Grammar at a glance boxes highlighting important grammar rules and providing illustrative examples

Grammar at a glance

- We use *where* and *how* to ask about directions.
  How can I get to the learning centre?
  Where is the post office?
- We use these prepositions of position and direction to talk about how to get to a place:

go out of | go/walk straight ahead | walk across | next to | opposite

turn left into | turn right into | on your left | on your right | at the end of

Grammar at a glance

- We use the *first conditional* with *if* to talk about possible results in the future.
  If Amy practises more, *she will win the competition.*

  → a possible result

- We use the *simple present tense* in the *if-clause* and the *future tense* with *will* in the *main clause*.
  If you *are* not careful, *you will fall.*

  → simple present tense → future tense with *will*

- When the *if*-clause appears before the main clause, we need to put a comma between the two clauses.
  If it rains tomorrow, we will not go to the beach.

Text Grammar boxes

Exploring how various grammar items function in different text types

🎩 Text Grammar

An interview is a dialogue where an interviewer asks questions and the interviewee answers them. We can use question words to ask for information.

🎩 Text Grammar

A play script is a piece of writing with instructions and dialogues for people to perform. In a play script, stage directions tell actors how to speak or move. We use the simple present tense or the present continuous tense in the stage directions.

Proofreading exercises and tasks in context sharpening students' error detection skills

Common Error Eliminator pinpointing common mistakes

Common Error Eliminator

Unit 11 Talking about weight, length and height
- Remember to use *adjectives* and *as … as* to compare two people, animals or things. Do not use comparative adjectives with *as … as*.
  ✗ Two International Finance Centre is twice *as taller as* One International Finance Centre.
  ✓ Two International Finance Centre is twice *as tall as* One International Finance Centre.

Unit 12 Phrasal verbs
- When a pronoun instead of the object is used, we must put the pronoun between the verb and the adverb or preposition of the *phrasal verb*.
  ✗ Samuel *turned down it* because it was too loud.
  ✓ Samuel *turned it down* because it was too loud.
  ✓ Samuel *turned down the radio* because it was too loud.

Unit 13 so many, so much
- Do not use *so many* with comparatives. We can use *so much*.
  ✗ I wish I had a driving licence. It would be *so many* easier to go there if I knew how to drive.
  ✓ I wish I had a driving licence. It would be *so much* easier to go there if I knew how to drive.

Unit 14 Conditional sentences: if, unless
- Do not use *if* and *unless* in the same sentence.
  ✗ Harry will not talk to James again *unless if* James apologizes sincerely to him.
  ✓ Harry will not talk to James again *unless* James apologizes sincerely to him.
  ✓ Harry will not talk to James again *if* James does not apologize sincerely to him.

Unit 16 Connectives: since, therefore
- Do not use *since* and *therefore* in the same sentence.
  ✗ *Since* Jack stayed up late last night, *therefore* he was late for school this morning.
  ✓ *Since* Jack stayed up late last night, he was late for school this morning.
  ✓ Jack stayed up late last night. *Therefore*, he was late for school this morning.

Unit 17 Reflexive pronouns
- Remember to use *-self* for a singular pronoun and *-selves* for plural. Do not use *itselves* for more than one animal.
  ✗ The dogs are chasing the tennis ball by *itself*.
  ✓ The dogs are chasing the tennis ball by *itselves*.
  ✓ The dogs are chasing the tennis ball by *themselves*.

Unit 18 Infinitives and gerunds
- Remember to use a singular verb with a gerund.
  ✗ *Hanging out with friends* are the best thing to do during the summer holidays.
  ✓ *Hanging out with friends* is the best thing to do during the summer holidays.

Unit 20 would rather … than, either … or, neither … nor
- Remember to use the base form of verbs after *would rather* and *than*.
  ✗ Uncle Philip *would rather* taking a train than driving his own car.
  ✓ Uncle Philip *would rather take a train than drive* his own car.
- Do not use *not* with *neither … nor*.
  ✗ Emma does *not like neither* singing nor dancing.
  ✓ Emma likes *neither* singing nor dancing.
  ✓ Emma does *not like* singing or dancing.

Grammar videos in QR codes

Use a *singular verb* with a gerund.

✗ *Hanging out with friends are* the best thing to do during the summer holidays.
✓ *Hanging out with friends is* the best thing to do during the summer holidays.

Quizzes and Tests consolidating students' grammar knowledge and checking their progression

Challenging questions and tip boxes

Strengthening students' problem-solving skills

Dad: I ⑦ _____ to have Set C. The fried ⑧ (noodle / noodles) look yummy. I ⑨ _____ some ⑩ (soup / soups) too. Let's order now. I'm hungry!

Q8: Look at the verb 'look'. Is it a singular or plural verb?

Providing guiding questions and useful tips

Quiz 4

Final Test

Test

Jolly Park Temporary Closure Notice