

## 1

## Grammar rules

be: present simple  
Negative

Negative	
Full form	Short form
I <b>am not</b>	I'm <b>not</b>
you <b>are not</b>	you <b>aren't</b>
he / she / it <b>is not</b>	he / she / it <b>isn't</b>
we <b>are not</b>	we <b>aren't</b>
you <b>are not</b>	you <b>aren't</b>
they <b>are not</b>	they <b>aren't</b>

Subject +  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{am not ('m not)} \\ \text{are not (aren't)} \\ \text{is not (isn't)} \end{array} \right.$

I'm **not** English. You **aren't** Mexican.

## Interrogative and short answers

Interrogative	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
<b>Am</b> I?	Yes, I <b>am</b> .	No, I'm <b>not</b> .
<b>Are</b> you?	Yes, you <b>are</b> .	No, you <b>aren't</b> .
<b>Is</b> he?	Yes, he <b>is</b> .	No, he <b>isn't</b> .
<b>Is</b> she?	Yes, she <b>is</b> .	No, she <b>isn't</b> .
<b>Is</b> it?	Yes, it <b>is</b> .	No, it <b>isn't</b> .
<b>Are</b> we?	Yes, we <b>are</b> .	No, we <b>aren't</b> .
<b>Are</b> you?	Yes, you <b>are</b> .	No, you <b>aren't</b> .
<b>Are</b> they?	Yes, they <b>are</b> .	No, they <b>aren't</b> .

**Am**  
**Are**  
**Is** + subject?

**Yes,** + subject + **am / are / is.**  
**No,** + subject pronoun + **'m not / aren't / isn't.**

**Are you** American?

NOT ~~You are~~ American?

**Is it** interesting? **Yes, it is.**

NOT ~~Yes, it's.~~

**Are you** Tim? **No, I'm not.**

## Question words

Question word	Verb	Subject
<b>Who</b>	are	you?
<b>What</b>	is	it?
<b>Where</b>	is	London?
<b>When</b>	is	your birthday?
<b>How old</b>	are	you?

Short forms – *who's, what's, where's, when's, how old's*

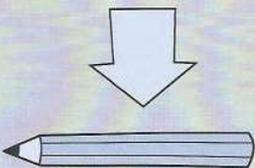
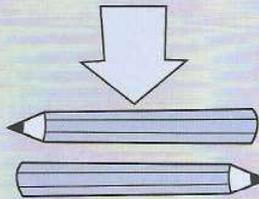
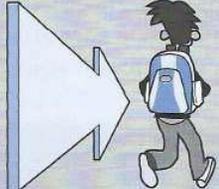
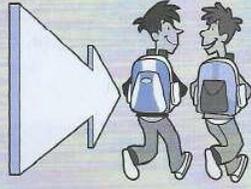
Question word + **am / are / is** + subject?

**How old are you?** I'm twelve years old.

**What is it?**

NOT ~~What it is?~~

## this, that, these, those

Singular	Plural
 <p><b>This</b> is a pencil.</p>	 <p><b>These</b> are pencils.</p>
 <p><b>That</b> is a bag.</p>	 <p><b>Those</b> are bags.</p>

## be: present simple

### Negative

Full form	Short form
I am not	I'm not
you are not	you aren't
he/she/it is not	he/she/it isn't
we/you/they are not	we/you/they aren't

Rules p.70

### 1 Make the sentences negative. Use 'm not, isn't, and aren't.

She is my teacher.

She isn't my teacher.

1 I am English.

2 You are in my class.

3 Mr Allen is American.

4 We are actors.

5 They are from London.

6 It is a new computer.

### 2 Complete the sentences with 'm not, isn't, or aren't.

It's a pencil. It isn't a pen.

1 I'm British. I \_\_\_\_\_ American.

2 Tina's thirteen. She \_\_\_\_\_ fourteen.

3 He's my friend. He \_\_\_\_\_ my brother.

4 You're in Scotland. You \_\_\_\_\_ in England.

5 We're at school. We \_\_\_\_\_ at the cinema.

6 Mark and Lucy are students. They \_\_\_\_\_ teachers.



### Interrogative and short answers

Interrogative
Am I?
Are you?
Is he/she/it?
Are we/you/they?

Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Yes we/you/they are.	No, we/you/they aren't.

Rules p.70

### 3 Write questions and answers.

he / American? (✓)

Is he American?

Yes, he is.

1 she / thirteen today? (X)

2 they / at school? (X)

3 it / easy? (X)

4 she / a teacher? (✓)

5 you and your friend / ten? (X)

6 he / a famous actor? (✓)

### Finished?

Write questions about students in your class.

Is Juan from Chile?

Are Lucia and Gustavo thirteen?



## Question words

Who	is	she?
What	is	it?
Where	are	my books?
When	is	your birthday?
How old	are	you?

Short forms: *who's, what's, where's, when's*

Rules p.70

## 1 Match the questions and answers.

- |                               |                    |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 What's your name?           | a It's today!      |
| 2 How old's your best friend? | b He's my brother. |
| 3 Where are you from?         | c He's thirteen.   |
| 4 Who's he?                   | d My name's Jorge. |
| 5 When's your birthday?       | e I'm from London. |

2 Complete the questions with *Who, What, Where, When, or How old*.

- What \_\_\_\_\_ is it?  
It's a mobile phone.
- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ is she?  
She's my sister.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ is Dad?  
He's in the garden.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ is your birthday?  
It's in October.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ are they?  
They're fifteen.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ are they?  
They're pencils.

## Game!

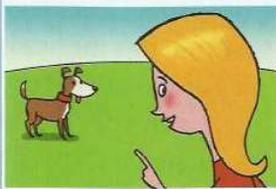
## 3 Play the questions game.

- A Ask a question.  
B Answer the question and ask a new question.  
A Answer the question and ask a new question.

The first student who can't think of a new question loses!

- A *What's your name?*  
B *My name's Pilar. What's your favourite colour?*  
A *Blue! Who's your English teacher?*

*this, that, these, those*

Singular	Plural
	
This is my book.	These are my books.
	
That is my dog.	Those are my dogs.

Rules p.70

4 Complete the sentences with *this, that, these, or those*.

This \_\_\_\_\_ is my cat.



1 \_\_\_\_\_ are my friends.



2 \_\_\_\_\_ is my new guitar.



3 \_\_\_\_\_ are your pens.



4 'What's \_\_\_\_\_?'  
'It's my bike.'

## 5 Pairwork Point to objects in the classroom. Try to identify them. 🗨️

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| A <i>What's this?</i>     | B <i>What's that?</i>    |
| B <i>It's your bag.</i>   | A <i>It's the door.</i>  |
| A <i>What are these?</i>  | B <i>What are those?</i> |
| B <i>They're pencils.</i> | A <i>They're chairs.</i> |

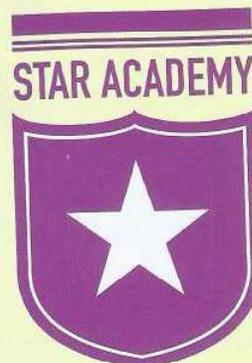
## Finished?

Write questions for your teacher. Use *Who, What, Where, When, and How old*.

*Who's your favourite singer?*



# Welcome to Star Academy



## Here's the staff.



This is John Lane. He's from Scotland. He's the head teacher at Star Academy, but he's also an actor and a singer. His passion is classical music and his favourite singer is Pavarotti. His favourite opera is *The Barber of Seville*.

*He's very serious and strict. Watch out!*



This is Arthur Smith. He's the drama teacher. He's from London. His passion is musicals. His favourite musicals are *The Lion King* and *Mamma Mia!*

*He's funny, but his lessons aren't interesting.*



This is Mandy Parkinson. She's the school secretary. She's from Bristol. Her passion is Latin American dancing and she's the UK Samba Champion.

*Mrs Parkinson? Samba champion! Are you serious?*



Barbara Linton is the music teacher and she's a fantastic saxophone player. She's from Cardiff, Wales. Her passion is jazz music and she's in a local jazz band.

*Ms Linton is cool - her lessons are interesting :) She's my favourite teacher.*



Giuseppe Lacrotta is the school chef. He isn't English, he's Italian. His pasta is delicious. His passions are Shakespeare and good food.

*Mr Lacrotta is crazy but his food is yummy!*

## Reading

### 1 Read the texts. Then answer the questions.

Where's Mr Lane from? He's from Scotland.

- 1 What's Mr Smith's first name? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What are his favourite musicals? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Where's Mandy Parkinson from? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What's her passion? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Who's the music teacher at Star Academy? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Where's she from? \_\_\_\_\_

**have got: present simple****Affirmative**

Full form	Short form
I <b>have got</b>	I've <b>got</b>
you <b>have got</b>	you've <b>got</b>
he <b>has got</b>	he's <b>got</b>
she <b>has got</b>	she's <b>got</b>
it <b>has got</b>	it's <b>got</b>
we <b>have got</b>	we've <b>got</b>
you <b>have got</b>	you've <b>got</b>
they <b>have got</b>	they've <b>got</b>

Subject + 

<i>have got / has got 've got / 's got</i>	+ object
--	----------

I've **got** a sister.

He's **got** two brothers.

You've **got** a computer.

Kate's **got** a new bag.

**Negative**

Full form	Short form
I <b>have not got</b>	I <b>haven't got</b>
you <b>have not got</b>	you <b>haven't got</b>
he <b>has not got</b>	he <b>hasn't got</b>
she <b>has not got</b>	she <b>hasn't got</b>
it <b>has not got</b>	it <b>hasn't got</b>
we <b>have not got</b>	we <b>haven't got</b>
you <b>have not got</b>	you <b>haven't got</b>
they <b>have not got</b>	they <b>haven't got</b>

Subject + 

<i>have not got / has not got haven't got / hasn't got</i>	+ object
--	----------

I **haven't got** a bike.

Tim **hasn't got** a cousin.

NOT I've not got a brother.

She's not got a dog.

**Interrogative and short answers**

Interrogative	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
<b>Have I got?</b>	Yes, I <b>have</b> .	No, I <b>haven't</b> .
<b>Have you got?</b>	Yes, you <b>have</b> .	No, you <b>haven't</b> .
<b>Has he got?</b>	Yes, he <b>has</b> .	No, he <b>hasn't</b> .
<b>Has she got?</b>	Yes, she <b>has</b> .	No, she <b>hasn't</b> .
<b>Has it got?</b>	Yes, it <b>has</b> .	No, it <b>hasn't</b> .
<b>Have we got?</b>	Yes, we <b>have</b> .	No, we <b>haven't</b> .
<b>Have you got?</b>	Yes, you <b>have</b> .	No, you <b>haven't</b> .
<b>Have they got?</b>	Yes, they <b>have</b> .	No, they <b>haven't</b> .

**Have / Has + subject + got + object**

**Yes, + subject + have / has.**

**No, + subject + haven't / hasn't.**

**Have you got** a pen? **Yes, I have.**

NOT Yes, I've got. / Yes, I got.

**Has Tina got** a mobile phone? **No, she hasn't.**

**Possessive 's**

- We use the possessive 's to talk about possessions.**  
Mark's bike
- We use 's to talk about possessions with names, for example members of a family.**  
Simon is Claire's brother.
- We use 's with singular nouns.**  
Kate's book
- We use ' with plural nouns.**  
the girls' bags
- We use 's with names of people that end in the letter s.**  
Charles's cat
- We use 's with irregular plural nouns that do not end in -s / -es.**  
the children's toys
- When there are two or more people that possess something, we use 's after the last person.**  
Susie and Paula's bedroom

# have got: present simple

## Affirmative

Full form	Short form
I / you <b>have got</b>	I / you've <b>got</b>
he / she / it <b>has got</b>	he / she / it's <b>got</b>
we / you / they <b>have got</b>	you / we / they've <b>got</b>

Rules p.75

1 Complete the sentences. Use *have got* or *has got*.

- I have got a new bike.
- The CD has got twelve songs.
- 1 You \_\_\_\_\_ my book.
- 2 She \_\_\_\_\_ a brother.
- 3 They \_\_\_\_\_ English penfriends.
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ a laser pen.
- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ tickets for the concert.
- 6 He \_\_\_\_\_ a new computer.

2 Rewrite the sentences. Use *'ve got* or *'s got*.

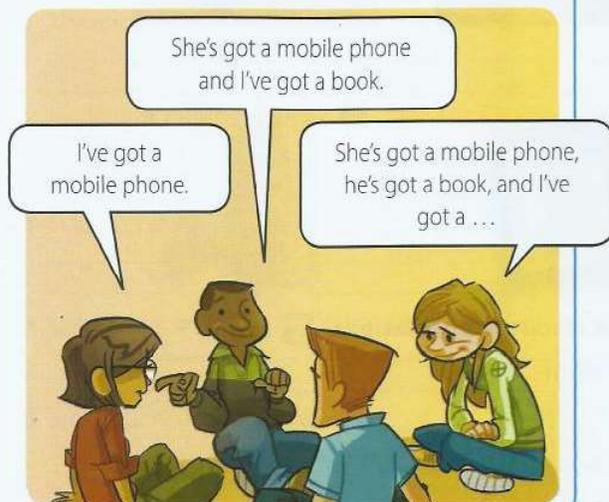
I've got a new bike.

The CD's got twelve songs.

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

**Game!**

3 Play the game in class.



## Negative

Full form	Short form
I / you <b>have not got</b>	I / you <b>haven't got</b>
he / she / it <b>has not got</b>	he / she / it <b>hasn't got</b>
we / you / they <b>have not got</b>	you / we / they <b>haven't got</b>

Rules p.75

4 Make the sentences negative. Use short forms.

- She's got two brothers.  
She hasn't got two brothers.
- 1 We've got a DVD player.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I've got a pen in my rucksack.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 She's got a big family.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 They've got a good music teacher.  
\_\_\_\_\_

5 Write sentences about Tom, Rebecca, and David.

	games console	digital camera	tablet
Tom	✓	✗	✓
Rebecca	✗	✓	✓
David	✗	✓	✗

- Tom / a games console  
Tom has got a games console.
- 1 Rebecca / a digital camera  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 David / a tablet  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Rebecca and David / a games console  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 David / a digital camera  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Tom and Rebecca / a tablet  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Finished?**

Write true sentences. Use *I've got* / *I haven't got* and the ideas in exercise 5 (or your own!).

**have got: present simple**

## Interrogative and short answers

## Interrogative

Have I/you **got**?Has he/she/it **got**?Have you/we/they **got**?

## Short answers

## Affirmative

Yes, I/you **have**.Yes, he/she/it **has**.Yes, you/we/they **have**.

## Negative

No, I/you **haven't**.No, he/she/it **hasn't**.No, you/we/they **haven't**.

Rules p.75

- 1** Write the questions in the correct order. Then look at the picture and write answers.



a dog? / got / Ellie / Has

**Has Ellie got a dog?****Yes, she has.**

- 1 skateboards? / got / Jamie and Ellie / Have

- 2 Paul / got / a bike? / Has

- 3 Has / a cat? / Ellie / got

- 4 got / Jamie and Paul / tablets? / Have

- 5 a rucksack? / got / Jamie / Has

- 2 Pairwork** Ask and answer questions with the things in exercise 1. 🗣️

A Have you got a dog?

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

**Possessive 's**

## Singular + 's



It's Elena's skateboard.

## Plural + 's or '



It's the children's cat.

It's the girls' cat.

Rules p.75

- 3** Choose the correct word.

That is the boys / **boys'** school.

- Katia's / Katias dad is American.
- What are those new student's / students' names?
- Mrs Smith is Lucy / Lucy's teacher.
- Where is the children's / children ball?
- Our dad's / dads friend is Japanese.
- The girls / girl's brother is in Year 10.

**Game!**

- 4** Play the chain game. Put ten objects on the teacher's desk. Who is the owner?

Teacher A red pen?

A It's Julia's pen!

Julia No, it isn't.

B It's Freddie's pen!

Freddie Yes, it is!

**Finished?**

Write about the names of the people in your family.

My mum's name is Katia. My ...



## 2 Skills



### The perfect celebrity family

What have Marge Simpson and Selena Gomez got in common? They're both ideal family members in my perfect celebrity family!

Paul McCartney of The Beatles is still a singer and rock star today. In real life, he's a dad and a grandad. He's got four children and eight grandchildren!



Grandad

Paul McCartney

Meryl Streep is an American actor. In *Mamma Mia!* she's also a singer and she's amazing! In real life, she's a mum with a big family – she's got one son and three daughters – but she isn't a grandma.



Grandma

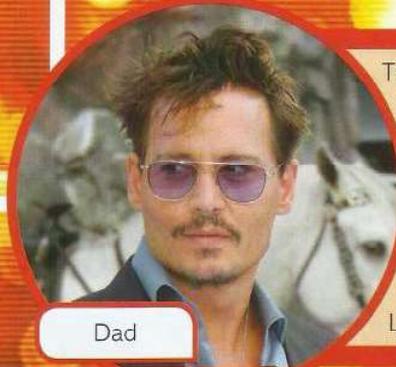
Meryl Streep

She's eccentric and she's got blue hair, but she's a great mum! Marge is the famous mum in *The Simpsons* cartoon. She's got a famous husband, Homer, and three children. Her children's names are Bart, Lisa, and Maggie.



Mum

Marge Simpson

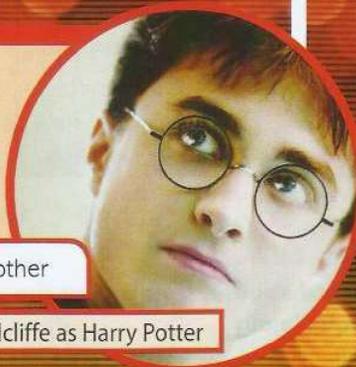


Dad

Johnny Depp

This is Johnny Depp. He's Jack Sparrow in the *Pirates of the Caribbean* films. In real life, he's a dad with two children. Their names are Lily-Rose and Jack.

In JK Rowling's books, Harry Potter is an only child with no brothers or sisters. Daniel Radcliffe is an only child too, but he's the perfect brother for me!



Brother

Daniel Radcliffe as Harry Potter

Selena Gomez is an American singer and actor. Music is her passion and Demi Lovato is her friend. Selena is my ideal choice for the perfect sister.



Sister

Selena Gomez

### Reading

1 Read the text. Then answer the questions.

- 1 What is Paul McCartney's job? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 How many children has Meryl Streep got? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What colour hair has Marge Simpson got? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What are the names of Johnny Depp's children? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Who is Holly's choice for the perfect brother? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 What nationality is Selena Gomez? \_\_\_\_\_

## 3

## Grammar rules

## Present simple

## Affirmative

Affirmative	
I	play
you	play
he	
she	plays
it	
we	play
you	play
they	play

Subject + **base form of the verb (+ -s with the third person singular)**

I **get up** at seven o'clock in the morning.

She **plays** tennis every weekend.

They **work** in Buenos Aires.

School **starts** at nine o'clock.

## Spelling variations - 3rd person singular

1 We make the third person singular with the base form of the verb + **-s**.

like → he **likes**

2 We use the base form of the verb + **-es** when the verb ends in **-ch, -s, -sh, -x, -z, or -o**.

teach → he **teaches**

go → she **goes**

wash → it **washes**

3 When the verb ends in a consonant + **-y**, we change the **-y** to **-i** and add **-es**.

study → she **studies**

fly → it **flies**

4 When the verb ends in a vowel + **-y**, we add **-s**.

play → he **plays**

5 The third person singular of **have** is irregular.

have → **has**

## Adverbs of frequency

100%	always
	usually
	often
	sometimes
	rarely
0%	never

1 We use adverbs of frequency to say how often something happens.

2 We usually put adverbs of frequency between the subject and the verb.

I **often** go to the cinema.

3 When the verb is **be**, we put the adverb of frequency after the verb.

He's **never** at home.

## Watch out!

In English, we do not use the double negative.

We use **never** with the affirmative form of the verb.

My dad **never** watches TV.

NOT My dad ~~doesn't~~ never watch TV.

## Prepositions of time

1 We use **on** with days of the week.

**on** Monday(s)

2 We use **at** with times and with the words **night** and **weekend(s)**.

**at** four o'clock / (the) weekend(s) / night

3 We use **in** for parts of the day, months, and years.

**in** the morning / March / 2010

## Present simple

### Affirmative

I / you / we / you / they	play
he / she / it	plays

Rules p.80

#### 1 Choose the correct form of the verbs.

They play / plays football on Sundays.

- 1 He get / gets home at six o'clock.
- 2 I sleep / sleeps in a small bedroom.
- 3 Mike write / writes long letters.
- 4 We listen / listens to hip-hop music.
- 5 Sara speak / speaks Spanish.
- 6 They live / lives in Edinburgh.

## Present simple

### Spelling variations - 3rd person singular

go	→	goes
do	→	does
watch	→	watches
finish	→	finishes
study	→	studies
cry	→	cries
have	→	has

Rules p.80

#### 2 Complete the sentences with the present simple form of the verbs.

My sister does (do) her homework in her bedroom.

- 1 My dad \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) work at six o'clock.
- 2 Grandma \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner at eight o'clock.
- 3 Dave \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV in the kitchen.
- 4 The baby \_\_\_\_\_ (cry) at night.
- 5 My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (study) French and Italian.
- 6 Marta \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema with her friends.

#### 3 34 Pronunciation Listen and repeat.

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
writes	goes	watches

#### 4 35 Listen and write the verbs in the correct column. Then listen and repeat.

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
writes	goes	watches
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

#### 5 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box.



do get get-up get up go go go  
go have listen play read watch

My brother and I are very different! I get up at seven o'clock. He <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at half past seven. I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast in the kitchen. He <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ TV in the living room. I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to school at quarter to eight. He <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to school at quarter past eight. When we <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ home at four o'clock, I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ my homework and he <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to music. After dinner, I <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a book and he <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ computer games. I <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to bed at ten o'clock, and he <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to bed at half past eleven!

#### Finished?

Look at page 32. Write sentences about the boy's day on page 32.

He gets up at seven o'clock ...



## Adverbs of frequency

100% ← → 0%

always usually often sometimes rarely never

Read the sentences. Then choose the correct word in the rules.

I am *always* happy.

He *usually* gets up at eleven o'clock.

- 1 Adverbs of frequency go **before** / **after** *be*.
- 2 Adverbs of frequency go **before** / **after** all other verbs.

Rules p.80

### 1 Write the sentences in the correct order.

I / letters / write / never

*I never write letters.*

1 he / gets / up / usually / at eight o'clock

2 interesting / always / are / English lessons / our

3 play / often / in the park / we / football

4 emails / she / reads / never / her

### 2 Write about Danny. Use adverbs of frequency.



get up early / never

*He never gets up early.*

1 go to the cinema / sometimes

2 be happy / usually

3 have lunch at school / always

4 read books / never

5 tidy his room / rarely

## Prepositions of time

on	on Sunday(s)
at	at three o'clock
	at night
	at the weekend / at weekends
in	in the morning
	in the afternoon
	in the evening

Rules p.80

### 3 Choose the correct word.

School starts **at** / **on** eight o'clock.

- 1 We never watch TV **at** / **in** the morning.
- 2 I rarely go out **at** / **in** night.
- 3 I have dance lessons **on** / **in** Tuesdays and Thursdays.
- 4 I usually do my homework **in** / **on** the afternoon.
- 5 They often visit friends **at** / **in** weekends.
- 6 We always get up late **on** / **at** Sundays.

### Game!

#### 4 A Say a verb from the list below.

B Make a sentence about you and your best friend using the verb.

do get up go have play  
read speak study watch write

A *get up*

B *I usually get up at nine o'clock on Saturdays. My best friend Natalia never gets up before ten o'clock.*

### Finished?

Write true sentences about you. Use *always*, *often*, *usually*, *sometimes*, *rarely*, and *never*.

*I always have breakfast in the kitchen.  
I never go ...*



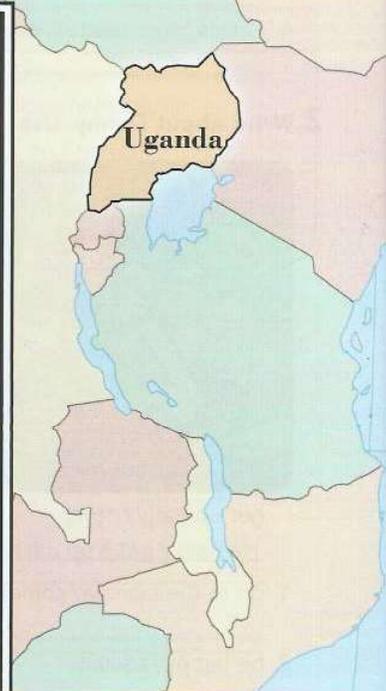
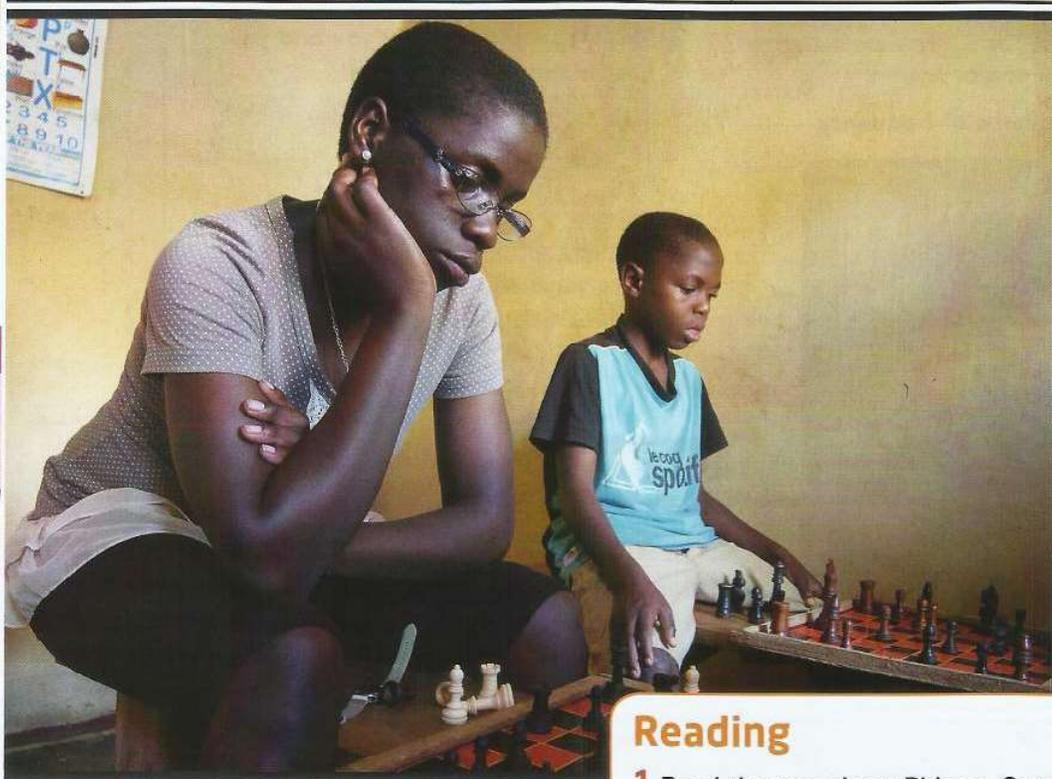
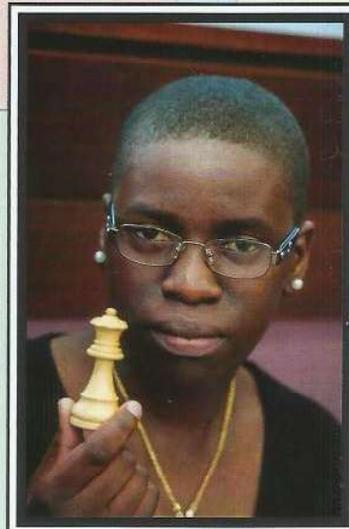
# A Chess Sensation

**Phiona Mutesi is 15. She is from Uganda in Africa and she is an international chess star!**

Phiona lives in Kampala and she is from a very poor family. She lives in a one-room house with her mother, her two brothers and her niece. Her home is in the poor neighbourhood of Katwe.

Her life is difficult but Phiona is a very special girl. She is Uganda's chess champion. She plays chess all around the world. She flies in planes to countries like Russia and Turkey. It's amazing. Usually, only boys play chess in Uganda because people think chess isn't for girls. No great chess players come from Katwe – expect Phiona!

Now there is a book about her life. It's called *The Queen of Katwe*. There are also plans for a Disney film too. Suddenly everyone is interested in this teenage chess champion.



## Reading

**1** Read the text about Phiona. Correct the false information in the sentences.

- 1 Phiona is from Asia.
- 2 Phiona lives in a very big house.
- 3 Phiona has three brothers.
- 4 Phiona only plays chess in Uganda.
- 5 In Uganda, people think chess is a game for girls.
- 6 There is a song about Phiona's life.

## Present simple

## Negative

Full form	Short form
I <b>do not</b> play	I <b>don't</b> play
you <b>do not</b> play	you <b>don't</b> play
he <b>does not</b> play	he <b>doesn't</b> play
she <b>does not</b> play	she <b>doesn't</b> play
it <b>does not</b> play	it <b>doesn't</b> play
we <b>do not</b> play	we <b>don't</b> play
you <b>do not</b> play	you <b>don't</b> play
they <b>do not</b> play	they <b>don't</b> play

Subject +  $\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{do not/does not} \\ \text{don't/doesn't} \end{array} \right|$  + base form of the verb

We **don't play** tennis at school.

My sister **doesn't like** football.

## Interrogative and short answers

Interrogative	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
<b>Do I play?</b>	Yes, I <b>do</b> .	No, I <b>don't</b> .
<b>Do you play?</b>	Yes, you <b>do</b> .	No, you <b>don't</b> .
<b>Does he play?</b>	Yes, he <b>does</b> .	No, he <b>doesn't</b> .
<b>Does she play?</b>	Yes, she <b>does</b> .	No, she <b>doesn't</b> .
<b>Does it play?</b>	Yes, it <b>does</b> .	No, it <b>doesn't</b> .
<b>Do we play?</b>	Yes, we <b>do</b> .	No, we <b>don't</b> .
<b>Do you play?</b>	Yes, you <b>do</b> .	No, you <b>don't</b> .
<b>Do they play?</b>	Yes, they <b>do</b> .	No, they <b>don't</b> .

**Do/Does + subject + base of the verb?**

**Yes, + subject pronoun + do/does.**

**No, + subject pronoun + don't/doesn't.**

**Do you do** athletics on Thursdays?

**Yes, I do.**

**No, I don't.**

**Does Josie walk** to school with you?

**Yes, she does.**

**No, she doesn't.**

## Question words + present simple

Question word	Present simple		
<b>What</b>	do	you	study at school?
<b>When</b>	do	they	have dinner?
<b>Where</b>	does	Katie	live?
<b>What time</b>	does	she	get up?

Question word +  $\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{do/does + subject} \\ \text{base form of the verb} \end{array} \right|$

## How often ...?

Question word	Expression of frequency
<b>How often ...?</b>	<b>every</b> morning / day / month
	<b>once a</b> day / week / month
	<b>twice a</b> day / week / month
	<b>three times a</b> day / week / month

**How often** do you play tennis?

I play tennis **every week**.

**How often** do you send emails?

I send emails about **three times a day**.

## Object pronouns

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun
I	<b>me</b>
you	<b>you</b>
he	<b>him</b>
she	<b>her</b>
it	<b>it</b>
we	<b>us</b>
you	<b>you</b>
they	<b>them</b>

I know **John**. I know **him**, too.

I like the Black Eyed Peas. I like **them**, too.

I have music lessons with Sara. I have music lessons with **her**.

## Present simple

### Negative

I / you / we / you / they	<b>do not / don't</b>	play
he / she / it	<b>does not / doesn't</b>	play

Rules p.85

#### 1 Complete the sentences. Use *don't* or *doesn't*.

- I don't get up at seven o'clock.
- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ like football.
  - I \_\_\_\_\_ watch TV in the afternoon.
  - My friends \_\_\_\_\_ have lunch at school.
  - She \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed at ten o'clock.
  - Mr Thompson \_\_\_\_\_ teach maths.
  - You \_\_\_\_\_ like classical music.

#### 2 Correct the sentences. Use *don't* and *doesn't*.

We play tennis every week. (football)

We don't play tennis every week.

We play football every week.

- He goes swimming on Saturday. (Sunday)

\_\_\_\_\_

- They get home at half past three. (half past four)

\_\_\_\_\_

- You do karate with my cousin. (brother)

\_\_\_\_\_

- My dad speaks French. (German)

\_\_\_\_\_

- My mum works in a sports centre. (school)

\_\_\_\_\_

### Interrogative and short answers

#### Interrogative

Do	I / you / we / you / they	play?
Does	he / she / it	play?

#### Short answer

Yes,	I / you / we / you / they	do.
No,		don't.
Yes,	he / she / it	does.
No,		doesn't.

Rules p.85

#### 3 Complete the questions and short answers.

Use *do*, *does*, *don't*, or *doesn't*.

Do you play basketball at school?

Yes, I do.

- \_\_\_\_\_ they watch TV at home?

No, they \_\_\_\_\_.

- \_\_\_\_\_ you play tennis?

Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.

- \_\_\_\_\_ she do sport after school?

Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_.

- \_\_\_\_\_ your cousin work in London?

No, he \_\_\_\_\_.

- \_\_\_\_\_ you go home for lunch?

No, I \_\_\_\_\_.

- \_\_\_\_\_ they study English at school?

Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 4 Write questions and short answers.

she / play  (✓)

Does she play tennis? Yes, she does.

1 you / like  (X)

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Pablo / study  (✓)

\_\_\_\_\_

3 your mum / get up at  (X)

\_\_\_\_\_

4 Anna / go  (✓)

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Finished?

Write a dialogue between you and your partner.

You Do you watch TV every day?

Partner No, I don't.



## Question words + present simple

When	do	you	play tennis?
Where	do	you	live?
What time	does	he	go to bed?
What	does	she	teach?

Rules p.85

### 1 Write the questions about Holly's day. Then answer the questions.

What time / Holly / get up? (7.00 a.m.)

What time does Holly get up?

She gets up at seven o'clock.

1 What time / she / start school? (9.00 a.m.)

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Where / she / have lunch? (at school)

\_\_\_\_\_

3 When / she / finish / school? (3.30 p.m.)

\_\_\_\_\_

4 What / she / do / after school? (do homework)

\_\_\_\_\_

## How often ...?

Question word	Expression of frequency
How often ...?	every morning/day/month
	once a day/week/month
	twice a day/week/month
	three times a day/week/month

Rules p.85

### 2 Write questions with *How often ...?* Then answer the questions with information about you.

go swimming?

How often do you go swimming? I go

swimming once a week. / I never go swimming.

1 study Japanese at school?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 have pizza for dinner?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 play sports?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Object pronouns

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

Rules p.85

### 3 Complete the sentences with an object pronoun.

Pink is a great singer. I like her.

1 Maths and English are very important. We study \_\_\_\_\_ every day.

2 Who is that girl? I don't know \_\_\_\_\_.

3 Do you like Robbie Williams? Yes, I love \_\_\_\_\_.

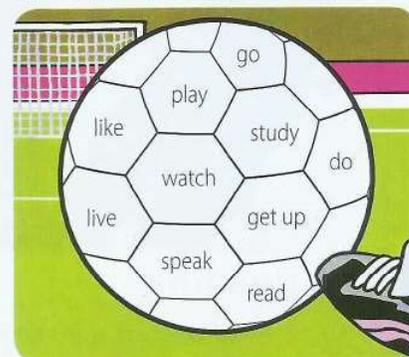
4 I don't do my homework in the evening, I do \_\_\_\_\_ in the afternoon.

5 We like Mrs Brown. She teaches \_\_\_\_\_ English.

6 I like Jane, but she doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_.

### Game!

#### 4 How many questions can you make? Use the verbs on the football. (You can use the words more than once!)



Do you play football?

Do you study German?

### Finished?

Write questions for your favourite sports star.

What do you eat? What time do you ...?



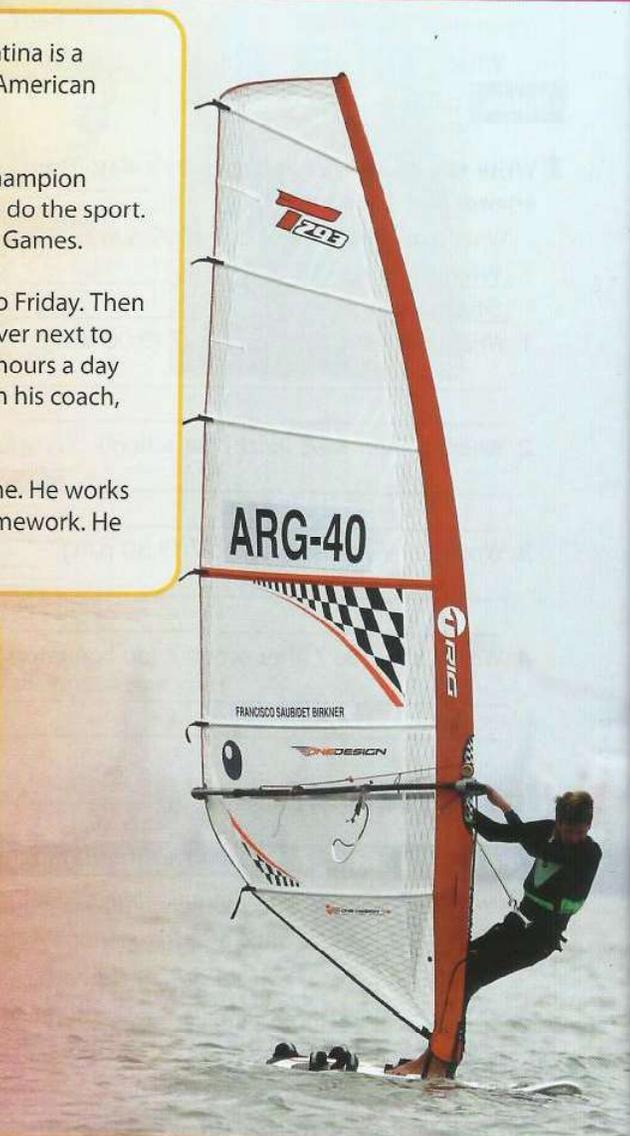
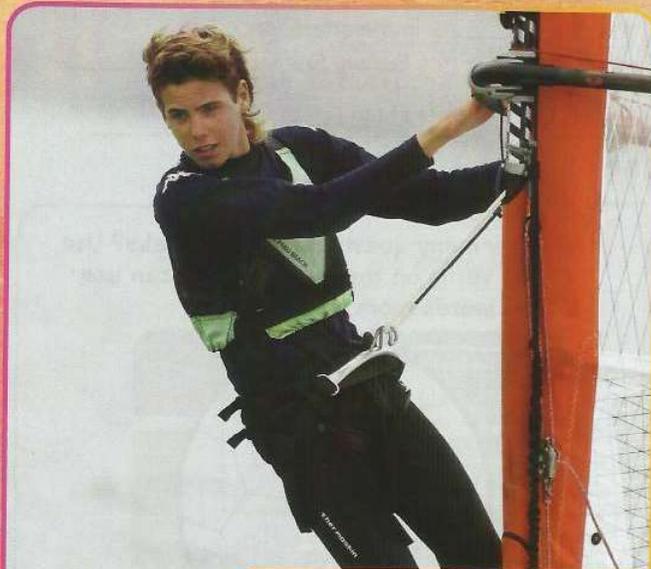
# Francisco surfs a wave of success

Fourteen-year-old Francisco Saubidet Birkner from Argentina is a champion windsurfer with a gold medal from the South American Youth Games.

That's no surprise because Francisco is from a family of champion windsurfers. His sister Celina and his brother Bautista also do the sport. Bautista's dream is to represent Argentina at the Olympic Games.

Francisco goes to school like a normal kid from Monday to Friday. Then he goes windsurfing at the weekend. The family have a river next to their house. They go windsurfing there. He spends three hours a day in the water on Saturday and on Sunday. He also lives with his coach, because his coach is his dad, Raúl.

His life is difficult because he doesn't have a lot of free time. He works hard in school because he doesn't have time for extra homework. He needs his free time for one thing: windsurfing!



## Reading

**1** Read the text quickly. What is it about?

- a A successful sportsperson    b The Olympic Games

**2** Read the text again. Answer the questions.

- 1 How old is Francisco? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What does he do from Monday to Friday? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What does he do at the weekend? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Who is his coach? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Where does he go windsurfing? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Why is his life difficult? \_\_\_\_\_

## 5

## Grammar rules

**can (ability)****Affirmative and negative**

Affirmative	Negative	
	Full form	Short form
I <b>can</b> dance	I <b>cannot</b> dance	I <b>can't</b> dance
you <b>can</b> dance	you <b>cannot</b> dance	you <b>can't</b> dance
he <b>can</b> dance	he <b>cannot</b> dance	he <b>can't</b> dance
she <b>can</b> dance	she <b>cannot</b> dance	she <b>can't</b> dance
it <b>can</b> dance	it <b>cannot</b> dance	it <b>can't</b> dance
we <b>can</b> dance	we <b>cannot</b> dance	we <b>can't</b> dance
you <b>can</b> dance	you <b>cannot</b> dance	you <b>can't</b> dance
they <b>can</b> dance	they <b>cannot</b> dance	they <b>can't</b> dance

Subject + 

<b>can</b>
<b>can't</b>

 + base form of the verb

I **can** dance. He **can** dance. We **can** dance.  
 We **can't** speak Korean.  
 She **can't** swim. NOT ~~We don't can swim.~~

**Degrees of ability**

I can sing <b>very well</b> .	+++
I can sing <b>well</b> .	++
I can sing <b>quite well</b> .	+
I can't sing <b>very well</b> .	-
I can't sing <b>at all</b> .	--

He can dance **quite well**.  
 He can't play the piano **very well**.  
 NOT ~~He can't play very well the piano.~~

**can (ability)****Interrogative and short answers**

Interrogative	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
<b>Can</b> I dance?	Yes, I <b>can</b> .	No, I <b>can't</b> .
<b>Can</b> you dance?	Yes, you <b>can</b> .	No, you <b>can't</b> .
<b>Can</b> he dance?	Yes, he <b>can</b> .	No, he <b>can't</b> .
<b>Can</b> she dance?	Yes, she <b>can</b> .	No, she <b>can't</b> .
<b>Can</b> it dance?	Yes, it <b>can</b> .	No, it <b>can't</b> .
<b>Can</b> we dance?	Yes, we <b>can</b> .	No, we <b>can't</b> .
<b>Can</b> you dance?	Yes, you <b>can</b> .	No, you <b>can't</b> .
<b>Can</b> they dance?	Yes, they <b>can</b> .	No, they <b>can't</b> .

**Can** + subject + base form of the verb?

**Yes**, + subject pronoun + **can**.

**No**, + subject pronoun + **can't**.

**Can** you **use** a computer? **Yes**, I **can**.

**Can** she **send** a text message? **No**, she **can't**.

**Imperatives**

Affirmative	Negative
<b>Listen!</b>	<b>Don't listen!</b>
<b>Look!</b>	<b>Don't look!</b>
<b>Start!</b>	<b>Don't start!</b>

**Open** your book. **Don't open** your book.

NOT ~~Don't to open your book.~~

# can (ability)

## Affirmative and negative

	Affirmative	Negative
I / you / we / you / they he / she / it	can sing	can't sing
<i>can't = cannot</i>		

Rules p.90

### 1 Complete the sentences with *can* or *can't*.



He can play chess.



She \_\_\_\_\_ sing.



They \_\_\_\_\_ dance.



He \_\_\_\_\_ ride a bike.



They \_\_\_\_\_ play the guitar.



She \_\_\_\_\_ play tennis.

### 2 Write true sentences for you about the activities in exercise 1. Use *can* and *can't*.

*I can't play chess.*

### 3 48 Pronunciation Listen and repeat.

/ə/	/ɑː/
I can play tennis.	I can't swim.

### 4 49 Listen and choose the correct word. Then listen and repeat.

Katie **can** / **can't** send text messages.

- Tom **can** / **can't** play football.
- I **can** / **can't** speak English.
- My mum **can** / **can't** send emails.
- She **can** / **can't** play the piano.
- I **can** / **can't** play tennis.
- He **can** / **can't** act.

# Degrees of ability

I can play the piano	very well.	+++
I can play the piano	well.	++
I can play the piano	quite well.	+
I can't play the piano	very well.	-
I can't play the piano	at all.	--

Rules p.90

### 5 Look at the picture. Complete the sentences with the runners' names.

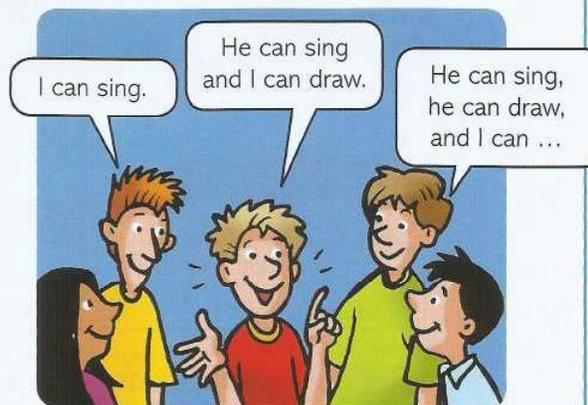


Susan \_\_\_\_\_ can run very well.

- \_\_\_\_\_ can run well.
- \_\_\_\_\_ can run quite well.
- \_\_\_\_\_ can't run very well.
- \_\_\_\_\_ can't run at all.

## Game!

### 6 Play the memory game.



## Finished?

What can or can't your friends and family do? Write three sentences.

*My dad can ride a bike, but he can't ...*



**can (ability)****Interrogative and short answers****Interrogative**

Can I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they sing?

**Short answers**

Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they can.

No, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they can't.

**Rules** p.90**1 Complete the dialogue with can or can't.**

- A **Can** \_\_\_\_\_ you speak French?  
 B No, I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you make a cake?  
 B Yes, I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, but not very well.  
 A <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you play a musical instrument?  
 B Yes, I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. I can play the piano.

**2 Write questions and answers.**

	Rob	Kate	Kevin
ride a bike	✓	✗	✓
ski	✗	✓	✗
swim	✓	✓	✓
play football	✓	✓	✗

Rob / ride a bike?

**Can Rob ride a bike? Yes, he can.**

- 1 Kate / ski?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 Rob and Kevin / ski?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 Kate / ride a bike?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 Rob, Kate, and Kevin / swim?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 Rob / play football?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 Kevin / play football?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Game!****3** Read the dialogue. Then ask and answer questions about the things in the box.

## Prove it!

- name five countries*
- name six family members*
- say your phone number*
- sing a song in English*
- spell your surname*
- speak French*

- A Can you name three ball sports?  
 B Yes, I can.  
 A Prove it!  
 B Football, tennis, and basketball. Can you name six family members?

**Imperatives**

Affirmative	Negative
Look!	Don't look!
Start!	Don't start!

**Rules** p.90**4** Write affirmative (✓) and negative (✗) sentences. Use the verbs in the box.

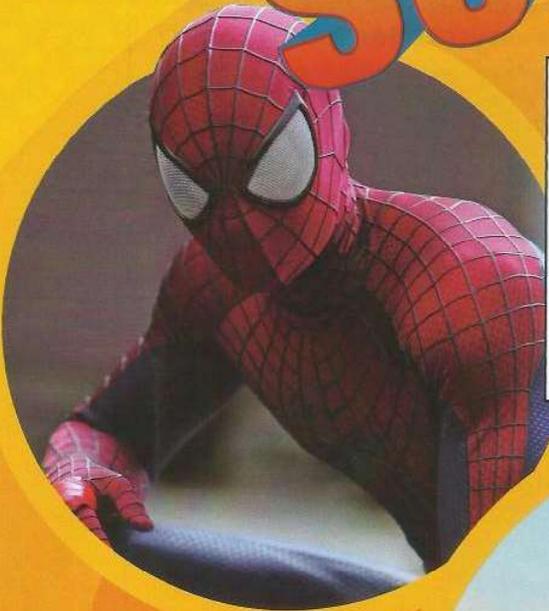
be listen play read send  
 sit down speak use

- Don't use** \_\_\_\_\_ your mobile phones in class. (✗)  
**Read** \_\_\_\_\_ the text on page 8. (✓)  
 1 \_\_\_\_\_ to the CD. (✓)  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_ text messages in the lesson! (✗)  
 3 \_\_\_\_\_ on this chair. (✓)  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_ English in class! (✓)  
 5 \_\_\_\_\_ late! (✗)  
 6 \_\_\_\_\_ football in the corridor! (✗)

**Finished?**Write three more questions with **can** to ask your partner.

## 5 Skills

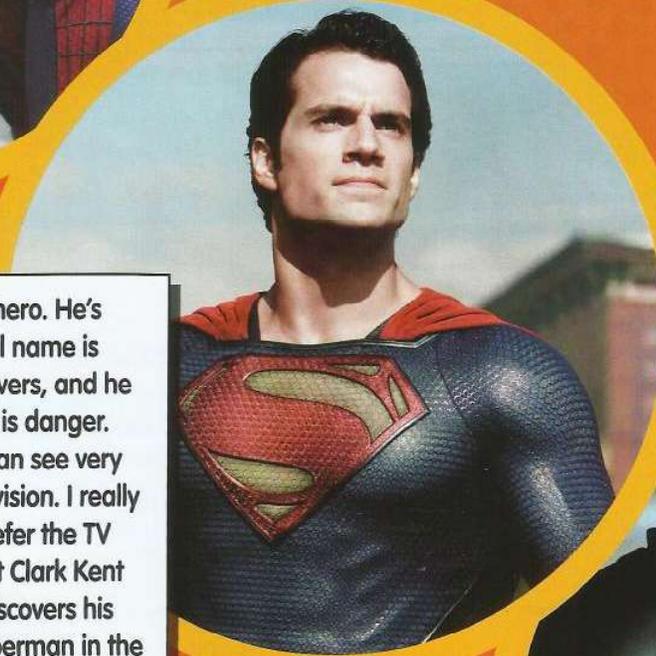
## SUPERHEROES



My favourite superhero is Spider-Man. His real name is Peter Parker, and he lives in New York.

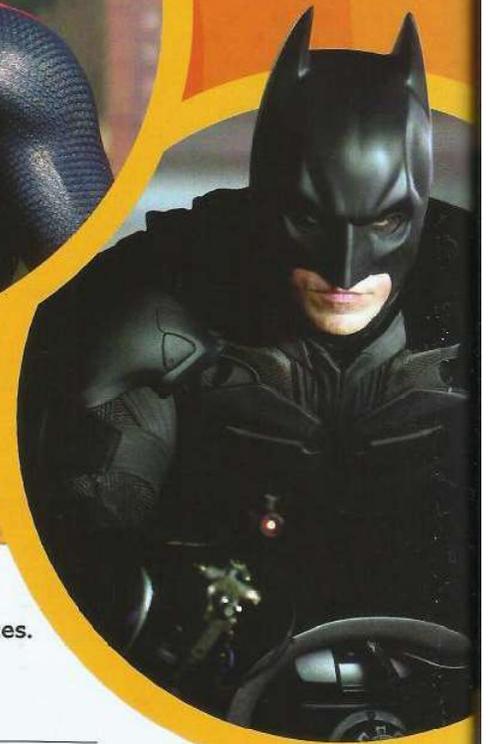
He is strong, he can run fast, and he can see in the dark. He can't fly, but he can climb buildings, and he can jump from building to building with his spider web. He protects people in the city. I read all the Spider-Man comics, and I love the Spider-Man films. My favourite film is The Amazing Spider-Man 2.

(Josh, 13)



Superman is my favourite superhero. He's from Planet Krypton, and his real name is Clark Kent. Clark has special powers, and he becomes Superman when there is danger. He's strong, and he can fly. He can see very well, too, because he has X-ray vision. I really like the Superman films, but I prefer the TV programme, Smallville. It's about Clark Kent when he's a teenager, and he discovers his superpowers. Tom Welling is Superman in the series, and he's fantastic.

(Tina, 14)



## Reading

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

Spider-Man's real name is Peter Kent.

False. Spider-Man's real name is Peter Parker.

- 1 Spider-Man lives in New York. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Spider-Man can fly. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Spider-Man can't climb walls. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Superman can't fly. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Superman can see very well. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Superman's real name is Tom Welling. \_\_\_\_\_

## Present continuous

## Affirmative

Full form	Short form
I <b>am</b> playing	I'm playing
you <b>are</b> playing	you're playing
he <b>is</b> playing	he's playing
she <b>is</b> playing	she's playing
it <b>is</b> playing	it's playing
we <b>are</b> playing	we're playing
you <b>are</b> playing	you're playing
they <b>are</b> playing	they're playing

Subject +  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{am ('m)} \\ \text{is ('s)} \\ \text{are ('re)} \end{array} \right\} + \text{base form of the verb} + \text{-ing}$

He's watching TV at the moment.

In this photo, I'm playing tennis with my cousin Vincent.

## Spelling variations

- For most verbs we add **-ing** to the base form.  
play + **-ing** = playing  
walk + **-ing** = walking
- However, there are some spelling variations:
  - verbs ending in **-e**. Drop the **-e** and add **-ing**.  
have → having
  - short verbs ending in a vowel plus a consonant. Double the final consonant and add **-ing**.  
sit → sitting

## Negative

Full form	Short form
I <b>am not</b> playing	I'm not playing
you <b>are not</b> playing	you aren't playing
he <b>is not</b> playing	he isn't playing
she <b>is not</b> playing	she isn't playing
it <b>is not</b> playing	it isn't playing
we <b>are not</b> playing	we aren't playing
you <b>are not</b> playing	you aren't playing
they <b>are not</b> playing	they aren't playing

Subject +  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{am} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{array} \right\} \text{not} + \text{base form of the verb} + \text{-ing}$

## Interrogative and short answers

Interrogative	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
<b>Am</b> I playing?	Yes, I <b>am</b> .	No, I'm <b>not</b> .
<b>Are</b> you playing?	Yes, you <b>are</b> .	No, you <b>aren't</b> .
<b>Is</b> he playing?	Yes, he <b>is</b> .	No, he <b>isn't</b> .
<b>Is</b> she playing?	Yes, she <b>is</b> .	No, she <b>isn't</b> .
<b>Is</b> it playing?	Yes, it <b>is</b> .	No, it <b>isn't</b> .
<b>Are</b> we playing?	Yes, we <b>are</b> .	No, we <b>aren't</b> .
<b>Are</b> you playing?	Yes, you <b>are</b> .	No, you <b>aren't</b> .
<b>Are</b> they playing?	Yes, they <b>are</b> .	No, they <b>aren't</b> .

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Am} \\ \text{Is} \\ \text{Are} \end{array} \right\} + \text{subject} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} + \text{base form of the verb} + \text{-ing?} \end{array} \right.$

Yes, + subject pronoun + **am / is / are**.

No, + subject pronoun + **'m not / isn't / aren't**.

Is she listening to music?

Yes, she is. NOT Yes, she is listening.

No, she isn't. NOT No, she isn't listening.

## Question words

Question word	Present continuous
Where	is he singing?
What	are they singing?

Question word  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{am} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{array} \right\} + \text{subject} + \text{base form of the verb} + \text{-ing?}$

## Present continuous

### Affirmative

	Full form / short form
I	am / 'm playing
You	are / 're playing
He / She / It	is / 's playing
We / You / They	are / 're playing

Rules p.95

### 1 Complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verbs. Use short forms.

He 's reading (read) a book.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (study) French.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (do) gymnastics.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) brown trainers.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) your favourite TV programme.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).

## Present continuous

### Spelling variations – -ing form

write	→	writing
have	→	having
sit	→	sitting
run	→	running

Rules p.95

### 2 Write sentences. Use short forms.

Dan / use / the computer.

Dan's using the computer.

- You / write / an email.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I / have / lunch.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My mum / read / a book.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Mark / get up / now.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- They / sit / in the garden.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Hannah / dance / in her bedroom.  
\_\_\_\_\_

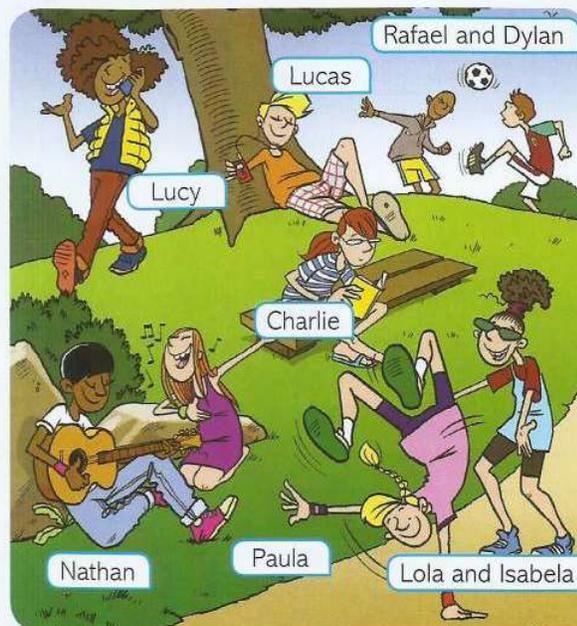
## Present continuous

### Negative

	Full form / short form
I	am not / 'm not playing
You	are not / aren't playing
He / She / It	is not / isn't playing
We / You / They	are not / aren't playing

Rules p.95

### 3 Look at the picture. Write present continuous sentences.



(talk / mobile phone)

Lucy's talking on her mobile phone.

- (listen / music)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (play / football)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (read / a book)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (do / gymnastics)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (play / the guitar)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (sing / her favourite song)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Finished?

Think of three people. Write what they are and aren't doing now.

Mum's making lunch. She isn't watching TV.



## Present continuous

### Interrogative and short answers

Interrogative	
Am	I playing?
Are	you playing?
Is	he / she / it playing?
Are	we / you / they playing?

Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I <b>am</b> .	No, I'm <b>not</b> .
Yes, you <b>are</b> .	No, you <b>aren't</b> .
Yes, he / she / it <b>is</b> .	No, he / she / it <b>isn't</b> .
Yes, we / you / they <b>are</b> .	No, we / you / they <b>aren't</b> .

Rules p.95

### 1 Write questions in the present continuous. Then write short answers.

Jane / study? (✓)

*Is Jane studying? Yes, she is.*

- Mark / watch TV? (✓)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- the students / do their homework? (✓)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Dad / have breakfast? (X)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- it / rain? (✓)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Paul and Jenny / meet their friends? (X)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- the boy / run? (✓)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Game!

### 2 Mime an activity. Your partner must guess what you are doing.



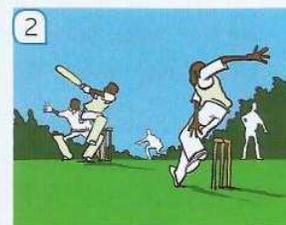
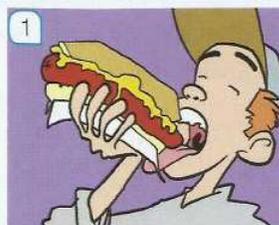
- A Are you dancing?  
 B No, I'm not.  
 A Are you trying on a cap?  
 B Yes, I am.

## Question words + present continuous

What	are	they	doing?
Where	are	you	going?
Who	is	he	talking to?

Rules p.95

### 3 Look at the pictures. Write questions and answers.



- What / he / eat? (a hotdog)  
*What's he eating?*  
*He's eating a hotdog.*
- What / they / play? (cricket)  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Where / she / go? (to school)  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- What / he / wear? (a T-shirt, a shirt, shorts, and a cap)  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### Finished?

Look at the photo on page 56. Write five questions. Use the present continuous.

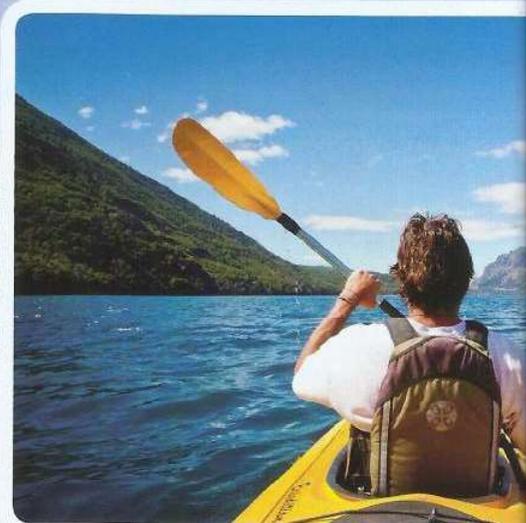
*Who is Holly looking at?*  
*What is Holly wearing?*



## WORLDWIDE ADVENTURE CAMP IN PATAGONIA

The Worldwide Adventure Camp in Patagonia is Argentina's favourite holiday camp. It's open in summer and the courses are two weeks. Teens come from all over the world. They make friends, play sports, and learn Spanish too.

- Play football, tennis, and basketball.
- Go rock climbing or walking in the mountains.
- Go swimming, kayaking, or cycling.
- See birds and wild animals, like pumas.
- Practise Spanish and learn a new language.
- Join in our discos, quizzes, karaoke, and treasure hunts.
- Take part in our Pop Idol talent contest.
- Take part in our football tournament.



### Messages

At 2.38 p.m. today, Vicky wrote:

Hi Suzie,

I'm writing this email from the Worldwide Adventure Camp in Patagonia, Argentina! I'm here with my friends Lisa, Bill, and Sarah. We're having a great time. The camp is really cool! There are lots of things to do.

At the moment, I'm writing emails on my smartphone. Other kids are playing football outside. Lisa is with me but she isn't writing emails. She's talking to an American boy. She really likes him! Bill and Sarah are on a trip. They're kayaking on the river!

Where are you now? What are you doing? Are you at the seaside with your family?

Write soon,

Vicky 😊

Reply

### Reading

1 Read the texts. Then answer the questions.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Where is the Worldwide Adventure Camp?<br>_____ | 4 What is Vicky doing at the moment?<br>_____ |
| 2 When is it open?<br>_____                       | 5 Who is Lisa talking to?<br>_____            |
| 3 Does Vicky like the summer camp?<br>_____       | 6 What are Bill and Sarah doing?<br>_____     |