

UNIT 1

Where are you from?



1 Verb BE (am / is / are)

We use **am**, **is**, **are** to talk about people, countries, nationalities and places.

Subject		Example
I	am	I am from Malaysia.
He / She / It	is	She is from Japan.
You / We / They	are	They are from Thailand.

Negative

- I **am not** from Korea.
- He **isn't** from Mexico.
- They **aren't** from India.

Question

- **Are** you from Malaysia?
- **Is** she from Japan?
- **Are** they from Thailand?

2 Present Simple

We use the **present simple** to talk about habits and things that happen regularly.

Subject	Form	Example
I / You / We / They	verb (V1)	I play football.
He / She / It	verb + s/es	She plays football.

Spelling rules

- play → plays
- watch → watches
- study → studies
- go → goes
- do → does

3 Adverbs of Frequency

These words tell us how often something happens.

always

100%

usually

70%

sometimes

50%

often

70%

never

0%

Examples:

- I **always** play volleyball.
- She **usually** reads books.
- They **sometimes** watch TV.
- He **never** plays chess.

Useful Expressions

Countries and nationalities

- I'm from Malaysia.
- She's from Mexico.
- He's Mexican.
- They're from Thailand.
- We're Malaysian.



Places and leisure activities

- I go to the park.
- He plays volleyball.
- They watch football.
- She sometimes reads books.
- We always play basketball.





UNIT 2

My week



1 Present Simple for Routines

We use the present simple to talk about daily routines, school subjects and weekly activities.

Subject	Form	Example
I / You / We / They	verb (V1)	I go to school every day.
He / She / It	verb + s/es	She plays tennis on Monday.

Examples:

- I get up at 6 o'clock.
- She plays tennis on Monday.
- They study English twice a week.
- We have lunch at 12 o'clock.



2 Questions with Present Simple

Do (I / you / we / they)

- Do you play football?
- Do they go to school?
- Do we have English today?



Does (he / she / it)

- Does she play football?
- Does he go to school?
- Does it rain today?



Short answers: Yes, I/you/we/they do.

- Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
- Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

Remember!

- Use **do** with I, you, we, they.
- Use **does** with he, she, it.
- After **does**, use the base form (no -s).
- ✗ Does she plays football?
- ✓ Does she play football?



3 Have to / Has to

We use **have to** / **has to** to talk about things that are necessary or must be done.

Subject	Form	Example
I / You / We / They	have to + verb	I have to do my homework.
He / She / It	has to + verb	She has to clean her room.

Negative

- I **don't have to** cook.
- They **don't have to** go.
- He **doesn't have to** study.

Examples:

- I **have to** go to school.
- She **has to** do her homework.
- They **have to** wear a uniform.



UNIT 3

In the past

1 Past Simple

We use the past simple to talk about actions that **happened and finished** in the past.

Subject	Form	Example
I / You / We / They	verb + -ed	I watched a movie.
He / She / It	verb + -ed	She played football.

Regular verbs (add -ed)

- watch → watched
- play → played
- visit → **visited**
- walk → walked
- start → started
- clean → cleaned

Irregular verbs (common ones)

- go → went
- eat → ate
- see → saw
- have → had
- buy → bought
- make → made
- take → took

2 Questions with Past Simple

We use **did** to make questions in the past simple.

Subject	Form	Example
I / You / We / They	Did + verb?	Did you watch TV?
He / She / It	Did + verb?	Did she go to school?

Short answers

- Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
- Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.
- Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.

3 Negative form

We use **didn't + verb** to make a negative sentence in the past simple.

Subject	Form	Example
I / You / We / They	didn't + verb	I didn't watch TV.
He / She / It	didn't + verb	She didn't go to school.

Remember!

- After **did** / **didn't**, use the base form of the verb (no -ed).
- ✗ Did she **went** to school?
- ✓ Did she **go** to school?
- ✗ They **didn't** **watched** TV.
- ✓ They **didn't** **watch** TV.

4 Present vs Past

The past simple is different from the **present** simple.

Present (now)	Past (before)
I play football.	I played football.
She goes to school.	She went to school.
They eat pizza.	They ate pizza.

Time expressions

- yesterday
- last night
- last week
- last month
- last year
- two days ago
- a week ago
- in 2020
- when I was young
- on Monday

★ Examples



I **watched** TV yesterday.



She **ate** pizza last night.



They **played** football last week.



He **went** to school two days ago.



I **read** a book last month.



Celebrations

Talking about the future



Be going to ('m/'s/'re going to)

We use **be going to** to talk about:

- ★ future plans
- ★ intentions
- ★ things we have already decided to do



1. Positive form

Subject + am/is/are + going to + verb

I	am going to	watch TV.
You	are going to	have a party.
He	is going to	buy a present.
She	is going to	invite her friends.
We	are going to	celebrate at home.
They	are going to	make a cake.

2. Negative form

Subject + am/is/are + not + going to + verb

I	am not going to	watch TV.
You	aren't going to	have a party.
He	isn't going to	buy a present.
She	isn't going to	invite her friends.
We	aren't going to	celebrate at home.
They	aren't going to	make a cake.

3. Question form

Am/Is/Are + subject + going to + verb?

- Am** I going to watch TV?
- Are** you going to have a party?
- Is** he going to buy a present?
- Is** she going to invite her friends?
- Are** we going to celebrate at home?
- Are** they going to make a cake?



4. Short answers

	Yes,	No,
Am I ... ?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you ... ?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he ... ?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she ... ?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Are we ... ?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are they ... ?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

Examples

- I **am going to** watch TV tonight.
- She **is going to** have a birthday party.
- We **are going to** cook a special meal.
- They **are going to** decorate the house.
- He **isn't going to** watch TV.
- Are** you going to come to my party?
- Yes, I **am**. / No, I'm not.



Time expressions

- tomorrow
- next week
- next month
- next year
- soon
- later
- this weekend



Common mistakes

- ✗ I going to watch TV.
- ✓ I **am going to** watch TV.
- ✗ She going to have a party.
- ✓ She **is going to** have a party.

UNIT 5

Eating right

Talking about food and quantities



1. Countable and uncountable nouns

Countable nouns

- We can count them.
- We can use a/an, numbers and many.



an apple



two bananas



three eggs



many tomatoes

Uncountable nouns

- We cannot count them individually.
- We use **some**, **much**.



milk



rice



water



bread

2. Some and any

Some

- used in positive sentences
- to talk about a quantity



I need **some** milk.

Any

- used in questions and negative sentences



Do you have **any** eggs?

Examples

- There is **some** bread on the table.
- We don't have **any** milk.
- Do you have **any** apples?
- I need **some** sugar.

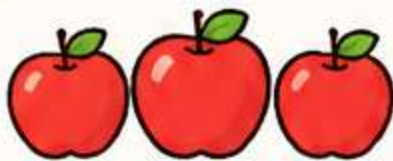


3. How much and how many?

How many ...?

- used with countable nouns (plural)

How many apples do you need?



I need **three** apples.

How much ...?

- used with uncountable nouns

How much milk do you need?



I need **one litre** of milk.

4. Other useful questions



What do you want to eat?
I want **an** apple.



What do we need?
We need **some** eggs.



Have you got **any** cereal?
Yes, we have. / No, we haven't.



How much water do you drink every day?
I drink **two** bottles.

5. Examples

- I need **some** rice.
- We don't have **any** oranges.
- **How many** bananas do you want?
- **How much** sugar is there?
- Do you have **any** milk?
- There are **many** apples on the table.



6. Common mistakes

- ✗ I need **any** milk. → ✓ I need **some** milk.
- ✗ **How much** apples do you want? → ✓ **How many** apples do you want?
- ✗ There is **many** rice. → ✓ There is **some** rice.
- ✗ Do you have **some** eggs? → ✓ Do you have **any** eggs?

UNIT 6

Getting around

Talking about transport, time and prices

EXPLORE
TRAVEL
LEARN
THE WORLD

1 Means of transport



by bus



by car



by bike



by train



by plane



on foot

We go to school by bus.

Riding in tuk-tuks is fun!



2 Asking about transport

How are we going to get there?



By bus.



By train.



On foot.

Structure:

How are we going to + place?

By + transport

3 Asking about duration

How long does it take?



It takes twenty minutes.



More examples:

- It takes 10 minutes.
- It takes two hours.

4 Schedules and time



What time does the bus leave?

It leaves at 10:10.



What time does the train arrive?

It arrives at 4:30.



After **does**, use the base verb.

Wrong

What time does the bus **leaves**?

Correct

What time does the bus **leave**?

5 Asking about price



How much is it?

It's two ringgit and fifty sen.

TICKETS

RM2.50

How much are they?

They're five ringgit.



How much does it cost? → It costs RM5.



6 Street safety



Fasten your seat belt.



Look left and right.



Use the zebra crossing.



Wait for the green light.



Always follow street safety rules.

7 Examples

- We are going to the museum by train.
- How long does it take to get there?
- It takes twenty minutes.
- What time does the bus leave?
- It leaves at 10:10.
- How much is the ticket?
- It's RM3.



8 Common mistakes

Wrong

by foot

Correct

on foot



What time does the bus leaves?

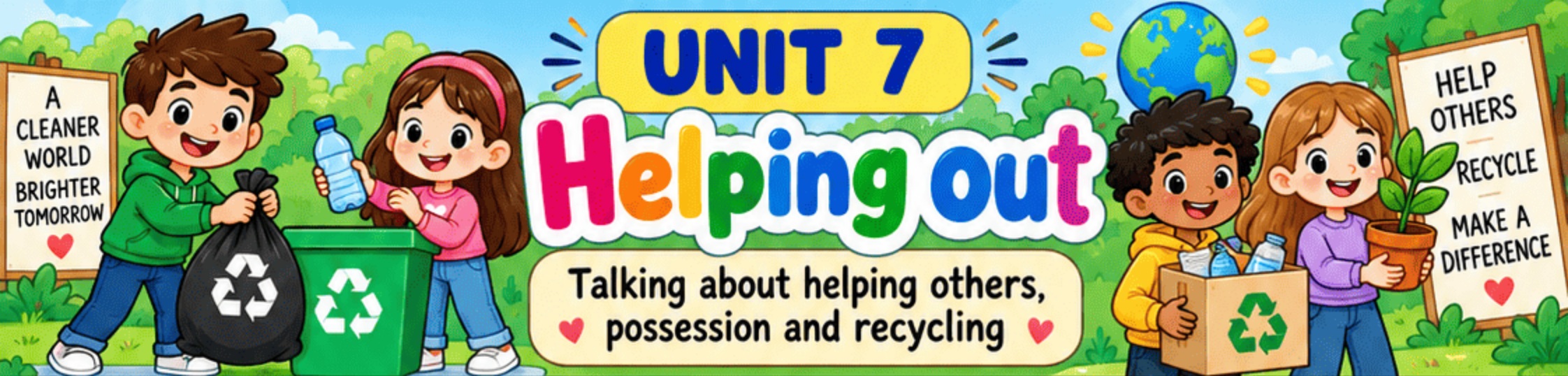
What time does the bus leave?



How many is it?

How much is it?





Possessive adjectives

Subject	Possessive adjective	Example
I	my	This is my jacket.
you	your	That is your book.
he	his	That is his bike.
she	her	That is her bag.
it	its	The cat has its bed.
we	our	This is our classroom.
they	their	These are their books.

Possessive pronouns

Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun	Example
my	mine	This is my jacket. This jacket is mine .
your	yours	This is your bag. This bag is yours .
his	his	That is his bike. The bike is his .
her	hers	That is her book. The book is hers .
our	ours	This is our classroom. The classroom is ours .
their	theirs	These are their books. These books are theirs .



Remember!

This is **my** bag.
This bag is **mine**.



There is / There are

There is = singular
(1 thing)

- **There is** a bottle on the table.
- **There are** three books on the shelf.
- **There isn't** a bag here.
- **There aren't** any apples in the box.

There are = plural
(2 or more things)



Is there a broom in the kitchen?



Are there any cans in the bin?



Someone, everyone, no one

someone

= one person



Someone is at the door.

everyone

= all people



Everyone can recycle.

no one

= nobody



No one is in the house.

Helping and recycling vocabulary

● take out the rubbish



● clean the table



● wash the dishes



● recycle paper



● recycle bottles



● help your friends



● protect the environment



Examples

1 This is **our** classroom.



2 The blue bag is **mine**.



3 **There is someone** at the door.



4 **There are** bottles in the recycling bin.



5 **Everyone** can help at home.



Common mistakes

✗ This is **mine** jacket.

✓ This is **my** jacket.



✗ There is three books.

✓ **There are** three books.



✗ There are a bag on the chair.

✓ **There is** a bag on the chair.



ENGLISH UNIT 8 Amazing animals

Talking about animals and comparisons

EXPLORE
LEARN
COMPARE
DISCOVER
AMAZING
ANIMALS!

1 Words to describe animals

We can use adjectives to describe animals.

big



The elephant is **big**.

small



The rabbit is **small**.

tall



The giraffe is **tall**.

fast



The cheetah is **fast**.

slow



The turtle is **slow**.

dangerous



The lion is **dangerous**.

pretty



The bird is **pretty**.

quiet



The rabbit is **quiet**.

3 Superlatives

We use superlatives to compare three or more animals.

the + adjective-est

Use with short adjectives
(e.g. big, tall, fast).

the most + adjective

Use with long adjectives
(e.g. dangerous, beautiful).



The blue whale is **the biggest** animal.



The giraffe is **the tallest** animal.



The cheetah is **the fastest** animal.

The lion is one of **the most dangerous** animals.

Some irregular forms:

good → **best**

bad → **worst**

6 Common mistakes

✗ Elephants are **more bigger** than rhinos.

✓ Elephants are **bigger** than rhinos.



✗ The cheetah is **faster** animal.

✓ The cheetah is **the fastest** animal.



✗ A giraffe is **more tall** than a zebra.

✓ A giraffe is **taller** than a zebra.



2 Comparative adjectives

We use comparative adjectives to compare two animals.

-er + than

Use with short adjectives
(e.g. big, tall, fast).

more + adjective + than

Use with long adjectives
(e.g. dangerous, beautiful).



Elephants are **bigger** than rhinos.



A cheetah is **faster** than a turtle.



A giraffe is **taller** than a zebra.



A lion is **more dangerous** than a rabbit.

Remember spelling!

big → bigger
small → smaller
tall → taller
fast → faster
quiet → quieter

4 Why do you like it?

We can say why we like an animal.

I like giraffes **because** they are tall and pretty.

5 Examples

- ✓ Elephants are **bigger** than rhinos.
- ✓ A cheetah is **faster** than a turtle.
- ✓ The giraffe is **the tallest** animal.
- ✓ The blue whale is **the biggest** animal.
- ✓ I like lions because they are strong and dangerous.





Get active!

Talking about sports, likes and comparisons



1. Likes and dislikes

We use **like**, **love**, **enjoy** and **don't like** to talk about sports and activities.

- ♥ I **like** basketball.
- ♥ She **loves** tennis.
- ♥ They **enjoy** swimming.
- ☹ He **doesn't like** rugby.
- ☹ We **don't like** running.



2. Like + verb-ing

We can also use **like**, **love** and **enjoy** + **verb-ing** (doing the activity).

Examples

- I like **playing** football.
- She loves **swimming**.
- He enjoys **running**.
- They like **watching** tennis.



3. Because

We use **because** to give a reason.

I like + activity + **because** + reason.



Examples

- I like basketball **because** it's fun.
- She likes swimming **because** it's exciting.
- He enjoys football **because** it's challenging.
- We like running **because** it keeps us healthy.

4. Comparatives

We use comparatives to compare **two** things.

Short adjectives

(adjective + **-er** + than)

- tall → **taller than**
- fast → **faster than**
- strong → **stronger than**
- popular → **more popular than**

Long adjectives

(more + adjective + than)

- dangerous → **more dangerous than**
- exciting → **more exciting than**
- difficult → **more difficult than**

Examples

- Basketball is **more popular than** tennis.
- Table tennis is **faster than** badminton.
- Rugby is **more exciting than** golf.



5. Superlatives

We use **superlatives** when we compare **three or more** things.

Short adjectives

(the + adjective-est)

- tall → **the tallest**
- fast → **the fastest**
- strong → **the strongest**
- big → **the biggest**

Long adjectives

(the **most** + adjective)

- popular → **the most popular**
- exciting → **the most exciting**
- difficult → **the most difficult**

Examples

- Football is **one of the most popular** sports in my country.
- Table tennis is **the easiest** sport.
- Rugby is **the most challenging** sport.



6. One of the most ...

We use **one of the most** + adjective + plural noun to say that something is among the most popular, famous, etc.

Examples

- Table tennis is **one of the most popular** sports in my country.
- Swimming is **one of the most exciting** sports.



7. Common mistakes

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| ✗ I like play football. | → | ✓ I like playing football. |
| ✗ She enjoy swimming. | → | ✓ She enjoys swimming. |
| ✗ Basketball is more popular | → | ✓ Basketball is more popular |
| than tennis. | | than tennis. |
| ✗ Football is one of the most | → | ✓ Football is one of the most |
| popular sport . | | popular sports . |



What's the matter?

Talking about health problems and giving advice



1. Have got (I've got ...)

We use **have got** to talk about health problems, illnesses or body parts.

I	I've got	a headache.
You	You've got	a fever.
He	He's got	a stomachache.
She	She's got	a sore throat.
We	We've got	a cold.
They	They've got	a toothache.



2. Common health problems


a headache


a fever


a stomachache


a sore throat


a cold


a cough


a toothache


tired

3. Asking and answering

What's the matter?



What's the matter?



I've got a cold.

Other examples:

- What's the matter?
- I've got a headache.
- What's the matter?
- She's got a fever.
- What's the matter?
- He's got a stomachache.



4. Should and shouldn't

We use **should** and **shouldn't** to give advice.

Should (✓)

- We use **should** to say what is a good idea to do.
- should + base verb**
- You **should** take some medicine.
- You **should** rest.
- You **should** drink more water.
- You **should** see a doctor.

Shouldn't (✗)

- We use **shouldn't** to say what is not a good idea to do.
- shouldn't + base verb**
- You **shouldn't** eat sweets.
- You **shouldn't** run.
- You **shouldn't** go to school (if you are ill).
- You **shouldn't** stay up late.

5. Useful expressions

What's the matter?	I've got a headache.
How do you feel?	I feel tired.
What should I do?	You should rest.
Should I go to school?	No, you shouldn't.
Should I take medicine?	Yes, you should.
When should I see a doctor?	If you are very ill.

6. Examples

- I've got a sore throat. I **should** drink warm water.
- He's got a fever. He **shouldn't** go to school.
- She's got a headache. She **should** rest.
- We've got a cold. We **should** take some medicine.
- They've got a stomachache. They **shouldn't** eat spicy food.
- You're tired. You **should** get more sleep.



7. Common mistakes

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| ✗ I got a headache. | → | ✓ I've got a headache. |
| ✗ She got a fever. | → | ✓ She's got a fever. |
| ✗ You should to rest. | → | ✓ You should rest. |
| ✗ He shouldn't eats sweets. | → | ✓ He shouldn't eat sweets. |