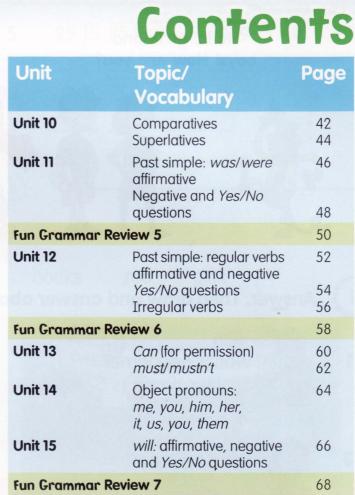


FlyHigh 3 Fun Grammar



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I can do this!

I can do this!

I can do this!

Look what I can do!

Hello, girls and boys!



Hello, girls and boys! How are you?







This is Rob and this is Vicky. They're our friends. Welcome to our zoo!

Answer. Then draw and answer about you.



What's her name? Her name is Sally.



What's his name?

What's her name?



What's your name?

Choose and write.

fine

Hello How

Vicky

I'm(x2) you

thank

Sally: Hello, Rob! How(3) you?

(1) Hello ! (2) Rob. Rob:

Rob:

I'm (4) , thank you. This is

my sister, (**5**)

Sally:

(**6**) are (**7**) Vicky?

Vicky: (8) fine, (9) you.





Find and write.

3-c 4-d 5-e 6-f 7-g 8-h 9-i 10-j 11-k 12-l 13-m **2**-b **1**-a 15-0 16-p 17-q 18-r 19-s 20-t 21-U 22-V 23-W 24-X 25-V 26-Z **14**-n

20 8 5 1 14 9 13 1 12 19 1 18 5 25 15 21 18 6 18 9 5 14 4 19

23 5 12 3 15 13 5 20 15 20 8 5 26 15 15



Let's Sing Track 3



Listen and write.

friends animals books zoo English girls

Hello, girls and boys,

Hello to you.

We are the (1) animals

in the zoo.

We're your friends and

we are here.

We're learning (2)

all the year.

Hello, (3) and boys,

Hello to you.

We're your (4)

here in the zoo.

We like songs and

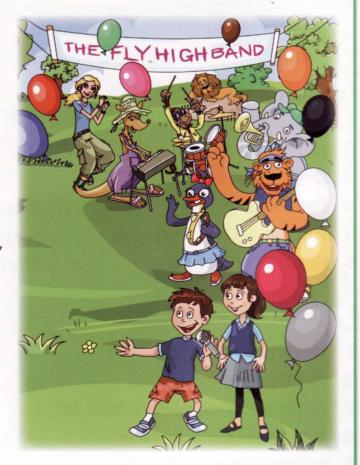
and fun. (5)

Let's learn English, everyone!

Hello, girls and boys,

Hello to you.

Welcome to our (6)





be: affirmative and negative



I'm Karla, I'm a kangaroo.



We're on holiday!



Affirmative

Long forms

Track 4

Short forms

Iam

I'm

You/We/They are You/We/They're

He/She/It is

He/She/It's

Negative

Long forms

I am not

He/She/It is not

Short forms

I'm not

You/We/They are not You/We/They aren't

He/She/It isn't

Write.

Long forms

- I am from England.
- You are my friend.
- She is at the zoo.
- 4 I am not shy.
- You are not my cousin.
- He is not on holiday.

Short forms

I'm	from England.
	my friend.
	at the zoo.
	shy.
	my cousin.

on holiday.

Read and write.

- Rob is a boy.
- 2 Vicky is a girl.
- Ziggy and his family are from Africa.
- My cousin and I are nine.
- You and Mary are friends.
- The flowers are red.

He's a boy.

a girl. from Africa. nine.

friends.

red.

Correct the sentences.

- Ziggy is from England.
- 2 Trumpet and Ziggy are cousins.
- 3 Vicky is a boy.
- Rosa and I are at the zoo.
- London is in Africa.
- Karla and Chatter are children.

He isn't	from England. He'	s from Africa.
They	cousins.	friends.
She	a boy.	a girl.
We	at the zoo.	at school.
It	in Africa.	in England.
They	children.	animals.



Track 5

Questions

Am I ...?

Are you ...?

Is he/she/it ...?

Yes, I am./No, I'm not. Yes, he/she/it is.

Short answers

No, he/she/it isn't.

Are we/you/they ...? Yes, we/you/they are.

No, we/you/they aren't.

Yes, you are./No, you aren't.

We use short forms to answer No:

No, I'm not.

No, you aren't.

But we use long forms to answer Yes:

Yes, I am. 🗸

Yes, I'm. X



- Is Ziggy from Africa ?
- **3** Are you a teacher
- Is Trumpet your cousin
- 2 She isn't shy
- **4** The children are on holiday
- **6** I'm not his cousin

Match.

- Is Tag on holiday?
- **2** Are Ziggy and his family at the airport?
- Is Trumpet hungry?
- Are you happy?
- Is the flag blue?
- Are you and your friends tired?

- a Yes, he is.
- **b** No, it isn't.
- c No, we aren't.
- d No, he isn't.
- e Yes, they are.
- Yes, I am.



Yes/No questions

(6) Write Is or Are. Then answer.



Are you hungry? Yes, I am. 2

.....Tim shy?

Bob tired?



they at the zoo?

- 7 Write in the correct order. Then answer about you.
 - 1 hungry? / you / Are

Are you hungry?

- 2 from / Australia? / you / and / your / family / Are
- 3 your / dad / Is / a spy?
- 4 Is / the airport? / at / your / mum
- 5 school?/you/Are/at
- 6 happy? / your / friends / Are



Let's Sing



Listen and put a \checkmark . Then answer.











Where are you from?

have got: affirmative and negative

I've got a watch.
I haven't got a mobile phone.



Long forms

Short forms

I/You/We/They

I/You/We/

have got

They've got

He/She/It has got He/She/It's got

Negative

Long forms

I/You/We/They

have not got

L (CL (TLL

Short forms

I/You/We/They

haven't got

He/She/It has not got He/She/It hasn't got

Look and circle yes or no.





- 1 Ziggy has got sunglasses.
- 2 His cousin has got a pink swimsuit.
- 3 Tag has got a map.
- 4 Chatter has got black and white clothes.
- **5** Tag has got a camera.
- 6 Karla has got a bag.

- yes/no
- yes / no

Listen and put a √or X.



- 1 Tim has got a car.
- **3** It's got a radio.
- 5 It's got short legs.
- 7 Daniel has got a robot.
- 2 It's got two doors.
- 4 Betty hasn't got a cat.
- 6 It hasn't got small ears.
- **8** It's got two arms and four legs.

Yes/No questions

Have you got sunglasses?

Yes, I have. But I haven't got a camera.





Track 9

Questions

Have I/you/we/they got ...?

Has he/she/it got ...?

Short answers

Yes, I/you/we/they have.

No, I/you/we/they haven't.

Yes, he/she/it has.

No, he/she/it hasn't.

- Write? or

 - I haven't got shorts
- Has Ziggy got a map ? 2 He hasn't got a radio
 - 3 Have you got new clothes 4 The girls have got sunglasses.
 - **6** Has Sally got a swimsuit.

Look and match.



- Has Tag got a suitcase?
- 2 Has Karla got a camera?
- 3 Has Sally got a ticket?
- **4** Have Patty and Ziggy got passports?
- a No, they haven't.
- Yes, she has.
- Yes, he has.
- **d** No, she hasn't.

5 Look and write.



- 1 Anna and Jack / passports
- A: Have Anna and Jack got passports?
- B: No, they haven't. They've got sunglasses. B:
- 3 Sam / a radio
- A:
- **B:**

- 2 Sarah and Mary / a ticket
- A:
- 4 Nelly / a book
- Δ:
- **B:**

Write in the correct order. Then answer about you.

1 a / brother? / Have / got / you

Have you got a brother?

- 2 your / dad / a / camera? / Has / got
- 3 Have / bikes? / your / got / friends
- 4 a / taxi? / got / Has / uncle / your
- 5 you/got/Have/passport?/a
- 6 mobile phones? / Have / got / your / cousins



Let's Play



He's got two big ears and a long trunk. Who is he?



He's Trumpet.

Fun Grammar Review



aren't

1

Read. Then choose and complete.

Zebras

Zebras (1)	are black and white.
Ziggy (2)	a zebra.
He (3)	brown.
Zebras (4)	four legs, two ears and two
eyes. They (5	a long tail.
Ziggy (6)	a long tail too.
Zebras (7)	beautiful animals.
They (8)	small. They live in Africa

2	has	is	isn't
3	haven't	aren't	isn't
4	have got	has got	are
5	isn't	has got	have got
6	have got	is	has got
7	is	have got	are
8	aren't	hasn't got	isn't

are

2 Match.

or in the zoo.

- 1 Have you got a cousin?
- 2 Is she your aunt?
- 3 Are you at the airport?
- 4 Has he got Maths on Friday?
- **5** Are they teachers?
- 6 Has it got big ears?

a No, she isn't.

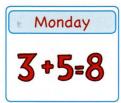
have

- **b** No, it hasn't.
- **c** Yes, they are.
- d Yes, I have.
- e No, he hasn't.
- f Yes, I am.

Choose and write.

		hasnit	isn't	've	S	got		i
(1) I 've	got a pet. It's a c	log. (2) It	b	ig and	white	e. (3) It's	blue eyes.	
(4) It	got big ears. It's	s got smal	l ears. 1	Λy frien	d ha	s got a dog	too. (5) It	
big. It's sm	all and brown. I l	ove dogs.					A.	

Look and circle.









- 1 They (ve got) / 's got Maths on Monday.
- 2 Sarah has got / hasn't got PE on Tuesday.
- 3 Has / Have you got History on Wednesday?
- 4 Bob and Tom hasn't got / haven't got English on Thursday.
- 5 Nick has got / hasn't got Art on Monday.

5 Write in the correct order.

- 1 you / clever? / Are
- 2 blue. / aren't / Monkeys
- 3 your / funny? / cousin / Is
- 4 isn't / friend / short. / My
- 5 and / white. / bag / red / The / is

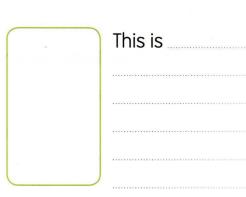
gou clever?	Are
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
•	

My English

Write and draw. Then colour.



This is my friend, Kostas. He's ten. He's tall. He isn't short. He's got brown hair and brown eyes. He's got a parrot. He hasn't got a cat.



Now draw a face.









3)

Present simple: affirmative



He washes his bike on Saturday.





Track 11

We use the present simple to talk about things we do regularly. To make the present simple with I, you, we and they, we use the main verb. To make it with he, she and it, we usually add -s to the main verb.

I/You/We/They get up

at seven o'clock every day.

He/She/It gets up

Remember some verbs are different. We add -es to verbs that end in -o, -sh or -ch.

do → does

 $go \rightarrow goes$

wash → washes

watch → watches

The verb have is irregular.

I/You/We/They have

He/She/It has

Here are some common time expressions we use with the present simple.

every day/afternoon/morning/evening/weekend/year

at six o'clock/night

in the morning/the afternoon/the evening/winter/spring/summer/autumn

1) Choose and write. Then listen and repeat.



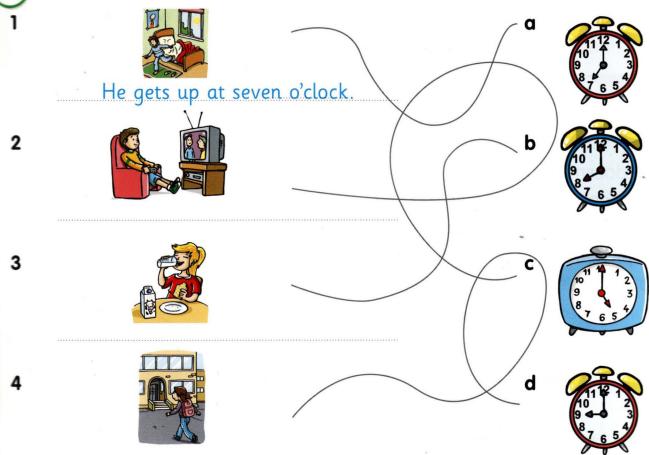
run watch play wash do look ride sing go eat





- 2 Circle.
 - 1 I(play) / plays football in the afternoon.
 - 2 He go / goes to school in the morning.
 - 3 She have / has lunch at two o'clock.
 - 4 They watch / watches TV in the evening.
 - 5 You do / does your homework in the afternoon.
 - 6 It open / opens at six o'clock.

3) Find and write.



4) Choose and write.

read go watch drink do play have swim come Every morning I (1) go to school at eight o'clock. My mum (2) in the pool and then she (3) a book. My dad (4) home for lunch at one o'clock. We all (5) ____ lunch at two o'clock. Every afternoon my sister (6) her homework. I (7) TV and then I play football with my best friend, Sam. He (8) very well. At eight o'clock I go home. We all (9) milk and eat pizza in the evening. We go to bed at ten o'clock. thirteen



Negative and Yes/No questions

He doesn't play basketball every day.







Long forms

I/You/We/They do not swim every day. He/She/It does not swim every day.

Short forms

I/You/We/They don't swim every day. He/She/It doesn't swim every day.

5 Circle.

- 1 Idon't/ doesn't get up at six o'clock.
- **2** He don't / doesn't swim in the evening.
- **3** We don't / doesn't go to school in summer.
- 4 The shops don't / doesn't open at six o'clock in the morning.
- 5 My brother don't / doesn't play in the park every weekend.
- 6 Lucy don't / doesn't watch TV in the afternoon.

6 Choose and write.

		play	get up	ride	eat	write	go		
1	I get up	a.	t seven oʻcl	ock. I	don't ge	et up	at eight o'cl	ock.	
	We								
3	My brother		foc	otball. He			volleybo	II.	
4	My dad		pizza	in the eve	ening. H	e		it for	
	breakfast.								
5	We		our bikes	in the pa	rk. We		Ol	ır bikes in th	е
	house.								
6	I	p	ostcards or	n holiday.	I ,		postca	rds at home	



Does she come from China?





Yes, she does.



We also use the present simple to talk about facts.

Questions

Short answers

Do I/you/we/they eat fish?

Yes, I/you/we/they do.

No, I/you/we/they don't.

Does he/she/it eat fish?

Yes, he/she/it does.

No, he/she/it doesn't.

When we make questions with Does, we don't add -s or -es to the main verb.

Does she come from England? ✓ Does she comes from England? X



Write Do or Does. Then answer.



Does John wake up at six o'clock? No, he doesn't.



Daisy like orange juice?



pandas eat meat?

2



they live in a house?

3

Negative and Yes/No questions

(8)	Write do	does.	don't or	doesn't.
	vviite do	, does,	donte	uoesit t



Sally:	(1) Do	you like Maths?
Rob:	Yes, I (2)	do .
Sally:	(3)	your friend, Bob, like Maths too?
Rob:	Yes, he (4)	. And he likes History.
	But he (5)	like Art.
Sally:	(6)	you and Rob go to the park every
	Saturday?	
Vicky:	Yes, we (7)	. Rob and I ride our bikes.
Rob:	(8)	you ride a bike, Sally?
Sally:	No, I (9)	. But I swim every Saturday.
	(10)	your teacher swim every Saturday?
Rob an	nd Vicky: No.	she (11)

9 Answer about you.

- Do you like Maths?
 Do you like History?
 Do you like Art?
- **4** Do you swim every Saturday?



Let's Sing



Listen and put a \checkmark . Then write.

On holiday Ziggy ...

1 plays on the beach

2 wakes up at six o'clock

3 watches TV

4 swims in the sea

5 does homework

6 takes photos



Present simple: Adverbs of frequency



I sometimes

take photos.

Track 16

We use adverbs of frequency to talk about how regularly we do things.

always ● sometimes ● never ○

We use adverbs of frequency before the main verb in the sentence.

I always go to school.

I sometimes go to the park.

I never go to the zoo.



Listen and look. Then circle. Track 17



(always) / sometimes



sometimes / always



2 in the afternoon / in the evening



4 at night / in the evening



- Write always, sometimes or never.
 - He always (•) goes to bed at ten o'clock.
 - She (1) reads a book.
 - We (O) play football in the house.

 - The fish (O) eats ice cream.
 - I (•) get up early.



Adverbs of frequency

- Circle.
 - He cleans his teeth in the morning/always.
 - Mary always / every day does her homework.
 - They in the afternoon / sometimes sleep late.
 - 4 We have breakfast sometimes / in the morning.
 - Grandma always / every morning gets up early.
 - 6 I go to school never / every day.
- Write.
 - Kim doesn't go to school. (at the weekend) Kim doesn't go to school at the weekend.



- She eats cherries. (never)
- They play football. (every day)
- They get up at eight o'clock. (always)
- Jane swims in the river. (sometimes)
- Do you drink milk? (in the afternoon)



He sometimes reads books.

Write.

- he / sometimes / read / books ()
- 2 they / get up / early / in the morning (?)
- 3 we / swim / in the river (x)
- the dog / play / with the ball (x)
- I / always / drink milk (🗸)
- 6

she / eat / apples (?)	

- Write in the correct order.
 - 1 Mum / in the evening. / dishes / washes / the Mum washes the dishes in the evening.
 - 2 bike. / Peter / sometimes / his / rides
 - 3 every / Friday. / don't / tennis / Bob and Sam / play
 - 4 always / chase / Dogs / cats.
 - 5 you / every day? / grandpa / your / visit / Do
 - 6 a shower / We / in the morning. / have
- 7) Put a 🗸 and write about you.

Choose alureus, so	always	sometimes	never
wake up late			
drink milk			
read books			
go to the supermarket			

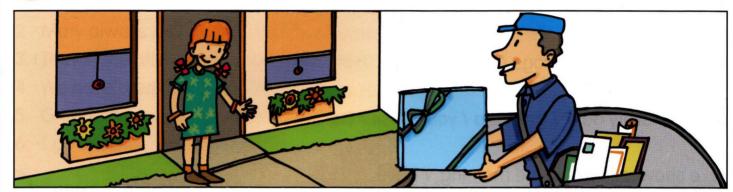


Fun Grammar Review 2





Read and answer.



This is Carol. She's eight. She lives in a big house with her family. Carol goes to school every day at eight o'clock in the morning. At one o'clock she does her homework. In the afternoon she sometimes goes to the park with her friends. They usually ride their bikes and they play volleyball.

Every morning the postman comes to her house at seven o'clock. He usually has some letters for Carol but today he's got a parcel. It's a photo album from her cousin, Mary. She's on holiday in Turkey.

- Does Carol live in a big house? Yes, she does.
- 2 Does she go to school at nine o'clock?
- 3 Do Carol and her friends ride their bikes in the park?
- **4** Do they usually play tennis?
- **5** Does the postman come at eight o'clock every morning?
- **6** Does he usually have letters for Carol?

Write.

- 1 I have (have) breakfast every day.
- **2** Tina (watch) TV in the evening.
- **3** My friend (ride) his bike in the park.
- 4 Lions (run) very fast.
- **5** They (come) from Russia.

3	Circle and write.		
1 2 3 4 5	Do/ Does you go to school in September? Yes, I do. Do / Does pandas eat leaves? Do / Does Ziggy come from Africa? Do / Does it snow in August? Do / Does fish live in the forest?		
4	Write don't or doesn't.		
1	It doesn't snow in summ	ner.	
2	Pandas come from E	ngland.	
3	A tiger have leaves for breakfast.		
4	Bob and Mary like m	like meat.	
5	The postmancome c	on Sundays.	
5	Choose always, sometimes or never.	Then write about you.	
1	go / school / in summer		
2	play / park / in spring		
3	do homework / in the afternoon		
4	have spaghetti / for lunch		
٢	— My Er	nglish ———	
	Write about your friend.		
	My friend, Eleni, goes to school in the	My friend,	
١	morning. She comes home at two	•	
	o'clock and she has lunch. In the		
	afternoon she does her homework and she sometimes goes for a walk with		
	her mum.		
	Now draw a face		



Present continuous: affirmative and negative



I'm playing basketball.



We use the present continuous to talk about something that is happening now. We make the present continuous with am, is, are + a verb with -ing.

Long forms

I am talking.

You/We/They are talking.

He/She/It is talking.

Short forms

I'm talking.

You/We/They're talking.

He/She/It's talking.

When the verb ends in -e, we drop the -e and add -ing. dance + ing \rightarrow dancing take + ing \rightarrow taking

When a verb of one syllable ends with a vowel and a consonant, we sometimes double the consonant and add -ing.

swim + ing → swimming

run+ ing → running

1) Circle.

- 1 Mary is / are swimming.
- **3** I is /am walking to school.
- **5** The dog am / is chasing the cat.
- **2** The children is / are watching TV.
- 4 We are / am having lunch.
- 6 Bob is / are eating an apple.

(2) Write.

- 1 She 's playing the guitar. (play)
- **5** Vicky a birthday cake. (make)
- 2 They a new song. (learn)
- 4 Rob to his friend. (talk)
- **6** We _____ to the singing. (listen)

She isn't washing he dishes.



Track 20

Short forms

I'm not walking.

You/We/They are not walking. You/We/They aren't walking. He/She/It isn't walking.

Long forms

I am not walking.

He/She/It is not walking.

Look and write.

Mum is cooking. She isn't dancing.

3



Mary ____ riding a bike. She ____learning a new song. 2



Rob and Sam talking. They reading



Bob washing his bike. Hewashing the car.

Match and write.

- Rob is tasting a strawberry.
- Betty and I are learning English.
- The girl is cleaning the floor.
- Tom and Sam are playing football.
- I'm cooking breakfast.
- 6 My aunt is making a dress.

- **a** They volleyball.
- She a hat.
- I lunch.
- **d** He <u>isn't tasting</u> an apple.
- We History. She her room.



Yes/No questions

Is he going to the cinema?







No, he isn't. He's shopping at the supermarket.



Questions

Am I running?

Are you running?

Is he/she/it running?

Are we/you/they running?

Short answers

Yes, you are./No, you aren't.

Yes, I am./No, I'm not.

Yes, he/she/it is./No, he/she/it isn't.

Yes, we/you/they are./No, we/you/they aren't.

5 Write the questions. Then answer.

1 she/walk

Is she walking?

Yes, she is.

3 they / buy / books

Yes,

2 he/go/to the library

No,

4 you/make/a cake

No,

(6) Write Is or Are. Then answer.

1



Is she riding a bike? Yes, she is.

2



he buying food?

3



she cooking?

4



... they running?

7 Write.



1	wear / blue sweater	
	Is he wearing a blue sweater?	
	Yes, he is.	

3 carry / a suitcase

- **2** go / to the library
- 4 go / to the cinema
- 8) Write in the correct order. Then answer about you.
 - painting? / you / Are
 Are you painting?
- writing / you / and / postcards? / your friends / Are

3 your dad / sleeping? / Is

4 Is / talking? / your teacher



Let's Sing



Listen and write.

cook eat have clean

(1) We 're cooking in the kitchen. We are having lots of fun. We are making a cake To eat with everyone.

Yum, yum! Yum, yum! We're eating every crumb!

(2) We up the k	kitchen.
--------------------------	----------

(3) We lots of fun.

We are eating the cake.

(4) We _____ every crumb!





Track 23

We use Let's to suggest to someone that you do something together. Let's go to the cinema.

We use the imperative to tell someone to do something or not to do something. To make affirmative imperatives, we use the main verb at the start of a sentence. For negatives, we use Don't before the main verb.

Affirmative Negative

Stand up. Don't stand up.

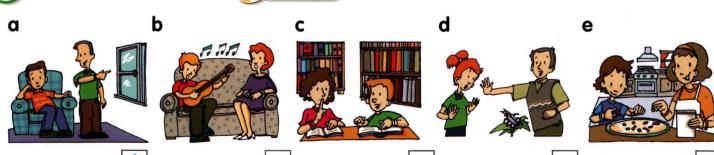
Stop. Don't stop.

Open the window. Don't open the window.



1) Listen and number.





2 Match.

- 1 I'm hungry.
- 2 There's a snake.
- 3 We're in the library.
- 4 I'm bored.
- 5 My mum is making a cake.
- 6 It's hot.

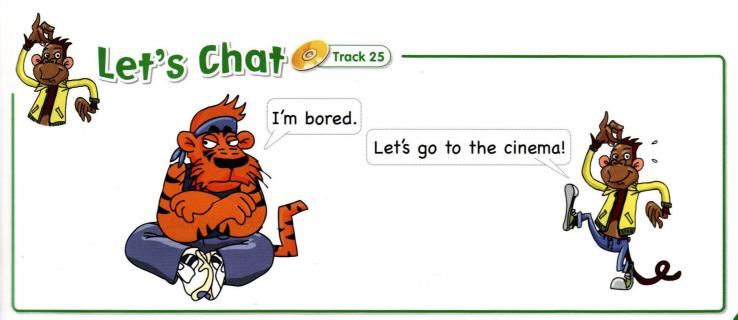
- a Open the window.
- **b** Let's help.
- c Let's make a sandwich.
- d Run!
- e Don't talk.
- **f** Let's go to the cinema.

Write Let's or Don't.

- I It's my birthday. Let's make a cake.
- **2** The bus is coming. run.
- **3** play football in the classroom.
- 4 It's time for lunch. eat pizza.
- **5** It's eleven o'clock at night. _____ go to the park.
- 6 It's Saturday. play all day.

4) Choose and write.

eat play clean help make wash
Help your mum.
Don't eat food in the living room.
a mess.
the dishes.
football in class.
your room.



Fun Grammar Review

Listen and draw lines.



Fred Kim Lucy Anna

Write.

The children are waiting (wait) for the bus.

The girl (feed) the monkeys.

Tom ____ (not play) basketball in the park.

The boys (not go) shopping.

Vicky (talk) on the phone? 5

the cats (drink) milk?

Write in the correct order.

Jane

1 are / police / The / chasing / thief. / the 2 cooking / lunch. / is / Mum The police are chasing the thief.

running? / he / Is

4 the / Close / please. / window

Peter

5 man / fighting / isn't / the / bear. / The 6 sit / desk. / on / Don't / the

Choose and write. Use Let's or Don't.



1

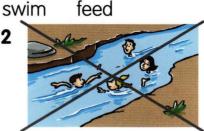
3

Let's read a book.



the goats.

play swim read



in the river.



football in the park.

Write Is or Are. Then answer about you.

- Are you writing? your teacher waiting for the bus?
- your mum and dad chasing a thief?
- it raining?
- your teacher reading?
- your friends riding their bikes?



Write.

I'm making a cake. I'm not washing the dishes. My friend, Tina, is reading a book. She isn't doing her homework.

Now draw a face.











Possessive adjectives:

my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their



He's Trumpet. This is his car.



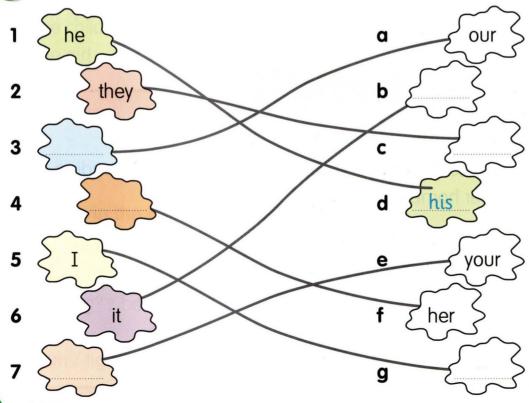
Personal pronouns	Possessive adjectives
I	my
you	your
he	his
s <mark>he</mark>	her
it	its
we	our
you -	your
they	their

We use possessive adjectives to show that someone owns something. We usually use a noun after a possessive adjective.

This is his towel.



1) Write and colour.



2 Choose and write.

- 1 I'm a teacher. My school is new.
- **3** This is Mary and that is _____book.
- **5** We're friends. This is treehouse.
- **7** This is a cat and that is _____ball.

- her its our their
 - 2 I'm a boy and this is bike.
 - 4 You're a girl. bag is pink.
 - **6** They're monkeys and this is food.
 - **8** He's Nick and this is ____ mum.

3) Look and write.



I'm Anna.

My sunglasses

my Your My his

are new.



He's Peter.

is green.



They've got a dog.

is small.



She's Lucy.

is red.

Write His or Her.





- His sunglasses are black.
- **2** bike is red.
- **3** T-shirt is pink.
- 4 trousers are blue.
- ball is black and white.
- **6** guitar is brown.





I'm Chatter and these are my sunglasses. He's Tag and this is his camera.

Whose ...?, 's



Whose is this leg?



It's Chatter's leg.



Track 29

To show that someone owns something, we use - 's. This is John's bike.

We use Whose ...? to ask who owns something. To answer we use a name + 's or a possessive adjective.

Singular

It's Mary's pen. It's her pen.

Plural

Whose is this pen? Whose are these shoes? They're Ben's shoes. They're his shoes.



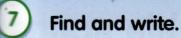
Circle.

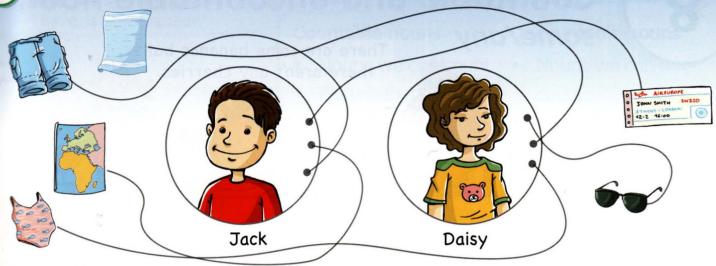
- 1 This is Anna's / Anna radio.
- **3** Whose are these sunglasses? They're Kim's / Kim.
- **5** This is my friend / friend's suitcase.
- 2 My mum / mum's skirt is red.
- 4 Whose / Who is this shirt?
- **6** Ben's / Ben computer game is new.

Write in the correct order. Then match.

- pen? / this / Whose / is Whose is this pen?
- 2 trumpet? / this / is / Whose
- are / shoes? / Whose / these
- 4 dog? / Whose / this / is
- sweets? / these / gre / Whose
- is / Whose / this / swimsuit?

- They're Sam's sweets.
- It's Betty's dog.
- It's Mum's swimsuit.
- **d** They're Ellie's shoes.
- It's Tom's pen.
- It's Dad's trumpet.





- Whose is this ticket? It's Jack's ticket.
- Whose is this towel?
- **5** Whose are these sunglasses?

- **2** Whose are these shorts?
- 4 Whose is this map?
- Whose is this swimsuit?
- Write the questions. Then answer.
- 1 Mike

Whose is this trumpet?

It's Mike's trumpet.

3 Steve



- 2 Amy
- 4 Sandra





Countable and uncountable nouns



There are some bananas but there aren't any cherries.





We use some in affirmative sentences.

There are some sweets.

We use any in negative sentences and questions.

There aren't any sweets.

Are there any sweets?

Yes, there are some sweets. / No, there aren't any sweets.

- Circle.
 - There isn't some / any milk.
 - There is some / any flour.
 - There are some / any watermelons.
- 2 Are there some / any straws?
- 4 There aren't some / any towels.
- 6 Is there some / any orange juice?

- Write.
 - 1 we / ____

2 we / 📥 / (x)

We haven't got any cherries.

We've got some peaches.

3 we / (?)









6 we/



thirty-four

There are two peaches.
There is some sugar.





Countable nouns

- Nouns we can count.
- We use them in the singular and plural.
- We can use a, an or a number before a countable noun.

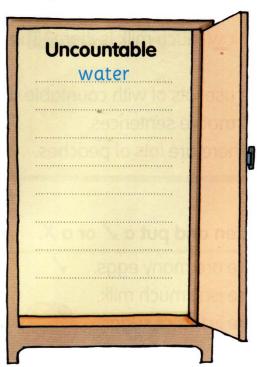
Uncountable nouns

- Nouns we can't count.
- We use them only in the singular.
- We can't use a, an or a number before an uncountable noun.

Choose and write.

milk apple butter biscuit peach flour honey water sweet spaghetti banana cherry cheese watermelon orange sugar egg







- There is an orange on the table.
- 2 There is _____ water in the glass.
- 3 There is peach in the bowl.
- 4 There is _____ flour in the bag.
- 5 There is _____ egg in the fridge.
- 5 There is _____ butter on the dish.

8

much/many/lots of



How much honey is there?



There is lots of honey!

We use many and How many...? with countable nouns. We usually use many in negative sentences. We use How many...? to ask questions.

How many books are there? There aren't many books.

We use much and How much...? with uncountable nouns. We usually use much in negative sentences. We use How much...? to ask questions.

How much milk is there? There isn't much milk.

We use lots of with countable and uncountable nouns, usually in affirmative sentences.

There are lots of peaches.

There is lots of sugar.

6 There isn't

butter.



Listen and put a ✓ or a ✗. 1 There are many eggs. 2 There is some flour. 3 There isn't much milk. 4 There is lots of butter. 5 There is lots of sugar. 6 There aren't many cherries. 6 Write much, many or lots. 1 There aren't many people in the supermarket. 2 How milk is there? supermarket. 3 There aren't eggs in the 4 How biscuits have we got?

fridge.

There is _____ of sugar.

Choose and write.

a any some $(\times 3)$ much many lots an

Fred: How (1) many tomatoes

have we got?

Sue: We've got lots of tomatoes.

Is there (2) spaghetti?

Fred: No, there isn't but we've got (3) eggs.

Sue: Great. We've got (4) _____ cheese too.

Fred: How (5) milk have we got?

Sue: We've got (6) _____ of milk. We've got (7) ____ sandwiches too.

Fred: Is there (8) orange?

Sue: No, there isn't but there is (9) watermelon.

Write How much or How many. Then answer about you.

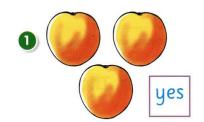
How many stickers have you got? 1 pencils are in your bag? 2 3 milk is there in your fridge? orange juice do you drink? 5 sweets do you eat?

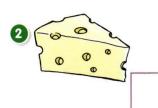


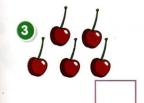
Track 35

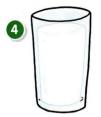
Listen and write yes or no.

Have they got any ...?

















Irregular plurals



Are they mice?





No, they aren't. They're wolves!



To make the plural of most nouns, we add -s at the end of the word.

car → cars

To make the plural of most nouns that end with -x, -s, -ss, -ch, -sh and -o, we add -es:

 $fox \rightarrow foxes$

glass → glasses

tomato → tomatoes

bus → buses

dish → dishes

To make the plural of most nouns that end with a -y, we drop the -y and add -ies.

baby → babies -

spy → spies

To make the plural of most nouns that end with -f, we drop the -f and add -ves.

wolf → wolves

leaf → leaves

Irregular nouns change in different ways in the plural. Some don't change.

child → children

man → men

sheep → sheep

fish → fish

mouse → mice

tooth → teeth

foot → feet

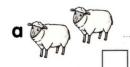
person → people

woman → women



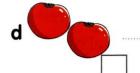
Listen and number in order. Then write. Track 37





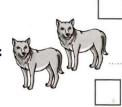








babies



Choose and write.

orange wolf baby potato woman dish sandwich person sweet shelf box foot leaf egg spy mouse bus trumpet

-s	-es	-ies	-ves	irregular
oranges				as been been fi

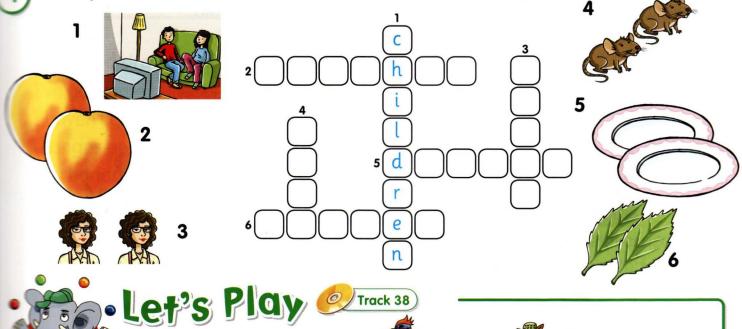
			2	
4				

3) Write.

 Th 	ere are	ten	peache	s . (peach)
------------------------	---------	-----	--------	-------------

- 2 The are red. (tomato)
- 3 The _____ are hungry. (wolf)
- 4 There are two _____ in the bathroom. (towel)
- 5 There are many _____ at the park. (person)

Complete the crossword.



Fun Grammar Review





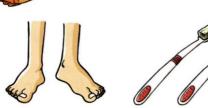
Read and write.











- We clean our teeth with these. toothbrushes
- 2 These are in my mouth.
- We all have two of these.
- These animals are very small. They like cheese.
- These animals swim in the sea.
- These animals chase sheep.







Match.

- I'm John.
- 2 He's my friend, Peter.
- 3 My mum is beautiful.
- 4 This dog is funny.
- You've got lots of clothes.
- We are at school.

- a Her hair is brown.
- **b** Your shorts are new.
- **c** Our school is old.
- **d** My bike is red.
- e Its ears are big.
- f His T-shirt is green.

Write.



2 Whose are these teeth?



Whose is this head? It's Patty's head.





It's Chatter's leg.



5 Whose is this trunk?

Whose is this arm?

They're Karla's feet.

4	Choose	and	write.
		••••	******

sandwich child leaf shelf

- There are two sandwiches on the table.
- There are lots of at school.
- There are lots of books on _____ in the library.
- There are lots of on the tree.

Write some or any.

- There are <u>some</u> oranges in the bowl. **2** We have got sugar.
- 3 Are there potatoes?

- 4 There aren't straws.

Write How much or How many. Then match.

- How much milk is in the fridge?
- tomatoes are in the bag?
- butter is in the fridge?
- legs has an octopus got?

- **a** There is some.
- It's got eight legs.
- There isn't much.
- **d** There are ten.

My English

Write and draw. Then colour.

I've got some butter and some milk. I haven't got any sugar. I've got some oranges and peaches. I haven't got any bananas.



I've got
I haven't got

Now draw a face.











Comparatives



Karla is taller than Patty.







Adjectives are words that describe people, animals or things.

The car is fast.

It's fast.

We use the comparative form of an adjective to compare two people, animals or things. We make the comparative of most adjectives by adding -er to the end of the adjective. We use than after the comparative.

The blue car is faster than the red car.

When an adjective ends in -y, we usually drop the -y and add -ier.

pretty → prettier than

funny → funnier than

When the adjective is one syllable and ends with a vowel and a consonant, we usually double the consonant and add -er.

big → bigger than

sad → sadder than

Irregular adjectives form the comparative in different ways.

good → better than

bad → worse than



1 Write.

- The blue ball is **big** but the red ball is <u>bigger</u>.
- 2 The tiger is **strong** but the lion is _____.
- **3** PE is **good** but English is _____.
- 4 Mary is a **bad** singer but Betty is _____.
- **5** Simon is **tall** but Michael is _____.
- **6** Trains are **fast** but planes are

2 Put a ✓ or a X.

- 1 Butterflies are smaller than birds.
- 1
- 2 Monkeys are heavier than hippos.
- 3 Tigers are stronger than cats.
- 4 Schools are bigger than houses.
- 5 Cars are faster than planes.
- 6 My grandpa is older than my dad.
- 3 Look and write.







Summer is

hotter than

(hot) winter.

2 Maths is

.....

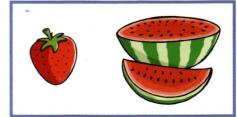
3 Art is



(bad) PE.



(good) History.



4 A hippo is

5 A bike is

6 A strawberry is

(heavy) a penguin.

(slow) a train.

(small) a watermelon.

Write.

I'm at the zoo. Look at the lions – they're running. I love lions. Lions are

¶ faster than (fast) bears. I can see the elephants and the hippos too.

Elephants are (2) (heavy) hippos. Here are the kangaroos.

They're (3) (big) the monkeys. I love monkeys. They're

(funny) the penguins. Look at the snakes. They're playing

with the frogs. Snakes are (**5**) ______ (long) frogs. The zoo is great!

Superlatives







Trumpet is the tallest.

Track 40

We use the superlative form of an adjective to compare a person, an animal or a thing to two or more others. We make the superlative of most adjectives by adding -est to the end of the adjective. We use the before the superlative.

The blue car is the fastest.

When an adjective ends in -y, we usually drop the -y and add -iest.

pretty → the prettiest

funny → the funniest

When the adjective is one syllable and ends with a vowel and a consonant, we usually double the consonant and add -est.

big → the biggest

sad → the saddest

Irregular adjectives form the superlative in different ways.

good → the best

bad → the worst



Write.

Adjective		Comparative	Superlative		
1	small	smaller than	the smallest		
2	young	***************************************			
3	hot	***************************************	***************************************		

Adjective		Comparative	Superlative		
4	fat				
5	good				
6	happy				

Circle.

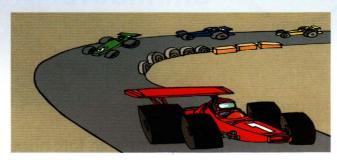
- Whales are the bigger (biggest)animals. 2 Tag is thinner / thinnest than Trumpet.
- Sam's T-shirt is the dirtier / dirtiest.
- This is the worse / worst ice cream.
- 4 Tigers are heavier / heaviest than mice.
- 6 This is the sadder / saddest song.

7 Choose and write.

pretty funny fast thin



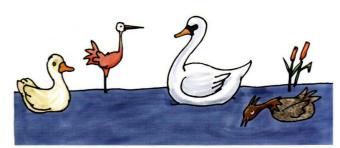




2 The red car is



3 The girl in the orange dress is



4 The swan is bird.

8) Write.

- 1 I want the biggest (big) peach in the bowl.
- 2 Mary is taller than (tall) Penny.
- 3 The toy shop is _____ (new) shop in town.
- 4 A rhino is _____ (heavy) a goat.
- **5** A baby is _____ (young) a child.
- 6 He's _____ (good) pupil in the class.



Let's Sing



Listen and write.

giraffe frog Trumpet rhino mouse hippo

- 1 Who's the funniest? The rhino 2 Who's the youngest?
- **3** Who's the tallest? **4** Who's the smallest?
- **5** Who's the fattest? **6** Who's the strongest?



Past simple: was/were

affirmative

I was at the playground on Saturday.





We use the past simple to talk about the things that happened in the past. The past simple of the verb be has two main forms: was and were.

Present Past

Iam I was

You/We/They are You/We/They were

He/She/It is He/She/It was

We also use was and were with There.

There is \rightarrow There was There are \rightarrow There were

Listen and match. Track 43









































- 2 Circle.
- 1 We was / were at the playground in the afternoon.
- 2 He was / were on holiday in July.
- 3 My friends was / were bored at the library.
- 4 My dad and my brother was / were at the circus on Saturday.
- 5 It was a great game. The children was / were excited.
- 3) Write.
- Sam and Fred are at home. (Monday/school) On Monday they were at school.
- 2 I am tired. (In the morning/hungry)
- 3 Today they're at the zoo. (Yesterday/circus)
- 4 Dad is happy. (In the afternoon/sad)
- 5 Anna is at the beach. (Friday/cinema)
- 6 My brother is at the supermarket. (Wednesday/playground)
 - Write was or were.

On Sunday it (1)	was hot. Ev	veryone (2)	busy. Tag	
(3)	in the playground.	Karla and Trumpet (4)	at the circu	JS.
There (5)	a lot of peop	le. Patty (6)	at a party. Rob and Vi	cky
(7)	there too. They (8)	happy. C	hatter (9) ir	n
the park. He (10))on hi	s rollerblades. Ziggy a	nd his family	
(11)	in Turkey They (12	on the	beach	



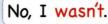






Negative and Yes/No questions

Were you at the zoo on Saturday?







Long forms

I was not

You/We/They were not

He/She/It was not

Short forms

I wasn't

You/We/They weren't

He/She/It wasn't

Questions

Was I ...?

Were you ...?

Was he/she/it ...?

Were we/you/they ...?

Short answers

Yes, you were./No, you weren't.

Yes, I was./No, I wasn't.

Yes, he/she/it was./No, he/she/it wasn't.

Yes, we/you/they were./No, we/you/they weren't.

Here are some common time expressions we use with the past simple.

yesterday morning/afternoon/evening

this morning/afternoon/evening

on Saturday/Sunday

5 Match.

- 1 Vicky-
- 2 Tag and Chatter
- 3 Sally wasn't
- 4 Was Trumpet
- 5 The animals weren't
- 6 Were

- **a** happy. She was sad.
- **b** bored? No, he wasn't.
- **c** was at the playground yesterday.
- **d** you at school this morning?
- **e** were sorry about the accident.
- **f** at the zoo. They were at the park.

Write Was or Were. Then answer.



Were they at the beach yesterday?
Yes, they were.



2

Lisa at the airport on Sunday?



they at the cinema yesterday evening?



Jim tired yesterday morning?



any oranges?



the dog under the treehouse?

Answer about you.

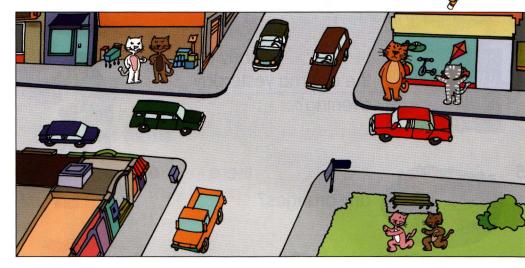
- 1 Were you at school yesterday morning?
- 2 Was your mum at home yesterday afternoon?
- 3 Were you and your friends at the park on Saturday?
- 4 Was your dad in Turkey last summer?
- 5 Was it sunny yesterday?
- 6 Were you happy yesterday?



Fun Grammar Review







- 1 There were six cats in the town yesterday. <u>yes</u>
- 2 The two cats in the park were sad.
- **3** There weren't lots of cars in the town.
- **4** There weren't lots of flowers in the town.
- **5** The big orange cat wasn't at the supermarket.
- **6** The grey cat was at the toy shop.

2 Circle.

- 1 Tigers are stronger / strongest than frogs.
- 2 Flowers are small / smaller than trees.
- 3 Dad is the taller / tallest in the family.
- 4 Whales are the biggest / big animals in the world.
- **5** Sam is the happiest / happy boy at school.
- 6 Maths is bad / worse than Art.

3 Write was, were, wasn't or weren't.

- 1 Last summer Tom <u>was</u> in China. (✓)
- 2 He in England. (X)
- **3** The children ____ at home last night. (✓)
- 4 They at school. (X)

				te.
44	v	v	rľ	ГΩ
	v	v		

- Mark is young but Tim is the youngest in the family.
- Lions are strong. Tigers are <u>stronger than</u> lions.
- Dogs are funny but monkeys are dogs.
- Elephants are tall but giraffes are animals in the world.
- Mary is a good friend but Lucy is my friend.
- My bike is old but your bike is _____ my bike.

Look and write.

- Was Lisa at school on Monday? 1 Yes, she was.
- she at the library on Tuesday? 2
- Lisa and her friends at the park 3 on Wednesday afternoon?
- Dad at the supermarket on Thursday?
 - Lisa and Angela at the beach on
 - Friday evening? Dad at the zoo on Saturday?
- Lisa at home on Sunday?

Lisa's diaru Monday school Tuesday home Wednesday park with friends in the afternoon Thursday toy shop with Mum and Dad Friday cinema with Angela in the evening zoo with Mum and Dad Saturday Sunday homework at home

My English

Write.

5

It was a sunny day yesterday. I was at the park with my friends. We were very happy.

It

Now draw a face.











Past simple: regular verbs

affirmative and negative

We cleaned the zoo yesterday.





We use the past simple to talk about things we did in the past. To make the past simple, we add -ed to most verbs.

I/You/He/She/It/We/They cleaned.

We add -d to verbs that end in -e.

like \rightarrow liked dance \rightarrow danced

- 1 Write.
 - 1 Mary watched (watch) TV this morning.
 - **3** Fred (visit) his cousin yesterday evening.
 - My mum and my sister (paint) the wall yesterday.
- **2** The children (wash) the car yesterday.
- **4** The dog _____ (play) with the ball this morning.
- **6** Sam and I (listen) to the radio this afternoon.

2 Choose and write.

play talk like chase climb help

At the weekend I was at the park with my friends. Sam and Bob (1) climbed

a tree. Vicky (2) on her mobile phone. Tom (3) his brother
on his bike. Some girls (4) volleyball. The cat (5) the mice.

Everyone (6) the park.

He didn't play tennis yesterday.





Track 47

Short forms

Long forms

I/You/He/She/It /We/They did not walk. I/You/He/She/It /We/They didn't walk.

When we make negative sentences in the past simple with didn't, we don't add -ed or -d to the main verb.

She didn't play in the park. ✓ She didn't played in the park. ✗



Write.

watch play chase cook

2

No. of the second

The cat <u>didn't chase</u> a dog yesterday.



They volleyball yesterday.

Clare fish yesterday.



Fiona TV yesterday evening.

Write.

At the weekend ...

- Mum <u>cleaned</u> (clean) the house but she <u>didn't cook</u> (not cook) lunch.
- 2 Tom _____ (wash) his bike but he ____ (not watch) TV.
- 3 Vicky and Rob (dance) at the party but they (not play) with their friends.
- 4 The dog (chase) the cat but it (not climb) a tree.
- 5 I (help) my grandma but I (not listen) to the radio.
- 6 Sally _____ (paint) the walls but she _____ (not visit) the animals.



Yes/No questions

Did Karla clean up the floor?





Questions

Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they play?

Short answers

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did.
No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.

When we make questions with Did in the past simple, we don't add -ed or -d to the main verb.

Did she talk to her friend? ✓ Did she talked to her friend? ✗

5 Choose and write.

- 1 Did Sue visit her grandma this morning?
- 2 Did you talk on the phone this afternoon?
- 3 Did Peter and Daisy paint the picture?
- 4 Did the boy help his mum yesterday?
- **5** Did the kangaroo jump six metres?
- 6 Did you and your friends dance at the party yesterday?

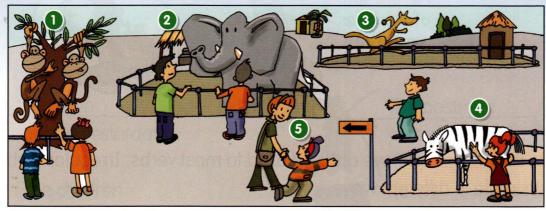
- **a** Yes, we did.
- **b** No, he didn't.
- c Yes, it did.
- d No, they didn't.
- e Yes, she did.
- f Yes, I did.

6 Choose and write. Then answer.

		play	listen	cook	clean	work	talk	
1	Did Vicky r	olay fo	otball at	school?			No, she di	dn't
2	they	lun	ch yester	day?			Yes,	
3	you	on t	he phone	e yesterd	lay?		No,	
4	Jack	up	his bedro	oom this	afternoo	n?	Yes,	
5	Julie	for	a newsp	aper las	t summe	r?	Yes,	
6	your au	nt and ı	ıncle	to the	e radio			
	yesterday even	ing?					No,	,

Choose and write.

The girl The monkeys The boys The kangaroo Mum and the boy



climb jump watch like walk

The monkeys clir	nbed the tree. eight metres.	2 4	the elephant the zebra.
in the zoo			

Write about you.

- 1 Did you listen to the radio yesterday?
- 2 Did you play in the park yesterday?
- 3 Did you climb a tree yesterday?
- 4 Did you walk to school yesterday?
- 5 Did you help your mum yesterday?
- 6 Did you clean up your room yesterday?



Let's Sing



Listen and number in order.

We climbed, we jumped, we played basketball.

Yesterday I was at school,

And I played with all my friends.

Yesterday I walked to school,

We liked our day at our lovely school!

And I talked to all my friends.

Yesterday I walked to school,
I was happy with my friends.
And I laughed with all my friends.
Yesterday I was at school,

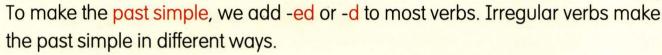
fifty-five

Irregular verbs

He ate lots of bananas yesterday.







buy → bought

eat → ate

make → made

 $take \rightarrow took$

come → came

give → gave

read → read

write → wrote

 $do \rightarrow did$

go → went

see → saw

drink → drank

have \rightarrow had

 $sit \rightarrow sat$

Affirmative

I/you/he/she/it/we/they drank.

Negative

I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't drink.

When we make negative sentences with didn't, we use the main verb.

He didn't drink lots of milk.

He didn't drank lots of milk.

**A He didn't drank lots of milk.

**

Questions

Short answers

Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they drink?

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.

When we make questions with Did, we use the main verb.

Did he drink lots of milk?

Did he drank lots of milk?

Did he drank lots of milk?

X



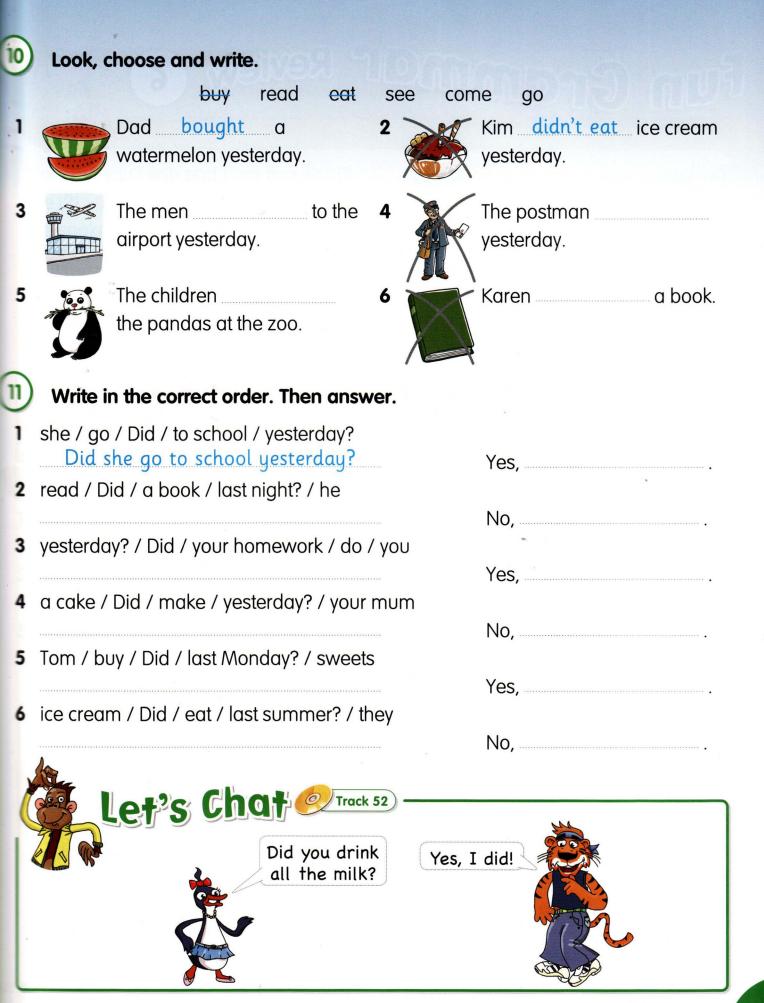


Listen and put a ✓ or X. Track 51



- Yesterday John was at school.
 - He painted a basketball picture. 4 He went home at five o'clock.
- His cousin, Helen, was at home. 6 They went to the park.
- Helen bought a dress.

- 2 He had Art.



Fun Grammar Review







What did Lucy do last week?

Monday

Wednesday

Friday

Sunday

Tuesday

Thursday

Saturday













- Circle.
- Did you went / go to Spain in August? 1
- I play / played tennis at school yesterday.
- He didn't washed / wash the dishes this morning.
- 4 Anna give / gave her bike to her friend.
- Did Paul write / wrote a letter this afternoon?
- Sam and Tina didn't helped / help their mum yesterday.
- Write.
- I went to school yesterday but I didn't go to the zoo.
- Fred lots of salad but he didn't eat any pizza.
- **3** Kim liked the party but she _____ the food.
- 4 The elephants a shower but they didn't have breakfast.
- Mum ____ at the airport but she didn't work at the zoo.
- **6** You cooked chicken but you spaghetti.

Hello Sally,				
How are you? Rob an We (2)				
the snakes. Rob (4)	(give	e) apples to the	e elephants.	
I (5)	(eat) lots of ice cred	ım. Rob (6)		(drink)
some orange juice bu	ıt he (7)	(not buy)	any sandwich	es.
We (8)	(go) to the shop.	Rob (9)	(b	uy) a toy
animal and I (10)	(get) c	ı book. I (11)		(read) my
book this morning. We	e (12)	(have) a wo	onderful time.	
Love				
Vicky				

	Answer.
9	AIISWEI.

1	Did Mary come to the party? (✔)	Yes, she did.

- 2 Did Ben take a photo of the bear? (X)
- 3 Did you watch TV this evening? (x)
- 4 Did they walk to school? (1)
- 5 Did the boy play basketball? (✓)
- Did I give you my photo album? (x)

My English

Write.

Yesterday I sat in my room and played a computer game. I didn't watch TV. My brother went to the cinema with his friends. He didn't wash his bike.

Yesterday My

Now draw a face.













Yes, you can.



We use Can to ask for something or to ask for permission to do something.

Questions

Short answers

Can I/you/he/she/it/we/they play in the park? Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can.

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

When we make questions with Can, we use the main verb.

Can he ride his bike here?
Can he rides his bike here?

1 Match.

- 1 They did their homework.
- 2 It's hot and sunny.
- 3 He's hungry.
- 4 She's got a bucket and a spade.
- **5** Your dog is funny.
- 6 I'm bored.

- a Can we go to the beach?
- **b** Can she make a sandcastle here?
- c Can I play with it?
- **d** Can they watch TV?
- e Can I go to the park?
- f Can he have a sandwich?

2 Answer about you.

- 1 Can you eat in the classroom?
- 2 Can you draw on the walls at your school?
- **3** Can the children ride their bikes at your school?
- 4 Can the children wear shorts at your school?
- **5** Can you listen to the radio in your bedroom?
- 6 Can your friends eat ice cream in winter?

Write in the correct order.





some / please? / juice, / have / Can / I 2 Can / bike / ride / here? / I / my Can I have some juice, please?





- 3 the bathroom, / Can / go / please? / I / to
 - 4 to the park / Can / now? / I go
- Choose and write. Then answer.

make wear go

sandcastle / on the beach

Can I	make	0 50	indeast	le on	the	beach?
Cuit I	mune	usu	ulucusi	ie on	LILE	Deucit:

Yes, you can

No,

bed / at twelve o'clock

my armbands / in the swimming pool

Yes,

Le	1 ² S	Si	W6
Licton	and	ita	



please five play climb can go

Can I (1) play with my friends, please?

Then you can (5) ____ the trees.

Can I (2) and climb those trees?

Yes, you can.

Can I play with my friends, please?

You can go and play outside.

Yes, you (3)

Please be home by half past (6).

Do your homework, write and read.

You can have a lovely time.

Do your English homework, (4)

Yes, you can.

must/mustn't







We use must/mustn't to talk about what we have to do or don't have to do.

Affirmative

I/you/he/she/it/we/they must help.

Negative

Long form

I/you/he/she/it/we/they must not fight.

Short form

I/you/he/she/it/we/they mustn't fight.

After must/mustn't we use the main verb.

She must look left and right. ✓

He mustn't eat lots of ice cream.

She must looks left and right. X

He mustn't eats lots of ice cream. X



Listen and put a √. @ Sam must ...

clean his teeth.

feed the dog.

do his homework

Sam mustn't ...

4 make a mess.

5 wash the dishes.

6 play football in his room.



1 We must / mustn't sit in the sun.

3 The baby must / mustn't go to bed early. 4 You must / mustn't ride a bike at school.

We must / mustn't read lots of books.

2 You must / mustn't help your mum.

I must / mustn't write on the walls.

Write must or mustn't.

At school: you <u>mustn't</u> write on the desk.

2 In a library: you _____ be quiet.

3 In the house: you _____ play football.

4 In the sea: you swim far.

5 On the road: you _____look left and right.

8) Choose and write must or mustn't.

sleep stay clean eat run drink

You <u>must stay</u> near the beach. **2** We across the road.

3 I _____ my teeth. **4** The baby ____ milk.

5 You ____ at school. 6 We ____ lots of salad.

9 Choose and write.

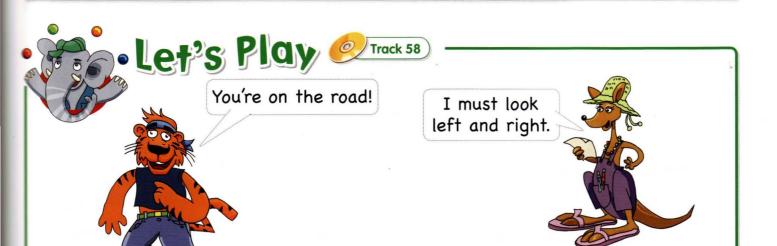
in the classroom

be quiet eat sit on the desk read and write talk to your friend listen to your teacher

1 You must be quiet. 2

e contract of quiet.

3 _____ 4





Object pronouns:

me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them

Can you help me?





We use pronouns instead of nouns.

Tim is here. → He's here.

We use object pronouns instead of a noun which is the object of the verb. We usually put them after the main verb.

I can see $\overline{\text{Iim}}$. \rightarrow I can see $\overline{\text{him}}$.

Grandma loves me and my sister. → Grandma loves us.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	- me	it	it
you	you	we	US
he ·	him	you	you
she	her	they	them

Circle.

- The monkeys are funny. The children like them/it.
- Mum is carrying a heavy bag. Can you help she / her?
- He's playing basketball. Look at me / him.
- 4 You and Jack came first in the Olympics. Here's a prize for you / us.
- I'm skiing! Look at me / I.
- We're at a party. Come and dance with us / you!

Choose and write.

She them He her US

- **3** The clowns are funny. Look at _____.
- Sally is kind. I like
- Sarah likes animals. She has got a cat. 2 I've got a ball. can play football.
 - 4 We can't find the boat. Can you help
 - **6** Look at Tom. is very sad.

3 Choose and write.

them him you me





3 They're good! Listen to





4 Happy Birthday! This is for



- Match and write.
- 1 The kangaroos are funny. —
- **2** I can't open the window.
- **3** Sue and I are going to the park.
- 4 Where's Peter?
- 5 Mum is great.
- 6 I can't draw a plane.

- a Can you see ?
- **b** We love .
- c Can you help ?
- **d** Do like them?
- e Can you open ?
- **f** Do you want to come with





We'll be on holiday in August!

affirmative, negative and Yes/No questions



5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31





We use will to talk about the future and guess what is going to happen.

Affirmative

Long form

I/you/he/she/it/we/they will swim.

will:

Short form

I/you/he/she/it/we/they'll swim.

Negative

Long form

I/you/he/she/it/we/they will not swim.

Short form

I/you/he/she/it/we/they won't swim.

After will ('ll)/won't we use the main verb.

She'll go to the cinema. ✓ She'll goes to the cinema. X

He won't go on holiday. ✓ He won't goes on holiday. X

Write 'll or won't.

- **3** I'm tired. I go to bed.
- **5** He's tired. He _____ come to the party. **6** We like Jo. We _____ play tennis
- I'm hungry. I 'll make a sandwich. **2** She doesn't like cake. She eat it.
 - **4** It's raining. We go to the beach.
 - with him.

Read and write.

In 50 years people (1) won't clean (not clean) their houses. Robots (2) will clean (clean) them.

- Children (3)
- (not go) to school. They (4) (have) lessons at home.

- People (5) (go) on holiday to the moor

- Animals (7) (not live) in the zoo. They (8) (stay) in people's houses.



Will you come to Africa next summer?

Yes, I will.



Track 62

Questions

Will I/you/he/she/it/we/they go?

Short answers

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they will. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they won't.

When we make questions with Will, we use the main verb.

Will he play tennis? ✓ Will he plays tennis? ✗

Here are some common time expressions we use with will.

next week/weekend/year

in the morning/the afternoon/the evening

3)	Write

Ziggy: Will you come to Africa next summer?

Tag: (1) Yes, I will. (✓) We'll have a wonderful time!

Ziggy: Will your friends come with you?

Tag: (2) (X) They'll visit other places.

Ziggy: Sally likes the mountains. Will she go there?

Tag: (3) (✓

Ziggy: What about Chatter? Will he go to the mountains too?

Tag: (4) (X) He'll go to the beach.



Let's Sing



Listen and write.

- 1 Will they be sad?
- 2 Will they meet again?
- **3** Will the friends have a lovely holiday?
- 4 Will they do their homework?
- 5 Will they dive?

No, they won't.

Fun Grammar Review



Listen. Then colour and draw.





2 Write can or can't.

Mark: Dad, (1) can I go to the park?

Mark: OK, Dad. (3) I have some pizza?

Mark: (5) I have an ice cream too?

Mark: Thanks, Dad.

3 Match.

- 1 This T-shirt is dirty. —
- **2** I'm cleaning up my bedroom.
- **3** We're going to the cinema.
- 4 Bob is sleeping.
- 5 You're pretty.
- 6 I've got lots of cats.

- **a** Don't wake him up.
- **b** I love them.
- **c** Can I take a photo of you?
- **d** Don't wear it.
- e Can you help me?
- **f** Are you coming with us?

Choose and write. Use must or mustn't.

sit eat go look



1 You must go to bed.



3 You left and right.



2 He breakfast.



4 They on the desk.

Write. Use will or won't.

- 1 you / go / shopping / today (?)
- 2 the girls / play / football (x)
- **3** I / visit / Spain / next summer (✓)
- 4 Jack / buy / a new car / next year (?)
- 5 it / be / hot and sunny (✓)
- 6 she / come / to the party on Saturday (X)

 Will yo	ou go shopping tod	ay?

My English

Write and draw.



Can I watch TV, Mum? No, you can't. You must do your homework. We'll go to the park in the afternoon.

Now draw a face.









Can I



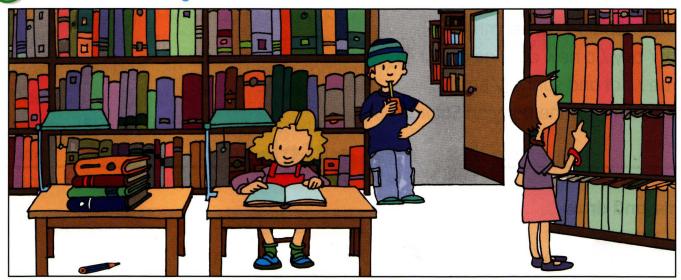


I can do this!

1 Lister and write.



- 2 Look and write yes or no.



- The girl at the table has got long black hair.

 no
- **3** The girl in the pink skirt hasn't got sunglasses.
- **5** The boy next to the door has got a hat.

- 2 There are two books on the table.
- **4** There's a blue rubber on the floor.
- **6** He hasn't got a map.

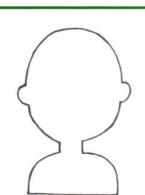
3	Choose and write.
Ĭ	am is $(\times 2)$ are $(\times 2)$ have got $(\times 3)$ has got $(\times 2)$
1	Fred is a boy. He has got a blue bike.
2	I at school. I my bag.
3	Helen my cousin. She a doll.
4	We friends. We a treehouse.
5	Sam and Tom brothers. They a big house.
4	Write in the correct order. Use always (\bullet) , sometimes (\bullet) or never (\bigcirc) .
1	clean / her teeth / in the morning ()
	She always cleans her teeth in the morning.
2	swim / in summer (10)
	They
3	go / to the cinema / on Monday (○)
_	He
4	watch TV / on Sunday (**)
_	The children
5	wash / her bike / on Saturday (●)
	Kim

Match.

- 1 Have you got a friend?
- 2 Is she shy?
- **3** Are you on holiday?
- 4 Has she got a pet?

- **a** No, we're not.
- **b** No, she hasn't.
- c Yes, I have.
- **d** Yes, she is.





I can do this!

I can do this!

(1)	Read	and	write

My name's Ken and this is my family. It's Sunday morning. Dad (1) is reading (read) his newspaper in the living room. Mum (2) (make) breakfast in the kitchen. My sisters, Sarah and Anna (3) (chase) the dog in the garden. Grandma (4) (watch) TV and I (5) (write) a letter to my best friend in Turkey.

- Circle.
 - 1 He was/ were at school today.
 - **3** Were / Was you at the beach?
 - **5** Were / Was Rob at the library?
- 2 They wasn't / weren't happy.
- 4 Tania wasn't / weren't bored.
- **6** Fiona was / were excited yesterday.

Choose and write.

some four any How many How much any There isn't any butter. **2** There are _____ peaches. 4 milk is there? **3** There is sugar. oranges are there? **6** There aren't eggs

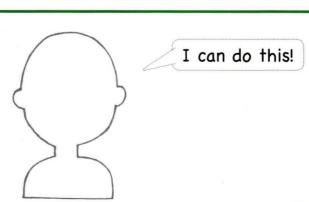
Choose and write.

Let's eat! Be quiet! Let's wash it. Don't wear your sweater.

- 1 It's time for lunch Let's eat! 2 It's hot.
- 3 The car is dirty. 4 You're at the library.

5)	Read and put a ✓ for the correct sentence.
1	a The baby are sleeping.
	b The baby is sleeping.
2	a The boys are playing football every day.
	b The boys play football every day.
3	a Monkeys sometimes are climbing the trees.
	b Monkeys sometimes climb trees.
4	a There isn't any milk in the fridge.
	b There isn't some milk in the fridge.
5	a How much apples have we got?
	b How many apples have we got?
6	a Summer is hotter than winter.
	b Summer is hottest than winter.
6)	Write.
1	Mary / skirt / blue 2 Tom / shoes / big
	Mary's skirt is blue.
3	Nick / shorts / green 4 Sally / trousers / green and orange
7	Write.
1	The red car is <u>dirtier than</u> (dirty) the blue car.
2	Dinosaurs were the biggest (big) animals in the world.
3	Sam is (tall) John.
4	This is (good) cinema in town.
5	Jessica is (young) Emily.
6	August is(hot) month of the year.
	Hoordy! —





I can do this!

Read and	••						
Read and	write.	Use	one	or	two	word	S.

Yesterday morning Lisa and her brother Ben went to the beach. It was hot and sunny. They sat under the umbrella. Then they played volleyball near the sea. They were very hot. They went for a swim. Their mum was in the sea.



1	Lisa and	Ben	went to	the	beach	L	jesterday
---	----------	-----	---------	-----	-------	---	-----------

- 2 It was sunny.
- **3** They sat under the umbrella and then they near the sea.

Then they saw a big thing in the water. It was green. They were scared. Was it a shark? No, it wasn't a shark. It was a big turtle. The turtle was tired. Mum said, 'Let's help it.'



4	Lisa and Ben	were	
•	LISA ANA DEN	**CIC	

- **5** They saw a _____ in the water.
- **6** The children and their mum the turtle.

Some fishermen helped Ben and Lisa to get the turtle out of the water. The turtle was safe. Ben and Lisa looked after the turtle. In the evening they put it in the sea. The turtle looked at them and dived into the water. They had a wonderful time.



- **7** The _____ them to get the turtle out of the water.
- 8 Ben and Lisa the turtle all day.
- **9** The turtle was safe and _____ into the water.

2 Circle.

- 1 He didn't eat / ate the cake.2 Did she go / went to school?
- 3 My dad play / played the guitar last night. 4 Did / Do you like the game today?
- 5 I didn't run / ran in the race last week. 6 I help / helped my mum everyday.

3	Write.								
1	She <u>listened</u> (listen) to the radio yesterday.								
2	n and Peter (not play) volleyball in the park yesterday.								
3	the dog (eat) the cake yesterday evening?								
4	We(do) our homework yesterday.								
4)	Match and write.								
1	The boys are playing. a This is for								
2	I'm going to the zoo. b Can you help ?								
3	This is a very big house. c Let's watch								
4	It's your birthday. d Can you see them?								
5	The woman is dancing. • Do you want to come with We're washing the dishes. • Do you want to come with Look at								
	We're washing the dishes. f Look at								
5	Write must or mustn't.								
1	The boys <u>mustn't</u> run in the cinema.								
2	Children fight in class.								
3	She help her mum clean the car.								
4	I eat chocolate for breakfast.								
5	We be quiet in class.								
6	Write about you.								
. 1	Will you go to school in autumn?								
2	Will you be fourteen next year?								
3	Will you go on holiday in August?								
4	Will you make a cake this evening?								
6	Hooray! ————								
1	Draw and colour. I can do this!								
	1 can do mis:								
	$\langle \rangle$								

Look what I can do!



2 Write.

Hello I'm Betty. It's Saturday and I'm at the park with my friends. We (1) <u>'re riding</u> (ride) our bikes.

A woman (2) (feed) the birds. Two men (3) (read) newspapers.

Three girls (4) (talk) and a boy (5) (climb) a tree.

3) Read and circle.

1 Billy: Did you go to the beach last

Sunday?

Emily: a Yes, I went with my sister.

b No, it was Friday.

c Yes, I went to the zoo.

2 Billy: Did you swim?

Emily: a Yes, I want.

b Yes, they did.

c Yes, I did. It was great!

3 Billy: Did you play tennis?

Emily: a No, I didn't.

b I was tired.

c Yes, we made a sandcastle.

4 Billy: Was it hot and sunny?

Emily: a No, it is worse.

b Yes, it is.

c Yes, it was.





5 Billy: Will you go again next

Sunday?

Emily: a Yes, I will.

b Great.

c No, I don't.

6 Billy: Do you want my bucket and

spade?

Emily: a No, I didn't.

b Yes, please.

c Yes, I have.















- 1 You can buy food and lots of things in this shop. supermarket
- 2 You wash your hair with this.
- 3 We put the butter, the milk, the eggs and some food in it.
- 4 You eat from it.
- 5 You can make sandcastles with these.
- 6 You wear it in the sun.

Look what I can do!

Read and answer. Write sentences.

Hello! I'm Tania. On holiday I get up late so I have breakfast every morning at ten o'clock. My sister gets up late too. We always ride our bikes in the morning. We sometimes go to the park and climb trees. On Saturday we go to the beach with Mum and Dad. We love swimming. My sister always plays tennis with my mum at the beach. I love holidays!

Does Tania get up late on holiday?					
	Yes, she does.				

- 2 Does she have breakfast at nine o'clock? No, she has breakfast at ten o' clock.
- **3** Do Tania and her sister play tennis at the park?
- **4** Do they climb trees?
- **5** Does Tania go to the beach on Saturday?
- **6** Do Tania and her mum ride their bikes at the beach?

cinema on Saturday?

6 Choose and write.

don't Do (x2) Does doesn't (x2)

1 Do lions eat fruit?

2 They do their homework in the evening.

3 She eat spaghetti.

4 he play the drums?

5 Mark drink milk.

6 your friends go to the

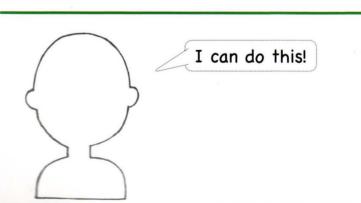
7) Match.

- 1 My T-shirt was big. –
- 2 Tina was tall.
- 3 The baby was happy.
- 4 The man was thin.
- **5** They were at the library yesterday.
- 6 We were busy in the morning.

- a It wasn't sad.
- **b** He wasn't fat.
- c It wasn't small.
- d We weren't bored.
- e She wasn't short.
- **f** They weren't at the cinema.

8	Choose and write.					
	close watch help		go read	buy		
1	My friends and I watched TV	2	Mum	new shoes.		
	yesterday evening.					
3	The boy his friend carry	4	Helen	to a party		
	the bags.		on Saturday.			
5	The supermarket	6	I	a good book on		
	early yesterday.		Sunday.			
0						
	Write.					
1	Monday is the $f \underline{i} \underline{r} \underline{s} \underline{t}$ day.	Tuesday is the s $_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_}}}}}}$				
3	Wednesday is the t d day.	Thursday is the $f_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_}}}}}}$				
5	Friday is the fh day.		Saturday is th	he s $_{}$ h day.		
7	Sunday is the I t day.					
10)	Answer about you.					
	•					
1	Do you swim in August?					
2	Do you and your friends go to school in July?					
3	Did you go to the beach last summer?					
4	Did your friends go to the mountains last Sunday?					
5	Will you ski in January?					
6	Will you and your family visit Spain in September?					
7	Will you visit your grandma next weekend?					
8	Will you go to the library this evening?					





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Fly High is a motivating four-level course for young learners that integrates grammar and skills in a fun and engaging way.

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- Pupil's Book
- Pupil's audio CDs
- Activity Book
- Pupil's CD-ROM
- Teacher's Guide
- Class audio CDs

- Active Teach CD-ROM
- Vocabulary flashcards
- Fun Grammar Pupil's Book with audio CD
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