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Vocabulary (Vocabulary lists on pp. 98-99)

1a Fill in with the letters from the box.

au
er
ea (2)
oe
ou

- h a i r
- be a u tiful
- cr e a te
- m o u th
- h e a d
- t o e s

2 Complete the text with the words from the box.

balcony flowers favourite
also comfortable but

My ¹ favourite place in the house is the ² balcony. It isn't big ³ but it's very nice. There are four ⁴ comfortable chairs and a modern table on our balcony. It's got beautiful ⁵ flowers and there's ⁶ also a small lemon tree. That's Mum's favourite!

1b Complete the sentences with the words from exercise 1a.

- Kevin's got short blonde hair.
- Let's create a robot!
- My parents' bedroom is big and beautiful.
- I have got two feet and ten toes.
- What's that in the dog's mouth?
Is it a toy?
- Look! The cat has got white legs but it's got a black head.

3 Fill in to make new words, as in the example.

bed foot arm ~~head~~ bath hair



1. headphones



2. football



3. bedroom



4. bathroom



5. hairbrush



6. armchair

Grammar (Grammar theory on pp. 98-99)

1 Fill in with the verb "have got" (✓-X).

- Birds haven't got arms.
- A week has got seven days.
- A fish hasn't got feet.
- People have got ten fingers.
- February hasn't got thirty days.
- Spiders haven't got three legs.

2 Complete the questions with the verb "have got". Then, work in pairs. Ask and answer, as in the example.

- Has your mum got blonde hair?
 Has your mum got blonde hair? No, she hasn't.
- Have you got a small bedroom?
- Has your house got a balcony?
- Have your parents got tablets?
- Has your teacher got green eyes?
- Have you and your friends got bikes?

3 Complete the sentences using 's, ' or of the and the words in bold.

- The **teacher** has got a blue **pen**.
The teacher's pen is blue.
- The **house** has got a beautiful **garden**.
The garden of the house is beautiful.
- The **rabbits** have got long **ears**.
The rabbits' ears are long.
- The **children** have got a **project** about elephants.
The children's project is about elephants.
- The **garage** has got a black **door**.
The door of the garage is black.
- The **kitchen** has got big **windows**.
The windows of the kitchen are big.
- The **player** has got trendy **shoes**.
The player's shoes are trendy.
- The **girls** have got modern **dresses**.
The girls' dresses are modern.

4 Work in pairs. Look at the picture, ask and answer, as in the example.



5 Tick (✓) is, has or pc (possessive case).

	is	has	pc
1. John's got a project for school.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Amy's eyes are brown.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Philip's in the living room.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. This isn't Mr Parker's car.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. My sister's twelve years old.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Look! Jerry's got your pencil!	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6 Fill in with there is or there are (✓-x-?).

- ✓ There are fifty rooms in the hotel.
- ✓ There is a tiger in this zoo!
- ? Are there six eggs in the basket?
- x There isn't a sandwich in my bag.
There's an apple.
- x There aren't four books on Henry's desk. There are three.
- ? Is there a mouse in the box?

7a Look at the pictures and write sentences using the phrases from the three columns.

1. There is a bike in the garage.

2. There is a dog in the bedroom.

3. There are four children in the living room.

4. There is a bird in the kitchen.

5. There are two babies in the bathroom.

There is	a dog	in the garage.
There are	two babies	in the bathroom.
	a bike	in the bedroom.
	a bird	in the living room.
	four children	in the kitchen.

7b Work in pairs. Look at the pictures in exercise 7a, ask and answer, as in the example.

1. a dog / in the garage

2. four children / in the bedroom

3. a bike / in the living room

4. a bird / in the kitchen

5. two babies / in the bathroom

Is there a dog in the garage?

No, there isn't.

Listening

Listen to three children describe their bedrooms and write the correct names.

Fred Kelly Nick

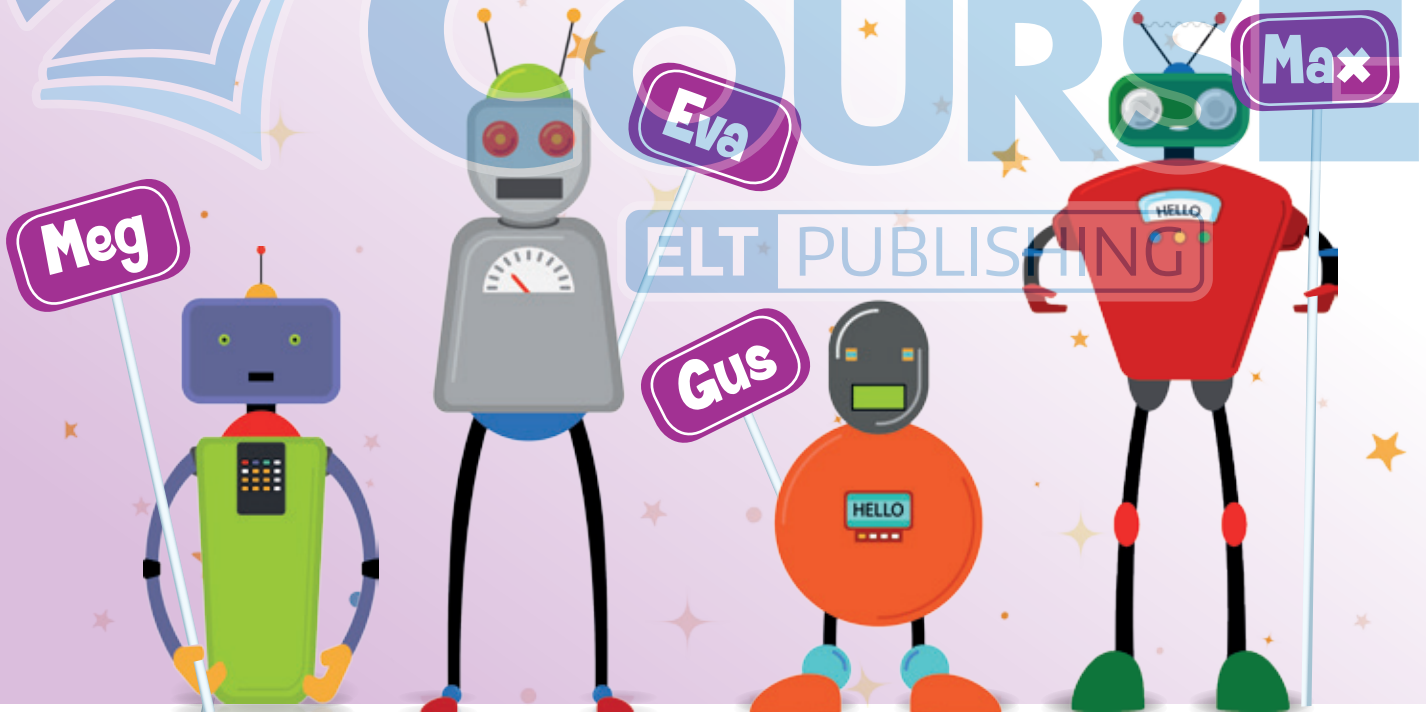
1  Nick

2  Fred

3  Kelly

Speaking

Work in pairs. Pupil A chooses a robot and describes it. Pupil B finds the robot, as in the example.



Meg **Eva** **Gus** **Max**

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My robot has got two small eyes, a small mouth and two long arms, but it hasn't got any legs.

It's Meg!

Vocabulary (Vocabulary lists on pp. 104-105)

1a Fill in the missing letters.

1. write
2. walk
3. live
4. wheelchair
5. dance
6. friend



1b Complete the sentences with the words from exercise 1a.

1. Toby has got a wheelchair because he can't walk.
2. My friend Jack is a musician. He plays the guitar and the flute.
3. Bella can write in English very well.
4. I love this music! Let's dance!
5. Lions and elephants live in Africa.
6. My brother and I walk to school every morning.

2 Fill in with the words/phrases from the box.

a bike to bed an email ~~breakfast~~ a car English my teeth my homework

1. have breakfast
2. speak English
3. ride a bike
4. drive a car
5. brush my teeth
6. do my homework
7. go to bed
8. send an email

3 Complete the email with the words/phrases from the box.



near singer write back Then
Thanks for dear well time for bed

1 Dear Max,
2 Thanks for your email. How are you? I'm very happy because I've got a new friend! Her name is Alice. She's a pupil at my school but she's also a 3 singer! She's got a great talent for music and she can dance very 4 well, too.
Alice lives 5 near my house, so we often ride our bikes or run in the park in the afternoon. 6 Then, we sometimes watch TV or listen to our favourite music. Alice has got a big new TV in her bedroom. It's cool!
Sorry, it's 7 time for bed now. What about you? Have you got any new friends this year? 8 Write back soon!

Love,
Rose



Grammar (Grammar theory on pp. 104-105)

1 Complete the sentences with the verb "can" (✓-x-?) and the verbs given.

- Mrs Miller is 90 years old. She can't hear (not hear) very well.
- You can close (close) your books now, children.
- Can they come (they / come) to our house today?
- Jake writes great stories. He can draw (draw) nice pictures, too.
- Can we go (we / go) to the playground this afternoon, Mum?
- No, James, you can't play (not play) video games now. It's time for bed!



2a Work in pairs. Ask and answer, as in the examples, and tick (✓) or cross (x) about your partner.

Can you run fast?	1. run fast	x	No, I can't.
Can you swim?	2. swim	✓	Yes, I can.
	3. draw		
	4. skateboard		
	5. write music		
	6. play the piano		

2b Look at your notes in exercise 2a and tell the class what your partner can or can't do.

Mary can't run fast but she can swim. She ...

3 Write questions using the verb "can" and the words/phrases given. Then, look at the pictures and give short answers.

1. the penguin / fly



- Can the penguin fly?
- No, it can't.

2. Ryan / help his dad



- Can Ryan help his dad?
- Yes, he can.

3. the babies / walk



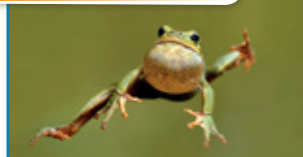
- Can the babies walk?
- No, they can't.

4. Eva / do her homework



- Can Eva do her homework?
- No, she can't.

5. the frog / jump



- Can the frog jump?
- Yes, it can.

6. the children / sing



- Can the children sing?
- Yes, they can.

4 Put the verbs in the correct box.

find brush tidy do play fly
go create study

1 -s	2 -es	3 -ies
he/she/it ...	he/she/it ...	he/she/it ...
a. <u>finds</u>	a. <u>brushes</u>	a. <u>tidies</u>
b. <u>plays</u>	b. <u>does</u>	b. <u>flies</u>
c. <u>creates</u>	c. <u>goes</u>	c. <u>studies</u>

5 Choose and circle.

- I often (read) / reads my favourite magazine on Saturdays.
- Bob like / (likes) geography and science.
- You (send) / sends emails to your friends every day.
- Liz always go / (goes) to bed early at night.
- We usually (have) / has dinner at 8 o'clock in the evening.
- Tom and Kate never (study) / studies at weekends.

6 Complete Daniel's project about gorillas with the Present Simple.

Gorillas ¹ live (live) in Africa. They ² are (be) black or grey and they live in groups. They ³ eat (eat) fruit and flowers. Some gorillas eat 30 kilos of food every day! A gorilla ⁴ has (have) two hands and two feet, ten fingers and ten toes, and it can walk on two legs. Baby gorillas ⁵ stay (stay) with their parents for two years. The mother gorilla ⁶ feeds (feed) her babies and the father gorilla ⁷ plays (play) with them.



7 Rewrite the sentences using the adverbs of frequency given.

- I brush my teeth at night. (always)
I always brush my teeth at night.
- My parents are busy. (often)
My parents are often busy.
- You get up early. (sometimes)
You sometimes get up early.
- We go to the cinema on Sundays. (never)
We never go to the cinema on Sundays.
- Mr Parker is happy. (usually)
Mr Parker is usually happy.

8 Look at Anna's weekly routine and make sentences using the words/phrases from the box, as in the example.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1. tidy the living room	★		★		★		
2. wash the car							
3. feed the dog	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
4. have lunch with friends						★	
5. have English lessons		★		★			

never once a week twice a week
~~three times a week~~ every day

Anna tidies the living room three times a week.

Listening

Listen to Brian and Emily talk about things they can do and draw lines.



Speaking

Tick (✓) about yourself and make sentences, as in the example.

I always have breakfast in the morning.

	never	sometimes	often	usually	always
1. have breakfast in the morning					✓
2. go to the park in the afternoon					
3. see my friends in the evening					
4. do my homework at night					
5. be busy at weekends					
6. ride my bike on Sundays					

Writing task

4

A postcard to a friend

Warm-up

- Where do you usually go on holiday?
- What do you do when you are on a trip?

Vocabulary

all the time	όλη την ώρα	in the centre	στο κέντρο
huge	τεράστιος	sight	αξιοθέατο

Model & phrases

- 1 This is Rita's postcard to her friend Molly. Read Rita's postcard about her trip and fill in with the words/phrases from the box.

like around the world Today
where are you going a great time

Start with:

Dear Molly,

Paragraph 1

where you are and who you are with

How are you? I'm in Rome at the moment and I'm sending you this postcard. I'm here with my family and some friends and we're having ¹ a great time !

Paragraph 2

what the weather is like, what you are wearing and what you are doing today

The weather is very hot and sunny, so we're wearing cool summer clothes, ² like T-shirts and shorts. We're also wearing hats and sunglasses all the time. And I'm wearing my trainers, as well, because we're walking a lot these days! ³ Today, we're visiting the Colosseum. It's a huge old building in the centre of Rome. Everybody visits this sight because it's famous ⁴ around the world !

Paragraph 3

ask about your friend's holiday plans

What about you? ⁵ Where are you going on holiday this year?

End with:

See you soon,
Rita

Writing tip 1

Για να μιλήσεις για τα μέρη όπου βρίσκεσαι ή πηγαίνεις, χρησιμοποίησε **προθέσεις**.

I'm **in** London right now.
We are staying **at** a nice hotel.
Today, we are flying **to** Greece.
I'm **on** the train at the moment.

Think & write!

2 Rewrite the sentences changing the words/phrases in red. Use your own ideas.

- I'm in Rome with my family and some friends.
Students' own answers _____
- The weather is very hot and sunny.

- We're wearing cool summer clothes, like T-shirts and shorts.

- Today, we're visiting the Colosseum.

- It's a huge old building in the centre of Rome.



Writing tip 2

Όταν γράφεις μία πρόταση, πρόσεξε τη σειρά των λέξεων:

- ¹ υποκείμενο + ² ρήμα ... + ³ χρονική λέξη/φράση
- ¹ We ² are having dinner at a restaurant ³ tonight.
- ή
- ¹ χρονική λέξη/φράση + ² υποκείμενο + ³ ρήμα ...
- ¹ Tonight, ² we ³ are having dinner at a restaurant.

3 Rewrite the sentences using the words/phrases given.

- Jack is going to France. (tomorrow)
 - Jack is going to France tomorrow.
 - Tomorrow, Jack is going to France.
- We are visiting our cousins. (this week)
 - We are visiting our cousins this week.
 - This week, we are visiting our cousins.
- Peter is buying some food. (at the moment)
 - Peter is buying some food at the moment.
 - At the moment, Peter is buying some food.

Let's talk about it!

4 Imagine that you are on a trip. Ask and answer the questions.

- Where are you?
- Who are you with?
- What's the weather like?
- What are you wearing?
- What are you doing today?

(in-class discussion or pairwork)

Writing task

5 Write a postcard to a friend about a trip. Use the model and the following plan.

Start with:

Dear _____,

Paragraph 1

where you are and who you are with

Paragraph 2

what the weather is like, what you are wearing and what you are doing today

Paragraph 3

ask about your friend's holiday plans

End with:

See you soon,

Plan & useful language

How are you? I'm in _____ at the moment and I'm sending you this postcard. I'm here with _____

The weather is _____, so we're wearing _____ We're also wearing _____ Today, we're _____

What about you? Where are you going on holiday _____ ?

Reading

6

- 1 Look at the pictures. Do you prefer cats or dogs?
- 2 Read the text about how to make your cat or dog happier.



Cats and dogs are the most popular pets in the world. But how can we make them happier when they live with us? Here are some great tips:

- You must feed your pet healthy food once or twice a day and always have a bowl of fresh water for them to drink when they are thirsty. But sometimes, you can also give them a more special treat!
- If you have got a cat or a dog with long **fur**, you must brush it three or four times a week. They will love it!
- You must take your pet to the vet twice a year. Most pets don't like going to the vet, but it is very important for their health and your health, as well!
- You must spend time with your pet. You can play with it, talk to it or just rub its tummy! Also, cats and dogs get bored easily in a flat, so it's a good idea to buy some nice toys for them.

But, of course, the most important tip of all is to love your pet. Then, it will be the happiest pet in the world!

Vocabulary

1. popular δημοφιλής
2. fresh φρέσκος
3. treat λιχουδιά
4. if αν
5. health υγεία
6. rub τρίβω
7. tummy κοιλιά
8. get bored βαριέμαι
9. flat διαμέρισμα

- 3 **Guess!** Which picture shows **fur**? a



- 4 Read again and answer the questions.

1. Which are the most popular pets in the world?
cats and dogs
2. How often must you feed your pet?
once or twice a day
3. Is it a good idea to give your pet a special treat sometimes?
Yes, it is.
4. Do most pets like going to the vet?
No, they don't.
5. What is the most important tip of all?
to love your pet

- 5 Fill in with words from the text.

1. You must always have a **bowl** of fresh water for your pet to drink.
2. You must **brush** your pet's fur three or four times a week.
3. You must take your pet to the **vet** twice a year.
4. Pets like it when you play with them or **talk** to them.
5. Cats and dogs get bored easily when they live in a **flat** .

Extra Writing tasks

Writing task 1

Write an article about your best friend for your school magazine.

Title

Paragraph 1

who your best friend is and what he/she looks like

Paragraph 2

your best friend's character

Paragraph 3

what you do together

Paragraph 4

say why he/she is your best friend

SUPER
COURSE

Writing task 2

Write a diary page about a Sunday at home with your family.

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Start with:

Paragraph 1

what day it is, where you are and who you are with

Paragraph 2

what your family is doing

Paragraph 3

what you are doing

Paragraph 4

say that you are going and why

End with:

Vocabulary (Lesson 1)

Face & body	Πρόσωπο & σώμα
1. head	κεφάλι
2. hair	μαλλιά
3. mouth	στόμα
4. arm	χέρι
5. hand	χέρι (παλάμη)
6. finger	δάχτυλο χεριού
7. leg	πόδι

8. foot	πόδι (πατούσα)
9. toe	δάχτυλο ποδιού

General words

10. create	δημιουργώ
11. player	παίκτης, -τρια
12. like	σαν, όπως
13. also	επίσης
14. trendy	μοδάτος

15. but	αλλά
16. any	καθόλου
17. blonde	ξανθός

Phrases

- Well done! Μπράβο!
- Level complete! Το επίπεδο ολοκληρώθηκε!

Grammar (Lesson 1)

The verb "have got" (✓-x-?) (Το ρήμα "have got")

Το ρήμα "have got" σημαίνει "έχω".

I **have got** big eyes. (Εγώ έχω μεγάλα μάτια.) He **has got** a lot of toys. (Αυτός έχει πολλά παιχνίδια.)

Affirmative (✓)

Full form	Short form
I have got	I've got
You have got	You've got
He has got	He's got
She has got	She's got
It has got	It's got
We have got	We've got
You have got	You've got
They have got	They've got

Negative (x)

Full form	Short form
I have not got	I haven't got
You have not got	You haven't got
He has not got	He hasn't got
She has not got	She hasn't got
It has not got	It hasn't got
We have not got	We haven't got
You have not got	You haven't got
They have not got	They haven't got

Interrogative (?)

Full form	Short form
Have I got?	I've got?
Have you got?	You've got?
Has he got?	He's got?
Has she got?	She's got?
Has it got?	It's got?
Have we got?	We've got?
Have you got?	You've got?
Have they got?	They've got?

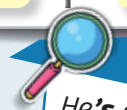
Examples

Affirmative (✓)	You've got an umbrella.	Jack's got a tablet.
Negative (x)	You haven't got an umbrella.	Jack hasn't got a tablet.
Interrogative (?)	- Have you got an umbrella?	- Has Jack got a tablet?
Short answers	- Yes, I/we have. / No, I/we haven't.	- Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.



Στις σύντομες απαντήσεις ΔΕ χρησιμοποιούμε "got".

- Has Jane got red hair?
- Yes, she has. **NOT** - Yes, she has got.



He's a doctor. ('s = is)
He's got a bike. ('s = has)



Vocabulary (Lesson 2)

Parts

of the house

	Μέρη
	του σπιτιού
1. bedroom	υπνοδωμάτιο
2. bathroom	μπάνιο
3. kitchen	κουζίνα
4. living room	σαλόνι
5. balcony	μπαλκόνι
6. garden	κήπος
7. garage	γκαράζ

General words

8. project	σχολική εργασία
9. favourite	αγαπημένος
10. place	μέρος
11. room	δωμάτιο / αίθουσα
12. parents	γονείς
13. very	πολύ
14. modern	μοντέρνος
15. nice	ωραίος / καλός

16. beautiful	όμορφος
17. flower	λουλούδι
18. comfortable	άνετος, αναπαυτικός

Phrase

- I like it! Μου αρέσει!

Grammar (Lesson 2)

► Possessive case (Γενική κτητική)

Χρησιμοποιούμε **possessive case** για να πούμε **σε ποιον ανήκει κάτι**.

This is Betty's dress. (Αυτό είναι το φόρεμα της Betty.)

- Όταν **κάτι ανήκει σε άνθρωπο ή ζώο**, προσθέτουμε **'s** στο όνομα ή το ουσιαστικό.

Mark's desk Mr Carter's house the girl's shoes the dog's ball

- ⚠ Όταν όμως το **ουσιαστικό** είναι **πληθυντικού αριθμού με κατάληξη -s**, τότε προσθέτουμε μόνο **'**.
the girls' shoes the dogs' balls

- Σε **ουσιαστικά με ανώμαλο πληθυντικό** προσθέτουμε **'s**.
the women's dresses the children's bikes

- Όταν **κάτι ανήκει σε πράγμα**, τότε χρησιμοποιούμε **of the**. *The windows of the bus are big.*



NOTE

Για να ρωτήσουμε σε ποιον ανήκει κάτι, χρησιμοποιούμε **whose** (τίνος/ποιανού).

- **Whose skirt is this?** - *It's Olivia's.*

Peter's a teacher. ('s = is)

Peter's got a computer. ('s = has)

This is Peter's computer. ('s = possessive case)

► There is / There are (Υπάρχει / Υπάρχουν)

Affirmative (✓)

Full form	Short form
There is	There's
There are	-

Negative (✗)

Full form	Short form
There is not	There isn't
There are not	There aren't

Interrogative (?)

There	is
Is	there?

Is there?

Are there?

Examples

Affirmative (✓)	<i>There's a fox in the zoo.</i>	<i>There are two foxes in the zoo.</i>
Negative (✗)	<i>There isn't a fox in the zoo.</i>	<i>There aren't two foxes in the zoo.</i>
Interrogative (?)	<i>- Is there a fox in the zoo?</i>	<i>- Are there two foxes in the zoo?</i>
Short answers	<i>- Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.</i>	<i>- Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.</i>