____ beautiful design.

Katya: I like it, but it's too big for me. Have you got any [6] _____ phones?

Superlatives



Super Grammar

Use superlatives to say one thing or person has the most or the least of a particular quality in a group.

Laila is the cleverest student in the class.

There are some rules to learn:

Put *the* before the adjective and add *–est* to the end of adjectives with one syllable:	***slow*** ***the slowest***
Put *the most* before adjectives of two or more syllables:	***difficult*** ***the most difficult***
Sometimes, when an adjective is written consonant + vowel + consonant, double the final consonant:	***sad*** ***the saddest***
When an adjective ends in *-y* change the *-y* to an *-i* and add *-est*:	***busy*** ***the busiest***

1 Write the superlatives.

1 small *the smallest*
2 fast _____
3 new _____
4 quiet _____
5 big _____
6 happy _____
7 funny _____
8 famous _____
9 beautiful _____
10 expensive _____

2 Complete the poem with superlatives from Exercise 1.

Jack can run, he can run very fast,
he's [1] *the fastest* boy in school,

And Jane tells jokes like no one else,
she's [2] _____ and she's cool.

Robert's [3] _____ – a friendly
boy, he laughs and smiles all day,

While Sally's [4] _____, she
doesn't speak up, she says she's
got nothing to say,

[5] _____ student in our year is
Beth McBeth – she's with me,

I'm going to tell her everything and
introduce Class 6C.



3 Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

1 Who is the funniest person in your class?

_____

2 Who is the oldest person in your class?

_____

3 Who is the youngest person in your class?

_____

4 Who is the best at drawing in your class?

_____

5 Who is the most intelligent person in your class?

_____

Reading: an advertisement

1 Look at the information in the advert. Then complete the sentences.

Do you need to go shopping for a new toothbrush? If you want a nicer smile than anyone else, you need

The Tooth Company's Pearly White X300

the electric toothbrush that gives you the cleanest teeth in the world!

The Pearly White X100 was good.
The Pearly White X200 was better.
The Pearly White X300 is the best.

The Pearly White X300 comes with its own beautiful carrying case at no extra cost!

Buy it today to take advantage of our special price!

Was £89.99, now only £69.99!

Available in all good electrical shops or at
www.thetoothcompany.com



1 The Tooth Company says The Pearly White X300 gives people the cleanest teeth.
2 The advert says The Pearly White X200 was _____ than The Pearly White X100.
3 The advert says The Pearly White X300 is The Tooth Company's _____ toothbrush.
4 The Pearly White X300 is twenty pounds _____ than it was before.
5 The Pearly White X300 gives you a _____ smile.

Writing

1 Write the words underneath the pictures.

laptop games console mp3 player mobile phone









1 mp3 player 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____

Help with Writing



Advertisements often use comparatives and superlatives to try to make people buy products. Look at the example of The Tooth Company's advert for The Pearly White X300. It says the toothbrush is "the best".

2 Imagine you work for one of the following:

- The Mp3 Player Shop
- Laptops Incorporated
- The Mobile Phone Emporium
- Games Console World

Write an advertisement for a laptop, games console, mp3 player or mobile phone. Give your product a name and a price. Try to use comparatives and superlatives when describing it. Use The Tooth Company's advertisement to help you write yours.

7 Simple past: regular verbs



Super Grammar

Use the simple past to talk about something that happened in the past at a specific time:

She played football yesterday.

Regular verbs in the simple past are verbs which end in *-ed*, such as *played*, *watched* and *visited*. They are the same for every person: *I, you, he, she, we, you, they*.

1 Put the verbs into the simple past.

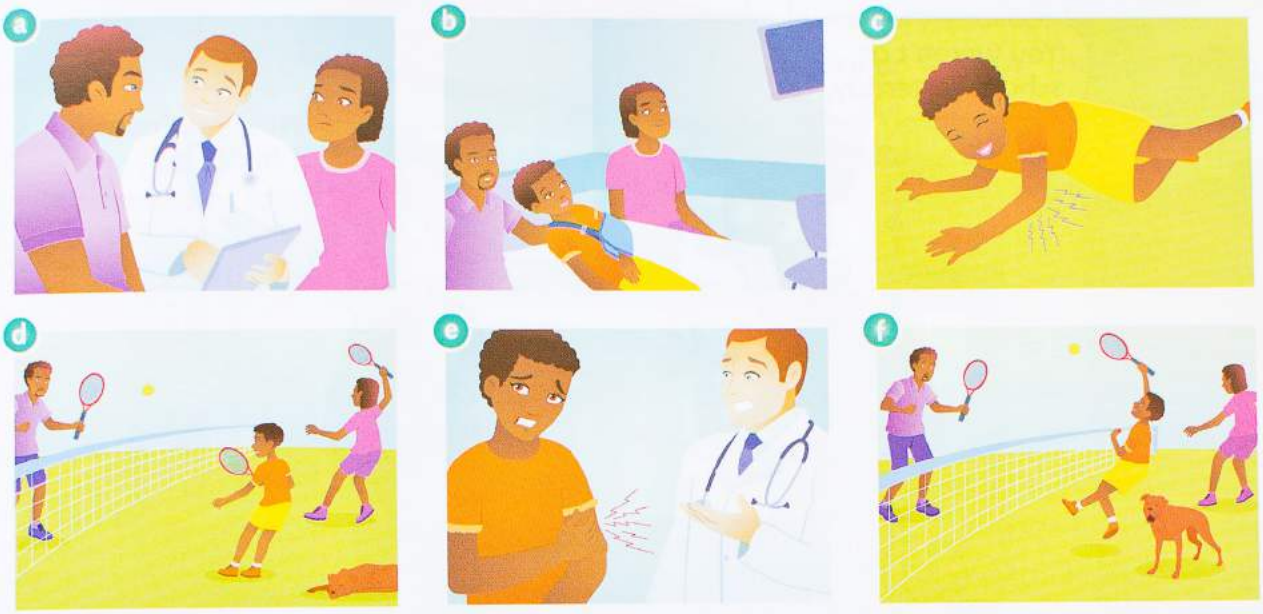
Hi Jen,

Is your arm better? I hope so. Last week was the half-term holiday. No school – brilliant! On Monday I [1] played (play) basketball with my cousins. What a game! On Tuesday Fabio and I [2] _____ (watch) a film at the new cinema in town. It was boring. On Wednesday my sister and I [3] _____ (visit) my grandmother. We [4] _____ (walk) around the beautiful park next to her house. On Thursday I [5] _____ (cook) the evening meal for everyone – spaghetti! I love cooking. On Friday I [6] _____ (stay) at home because I was a bit tired. At the weekend, it was really sunny. I [7] _____ (help) my parents in the garden. I really [8] _____ (like) my half-term holiday! How was your week, Jen?

Write soon,
Marco

2 What did the Keita family do on Saturday? Complete the sentences with the words from the box in the correct form. Then match the sentences with the pictures.

land look shout watch play talk



1 The Keita family played tennis. d
2 Mr. Keita _____ "watch out!" ☐
3 Fatim _____ on her elbow. ☐
4 Mr. and Mrs. Keita _____ to Doctor Traoré. ☐
5 Doctor Traoré _____ at Fatim's elbow. ☐
6 Everyone _____ TV in Fatim's room. ☐

3 What did your family do at the weekend? Write sentences in the simple past using these verbs: *play, watch, listen to, cook, help, visit.*

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

Simple past: irregular verbs



Super Grammar

Irregular verbs in the simple past do not end in *–ed*.

***Alison came** home by train.*

The simple past of *come* is *came* not ~~*comed*~~. Irregular verbs in the simple past have forms that you have to learn, but the forms are the same for every person: *I, you, he, she, we, you, they.*

1 **Put the verbs 1–6 into the simple past.**

1 wake up *woke up*
2 give _____
3 feel _____
4 have _____
5 go _____
6 eat _____
7 say _____
8 write _____
9 see _____

2 **Complete the blog with the simple past form of the verbs from Exercise 1. Use each verb only once.**



DOC JOAN'S Health Blog

I [1] woke up early. I was very excited. I [2] _____ to the hospital on the bus. The hospital? Yes, that's right! I was OK, but it was a very special day for me. I want to be a doctor like Olivia's dad. Dr. Mathews [3] _____ "come to the hospital for a day, Joan." It was brilliant! I [4] _____ nervous, but Dr. Mathews was great. He [5] _____ me a tour of the wards. I [6] _____ the special machines and met the nurses. They worked really hard. At lunchtime, I [7] _____ my sandwiches in the canteen with all the doctors. I asked the doctors lots of questions! I [8] _____ a great time! When I got home I [9] _____ an email to Dr. Mathews to say thank you!

3 **There are eight mistakes with simple past verbs in the text. The first one is given. Can you find the other seven?**

Last week is a difficult week. Everyone was sick. Vicky had toothache, Martin had a cold and I have a terrible cough. I wake up with it on Monday morning. "Oh, no," I say to Mum and Dad. "I've got another cough." I go to the doctor and he give me some special medicine. Vicky and Martin had pills to take too. We are all OK by the end of the week, but Mum and Dad feel very tired.

1 is – was
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____

Reading: a story

1 **Read the story. Put the events in order.**



The Girl Who Needed A Break

What an awful Monday. One of the worst. Sally was at her friend's house to do some homework. "What can I do, Mira?" Sally said. "I felt awful last week. I felt awful yesterday. I feel awful today. I've got this awful cough, Mira. And this awful cold. And this awful headache. And this awful earache. And this awful stomach ache. Really, I feel quite awful."

Mira looked at Sally and smiled. "Sally," Mira said. "There is nothing wrong with you! There was nothing wrong with you last week. There was nothing wrong with you yesterday. There is nothing wrong with you today."

"Um, I don't understand. What do you mean?"

Mira looked at Sally again and smiled again. "Sally," Mira said. "You're tired! That's all. You worked very hard last week. You worked very hard yesterday.

"You worked very hard today. You always work very hard, Sally. You're the best student in the school."

"I try hard. That's all."

"But there is something you're not very good at."

"Really?" Sally wanted to be good at everything. "What's that?"

"The most important part of studying hard, is not studying hard. You need to take breaks, Sally. You need a rest."

"A rest!" said Sally. "A rest, Mira? But I can't have rests! I've got too many exams to study for. I've got to learn all about the Incas of Peru and food chains in rainforests and how people feel when they have a fever. I can't have a rest. Let's not talk about breaks or rests. What I need is something for this awful cough, and this awful cold, and this awful headache, and this awful earache, and this awful ..."

a Mira tells Sally that she needs a rest. ☐

b Mira says that Sally is not unwell. ☐

c Sally says she doesn't understand. ☐

d Sally says she is unwell. 1

e Mira tells Sally that she is very tired. ☐

f Sally tells Mira that she has to study for her exams. ☐

Writing

1 **Complete the table with the information from the box.**

Sally, Mira Mira's house Monday The Girl Who Needed A Break
Sally says she is unwell, Mira says she is OK, Mira doesn't understand ...

The title (what the story is called)	The Girl Who Needed A Break
The characters (the people in the story)	
The plot (what happens in the story)	
The setting (the place where the story happens)	
The time frame (when the story happens)	

2 **You are going to write a short story in the simple past. Before you write your story, plan it, by making notes about:**

- The title
- Characters
- Plot
- Setting
- Time frame

Help with Writing

Writing stories is all about making something interesting for the imagination of the reader. Writers try to catch the attention of their readers immediately, from the very first sentence. Try to write a first sentence that makes a reader want to read the rest of the story!

3 **Now write your short story. Use the story of Sally and your notes from Exercise 2 to help you.**

8 Negatives with simple past



Super Grammar

Negatives with simple past are formed with *did* + *not* + infinitive.
Carla didn't go to the party because she had lots of homework.
The forms are the same for every person: *I, you, he, she, we, you, they.*

1 **Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box in the negative form of the simple past.**

eat swim speak drink spend go

I had a great time with my family in Spain because ...

1 I *didn't go* to bed too late. I got a good night's sleep every night.
2 I _____ too much food. I ate just the right amount.
3 I _____ sugary drinks. I drank water instead.
4 I _____ in the sea in the hottest part of the day. I went in the morning before it got too hot.
5 I _____ lots of money on silly souvenirs. I saved my money for a beautiful book.
6 I _____ English all the time. I learned some Spanish so I could make friends with people.

2 Put the simple past verbs into the negative form.

Can I tell you about our trip around the world?

1 We travelled to so many countries We didn't travel to so many countries !

2 We saw the Taj Majal in India.

3 We ate tapas in Spain.

4 We walked in the Outback in Australia.

5 We had a great time!

6 We flew to Brazil for the Rio Carnival.

7 We drove to Argentina to see Buenos Aires.

8 We liked it there.

9 In China, we took photographs of the Great Wall.

10 In Turkey, we loved the cities of Istanbul and Izmir.

I can't wait for our next adventure – we're going to Egypt!



3 Match the sentence halves.

1 We went to the cinema to see *The Hobbit*	a but I didn't play football. It was too hot for me.
2 Mick and Andy had a great time in Germany	b but I didn't send one to grandma. I forgot! She wasn't happy with me.
3 I went to the park with my friends on Sunday	c but they didn't like it very much. They said it was too noisy at night!
4 My brother went to Chile last summer	d but Mo didn't like it. 'I don't like fantasy films,' he said.
5 I sent postcards home from our trip	e but he didn't visit the capital Santiago. He stayed in a place called Valparaíso.
6 My sisters stayed in a hotel near the beach	f but they didn't have good weather there. They said it rained almost every day!

Questions and answers with simple past



Super Grammar

Questions and answers with simple past are formed with *did* + infinitive and *did* + *not* + infinitive.

***Did you go** shopping with Tina on Saturday? No, I **didn't**. I was at the gym.*

The forms are the same for every person: *I, you, he, she, we, you, they.*

Question words – *why, when, where,* etc. – go before *did* in the question, e.g. ***Where** did you go at the weekend? We went to the theatre to see my favourite pop star in concert.*

1 **What did you do at the weekend? Complete the questions with the verbs *play, go, meet* and *read*. Then answer them with *Yes, I did* or *No, I didn't*.**

1 Did you go swimming?
2 Did you _____ your friends?
3 Did you _____ football in the park?
4 Did you _____ shopping?
5 Did you _____ computer games?
6 Did you _____ a book?

2 Make questions using the information in the table.

1 Where			stay (x2)	
2 How			go	
3 Who	did	you	do	?
4 Where			go with	
5 What			travel there	
6 How long				

1 Where did you go?

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

3 Answer the questions from Exercise 2 about the last holiday you went on.

My last holiday

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____



4 Complete the dialogue with the words from the box.

stay long went Did see

Tilly: Hi. How was Sydney? [1] Did you have a good time? What did you [2] _____? How [3] _____ did you stay there?

Callum: For three weeks.

Tilly: Did you [4] _____ in the city the whole time?

Callum: Woah! What a lot of questions! We [5] _____ to the Gold Coast for a week. It was great ...

Reading: a biography

1 Read the biography. Then answer the questions.

The Traveller of the Medieval World



Ibn Battuta was one of the world's greatest travellers. He was born in 1304 in Tangier in Morocco, North Africa and went to school there. In 1325 he began his travels, going first to Mecca, an important city in modern-day Saudia Arabia. He later decided that he wanted to travel to as many places as possible. He went on to Egypt, China and Tanzania and to famous cities such as Baghdad and Constantinople, which today is called Istanbul.

For almost 30 years, Ibn Battuta travelled the medieval world, visiting three continents and 40 countries, travelling around 120,000km. He enjoyed learning about other cultures and met many important people such as the rulers of the countries he visited.

Ibn Battuta wrote a book about his experiences. He called it "rihla". This is a word in Classical Arabic. It means 'journey'. We don't know exactly when Ibn Battuta died. Some believe it was in 1368 or 1369. Others say it was in 1377. What we know of him is that he was one of the world's greatest travellers.

1 What was his name? Ibn Battuta

2 Where was he born? _____

3 When was he born? _____

4 How many countries did he travel to? _____

5 How many years did he travel for? _____

6 What was he most famous for? _____

7 When did he die? _____

Writing

1 Complete the fact file about Nellie Bly with the words from the box.

she was a journalist in 1864 in Pennsylvania, USA
In 1922 72 days around the world In 1899
by ship, horse and other types of transport

1 Where and when was she born? in 1864, in Pennsylvania, USA
2 What was her job? _____
3 Where did she travel? _____
4 How many days did she travel for? _____
5 How did she travel? _____
6 When did she go on the trip? _____
7 When did she die? _____



Help with Writing

Biographies give us the facts of someone's life – where that person was born, where he or she lived, etc. But a biography can also give the reader more interesting information than that. For example, in the biography of Ibn Batutta we learn that he spent almost 30 years of his life travelling. In a biography, try to include a really interesting fact about the person.

2 You are going to write a biography of Nellie Bly. Use the biography of Ibn Batutta and the fact file in Exercise 1 to help you.

A Biography of Nellie Bly

9 Future with *going to* + infinitive

We've all got lots of plans for the summer, Grandpa! Edith's going to travel to Australia with her parents. Nora and Stefan are going to stay at a football camp in Poland. And we're going to Japan next week. I can't wait!



Super Grammar

Use future with going to + infinitive for plans and predictions.

We're going to a picnic at the weekend. It's not going to rain.

Plans

I'm not going to stay at home at the weekend. I'm going to visit my cousin.

We're going to practise the new dance for the party.

Predictions

I think it's going to be sunny tomorrow.

Dad says it's going to be really windy tonight.

1 **Write sentences with *going to* + infinitive.**



Good morning everyone. Here is your weather forecast for this week. Today [1]*it / go to / be / very sunny*. Use suncream! But tomorrow [2]*it / go to / be different*. [3]*It / go to / rain / all day*. So you'll need your umbrella, your raincoat and your waterproof boots. On Wednesday and Thursday [4]*it / go to / be cloudy and windy*, but [5]*it / not / go to / rain*. On Friday [6]*we / go to have / a thunderstorm*. Be careful! That's your forecast. See you next time!

1 It's going to be very sunny.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

2 Next week the Sunay family are going on holiday. What are their plans?

1  

Mrs. Sunay is not going to send any emails.

Mrs. Sunay _____ books.

2  

Mr. Sunay _____ any cooking.

Mr. Sunay _____ in restaurants.

3  

Bebee the dog _____ on the beach.

Bebee the dog _____ for a walk in the rain.

4  

Grandpa Sunay _____ the bathroom.

Grandpa Sunay _____ on the beach with Grandma Sunay.

3 Complete the poem with the words from the box.

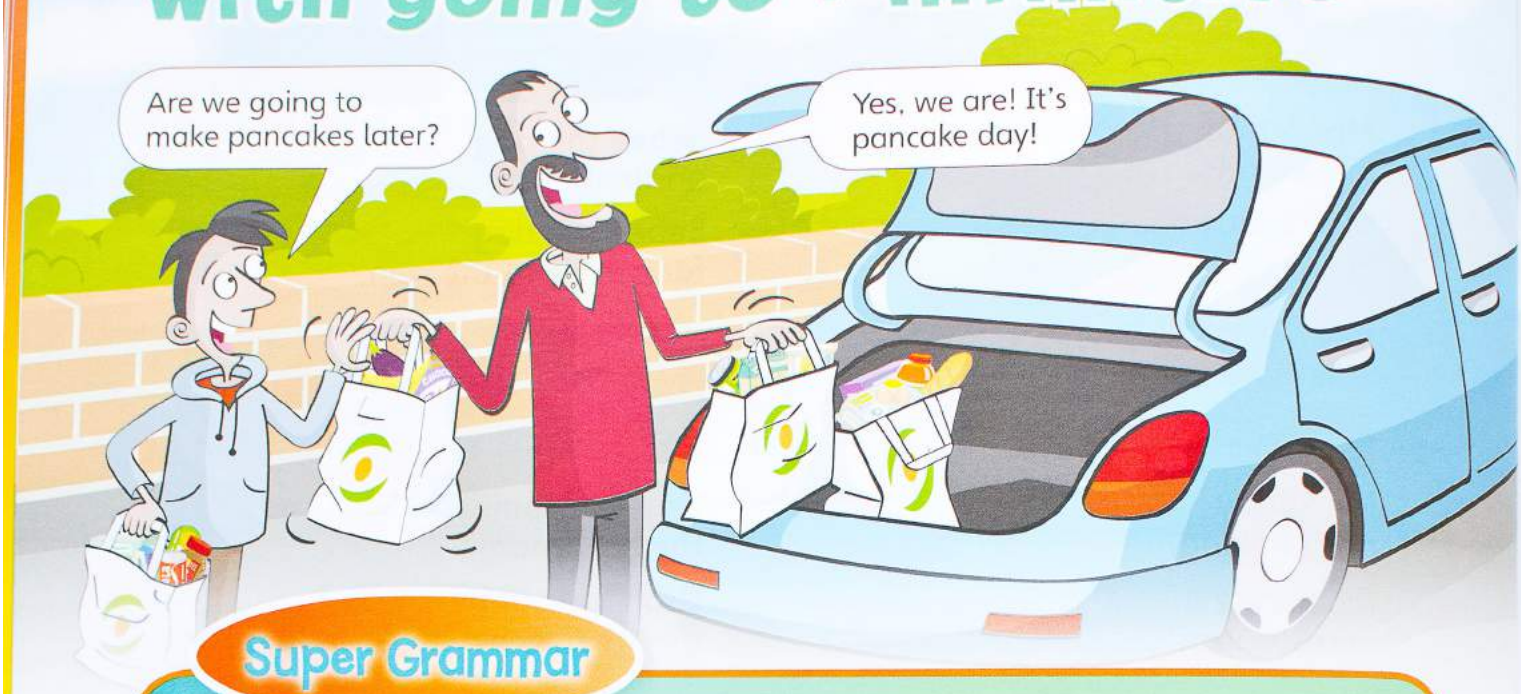
swim do fly ride going We great to

The Plan Poem

I'm going to dance, I'm going [1] to sing
I'm going to [2] _____ almost everything
On my trip to the sun with Jane and Mike
I'm going to swim and [3] _____ my bike

We're [4] _____ to go next week by plane, can't wait,
[5] _____'re going to go next week, can't be late,
We're going to [6] _____ to Spain by plane
We're going to fly, I can explain
We're going to [7] _____ in clear blue sea,
It's going to be [8] _____, please come with me!

Questions and answers with *going to* + infinitive



Super Grammar

Put *be* in the correct form at the beginning of the sentence to make a *yes / no* question with *going to* + infinitive.

***Are* you going to clean your bike today? Yes, I am, Mum.**

Question words – *why, when, where*, etc. – go before *be* in the question.

***What* are you going to do tonight, Lizzie? I'm going to go roller skating!**

1 Match the questions with the answers.

1 Are you going to go to the concert?
2 What are you going to do on Sunday?
3 Is Maria going to go on holiday this summer?
4 Are you going to play computer games tonight?
5 Who's going to come to the party?
6 Is Hassan going to come back next week?

a Nothing much.
b Yes, I am! I've bought a new one.
c Everyone! It's going to be great!
d Yes, he is. On Monday.
e Yes, she is. To Chile, I think.
f Yes, I am. I can't wait!

2 Complete the questions with the words from the box.

Who Where When Are Is What

1 Where are you going on holiday?
2 _____ are you going to do?
3 _____ are you going to go with?
4 _____ your brother going to go?
5 _____ you going to go swimming every day?
6 _____ are you going to come back?

3 The four Baker Brothers are going on holiday next week. What are they going to do? Look at the table and answer the questions.

	swim	read books	play football	eat ice cream	visit museums
Peter	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓
Keith	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
George	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Carlos	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓

1 Who is going to play football? *Keith is going to play football.*
2 Who is going to do everything? _____
3 Who isn't going to read books? _____
4 What activity is everyone going to do? _____
5 Is Carlos going to play football? _____
6 Is Peter going to read books? _____
7 Are George and Peter going to eat ice creams? _____
8 Is Peter going to swim? _____

Reading: a letter

1 **Read the letter. Then match the days with the activities.**



The Office of the Principal
The Warsaw School of English
7, Marie Curie Street

Tel: 786 222

18th March

Dear Students

We are all very excited about the school trip to Athens on Monday 1st April. We are going to meet at the entrance to Chopin Airport at eight o'clock. The flight goes at eleven o'clock.

We are going to stay in a hostel in the centre of the city. We are going to stay there for four days. This gives us enough time to see Athens.

On Tuesday 2nd we are going to go to the Parthenon. From the top, there are beautiful views of Athens. It is the perfect place for taking photographs.

On Wednesday 3rd we are going to take the funicular and go to the top of Mount Lycabettus. On a sunny day you can see all the way to the Aegean Sea.

On Thursday 4th we are going to spend the day visiting the Plaka district. This is one of the oldest parts of the city. It is very colourful and a good place to do some shopping.

We are going to fly home on the evening of Friday 5th. In the day we are going to the National Archaeological Museum. There you can learn all about ancient Greek art.

If you would like further information about the trip, do not hesitate to call me in my office between nine am and five pm Monday to Friday.

Best wishes,
Sebastian Kowalski, Principal

1	Monday	a	visit to the National Archaeological Museum
2	Tuesday	b	enjoy the Plaka district
3	Wednesday	c	go to the Parthenon
4	Thursday	d	meet at the airport
5	Friday	e	go up Mount Lycabettus

Writing

1 Think about your country. Answer the questions.

1 What are its biggest cities?
2 What places are popular with tourists?
3 When is the weather good?
4 Who are the most famous people of the past from your country?

2 Imagine you are the principal of a school. You are going to write a letter telling students about a school trip to a city in your country. Plan the letter by making notes about the following:

- when visitors are going to go
- where visitors are going to go
- what the weather is like
- what visitors are going to do
- where visitors are going to stay
- how long visitors are going to stay

Help with Writing

When writing formal letters we usually do not use contractions. Notice that the writer of the letter uses *We are all very excited* instead of *We're all very excited*.



3 Now write your letter. Use the letter about Athens and your notes from Exercise 2 to help you write yours.

Dear Students,

Best wishes,

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ISBN 978-1-316-63147-8