Oxford Discover
Grammar
Student Book 2
Helen Casey
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
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Kyril and Milenka are scientists. They study fish and mammals in the ocean. Sharks are big fish. Orcas are ocean mammals. Orcas eat fish and other animals. They live in families. They swim fast.

Kyril is in the ocean. He’s scuba-diving. He’s studying orcas. The orcas are curious. They watch him. He studies them. Milenka has a special camera. She needs it to take photos underwater.

“We come to the ocean every day,” says Milenka. “The orcas know us. They aren’t scared. Some people are scared of orcas. They call them ‘killer whales’. But I’m not scared of them. They don’t hurt me.”

Read the text again. Circle these words.

us them him it me

Match the underlined words in A to the words in B.

A
1 The orcas watch him.
2 Milenka isn’t afraid of them.
3 The orcas don’t hurt her.
4 The orcas know us.
5 She needs it to take photographs.

B
a the orcas
b the camera
c Kyril
d Milenka
e Kyril and Milenka
Learn Grammar

Read and learn.

Subject and Object Pronouns

Remember! Nouns are words for people and things.

A pronoun replaces a noun in a sentence so we don’t need to repeat the noun.

_I, you, he, she, it, you, we, they_ are subject pronouns.

_Kyril studies the orcas._  
_The orcas watch Kyril._

_He studies the orcas._  
_They watch Kyril._

_Me, you, him, her, it, you, us, them_ are object pronouns.

_Kyril studies the orcas._  
_The orcas watch Kyril._

_Kyril studies them._  
_The orcas watch him._

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Pronouns</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>he</th>
<th>she</th>
<th>it</th>
<th>we</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>they</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Object Pronouns</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We can use subject and object pronouns when we answer questions.

*Does Kyril study the orcas?*  
*Yes, he studies them.*

Replace the words in parenthesis with the pronouns in the box.

us  They  them  it  They

Joe: Look! I can see two seals! Can you see  
1 _____ (two seals)?

Ana: I can see one seal.

Joe: The other seal is next to the rock.

Can you see 2 _____ (one seal)?

Ana: Oh, yes! 3 _____ (two seals) aren’t scared of us.

Joe: 4 _____ (two seals) can’t see 5 _____ (Joe and Ana)!

Listen and check.  

Act it out!
H Write the missing pronouns in the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject pronouns</th>
<th>Object pronouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Choose and write the correct object pronouns.

1 Sharks are scary. Many people are scared of ________.
   a it b him c them

2 Kyriil is watching a big shark and the shark is watching ________.
   a her b him c you

3 Milenka sees the shark. She takes photos of ________.
   a him b her c it

4 The shark sees Milenka. It isn’t scared of ________.
   a me b her c us

5 Milenka likes the shark. She studies ________.
   a it b her c you

Replace the underlined nouns with the correct pronouns.

1 Milenka works with Kyriil. (him, she)
2 The shark eats fish. (them, it)
3 Milenka uses a camera. (she, it)
4 The sharks watch Milenka. (her, they)
5 Kyriil and I study the sharks. (we, them)
6 Kyriil works with Milenka. (her, he)
Complete the text with the words in the box.

them  They  it  her  us  them  We

Save the Whales!
Whales are ocean mammals. 1 ______ aren’t dangerous. People call 2 ______ “giants of the ocean”. This is a mother whale and a baby. The baby is small. The mother protects 3 ______. The baby stays close to 4 ______. People can be dangerous to whales. Boats and pollution can hurt 5 ______, but whales aren’t dangerous to 6 ______. Let’s work together. 7 ______ have to protect the whales!

Let’s Write!

Complete Aaron’s text with they or them.

This animal is a manatee. Manatees are cool! I like 1 ______ because they are funny. Some people call 2 ______ “sea cows”. 3 ______ are mammals. 4 ______ live in the ocean.

Look and follow. Tell a friend.

orcas  big  “monsters”  fish  in the ocean
sharks  scary  “killer whales”  mammals  in the ocean
whales  clever  “giants of the ocean”  mammals  in the ocean

Orcas are cool! I like them because they are clever. Some people call them “killer whales”. They are mammals. They live in the ocean.

Choose an animal. Write about it.

__________ are cool! I like __________ because __________ are __________.
Some people call _____________________.

Unit 1  Ocean Wildlife  7
A  Listen and read.  04


“Dad! Where’s Mr. García?”

“Mr. García always goes to the store on Saturday.”

“But Dad, Kitty never comes into our yard!”

Victor and Dad go next door. They see smoke. There’s a fire in Mr. García’s garage! Dad calls the fire department.

Mr. García comes back. He says, “Victor, you’re a hero!” But Victor smiles and says, “Kitty is the hero!”

B  Read the text again. Circle these words.

never  hardly ever  sometimes  usually  always

C  Find and complete the sentences.

1 Kitty ___________ miaows.
2 Victor ___________ helps him.
3 Mr. García ___________ sits outside.
4 Mr. García ___________ goes to the store on Saturday.
5 Kitty ___________ comes into our yard!
Learn Grammar

D Read and learn.

Adverbs of Frequency

We use adverbs of frequency to say how often we do something.

✔✔✔✔ Mr. Garcia always goes to the store on Saturday.

✗ Kitty never comes into the yard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>✔✔✔✔ always</th>
<th>✔✔✔ usually</th>
<th>✔✔ sometimes</th>
<th>✔ hardly ever</th>
<th>✔ forever</th>
<th>✔✔✔ goes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>✔✔✔✔ always</td>
<td>✔✔✔ usually</td>
<td>✔✔ sometimes</td>
<td>✔ hardly ever</td>
<td>✔ forever</td>
<td>✔✔✔ goes</td>
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<tr>
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<td>✔✔✔ usually</td>
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<td>✔ forever</td>
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<td>✔ forever</td>
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<tr>
<td>It</td>
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<td>✔✔ sometimes</td>
<td>✔ hardly ever</td>
<td>✔ forever</td>
<td>✔✔✔ goes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Look! The adverb comes before the verb.

We can ask questions with ever to find out about people’s habits.

Do you ever go to the store? Yes, I do. I usually go with my mom.

E Complete the sentences with the adverbs of frequency.

Boy     Do you ever go to the store?
Girl    Yes, I do. I 1 ____________ ✔✔✔ go to the store with my mom.

Boy     Do you ever buy candy at the store?
Girl    Yes, I do. I 2 ____________ ✔✔ buy a candy bar. What about you?

Boy     I 3 ____________ ✔ buy candy. But I

Boy     4 ____________ ✔✔✔ buy an ice cream in summer.

F Listen and check. 05

G Act it out!
H Write the adverbs of frequency in the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>always</th>
<th>sometimes</th>
<th>never</th>
<th>usually</th>
<th>hardly ever</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
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<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I Choose and write the correct words.

1 Victor _______  ✓ ✓ helps Mr. García.
   a sometimes   b never   c hardly ever
2 Victor _______  ✓ ✓ ✓ sees Kitty.
   a always      b never   c usually
3 Victor _______  ✓ plays inside in summer.
   a sometimes   b hardly ever   c never
4 Kitty _______  x comes into the yard.
   a always      b usually    c never

J Look at Victor’s calendar. Match the activities to the adverbs.

- Monday go to the park
  play outside! 😊
- Tuesday practice the piano
  play outside! 🎵
- Thursday go to the park
  play outside! 🚴‍♂️
- Friday practice the piano
  play outside! 🎵
- Saturday watch fireworks!!!
  play outside! 🎆
- Sunday go to the park
  play outside! 🚴‍♂️

1 practice the piano  usually
2 play outside  never
3 play inside  sometimes
4 go to the park  hardly ever
5 watch fireworks  always
Look at the calendar in exercise J and complete Victor's diary with the words in the box.

always  never  sometimes  usually  hardly ever

I'm excited because there are fireworks tonight!
I *__________ watch fireworks. In summer,
I *__________ play outside. I *__________ play
inside because it's warm. I *__________ go to the park
with my friends! Mom wants me to practice the piano.
I *__________ practice the piano - but not today 😞

Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. ice cream / / Victor / eats / sometimes

2. always / Kitty / / with a ball / plays

3. watch / fireworks / We / hardly ever / .

Let's Talk!

Look at the calendar in exercise J. Ask and answer for Victor.

Do you ever practice the piano?  Yes, I do. I sometimes practice the piano.

Look at the questions. Write adverbs of frequency for you.

On weekends, do you ever ...

- go to bed late?  ___________
- practice an instrument?
- watch a movie?  ___________
- do your homework?
- eat ice cream?  ___________

Ask and answer with a friend.

Do you ever go to bed late?  No, I don’t. I never go to bed late.
Module 1 Review

A Read and underline the object pronouns.

Manatees are friendly. People can swim with them. This manatee is watching me. I'm drawing it. Manatees are in danger. We need to protect them. You can help us! Make a poster about them. Tell your friends!

B Read and circle the correct words.

Penguins are birds. 1 I / Me like them.
2 They / Them live in the Antarctic.
Penguins don’t fly. Their wings help 3 they / them swim.

This penguin isn’t afraid of 4 us / we.
We’re watching 5 them / it. Penguins don’t like orcas, though! Orcas may eat 6 they / them!

C Replace the underlined words with the correct pronouns.

him them her we they us

1 Sharks are dangerous. People are afraid of sharks. _______
2 Milenka studies orcas. The orcas don’t hurt Milenka. _______
3 My friends and I are learning about whales.
   My friends and I want to help them. _______
4 Jake is taking photos of the penguins.
   The penguins are watching Jake. _______
5 The penguins swim and catch fish. The penguins can swim fast. _______
6 The orcas watch Kyril and me. They’re interested in Kyril and me. _______
D Write the words in the correct order to make questions.

1 watch birds / Do / ? / ever / you

2 Does / swim / she / ? / in the ocean / ever

3 ever / he / Does / sharks / ? / study

E Answer the questions in exercise D. Use the words in the box.

hardly ever  sometimes  never

1 ✓ ✓ We __________ watch birds.

2 ✓ She __________

3 ✓ __________

Exam Time

Look and read. Put a check (✓) or a cross (X) in the box.

Example

He always plays outside. 2 They are watching him. 4 Grandma loves them.

1 She is watching them. 3 They never swim in the ocean. 5 It wants to eat him.
A Beautiful City

Discover Grammar

A Listen and read. 06

Every year in Harbin, China, there's a festival of ice and snow. This is the ice city. It wasn't here in fall. Imagine! All these amazing buildings weren't here. This was a field!

The ice is from the Songhua River. It was water in summer! But now, in winter, it's ice. The statues were big blocks of ice and snow. Now they're beautiful sculptures of people and animals.

Harbin is very cold in winter. But in spring, it gets warm. The ice melts. There was an amazing city of snow and ice here. But now it's water again. It wasn't a dream! Come back next winter!

B Read the text again. Circle the simple past of to be.

C Match the beginnings and ends of the sentences.

1 The river
2 The ice city
3 The statues
4 The amazing buildings

a were big blocks of ice and snow.
b was water in summer.
c weren't here. This was a field!
d wasn't here in fall.
Learn Grammar

D Read and learn.

Simple Past of Verb To Be: Affirmative and Negative Statements

We can use the simple past of to be to talk about things in the past.

*The statues were solid ice.  I wasn’t in Harbin yesterday.*

*Watch out!* The verb to be is irregular in the simple past.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>wasn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He / She / It</td>
<td>(was not)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>weren’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>(were not)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*There was and there were are the simple past forms of there is and there are.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There was</td>
<td>an ice city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There were</td>
<td>fireworks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E Read and circle the correct words.

Girl  This is a picture of the ice city in Harbin.
Boy   Wow! It’s amazing.
Girl  Yes, it 1 was / were very big. The statues 2 was / were beautiful.
Boy   I 3 was / were in Harbin last summer. It 4 was / were hot and sunny.
Girl  Oh! It 5 wasn’t / weren’t hot in January!

F Listen and check.  07

G Act it out!
Read and circle the correct words.

1. There was / There were a lot of people.  2. There was / There were a big statue of a man.  3. There was / There were pretty colored lights and 4. there was / there were fireworks.  5. There was / There were an ice slide and 6. there was / there were a horse. I love the Harbin Ice and Snow Festival!

Read and write was or were.

Dear Grandma,
This is a postcard from the Harbin Ice and Snow Festival.
The festival _______ great! The weather _______ very cold. The ice city _______ amazing. The statues _______ beautiful.
We _______ very happy. At the end of the day, I _______ tired and hungry.
Dinner at our hotel _______ delicious. Our holiday in China _______ great!
Love, Michelle

Read Grandma’s email and circle the correct words.

Hi Michelle,
Thank you for your postcard! I was in Harbin in spring. The weather 1 wasn’t / weren’t cold. It 2 was / were warm but it 3 was / were rainy. The ice city 4 wasn’t / weren’t there! It melts in spring. The statues 5 was / were all water again. The river 6 wasn’t / weren’t ice. It 7 was / were water, too. But the people 8 wasn’t / weren’t sad! They can see the ice again in winter. Harbin 9 was / were very pretty in spring.
Love, Grandma
K Write sentences with *was, wasn’t, were, or weren’t.*

1 ✓ We / at the festival
   We were at the festival.

2 ✓ The fireworks / beautiful

3 × I / tired

4 × We / cold

5 ✓ The festival / great

L Look and write.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>was</th>
<th>wasn’t</th>
<th>were</th>
<th>weren’t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

This is the sand sculpture festival in Mexico. I  
there last summer. There  
a lot of sculptures on  
the beach. The sculptures  
funny. It  
summer. The weather  
hot. It  
cold!  
The festival  
great. The sculptures  
small. They  
big! There  
a man on the beach with  
ices. We  
hot. The ice creams  
delicious.

Let’s Write!

M Read about Michelle’s school. Circle the verb *to be.*

My name is Michelle. This year, I am 7 years old. I am in grade 2. My teacher  
mrs. Li. My class is nice. There are 21 students in my class. My friends are  
in my class. I am happy at school!

N Change the blue words to make the text true for you. Tell a friend.

O Now write about last year. What was different? Use the simple past of *to be.*

My name is . Last year, I was years old.
A. Listen and read.

Ivan: We made chocolate pudding at school yesterday.
Maria: Mmm. How was it?
Ivan: It was delicious! Let's make some.
Maria: Was it difficult to make?
Ivan: No, it wasn't.
Maria: What was in it?
Ivan: Well, we need chocolate, butter, eggs, and sugar.
Maria: OK. Was the chocolate a solid?
Ivan: No, it wasn't, so we need to melt it.
Maria: Was the butter a liquid?
Ivan: Yes, it was, so we need to melt that, too.
Maria: OK. Sugar, eggs ... Were the eggs a liquid?
Ivan: Yes, they were. We need to mix them. We need to put air in the mixture. Then we put everything in a dish and put it in the oven.

B. Read the text again. Underline questions with was and were.

C. Match the questions and answers.

1. Was it difficult to make?  a. It was delicious!
2. What was in it?  b. No, it wasn't.
3. Were the eggs a solid?  c. Chocolate, butter, eggs, and sugar.
4. How was it?  d. No, they weren't.
Learn Grammar

Read and learn.

Simple Past of Verb To Be: Questions

We can ask questions about the past using Was and Were:
  Was it difficult?  Were the cookies good?

We answer this type of question with Yes and No.
  Yes, it was. / No, it wasn’t.  Yes, they were. / No, they weren’t.

We use question words (Where, What, and How) in open questions.

Where questions ask about places.
  Where was the pudding?  It was in the freezer.

What questions ask about things.
  What was in the pudding?  Chocolate, sugar, and eggs.

How questions can be answered with adjectives.
  How was the pudding?  It was delicious.

Read and circle the correct question words.

Girl  1 How / Where was your class party?
  Boy  It was fun.

Girl  2 Were / Was the cake good?
  Boy  Yes, it was. And there were sandwiches, too!

Girl  3 How / What was in the sandwiches?
  Boy  Cheese and butter.

Listen and check.  09

Act it out!
H Read and cross out the answer that doesn’t belong.
1 Where was the picnic?
   a It was in the park.  b Yes, it was.  c It was in the playground.
2 How was the soup?
   a It was on the table.  b It was cold.  c It was nice.
3 What was in the pie?
   a Apples and sugar.  b Fruit and cream.  c No, they weren’t.
4 Were the cookies delicious?
   a Yes, they were.  b No, they weren’t.  c Chocolate chips.

I Read the questions and complete the short answers.
1 Was the apple green? No, it wasn’t.
2 Was your lunch healthy? Yes, it ______.
3 Were the cookies good? No, they ______.
4 Were your sandwiches tasty? Yes, they ______.
5 Was the pudding hot? No, it ______.

J Complete the sentences. Use the question words in the box.

How  Was  Where  What
1 ______ were the cookies? Were they in the cupboard?
2 ______ your coffee cold?
3 ______ was in the spaghetti sauce?
4 ______ was the chocolate cake? Was it good?

K Look and match the questions from exercise J to the answers.

a No, it wasn’t.  b They were in the oven.  c It was delicious!
   It was hot.  d Tomatoes, onions, and meat.
Let's Talk!

Match the questions and answers. Ask and answer with a friend.

1. Where was the picnic?  
   a. Yes, it was.
2. How was the picnic?  
   b. It was on the beach.
3. Was the weather sunny?  
   c. Yes, they were.
4. Were the children happy?  
   d. It was fun!

Look and make more questions about the picture.

1. tired / ? / Grandpa / Was
2. table / What / ? / the / on / was
3. ? / good / chicken / Was / the
4. fruit bowl / ? / What / in / the / was
5. happy / Dad / ? / Was

Play a memory game. Ask and answer with a friend.

Was Grandpa tired?  Yes, he was.

What was on the table?  Pizza, salad, and cake.
Module 2 Review

A Read and circle the simple past of to be.

Dear Diary,

It was Uncle Joe's wedding yesterday! We weren't at my house. We were at Grandma's house. All my cousins were there. It was hot and sunny. The wedding cake was very big, but my favorite thing was a beautiful statue made of ice. It was a swan and it was amazing. At the end of the evening, the statue wasn't there! It wasn't ice. It was water again.

Lily

B Read and circle the correct words.

1. Lily was / were at a wedding yesterday.
2. Lily's cousins was / were there.
3. It wasn't / weren't at Lily's house.
4. The statues was / were made of ice.
5. The swan statue was / were amazing.
6. Later, the statues wasn't / weren't a solid.

C Look and write sentences with was, were, wasn't, or weren't.

1. The weather / sunny
2. The children / tired
3. The cake / delicious
4. The ice statue / a swan
D Match the questions and answers.
1. How was the wedding?  
2. Was the cake delicious?  
3. What was the ice sculpture?  
4. Where was the wedding?  
5. Were all your cousins there?  
a. It was at Grandma’s house.  
b. Yes, they were.  
c. It was fun.  
d. Yes, it was.  
e. It was a swan.

E Read the answers and complete the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How were</th>
<th>Were</th>
<th>Where was</th>
<th>What was</th>
<th>Was</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ________ the ice statue?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>It was on the table with the flowers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ________ the flowers pretty?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, they were. They were very pretty.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ________ in the cake?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chocolate! My uncle loves chocolate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ________ your uncle happy?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, he was. He was very happy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ________ the sandwiches?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>They were delicious!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exam Time

Listen and check (√) the box. There is one example.  

Example
Where was Lisa on Saturday?

1. How was the weather?
2. What was in Lisa’s lunchbox?
3. What was on the table?
I asked my Grandma about when she was a child. Grandma talked about her toys. She didn’t play computer games. She played board games with her sisters and brothers. They listened to music on big, round records, or they listened to the radio. They usually played outside with their friends. They played games like skipping and hopscotch. Her brothers climbed trees and fished. All the neighborhood children played together. Many things are different now. I don’t listen to records, but I play outside with my friends! I listen to the radio, and I watch TV. I play computer games, too!

B Read the text again. Circle the verbs.

C Underline the verbs in the simple past.

D Read and circle present or past.

1. She played outside. present  past
2. We play outside. present  past
3. He climbs trees. present  past
4. They climbed trees. present  past
5. They listened to the radio. present  past
6. I listen to the radio. present  past
Learn Grammar

E  Read and learn.

Simple Past Regular Verbs: Affirmative and Negative Statements

We use the simple past to talk about finished actions in the past.
We make the past form of regular verbs by adding -ed.

**Grandma** played board games.

We make the negative past form with *did not / didn’t* before the verb.

**She didn’t play** computer games.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I / You</td>
<td>I / You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He / She / It</td>
<td>He / She / It</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We / You / They</td>
<td>We / You / They</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>played</td>
<td>didn’t (did not) play</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Watch out!** For verbs that end in -e, just add -d:

*live - lived    dance - danced*

F  Complete the sentences with the past forms of the verbs.

Boy   This is my Grandpa when he was young.
He  

**1** __________ (live) in Canada.

Girl  Was this his tree house?

Boy   Yes, it was.

Girl  The tree house was great!

Boy   Yes, it was. Grandpa  

**2** __________ (climb) the tree and he  

**3** __________ (play) in the tree house with his friends.

G  Listen and check.  12

H  Act it out!
I Write the past forms of these verbs.
1 play __________
2 watch __________
3 climb __________
4 live __________
5 listen __________
6 dance __________

J Remember the text on page 24. Complete the sentences.
climbed listened played talked

1 Grandma __________ about her toys.
2 Grandma and her brothers and sisters __________ to the radio.
3 Grandma’s brothers __________ trees and fished.
4 All the neighborhood children __________ outside together.

K Read and write the past forms of the verbs.
This is my Grandpa. Grandpa is old now. He lives with us. Before, he 1 __________ (live) in a village in the country. Grandpa 2 __________ (work) on a farm. When I was very young, we 3 __________ (visit) the farm. I 4 __________ (like) the farm very much because I 5 __________ (love) the animals. My brothers and I 6 __________ (watch) the horses, and we 7 __________ (play) with the animals. The farm was great!

L Write sentences about Grandpa when he was a boy.
1 live in the country ✓ He lived in the country.
2 watch TV ×
3 play outside ✓
4 fish ✓
5 walk to school ✓
6 travel by car ×
July 28, 1967

Dear Diary,

Today was my birthday! I am seven years old. What a fun day!
I _________ (jump) out of bed early because I was excited!
Mom _________ (cook) pancakes. When I was little, I
_________ (not like) pancakes, but I love them now! We _________ (listen) to songs on the radio. We _________ (not listen) to the news.
Mom _________ (bake) a cake. In the afternoon, it was my party.
I _________ (mail) invitations to all my friends weeks ago. My friends
_________ (arrive) at 3 o'clock. We _________ (play) games and we
_________ (listen) to my new records. It was a fun party!
I _________ (not want) my friends to go home.

Let's Write!

Read and check (√) the things that you like to do.

☐ play football ◯ dance ◯ play computer games
☐ share toys ◯ bake a cake ◯ play with my friends
☐ listen to music ◯ learn English ◯ watch TV

Can you remember your last birthday? Read the list in exercise N again. Circle the things that you did.

Write a diary entry about your last birthday.

My birthday was in ______________. I was ______________ years old.
On my birthday, ____________________________________________.

I did not ____________________________________________. It was a fun day!
Discover Grammar

A  Listen and read.  13

Librarian  This story is about a man called Phileas Fogg.  
He traveled around the world in 80 days.
Boy  How did he travel?
Librarian  He traveled by train, and by boat. And  
in India, he traveled by elephant!
Boy  Did he travel by airplane?
Librarian  No, he didn’t. There weren’t any airplanes.  
It was 1872.
Boy  Oh. Where did he start?
Librarian  He started in London.
Boy  Did he visit lots of countries?
Librarian  Yes, he did. He visited Egypt, India, and  
China. He visited Japan and the U.S., too.
Boy  What did he learn?
Librarian  He learned about time zones!
Boy  Was it exciting?
Librarian  Yes, it was. He escaped from danger.  
You should read it.

B  Read the text again. Underline the questions.

C  Read the answers and match them to the question words.

1  He traveled by train and by boat.  a  Where
2  Yes, he did.  b  How
3  He started in London.  c  What
4  He learned about time zones.  d  Did
Learn Grammar

Read and learn.

Simple Past Regular Verbs: Questions

We use Did to ask Yes / No questions about the past.

*Did he travel by train?*  *Yes, he did.* / *No, he didn’t.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Did</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>walk?</th>
<th>Yes, I</th>
<th>did.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he / she / it</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>they</td>
<td>he / she / it</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>didn’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We ask information questions with question words, like Where, What, and How. In the simple past, we use the question word before did.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where</th>
<th>did</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>start?</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>started in London.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>he / she / it</td>
<td></td>
<td>He / She / It</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
<td></td>
<td>you</td>
<td>learn?</td>
<td>We</td>
<td>learned about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>they</td>
<td></td>
<td>They</td>
<td>boats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>travel?</td>
<td></td>
<td>traveled by train.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the questions with question words.

**Girl**  This story is about a girl called Laura. She lived 150 years ago.

**Boy**  1. ________ did she live?

**Girl**  She lived in lots of places in the U.S. Her family moved a lot.

**Boy**  2. ________ did they travel?

**Girl**  They traveled on horses and in wooden carts.

**Boy**  3. ________ you like the story?

**Girl**  Yes, I did.

Listen and check.  

Act it out!
Read the questions and complete the answers. Use the words in the box.

Yes, he did.  Yes, I did.  Yes, they did.  Yes, I did.

1. Did you borrow a book from the library?
   Yes, I did. I borrowed *Around the World in Eighty Days*.

2. Did you like the story?
   It was exciting.

3. Did Phileas really travel around the world in 80 days?
   But it was difficult!

4. Did the newspapers print stories about it?
   It was exciting news!

Match the questions and answers.

1. What did Phileas Fogg escape from?
   a. He traveled back to England by boat.
   b. He traveled by elephant in India.
   c. He learned about time zones.
   d. He escaped from danger.

2. How did Phileas travel back to England?

3. Where did Phileas travel by elephant?

4. What did Phileas learn?

Complete the questions and answers. Use the verbs in parenthesis.

1. (start) Where did Phileas **start**?
   He **started** in London.

2. (print) What did the newspapers **print**?
   They **printed** stories about the trip.

3. (travel) Where did Phileas **travel** by train?
   He **traveled** by train across the U.S.

4. (escape) How did they **escape** from danger?
   They **escaped** in the dark.
K Write the words in the correct order to make questions.
1 Laura / live / ? / a long time ago / Did
2 her family / Did / ? / move
3 did / ? / Where / live / she
4 did / How / travel / ? / they
5 she / play games / ? / Did / with her sisters
6 did / What / ? / play / they

Let’s Talk!

L Think about your trip to school today. Answer the questions.

Where did you start? How did you travel?
Did you travel with a friend? Did you feel happy?
What did you talk about?

M Ask and answer with a friend.

How did you travel? I traveled by bus.
Module 3 Review

A Write the past forms of these verbs.
1 work _______  3 ask _______  5 visit _______
2 talk _______  4 love _______  6 escape _______

B Complete the text with the past forms of the verbs in parenthesis.
Monday was World Book Day. A writer 1 _______ (visit) our school.
She 2 _______ (talk) about her new book. I 3 _______ (listen)
to the story, and I 4 _______ (want) to read the book!
I 5 _______ (ask) the school librarian. The book was
in the library. I 6 _______ (start) it after school.
I 7 _______ (not want) to stop reading it!
I 8 _______ (not watch) TV this week! This morning,
I 9 _______ (finish) it. I 10 _______ (like) this book
a lot! It was great!

C Rewrite these sentences in the simple past.
1 They like adventure stories. _______
2 We don’t listen to the radio. _______
3 She doesn’t work in the library. _______
4 I visit the science museum. _______
5 He watches TV after school. _______

D Read the questions and write short answers.
1 Did your grandma watch TV? ✔ Yes, she did.
2 Did her brothers climb trees? ✔ 
3 Did they play computer games? ✗ 
4 Did you and your friends listen to the radio? ✔ 
5 Did you play board games? ✔ 
6 Did your grandpa live in the U.S.? ✗
E Write the words in the correct order to make questions.
1 start / Where / you / ? / did
2 did / ? / How / travel / you
3 you / did / places / visit / ? / What
4 did / ? / Where / finish / you

F Imagine you are Phileas Fogg! Complete the answers and match them to the questions in exercise E.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>travel</th>
<th>finish</th>
<th>start</th>
<th>visit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a I __________ by train and boat. ☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b I __________ in London, 80 days later. ☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c I __________ the Suez Canal in Egypt, and the Wild West in the U.S. ☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d I __________ in London, with my friend Jean. ☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exam Time

Look and read. Write yes or no.

Example
He played a computer game. ______ no
1 They traveled to school by car. ______
2 She listened to music. ______
3 He liked his comic book. ______
4 She looked out of the window. ______
5 They arrived at school at 8:30. ______
At the Fair

Discover Grammar

A. Listen and read. 15

"Take care of your brother at the fair!" said Mom. She gave $10 to Lily. Lily and Max went to the fair. Lily saw a man with beautiful balloons. She wanted a balloon! But Max was hungry. Lily bought a pizza for him. She spent $2. Max ate his pizza.

Max was thirsty. Lily was thirsty, too. She bought two sodas. She spent $3. They drank their sodas. Then Max saw the merry-go-round. He was excited! Lily bought two tickets. She spent $4. It was fun! Lily saw the pretty balloons again. She asked the man the price. "A balloon is $3," said the man. Did Lily have $3?

B. Read the text again. Circle these words.

- gave
- went
- saw
- bought
- spent
- ate
- drank

C. Match the present and past forms.

1. give - bought
2. go - ate
3. see - gave
4. buy - drank
5. spend - went
6. eat - spent
7. drink - saw
Learn Grammar

Read and learn.

Simple Past Irregular Verbs

Remember! We use the simple past to talk about finished actions.

Mom gave $10 to Lily. Lily and Max went to the fair.

Some verbs are irregular. We can't just add -ed. We have to remember them!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>have</th>
<th>eat</th>
<th>give</th>
<th>see</th>
<th>buy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple Past</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>ate</td>
<td>gave</td>
<td>saw</td>
<td>bought</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>spend</th>
<th>go</th>
<th>drink</th>
<th>say</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple Past</td>
<td>spent</td>
<td>went</td>
<td>drank</td>
<td>said</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We still make the negative past form with did not / didn't before the verb.

They didn't go to the park. Lily didn't eat a pizza.

Watch out! The verb stays the same – we don't add -s for he, she, and it!

Complete the sentences with the past forms of the verbs.

Boy  I 1 _______ (go) to the fair yesterday.

Girl Was it fun?

Boy Yes, it was. I 2 _______ (have) a great time. There was a big ferris wheel!

Girl Oh! The ferris wheel is my favorite!

Boy It was great. I 3 _______ (see) the whole town from the top!

Listen and check. 16

Act it out!
H. Read and circle the irregular verbs.

look have see smile go buy say give

I. Write the missing verbs.

1. _______ went
2. buy _______
3. have _______
4. _______ saw
5. eat _______
6. say _______

J. Change the verbs to make these sentences negative.

1. Lily and Max went to the fair.
   Lily and Max _______ to the fair.
2. Max ate a pizza.
   Max _______ a pizza.
3. Lily and Max drank sodas.
   Lily and Max _______ sodas.
4. Max saw the merry-go-round.
   Max _______ the merry-go-round.
5. Lily bought a balloon.
   Lily _______ a balloon.

K. What happened next? Complete the sentences to finish the story. Use the verbs in parenthesis.

Lily 1 _______ (look) in her pocket.
She 2 _______ (have) $1 left. She 3 _______ (not have) $3 for a pretty balloon. Lily was sad.

“Come on, Max. Let’s go home,” she 4 _______ (say).
But Max 5 _______ (not come).

“Wait! I have my allowance!” said Max.
He 6 _______ (give) $2 to her. Lily 7 _______ (smile).

“Thank you, Max!” she 8 _______ (say).
Lily 9 _______ (buy) a balloon, and they 10 _______ (go) home happy!
Complete Max’s email. Write sentences in the simple past.

Dear Diego,

Today was the town fair!

1 Lily and I / go / to the fair
2 I / eat / a delicious pizza
3 Lily / spend / $9
4 I / give / $2 to Lily
5 Lily / buy / a balloon
6 We / have / a great time

From, Max

Let’s Write!

Imagine you had a special day out. Read and choose, or use your own ideas.

go [ ] to the fair [ ] to the circus [ ] to the zoo
see [ ] a parade [ ] a clown [ ] an elephant
eat [ ] an ice cream [ ] a cookie [ ] a pizza

Write an email to Max. Tell him about your day.

Dear Max,

I had a special day out! ___________

_________

_________

It was a great day!
From, ___________
In 2012, five Italian chefs made a very big pizza! They worked for two days! They wanted to get the world record for Italy. Let's find out more!

- Where did they make the pizza?
- They made it in Rome, the capital city of Italy.
- Was the pizza big?
- Yes, it was! It was 39 meters wide!
- What did they need to make the pizza?
- They needed lots of tomatoes and four tons of cheese.
- Did they eat the pizza?
- Yes, they did! And they gave slices to hungry people in the city.
- How many slices did you eat?
- I ate three slices! It was delicious.

B Read the text again. Underline the questions.

C Find and write the questions for these answers.

1 ____________________? Yes, it was!
2 ____________________? Yes, they did!
3 ____________________? They made it in Rome.
Learn Grammar

D Read and learn.

Simple Past Questions Review

We form simple past questions with regular and irregular verbs in the same way. We ask Yes / No questions with Did.

Did they eat the pizza? Yes, they did. / No, they didn’t.

We can ask open questions with question words like How, What, and Where.

What did they need to make the pizza? They needed lots of tomatoes!
Where did they make the pizza? They made it in Rome.
How did they make the topping? They melted 4 tons of cheese.

We can ask questions about numbers with How many.

How many pieces did you eat? I ate three!

Watch out! The verb is different in questions and answers.

What did you eat? I ate pizza.

The verb to be is different. We ask Yes / No questions with Was or Were.

Was the pizza big? Yes, it was. / No, it wasn’t.
Were the people hungry? Yes, they were. / No, they weren’t.

E Complete the questions.

Boy 1 _______ you watch the TV show about the big pizza?
Girl Yes, I did. I watched it with my brother.

Boy 2 _______ the show good?
Girl Yes, it was! It was funny!

Boy 3 _______ did you eat for dinner?
Girl We ate pizza! It’s my favorite food!

F Listen and check. 18

G Act it out!
Read the questions and write short answers.

1. Did you make it for dinner?  ✔ Yes, I did.
2. Did you make it alone?  ✗
3. Did your grandpa help you?  ✔
4. Did your brothers like it?  ✔
5. Was it fun?  ✔
6. Were you hungry?  ✔

Match the questions and answers.

1. What did you put on the pizza?
2. Where did you make the pizza?
3. How many tomatoes did you use?
4. How did you cook the pizza?
5. Where did you eat the pizza?

a. We made it at Grandpa's house.
b. We put cheese, tomatoes, and vegetables on it.
c. We ate it in the living room.
d. We used four tomatoes.
e. We cooked it in the oven.

Read the answers and write the question words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How</th>
<th>Where</th>
<th>What</th>
<th>How many</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td>How</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td>What</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>How</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>How many</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
K Write the words in the correct order to make questions. Ask and answer.
1 the / ? / Was / big / pizza
2 did / How many / use / ovens / they / ?
3 Did / eat / the pizza / ? / they

Let's Talk!

L Read the food quiz. Write the question words.

Did   What   Did   How many   Where   Was

Food Quiz!
1 _______ did you eat for breakfast?
   Toast with jam ☐   Eggs ☐   _______ ☐
2 _______ you eat cookies at lunchtime?
   Yes ☐   No ☐
3 _______ your dinner good yesterday?
   Yes ☐   No ☐
4 _______ did you eat lunch yesterday?
   At home ☐   At school ☐   _______ ☐
5 _______ you eat fruit and vegetables yesterday?
   Yes ☐   No ☐
6 _______ candy bars did you eat last week?
   0 ☐  1–3 ☐  4–7 ☐  more ☐

M Ask and answer with a friend.
What did you eat for breakfast? I ate toast with jam.
A Circle the irregular past verbs.

ate drank asked gave saw bought talked
watched had went played rode

B Read and complete the sentences with the past forms of the verbs.

We 1 ________ (go) to the fair on the weekend. My brother, Sam, 2 ________ (eat) a lot of pizza. Then Dad 3 ________ (buy) ice cream for us. I 4 ________ (see) a big merry-go-round. I 5 ________ (ask) Dad for a ticket. The merry-go-round 6 ________ (start), and Sam 7 ________ (turn) green! He doesn’t like junk food now!

C Write affirmative and negative sentences in the simple past.

1 ✓ he / eat / a lot of pizza
2 ✗ we / drink / soda
3 ✓ Dad / buy / ice cream
4 ✗ Sam / like / the ride

D Read and write the question words.

Was What Where How How many

The World Record Cookie

1 __________ did they make the enormous cookie?
They made it in the U.S.

2 __________ was in it? Chocolate chips and vanilla.

3 __________ did they bake it? They built a big oven!

4 __________ pieces did they sell? They sold 2,000 pieces!

5 __________ the cookie good? Yes, it was!
Write the words in the correct order to make questions.

1. eat /? / What / last night / did / you

2. eat /? / dinner / Where / you / did

3. dinner / good / Was / ?

Answer the questions in exercise E for you.

Exam Time

Listen and check (✓) the box. There is one example.

Example

What did Luca cook yesterday?

1. Where did Luca’s family eat dinner?

2. What did Mario do?

3. What was for dessert?

4. How many desserts did Luca eat?

5. What did Luca do after dinner?
A giant had a beautiful garden. He didn’t want to share it.
“This garden is mine!” he said.
He built a big wall.
One day, the giant found a kite. “Whose kite is this?” he shouted.
“It’s mine,” said a voice. The giant saw a brother and sister.
“It isn’t his. It’s ours,” said the girl. “We share it.”
“Well, this garden isn’t yours,” said the rude giant. “Go away!”
Later, the giant saw the children playing. It looked fun! The giant felt lonely. Then he had an idea.
He called to the children. “The garden is mine, and the kite is yours. We can share!”
So the children played with the giant, and they were friends.

B Read the text again. Circle these words.
mine yours ours his

C Find these sentences. Who says them?
1 “It’s mine.”  2 “This garden is mine!”
3 “This garden isn’t yours.”  4 “It isn’t his.”
Learn Grammar

Read and learn.

Possessive Pronouns

We use possessive pronouns to talk about things that belong to people.

This garden is mine! The kite isn’t his. The toys are ours.

Compare:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My</th>
<th>Your</th>
<th>His</th>
<th>Her</th>
<th>Its</th>
<th>Our</th>
<th>Their</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mine</td>
<td>Yours</td>
<td>His</td>
<td>Hers</td>
<td>Its</td>
<td>Ours</td>
<td>Theirs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possessive adjectives come before nouns.
Possessive pronouns replace nouns.

There’s a kite on the grass. Is it your kite yours? No, it isn’t my kite mine.

We can use possessive pronouns in Yes / No questions.

Is this kite yours? Yes, it is. Are these toys his? No, they aren’t.

We can use possessive pronouns to answer questions with Whose.

Whose kite is this? It’s hers.

Watch out! The possessive pronoun matches the owner, not the thing!

Complete the sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>theirs</th>
<th>Whose</th>
<th>Hers</th>
<th>hers</th>
<th>ours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girl</td>
<td>Look! There’s a car. 1 _______ car is it?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boy</td>
<td>I don’t know. It isn’t 2 _______. Mom is at the supermarket.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girl</td>
<td>Mrs. Lau has a blue car, but it isn’t 3 _______. 4 _______ is small.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boy</td>
<td>Look! It’s Grandpa and Grandma! The car is 5 _______.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Listen and check. 21

Act it out!
H Read and draw lines.
1. The red kite isn’t mine. The blue kite is mine.
2. The green kite is his. The red kite is mine.
3. The yellow kite is theirs. The green kite is mine.
4. The blue kite isn’t ours. The yellow kite is ours.

I Complete the sentences with the correct words.

his  yours  ours  theirs  hers  mine

1. He has a beautiful garden. The garden is ________.
2. We share these toys now. They’re ________.
3. This is the children’s kite. It’s ________.
4. Mina has a red bike. The red bike is ________.
5. I have a new soccer ball. It’s ________.
6. Mom bought these sneakers for you. They’re ________.

J Match the questions and answers.

1. What a mess! Whose toys are these?
   a. It’s hers! My ball is blue.
2. Whose red robot is this?
   b. No, it isn’t. I don’t like dolls!
3. Is this your doll?
   c. It isn’t mine. My robot is green.
4. Are those Liam’s toy cars?
   d. Sorry! They’re ours!
5. Whose orange ball is this?
   e. Yes, they are. They’re his.
K Replace the underlined words with possessive pronouns.
1 Whose ball is this? Ask Liam. I think it's Liam's ball. _his_
2 These shoes are enormous! They aren't _my_ shoes. ______
3 The red kite is for Lucas, and the green kite is _your_ kite. ______
4 Can you give this to Mia and Lily? It's Mia and Lily's. ______
5 My sister and I share a bedroom. It's _mine_ and _my sister's_. ______

L Read and circle the correct words.

The giant heard children in the garden. He went outside.
The children were scared! They ran away.
"Come back!" called the giant. "The garden is _1 your / yours_ now."
But the children were scared. "Is it really _2 ours / our_?" they asked.
The giant smiled. "Yes, it is," he said. "It was _3 my / mine_, but now it's _4 ours / our_. We can share it!"
"Thank you!" said the children. "And you can share _5 ours / our_ toys!
Come and join in _6 our / ours_ game!"
The giant and the children were happy in _7 theirs / their_ garden.

Let's Talk!

M Play a game.
- Work in groups of four.
- Each student, choose two things that belong to you.
- Put them on the table in the middle.
- Take turns asking and answering.

Whose pencil case is this? Is it yours, Ana? No, it isn't hers. It's mine. It's his!
A Listen and read.  

Nabil asked, "Can I get a pet? I like cats."

"Oh, Nabil!" said Mom. "Our apartment is small and cats need a garden."

Nabil thought. "Can I have a bird?"

"No, you can't. Birds are noisy and messy."

Nabil asked, "May I have a snake? They're quiet."

"No, you may not! They're quiet, but they're dangerous."

"A mouse isn't dangerous. Can I get a mouse?"

"No, you can't! A mouse can escape!" said Mom.

A small, quiet, safe pet that can't escape …

"Mom! May I get a goldfish?"

"A goldfish?" Mom paused. "OK, Nabil. Yes, you may. But you have to take care of it."

At the pet store, Nabil bought a nice, small, quiet fish. Nabil was happy. He had a pet!

B Read the text again. Underline Nabil's questions.

C Match the questions and answers.

1. May I have a snake?  
   a. No, you may not!

2. Can I get a mouse?  
   b. Yes, you may.

3. May I get a goldfish?  
   c. No, you can't!
Can and May for Permission

We can use Can and May to ask for permission.

*Can I get a pet?  May I have a lizard?*

**Look!** We ask permission with *I* and *we*. The answers use *you*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Can</th>
<th>I have ...?</th>
<th>Yes, you can.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>we borrow ...?</td>
<td>No, you can’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>get ...?</td>
<td>Yes, you may.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>go ...?</td>
<td>No, you may not.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conjunctions

Conjunctions join two ideas in one sentence.

We use *and* to join ideas that are similar, or that agree.

*Birds are noisy, and they’re messy.*

*[(negative 😞)] [(negative 😞)]*

We use *but* to join two ideas that contrast.

*Birds are noisy, but they’re fun.*

*[(negative 😞)] [(positive 😃)]*

**Complete the sentences.**

**Boy**  Dad, can I get a pet?
**Dad**  Yes, 1. _________. What pet do you want?
**Boy**  Can I have a horse?
**Dad**  No, 2. _________. A horse needs a field!
**Boy**  Oh, OK. May I have a rabbit?
**Dad**  Yes, 3. _________. Rabbits are good pets.

**Listen and check.**  23

**Act it out!**
Match the questions and answers.
1. May I play with the kittens?
2. Can I give the mouse some food?
3. Can we take the rabbit on the road?
4. May we ride the horses?
   a. No, you can’t. It can escape.
   b. No, you may not. They’re sleeping.
   c. Yes, you may. You can ride in the yard.
   d. Yes, you can. The food is in the cupboard.

Read the questions and write short answers.
1. Can I have a cat?  x  No, you can’t.
2. May I get a lizard? x ________________
3. Can I see the fish?  ✓ ________________
4. May I hold the rabbit? ✓ ________________

Read and circle and or but.
1. You can’t have a cat 😞, and / but you can have a hamster 😱.
2. Birds are noisy 😞, and / but they’re messy 😞.
3. Hamsters are cute 😍, and / but they can live in a small cage 😍.
4. Lizards are quiet 😍, and / but they’re difficult to take care of 😞.
5. Donkeys need a lot of space 😞, and / but they’re great pets 😍.
6. Rabbits are fun 😍, and / but they’re easy to take care of 😍.

Write the words in the correct order to make questions.
1. I / the hamster cage / open / ? / May
2. we / ? / Can / the chickens / feed
3. I / a parrot / Can / have / ?
Complete the sentences with and or but.
1. You may open the cage, ______ don’t let the hamster escape!
2. You can feed the chickens, ______ you can give them some water.
3. You can’t have a parrot, ______ you can have a goldfish.

Let’s Write!

Read Donna’s letter and write and or but.
Dear Mom and Dad,
Please can I have a pet? I would like a rabbit. Rabbits are small, 1 ______ they’re quiet. They’re cute, 2 ______ they’re fun pets. They need a cage, 3 ______ they don’t need a big garden. They aren’t dangerous, 4 ______ they’re easy to take care of. Please, please may I get a rabbit?
Love, Donna

Choose a pet. Check (√) and cross (X) good and bad things about it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parrot</th>
<th>snake</th>
<th>fish</th>
<th>cat</th>
<th>hamster</th>
<th>horse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>noisy</td>
<td>safe</td>
<td>dangerous</td>
<td>clean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dirty</td>
<td>needs space</td>
<td>small</td>
<td>big</td>
<td>fun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cute</td>
<td>ugly</td>
<td>easy</td>
<td>difficult</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write a letter to your parents.

Dear Mom and Dad,
Please ____________________________? I would like a ____________________________.
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
Please, please ____________________________?

Love, ____________________________
Module 5 Review

A Complete the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>my</th>
<th>your</th>
<th>his</th>
<th>her</th>
<th>its</th>
<th>our</th>
<th>their</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B Read and circle the correct words.
1. Anna has a blue bike. The red bike is my / mine.
2. Is that Ji-Lin’s ball? No, her / hers is in the garden.
3. This isn’t our / ours garden. It belongs to the giant.
4. Have you seen their / theirs new robot? It’s cool!
5. That’s Diego’s sweater. This one is your / yours.

C Replace the underlined nouns with the pronouns in the box.

mine   his   theirs   ours
1. My schoolbag is red. The blue one is Jake’s schoolbag. ____________
2. That isn’t the neighbor’s cat. Their cat is black. ____________
3. Dan broke his kite, and now he’s playing with my kite! ____________
4. Look at the houses. Our house has a red door. ____________

D Complete the sentences with the correct pronouns.
1. This blue hat isn’t ____________. I have a pink hat. Is it ____________? (yours, mine)
2. Liam is looking for his jacket. Is this jacket ____________?
   The other boys are wearing ____________. (his, theirs)
3. My cousins are playing a computer game. We share.
   They borrowed ____________. I’m playing ____________. (theirs, mine)
4. I shared my colored pencils with Mina. Mina forgot ____________,
   so I gave her some of ____________. (mine, hers)
Read the questions and write short answers.

1. Can I go to the pet store?  ✓ Yes, you can.
2. Can I look at the rabbits?  ✓ ___________
3. May I have a pet rabbit?  × ___________
4. May I have a lizard?  ✓ ___________
5. Can I get a shark?  × ___________
6. May I have a goldfish?  ✓ ___________

Complete the sentences with and or but.

1. You can go, ________ your brother can go, too.
2. You can look at the kittens, ________ you can’t touch them.
3. Rabbits are cute, ________ they need a garden.
4. Fish are quiet, ________ they’re easy to take care of.
5. Sharks are cool, ________ they’re expensive pets!
6. You can have a hamster, ________ you have to take care of it.

Exam Time

Read the text and choose the best answer. Lily is talking to her friend Sara.

Example

Lily       Look! There are two cats in the garden. Are they yours?
Sara       a) No, they don’t.
           b) No, they aren’t.
           c) No, they’re cats.

1. Lily  Are they Mr. Li’s cats?
   Sara  a) No, they aren’t his.
        b) No, they aren’t hers.
        c) No, they aren’t ours.

2. Lily  Does your Grandma have cats?
   Sara  a) Yes, she does. She’s theirs!
        b) Yes, she likes.
        c) Yes, she does. They’re hers!

3. Lily  Can we pet them?
   Sara  a) Yes, we can.
        b) Yes, they are.
        c) No, they may not.

4. Lily  Cats are fun pets.
   Sara  a) They’re fun, and they’re noisy.
        b) They’re fun, but they need space.
        c) Yes, I do. I like cats.
Watch out for Wildlife!

Discover Grammar

A Listen and read. 24
There’s a field in front of our house.
Animals live in the field. There’s a pond across from the field. The animals go to the pond. But there’s a road between the field and the pond. It’s dangerous for them.

Dad had an idea. He dug a tunnel under the road. He worked hard!
Dad has a small camera. The camera is behind a tree, next to the tunnel.
We can watch on Dad’s computer. The animals go into the tunnel. When the animals are in the tunnel, the cars are above them on the road. Now the animals can go to the pond safely!

B Read the text again. Circle these words and phrases.
in front of across from between behind above

C Write the words from exercise B under the diagrams.

1 2 3 4 5

D Find and complete these sentences.
1 There’s a field ___________ our house.
2 There’s a pond ___________ the field.
3 There’s a road ___________ the field and the pond.
4 The camera is ___________ a tree.
5 The cars are ___________ them on the road.
Learn Grammar

E Read and learn.

Prepositions of Place

We use prepositions of place to say where people or things are.

- in front of
- across from
- between
- behind
- above

We can use prepositions of place in sentences with the verb to be:

- There is / isn't a field in front of our house.
- There are / aren't two foxes behind the tree.
- The road is / isn't between the pond and the field.

Remember! Other prepositions of place are in, on, under, and next to.

F Read and circle the correct words.

Girl There's a big road ¹ in front of / between our house.
Boy The tunnel goes ² behind / under the road.
Girl Look! There's a badger ³ in / on the tunnel!
Boy There are cars ⁴ across from / above the tunnel, but the badger is safe!

G Listen and check. 25

H Act it out!
Read and write the letters.
1. The bird is above the water.
2. The bird is under the flowers.
3. The bird is between the flowers.
4. The bird is across from the frog.

Choose and write the correct words.

1. The trees are ________ the house.
   a. in front of   b. behind   c. above
2. The birds are ________ the water.
   a. below   b. between   c. above
3. The cat is ________ the bench.
   a. under   b. behind   c. on
4. The deer is ________ the pond.
   a. next to   b. behind   c. between

Match the beginnings and ends of the sentences.
1. There’s a garden ________ the horse.
   a. across from
2. The rabbit is ________ the pond and the field.
   b. the pond and the field.
3. There’s a cloud ________ in front of the house.
   c. in front of
4. The house is between ________ the sky above the house.
   d. in the sky above
L Look and complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.
behind  across from  in front of  above

1. The bird houses are _______ the window.
2. The hedgehog is _______ the hedgehog house.
3. The mother rabbit is _______ its baby.
4. The squirrel is _______ the nuts.

Let's Write!

M Look and write the differences.

1. (the deer / the pond) In picture A, the deer is next to the pond. (the tree) In picture B, it’s behind the tree.
2. (the fox / the tree) __________________________
   (the pond) __________________________
3. (the rabbit / the pond) __________________________
   (the pond) __________________________
4. __________________________

Unit 11 Watch out for Wildlife! 57
Discover Grammar

A Listen and read.

Where was the Big Park Clean-up?
It was in the park across from my house.

Were there plastic bags and bottles in the park?
Yes, there were.

Where were they?
They were on the grass and in the trees.

Were there trashcans between the benches?
No, there weren’t. There are trashcans now. People don’t drop trash.

Was there a slide?
Yes, there was. It’s behind the sandbox. We painted it yellow!

Was there a sign above the gate?
No, there wasn’t. The new sign says “Rainbow Park”!

The park is great now! Well done!

B Read the questions again. Find four different ways to start a question.

______ was ...? _______ there ...? _______ were ...? _______ there ...?

C Match the questions and answers.

1 Was there a sign? a Yes, there were.
2 Were there trashcans? b Yes, there was.
3 Where was the Clean-up? c No, there wasn’t.
4 Was there a slide? d No, there weren’t.
5 Were there plastic bags? e It was in the park.
Learn Grammar

D Read and learn.

Questions: Was / Were there …?

We can ask Yes / No questions about the past with Was there …?
and Were there …?

Was there a slide? Yes, there was.
Were there trashcans? No, there weren’t.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Was there</th>
<th>a sandbox?</th>
<th>Yes, there was.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a sign?</td>
<td>No, there wasn’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were there</td>
<td>plastic bags and bottles?</td>
<td>Yes, there were.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>trashcans?</td>
<td>No, there weren’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Questions: Where was / were …?

We can ask open questions with Where.

Remember! Where questions ask about places.

We can use prepositions to answer Where questions.

Where was the Clean-up? It was in the park across from my house.
Where is the new sign? It’s above the gate.

E Read and write was or were.

Boy There’s a new see-saw in the park.

Grandma When I was young, there wasn’t a see-saw.

Boy 1 _______ there a sandbox?

Grandma Yes, there 2 _______. And there were swings.

Boy Where 3 _______ the swings?

Grandma They 4 _______ in front of the benches.

F Listen and check. 27

G Act it out!
**H** Look and match the questions and answers.

1. Where was the sandbox?
2. Where were the houses?
3. Where were the swings?
4. Where were the babies?
5. Where was the park?
6. Where was the sign?

a. It was above the gate.
b. They were behind the park.
c. It was between the benches.
d. It was in front of the houses.
e. They were across from the slide.
f. They were in the sandbox.

**I** Read the answers and complete the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where was</th>
<th>Where were</th>
<th>Was there</th>
<th>Were there</th>
<th>Was there</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>Was there</strong> a statue?</td>
<td>Yes, there was.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ____________ trees and flowers?</td>
<td>Yes, there were.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ____________ the flowers?</td>
<td>They were in front of the statue.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ____________ a pond?</td>
<td>No, there wasn’t.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ____________ the trashcan?</td>
<td>It was next to the gate.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**J** Write the words in the correct order to make questions.

1. there / Was / ? / a sign
2. plastic bags / Were / ? / there
3. Were / children / there / ?
4. there / Was / ? / a slide
5. there / ? / a see-saw / Was
K Look again at the picture in exercise H. Answer the questions in exercise J.

1. Yes, there was.
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

Let's Talk!

L Look and find eight differences.

M Ask and answer with a friend.

Was there a sign above the gate? No, there wasn’t.
Where was the bus? It was in front of the gate.
Module 6 Review

A Look and complete the prepositions.

1 __n fr__n o__
2 ___cr___ f___m
3 b__t_e__n
4 b__hi__
5 a__ov__

B Read and circle the correct words.

1 The park ranger is above / in front of the children.
2 The lizards are across from / between the parrot.
3 The bird is behind / above the children.
4 The ranger is between / in front of the benches.
5 The donkey is behind / across from the ranger.

C Look and answer the questions about Grandma’s school.

No, there weren’t. Yes, there was. No, there wasn’t. Yes, there was.

1 Was there a slide in the playground? ____________________________
2 Was there a see-saw? ____________________________
3 Were there swings? ____________________________
4 Was there a sign? ____________________________
Write the words in the correct order to make questions.

1 were / flowers? / Where / the
2 was / Where / sign? / the
3 the / were / Where / boys?
4 were / cars? / Where / the

Look at the answers to the questions in exercise D. Choose and write the correct words.

1 They were ___________ the door.
   a above          b in front of          c behind
2 It was ___________ the gate.
   a between        b across from        c above
3 They were ___________ the slide.
   a in front of    b behind             c across from
4 They were ___________ the school.
   a between        b above              c across from

Exam Time

Listen and draw lines. There is one example.  

Module 6 Review 63
These students study at a special school. It's a music school. They study other subjects, but they study music every day.

It's Monday. In the morning, they have English, math, and music. In the afternoon, they practice their instruments.

At 4:15, school finishes. The students play sports and games. But in the evening, the students do homework, and they practice their instruments again.

Do they play music at night? No, they don't, but they stay at school! This is a boarding school.

On Saturday, the students can go home, but there's often a concert, so they stay at school. The students love music. They like their school.
Read and learn.

Prepositions of Time: *in, at, and on*

We can use prepositions of time with the simple present to say when we usually do things.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>practice music</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the afternoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the evening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play music</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the morning?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the afternoon?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the evening?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do sports</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the afternoon?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the evening?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We can use prepositions of time to answer open questions with *When.*

*When do you have a music lesson?*  
*I have a music lesson on Saturday.*

Read and write *in, at, or on.*

**Boy** Do you have music **1** ______ the morning?

**Girl** Yes, I do. **2** ______ Monday, I have music **3** ______ 11:15.

**Boy** Do you do sports **4** ______ the afternoon?

**Girl** Yes, I do. And **5** ______ Friday, I play soccer **6** ______ the evening, too.

Listen and check.  

Act it out!
Look and write *Lisa* or *Hugo*.

Lisa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>piano lesson 2:00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>swimming 4:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>violin lesson 3:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>violin lesson 2:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tennis 5:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Friday

| piano lesson 10:00 |

Saturday

| violin concert |

Sunday

| dinner with Grandma 7:00 |

Hugo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>guitar lesson 3:00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>soccer 4:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>swimming 4:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>violin lesson 9:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>violin 3:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>swimming 5:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Friday

| guitar lesson 3:00 |

Saturday

| violin concert |

Sunday

| art class 10:00 |

1 _______ has a piano lesson on Monday at 2:00.
2 _______ plays soccer on Monday.
3 _______ goes swimming on Tuesday and Thursday.
4 _______ has a violin lesson in the morning.
5 _______ plays tennis in the afternoon.
6 _______ has guitar lessons at 3:00.

Read and circle the correct words.

1 Hugo plays soccer **at** / **in** the afternoon.
2 He goes swimming **at** / **on** 5:00 **in** / **on** Thursday.
3 He has a violin lesson **in** / **at** 9:00 **on** / **in** Wednesday.
4 He goes to art class **in** / **at** the morning **on** / **in** Sunday.

Complete the sentences about Lisa.

1 Lisa plays tennis _______ Thursday.
2 Her tennis club is _______ 5:00.
3 She goes swimming _______ Tuesday.
4 She sees her grandma _______ Sunday.
5 She has dinner with her grandma _______ the evening.
6 She has violin lessons _______ the afternoon.
K Answer the questions about Lisa and Hugo.
1. When does Lisa go swimming?
   She ____________________________.

2. When do Lisa and Hugo have a violin concert?
   They ____________________________.

3. When does Hugo go to art class?
   He ________________________________.

4. When does Lisa play tennis?
   She ________________________________.

Let’s Talk!

L Read and check (✓) the things that you usually do.

☐ play a sport
☐ have a music lesson
☐ go to a club
☐ practice a musical instrument
☐ go to a friend’s house

M When do you do them? Write the activities and the times in the diary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N Ask and answer with a friend.

Do you play a sport?

Yes, I do. I play tennis on Wednesday at 3:00.
This is a small town. Last week, it was quiet. There weren’t any musicians. The town was calm.

Then, yesterday morning, a bus arrived. It was full of musicians. Yesterday afternoon, another bus arrived, and then another. Yesterday evening, the town was full of musicians! Last night, they played a concert in the park. It was great!

This morning, visitors started to arrive. They came to hear the music. It’s the music festival! Today there’s music everywhere.

This afternoon, there was a concert in the town center. The musicians played for hours!

This week, the town is full of music and singing. The music festival is great!

Read the text again. Circle these words and phrases.

today  this morning  yesterday evening  yesterday afternoon
last week  yesterday morning  last night  this afternoon

Match the questions and answers.

1. When did the first bus arrive?
   a. This afternoon.

2. When did the musicians play in the park?
   b. Yesterday morning.

3. When did the visitors start to arrive?
   c. Last night.

4. When did the musicians play in the town center?
   d. This morning.
Read and learn.

Simple Past with Adverbs of Time

We use time words and phrases to say when we did something.

I | played the piano | yesterday.
yesterday afternoon.
today.
this morning.
last week.

We can ask Yes / No questions with *Did* and a time phrase at the end.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Did</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>play the piano</th>
<th>yesterday?</th>
<th>yesterday evening?</th>
<th>today?</th>
<th>this afternoon?</th>
<th>last night?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, I did</td>
<td>No, I didn’t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We can use time phrases to answer information questions with *When*.

*When did you play the trumpet?*  I played the trumpet *yesterday afternoon.*

Look! Time phrases go at the end or beginning of a sentence.

*It was quiet last week.*  *Last week, it was quiet.*

Read and number the lines in order.

- Girl  Yes, I did. And I practiced again this morning.
- Boy  I practiced this morning, too. I'm nervous about the concert.
- 1 Boy  Did you practice the trumpet yesterday?
- 0 Girl  Don't worry! You play very well.

Listen and check. 32

Act it out!
Write the time expressions in the chart.

today     yesterday     this morning     yesterday afternoon     this afternoon
last night     yesterday morning     yesterday evening     this evening

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>today</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yesterday morning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unscramble the anagrams.

1. t l e k
2. a w
3. s h i g
4. n g o m
5. l w
6. n
7. s
8. e
9. y
10. n
11. l
12. n
13. l
14. n

Answer the questions. Use the time expressions in parenthesis.

arrived    caught    played    practiced

1. When did the musician practice his instrument?
   He practiced his instrument yesterday afternoon. (yesterday afternoon)

2. When did the musician catch the bus?
   ____________________________________________ (this morning)

3. When did the musicians play in the park?
   ____________________________________________ (this afternoon)

4. When did the visitors arrive?
   ____________________________________________ (yesterday)
Read the sentences in exercise J and write short answers.
1. Did the visitors arrive last week? **No, they didn't.**
2. Did the musicians play in the park this afternoon? _______________
3. Did the musician practice his instrument this afternoon? _______________
4. Did the musician catch the bus this morning? _______________

Let's Write!

Which one is Leo's calendar? Read and check (√).

Dear Diary,
I'm so busy! Yesterday afternoon, I practiced the guitar. I did my English homework yesterday evening. This morning, I had a guitar lesson.
This afternoon, I had an English test.
This evening, I did my homework! I'm tired!

| a Monday   | - practice the piano 8 o'clock
|           | - Math homework 4 o'clock
|           | (test on Tuesday!)  
| Tuesday   | - piano lesson 9 o'clock
|           | - Math test 2 o'clock
|           | - homework  
| Today!    |            

| b Monday   | - practice the guitar 4 o'clock
|           | - English homework
|           | 6 o'clock (test on Tuesday!)  
| Tuesday   | - guitar lesson 11 o'clock
|           | - English test 3 o'clock
|           | - homework  
| Today!    |            

Write a diary entry for the other calendar.

Dear Diary,
I'm so busy! _______________

__________________________
I'm tired!
Module 7 Review

A Write the words and times in the correct boxes.

Saturday  the morning  3:30  the afternoon  the evening
Tuesday evening  night  Wednesday  9:00

in  ____________________  on  ____________________  at  ____________________

B Complete the sentences with in, on, or at.
1 Joe has a music lesson _______ Friday after school.
2 Does Jake play the piano _______ the afternoon?
3 Lisa listens to quiet music _______ night.
4 Do they practice music _______ the evening?
5 Come on! The concert starts _______ 5:30.

C Read the questions and write answers. Use the words in parenthesis.
1 When does Alina have piano lessons? (Sunday)
   She has piano lessons on Sunday.
2 When does Kamil practice the violin? (the morning)
   ____________________
3 When does Irene go to school? (8:00)
   ____________________
4 When does Carlo have a concert? (Thursday)
   ____________________

D Unscramble the anagrams and write the adverbs of time.

1 f r n i s h o m g  2 d a e n i e r s t g e n  3 t e r a r n o f t y e d s e o n  4 t l k e a w s e
   ____________________  ____________________  ____________________  ____________________
**E** Replace the bold phrases with the time phrases in the box.

yesterday morning  this morning  yesterday
this evening  yesterday afternoon

1. Today is Wednesday. I went to a concert **on Tuesday**.
2. The musicians arrived **after lunch yesterday**.
3. I listened to music **at breakfast today**.
4. We went to the movies **after dinner today**.
5. Mom came to my concert **at 10:15 a.m. yesterday**.

**F** Write three sentences that are true for you. Use time phrases and the activities in the box.

went swimming  went to school  studied English  listened to music

*I went swimming last week.*

---

**Exam Time**

What did Jack do last week? Listen and draw a line from the day to the correct picture. There is one example.  

33

- **a** Monday
- **b** Wednesday
- **c** Saturday
- **d** Tuesday
- **e** Thursday
- **f** Friday
For centuries, we used horses for transportation. A horse is stronger than a person, and it can pull a wagon. The wagon’s wheels make a heavy load easier to pull.

Then people started to use canals. Canal transportation was slow, but the boats carried more things. A canal boat is bigger and heavier than a wagon. The boat is on water. Water makes the heavy load easier to pull. A hundred years ago, canals and horses were very important.

Now we don’t use horses. We use highways and trucks. Trucks have big engines. Trucks are stronger than horses. They can pull heavier loads. Trucks are faster than boats.
Read and learn.

Comparative Adjectives

**Remember!** An adjective is a word which describes a thing.

We use comparative adjectives to compare two things or types of thing.

*A horse is stronger than a person.*

| A truck is | faster than | a horse. |
| Trucks are | faster than | horses. |

To make a comparative adjective, we add *-er.*  
*fast* – *faster*

If an adjective ends in *-e,* we just add *-r.*  
*safe* – *safer*

If an adjective ends in *-y,* we change *y* to *-ier.*  
*heavy* – *heavier*

**Watch out!** Some adjectives change their spelling.

*big* – *bigger*  
*hot* – *hotter*

We can ask Yes / No questions with comparative adjectives.

*Are trucks faster than horses?  Yes, they are.*

We can ask information questions with *What* and comparative adjectives.

*What is faster than a bike?  A car is faster than a bike.*

Complete the sentences with comparative adjectives.

**Girl**  The new truck is **1** ______ (big) than the old one.

**Boy**  Yes, the old truck is **2** ______ (short) than the new one, too.

**Girl**  Are new trucks **3** ______ (fast) than old ones?

**Boy**  Yes, they are.

Listen and check.  **35**

Act it out!
Write the comparative adjectives.

1 strong _______ 5 slow _______ 9 fast _______
2 heavy _______ 6 noisy _______ 10 easy _______
3 sad _______ 7 big _______ 11 hot _______
4 safe _______ 8 nice _______ 12 late _______

Look and write the color.

black blue gray red

1 The _______ truck is newer.
2 The _______ truck is smaller.
3 The _______ truck is bigger.
4 The _______ truck is older.
5 The _______ horse is heavier.
6 The _______ horse is smaller.
7 The _______ horse is lighter.
8 The _______ horse is taller.

Read the questions and write short answers.

1 Are horses bigger than trucks? No, they aren’t.
2 Are cars faster than horses?
3 Is a horse stronger than a person?
4 Is a bike noisier than a truck?
5 Are trains lighter than bikes?
K Choose and write the comparatives to make the sentences true.

1. A bike is __________ than a car. A car is __________ than a bike.
   (heavy / light)
2. A truck is __________ than a horse. A horse is __________ than a truck.
   (quiet / noisy)
3. A boat is __________ than an airplane. An airplane is __________ than a boat.
   (slow / fast)
4. A train is __________ than a wagon. A wagon is __________ than a train.
   (long / short)

L Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. Cars / faster / are / bikes / than
2. are / than / older / Wagons / cars
3. trucks / than / Horses / quieter / are

Let's Write!

M Read Luis’s text and write the comparative adjectives.

Hi! I’m Luis. I go to school by bike. Riding my bike is
1. __________ (fast) than going on foot. Riding my bike
2. __________ (slow) than going by car. But riding
3. my bike is __________ (healthy)!

N How do you go to school? Look and circle.

by bus    by bike    by car    by train    on foot    on my skateboard

O Write about how you go to school. Compare it with another way.

Is it faster or slower?

Hi! I’m __________ . I go to school __________________________ .

__________________________
Around the World

Discover Grammar

A Listen and read. 36

People and things travel around the world every day. People often travel by airplane. It's the fastest way to travel. The fastest passenger airplane in the world was the Concorde. It traveled from New York to Paris in 3½ hours!

People sometimes go on vacation on big ships. They aren't fast, but they're very big. The biggest cruise ship is named the Allure of the Seas. It's enormous!

Big ships carry things across oceans and through very big canals. It's the slowest way to transport things, but the big ships can carry the heaviest loads. The newest ships are very big. The biggest container ship is named the Emma Maersk. It's too big for the old ports and canals!

B Read the text again. Circle the adjectives.

C Find and complete the sentences.
1 The ________ passenger airplane in the world was the Concorde.
2 The ________ cruise ship is named the Allure of the Seas.
3 Big ships can carry the ________ loads.
4 The ________ ships are very big.
D Read and learn.

Superlative Adjectives

**Remember!** We use comparatives to compare two things or types of thing.

We use superlative adjectives to compare more than two things.

*The blue boat is the smallest.*

*Is that the fastest boat?*

*The heaviest boat is the red one.*

We can make the superlative by adding *-est*.

We always use *the* with superlatives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>This ship is</th>
<th>the longest</th>
<th>in the world.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This canal is</td>
<td>the biggest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the shortest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the newest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We can ask Yes / No questions with superlatives.

*Is that the biggest cruise ship?  Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.*

E Complete the sentences.

Boy  This is 1 ____________ (long) canal in the world.

Girl Where is it?

Boy  It’s in China. It’s 2 ____________ (old) canal, too.

Girl Is it 3 ____________ (big) canal in the world?

Boy  No, it isn’t. The Suez Canal is 4 ____________ (big) than it.

F Listen and check. 🎧 37

G Act it out!
H Write the missing words.

1 slow slower  **the slowest**
2 short   ________  **the shortest**
3 heavy heavier  ________
4 _______ bigger  **the biggest**
5 fast  faster  ________
6 tall  ________  **the tallest**
7 old  older  ________
8 small  ________  **the smallest**

I Look and write sentences with the superlative of the adjective in parenthesis.

1 **C is the biggest.** (big)
2 ______ is the ________  . (old)
3  ________  (fast)
4  ________  (small)

J Remember the text on page 78 and write short answers.

1 Are airplanes the fastest way to travel?  ________
2 Is the *Emma Maersk* the fastest ship in the world?  ________
3 Are ships the slowest way to transport things?  ________
4 Are the old ships the biggest?  ________
5 Is the *Allure of the Seas* the biggest cruise ship?  ________

K Read and circle the correct words.

1 The Atlantic Ocean is bigger / biggest than the Indian Ocean, but the Pacific Ocean is the biggest / bigger.
2 The Suez Canal is longer / longest than the Panama Canal, but the Grand Canal in China is the longer / longest.
3 Trucks are fastest / faster than boats, but airplanes are the fastest / faster.
4 Cars are heaviest / heavier than bikes, but trucks are the heaviest / heaviest.
Complete the sentences with superlatives.

1. Shanghai in China has _____________ (big) port in the world.
2. Atlanta, Georgia in the U.S. has _____________ (busy) airport in the world.
3. Australia has _____________ (long) highway in the world.
4. Panama has _____________ (busy) canal in the world.
5. Germany has _____________ (fast) highways in the world.
6. Dubai has _____________ (tall) building in the world.

Let's Talk!

Look and answer the questions.

The RMD Canal
(Europe)
1992
171 kilometers long
16 ships per day

The Suez Canal
(Egypt)
1869
19 kilometers long
86 ships per day

The Panama Canal
(Panama)
1914
77 kilometers long
69 ships per day

1. Which canal is the shortest?  a  b  c
2. Which canal is the newest?  a  b  c
3. Which canal is the busiest?  a  b  c

Ask and answer with a friend. Use comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives in the box.

old  long  busy  short  new

Is b shorter than c?  Yes, it is. Is a the busiest?
Module 8 Review

A Write the comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives.

1 long  
   ________  the longest
2 strong  
3 easy  
4 noisy  
5 hot  
6 big

B Read and write the correct forms of the adjectives in parenthesis.

1 Going to school on foot is ____________ than going to school by bus. (slow)
2 This car is ____________ car in the world! (fast)
3 The Pacific Ocean is ____________ than the Atlantic Ocean. (big)
4 The Mississippi and the Danube are long rivers, but the Nile is ____________. (long)
5 The Burj Khalifa in Dubai is ____________ building in the world. (tall)
6 Cars are ____________ than horses. (noisy)

C Complete the quiz questions. Use comparatives or superlatives. Then circle your answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Is the Atlantic Ocean ____________ the Pacific Ocean? (big)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Is Mount Everest ____________ mountain in the world? (high)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Is the River Nile ____________ the River Danube? (long)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Is the Panama Canal ____________ canal in the world? (busy)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Is an airplane ____________ way to travel? (fast)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Is Antarctica ____________ place in the world? (cold)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Is a canal boat ____________ a truck? (slow)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Is Australia ____________ Japan? (small)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Look, read, and write sentences. Use comparatives or superlatives.

1. **The blue car is the biggest.** (big)
2. **The green car is older than the red car.** (old)
3. The black boat ___________________________. (long)
4. The white boat ___________________________ the blue boat. (new)
5. ___________________________. (fast)
6. The green train ___________________________ the brown train. (slow)

---

**Exam Time**

Read the text. Choose the right words and write them on the lines.

A very big ship

My grandpa and grandma went on an amazing vacation. They traveled on a **big** ship. It’s **biggest** passenger ship in the world! It’s called the **Allure**. There is another very big ship, the **Oasis**, but the **Oasis** is five centimeters shorter **than** the **Allure**. The **Allure** is **newest** than the **Oasis**, too. But it isn’t **fastest**. They both sail at the same speed.

---

Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>bigger</th>
<th>biggest</th>
<th>big</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>the</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>than</td>
<td>that</td>
<td>the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>newest</td>
<td>new</td>
<td>newer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>fast</td>
<td>faster</td>
<td>fastest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Discover Grammar

A Look around! What shapes can you see?

Shapes in the city
This building has a lot of windows. There are a lot of squares, and there is a lot of glass. The glass is like a mirror. There are some clouds in the sky, and there are some clouds on the building!

Shapes in nature
Inside a tree, there are circles. There aren’t any straight lines, but there are a lot of circles in the wood. Water can make circles, too.

Shapes in the landscape
There isn’t any water in this desert. There is a lot of sand! The sand makes beautiful shapes. There are a lot of lines and a few big triangles.

B Read the text again. Circle There is and There are.

C Match There is and There are to the lists.

1 ___________ squares clouds circles lines

2 ___________ glass water sand

D Underline these words in the text.

some any a lot of a few
Learn Grammar

Read and learn.

Count and Non-count Nouns

Remember! Nouns are words for people, places, and things.

There are things we can count. These nouns have a plural form:

- boys
- teachers
- circles
- windows

There are things we can’t count. These nouns don’t have a plural form:

- water
- wood
- sand
- paint

Quantifiers: Some, Any, A few, A little, A lot of

We use words like some, any, a lot of, a little, and a few when we aren’t talking about an exact quantity.

| There are | some / a lot of / a few | circles. |
| There is (There’s) | some / a lot of / a little | paint. |

We can use some and a lot of with count and non-count nouns:

- some boys
- some water
- a lot of boys
- a lot of water

We use a few with count nouns and a little with non-count nouns:

- a few boys
- a little water

We use any in negative statements:

- There aren’t any squares.
- There isn’t any wood.

Read and circle the correct words.

Girl
I’m painting a picture. It’s an apple tree.

1. There aren’t / There isn’t any green apples,
   but 2. there’s / there are a lot of red apples.

Boy
Oh. 3. There’s / There are some green paint here.

Girl
Yes, 4. there are / there’s a lot of green leaves on my tree.

Listen and check. H Act it out!

Unit 17 Shapes and Colors 85
I. Write the nouns in the correct boxes.

- water  circles  apples  paint  windows
- sand  leaves  wood  glass  trees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Count</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-count</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

J. Look and circle the correct words.

1. There are **a few** / **a lot of** spirals.
2. There are **some** / **a lot of** flowers.
3. There is **a little** / **a lot of** sand.
4. There is **a little** / **a lot of** blue paint.
5. There is **some** / **a lot of** water.
6. There are **some** / **a lot of** rectangles.

K. Read and write *There is* or *There are*.

1. ______ a lot of purple paint.
2. ______ some seashells.
3. ______ a lot of trees.
4. ______ some sand.
5. ______ a lot of glass.
6. ______ some big stones.
Complete the sentences with *some or any*.

There are 1 _______ lines in this painting.
There aren’t 2 _______ people. There are 3 _______ squares. There aren’t 4 _______ circles. There is 5 _______ red paint and 6 _______ yellow paint.
There isn’t 7 _______ pink paint.

Look and write sentences with *There are a few or There is a little*.

This is my little sister’s picture. It’s our home!

1. There are a few _______ people.
2. _______ clouds in the sky.
3. _______ green grass.
4. _______ pink paint.

Let’s Write!

Think about your home. What shapes are there? What colors are there? Draw a picture.

- squares
- triangles
- circles
- lines
- spirals
- green grass
- blue sky
- green paint

Write about your picture. Use *There is / isn’t and There are / aren’t and quantity words*.

This is my home! There is _____________________________.
There are _____________________________.
There _____________________________.
There _____________________________.
18 Sculpture

Discover Grammar

A Listen and read. 40

Welcome to the Sand Festival!

• How many artists are here today?
  ○ There are 60 artists. They come from around the world.

• How many sculptures are there?
  ○ There are 50 sculptures this year. They’re animals.
    Last year, there were 30 sculptures.

• How much sand is there?
  ○ There’s a lot of sand!

• Is there any water?
  ○ Yes, there is. There’s some water. We need water to make the sculptures. The sand can’t be dry.

• Are there any visitors here today?
  ○ Yes, there are! The first visitors arrived this morning. There are hundreds of visitors every day.

• How many days is the festival?
  ○ It’s 15 days. There’s food and music. It’s great!

B Read the questions again. Circle the plural nouns.

C Find and complete these questions.

1 How ______ sand is there?
2 How ______ sculptures are there?
3 ______ there any water?
4 ______ there any visitors?
Read and learn.

Asking about Quantity

**Remember!** There are things we count, and things we don’t count.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Count Nouns</th>
<th>Non-count Nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>artists, sculptures, visitors</td>
<td>sand, water, paint</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We can ask about quantity with *How many ...?* and *How much ...?*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How many</th>
<th>artists</th>
<th>sculptures</th>
<th>are there?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>visitors</td>
<td>were there?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much</td>
<td>sand</td>
<td>water</td>
<td>is there?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>paint</td>
<td>was there?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We can answer *How many* questions with a number:

*There are 60 artists.*

We can answer *How much* and *How many* questions with quantity words:

*How many visitors are there?*  *There are a lot of visitors.*  
*How much paint is there?*  *There is a little paint.*

We can ask *Yes / No* questions about quantity with *any*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are there</th>
<th>visitors?</th>
<th>Yes, there are.</th>
<th>No, there aren’t.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is there</td>
<td>any</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pizzas?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>water?</td>
<td>Yes, there is.</td>
<td>No, there isn’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>food?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E Read and circle the correct words.
Boy  1 How much / How many sand sculptures are there?
Girl  2 There is / There are 50 sculptures.
Boy  3 How many / How much artists were there last year?
Girl  Last year,  4 there was / there were only 30 artists.
      The festival is bigger now.
Boy  I’m hungry. Is there  5 any / many food?
Girl  Yes, there’s  6 any / some ice cream.

F Listen and check.  6 41

G Act it out!

H Match the questions and answers.
1 How many visitors are there?  a There is a lot of sand!
2 Is there any music?  b There are 60 artists.
3 How much sand is there?  c Yes, there is. The music is great.
4 Is there any ice cream?  d There are a lot of visitors!
5 How many artists are there?  e Yes, there is. Do you want some?

I Look, read, and write short answers.

1 Is there any food?  Yes, there is.
2 Are there any children?  
3 Are there any paintings?  
4 Is there any sand?  
5 Is there any snow?  

Unit 18  Sculpture
Write the words in the correct order to make questions. Look at the picture in exercise I. Ask and answer.

1. are / many / ? / How / tortoises / there

2. sand / ? / much / How / there / is

3. many / How / are / there / children / ?

4. is / How / snow / ? / there / much

Complete the questions with How much and How many.

1. ______ sculptures are there?
3. ______ pizzas are there?
2. ______ food is there?
4. ______ animals are there?

Let's Talk!

Imagine there is a sand sculpture festival in your town. Circle the things that you can find at your festival.

food  music  sand  artists  soda  musicians  visitors

The theme of the festival is transportation. How many different sculptures are there at your festival? Write numbers in the boxes.

Sculptures:  
- cars
- trucks
- boats
- bikes
- horses
- airplanes

Ask and answer about your festival with a friend.

Is there any food at the festival?  Yes, there is.

How many cars are there?  There are 17 cars!
Module 9 Review

A Match the beginnings and ends of the sentences.
1. There is some
2. There are some
3. There is a lot of
4. There are a lot of
5. There are a few
6. There is a little

B Read and circle the correct words.
1. There is / There are some green grass.
2. There isn’t / There aren’t any blue water.
3. There are / There is a lot of red flowers.
4. There isn’t / There aren’t any gray clouds.
5. There is / There are some happy children.
6. There are / There is a lot of yummy food.

C Look and write A few or A little.

1. _______ paintbrushes. 3. _______ sand. 5. _______ water.
2. _______ paint. 4. _______ stones. 6. _______ seashells.
Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 in / nature / there / any / ? / Are / shapes

2 any / Is / sand / ? / there / on the beach

3 sculptures / ? / many / are / there / How

4 is / much / How / there / ice cream / ?

5 any / ? / there / fish / Are / in the ocean

Complete the questions with the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is there</th>
<th>Are there</th>
<th>How much</th>
<th>How many</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 _______ visitors are there?</td>
<td>4 _______ sand is there?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 _______ any animals?</td>
<td>5 _______ artists are there?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 _______ any soda?</td>
<td>6 _______ any games?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exam Time

Look and read. Write yes or no.

Example There are some sculptures on the beach. ________

1 A lot of people are waiting for ice cream. ________

2 There are a few children behind the sculptures. ________

3 There are two birds made of sand. ________

4 There aren’t any people waiting for drinks. ________

5 There is a little water in the ocean. ________
Subject and Object Pronouns

A pronoun replaces a noun in a sentence so we do not need to repeat the noun. *I, you, he, she, it, you, we, they* are subject pronouns.

*Kyril studies the orcas.*

*Milenka likes the ocean.*

*The orcas watch Kyril.*

*He studies the orcas.*

*She likes the ocean.*

*They watch Kyril.*

*Me, you, him, her, it, you, us, them* are object pronouns.

*Kyril studies the orcas.*

*Milenka likes the ocean.*

*The orcas watch Kyril.*

*Kyril studies them.*

*Milenka likes it.*

*The orcas watch him.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Pronouns</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>he</th>
<th>she</th>
<th>it</th>
<th>we</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>they</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Object Pronouns</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Simple Past of Verb *To Be*: Affirmative and Negative Statements

We can use the simple past of *to be* to talk about things in the past.

*The statues were solid ice.*

*I was not in Harbin yesterday.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I / He / She / It</td>
<td>was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You / We / They</td>
<td>were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cold.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Simple Past of Verb *To Be*: Questions

We can ask questions about the past using *Was* and *Were*:

*Was it difficult?*  
*Yes, it was. / No, it was not.*

*Were the cookies good?*  
*Yes, they were. / No, they were not.*

*Where questions ask about places.*

*Where was the pudding?*  
*It was in the freezer.*

*What questions ask about things.*

*What was in the pudding?*  
*Chocolate, sugar, and eggs.*

*How questions can be answered with adjectives.*

*How was the pudding?*  
*It was delicious.*
Simple Past Regular Verbs: Affirmative and Negative Statements

We use the simple past to talk about finished actions in the past. We make the past form of regular verbs by adding -ed. To make the negative form, we use did not (didn’t).

*Grandma played board games.*  *She did not play computer games.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They played.</td>
<td>I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They did not play.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Simple Past Regular Verbs: Questions

We use *Did* to ask *Yes / No* questions about the past.

*Did he travel by train?*  *Yes, he did. / No, he did not.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Did</th>
<th>you / he / she / it / you / they</th>
<th>walk?</th>
<th>Yes,</th>
<th>I / he / she / it / we / they</th>
<th>did.</th>
<th>No,</th>
<th>I / he / she / it / we / they</th>
<th>did not.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

We ask information questions with a question word and *did*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where</th>
<th>did</th>
<th>you / he / she / it / you / they</th>
<th>start?</th>
<th>I / He / She / It / We / They</th>
<th>started in London.</th>
<th>What</th>
<th>did</th>
<th>you / he / she / it / you / they</th>
<th>learn?</th>
<th>learned about boats.</th>
<th>How</th>
<th>did</th>
<th>you / he / she / it / you / they</th>
<th>travel?</th>
<th>traveled by train.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Simple Past Irregular Verbs

Some verbs are irregular. We cannot just add -ed. We have to remember them!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Simple Past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>have</td>
<td>had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat</td>
<td>ate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>gave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see</td>
<td>saw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buy</td>
<td>bought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spend</td>
<td>spent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drink</td>
<td>drank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>say</td>
<td>said</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Possessive Pronouns
We use possessive pronouns to talk about things that belong to people. 
This garden is mine! This kite is not his! The toys are ours.

| mine | yours | his  | hers | its   | ours | theirs |

Simple Past with Adverbs of Time
We use time words and phrases to say when we did something.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>played the trumpet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>yesterday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>yesterday afternoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>this morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>last week.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparative Adjectives
We use comparative adjectives to compare two things or types of thing. 
A horse is stronger than a person.
To make a comparative adjective, we add -er.
fast – faster slow – slower
If an adjective ends in -e, we just add -r.
nice – nicer safe – safer
If an adjective ends in -y, we change y to -ier.
heavy – heavier easy – easier

Superlative Adjectives
We use superlative adjectives to compare more than two things.
The blue boat is the smallest.
Is that the fastest boat?
The heaviest boat is the red one.
We can make the superlative by adding -est. We always use the with superlatives.
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