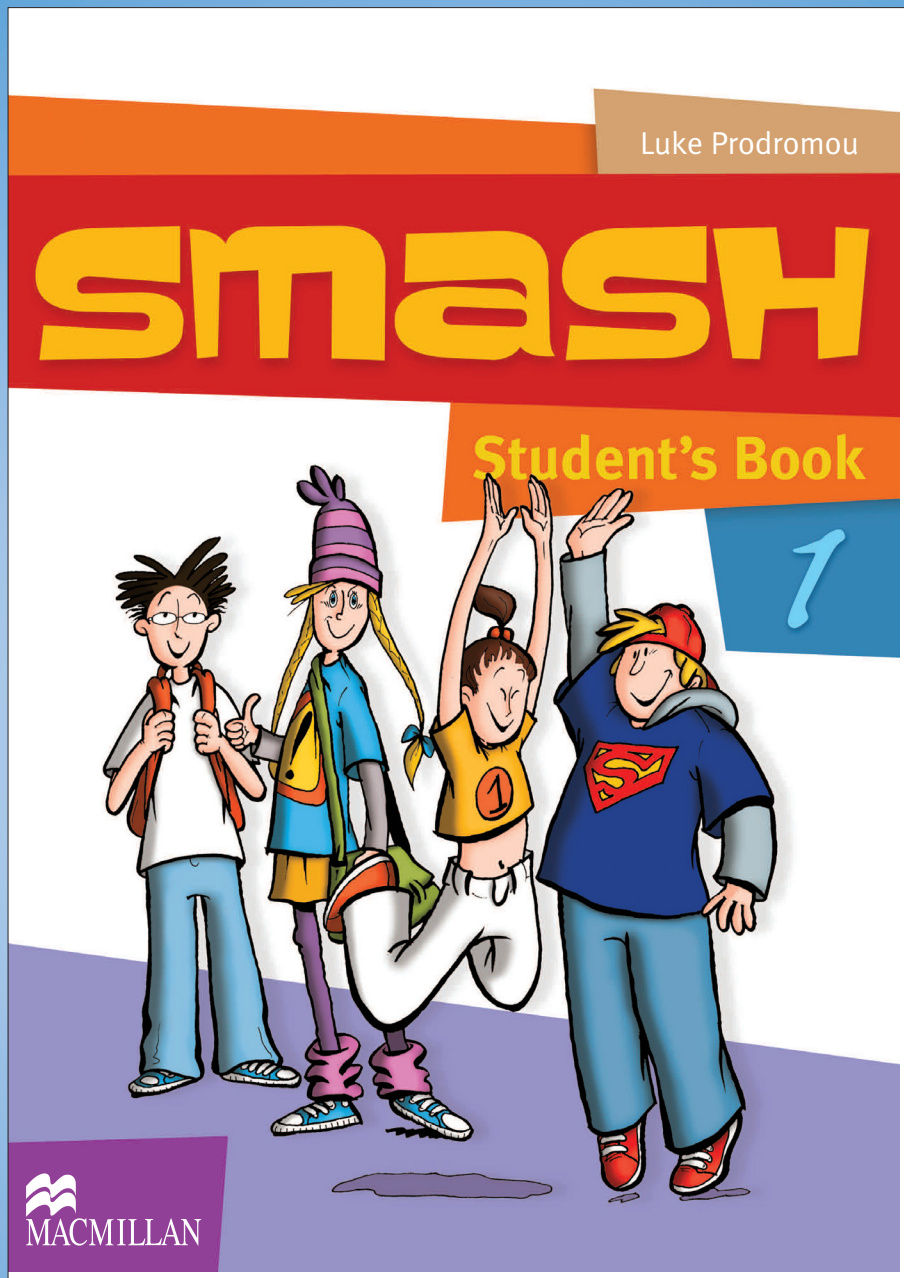


SMASH

Smash 1 Grammar Worksheets



MACMILLAN

SMASH

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Smash Grammar 1

be: present simple

Affirmative	Short form*	Negative	Short form*	Question	Answer
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not	Am I ... ?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't You're not	Are you ... ?	Yes, you are. No, you aren't. No, you're not.
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't He's not	Is he ... ?	Yes, he is. No, he isn't. No, he's not.
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't She's not	Is she ... ?	Yes, she is. No, she isn't.
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't It's not	Is it ... ?	Yes, it is. No, it isn't. No, she's not.
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't We're not	Are we ... ?	Yes, we are. No, we aren't. No, we're not.
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't They're not	Are they ... ?	Yes, they are. No, they aren't. No, they aren't.

Examples:

I'm hungry!

I'm not hungry!

Am I hungry?

We're at school.

We're not at school.

Are we at school?

* We use short forms for speaking, but not for short 'Yes' answers,

eg

'Are you hungry?' 'Yes, I am / No, I'm not.' (not ~~Yes, I'm.~~)

We can use names or things in place of *He*, *She*, *It*, *We* and *They*,

eg

Paul is happy. (He is happy.)

This is fun! (It is fun.)

Mary and Joanne are 12. (They are 12.)

1 Write *am*, *is* or *are*.

1 Julia my friend.

2 You a teacher.

3 They twins.

4 I hungry!

5 This nice!

6 He a good boy.

7 We friends.

2 Write the short forms.

1 hungry. (He)

2 boring. (It / not)

3 my friend. (You)

4 a pupil. (I / not)

5 at school. (We)

6 children. (They)

7 11. (She / not)

3 Complete the text with these words.

they're are isn't I'm is aren't

My name (1) Tony. I am from Turkey and (2)

12. Sue and Victoria (3) my friends. (4) English

– they (5) from Turkey. Victoria (6) very happy

today because she has a test at school.

4 Write *Am, Is* or *Are*.

1 he English?

2 you from Poland

3 we happy?

4 I hungry?

5 it a machine?

6 she your friend?

7 they on a school trip?

5 Make questions.

1 He is from England. ?

2 He is my friend. ?

3 You are from Russia. ?

4 I am 12. ?

6 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 a book / is / it
- 2 not / I / hungry / am
- 3 10 / am / I
- 4 Sue / my / name's
- 5 twins / they / aren't
- 6 a girl / she / is ?
- 7 we / not / teachers / are
- 8 isn't / happy / she

7 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 They not at school.
- 2 She isn't not my friend.
- 3 Your French
- 4 Its a dog!
- 5 We isn't hungry.
- 6 He a teacher ?
- 7 They're are boys.

Smash Grammar 1

a/an; some

Examples:

a teacher

an umbrella

some books

Remember that *an* goes before words beginning with *a, e, i, o* and *u*,

eg

an idea, an orange, an actor, an old man

We use *some* when we have more than one of something,

eg

some pens, some desks

1 Put the words in the correct places.

umbrella	tower	animal	car	mobile phone
forest	igloo	clock	apple	electronic toy

a	an
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2 Write *a, an* or *some*.

1 boys

2 colour

3 apple

4 door

5 teachers

6 friend

7 e-mail

8 flowers

3 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 I am **a / an** boy.
- 2 He is **a / an** actor.
- 3 Look! **A / Some** trees!
- 4 She is **some / an** old woman.
- 5 It is **a / an** big elephant.
- 6 I've got **some / an** idea.
- 7 You are **a / some** good girl.
- 8 He is **a / an** good actor.

4 Complete with a, an or some.

In my room there is (1) television and (2) DVD player. I've also got (3) electronic games and (4) new stereo.

My sister has got (5) old video player. She's also got (6) CDs, but not many. So she goes in my room to play CDs sometimes.

5 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 She's an girl.
- 2 It's a orange.
- 3 I've got a flowers.
- 4 It's a old desk.
- 5 She's an nice person.
- 6 They are some twins.

Smash Grammar 1

Plurals; *this/that/these/those*

We make most plurals by putting -s at the end,

eg

ideas, oranges, books

But remember:

For words ending in -s, -ss and -ch, we put -es at the end, eg <i>buses, classes, sandwiches</i>	For some words ending in -y, we put -ies at the end, eg <i>babies, parties</i>
For words ending in -f or -fe, we put -ves at the end, eg <i>knives, loaves</i>	Some words are different in the plural, eg <i>children, teeth, people, feet</i>

We use *this* and *that* (+ *is*) for one thing,

eg

This book is good. / That boy is nice.

And we use *these* and *those* (+ *are*) for more than one thing,

eg

These books are good. / Those boys are nice.

We use *this* and *these* for things that are near and we use *that* and *those* for things that are far away.

1 Write the plurals.

1	door	
2	bus	
3	church	
4	party	
5	shoe	
6	life	
7	man	
8	toy	

2 Complete with these words in the plural.

piano	leaf	tooth	city	foot	sandwich
-------	------	-------	------	------	----------

- 1 Look at the big on that tree!
- 2 Her are white!
- 3 I love cheese
- 4 His are very big! Look at his shoes!
- 5 Athens and London are
- 6 There are two in our school.

3 Find the plurals and write them under the words.

A	S	D	T	C	N	Y	U	L
P	I	Y	R	H	F	S	C	S
Y	B	A	B	I	E	S	T	Y
E	F	H	J	L	E	R	Y	N
X	W	I	N	D	O	W	S	K
Y	O	L	U	R	D	S	K	B
B	M	H	P	E	O	P	L	E
H	E	Z	X	N	N	P	E	P
K	N	I	V	E	S	I	M	J
K	H	G	R	E	B	L	O	D
U	E	L	R	P	L	N	N	B
V	B	O	Y	S	D	S	S	A
Y	T	O	T	T	Y	K	U	F
B	U	S	E	S	D	F	A	S

1 woman	4 igloo	7 person	10 bus
2 child	5 window	8 baby	
3 knife	6 lemon	9 boy	

4 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 I love **apple's / apples**.
- 2 These **houses / housses** are big.
- 3 Look! Two **monkies / monkeys!**
- 4 These **is / are** my glasses.
- 5 **That / Those** are pencils.
- 6 These **trees / tree** are very tall.

5 Rewrite as plurals. Make all changes necessary.

- 1 This is a book.
- 2 That is my friend.
- 3 This is a child.
- 4 That's an apple.
- 5 This is a bus.
- 6 That's a good idea!

6 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 a / cupboard / is / that ?
- 2 trees / at / look / those
- 3 pens / are / these / your ?
- 4 books / my / those / are
- 5 my / that / brother / is

7 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 Those childs are my friends.
- 2 These churchs are old.
- 3 These boy is James.
- 4 That women are twins.
- 5 I love partys!
- 6 Two persons are in the room.

Smash Grammar 1

there is / there are

Examples:

There is a boy ...

There are two girls ...

We say *There is / There's* when there is only one thing,

eg

There is / There's a desk in the room.

We say *There are* when there is more than one thing,

eg

There are two desks in the room.

Negatives:

There is not / There isn't a desk in the room.

There are not / There aren't two desks in the room.

Questions:

Is there a desk in the room?

Are there two desks in the room?

Short answers:

Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

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

1 Write *is* or *are*.

1 There a book.

2 There two chairs.

3 Theren't two doors.

4 there a boy in the room?

5 ' there four windows?' 'No, there aren't.'

6 'Is there a cinema in your town?' 'Yes, there '

2 Make negative sentences using *isn't* or *aren't*.

1 There a cinema in my town.

2 There three boys. There are four.

3 There a hospital here.

4 There a TV in my room.

5 There five elephants in the zoo. There are three.

3 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 There **is / are** two museums.
- 2 There **isn't / aren't** a park here.
- 3 There **is / are** a palace in the city.
- 4 '**Is / Are** there a swimming pool?' 'Yes, there **is / are**.'

4 Make questions.

- 1 there / a zoo / in your town / is ?
- 2 two boys / there / are / in your class ?
- 3 a clock / is / in this room / there ?
- 4 monkeys / there / in the forest / are ?

5 Write short answers.

- 1 Is there a pen on your desk?
- 2 Are there two books in your bag?
- 3 Is there a teacher in the room?
- 4 Are there two schools in your street?

6 Write what there is/are in your room.

There is There are

.....

.....

.....

7 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 There is red buses in London.
- 2 There aren't a swimming pool in my town.
- 3 There isn't not a test today.
- 4 There are a lion in the zoo.
- 5 Are there a television in your room?
- 6 Is there two chairs?

Smash Grammar 1

Countable/uncountable; *some / any / a lot of / a few / much / many*

Most nouns are countable.

We put *the, a, an* or *one* before one noun. We always use *is*,

eg

The book is good. / This is a dog. / It is an elephant. / There is one boy on the bus.

We put *the* or a number before more than one noun, We always use *are*,

eg

The girls are here. / There are two people in the room.

We can also use *are + a lot of / a few* for countable nouns,

eg

There are a lot of desks.

I have a few apples.

For *uncountable* nouns, we do not use *a/an* or a number, and we do not put *-s* at the end. We only use *is*,

eg

The spaghetti is nice. / Your hair is long. / I like chocolate.

These are some nouns that are uncountable:

furniture	spaghetti	oil	hair
information	weather	money	time
chocolate	sugar	water	rice
butter	food	cheese	milk
pepper	juice	salt	bread

We can use *is + a lot of* for uncountable nouns,

eg

There is a lot of money.

We use *some* for countable and uncountable nouns,

eg

There are some desks. (countable)

There is some bread. (uncountable)

We use *any, much* or *many* for negatives,

eg

There aren't any boys. / There aren't many boys. (countable)

There isn't any bread. / There isn't much bread. (uncountable)

and for questions,

eg

*Are there any desks? / Are there many desks? / How many desks are there?
Is there much bread? / Is there any bread? / How much bread is there?*

1 Cross out the wrong word(s).

1 **a / some / one** boy

2 **two / some / an** girls

3 **lot / some / a few** pens

4 **some / many / a few** cheese

5 **a / many / some** spaghetti

2 Write a, an, the or – .

1 Do you like chocolate?

2 There is egg in the fridge.

3 I've got new hat.

4 I know answer!

5 Have you got rabbit or hamster?

3 Circle the correct answer.

1 Your hair **is / are** nice.

2 The furniture **is / are** old.

3 These photos **is / are** very good.

4 **Is / Are** there a lot of people?

5 The rice **is / are** tasty!

6 There **is / are** not much bread.

4 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

1 a) There is a lot of money.

b) There are a lot of money.

2 a) I've got any pens.

b) I've got some pens.

3 a) There isn't any cheese.

b) There isn't some cheese.

4 a) Do you want a water?

- b) Do you want some water?
- 5 a) My hair is black.
- b) My hairs are black.

5 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 is / lot / of / a / food / there
- 2 some / money / I've / got
- 3 there / is / juice / any ?
- 4 aren't / any / there / desks
- 5 how / is / there / money / much ?
- 6 got / much / I / milk / haven't
- 7 aren't / many / there / people
- 8 how / are / there / girls / many ?

6 What's in your house?

- There is a/an
- There are two/three/four
- There are some
- There isn't a
- There aren't many

7 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 There is elephant in the zoo.
a) a b) an c) the d) some
- 2 I drink water.
a) lot b) a lot c) a lot of d) a lot of the
- 3 Is there bread?
a) the b) any c) a d) an
- 4 I like rice.
a) the b) a c) – d) any

5 lions in your country?

- a) Are there any c) Is there some
- b) Is there any d) Are there some

6 There some books on the desk.

- a) is b) – c) be d) are

7 How boys are there in your class?

- a) much b) some c) many d) lot

8 bears in my city.

- a) There isn't any c) There aren't some
- b) There isn't some d) There aren't any

9 Mum needs cheese for the omelette.

- a) much b) some c) many d) a lot

10 There in my room.

- a) isn't much furniture c) isn't many furniture
- b) aren't many furnitures d) aren't much furniture

11 apples are there?

- a) How b) How much
- c) How many d) How lot

12 There are a mistakes in my homework.

- a) lot b) many c) some d) few

Smash Grammar 1

can (ability and permission)

Affirmative	Negative	Short form*	Question	Answer
I can	I cannot	I can't	Can I ... ?	Yes, I can. No, I can't.
You can	You cannot	You can't	Can you ... ?	Yes, you can. No, you can't.
He can	He cannot	He can't	Can he ... ?	Yes, he can. No, he can't.
She can	She cannot	She can't	Can she ... ?	Yes, she can. No, she can't.
It can	It cannot	It can't	Can it ... ?	Yes, it can. No, it can't.
We can	We cannot	We can't	Can we ... ?	Yes, we can. No, we can't.
They can	They cannot	They can't	Can they ... ?	Yes, they can. No, they can't.

* We usually use short forms for speaking and for short answers.

We can use names or things in place of *He*, *She*, *It*, *We* and *They*,
eg

Tom can run. (He can run.)

Dogs can't speak. (They can't speak.)

Can my sister and I go to the party? (Can we go to the party?)

We use *can* for:

ability – to say what we *can* / *can't* do,

eg

I can speak English.

I can't speak French.

'Can you understand this?' 'No, I can't.'

permission – to ask for something,

eg

Can I go out tonight?

Can we have some money, please?

Remember that we do not put *to* after *can* or *can't*.

1 Write *can* or *can't*.

1 Fish swim.

2 Cats climb trees.

3 My dad lift a bus.

4 Spiderman fly.

2 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 I can **swim / swimming**.
- 2 Harry can't **to go / go** out tonight.
- 3 We can't sing **and / or** dance.
- 4 Can you **to help / help** me?

3 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 speak / German / can / I
- 2 this / Peter / understand / cannot
- 3 we / to the party / go / can ?
- 4 you / can't / see / I

4 Complete the dialogue with these phrases.

I can can I can you you can you can't

Tony: Mum, (1) go to Billy's party tonight?
Mum: No, (2) You have homework for school tomorrow.
Tony: But Mum, (3) do it first and then (4) take me to the party.
Mum: (5) finish all your homework now?
Tony: Yes, Mum.
Mum: OK, then. Do your homework and I'll take you to the party.

5 What do you say when you want ...

- 1 to have a sandwich?
- 2 to go to the cinema?
- 3 to go to the park with a friend?
- 4 a friend to tell you the answer?

6 Write short answers.

- 1 Can you ride a horse?
- 2 Can your dad jump three metres?
- 3 Can your mum drive a car?
- 4 Can you play the piano?

Smash Grammar 1

Present continuous

We form the present continuous with *be* + verb + *-ing*.

Affirmative	Short form	Negative	Short form	Question	Answer
I am running	I'm running	I am not running	I'm not running	Am I running?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
You are running	You're running	You are not running	You aren't running You're not running	Are you running?	Yes, you are. No, you aren't.
He is running	He's running	He is not running	He isn't running He's not running	Is he running?	Yes, he is. No, he isn't.
She is running	She's running	She is not running	She isn't running She's not running	Is she running?	Yes, she is. No, she isn't.
It is running	It's running	It is not running	It isn't running It's not running	Is it running?	Yes, it is. No, it isn't.
We are running	We're running	We are not running	We aren't running We're not running	Are we running?	Yes, we are. No, we aren't.
They are running	They're running	They are not running	They aren't running They're not running	Are they running?	Yes, they are. No, they aren't.

We can use names or things in place of *He*, *She*, *It*, *We* and *They*,

eg

Tom is talking. (He is talking.)

The dog is eating. (It is eating.)

Paul and Mark are having an English lesson. (They are having an English lesson.)

Remember that we use the present continuous to talk about things that are happening now or these days,

eg

I am learning English. (I am having a lesson now / lessons these days.)

We also use it to talk about what is happening in pictures and photographs,

eg

The two boys are playing a game.

That's my mum. She's sitting on the beach.

Spelling:

For most verbs, we add *-ing* at the end,

eg

walk → *walking* *start* → *starting* *climb* → *climbing*

For some verbs, we put a double letter before the *-ing*,

eg

sit → *sitting* *run* → *running*

For verbs ending in -e, we remove the e and put *-ing* at the end,

eg

ride → *riding*

hide → *hiding*

make → *making*

1 Write the continuous form.

1 write →

2 say →

3 sit →

4 look →

5 rehearse →

6 hold →

7 do →

8 win →

2 Write *am, is or are*.

1 Your friends waiting.

2 Fantastic! We winning!

3 I watching TV.

4 David playing chess.

5 The boys wearing jeans.

6 The teacher talking.

7 My brother playing football but I reading.

3 Complete with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

We (1) (have) an English lesson. In today's lesson, the students (2) (learn) the present continuous. Mr Smith, our teacher, (3) (look) at our homework. I (4) (do) a grammar exercise but I can't do it because my friends, Marianna and Christine, (5) (talk)!

4 Make negative sentences using *isn't* or *aren't*.

1 My friends listening.

2 He having a nice time.

3 We making a cake.

4 My sister eating.

5 Write questions and short answers.

1 the students / play ?

Yes,

2 you and your friends / run ?

No,

3 you / sleep ?

No,

4 the dog / swim ?

Yes,

6 What are these people doing now?

1 I

2 My mum

3 My dad

4 My teacher

5 My brother/sister

6 The children in my class

Smash Grammar 1

be: past simple

Affirmative	Negative	Short form	Question	Answer
I was	I was not	I wasn't	Was I ... ?	Yes, I was. No, I wasn't.
You were	You were not	You weren't	Were you ... ?	Yes, you were. No, you weren't.
He was	He was not	He wasn't	Was he ... ?	Yes, he was. No, he wasn't.
She was	She was not	She wasn't	Was she ... ?	Yes, she was. No, she wasn't.
It was	It was not	It wasn't	Was it ... ?	Yes, it was. No, it wasn't.
We were	We were not	We weren't	Were we ... ?	Yes, we were. No, we weren't.
They were	They were not	They weren't	Were they ... ?	Yes, they were. No, they weren't.

Examples:

He wasn't happy.

When I was 4, I wasn't tall.

Were your friends here yesterday? No, they weren't.

We can use names or things in place of *He*, *She*, *It*, *We* and *They*,
eg

Billy was happy. (He was happy.)

The lesson was easy. (It was easy.)

John and I were at home yesterday. (We were at home yesterday.)

Remember that we use the past simple to talk about things in the past that are finished,

eg

It was a good lesson.

My hair was long but now it's short.

1 Complete with *was* or *were*.

1 My dad good at football.

2 The girls happy.

3 Our test very difficult.

4 He strong and clever.

5 How many people there?

6 Her hair not long.

2 Complete the text with these words.

was (x3) were (x2) wasn't weren't

I had a fantastic time yesterday. It (1) a really good day.
We (2) at school because it (3) Sunday. My
mum and dad (4) out, and my sister (5) in the
house. My best friend and I (6) at home alone and we
played all day. It (7) great!

3 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 test / that / easy / was
- 2 Rob / at home / today / wasn't
- 3 you / at school / were / today?
- 4 here / wasn't / Ann / on Monday
- 5 weren't / we / at sport / good
- 6 tall / wasn't / when I was young / I

4 Correct the sentences.

eg James Bond was ugly. *James Bond wasn't ugly. He was handsome.*

- 1 The test was difficult.
- 2 The boys were stupid.
- 3 The man was tall.
- 4 Alexander was English.
- 5 The exercises were easy.

5 Write questions and short answers.

- 1 the weather / nice / yesterday
..... ?
- 2 Alexander / strong and clever
..... ?
- 3 Zorro and Popeye / heroes
..... ?
- 4 you / at school / last Wednesday
..... ?

Smash Grammar 1

Present simple; adverbs of frequency

We form the present simple like this:

Affirmative	Negative	Short form	Question	Answer
I like	I do not like	I don't like	Do I like ... ?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.
You like	You do not like	You don't like	Do you like ... ?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.
He likes	He does not like	He doesn't like	Does he like ... ?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.
She likes	She does not like	She doesn't like	Does she like ... ?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.
It likes	It does not like	It doesn't like	Does it like ... ?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.
We like	We do not like	We don't like	Do we like ... ?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.
They like	They do not like	They don't like	Do they like ... ?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.

We can use names or things in place of *He*, *She*, *It*, *We* and *They*,
eg

Mary walks to school. (She walks to school.)

Joanne and Susan go to school on the bus. (They go to school on the bus.)

Remember that we use the present simple to talk about things that are always true, or that happen often,

eg

I go to school.

We live in a big house.

Spelling:

For *he*, *she* and *it*, we put an s at the end,

eg

walk → *He walks* *start* → *She starts* *snow* → *It snows*

But remember:

For words ending in -y, we remove the y and put -ies at the end, eg <i>He tries</i> <i>She cries</i>	For words ending in -sh or -ch, we put -es at the end, eg <i>He washes</i> <i>She watches</i>	For words ending in -o, we put -es at the end, eg <i>He goes</i> <i>She does</i>
---	--	---

Adverbs of frequency:

We use *always, usually, often, sometimes* and *never* to say how often something happens,

eg

I always do my homework.

My brother sometimes watches television.

My parents often visit my grandmother.

We can make negatives with *always, usually* and *often*,

eg

I don't always do my homework.

My brother doesn't usually listen to me.

We don't often eat fish.

Adverbs of frequency go before the main verb,

eg

I always try ...

You never say ...

Do you often play football?

But after *be*,

eg

I am always hungry!

You are never here!

He is sometimes bad.

We can also use phrases like:

*in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening
at night*

on Sundays / on Mondays

every day / every evening / every Sunday, etc,

eg

I (always) do my homework every evening.

I don't go to school on Saturdays. / I never go to school on Saturdays.

1 Circle the correct answer.

1 I **like** / **likes** English!

2 Dan **play** / **plays** football.

3 The boys **live** / **lives** in Athens.

4 The dog **eat** / **eats** a lot.

5 Tom **trys** / **tries** hard.

6 Jen **washes** / **washs** her hair.

7 Sam **dos** / **does** English with me.

8 Mum **go** / **goes** to work by bus.

2 Find the adverbs of frequency and use them in the sentences about you.

Across

eg 2 *You do this a lot.*

3 *You don't do this – ever!*

4 *You do this quite a lot.*

Down

1 *You don't do this all the time.*

5 *You do this all the time.*



1 I do my homework.

2 I go swimming.

3 I write letters.

4 I eat fish.

5 I go to school on Saturdays.

3 Make negative sentences using *don't* or *doesn't*.

- 1 The boys like French.
- 2 I walk to school.
- 3 My cat eat fish!
- 4 Jim live here.
- 5 The television work.
- 6 My friend eat pizza and I eat hamburgers.

4 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 usually / do / I / in the mornings / my homework
.....
- 2 never / we / on holiday / go / in the winter
.....
- 3 win / doesn't / that football team / often
.....
- 4 sometimes / my parents / me / money / give
.....
- 5 always / play football / you / at weekends / do
..... ?

5 Write questions and short answers.

- 1 she / live / with her sister
..... ? No,
- 2 you / enjoy / English lessons
..... ? Yes,
- 3 they / usually / eat meat
..... ? No,
- 4 you / know / the answer
..... ? Yes,

Smash Grammar 1

Present simple / present continuous

Examples:

I go to school every day. (present simple)

I am going to school now. (present continuous)

Remember that we use the *present simple* for things that are always true, or that we do often,

eg

I like sport.

We go on holiday every year.

We use the *present continuous* for things that are happening *now, or around this time,*

eg

I'm doing my homework.

Why are you shouting?

1 Underline the correct tense.

1 I **buy** / **am buying** a magazine every month.

2 I can't talk now because I **do** / **am doing** my homework.

3 Where **do you go** / **are you going** to school?

4 Most days, my dad **reads** / **is reading** the newspaper.

5 What's funny? Why **do you laugh** / **are you laughing**?

6 I usually **sleep** / **am sleeping** at home but today I **sleep** / **am sleeping** at my friend's house.

2 Complete with the present continuous or present simple form of the words in brackets.

Hi John,

How are you? I'm in my room and I (1) (write) this on my new computer. It's great! I (2) (use) it every day. All this week, we (3) (have) tests at school and these days, I (4) (use) the computer to learn more things about my lessons. The best thing is that it plays DVDs and I sometimes (5) (watch) films on it. Of course, it also (6) (play) CDs. At the moment, I (7)

..... (listen) to a CD by a group called *My Chemical Romance*. (8) (you / know) them?

Write soon,

Bill

3 Write about something that you ...

- 1 do every day.
- 2 do on Sundays.
- 3 are doing now.
- 4 never do.
- 5 are studying at school.
- 6 sometimes do in the mornings.

4 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 I'm not liking tests.
- 2 Bill is playing music every day.
- 3 Are you playing football often?
- 4 We aren't often going on holiday.
- 5 Are you look at the board?

Smash Grammar 1

have got / haven't got

Affirmative	Short form	Negative	Short form	Question	Short answers
I have got	I've got	I have not got	I haven't got	Have I got ... ?	Yes, I have. No, I haven't.
You have got	You've got	You have not got	You haven't got	Have you got ... ?	Yes, you have. No, you haven't.
He has got	He's got	He has not got	He hasn't got	Has he got ... ?	Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.
She has got	She's got	She has not got	She hasn't got	Has she got ... ?	Yes, she has. No, she hasn't.
It has got	It's got	It has not got	It hasn't got	Has it got ... ?	Yes, it has. No, it hasn't.
We have got	We've got	We have not got	We haven't got	Have we got ... ?	Yes, we have. No, we haven't.
They have got	They've got	They have not got	They haven't got	Have they got ... ?	Yes, they have. No, they haven't.

We can use names or things in place of *He, She, It, We* and *They*,

eg

Debbie has got a new bike. (She has got / She's got a new bike.)

My computer has got a DVD player. (It has got / It's got a DVD player.)

1 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 I **has / have** got blue eyes.
- 2 What **have / has** you got there?
- 3 **Have / Has** John got my CD?
- 4 They **has / have** got long hair.
- 5 The robot **has / have** got wheels.
- 6 Ben **hasn't / haven't** got any money.

2 Write questions and short answers.

1 the twins / brown hair ?

Yes,

2 we / any cheese ?

No,

3 Peter / a pen ?

No,

4 your computer / a DVD player ?

Yes,

3 What have you got? What haven't you got?

I've got I haven't got

.....

.....

.....

4 Circle the correct answer.

1 Mary got my bike?

- a) Has b) Have c) Does d) Can

2 A cat..... a tail.

- a) have got c) hasn't got

- b) haven't got d) has got

3 'Have we got all the books?' 'Yes,

- a) we do b) we have c) we've d) have we

4 Steve and Jane are happy because lots of money.

- a) they are got c) have they got

- b) they have got d) have got they

5 got brothers or sisters.

- a) I don't c) I've haven't

- b) I don't have d) I haven't

6 'Have I got a red nose?' 'No,

- a) haven't got c) you haven't

- b) haven't you d) you haven't got

Smash Grammar 1

Past simple; regular / irregular verbs

Remember that we use the past simple to talk about things that happened at a certain time in the past or regularly in the past,

eg

I walked to school this morning.

Negatives:

We form the negative with *did not / didn't* + verb,

eg

I did not walk to school this morning. / I didn't walk to school this morning. (not ~~I didn't walked.~~)

Questions:

We form the questions with *Did* + *you/he/she/etc* + verb,

eg

Did you go? (not ~~Did you went.~~)

Did he finish his homework? (not ~~Did he finished.~~)

Short answers:

Yes, I/she/he/etc did.

No, I/she/he/etc did not / didn't.

Spelling:

For most verbs, we add *-ed* at the end,

eg

walk → walked start → started climb → climbed

For some verbs, we put a double letter before the *-ed*,

eg

stop → stopped clap → clapped

For verbs ending in *-e*, we put *-d* at the end,

eg

love → loved change → changed like → liked

For verbs ending in *-y*, we remove the *y* and put *-ied* at the end,

eg

try → tried cry → cried carry → carried

Irregular verbs:

There are very many irregular verbs,

eg

eat → ate (not ~~eated~~)

think → thought (not ~~thinked~~)

go → went (not ~~goed~~)

Learn as many as you can!

1 Write the past simple of these regular verbs.

laugh finish want like walk
wave clap play talk change

2 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 He **pointted** / **pointed** at me.
- 2 We **stopped** / **stoped** for lunch.
- 3 Bill **looked** / **lookked** at the book.
- 4 They **visitted** / **visited** their aunt.
- 5 Mary **cried** / **cryed** at the film.
- 6 I **studied** / **studyed** for the test.
- 7 Mum **shouted** / **shoutted** at him.
- 8 We all **loved** / **lovved** the story.

3 Write the negatives.

- 1 I looked at my homework.
- 2 I phoned you last night.
- 3 They wanted to eat.
- 4 The boys liked the film.
- 5 You worked hard.
- 6 It rained on Monday.
- 7 I believed the story.

4 Write questions and short answers.

- 1 he / take / the money? .
..... Yes,
- 2 you / cycle / to school?
..... No,
- 3 he / finish / his homework?
..... Yes,
- 4 Mark / believe / you?
..... No,
- 5 you / stop and look? .
..... Yes,

5 How many irregular verbs can you fill in?

A B C	become →	bring →	choose →
	begin →	buy →	come →
	break →	can →	cut →
D E F	do →	drive →	find →
	draw →	eat →	fly →
	drink →	fall →	forget →
G H I J K L	get →	have →	learn →
	give →	hold →	leave →
	go →	know →	lose →
M N O P Q R	make →	put →	ride →
	mean →	read →	ring →
	meet →	rewrite →	run →
S	say →	sit →	speak →
	see →	shake →	stand →
	sing →	sleep →	swim →
T U V W X Y Z	take →	think →	wear →
	teach →	understand →	win →
	tell →	wake →	write →

6 Match the present to the past.

1 wear	a taught	.....
2 tell	b woke	.....
3 say	c ran	.....
4 wake	d saw	.....
5 see	e went	.....
6 ring	f told	.....
7 teach	g wore	.....
8 get	h rang	.....
9 run	i said	.....
10 go	j got	.....

7 Find the past verbs and use them in the sentences.

L	O	S	T	A	L	I	O	P
B	F	R	W	A	D	O	P	Q
E	D	G	V	S	O	P	K	U
J	N	B	E	G	A	N	S	N
T	U	Y	G	C	F	U	X	D
A	T	P	E	F	G	T	N	E
B	U	L	M	O	H	E	M	R
O	J	O	I	R	J	R	I	S
U	S	P	N	G	K	W	Y	T
G	X	Y	X	O	E	O	R	O
H	K	E	R	T	E	P	C	O
T	R	S	T	G	S	F	S	D
I	Q	D	Y	D	D	C	N	S
D	P	E	F	E	L	L	G	S

- 1 We won. You
- 2 They a new car.
- 3 You my birthday!
- 4 Penny in the river!
- 5 The lesson at 9 am.
- 6 Pete the question but I didn't.

8 Tick the correct sentences. Rewrite the incorrect ones.

1 I didn't knew the answer.
.....

2 She learned to drive a car.
.....

3 Did you drank all the milk?
.....

4 We flew to London.
.....

5 What time did they left?
.....

6 After the lesson, we sang a song.
.....

7 The girls didn't understood me.
.....

8 I through the ball to him.
.....

9 I saided 'Happy Birthday' to my friend this morning.
.....

10 We were late and we ran into the classroom.
.....

Smash Grammar 1

Personal/object/possessive pronouns; possessive adjectives; 's; whose

	Examples
<p>The personal pronouns are <i>I, you, he, she, it, we</i> and <i>they</i>.</p> <p>We use them so that we don't say the same thing twice.</p>	<p><i>Angela and Jennifer are my friends.</i> <i><u>They</u> are sisters.</i></p> <p><i>(not Angela and Jennifer are sisters. / My friends are sisters.)</i></p>
<p>The possessive adjectives are <i>my, your, his, her, its, our</i> and <i>their</i>.</p> <p>We use them when we want to say something belongs to someone.</p> <p>We can also use the possessive pronouns <i>mine, yours, his, hers, ours</i> and <i>theirs</i>.</p>	<p><i>It's <u>my</u> bike.</i> <i>Is this <u>your</u> homework?</i> <i><u>Our</u> mum and <u>their</u> mum are friends.</i></p> <p><i>It's not your bike – it's <u>mine</u>.</i> <i>This is my homework – <u>yours</u> is over there.</i></p>
<p>The object pronouns are <i>me, you, him, her, it, us</i> and <i>them</i>.</p> <p>We use them for the object of a sentence (not the subject).</p>	<p><i>They all looked at <u>me</u>.</i> <i>I don't know <u>her</u> – who is she?</i> <i>These exercises are hard – I can't do <u>them</u>.</i></p>
<p>We use 's with people and animals but not with things.</p> <p>If there is an s at the end of the word, we do not add an s.</p>	<p><i>This is Harry's book.</i> <i>It is our teacher's pen.</i> <i>That's the dog's bed</i> <i>Our parents' bedroom.</i> <i>The twins' computer.</i></p>
<p>We use <i>whose</i> for questions.</p>	<p><i>Whose is this book?</i> <i>Whose friend is he?</i></p>

1 Complete the table.

I	me	my	.....
you	.....	.....	yours
he	him	.....	his
she	.....	her	.....
it	it	.....	–
we	us	our	.....
they	.....	.....	theirs

2 Circle the correct word.

- 1 Please help **I / me / mine** with the exercise.
- 2 **Whose / Who's** bag is this?
- 3 This is **Bill's / Bills' / Bills's** bag.
- 4 Can you come with **we / our / us**?
- 5 It's my **parent's / parents'** room.
- 6 Where are my CDs? I can't find **they / them / theirs!**

3 Write the personal pronouns.

- 1 **Jeff** is my brother.
- 2 **Mary** is very tall.
- 3 **My brother and I** like it!
- 4 **The test** is difficult.
- 5 **The boys** play football.

4 Complete with a possessive adjective.

- 1 Maria's clothes are nice. I like clothes.
- 2 The dog isn't eating. food is here.
- 3 The boys want to play. They've got football with them.
- 4 We need to correct all mistakes.
- 5 Good children are always nice to parents.
- 6 No, that's my bag, not yours! bag is over there.

5 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 is / my / bag / this
- 2 their / she / mum / is
- 3 books / are / those / mine
- 4 them / like / don't / I
- 5 to be quiet / us / tells / our teacher

6 Write the apostrophes (').

- 1 She is my mothers sister.
- 2 That is Gregorys book.

- 3 Here is the childrens room.
- 4 I know all my teachers names.
- 5 That boys name is Ryan.

7 Write answers to the questions. Use the words in brackets to help you.

- eg Whose bag is this? (me) *It's mine.*
- 1 Whose sister is she? (my mum)
- 2 Whose books are they? (you)
- 3 Whose car is it? (Tommy)
- 4 Whose toy is this? (Maria)

8 Fill in the gaps with one word.

- 1 That CD is not It's mine. I want, please!
- 2 You have a classroom and have a classroom. Ours is here.
..... is over there.
- 3 Those books are Simon's. Give to the teacher, please.
- 4 I've got a good computer game. Come and play with
- 5 Sally says the computer is but her brother says it is
Their mum says it is and they must share it.
- 6 Can you come with to the cinema? Trish and I have got tickets.
- 7 We can put bags under the desks.

Smash Grammar 1

must / mustn't / have to

Examples:

You must listen to your teacher.

We mustn't (must not) talk in the lesson.

We often use *must* or *mustn't* to talk about rules,

eg

You mustn't (must not) touch the ball with your hands.

Remember that we do not put *to* after *must* or *mustn't*,

eg

You must do your homework. (not ~~*You must to do your homework.*~~)

Sometimes we use *have to* in place of *must*, but not in place of *mustn't*,

eg

You have to do your homework.

1 Circle the correct phrase.

1 They **must to go / must go** now.

2 You **must not / have not** shout.

3 Jo **mustn't / must to not** do that.

4 We **have to / must to** get a goal.

2 Complete the school rules. Use *must* or *mustn't*.

SCHOOL RULES

- You listen to music.
- You talk in the lesson.
- You eat in the classroom.
- You use your mobile phone.
- You do all your homework.
- You remember your books.
- You ride your bike in the school.
- You have long hair (boys).
- You wear make-up (girls).
- You listen to the teacher.
- You run in the school.

3 What do you say if you see someone ...

- 1 writing on the desk? 'You mustn't
- 2 walking in the road? 'You mustn't
- 3 eating with dirty hands? 'You must
- 4 throwing a mobile phone? 'You mustn't
- 5 playing tennis with a broken arm? 'You must
- 6 swimming in a dirty river? 'You mustn't

4 What do you have to do ...

- 1 today?
- 2 tonight?
- 3 tomorrow?
- 4 at the weekend?

5 Complete the dialogue using *must / mustn't* and a verb in the box.

hit (x2)	have	go	be	try
----------	------	----	----	-----

Freddy: Harry, can you teach me how to play tennis?
Harry: It's easy, but if you want to play tennis, you (1) fit!
And you (2) two or four players.
Freddy: How do you start?
Harry: First, you (3) the ball over the net to the other side, but the ball (4) outside the white lines.
Freddy: Can the ball hit the ground?
Harry: Yes, but you (5) it before it hits the ground a second time.
Freddy: How do you win?
Harry: Well, you (6) to hit the ball where the other player can't hit it back.
Freddy: Sounds fun. Do you want a game?

Smash Grammar 1

going to

Affirmative	Short form*	Negative	Short form*	Question	Answer
I am going to	I'm going to	I am not going to	I'm not going to	Am I going to ... ?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
You are going to	You're going to	You are not going to	You aren't going to You're not going to	Are you going to ... ?	Yes, you are. No, you aren't. No, you're not.
He is going to	He's going to	He is not going to	He isn't going to He's not going to	Is he going to ... ?	Yes, he is. No, he isn't. No, he's not.
She is going to	She's going to	She is not going to	She isn't going to She's not going to	Is she going to ... ?	Yes, she is. No, she isn't. No, she's not.
It is going to	It's going to	It is not going to	It isn't going to It's not going to	Is it going to ... ?	Yes, it is. No, it isn't. No, it's not.
We are going to	We're going to	We are not going to	We aren't going to We're not going to	Are we going to ... ?	Yes, we are. No, we aren't. No, we're not.
They are going to	They're going to	They are not going to	They aren't going to They're not going to	Are they going to ... ?	Yes, they are. No, they aren't. No, they're not.

Examples:

I'm going to win!

I'm not going to win!

Am I going to win?

It's going to rain.

It isn't going to rain.

Is it going to rain?

* We use short forms for speaking, but not for short 'Yes' answers, eg

'Are you going to eat?' 'Yes, I am / No, I'm not.' (not ~~Yes, I'm.~~)

We can use names or things in place of *He*, *She*, *It*, *We* and *They*, eg

Donna is going to cry! (She is going to cry!.)

Some people are going to talk to you. (They are going to talk to you.)

Remember that we use *be + going to* for things that we plan to do or for things that are certain,

eg

I am going to see Pauline tomorrow.

1 Write *am, is or are*.

- 1 Nigel going to win.
- 2 You going to lose.
- 3 They going to eat.
- 4 It not going to rain.
- 5 The dog going to bite you!
- 6 we going to play football?
- 7 Where she going to go?
- 8 I going to learn the guitar.

2 Write the short forms.

- 1 I am going to buy a car.
- 2 It is not going to snow.
- 3 We are not going to have a test.
- 4 You are going to fall!
- 5 She is not going to have a party.
- 6 'We are going to fail the test!'
- 'No, we are not!'

3 Complete the text with these words and the correct form of *going to*.

buy (not) cook have invite (not) listen make watch

Tom and Crissy (1) a party. They (2)
all their friends. Tom (3) balloons. Crissy
(4) hamburgers, she (5) lots of salads.
Tom and Crissy's parents (6) to the music! They
(7) a DVD.

Smash Grammar 1

Question words (*who, what, where, which*)

Examples:

Who is that man?

What is his name?

Where is the party?

Which car is his?

Remember that we use:

Who for people,

What for things,

Where for places,

Which when we are choosing between people or things.

1 Write *who, what, where* or *which*.

1 is your car – the blue one?

2 do you go to school?

3 is your teacher's name?

4 bought you that present?

5 did you get your dog?

6 do you want for dinner?

2 Match the questions to the answers.

1 Who is that?

2 What is that?

3 Where is your mum's car?

4 Which car is your mum's?

a It's at home.

b It's my mum.

c It's this one.

d It's my mum's car.

3 Put the words in the correct order.

1 CD / which / you / buy / did ?

2 my / mobile / broke / who ?

3 go / where / on holiday / you / did ?

4 song / like / you / do / which ?

4 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 Which time is it?
- 2 What did you put my keys?
- 3 Where is your favourite singer?
- 4 Who boy found all the answers?
- 5 Where house do you live in?
- 6 Who is that man's name?
- 7 What is your teacher this year?
- 8 Who are you going?

5 Write the question words *who, what, where or which*.

Tina: (1) buys your clothes? Do you buy them or does your mum buy them for you?

Sarah: Sometimes my mum buys me things, but I usually buy my own clothes.

Tina: (2) do you usually go shopping?

Sarah: In town. There are lots of good clothes shops there.

Tina: (3) shop is your favourite?

Sarah: There's a shop called *Top Girl*. I love their clothes, but they are a bit expensive.

Tina: (4) was the last thing you bought there?

Sarah: This jacket. Do you like it?

Tina: I love it! Will you take me with you next time you go to *Top Girl*?

Sarah: OK. I'm going to go on Saturday. You can come with me then.

Smash Grammar 1

will / won't

Affirmative	Short form*	Negative	Short form*	Question	Answer
I will	I'll	I will not	I won't	Will I ... ?	Yes, I will. No, I won't.
You will	You'll	You will not	You won't	Will you ... ?	Yes, you will. No, you won't.
He will	He'll	He will not	He won't	Will he ... ?	Yes, he will. No, he won't.
She will	She'll	She will not	She won't	Will she ... ?	Yes, she will. No, she won't.
It will	It'll	It will not	It won't	Will it ... ?	Yes, it will. No, it won't.
We will	We'll	We will not	We won't	Will we ... ?	Yes, we will. No, we won't.
They will	They'll	They will not	They won't	Will they ... ?	Yes, they will. No, they won't.

Examples:

I'll see you next week.

'Will Liverpool win the football match again?' 'Yes, they will. / No, they won't.'

* We use short forms for speaking, but not for short 'Yes' answers,

eg

'Will you be at the party?' 'Yes, I will / No, I won't.' (not ~~Yes, I'll.~~)

We use *will* or *won't* to talk about things we expect to happen, or not happen, in the future,

eg

People will have more free time in the future.

We also use *will* or *won't* to offer or refuse to do something,

eg

I'll help you with your homework.

No, I won't help you cheat in the test!

Remember that we do not put *to* after *will* or *won't*,

eg

You will find the answers at the back of the book. (not ~~You will to find ...~~)

1 Write the short forms.

1 I will

2 She will

3 They will

- 4 We will
- 5 I will not
- 6 We will not

2 Put *will* in the correct place.

- 1 In 50 years, people travel to work by helicopter.
- 2 You help me with this exercise?
- 3 Children not go to school in the future.
- 4 One day, I be rich.
- 5 We ever live on the Moon?
- 6 I send you a postcard!

3 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 carry / I'll / books / your
- 2 won't / Margaret / this test / pass
- 3 we / new computers / have / will ?
- 4 you / will / me / help / please ?
- 5 'the boys / win / will' ?
'won't / they / no'

4 Write short answers.

- 1 Will your favourite team win its next match?
- 2 Will we have robots to do our homework?
- 3 Will you leave school at 16?
- 4 Will you pass your next test?
- 5 Will the weather be nice tomorrow?
- 6 Will someone give you lots of money soon?

5 Write about *you*. What will/won't you do ...

- 1 later today?
- 2 when you get some money?
- 3 when you leave school?
- 4 when you see your best friend?
- 5 when you're 30?

Smash Grammar 1

will / going to

Examples:

I will be rich one day. (I hope it will happen)

I am going to get some money soon. (I know it will happen)

Remember that we usually use *will* for things that we expect to happen, but we are not sure,

eg

We will all have computers one day.

We can also use *will* to offer or refuse to do something,

eg

I'll buy the coffee.

What's wrong? Why won't she speak to me?

We sometimes use *will* for things that we decide *now*,

eg

There's someone at the door – I'll go.

We only use *going to* for things that we are sure about or that we plan to do,

eg

We're going to buy a new car next month.

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *going to* or *will* and the verb in brackets.

1

–Sara is sleeping at her grandparents' house this evening.

–Yes, her parents (paint) her bedroom at the weekend.

2

–It's Saturday, tomorrow! Great!

–Yes, I think I (get up) late tomorrow.

3

–You can read my comic if you like.

–Thanks very much! I (give) it to you on Monday.

4

–Why are all those people buying tickets?

–They (watch) a football match.

5

–What's wrong with Jamie?

–He (tidy) his room because he's very tired!

Smash Grammar 1

Comparatives/superlatives

For short adjectives, we make comparatives and superlatives by putting *-er* or *-est* at the end,

eg

high → *higher*

low → *lower*

old → *older*

high → *the highest*

low → *the lowest*

old → *the oldest*

But remember:

comparatives	superlatives
For adjectives ending in <i>-e</i> , we just put <i>-r</i> at the end, eg <i>nice</i> → <i>nicer</i> <i>safe</i> → <i>safer</i>	For adjectives ending in <i>-e</i> , we just put <i>-st</i> at the end, eg <i>nice</i> → <i>the nicest</i> <i>safe</i> → <i>the safest</i>
For adjectives ending in <i>-y</i> , we remove the <i>y</i> and put <i>-ier</i> at the end, eg <i>lazy</i> → <i>lazier</i> <i>tasty</i> → <i>tastier</i>	For adjectives ending in <i>-y</i> , we remove the <i>y</i> and put <i>-iest</i> at the end, eg <i>lazy</i> → <i>the laziest</i> <i>tasty</i> → <i>the tastiest</i>
For some adjectives, we put a double letter before the <i>-er</i> , eg <i>hot</i> → <i>hotter</i> <i>big</i> → <i>bigger</i>	For some adjectives, we put a double letter before the <i>-est</i> , eg <i>hot</i> → <i>the hottest</i> <i>big</i> → <i>the biggest</i>
For long adjectives, we do not change the word, but we put <i>more</i> before it, eg <i>interesting</i> → <i>more interesting</i> <i>difficult</i> → <i>more difficult</i>	For long adjectives, we do not change the word, but we put <i>most</i> before it, eg <i>interesting</i> → <i>the most interesting</i> <i>difficult</i> → <i>the most difficult</i>
Some adjectives are irregular, eg <i>good</i> → <i>better</i> <i>bad</i> → <i>worse</i>	Some adjectives are irregular, eg <i>good</i> → <i>the best</i> <i>bad</i> → <i>the worst</i>
<i>After</i> comparatives, we always use the word <i>than</i> ,	<i>Before</i> superlatives, we always use the word <i>the</i> , and we don't use <i>than</i> ,

eg <i>He is taller <u>than</u> me.</i>	eg <i>He is <u>the</u> tallest boy in our class.</i>
---	---

1 Write the comparatives and superlatives.

- cold
- hot
- small
- big
- interesting
- good
- hungry
- bad
- nice

2 Make comparative sentences.

- 1 Geography / hard / English
- 2 MP3s / new / CDs
- 3 My sister / intelligent / her friends
- 4 This bag / expensive / that bag
- 5 Her test results / bad / mine
- 6 John's homework / good / yours

3 Complete with the comparative or superlative of the words in brackets.

- 1 Greece is England. (warm)
- 2 English lessons are Italian lessons. (interesting)
- 3 Which was dinosaur of all? (big)
- 4 Your cat is my cat. (fat)
- 5 The food at Jim's Restaurant is the food here. (tasty)
- 6 I think History is subject at our school.
(difficult)
- 7 Life is for us now than it was. (easy)
- 8 These shoes are than my old shoes.
(comfortable)
- 9 What do you think is subject at school?
(useful)

10 I'm good at English but I'm not (good) in my class – Stefanos is than me. (good)

4 Complete the text with these words.

bad good worse better worst best

My sister and I work very hard and we both get (1) marks at school. But she says that she is (2) than me at English because she studies more. I asked my teacher to give us a test so we could find out who is the (3) ! Well, we did the test yesterday but we were both ill – and guess what? Our marks were very (4) ! She got 10 out of 20 and I only got 8 – my marks were (5) than hers! Now she's telling people at school that I'm the (6) student in the world!!!

5 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 That animal is the more dangerous in the world.
- 2 Who is the better student in the class?
- 3 My dad is older that your dad.
- 4 She's beautifuller than her sister.
- 5 She's oldest girl in the class.
- 6 TV is more good than radio.

Smash Grammar 1

The imperative

Examples:

Open your books.

Be quiet!

Don't talk in the lesson.

Don't shout – I can hear you!

Remember that imperatives begin with the verb without the personal pronoun,
eg

Give me the money.

Stand up!

Say something!

Negatives begin with *Don't*, followed by the verb,
eg

Don't move!

Don't write on the desk.

You can add *please* when you want to make an imperative sound more polite.
Help me with these boxes, please.

1 Circle the correct answer.

1 **Open** / **Don't open** the window – it's very cold outside!

2 That's mine! **Give** / **Don't give** it to me!

3 **Shout** / **Don't shout** in the lesson!

4 **Open** / **Don't open** your books and look at page 57.

5 **Be** / **Don't be** quiet – I'm trying to work.

6 If there's a fire, **use** / **don't use** the lift.

7 **Put** / **Don't put** your hand up if you know the answer.

8 **Look** / **Don't look** at the answers yet.

9 **Sit** / **Don't sit** down – and **talk** / **don't talk**!

2 Complete the dialogue with these words.

tell	answer	come	speak	sit	open	do
------	--------	------	-------	-----	------	----

Teacher: Billy, (1) your book and (2) us the answer to question one.

Billy: Question one, sir?

Teacher: Yes, Billy. (3) it quickly, please. We're waiting.

Billy: Um ... question one ... question one ...

Teacher: OK, (4) down, Billy. George – do you know the answer?

George: Um, I think it was ...

Teacher: What are you saying, George? (5) more clearly, please!

George: The name of the goddess was Athena.

Teacher: Excellent, George. Now Billy, (6) question two, please.

Billy: Question two, sir? Um ...

Teacher: (7) and see me at the end of the lesson, Billy.

3 What do you say when ...

1 it's noisy and you can't sleep?

' quiet, please.'

2 someone is standing up and you can't see?

' down, please.'

3 someone takes your pen?

' me my pen, please.'

4 you don't want your friend to call you after 11?

' me after 11.'

5 you don't want to know the answer?

' me the answer.'

6 you don't want someone to eat your pizza?

' my pizza!'

Smash Grammar 1

Prepositions of place

Examples:

The dog is in the house / in the garden.

The ball is behind the television.

The car is in front of the house.

We use prepositions of place to say *where* something is. We can use these prepositions:

In, on, behind, next to, under, in front of, between, near.

1 Circle the correct answer.

1 My house is **under** / **between** the school and the shops.

2 The board is **on** / **in** the wall **near** / **in** the door.

3 Let's sit **between** / **under** this tree.

4 The car is **in front of** / **in** the house.

5 Do you want to sit **under** / **next to** me?

2 Find the prepositions of place and use them in the sentences.

U	N	D	E	R	A	D	R	I
W	S	A	R	E	D	J	L	N
S	A	G	I	B	F	A	P	F
T	N	S	L	E	V	S	O	R
U	E	A	K	H	C	Q	R	O
O	X	C	H	I	R	Y	T	N
L	T	Z	G	N	U	I	F	T
H	T	B	D	D	I	G	E	O
W	O	Y	S	B	K	J	S	F
C	S	D	R	O	L	X	C	S
V	F	O	B	L	E	L	J	V
H	B	E	T	W	E	E	N	Y
T	A	Z	Y	E	R	H	K	Q
E	N	E	A	R	G	O	M	N

1 My cat sleeps u..... my bed.

2 There's a park n..... our school.

3 The bear is b..... two igloos.

4 Your bag is b..... the door.

5 Jane sits n..... me.

6 The teacher stands f..... the board.

3 Answer for you now.

- 1 Who/What is behind you?
- 2 Who/What is in front of you?
- 3 Who/What is next to you?
- 4 Who/What is near you?
- 5 Who/What is between you and the door?
- 6 What is in your bag?
- 7 What is on your desk?
- 8 What is under your desk?

4 Complete the text with these words.

behind in (x2) near next under

My house is a small cottage (1) the town. There's a garage (2) to the house. We keep our car and caravan (3) there. (4) the house, there is a big garden. The kitchen is (5) my bedroom, so I can hear my brother when he looks (6) the fridge for something to eat!

5 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 There's a tree in front the house.
- 2 The cat is behind from the garage.
- 3 She sits between of John and Nancy.
- 4 There's a shop next of the school.
- 5 He lives on a nice house.
- 6 Near of my house there is a park.
- 7 Your book is on to the table.
- 8 The ball is under to the car.

Smash Grammar 1

Dates and ordinal numbers

When we *write* dates, we write them like this:

17th October, 2007

October 17th, 2007

17/10/07

17.10.2007

When we *say* the dates, we say:

The seventeenth of October, two thousand and seven.

October the seventeenth, two thousand and seven.

We can also use ordinal numbers like this:

He was the first person there.

She came second and won a prize.

1 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 The party is on **one / the first of** May
- 2 Tomorrow is the **twentyeth / twentieth** of September.
- 3 His birthday is on the **twenty-third / twenty-three** of March.
- 4 My favourite month is **Febuary / February**.
- 5 He came **two / second** in the competition.
- 6 My friend was the **one / first** person to answer.
- 7 There were **seventeen / seventeenth** people in the room.
- 8 What's the date today? Is it the **twelveth / twelfth**?
- 9 She came here in **October / Octomber**.
- 10 Christmas Day is on **the twenty-fifth / twenty-fifh** of December.

2 Fill in the gaps with one word.

- 1 Today is fifth June.
- 2 Bill came first, Susan came, and I came third.
- 3 My sister is 16. Her birthday was last week.
- 4 When you are 21, you can have a birthday party.
- 5 The little boy was born in two thousand four.
- 6 His birthday is November the eighteenth.
- 7 We write 1999 like this – nineteen-nine.
- 8 We don't have school on January first.

3 Write the ordinal numbers in words.

Number	Ordinal number	In words	Number	Ordinal number	In words
1	1 st		6	6 th	
2	2 nd		7	7 th	
3	3 rd		8	8 th	
4	4 th		9	9 th	
5	5 th		10	10 th	

4 Write the dates in words.

JULY							AUGUST							
M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
29	30	31						26	27	28	29	30	31	

- 1 1st July is a Monday.
- 2 Mum's birthday is on 13th July.
- 3 Our holiday starts on 22nd July.
- 4 We come home on 12th August.
- 5 15th August is a holiday.
- 6 31st August is a Saturday.

5 Complete for you. Write the numbers and the words.

- 1 When is your birthday?
- 2 What year were you born?
- 3 When is your friend's birthday?
- 4 What's the date today?
- 5 What year is it?
- 6 When will you be 16?

Level One Smash Grammar Key

be: present simple

1

- 1 is
- 2 are
- 3 are
- 4 am
- 5 is
- 6 is
- 7 are

2

- 1 He's
- 2 It isn't
- 3 You're
- 4 I'm not
- 5 We're
- 6 They're
- 7 She isn't

3

- 1 is
- 2 I'm
- 3 are
- 4 They're
- 5 aren't
- 6 isn't

4

- 1 Is
- 2 Are
- 3 Are
- 4 Am
- 5 Is
- 6 Is
- 7 Are

5

- 1 Is he from England?
- 2 Is he your friend?
- 3 Are you from Russia?
- 4 Are you 12?

6

- 1 It is a book.
- 2 I am not hungry.
- 3 I am 10.

- 4 My name's Sue.
- 5 They aren't twins.
- 6 Is she a girl?
- 7 We are not teachers.
- 8 She isn't happy.

7

- 1 They are not at school.
- 2 She isn't my friend.
- 3 You're French.
- 4 It's a dog!
- 5 We aren't hungry.
- 6 Is he a teacher?
- 7 They're boys.

a/an; some

1

a: tower, car, mobile phone, forest, clock

an: umbrella, animal, igloo, apple, electronic toy

2

- 1 some
- 2 a
- 3 an
- 4 a
- 5 some
- 6 a
- 7 an
- 8 some

3

- 1 a
- 2 an
- 3 Some
- 4 an
- 5 a
- 6 an
- 7 a
- 8 a

4

- 1 a
- 2 a
- 3 some
- 4 a
- 5 an
- 6 some

5

- 1 She's a girl.
- 2 It's an orange.
- 3 I've got some flowers.
- 4 It's an old desk.
- 5 She's a nice person.
- 6 They are twins.

Plurals; *this/that/these/those*

1

- 1 doors
- 2 buses
- 3 churches
- 4 parties
- 5 shoes
- 6 lives
- 7 men
- 8 toys

2

- 1 leaves
- 2 teeth
- 3 sandwiches
- 4 feet
- 5 cities
- 6 pianos

3

A	S	D	T	C	N	Y	U	L
P	I	Y	R	H	F	S	C	S
Y	B	A	B	I	E	S	T	Y
E	F	H	J	L	E	R	Y	N
X	W	I	N	D	O	W	S	K
Y	O	L	U	R	D	S	K	B
B	M	H	P	E	O	P	L	E
H	E	Z	X	N	N	P	E	P
K	N	I	V	E	S	I	M	J
K	H	G	R	E	B	L	O	D
U	E	L	R	P	L	N	N	B
V	B	O	Y	S	D	S	S	A
Y	T	O	T	T	Y	K	U	F
B	U	S	E	S	D	F	A	S

- 1 women
- 2 children
- 3 knives

4 igloos
5 windows
6 lemons
7 people
8 babies
9 boys
10 buses

4
1 apples
2 houses
3 monkeys
4 are
5 Those
6 trees

5
1 These are books.
2 Those are my friends.
3 These are children.
4 Those are apples.
5 These are buses.
6 Those are good ideas!

6
1 Is that a cupboard?
2 Look at those trees.
3 Are these your pens?
4 Those are my books.
5 That is my brother.

7
1 children
2 churches
3 This
4 Those
5 parties
6 people

there is / there are

1
1 is
2 are
3 are
4 is
5 Are
6 is

2

- 1 isn't
- 2 aren't
- 3 isn't
- 4 isn't
- 5 aren't

3

- 1 are
- 2 isn't
- 3 is
- 4 Is, is

4

- 1 Is there a zoo in your town?
- 2 Are there two boys in your class?
- 3 Is there a clock in this room?
- 4 Are there monkeys in the forest?

5

Students' answers:

- 1 Yes, there is / No, there isn't.
- 2 Yes there are. / No, there aren't.
- 3 Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.
- 4 Yes, there are. / No there aren't.

6

Students' answers

7

- 1 are
- 2 isn't
- 3 isn't
- 4 is
- 5 Is
- 6 Are

Countable/uncountable; *some / any / a lot of / a few / much / many*

1

- 1 some
- 2 an
- 3 lot
- 4 many, a few
- 5 a, many

2

- 1 -
- 2 an

3 a
4 the
5 a, a

3
1 is
2 is
3 are
4 Are
5 is
6 is

4
1 a)
2 b)
3 a)
4 b)
5 a)

5
1 There is a lot of food.
2 I've got some money.
3 Is there any juice?
4 There aren't any desks.
5 How much money is there?
6 I haven't got much milk.
7 There aren't many people.
8 How many girls are there?

6
Students' answers

7
1 b)
2 c)
3 b)
4 c)
5 a)
6 d)
7 c)
8 d)
9 b)
10 a)
11 c)
12 d)

can (ability and permission)

1

- 1 can
- 2 can
- 3 can't
- 4 can't

2

- 1 swim
- 2 go
- 3 or
- 4 help

3

- 1 I can speak German.
- 2 Peter cannot understand this.
- 3 Can we go to the party?
- 4 I can't see you.

4

- 1 can I
- 2 you can't
- 3 I can
- 4 you can
- 5 Can you

5

- 1 Can I have a sandwich?
- 2 Can I go to the cinema?
- 3 Can I go to the park with a friend? / Can we go to the park?
- 4 Can you tell me the answer?

6

Students' answers

Present continuous

1

- 1 writing
- 2 saying
- 3 sitting
- 4 looking
- 5 rehearsing
- 6 holding
- 7 doing
- 8 winning

2

- 1 are
- 2 are
- 3 am

4 is
5 are
6 is
7 is, am

3

1 are having
2 are learning
3 is looking
4 am doing
5 are talking

4

1 aren't
2 isn't
3 aren't
4 isn't

5

1 Are the students playing?
Yes, they are.
2 Are you and your friends running?
No, we aren't.
3 Are you sleeping?
No, I'm not.
4 Is the dog swimming?
Yes, it is.

6

Students' answers

be: past simple

1

1 was
2 were
3 was
4 was
5 were
6 was

2

1 was
2 weren't
3 was
4 were
5 wasn't
6 were
7 was

3

- 1 That test was easy.
- 2 Rob wasn't at home today.
- 3 Were you at school today?
- 4 Ann wasn't here on Monday.
- 5 We weren't good at sport.
- 6 I wasn't tall when I was young.

4

- 1 The test wasn't difficult. It was easy.
- 2 The boys weren't stupid. They were clever.
- 3 The man wasn't tall. He was short.
- 4 Alexander wasn't English. He was Greek.
- 5 The exercises weren't easy. They were difficult.

5

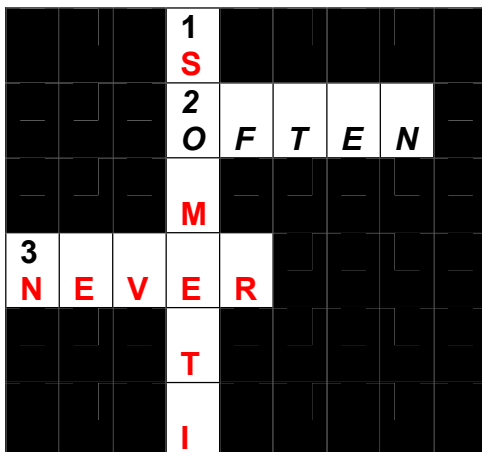
- 1 Was the weather nice yesterday?
 - 2 Was Alexander strong and clever?
 - 3 Were Zorro and Popeye heroes?
 - 4 Were you at school last Wednesday?
- Students' answers

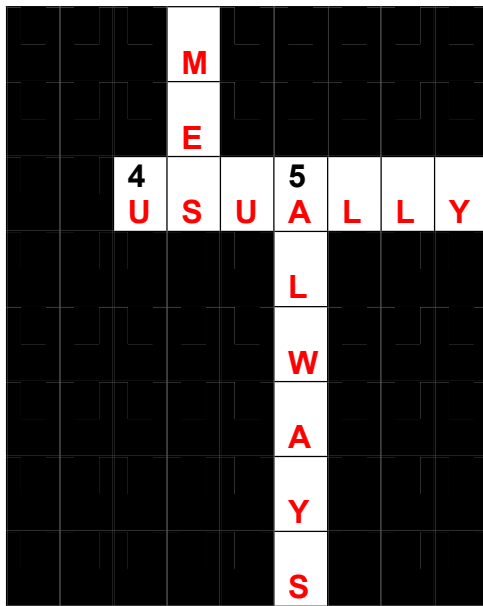
Present simple; adverbs of frequency

1

- 1 like
- 2 plays
- 3 live
- 4 eats
- 5 tries
- 6 washes
- 7 does
- 8 goes

2





Students' answers

3

- 1 don't
- 2 don't
- 3 doesn't
- 4 doesn't
- 5 doesn't
- 6 doesn't, don't

4

- 1 I usually do my homework in the mornings.
- 2 We never go on holiday in the winter.
- 3 That football team doesn't often win.
- 4 My parents sometimes give me money.
- 5 Do you always play football at weekends?

5

- 1 Does she live with her sister? No, she doesn't.
- 2 Do you enjoy English lessons? Yes, I do.
- 3 Do they usually eat meat? No, they don't.
- 4 Do you know the answer? Yes, I do.

Present simple / Present continuous

1

- 1 buy
- 2 am doing
- 3 do you go
- 4 reads
- 5 are you laughing
- 6 sleep, am sleeping

2

- 1 am writing
- 2 use
- 3 are having
- 4 am using
- 5 watch
- 6 plays
- 7 am listening
- 8 Do you know

3

Students' answers

4

- 1 I don't like
- 2 plays
- 3 Do you play
- 4 don't
- 5 Are you looking

have got / haven't got**1**

- 1 have
- 2 have
- 3 Has
- 4 have
- 5 has
- 6 hasn't

2

- 1 Have the twins got brown hair? Yes, they have.
- 2 Have we got any cheese? No, we haven't.
- 3 Has Peter got a pen? No, he hasn't.
- 4 Has your computer got a DVD player? Yes, it has.

3

Students' answers

Past simple; regular / irregular verbs**1**

laughed, finished, wanted, liked, walked, waved, clapped, played, talked, changed

2

- 1 pointed

- 2 stopped
- 3 looked
- 4 visited
- 5 cried
- 6 studied
- 7 shouted
- 8 loved

3

- 1 I didn't look at my homework.
- 2 I didn't phone you last night.
- 3 They didn't want to eat.
- 4 The boys didn't like the film.
- 5 You didn't work hard.
- 6 It didn't rain on Monday.
- 7 I didn't believe the story.

4

- 1 Did he take the money? Yes, he did.
- 2 Did you cycle to school? No, I didn't.
- 3 Did he finish his homework? Yes, he did.
- 4 Did Mark believe you? No, he didn't.
- 5 Did you stop and look? Yes, I did.

5

A B C	become → became begin → began break → broke bring → brought buy → bought can → could choose → chose come → came cut → cut
D E F	do → did draw → drew drink → drank drive → drove eat → ate fall → fell find → found fly → flew forget → forgot
G H I	get → got give → gave

J K L	go → went have → had hold → held know → knew learn → learned/learnt leave → left lose → lost
M N O P Q R	make → made mean → meant meet → met put → put read → read rewrite → rewrote ride → rode ring → rang run → ran
S	say → said see → saw sing → sang sit → sat shake → shook sleep → slept speak → spoke stand → stood swim → swam
T U V W X Y Z	take → took teach → taught tell → told think → thought understand → understood wake → woke wear → wore win → won write → wrote

6

1 g

2 f

3 i

4 b

5 d

6 h

7 a

8 j

9 c
10 e

7

L	O	S	T	A	L	I	O	P
B	F	R	W	A	D	O	P	Q
E	D	G	V	S	O	P	K	U
J	N	B	E	G	A	N	S	N
T	U	Y	G	C	F	U	X	D
A	T	P	E	F	G	T	N	E
B	U	L	M	O	H	E	M	R
O	J	O	I	R	J	R	I	S
U	S	P	N	G	K	W	Y	T
G	X	Y	X	O	E	O	R	O
H	K	E	R	T	E	P	C	O
T	R	S	T	G	S	F	S	D
I	Q	D	Y	D	D	C	N	S
D	P	E	F	E	L	L	G	S

- 1 lost
- 2 bought
- 3 forgot
- 4 fell
- 5 began
- 6 understood

8

- 1 know
- 2 ✓
- 3 drink
- 4 ✓
- 5 leave
- 6 ✓
- 7 understand
- 8 threw
- 9 said
- 10 ✓

Dates and ordinal numbers

1

- 1 the first of
- 2 twentieth
- 3 twenty-third
- 4 February
- 5 second
- 6 first
- 7 seventeen

8 twelfth
9 October
10 the twenty-fifth

2

1 the, of
2 second
3 sixteenth
4 twenty-first
5 and
6 on
7 ninety
8 the

3

first, second, third fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth

4

1 First
2 thirteenth
3 twenty-second
4 twelfth
5 Fifteenth
6 Thirty-first

5

Students' answers

Personal/object/possessive pronouns; possessive adjectives; 's; whose

1

I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	–
we	us	our	ours
they	them	their	theirs

2

1 me
2 Whose
3 Bill's
4 us
5 parents'

6 them

3

- 1 He
- 2 She
- 3 We
- 4 It
- 5 They

4

- 1 her
- 2 Its
- 3 their
- 4 our
- 5 their
- 6 Your

5

- 1 This is my bag.
- 2 She is their mum.
- 3 Those books are mine.
- 4 I don't like them.
- 5 Our teacher tells us to be quiet.

6

- 1 mother's
- 2 Gregory's
- 3 children's
- 4 teachers'
- 5 boy's

7

- 1 She's my mum's.
- 2 They're yours.
- 3 It's Tommy's.
- 4 It's Maria's.

8

- 1 yours, it
- 2 we, Yours
- 3 them
- 4 me
- 5 hers, his, theirs
- 6 us
- 7 our

Prepositions of place

1

- 1 between
- 2 on, near
- 3 under
- 4 in front of
- 5 next to

2

U	N	D	E	R	A	D	R	I
W	S	A	R	E	D	J	L	N
S	A	G	I	B	F	A	P	F
T	N	S	L	E	V	S	O	R
U	E	A	K	H	C	Q	R	O
O	X	C	H	I	R	Y	T	N
L	T	Z	G	N	U	I	F	T
H	T	B	D	D	I	G	E	O
W	O	Y	S	B	K	J	S	F
C	S	D	R	O	L	X	C	S
V	F	O	B	L	E	L	J	V
H	B	E	T	W	E	E	N	Y
T	A	Z	Y	E	R	H	K	Q
E	N	E	A	R	G	O	M	N

- 1 under
- 2 near
- 3 between
- 4 behind
- 5 next to
- 6 in front of

3

Students' answers

4

- 1 near
- 2 next to
- 3 in
- 4 Behind
- 5 under
- 6 in

5

- 1 in front of
- 2 behind
- 3 between
- 4 next to
- 5 in
- 6 Near my
- 7 on the

8 under the

must / mustn't / have to

1

- 1 must go
- 2 must not
- 3 mustn't
- 4 have to

2

School rules

- You mustn't listen to music.
- You mustn't talk in the lesson.
- You mustn't eat in the classroom.
- You mustn't use your mobile phone.
- You must do all your homework.
- You must remember to bring books.
- You mustn't ride your bike in the school.
- You mustn't have long hair (boys).
- You mustn't wear make-up (girls).
- You must listen to the teacher.
- You mustn't run in the school.

3

Suggested answers

- 1 write on the desk
- 2 walk on the road
- 3 eat with clean hands
- 4 throw a mobile phone
- 5 be careful
- 6 swim in a dirty river

4

Students' answers

5

- 1 must be
- 2 must have
- 3 must hit
- 4 mustn't go
- 5 must hit
- 6 must try

going to

1

- 1 is
- 2 are
- 3 are
- 4 is
- 5 is
- 6 Are
- 7 is
- 8 am

2

- 1 I'm
- 2 It isn't
- 3 We aren't
- 4 You're
- 5 She isn't
- 6 We're, we aren't

3

- 1 are going to have
- 2 are going to invite
- 3 is going to buy
- 4 isn't going to cook
- 5 is going to make
- 6 aren't going to listen
- 7 are going to watch

Question words (*who, what, where, which*)

1

- 1 Which
- 2 Where
- 3 What
- 4 Who
- 5 Where
- 6 What

2

- 1 b
- 2 d
- 3 a
- 4 c

3

- 1 Which CD did you buy?
- 2 Who broke my mobile?
- 3 Where did you go on holiday?
- 4 Which song do you like?

4

- 1 What
- 2 Where
- 3 Who
- 4 Which
- 5 Which
- 6 What
- 7 Who
- 8 Where

5

- 1 Who
- 2 Where
- 3 Which
- 4 What

will / won't

1

- 1 I'll
- 2 She'll
- 3 They'll
- 4 We'll
- 5 I won't
- 6 We won't

2

- 1 people will
- 2 Will you
- 3 Children will not/won't
- 4 I will/I'll
- 5 Will we
- 6 I will/I'll

3

- 1 I'll carry your books.
- 2 Margaret won't pass this test.
- 3 Will we have new computers?
- 4 Will you help me, please?
- 5 Will the boys win? No, they won't.

4

Students' answers

5

Students' answers

will / going to

1

- 1 are going to paint
- 2 will get up
- 3 will give
- 4 are going to watch
- 5 won't

Comparatives/superlatives

1

- 1 cold colder coldest
- 2 hot hotter hottest
- 3 small smaller smallest
- 4 big bigger biggest
- 5 interesting more interesting most interesting
- 6 good better best
- 7 hungry hungrier hungriest
- 8 bad worse worst
- 9 nice nicer nicest

2

- 1 Geography is harder than English.
- 2 MP3s are newer than CDs.
- 3 My sister is more intelligent than her friends.
- 4 This bag is more expensive than that bag.
- 5 Her test results are worse than mine.
- 6 John's homework is better than yours.

3

- 1 warmer than
- 2 more interesting than
- 3 the biggest
- 4 fatter than
- 5 tastier than
- 6 the most difficult
- 7 easier
- 8 more comfortable
- 9 the most useful
- 10 the best, better

4

- 1 good
- 2 better
- 3 best
- 4 bad
- 5 worse
- 6 worst

5

- 1 most
- 2 best
- 3 older than
- 4 more beautiful
- 5 the oldest
- 6 better than

Imperatives

1

- 1 Don't open
- 2 Give
- 3 Don't shout
- 4 Open
- 5 Be
- 6 don't use
- 7 Put
- 8 Don't look
- 9 Sit, don't talk

2

- 1 open
- 2 tell
- 3 do
- 4 sit
- 5 Speak
- 6 answer
- 7 Come

3

- 1 Be
- 2 Sit
- 3 Give
- 4 Don't call
- 5 Don't tell
- 6 Don't eat

