



GET IT RIGHT!

UNIT 1

Be

Learners often miss out *am*, *are* or *is* in sentences.

We use the subject + *be* + object.

✓ *I'm from Spain.*

✗ *I from Spain.*

In questions, we use *be* + subject + object + question mark.

✓ *Are they from Scotland?*

✗ *They from Scotland?*

Tick ✓ the correct sentences and cross ✗ the incorrect ones. Correct the mistakes.

0 He my favourite athlete. ☒ *He is my favourite athlete.*

1 The house very nice. ☐

2 How old you? ☐

3 I'm from Edinburgh. ☐

4 You 13 years old? ☐

5 What your name? ☐

6 My favourite singer is Sam Smith. ☐

7 My name John. ☐

8 Lisbon in Spain? ☐

Subject pronouns and *be*

Learners sometimes miss out the subject pronoun when using *be*.

We always use the subject + *be*.

✓ *This is Mike. He is from England.*

✗ *This is Mike. is from England.*

Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

0 I like Maria. Is very funny.

I like Maria. She is very funny.

1 I like England. Is very nice.

2 It's a taxi. Is yellow.

3 She's my friend. Is from Mexico.

4 They are singers. Are in First Aid Kit.

5 He's my brother. Is 15 years old.

6 I like this phone because is very small.

UNIT 2

Be questions

Learners make mistakes with word order in *be* questions.

In positive sentences, we use subject + *be*. In questions, we use the order *be* + subject + (object) followed with a question mark (?).

✓ *That is OK.*

✓ *Is that OK?*

✗ *That is OK?*

Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

0 it / expensive / is ?

Is it expensive?

1 there / is / problem / a ?

2 on / holiday / are / you ?

3 how / you / are ?

4 a / is / famous person / he ?

5 computer game / this / is / your ?

6 she / is / sister / your ?

Spelling

Learners sometimes have trouble spelling words in English.

✓ *That is my pencil.*

✗ *That is my pensil.*

Correct the spelling mistakes in the sentences.

0 She is my frind.

She is my friend.

1 My brother is very funy.

2 The food is excelent.

3 My shirt is withe.

4 We play football in the evining.

5 I saw her yesterday moring.

6 The film is greate.

UNIT 3

Possessive 's

Learners find it difficult to use possessive 's. They often put the words in the wrong order.

We use person + possessive 's + thing/person.

✓ This is my brother's car.

✗ This is the car of my brother.

Rewrite the sentences using possessive 's.

- 0 I went to the house of my cousin.
I went to my cousin's house.
- 1 It is the homework of my sister.
- 2 The name of my friend is Amy.
- 3 I was at the party of my friend.
- 4 The family of my friend lives in India.
- 5 It is the birthday of my sister.
- 6 This is the bedroom of my brother.
- 7 Trumpington High is the school of my cousin.
- 8 Don't eat the burger of Juan!
- 9 That's the chair of the teacher.
- 10 He's the brother of Ana.

Family vocabulary

Learners sometimes make spelling mistakes with family words.

✓ This is my cousin Jean.

✗ This is my ~~cousine~~ Jean.

✗ This is my ~~couzin~~ Jean.

Correct the spelling mistakes in the family words.

- 0 How is your family?
How is your family?
- 1 My mather is in hospital.
- 2 We go to my granmother's house.
- 3 I watch films with my borther.
- 4 It was a present from my fater.
- 5 He is the president's sun.
- 6 He has got two daughters.
- 7 My granfather lives there.
- 8 She is my cousine.
- 9 His family are form America.
- 10 Does your uncel live near you?

UNIT 4

There is / There are

Learners sometimes miss out *there* where *there is/are* is required.

We use *there* + *be* + noun, where *be* agrees with the noun. We do not use *there have* or *there has*.

✓ There is a great café on this street.

✗ ~~Is a great café~~ on this street.

✗ ~~There has a great café~~ on this street.

Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 0 Next week is a party.
Next week there is a party.
- 1 In the kitchen are two windows.
- 2 In Paris there has a nice park.
- 3 Are any other drinks?
- 4 In my room there has a bed.
- 5 It is nice because are lots of shops.
- 6 Near my town there have lots of interesting places.

Prepositions of place

Learners sometimes make mistakes with the form of prepositions of place, either misspelling them or using the wrong particle.

✓ The shop is next to the post office.

✗ The shop is ~~next the~~ post office.

Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 0 My house is oposite the school.
My house is opposite the school.
- 1 The coffee shop is infront of the bank.
- 2 My house is nex to Park Hotel.
- 3 I live behing the station.
- 4 Station Road is beetween the supermarket and the post office.
- 5 The shop is opposit the museum.
- 6 Their houses are next the hospital.

UNIT 5

Present simple positive

Learners often make agreement mistakes in the present simple.

✓ It helps me with my studies.

✗ It ~~help~~ me with my studies.

Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 0 He play football.
He plays football.
- 1 He eat breakfast every day.
- 2 They likes sports.
- 3 She go to university.
- 4 Angela work Monday to Friday.
- 5 People plays games on their phones.
- 6 School start on Friday.
- 7 People in cities is often angry.
- 8 He studyies every day after school.
- 9 She love Glee Club.
- 10 My brother watchs football on TV every Saturday.

Present simple negative

Learners sometimes make agreement mistakes in the present simple negative.

The verb *do* agrees with the person and number of the subject.

✓ He doesn't like sports.

✗ He ~~don't~~ like sports.

Choose the correct options in the sentences.

- 0 They don't / doesn't understand.
- 1 She doesn't / don't have any time.
- 2 He doesn't / don't like sweets.
- 3 We doesn't / don't need to wear tennis clothes.
- 4 It don't / doesn't cost much.
- 5 My teacher don't / doesn't give me a lot of homework.
- 6 I don't / doesn't like computer games.
- 7 I don't / doesn't play sports after school.
- 8 You don't / doesn't go to my school.
- 9 My brother don't / doesn't help me with my homework.
- 10 Planes don't / doesn't fly to our city.

UNIT 6

Countable and uncountable nouns

Learners sometimes confuse *a(n)* with *some*.

We use *a* or *an* with countable nouns in the singular. We use *some* for countable nouns in the plural.

✓ We can buy a present for his birthday.

✗ We can buy ~~some present~~ for his birthday.

✓ We can buy some presents for his birthday.

We also use *some* with uncountable nouns.

✓ You need some water.

✗ You need ~~a water~~.

Choose the correct options in the sentences.

- 0 I've got some / a T-shirt.
- 1 We took a break and ate *some* / a sandwich.
- 2 The best present was *some* / a jacket.
- 3 I have got *some* / a good news.
- 4 Can you take *some* / a photo of us?
- 5 I listen to *some* / a nice music with my family.
- 6 He has got *some* / a good friends.

has / have got

Learners often forget to include *got* when they use *has* / *have got* in negative sentences and questions.

✓ Has he got a dog?

✗ Has he a dog?

✓ He hasn't got a bike.

✗ He hasn't a bike.

Correct the mistakes in the sentences

- 0 I haven't any sisters
I haven't got any sisters
- 1 Have you the time?
- 2 Has your mum GPS in her car?
- 3 I haven't headphones. Can I use yours?
- 4 They haven't books in their school. They use tablets.
- 5 I haven't an e-reader. I use my phone.
- 6 Have you a laptop?

UNIT 7

can / can't

Learners sometimes use the wrong form of the verb when they use *can* and *to*.

We use the infinitive without *to* after *can*.

- ✓ He *can play* the piano.
 ✗ He ~~can to play~~ the piano.

We use *to* + infinitive after *want* and *need*.

- ✓ They *want to know* the answer.
 ✗ They ~~want know~~ the answer.

Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 0 He needs do that.
He needs to do that.
 1 Can you to speak Spanish?
 2 We want do some shopping.
 3 You need clean your room.
 4 I need eat something. I'm hungry!
 5 I can't to do my homework.
 6 Alex wants do everything.

UNIT 8

like / don't like + verb + -ing

Learners sometimes use the wrong form of the verb where *-ing* is required.

We use the *-ing* form of verbs after the verbs *like*, *don't like*, *love* and *hate*.

- ✓ I *like playing* tennis.
 ✗ I ~~like play~~ tennis.
 ✗ I ~~like to playing~~ tennis.

Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 0 I like read books.
I like reading books.
 1 I like sing and dancing.
 2 We love go shopping.
 3 She likes to wearing green clothes.
 4 They don't like play basketball.
 5 Paul doesn't hate study.
 6 Anna likes to wearing white clothes.

UNIT 9

must / mustn't / can / would

Learners often have trouble spelling modal verbs *can't*, *must*, *would* and *mustn't*.

Correct the spelling mistakes in the sentences.

- 0 Wold you like to go with me?
Would you like to go with me?
 1 I cant find the coffee.
 2 You mast learn English.
 3 I woud like to do some shopping.
 4 You musn't use YouTube®.
 5 Woudn't you like some more?
 6 We mussn't be late.

UNIT 10

was / wasn't, were / weren't

Learners sometimes confuse *was* and *were*.

Was, *wasn't*, *were* and *weren't* all have to agree with the subject.

- ✓ The jeans *were* very beautiful.
 ✗ The jeans ~~was~~ very beautiful.

Tick ✓ the correct sentences and cross ✗ the incorrect ones. Correct the mistakes.

- 0 There was a lot of people. ☒
There were a lot of people.
 1 We was at Dan's house all night. ☐
 2 There was a lot of food. ☐
 3 Wasn't you there? ☐
 4 I were happy to see you at the weekend. ☐
 5 How many people were at your house? ☐
 6 Last night there were a party on the beach. ☐
 7 He was my friend at school. ☐
 8 Katie and Jo was there. ☐

UNIT 11

Past simple (irregular verbs)

Learners sometimes use the wrong forms of irregular verbs in the past simple or misspell them.

- ✓ I paid a lot of money.
- ✗ I payed a lot of money.

Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 0 I haved a holiday.
I had a holiday.
- 1 I maked a lot of friends.
- 2 She gived me a lot of presents.
- 3 Jack and Al taked photographs.
- 4 There where some problems with his work.
- 5 I cam home late yesterday.
- 6 He swimmied very fast.
- 7 They goied to the cinema.
- 8 Helen mad some food.

Past simple (negative)

Learners sometimes use the present simple negative where the past simple is required.

- ✓ I didn't find the answer before the end of the exam.
- ✗ I don't find the answer before the end of the exam.

Choose the correct options.

- 0 We don't / didn't go to the game last week.
- 1 I didn't / don't need any help at the moment.
- 2 I bought some T-shirts but I didn't / don't buy any tops.
- 3 I went to a mobile phone shop but I didn't / don't like the phones there.
- 4 Do you like chicken? No, I didn't / don't eat meat.
- 5 I had a lot of presents but he didn't / don't give me one.
- 6 We didn't / don't usually go on holiday because we like being at home.

UNIT 12

Comparative adjectives

Learners often use *more* and *-er* in the same sentence when only one of these forms is required.

We form comparative adjectives by adding *-er* if the adjective has one syllable (or two syllables ending in *-y*), and by using *more* if the adjective has two or more syllables. We don't use *more* and *-er* together.

- ✓ This one is bigger than that one.
- ✗ This one is more bigger than that one.
- ✗ This one is more big than that one.

Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 0 The train is more cheap than the plane.
The train is cheaper than the plane.
- 1 He is more healthier than he was last year.
- 2 Henry is more older than his brother.
- 3 My mobile phone is more newer than my brother's.
- 4 Basketball is more good than baseball.
- 5 I was more happy than Joe at the end of the game.
- 6 Henry's brother is more friendlier than Henry.
- 7 I think Maths is more easy than English.

than with comparative adjectives

Learners sometimes use *then* or *that* where *than* is required with comparative adjectives.

- ✓ Colin is older than Oliver.
- ✗ Colin is older then Oliver.
- ✗ Colin is older that Oliver.

Complete the sentences with *then*, *that* or *than*.

- 0 He can run faster than me.
- 1 It is much better _____ your mobile phone.
- 2 Call me _____.
- 3 It is more _____ I thought.
- 4 _____ is my book.
- 5 This one is better than _____ one.
- 6 We danced and _____ watched a film.