

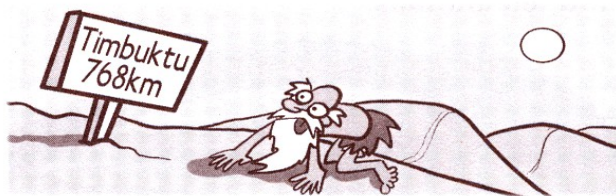
Using *than* to make comparisons

6 First write the questions. Then answer them. Then check the answers below.



the Pacific Ocean – deep – the Atlantic Ocean

Is the Pacific Ocean deeper than the Atlantic Ocean? Yes, it is.



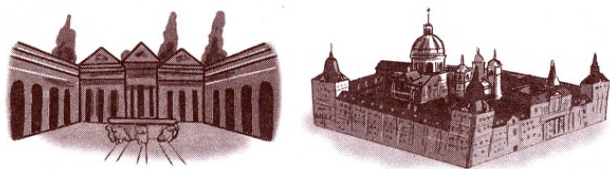
3 the Gobi Desert – wide – the Sahara Desert



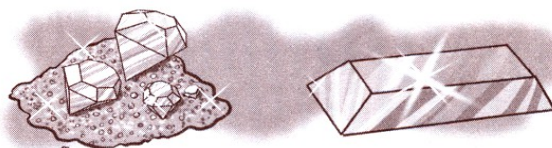
1 gold – heavy – mercury



4 Earth – hot – Pluto



2 the Alhambra – old – El Escorial



5 diamonds – expensive – gold

1 No, it isn't 2 Yes, it is. 3 No, it isn't. 4 Yes, it is. 5 Yes, they are.

7 What's *your* opinion? Make comparisons.

1 Claudia Schiffer – Naomi Campbell – beautiful

2 Jurassic Park – Godzilla – exciting

3 Mr Bean – Gran Wyoming – funny



Grammar

Superlatives (short adjectives)

1 Complete the table.

Base	Comparative	Superlative
cheap	cheaper	the cheapest
new	newer	(1) _____
nice	nicer	the nicest
white	whiter	(2) _____
wet	wetter	the wettest
big	bigger	(3) _____
easy	easier	the easiest
heavy	heavier	(4) _____

2 Complete the sentences. Use the superlative form of the adjectives.



Canary Wharf is very tall.
It's *the tallest* building in London.

- The Pacific Ocean is very large. It's _____ ocean
in the world.
- These shoes are very cheap. They're _____ shoes in the shop.
- Deserts are very dry. They're _____ places
in the world.
- Mawsynram in India has 11,873 millimetres of rain each year. It's very wet! It's _____ place
in the world.

Superlatives (long adjectives)

3 Complete the table.

Base	Comparative	Superlative
dangerous	more dangerous	the most dangerous
expensive	more expensive	(1) _____
boring	more boring	(2) _____
intelligent	more intelligent	(3) _____
famous	more famous	(4) _____

4 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives.

Which is (exciting) *the most exciting* city in Spain?

- Andrew is (popular) _____
_____ boy in our class.
- Dolphins are probably (intelligent) _____ animals
in the world.
- Chinese is probably (difficult) _____ language
in the world.

Superlatives (irregular)

5 Complete the sentences. Use the superlative form of the irregular adjectives.

July is (good) *the best* month of the year.

- My sister is (bad) _____
singer in the world.
- Pluto is (far) _____
planet from the sun.

Comparing three or more people or things

6 Answer the questions about the three films.



	Megagirl	Batboy	Zilla
How old?	1978	1989	1998
How long?	143 mins	105 mins	140 mins
How expensive?	£5	£9	£10
How exciting?	☆☆	☆	☆☆☆
How good?	☆	☆☆☆	☆☆

Which is the oldest film?
Megagirl

1 Which is the longest film?

2 Which is the most expensive film?

3 Which is the most exciting film?

4 Which is the best film?

7 Write sentences about the three films in Exercise 6.

new Zilla is the newest film.

1 short _____

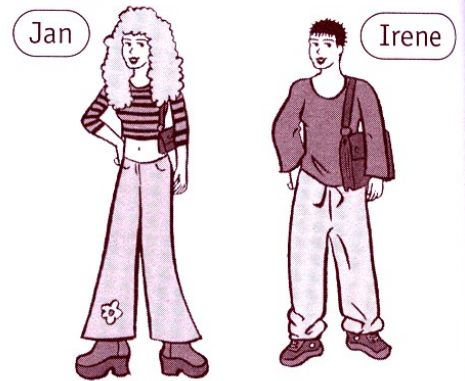
2 cheap _____

3 boring _____

4 bad _____

4 Write sentences about the twins, Jan and Pam. Use the comparative of the adjectives below.

1. Jan's hair is longer than Irene's hair. (hair / long)
2. _____ (hair / dark)
3. _____ (clothes / fashionable)
4. _____ (bag / small)
5. _____ (shoes / comfortable)
6. _____ (clothes / big)



5 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjective in brackets.

1. Sarah has got the curliest (curly) hair in the class.
2. My old trainers are _____ (comfortable) shoes in the world.
3. David is _____ (thin) student in the class.
4. These boots are _____ (cheap) boots in the shop.
5. My hair is _____ (dark) hair in our family.

6 Circle the correct answer.

1. Mandy is **better than** / **the best** student in the class.
2. The film *Terminator 3* is **more exciting than** / **the most exciting** *Terminator 2*.
3. I'm **older than** / **the oldest** my brother, but my sister's **older than** / **the oldest** child in the family.
4. Mr Michaels is **funnier than** / **the funniest** teacher in my school.
5. Daniel is **more popular than** / **the most popular** boy in the school.

Write in your own language.

► *to look good*

► *... at heart*

7 Write the dialogue between Luke and Mary.

1. Luke pregunta a Mary quién es el alumno más alto de su clase.

Luke: *Who is the tallest student in your class?*

2. Mary responde que ella es la alumna más alta de la clase y luego le pregunta qué asignatura le parece a él la más interesante.

Mary:

3. Luke dice que para él la Historia es la más interesante y la Geografía la más aburrida.

Luke:

4. Mary dice que no está de acuerdo. Ella cree que la Geografía es más interesante que la Historia.

Mary:

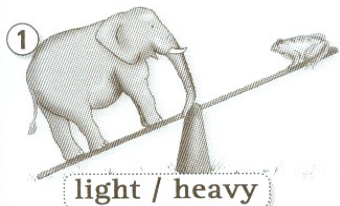
5 Complete the chart below.

	Adjectives	Comparative form
1.	loud	louder
2.		slower
3.	heavy	
4.		uglier
5.	young	
6.		more exciting
7.	expensive	

6 Write sentences with the words below. Use the comparative form of the adjectives.

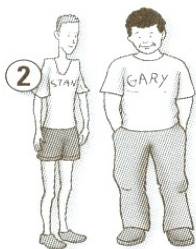
- Russia / is / big / France
Russia is bigger than France.
- an aeroplane / is / fast / a bus
.....
- gorillas / are / intelligent / giraffes
.....
- tigers / are / strong / zebras
.....
- a Mercedes / is / expensive / a Toyota
.....

7 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the correct adjectives. Use the comparative form.



light / heavy

A frog is *lighter than* an elephant.



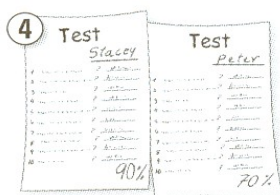
thin / fat

Stan is Gary.



cheap / expensive

The jacket is the T-shirt.



bad / good

Stacey's test is Peter's test.

8 Choose the correct answer.

- There is ... snake under that chair.
a. a b. an c. the
- John has got ... heavy books in his bag.
a. much b. any c. some
- Are there ... oranges on the table?
a. an b. any c. the
- ... brown and white dog is Spot.
a. The b. A c. Some
- There is ... apple in the bag.
a. a b. an c. some

9 Complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, *some*, *any* or *the*.

- There are some tigers in the zoo.
- John has got old, black dog.
- Look! There's a cat in that tree! cat is white.
- Have you got pets?
- There's new book about animals in the library.

10 Circle the correct answers.

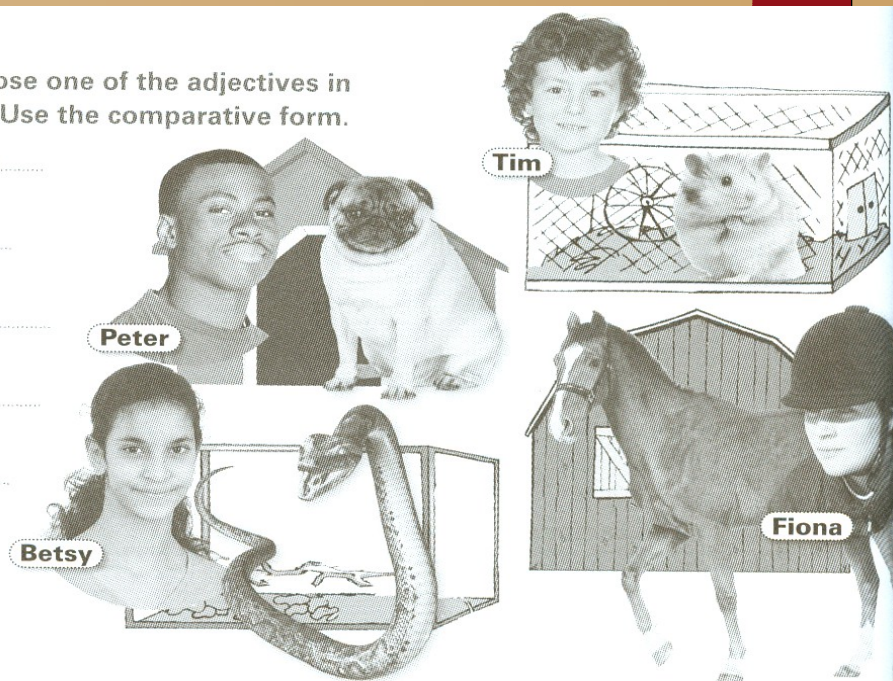
- How many / How much pets have you got?
- How many / How much ice cream do you want?
- There are many / much nice shoes in that shop.
- There isn't many / much water in the bowl.
- There aren't many / much eagles in England today.

11 Complete the sentences with *many*, *much*, *How many* or *How much*.

- How many people live in China?
- There isn't meat in this sandwich.
- sugar is there in this tea?
- There aren't fish in that river.
- brothers and sisters have you got?

1 Look at the pictures and choose one of the adjectives in brackets to complete the sentences. Use the comparative form.

- Betsy's snake is *thinner than* Peter's dog. (fat / thin)
- Peter's dog is Fiona's horse. (beautiful / ugly)
- Tim's hamster is Peter's dog. (heavy / light)
- Betsy's snake is Tim's hamster. (long / short)
- Peter's dog is Fiona's horse. (big / small)



2 Write five more sentences to describe the pictures. Use the adjectives below.

weak • frightening • strong • fast • pretty

- Tim's hamster is weaker than Fiona's horse.
-
-
-
-

3 Diana has got many pets. Look at the chart and write sentences about them. Use the comparative form of the adjectives below.

young • heavy • long • light • short • old

	Weight	Length	Age
hamster	100 g	10 cm	6 months
snake	10 kg	1 m	2 years
dog	35 kg	80 cm	8 years
cat	6 kg	40 cm	10 years
canary	15 g	8 cm	10 months

- The hamster is younger than the snake.
-
-
-
-
-

Be the Teacher

Correct the mistakes in bold.

- A shark is **biger** than a goldfish. ✗ *A shark is bigger than a goldfish.*
- A gorilla is **heavyyer** than an eagle. ✗
- A hamster is **more smaller** than an elephant. ✗
- A dog is a **good** pet than a hamster. ✗
- My hamster is **younger** my cat. ✗

Grammar

Present perfect (affirmative)

1 Complete the table. Use *have*, *'s*, or *'ve*.

Full forms

I	have	
you	(1) _____	walked.
he/she/it	has	
we/you/they	(2) _____	

Short forms

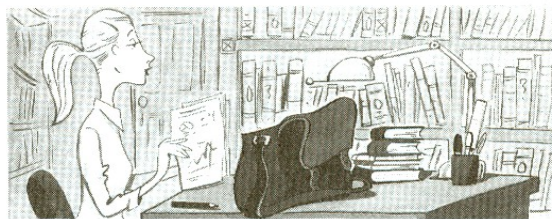
I	(3) _____	
you	've	arrived.
he/she/it	(4) _____	
we/you/they	've	

Principal parts of regular verbs

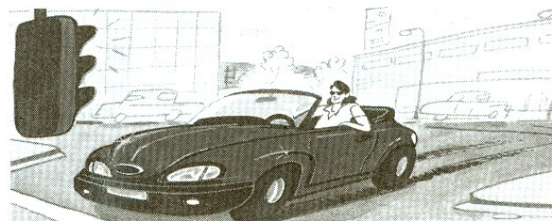
2 Complete the table.

base form	past simple	past participle
cook	cooked	cooked
walk	walked	(1) _____
invite	invited	invited
arrive	arrived	(2) _____
study	studied	studied
hurry	hurried	(3) _____
travel	travelled	travelled
stop	stopped	(4) _____

3 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect full form of the verbs.



Sarah (finish) *has finished* her homework.



1 The car (stop) _____.



2 Andrew (cook) _____ a fantastic meal.



3 The train (arrive) _____.



4 The football match (start) _____.



5 Matt and Lisa (pass) _____ the English exam. They're really happy!

- 4 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect short form of the verbs.



Look! Their car is here.
They (arrive) *'ve arrived*.



- 1 Look! We (wash) _____ our dad's car.



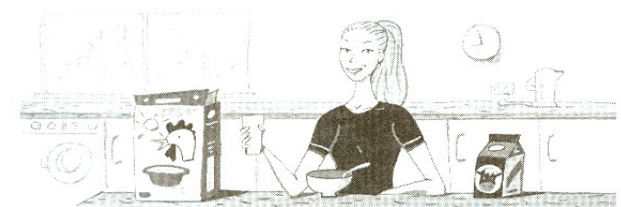
- 2 We (travel) _____ 800 kilometres today.



- 3 He (score) _____ a goal.



- 4 They (walk) _____ twenty kilometres today. They're tired!



- 5 I (finish) _____ my breakfast.

Principal parts of irregular verbs

- 5 Complete the table. Use the words in the box.

seen bought come broken drunk eaten

base form	past simple	past participle
break	broke	(1) _____
buy	bought	(2) _____
come	came	(3) _____
drink	drank	(4) _____
eat	ate	(5) _____
see	saw	(6) _____

- 6 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect full form of the verbs.



Dave (drink) *has drunk* all the milk.

- 1 Jane (buy) _____ a new T-shirt.
2 Jack (break) _____ his computer.
3 Kelly and Steven (eat) _____ four hamburgers!
4 The cat (see) _____ the dog.

2 Write the words in the correct places.



like ○ don't mind ○ love ○ ~~hate~~ ○ dislike

1. hate 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

3 Match A to B.

A

1. John loves hip hop.
2. Alice hates doing aerobics.
3. Tom dislikes techno music.
4. Mandy doesn't mind aerobics.
5. Amy likes dancing.

B

- ___ a. She never goes to an aerobics class.
- ___ b. He never listens to it.
- ___ c. She usually goes to the disco on Fridays.
- 1 d. He listens to it all the time.
- ___ e. She goes to an aerobics class once a week.

4 Circle the correct word.

1. The best club at school is the Music Club. I love / dislike it.
2. Emily **doesn't mind** / **hates** dancing, so she goes to a dance class once a week.
3. I **hate** / **like** doing aerobics because it's boring. Do you like it?
4. My mother hates hip hop and techno music, but I **love** / **hate** both.
5. I **like** / **dislike** the sports lessons. They aren't fun for me.
6. I **hate** / **don't mind** football, so I never go to football matches.

6 Complete the sentences with the correct gerund form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I hate cleaning (clean) my room.
2. The boys love _____ (listen) to Britney Spears.
3. We dislike _____ (study) for tests.
4. Dad doesn't mind _____ (drive) to the concert.
5. Jessica likes (run) _____ to school.

Write in your
own language.

► ... haven't got a clue!

7 Write true sentences about yourself.

1. I love playing computer games.
2. I like _____
3. I hate _____
4. I don't mind _____
5. I dislike _____

8 Look at the chart and write questions about the students. Then answer the questions.

Name	Discos	Aerobics	Sport	Street Dancing
TOM	love	hate	don't mind	like
JANE	love	don't mind	hate	don't mind
JAMES	dislike	hate	don't mind	love
KATE	don't mind	love	don't mind	hate
NICK	hate	hate	love	hate

1. Tom and James: Do Tom and James hate sport?
No, they don't. They don't mind sport.
2. Kate and Nick: _____

3. Nick: _____

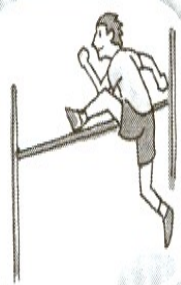
4. Tom: _____

5. Jane: _____

2 Match the sentences to the pictures.

- d 1. Cindy can cook.
- ___ 2. Nathan can't understand English.
- ___ 3. Paul can jump very high.
- ___ 4. Donna can't ride a horse.
- ___ 5. Erica can't use a computer.
- ___ 6. Richie can play the electric guitar.

a



b



c



d



e



f



3 Complete the sentences with *can* or *can't*.

1. Elephants can run, but they can't fly.
2. _____ monkeys dance?
3. Cats _____ play with toys, but they _____ talk.
4. Dogs _____ bring the newspaper and they _____ catch a ball.
5. _____ your parrot speak English?

Write in your
own language.

➤ *fed up with ...*

➤ *Don't worry!*

- 2 Look at the things that Nancy and Danny could or couldn't do when they were five years old. Complete the sentences with *could* or *couldn't*, according to the chart.

	When we were five years old ...	
	Danny	Nancy
speak English	✓	X
read	X	✓
drive a car	X	X
run fast	X	✓
ride a bike	✓	X

- Danny couldn't read.
- Nancy _____ run fast.
- Nancy and Danny _____ drive a car.
- Danny _____ speak English.
- Nancy _____ ride a bike.

- 3 Write true sentences about yourself five years ago. Use *could* or *couldn't* and the phrases below.

~~swim~~ • use the Internet • sing well • read • speak English

- I could swim five years ago.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

- 4 Complete the sentences with *can*, *can't*, *could* or *couldn't*.

- When I was six, I couldn't (not) swim.
- I _____ ride a bike now.
- My mother _____ (not) use a computer. She always asks me for help.
- Nick _____ read five years ago.
- _____ you speak English when you were five?
- It was very heavy and I _____ (not) carry it.
- _____ you sing a song in French now?

- 5 Susan is 13 years old. Write sentences about Susan according to the pictures. Use *can*, *can't*, *could* or *couldn't* and the verbs below.

play • ~~*ride*~~ • *play* • *swim*

1. Susan couldn't ride a bike when she was seven years old.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____



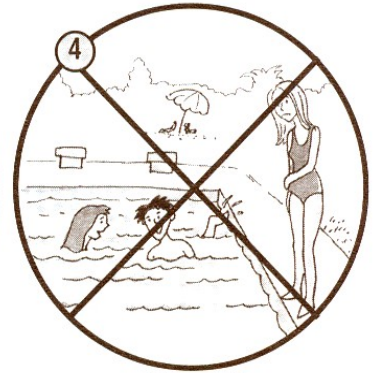
7 years old



11 years old



now



now

- 6 Complete the questions with *can* or *could*.

1. Could the first robot dog understand commands?
2. _____ Sandra send her e-mail now?
3. _____ you write a text message last year?
4. _____ we have a private conversation now?
5. _____ you use a mobile phone when you were five years old?

- 7 Complete the dialogue with *could* or *couldn't*.

Adrian: 1. Could you answer the last question in the test?

Carol: No, I 2. _____. 3. _____ you answer it?

Adrian: No, I 4. _____. 5. _____ you do question five?

Carol: Yes, that was easy. I 6. _____ do that one.

Adrian: I think that was the most difficult question. I 7. _____ understand it. Tom and Sarah

8. _____ understand it, either.






2 Complete the sentences with the words in Exercise 1.

1. Can you turn off that music? The neighbours can hear it.
2. I don't like this cake. It doesn't _____ good.
3. You can _____ the mountains from my bedroom window. Look!
4. Is Mum cooking lunch? I can _____ something good from the kitchen.
5. That paint is wet. Don't _____ it!

3 Match the questions to the answers.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Can I have a biscuit? | _____ a. No, you can't. You've got school tomorrow. |
| 2. Can Mum take me? | _____ b. Certainly, but you must be careful with it. |
| 3. Can we go to the party? | <u>1</u> c. No, you can't. You must have supper first. |
| 4. Can Sarah come, too? | _____ d. Yes, she can. But she must ask her parents. |
| 5. Can I listen to your new CD? | _____ e. I don't think so. She's very busy. |

4 Write the words in the correct order to make questions. Then circle the correct reply according to the symbol.

1. a / take / of / photo / us / you / can
Can you take a photo of us? Yes, of course I can. / That's not a good idea. 
2. at / can / film / o'clock / we / a / watch / eleven
 _____ Of course. / I don't think so. 
3. next / you / I / sit / can / to
 _____ No, you can't. / Certainly. 
4. their / the / can / dog / picnic / to / bring / they
 _____ That's not a good idea. / Of course. 
5. can / mobile / your / phone / I / use
 _____ Here you are. / No, you can't. 

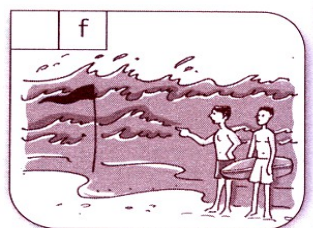
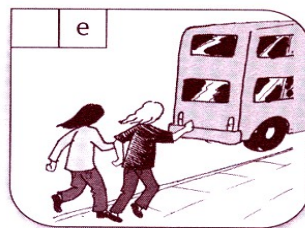
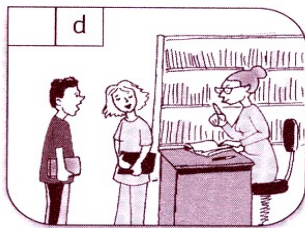
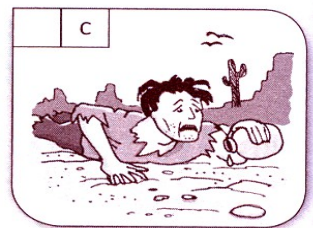
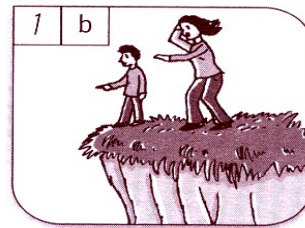
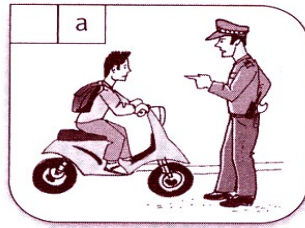
5 There is a school party tonight. Write questions about the party using *can*. Use the ideas below.

use the sports hall ○ bring a friend ○ choose the music ○ arrive after ten o'clock ○ stay very late

1. Can we use the sports hall for the party?
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

3 Match the sentences to the pictures.

1. You mustn't stand there. It's dangerous.
2. We must catch that bus.
3. You must wear a helmet on your head.
4. We mustn't swim today.
5. I must find some water.
6. You mustn't talk in the library.



4 Complete the rules with *must* or *mustn't*.

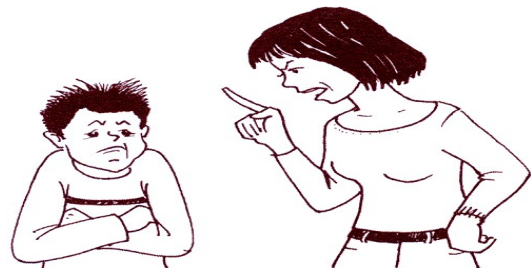
Safety rules for the Internet

1. You _____ give your home address to anyone.
2. You _____ be careful in chat rooms.
3. You _____ send your personal information to strange websites.
4. You _____ open an e-mail attachment from someone you don't know.
5. You _____ ask your parents before you meet someone from the Internet.

5 Andy wants to go to a concert with his brother. Complete his mother's rules with *must* or *mustn't* and the verbs below.

eat • come • talk • ~~stay~~ • wear • stand

1. You must stay with your brother.
2. You _____ to people on the streets.
3. You _____ a coat. It's cold today.
4. You _____ many hamburgers and hot dogs.
5. You _____ near the stage. It's dangerous there.
6. You _____ home before ten o'clock.



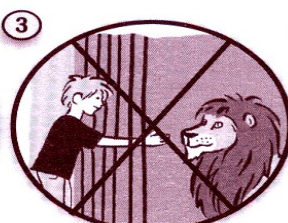
7 Write the zoo rules according to the pictures. Use *must* and *mustn't* and the words below the pictures.



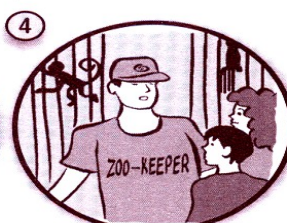
stay



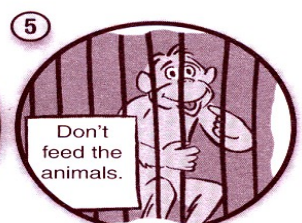
eat



touch



listen



feed

1. You must stay on the path.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Write in your own language.

➤ What's going on?

➤ Nope!

2 Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't*.

1. She shouldn't buy that necklace. It's very expensive.
2. Pam looks ill. She _____ go to the doctor.
3. This computer doesn't work. We _____ buy a new one.
4. You _____ use your phone in the cinema. We can't hear the film.
5. You _____ try this cake. It's delicious!

3 Look at the pictures and write sentences with *should* or *shouldn't*. Use the words below.



(wear / a coat)

He should wear a coat.



(kick / the computer)



(go / to bed)



(eat / many sweets)

4 Circle the correct answer.

1. My mum doesn't understand computers. She should / **mustn't** do a computer course.
2. He **should** / **shouldn't** be late for his music lesson again.
3. I don't know how to do this. I **must** / **mustn't** read the instructions.
4. You **can't** / **shouldn't** play near the road. It's dangerous.
5. I **mustn't** / **can't** see Tom. Where is he?

5 Complete the sentences with *can*, *can't*, *should*, *shouldn't*, *must* or *mustn't*. Use each modal once.

1. You should see the new James Bond film. It's very good.
2. I _____ play the guitar, but I'm not very good.
3. You _____ touch that. It's very hot.
4. Leo _____ come to the party. He's busy tonight.
5. We _____ go to the supermarket. We haven't got any food in the house.
6. You _____ leave your glasses on the chair. Someone will sit on them.

Write in your
own language.

➤ ... a big hit

6 Complete the dialogue with *must*, *mustn't*, *should*, *shouldn't*, *can* or *can't*. Use each modal once.

Andrew: 1. Can you help me, please?

Karen: Of course. What's wrong?

Andrew: I 2. _____ close this document.

Karen: Stop! You 3. _____ close the document now.

Andrew: Why not?

Karen: First, you 4. _____ save your work. Then, you close the document.

Andrew: Oh, right! 5. _____ I print the document, too?

Karen: Yes, you 6. _____ forget to print all your work.

Andrew: OK. Thanks for your help.

8 Write questions with *can*, *must* or *should* and the words below. Then answer the questions.

1. elephants / fly

Can elephants fly?

No, they can't.

2. students / do / their homework

3. children / listen / to their parents

4. babies / read

5. drivers / be careful / on the roads

9 Write sentences about yourself.

1. I can _____

2. I can't _____

3. I should _____

4. I shouldn't _____

5. I must _____

6. I mustn't _____

- 5 • What could you do when you were four years old? Complete the sentences with *could* or *couldn't*.

- I ride a bike.
- I play computer games.
- I swim.
- I play the violin.
- I read.
- I cook dinner.

- 6 • What can you do today? Write the sentences from Exercise 5. Use *can* or *can't*.

-
-
-
-
-
-

- 7 • Complete the sentences using *can*, *can't*, *could* or *couldn't*.

- Jessica is a good English student. She *can* read and speak very well.
- It was rainy yesterday, so we play in the park.
- My grandfather was a great runner. He run a marathon.
- Bob hates parties. He doesn't like pop music and he dance.
- you read English five years ago?
- I have some pudding, please?

- 8 • Complete the sentences about healthy eating with *should* or *shouldn't*.

- You *shouldn't* eat too many sweets.
- You eat vegetables every day.
- You drink water at meals, not cola.
- You drink sweet drinks.
- You eat food with protein and vitamins.

- 9 • Look at the sign in the school cafeteria. Complete the sentences with *must* or *mustn't*.



- Students *must* take their dirty plates to the kitchen.
- Students finish their meal before 1.30.
- Students put their feet on the chairs.
- Students pay with a school meal card.
- Students throw rubbish on the floor.

- 10 • Circle the correct modals.

- Students **can** / **should** / **could** do their homework.
- Drivers **must** / **should** / **can** stop at a red light.
- I don't understand Pierre because I **mustn't** / **shouldn't** / **can't** speak French.
- Last week it was stormy, so Ginny **can't** / **mustn't** / **couldn't** play outside.
- Students **mustn't** / **couldn't** / **can** talk on their mobile phones in class.

- 11 • Write the words in the correct order to make questions. Then complete the answers.

- fruit / the girls / should / eat
Should the girls eat fruit?
Yes, they should
- Jen / on the desk / should / stand
.....
No,
- Mick / a car / last year / could / drive
.....
Yes,
- help / can / me / cook / you / dinner
.....
Yes,

1 Complete the Smith family's mealtime rules with the correct modals.

1. You should wash your hands before eating.
2. You put your feet on the table.
3. You talk with food in your mouth.
4. You talk during the meal, but you shout.
5. After the meal, you help wash the dishes.

2 Look at the chart of the animals' food. Write sentences with affirmative or negative modals. There may be more than one correct answer.

		Give every day	Give sometimes	Do not give
LIONS		lamb	chicken (once or twice a week)	bread, vegetables
PENGUINS		3 large fish	other seafood (once a week)	meat, fruit
MONKEYS		5-10 bananas	apples	meat, bread
ELEPHANTS		150 kg vegetables	fruit	fish, chicken



1. The lions should eat chicken once or twice a week.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Be the Teacher

 Correct the mistakes in bold.

1. You must **to listen** to your parents. ✗ You must listen to your parents.
2. **We should** eat at a restaurant today? ✗
3. I **can't** cook when I was young. ✗
4. Children shouldn't **drinking** cola every day. ✗
5. I **didn't could** find the coffee. ✗

Grammar 1

The passive: present simple

- 1 Complete the sentences with the present simple passive form of the verbs in brackets.

These jeans are made (make) in Turkey.

- 1 The best chocolate _____ (make) in Belgium.
- 2 You _____ (invite) to my sister's birthday party.
- 3 I _____ (expect) to help with the housework.
- 4 Rice _____ (grow) in India.
- 5 Those doors _____ (not lock) at night.
- 6 Our cats _____ (not leave) outside at night.
- 7 We _____ (not allow) to use our mobiles in class.
- 8 Music _____ (not teach) at our school.

- 2 Rewrite the sentences using the present simple passive.

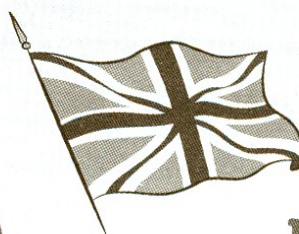
They grow a lot of orange trees in Spain.

A lot of orange trees are grown in Spain.

- 1 They produce coffee in Brazil.
Coffee _____.
- 2 They don't allow children in this club.
Children _____.
- 3 They speak French in Belgium.
French _____.
- 4 They don't lock these doors until ten.
These doors _____.
- 5 Where do they keep the animals?
Where _____ the animals _____?
- 6 When do they take the rubbish?
When _____?
- 7 How do they make paper?
How _____?
- 8 Which music festivals do they hold in your country?
Which _____?

- 3 Match the words in A with the words in B. Then write questions and answers using the present simple passive.

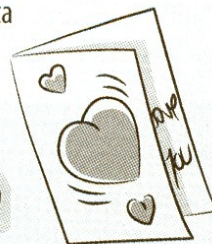
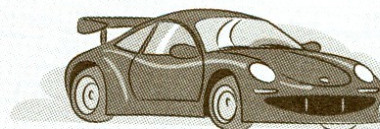
AROUND THE WORLD QUIZ



A


B

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Zapotec (speak) | a) in February |
| 2 the British flag (call) | b) in Mexico |
| 3 kimonos (wear) | c) the Union Jack |
| 4 Leicester (pronounce) | d) in Japan |
| 5 the Olympic Games (hold) | e) in Germany |
| 6 couscous (eat) | f) in Morocco |
| 7 Porsche cars (make) | g) every four years |
| 8 Valentine cards (send) | h) lesta |




- 1 Where is Zapotec spoken?
It's spoken in Mexico.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

The passive: past simple

- 4  Complete the text with the past simple passive form of the verbs in brackets.

When we were in London, we
 (1) were taken (take)
 to see Abbey Road Studios. We
 (2) _____ (not allow) to
 go inside the studios because it isn't open to
 the public. We (3) _____
 (show) the famous crossing on Abbey
 Road which (4) _____
 (photograph) for the cover of a Beatles
 album. Most of the Beatles songs
 (5) _____ (record)
 there. We (6) _____
 (tell) about the film score of *Avatar* which
 (7) _____ (mix) and
 recorded by an Abbey Road sound engineer.
 It (8) _____ (not record) at
 the Abbey Road Studios. The engineer, Simon
 Rhodes, (9) _____ (fly)
 to Los Angeles to do the work. As you know,
Avatar (10) _____ (award)
 two Golden Globe Awards.

- 5  Match 1–8 with a–h. Then write questions and answers using the verbs in the box.

act build create direct discover
 invent paint write

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 the World Wide Web | a) Alexander Fleming |
| 2 <i>Las Meninas</i> | b) Daniel Radcliffe |
| 3 <i>Jurassic Park</i> | c) Tim Berners-Lee |
| 4 The Eiffel Tower | d) Walt Disney |
| 5 <i>Don Quixote</i> | e) Diego Velasquez |
| 6 Donald Duck | f) Steven Spielberg |
| 7 penicillin | g) Gustav Eiffel |
| 8 Harry Potter | h) Miguel de Cervantes |

1 Who was the World Wide Web
invented by?

It was invented by Tim Berners-Lee.

2 _____

3 _____


4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____


8 _____

- 6  Rewrite the questions using the past simple passive. Leave out the words in brackets.

Did (anybody) meet you at the station?

Were you met at the station?

- Did (they) take your passport?
 _____ your passport _____?
- Where did (they) take these photos?
 Where _____ these photos _____?
- When did (they) invent paper money?
 When _____ paper money _____?
- What did (they) steal from your bag?
 What _____ from your bag?
- Where do (they) grow tea?
 Where _____ tea _____?
- How do (they) make CDs?
 How _____ CDs _____?

- 7  Write about your favourite film using the past simple passive to answer questions 1–4.

My favourite film is _____
 (write the title)

- Who was it directed by?

 - When was it released?

 - Where was it filmed?

- My favourite character in the film was
 _____ (write his/her name)
- Who was he/she acted by?

The passive (present simple): affirmative

1 Circle the correct words.

Wine is **produced** / **produce** in France.

- Chocolate **is** / **are** made in Switzerland.
- Clothes **is** / **are** designed in Italy.
- Whisky is **producing** / **produced** in Scotland.
- Oranges are **grew** / **grown** in Spain.
- Gold **is** / **are** sold in South Africa.
- Cars are **make** / **made** in Germany.
- Some of the world's most dangerous snakes are **find** / **found** in Australia.
- The London Marathon is **run** / **ran** in April every year.

2 Complete the paragraph. Use the present simple passive form of the verbs.



The best whisky in the world **is found** in Scotland, but the country (1) (know) for other interesting things, too. For example, excellent wool (2) (produce) here, and it (3) (use) to make beautiful jumpers. Also, the wool (4) (make) into kilts – these coloured 'skirts' (5) (buy) by men, not by women. Kilts and jumpers (6) (sell) all over the world.

The passive (past simple): affirmative

3 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple passive form of the verbs.



Last year, about 3,400,000 kilograms of fish **were eaten** (eat) in Japan.

- His wallet (find) in the street on Saturday.
- The business (sell) for \$20 million.
- Two supermarkets (build) in the town last year.
- Last year, about 3,000 million flowers (grow) in Holland.
- She (arrest) for stealing money from shops.

4 Circle the correct verbs.



People **used** / **were used** coins almost 3,000 years ago, but the first banknotes (1) **invented** / **were invented** about 1,000 years ago in China. Paper money (2) **used** / **was used** in the west for the first time in 1661. A lot of paper money (3) **produced** / **was produced** in western countries in the 19th century. Italian designers (4) **made** / **were made** notes with pictures of famous people on them. Early Spanish notes (5) **decorated** / **were decorated** with small drawings.

The passive (present and past simple): negative

Present simple negative

This coin **isn't made** from gold.
Cars **aren't produced** in this country.

Past simple negative

The food **wasn't eaten** last night.
My jeans **weren't made** in Spain.

1 Complete the sentences with *isn't*, *aren't*, *wasn't* or *weren't*.

Salt **isn't** used as money in England now.

- Credit cards used 100 years ago.
- African languages spoken here now.
- The last football World Cup won by England.
- Our coffee comes from South America. It grown in Britain.
- The horses sold at the market yesterday.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple passive or past simple passive.

Books **aren't printed** now in our town.

- In 2000, the Olympic Games (not hold) in Spain.
- These watches (not sell) here now.
- Romeo and Juliet* (not write) by Cervantes.
- The best whisky is from Scotland. It (not produce) in Greece.
- My watch (not make) in France.
- These ancient Roman buildings (not discover) until 1987.
- Football (not play) in a swimming pool.

The passive (present and past simple): questions

Present simple questions

Is this coin **made** from gold?
Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
Are cars **produced** in this country?
Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

Past simple questions

Was all the food **eaten** last night?
Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't.
Were your jeans **made** in Spain?
Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.

3 Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Are apples grown in England? | e |
| 2 Is tea grown in India? | |
| 3 Are criminals always caught? | |
| 4 Was the house built in 1985? | |
| 5 Is Spanish spoken in Brazil? | |
| 6 Were salt and shells used as money? | |
| a Yes, they were. | d Yes, it was. |
| b No, it isn't. | e Yes, they are. |
| c Yes, it is. | f No, they aren't. |

4 Write the words in the correct order.

produced / coffee / Is / in Brazil? / a lot of
Is a lot of coffee produced in Brazil?

- eaten / apples and oranges / in England? / Are / many
.....
- the first / in Greece? / Olympic Games / held / Were
.....
- Was / money / in China? / invented / paper
.....
- the Egyptian pyramids / built? / When / were
.....



Grammar 2

Active and passive

1 ★ Are the sentences active (A) or passive (P)?

Human was released in 2008. P

- 1 Robbie Williams has made a cover version of it. _____
- 2 It was voted the best song of 2008 by the magazine *Rolling Stone*. _____
- 3 It reached number one in Norway. _____
- 4 Music styles of the 1980s have influenced The Killers. _____
- 5 Various animals are shown on the music video of *Human*. _____

2 ★ Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of the passive. Leave out the words in brackets.

(Some) people often illegally download music.

Music is often illegally downloaded.

- 1 (They) didn't release this song in 2008. _____
- 2 (They) wrote the lyrics three years ago. _____
- 3 (They) record their albums at Abbey Road Studios. _____
- 4 (They) used African drums for these songs. _____
- 5 (They) create the unusual sound effects with a computer. _____

Tense revision

3 ★ Write the correct tense for the underlined verbs. Choose from the tenses in the box.

present simple	present continuous
past continuous	past simple
present perfect	future with <i>will</i>

Marsha works for Gold FM. present simple

- 1 She arrived at the radio station two hours ago. _____
- 2 At the moment, she is interviewing a new band on air. _____
- 3 She has always loved music. _____
- 4 While she was singing in a band, she got her first radio job. _____
- 5 Now she prefers talking to singing! _____
- 6 But one day, perhaps she will be the manager of her favourite band. _____

4 ★ Circle the correct words.

For his eleventh birthday Elvis Presley (1) gave / was given a guitar, which cost \$7.75. The guitar (2) bought / was bought at the Tupelo Hardware Company, which still (3) exists / existed today. In fact, Elvis fans still often (4) go / went there to read a famous letter. The letter (5) wrote / was written by Forest L Bobbo who (6) sold / was sold the guitar to Elvis. If you (7) will go / go to the shop one day, you will see the letter. According to the letter, Elvis wanted to buy a gun! Luckily, he (8) didn't have / hasn't enough money, so he got the guitar.

When he was 13, the Presley family moved to Memphis. While the family (9) were living / are living there, he was influenced by blues and gospel music. At 14, Elvis played his guitar in a high school concert and all the girls (10) are going / went crazy.

He left school at 18 and got a job. While he (11) was working / worked as a driver, he recorded *That's All Right Mama*. It (12) played / was played on the radio and became a massive hit. That song put him on the road to fame.

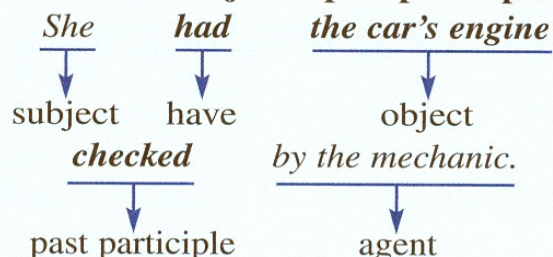
Elvis (13) is called / calls The King of Rock and Roll by his fans, or just The King. His song *It's Now Or Never* (14) has sold / was selling 25 million copies so far. Since Elvis's death in 1977, his home, Graceland, (15) has become / became a museum. And more than 600,000 people (16) visit / are visiting it every year. At the moment, the managers of Graceland (17) are planning / plan some new exhibitions. Perhaps you (18) visit / will visit Graceland one day!



The causative form

We form the causative with the verb

to have + object + past participle.



We use the causative form:

• for activities we arrange for other people to do for us.

*We **have** the plants watered by the gardener when we are away.*

• for professional services offered to a customer.

*They **are having** the car serviced by the mechanic.*

• to experience something, usually something unpleasant.

*I **had** my bag stolen in the café.*

? Causative form. Student's Book, page 131.

1 Complete the sentences by putting the verb *have* into the correct form, as in the example.

- Annie *has* her newspaper delivered every morning.
- Nick his car washed last night.
- I must the photographs developed.
- We a new phone line connected at the moment.

5. He his trousers lengthened last week.

6. She her house painted next month.

7. Mary her hair cut when I called.

8. He went to the dentist yesterday and he a tooth pulled out.

2 Rick Jones has had work done to his house and garden. Use the prompts to make sentences, as in the example.

1. flowers/plant/by a gardener

He has had flowers planted by a gardener.

2. new garage/build/by a builder

.....
.....

3. hall / paint / by a painter

.....
.....

4. fridge / repair / by a technician

.....
.....

5. dining room / redecorate / by an interior designer

.....
.....

1 Use the causative to rewrite the sentences below.

1. The doctor will look at your broken arm.
You will have your arm looked at (by the doctor).
2. Luke's uncle repaired his bicycle last week.

3. Her daughter washed Lisa's car yesterday.

4. A builder is going to build the extension for you.

5. You must ask someone to cut the grass.

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the past perfect or past simple.

Jerry 1) (look) up at the clock. It
 2) (be) already ten o'clock. He
 3) (start) writing at
 eight that morning. No wonder he 4)
 (feel) so tired. He
 5) (wake up) early and
 6) (work) non-stop. He
 7) (feel) a little hungry
 because he 8)
 (not/eat) anything since breakfast. Jerry
 9) (stand up) and 10)
 (look) out of the window. Everything
 11) (be) peaceful and
 fresh. It 12) (rain) that
 afternoon. He 13) (not/be)
 outside all day so he 14)
 (decide) to go for a walk to get some fresh air.
 The evening 15) (be)
 cool and dark but Jerry 16)
 (feel) happy and relaxed.
 He 17)
 (finally/finish) his book. It 18)
 (take) him two whole years.