

Elementary Self-Study Pack Pack A: Weeks 1 – 6

Welcome to TREE's Elementary Self-Study Pack A

Introduction

This pack offers links to a range of content, organised according to level and theme.

For each week we provide a link to at least three specially selected activities which you can work through in your own time. You can check answers at the end of each activity and re-do any activities which you found challenging.

If you are not sure of your level, you can do this quick online test:

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/content>

Organise your time



We suggest you set aside regular short periods of time during the week to work on your English. The schedule we provide allocates tasks for you to complete on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, but please feel free to change the days and times to suit your schedule.

Keep a notebook



Remember to record new words and phrases in your notebook during each session. Try to include an example of the new word in a sentence, or maybe include a drawing, or translate the word into Myanmar. All of these things will help you to remember them.

Keep any written work in this notebook too, so you can refer to it and see how your English has improved over time.

Record your progress



On the contents page, there is a chart like this one:

Task	Completed √ / x
LISTENING: Transport Announcements	
READING PRACTICE- Bangkok	
LISTENING: Panama Canal	

You can record your progress by ticking off the tasks as you complete them.

If you complete all of the tasks in 6 weeks, **CONGRATULATIONS!** Give yourself a reward before you move on to the next level.

Additional Materials



When you have finished **Pack A**, you can move onto **Pack B** which contains another 6 weeks' worth of materials.

You can also find additional free resources at
<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/> and
<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/>

If you are teacher, you can find resources and information about teaching English at
<https://www.teachingenglish.org.uk/>

Links to Listening Files

Where there is a listening option, the links to the sound files are included on the contents page. If you don't have internet access, don't worry! We have also included the tapescript in the materials so you can read the dialogues instead.

Contents and Progress

Task	Completed ✓ / x
Week 1 - My town	
VOCAB 1: Places in town	
READING: Places in town – the library	
Week 2 – People and Places	
WRITING: Introducing yourself by email	
Week 3 – Busy Daisy	
VOCAB: Daily routines	
LISTENING and GRAMMAR: Busy Daisy / present simple https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/grammar/beginner-grammar/present-simple	
Week 4 – Master Chef	
VOCAB: Food.....and more food	
READING and GRAMMAR: Master Chef https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/grammar/beginner-grammar/have-got	
READING: Can you cook?	
Week 5 – Talking about the Past	
READING and GRAMMAR: Driving Test https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/grammar/beginner-grammar/past-simple-regular-verbs	
READING: Rumpelstiltskin	

Do these exercises to help you learn words for places in a town.

1. Check your vocabulary: picture matching

Write the correct words in the boxes below the pictures.

train station	library	café	school	cinema	sports centre
post office	bank	factory	bus stop	supermarket	castle

2. Check your vocabulary: gap fill

Write a word or words to complete the sentences.













1. A _____ is a place which deals with money.
2. A _____ is a place where people go to learn in a class.
3. A _____ is a place where you catch the bus.
4. A _____ is a place where you borrow books.
5. A _____ is a place where you send letters and parcels.
6. A _____ is a place which makes something in big quantities.
7. A _____ is a place where you can have a drink or a snack.
8. To catch a train, you go to the train _____.
9. A _____ is a place where you see films.
10. A _____ is a big, strong building used in the past to protect the town.

Discussion

Which places do you like going to where you live?

Answers to Places in a town – exercises

1. Check your vocabulary: picture matching

			
factory	bank	library	school
			
bus stop	train station	post office	supermarket
			
sports centre	cinema	castle	café

2. Check your vocabulary: gap fill

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. bank | 6. factory |
| 2. school | 7. café |
| 3. bus stop | 8. station |
| 4. library | 9. cinema |
| 5. post office | 10. castle |

Look at the library notice and do the exercises to practise and improve your reading skills.

Preparation

Circle the best answer to these questions.

1. Where can you borrow books? a bookshop / a library
2. What do students do in a library? study / teach

The Maine School **LIBRARY** ***Reading for the future***

OPENING HOURS

MONDAY 09:00 - 17:00

TUESDAY 09:00 - 17:00

WEDNESDAY 09:00 - 20:00

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

SUNDAY

09:00 - 17:00

08:00 - 15:00

09:00 - 12:00

CLOSED

LIBRARY RULES

All students **must** have a library card.

Computers are for schoolwork only.

No food or drink in the library.

No running or shouting in the library.

Mobile phones must be off.

Students can borrow 3 books at one time.

Thank you!

1. Check your understanding: grouping

What can you do in the library? Write the phrases in the boxes.

eat.	use your phone.	talk loudly to friends.	borrow books.	use the computer for homework.	read.
------	--------------------	----------------------------	------------------	-----------------------------------	-------

In the library you can ...	In the library you can't ...

2. Check your understanding: matching

Match the two parts of the sentence and write a–d next to the number 1–4.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1..... The library is ... | a. ... 3 books at one time. |
| 2..... Students can take away ... | b. ... keep quiet. |
| 3..... Students must ... | c. ... closed on Sundays. |
| 4..... Switch off your ... | d. ... mobile phone. |

3. Check your understanding: true or false

Circle *True* or *False* for these sentences.

- | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| 1. You can use Facebook on the library computers. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 2. You can eat lunch in the library. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 3. You need a library card. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 4. The library is open on Saturday afternoon. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 5. You can use the library on Sunday. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 6. You can't talk on the phone in the library. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |

Discussion

Does your school have a good library?

Answers to The school library – exercises**Preparation**

1. a library
2. study

1. Check your understanding: grouping

In the library you can ...	In the library you can't ...
borrow books.	talk loudly to friends.
use the computer for homework.	use your phone.
read.	eat.

2. Check your understanding: matching

1. c The library is closed on Sundays.
2. a Students can take away 3 books at one time.
3. b Students must keep quiet.
4. d Switch off your mobile phone.

3. Check your understanding: true or false

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. False | 4. False |
| 2. False | 5. False |
| 3. True | 6. True |

Look at the email and do the exercises to practise and improve your writing skills.

Preparation

Match the punctuation with the symbols and write a–e next to the number 1–5.

- | | | |
|--------|------------------|------|
| 1..... | question mark | a. . |
| 2..... | exclamation mark | b. ! |
| 3..... | full stop | c. , |
| 4..... | comma | d. ? |
| 5..... | capital letter | e. T |

katie97@dsmail.com

To: englishfriends.com.uk

Cc:

Subject: Hi!

Insert: [Attachments](#) [Photos](#) [Videos](#)

Tahoma 10 B I U

Hi! How are you?

My name's Katie and I'm 12 years old. I'm from Valletta in Malta. I speak Maltese (the language in Malta) and English. I like **swimming, playing football** and listening to music. I've got a pet dog, **Max**.

Do you want to be my **friend?** Please write soon.

Best wishes

Katie

Send Save Cancel

Top Tips for writing

1. Use an exclamation mark (!) at the end of an exclamation or after surprising information.
2. Use a capital letter to start a sentence.
3. Use a comma (,) in a list.
4. Use a full stop (.) to end a sentence.
5. Use a question mark (?) at the end of a question.

1. Check your understanding: true or false

Circle *True* or *False* for these sentences.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. | Katie is 14 years old. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 2. | Katie is from Malaysia. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 3. | Katie speaks English. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 4. | Katie speaks two languages. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 5. | Katie likes listening to music. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 6. | Katie has a brother, Max. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |

2. Check your writing: punctuation

Write the correct punctuation mark where you see ____.

- Hi____ How are you____
- ____y name's Fran and I'm 13 years old____ ____'m from Basel in Switzerland ____
- ____ speak German, French and English____
- ____ like skiing and cycling____
- ____o you want to be my friend____ Please write soon____
- ____est wishes

Discussion

How many emails do you send each week?

What's your name? How old are you? Where are you from? What language(s) do you speak? What do you like doing? Do you have a pet?

To: me@email.com.uk

To: englishfriends.com.uk

Cc:

Subject:

Insert: Attachments Photos Videos

Tahoma 10 B I U [Color Picker]

[Text Area with horizontal dotted lines]

Send Save Cancel

Answers to Introducing yourself by email – exercises**Preparation**

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. d | 4. c |
| 2. b | 5. e |
| 3. a | |

1. Check your understanding: true or false

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. False | 4. True |
| 2. False | 5. True |
| 3. True | 6. False |

2. Check your writing: punctuation

- Hi! How are you?
- My name's Fran and I'm 13 years old. I'm from Basel in Switzerland.
- I speak German, French and English.
- I like skiing and cycling.
- Do you want to be my friend? Please write soon.
- Best wishes

Do these exercises to help you learn words to talk about what you do every day.

1. Check your vocabulary: picture matching

Write the correct verb phrase in the box below the picture.

go to bed	do homework	get up	have breakfast	have lunch	have dinner
brush your teeth	wake up	have a shower	go to work	go home	go to school

2. Check your vocabulary: matching

Match the vocabulary with the correct definition and write a–j next to the numbers 1–10.

- | | | |
|---------|--|---------------------|
| 1..... | You do this after a long day and just before you fall asleep. | a. have dinner |
| 2..... | You do this when your alarm clock goes off in the morning. | b. go to school |
| 3..... | You do this in the morning because it is the most important meal of the day. | c. have a shower |
| 4..... | You do this at the dinner table with your family. | d. go to bed |
| 5..... | You do this to make your body and hair clean. | e. go home |
| 6..... | You do this after you wake up. | f. wake up |
| 7..... | You do this so you can meet your friends and learn new things. | g. have breakfast |
| 8..... | You do this to learn after school. | h. brush your teeth |
| 9..... | Your dentist will be pleased if you do this twice a day. | i. get up |
| 10..... | You do this in the afternoon when your classes at school have finished. | j. do homework |

3. Check your vocabulary: gap fill

Write the best word to complete the sentences.

1. I usually _____ up at 6.00 a.m. when my alarm clock goes off.
2. I _____ lunch in the school canteen at 1 p.m.
3. In my family we usually _____ dinner at about 6 p.m.
4. My school finishes at 3 p.m. and then I _____ home by bus.
5. On the weekends, I _____ to bed later than on weekdays.
6. My alarm clock goes off at 8 a.m. on Sunday but I don't _____ up until 8.30 a.m.
7. I always _____ my teeth before I go to bed.
8. On weekdays, I _____ to school with my friends at 9.00 a.m.

4. Check your vocabulary: reordering

Write a number (1–9) to put these actions in the order of a normal day.

.....	have breakfast
.....	get up
.....	wake up
.....	have lunch
.....	go home
.....	go to school
.....	go to bed
.....	do homework
.....	have dinner

Discussion

What time do you wake up on school days?

Answers to Daily routine – exercises

1. Check your vocabulary: picture matching

			
brush your teeth	have lunch	wake up	get up
			
go to work	go to school	have breakfast	go to bed
			
go home	have a shower	do homework	have dinner

2. Check your vocabulary: matching

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. d | 6. i |
| 2. f | 7. b |
| 3. g | 8. j |
| 4. a | 9. h |
| 5. c | 10. e |

3. Check your vocabulary: gap fill

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. wake | 5. go |
| 2. have | 6. get |
| 3. have | 7. brush |
| 4. go | 8. go |

4. Check your vocabulary: reordering

3	have breakfast
2	get up
1	wake up
5	have lunch
6	go home
4	go to school
9	go to bed
7	do homework
8	have dinner



Watch the video on our website!



- Alfie:** So, how's it going with Jack?
- Daisy:** Not great. I mean, I like him a lot, but it's impossible! During the week I have swimming practice on Mondays, I do taekwondo on Tuesdays and tennis on Thursdays.
- Alfie:** Do you see him on Wednesdays, then?
- Daisy:** No, he watches black and white films at his cinema club on Wednesdays.
- Oliver:** Yeah, and they're not just really old films, Alfie, they watch foreign ones with subtitles too!
- Alfie:** Well, there's always the weekend. Do you go out together at the weekends?
- Daisy:** That's just it, it's tricky. He works in the bookshop all day Saturday and he goes out with his mates from the book club on Saturday evenings.
- Alfie:** Whoa! Book club? So, he loves old films and books!? Mmm ... Does he like sports?
- Daisy:** Not really. He thinks chess is a sport! Well, he watches football on the telly sometimes, but he doesn't play any sports.
- Alfie:** Mmm ... I think you're right. It's impossible!
- Daisy:** Right, I'm late. See you later.
- Alfie / Oliver:** See you, Daisy.
-
- Sophie:** Hi, love.
- Oliver:** All right, Mum?
- Sophie:** Yeah, I'm fine.
- Oliver:** Good trip?
- Sophie:** Not bad, but Thailand's really hot at this time of year. I'm off to Chiang Mai tomorrow to do a three-day trek. The train leaves at 5 in the morning. How's Daisy? Is she with you?
- Oliver:** No, she has tennis on Thursdays.
- Sophie:** Ah, of course. No problem. Listen, ask Daisy to phone me later, OK? The number of the hotel is on the fridge and I'm in room 37.
- Oliver:** All right, Mum. Speak later. Watch out for the snakes!
- Sophie:** Thanks, Ollie! Bye, love. See you Sunday.
- Alfie:** Is your mum in Thailand this week?
- Oliver:** Yeah. Trekking in Chiang Mai for three days.
- Alfie:** Wow – that beats going to college. Imagine, three days in the jungle! I can't imagine my mum doing that. Cool. Does she like walking?
- Oliver:** No, not really. Only if it's to go shopping on the high street!
- Alfie:** See you tomorrow.
- Oliver:** Yeah, see you tomorrow.



Remember to watch the video first! Then read the conversation between Sophie and Niwat, a student she met in Thailand. Sophie is helping Niwat understand the present simple.



**Grammar
Snacks**

We use the present simple to talk about repeated actions or events, permanent states or things which are always true. To find out more about the present simple, read the conversation below.



Niwat

Can you give me some examples?

Yes, of course. We use the present simple to talk about things which are repeated every day, every week, every year, etc.

*I usually **get up** at 7 o'clock.*

*During the week I **have** swimming practice on Mondays, I **do** taekwondo on Tuesdays and tennis on Thursdays.*

*We always **go** on holiday in the summer.*



Sophie

I see. And you use words for explaining more about the time too.

Yes, we often use adverbs of frequency *sometimes, often, usually* or other time expressions like *on Mondays, twice a week* or *in the summer*.



What about permanent states? What does that mean?

Permanent states are situations or feelings which are not temporary.

*I **like** him a lot.*

*Sophie **works** as a travel writer.*

*They **live** in London.*

We also use the present simple for general facts, for example when talking about science or geography.

*Thailand **is** really hot at this time of year.*

*Snakes **live** on the ground, in trees and in water.*





So what do I need to know about forming the present simple?

The main thing is that the third person singular forms end in -s or -es. That's for *he, she* or *it*.

*He **watches** black and white films at his cinema club on Wednesdays.*
*He **thinks** chess is a sport!*



OK, and the other forms don't end in -s or -es?
I watch TV a lot. We think Coldplay are boring.

Correct!



What about questions and negatives?

For most verbs we use the present simple of the verb *do/does* + *subject* + *infinitive without to* to form questions.

***Do** you **see** him on Wednesdays then?*
***Does** Jack **like** sports?*

For negatives we use the *subject* + *do/does* + *not* + *infinitive without to*.

*Daisy and Jack **don't go out** together much at the weekend.*
*I **don't think** Coldplay are boring.*



To go back to the idea of permanent and temporary things, what about this sentence: *Is your mum in Thailand this week?* Isn't that temporary?

Yes, it is. That's a very good point. Normally we use the present simple for permanent states, and the present continuous for temporary states, but some verbs are thought of as State Verbs and they are not usually used in the continuous form.



And the verb *to be* is one of those verbs?

Exactly! So even though staying in Thailand is temporary, we use the present simple with the verb *to be*. Here's another example:

*How's Daisy? **Is** she with you?*



But that isn't the question form you just told me about! Where's the *do*?



Ah, no. I said 'for most verbs we use *do* in questions'. The verb *to be* is different and so are modal verbs like *can*. We'll look at the verb *to be* separately because it's different and very common.



What are the other state verbs?

We'll look at those when we look at the Present Continuous. Any more questions?

Yes, what about: *The train leaves at 5 in the morning?* Isn't that talking about an event in the future?



Yes, it is, but it's also a repeated event. This is sometimes called the 'timetable future'.



OK, I have a maths class in a minute, so I have to go.

Good use of the 'timetable future'!

Watch the video on our website!





Watch the video and read the conversation between Sophie and Niwat. Then do these exercises to check your understanding of the present simple.



1. Check your grammar: true or false – the present simple

Circle *True* or *False* for these sentences about the present simple.

- | | | | |
|----|---|-------------|--------------|
| 1. | We use it for talking about permanent states or situations. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 2. | We use it for things happening at the moment. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 3. | We use it for general facts (e.g. scientific facts). | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 4. | We use it for talking about timetables (e.g. bus or lesson timetables). | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 5. | We use it for future plans. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 6. | We use it for routines (e.g. things we do every day or week). | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 7. | We use it for talking about likes and dislikes. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 8. | We use it for giving opinions (e.g. with the verbs think / believe). | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |

2. Check your grammar: multiple choice – the present simple

Circle the best word to complete these sentences.

- Jack **go / goes** to a film club on Wednesdays.
- I **love / loves** reading in my free time.
- They **don't / doesn't** usually see each other during the week.
- The train **leave / leaves** at 6.30.
- Do / Does** Ollie play chess?
- Daisy **like / likes** most sports.

7. We always **get up** / **gets up** at 7 o'clock.
8. What **do** / **does** you think of their new album?

3. Check your grammar: gap fill – the present simple

Write the word in the correct form to fill the gaps.

1. Alfie _____ in London. (live)
2. _____ you go swimming a lot? (Do)
3. Sophie _____ in Thailand today. (be)
4. We _____ go to the same school. (do not)
5. I _____ old black and white films. (hate)
6. She _____ as a travel writer. (work)
7. My dad _____ breakfast before us. (have)
8. They _____ taekwondo on Tuesdays. (do)

Answers to The present simple - exercises**1. Check your grammar: true or false – the present simple**

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. True | 5. False |
| 2. False | 6. True |
| 3. True | 7. True |
| 4. True | 8. True |

2. Check your grammar: multiple choice – the present simple

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. goes | 5. Does |
| 2. love | 6. likes |
| 3. don't | 7. get up |
| 4. leaves | 8. do |

3. Check your grammar: gap fill – the present simple

1. Alfie lives in London.
2. Do you go swimming a lot?
3. Sophie is in Thailand today.
4. We don't go to the same school.
5. I hate old black and white films.
6. She works as a travel writer.
7. My dad has breakfast before us.
8. They do taekwondo on Tuesdays.

Do these exercises to help you learn words for food.

1. Check your vocabulary: picture matching

Write the correct words in the boxes below the pictures.

pizza	ice cream	meat	vegetables	egg	chocolate
sugar	fish	rice	cheese	bread	biscuit

2. Check your vocabulary: gap fill

Complete the definitions.

1. _____ is brown and sweet.
2. _____ are all good for you.
3. A _____ is an animal that lives in water.
4. _____ is small, white grains and you can eat it with curry.
5. _____ comes from an animal.
6. _____ can be yellow or white and is made from milk.
7. Chickens lay these! They are called _____.
8. What's your favourite _____? Chocolate, vanilla or strawberry?
9. _____ comes from Italy. It has tomato and cheese on it.
10. You need _____ to make a sandwich.

Discussion

What's your favourite food?

Answers to Food – exercises

1. Check your vocabulary: picture matching

			
meat	chocolate	bread	ice cream
			
egg	cheese	pizza	sugar
			
biscuit	fish	vegetables	rice

2. Check your vocabulary: gap fill

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Chocolate | 6. Cheese |
| 2. Vegetables | 7. eggs |
| 3. fish | 8. ice cream |
| 4. Rice | 9. Pizza |
| 5. Meat | 10. bread |

Read the article about Tom and do the exercises to practise and improve your reading skills.

Preparation

Fill the gaps with the correct word from the box.

cook

teenager

skill

homework

difficult

recipe

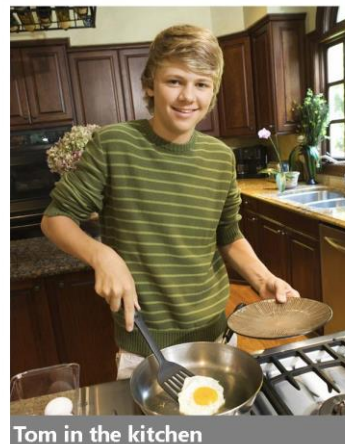
1. A _____ is someone who is between thirteen and nineteen years old.
2. Teachers give you _____ to do at home before the next lesson.
3. When you _____ a meal, you make hot food.
4. A _____ is something you learn how to do, like using a computer.
5. The instructions you follow to make a meal are called a _____.
6. Some subjects are easy but others are _____.

CAN YOU COOK?

This teenager can — and his mum's very happy with him

Tom is like any other teenager. He goes to school, does his homework, meets his friends and enjoys doing sport.

But between 5.30 and 6.30 from Monday to Friday, Tom does something different. He cooks dinner for all the family: mum, dad, younger brother Joe and older sister Emma.



Tom in the kitchen

“I think it's important for teenagers to learn how to cook. Maths and English are important, of course, but they need other skills too to help them in today's world.

First I taught Tom how to cook easy meals like pizza or egg and chips. Then he started using recipes in my cookery books. Yesterday he made vegetable soup. It was very good!

Tom's
mum

“I love cooking and I think I'm really good at it. None of my friends cook. I don't know why, it isn't difficult and it's great fun!

Tom

In the past, Tom didn't help out at home and his mum wasn't very happy with him. Today, things are different and she is very happy.

1. Check your understanding: true or false

Circle *True* or *False* for these sentences.

- | | | | |
|----|--|-------------|--------------|
| 1. | Tom does one thing that teenagers don't normally do. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 2. | Tom is the only person who eats the food he cooks. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 3. | Tom's mum was happier when he didn't cook. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 4. | Tom's mum thinks learning to cook is good for teenagers. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 5. | Tom learned some recipes from his grandmother. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 6. | Tom's vegetable soup was not good. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 7. | Tom says he is a good cook. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 8. | Tom's friends like cooking too now. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |

2. Check your understanding: multiple choice

Circle the meaning of the word in CAPITALS in these sentences from the reading text above.

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Today things are different and SHE is very happy. | a. Tom's mum
b. Tom's sister |
| 2. | Maths and English are important, of course, but THEY need other skills too to help THEM in today's world. | a. Maths and English
b. teenagers |
| 3. | Yesterday he made vegetable soup. IT was very good! | a. Tom
b. the soup |
| 4. | He started using recipes in MY cookery books. | a. Tom's mum's
b. Tom's |
| 5. | I love cooking and I think I'm really good at IT. | a. cooking
b. being a teenager |
| 6. | IT isn't difficult and IT's great fun! | a. cooking
b. doing homework |

Discussion

What can you cook?

Answers to Can you cook? – exercises**Preparation**

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. teenager | 4. skill |
| 2. homework | 5. recipe |
| 3. cook | 6. difficult |

1. Check your understanding: true or false

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. True | 5. False |
| 2. False | 6. False |
| 3. False | 7. True |
| 4. True | 8. False |

2. Check your understanding: multiple choice

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. a. Tom's mum | 4. a. Tom's mum's |
| 2. b. teenagers | 5. a. cooking |
| 3. b. the soup | 6. a. cooking |



Watch the video on our website!



- Daisy:** I can't wait to taste your Master Chef dishes! What a crazy idea, though, for you two to have a cooking competition!
- Oliver:** Well, it's time to find out who really is the best chef!
- Alfie:** There can only be one Master Chef.
- Oliver / Alfie:** And this year's Master Chef champion is ...
- Daisy:** You two are crazy! Come on, I can't stay long. I've got swimming practice at 7.
- Oliver:** OK, have you got the shopping list?
- Daisy:** Me? I haven't got it, Ollie. It's your competition, your recipe... your list!
- Oliver:** Oh no, I left it in the kitchen. OK, no problem, I can remember it. We need tomatoes, onions, garlic ... oh no! They haven't got any red chilli peppers. I really need them. It's going to be a disaster!
- Daisy:** Don't panic! I think we've got some at home. Hang on ... I'll check with Mum.
- Daisy:** Hi, Mum!
- Mum:** Hi, Daisy!
- Daisy:** Have you got a minute?
- Mum:** Sure, is everything OK?
- Daisy:** Yeah, how're things with you?
- Mum:** Not bad, I'm a bit tired, but we finish the trek tomorrow then it's back to Bangkok and ...
- Daisy:** Listen, Mum, have we got any red chilli peppers at home?
- Mum:** Ummm ... yeah, I think so. Look in the back of the cupboard, where the tea and coffee are.
- Daisy:** Great. Thanks, Mum.
- Mum:** All right, love. Listen, I've got an idea for the weekend. How about going to ... oh Daisy ... I'm losing my signal. Let's speak tomorrow.
- Daisy:** OK ... bye. Yes, we've got some at home.
- Alfie:** Have you got everything you need?
- Oliver:** Yes, I think so. You?
- Alfie:** Yep.
- Oliver:** You haven't got much in your basket!
- Alfie:** No, but I've got all the inspiration I need ... up here!
- Oliver / Alfie:** And this year's Master Chef champion is ...



Remember to watch the video first! Then read the conversation between Sophie and Niwat, a student she met when she went to Bangkok. Sophie's helping Niwat prepare for an English exam.



**Grammar
Snacks**

Have got (have/has + got) is used to talk mainly about possessions or personal attributes.



Niwat

Give me some examples, please.

Certainly, here you are:

*I've **got** a new computer.*
*They **haven't got** any red chilli peppers.*
*She's **got** long, brown hair.*
*He **hasn't got** many friends.*



Sophie



So the negative is *have/has + not + got*?

Yes, but don't forget the contraction.

*Daisy **hasn't got** her books yet.*
*You **haven't got** 50 p, have you?*



Is *has got* only used for things?

No, it's also used for timetabled events or illnesses.

*I've **got** swimming practice at seven.*
*Fred's **got** a terrible cold.*

You can use *have got* for abstract things too.

*I've **got** an idea for the weekend.*
*I've **got** all the inspiration I need ... up here!*



Can I use *have got* in the past? For example: I *had got* a racing bicycle when I was younger.

No, it's only used in the present tense. For the past you use *had* without *got*.

*I **had** a racing bicycle.*

What about the question form?

You use **have/has + subject + got**.

Have you **got** everything you need?

Have we **got** any red chilli peppers at home?

Have you **got** a minute?

Hang on a minute, I've heard *Do you have ... ?* a lot too.

Yes, *have got* is more used in British English and *have* is more American. The question and negative form is different with *have* – you need to use the auxiliary *do/does*.

*I **have** two sisters.* (American English)

***Do** you **have** change for ten dollars?* (American English)

*He **doesn't have** a clue about soccer.* (American English)

You will hear British people use *have* as well as *have got*.

Anything else I should know?

In British English we use *have got* more in speaking and *have* more in writing – it's a little more formal.

OK, I've **got** it now!

Very clever! Yes, you can also use *have got* to mean 'understand'.

Watch the video on our website!



Watch the video and read the conversation between Sophie and Pim. Then do these exercises to check your understanding of 'have got'.



1. Check your grammar: multiple choice – have got

Choose the correct phrase to complete the sentences.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. _____ lots of friends at school. | They've got
They are |
| 2. _____ a new laptop. | She's got
She gets |
| 3. _____ a minute? | Have you got
Do you get |
| 4. _____ breakfast at 7:30. | I have
I have got |
| 5. _____ a maths class later. | We do
We've got |
| 6. _____ a terrible cold at the moment. | He is
He's got |
| 7. _____ very hot in the summer. | Everybody gets
Everybody's got |
| 8. _____ a great time last night. | We had
We had got |

2. Check your grammar: ordering – have got

Put the words in the correct order and write the sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. has hair she got . dark | |
| 2. have ? you shopping list the got | |
| 3. . got 've tennis I practice 7 at | |

4. need got everything we have ? we
5. you got haven't much basket in your
6. has ? any ideas Oliver good got

3. Check your grammar: gap fill – have got

Complete the sentences with one word.

1. We _____ got two dogs and a cat.
2. He's _____ green eyes.
3. _____ you got the time?
4. This book hasn't _____ any pictures in it.
5. _____ Daisy got a boyfriend?
6. I need to write an essay, but I _____ got many ideas for it yet.
7. Mary's family is really large. _____ got two brothers and three sisters.
8. A: Has Simon got any brothers or sisters?
B: No, he _____.

Discussion

Have you got any good ideas about how to improve your English grammar?

Have you got long or short hair?

Have you got any brothers or sisters?

Have you got any pets?

What classes have you got tomorrow?

Answers to **Have got** – exercises



1. Check your grammar: multiple choice – have got

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. They've got | 5. We've got |
| 2. She's got | 6. He's got |
| 3. Have you got | 7. Everybody gets |
| 4. I have | 8. We had |

2. Check your grammar: ordering – have got

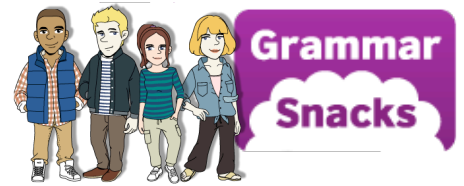
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. She has got dark hair. | 4. Have we got everything we need? |
| 2. Have you got the shopping list? | 5. You haven't got much in your basket. |
| 3. I've got tennis practice at 7. | 6. Has Oliver got any good ideas? |

3. Check your grammar: gap fill – have got

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. have / 've | 5. Has |
| 2. got | 6. haven't |
| 3. Have | 7. She's |
| 4. got | 8. hasn't |



Watch the video on our website!



- Oliver:** So, how did it go? Did you pass?
- Alfie:** No, I failed ... again!
- Oliver:** I don't believe it! How did you fail again? What happened this time?
- Alfie:** You won't believe it!
- Oliver:** No? No way, Alfie, not the same as last time?
- Alfie:** Yep.
- Oliver:** No way! Not another cat?
- Alfie:** I know! I'm in shock! I love cats!
- Oliver:** So, what happened?
- Alfie:** Well, I stopped at a zebra crossing to let an old man cross the road. No problem there. He walked across the road so I started to drive. Just then a cat appeared from nowhere!
- Oliver:** Did you hit it?
- Alfie:** I did. It was impossible to stop.
- Oliver:** I don't believe you, Alfie. You're joking, aren't you? You didn't fail, did you? Nobody can kill two cats on two driving tests!
- Alfie:** What can I say? I know – it's totally crazy. The owner of the cat arrived ...
- Oliver:** Oh no ... and?
- Alfie:** Well, he said it wasn't my fault, the cat escaped from the garden ... the driving instructor agreed too. So, we carried on with the test, but I was too nervous and I crossed a red traffic light.
- Oliver:** Poor you, mate! Do you want to come over?
- Alfie:** Yeah, OK. See you in five minutes.



Remember to watch the video first! Then read the conversation between Sophie and Jun, a student Sophie met on her travels. Sophie is helping Jun understand the past simple.



**Grammar
Snacks**

The past simple is the most common way of talking about past events or states which have finished. It is often used with past time references (e.g. yesterday, two years ago).



Please explain past events or states!

Jun

A past event could be one thing that happened in the past, or a repeated thing.

*I **stopped** at a zebra crossing.*

*We **carried** on with the test.*

*We **played** tennis every day in August.*

A state is a situation without an action happening.

*We **stayed** at my grandparents' house last summer.*



Sophie



How do you form the past simple?

Regular past simple forms are formed by adding **-ed** to the infinitive of the verb.

*start → **started***

*kill → **killed***

*jump → **jumped***



That seems easy!

Yes, but there are some spelling rules. If a verb ends in **-e**, you add **-d**.

*agree → **agreed***

*like → **liked***

*escape → **escaped***



If a verb ends in a vowel and a consonant, the consonant is usually doubled before *-ed*.

stop → ***stopped***

plan → ***planned***

If a verb ends in consonant and *-y*, you take off the *y* and add *-ied*.

try → ***tried***

carry → ***carried***

But if the word ends in a vowel and *-y*, you add *-ed*.

play → ***played***

enjoy → ***enjoyed***



OK, not quite so easy! But the past simple form doesn't change at all for *I*, *you*, *he*, *she*, *we* and *they*, does it?

No, the form doesn't change. See, it is easy!



What about the pronunciation of the *-ed* ending?

There are three kinds of pronunciation: /d/, /t/ and /ɪd/. Look at the table below.



/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
<i>arrived</i>	<i>asked</i>	<i>wanted</i>
<i>failed</i>	<i>crossed</i>	<i>decided</i>
<i>agreed</i>	<i>stopped</i>	<i>started</i>



Aaagh! How do I know how to pronounce each one?

Good question. Well, really all you need to know is that /d/ is easier to say after *arrive*, and /t/ is easier to say after *ask*. For /ɪd/, the infinitive ends in a /d/ or a /t/ sound already so you must add an extra syllable for these verbs.





All right, that makes sense, but how do you form questions and negatives?

With the verb *did* (do in the past) + the infinitive.

Did you ***pass***?

You ***didn't fail***, did you?

Yes, I ***did***. / No, I ***didn't***.



Right, thanks, I've got it now!

Good. But you also need to learn the irregular past simple forms.



You mean there are verbs that don't end in *-ed* in the past?

Yes, they don't all end in *-ed*. Have a look at the past simple irregular verbs too.

Watch the video on our website!





Watch the video on our website and read the conversation between Sophie and Yu Quan. Then do these exercises to check your understanding of past simple regular verbs.



**Grammar
Snacks**

1. Check your grammar: true or false – past simple regular verbs

Are these sentences *True* or *False*?

- | | | | |
|----|--|-------------|--------------|
| 1. | We use the past simple for things in the past which have finished. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 2. | We use the past simple for things that are happening now. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 3. | We use the past simple for single events or situations in the past. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 4. | We use the past simple for repeated events in the past. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 5. | We only use the past simple for things a long way back in the past. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 6. | We use the past simple for things a long way back in the past and things in the recent past. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 7. | We use the auxiliary <i>did</i> or <i>didn't</i> to form questions and negatives in the past simple. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 8. | We use the auxiliary <i>have</i> to form questions and negatives in the past simple. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |

2. Check your grammar: gap fill – past simple regular verbs

Put the verb in the past simple tense to fill the gaps.

- The cat _____ (escape) from the garden.
- They _____ (agree) with me about the album.
- He _____ (try) to start the car.
- We _____ (enjoy) the funfair a lot.
- Tell me, what _____ (happen)?

6. She _____ (stop) at a zebra crossing.
7. I _____ (carry on) working until late.
8. Alfie _____ (fail) his driving test again.

3. Check your grammar: multiple choice – past simple regular verbs

Circle the correct sentence, a or b.

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | a. Did he talked to you? | b. Did he talk to you? |
| 2. | a. They no liked the film. | b. They didn't like the film. |
| 3. | a. We planed to go on a trip round the US. | b. We planned to go on a trip round the US. |
| 4. | a. I tryed to help her. | b. I tried to help her. |
| 5. | a. The door opened and we went in. | b. The door openned and we went in. |
| 6. | a. Played you tennis last year? | b. Did you play tennis last year? |
| 7. | a. We decideed to go home. | b. We decided to go home. |
| 8. | a. They stopped working and went for lunch. | b. They stoped working and went for lunch. |

Discussion

Did you like this grammar snack?

What did you do yesterday?

Answers to The past simple – regular verbs – exercises**1. Check your grammar: true or false – past simple regular verbs**

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. True | 5. False |
| 2. False | 6. True |
| 3. True | 7. True |
| 4. True | 8. False |

2. Check your grammar: gap fill – past simple regular verbs

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. escaped | 5. happened |
| 2. agreed | 6. stopped |
| 3. tried | 7. carried on |
| 4. enjoyed | 8. failed |

3. Check your grammar: multiple choice – past simple regular verbs

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. b | 5. a |
| 2. b | 6. b |
| 3. b | 7. b |
| 4. b | 8. a |

Do you know the fairy tale, *Rumpelstiltskin*? Well, this is a modern version. Chloe is a young woman at the audition for *Find A Star*. But she is afraid to sing ...

There was a long line of people outside the TV show *Find A Star*. Mr Miller and his daughter, Chloe Miller, were at the front. 'My daughter's the best singer,' said Mr Miller. 'Her voice is like gold.'

But Chloe couldn't sing. She was afraid because one of the judges was famous record producer Simon King. She ran to the bathroom to cry.

A little man came in. 'I can help you,' he said. 'I'll turn your voice to gold. How will you pay me?'

'I only have this ring,' said Chloe.

'I'll take that!' he said.

When Chloe sang her voice was beautiful and the judges stood up to clap.

'You can be on the show,' said Simon King.

The next month, Chloe and her father arrived for the TV show. Again, Chloe was afraid. In the bathroom she cried. How will I sing like that again? But, again, the little man came. 'Give me your necklace and I'll make you sing like gold,' he said.

Once more, all the people loved every song she sang. She won the first show, the second and third, all the way to the final. Her father told all the newspapers, 'My daughter is going to win.' Chloe tried to look happy, but really she didn't want to be a singer.

The little man came, but Chloe had nothing to give him. She was afraid. 'I'll open my mouth and everyone will know I can't sing.'

'One day, you can pay me,' said the little man. 'I'll ask you for something and you will have to give it to me.'

Chloe said yes and she won the competition. She made a record with Simon King on King Records. Her album sold millions and her manager – Mr Miller – became rich. But she didn't enjoy singing, so she began to act instead. She went from small TV shows to big films. She forgot all about the little man.

One year, she was nominated for an Oscar. The night before the Oscars, the little man came again. 'Give me your first Oscar,' he said, 'or I'll tell the world how you really won *Find A Star*.'

'I'll give you all my money,' she said, 'but please don't tell everyone. I've worked so hard for that Oscar!' she cried.

'If you can guess my name in three days,' he said, 'you can keep your Oscar – and your secrets.'

On the first day, Chloe guessed 'James, Ahmad, Danil, Ji-hun'. But they were wrong. On the second day she guessed 'Drake, Justin, Kanye, Zayn'. But they were wrong too. Chloe had only one more day to guess. So she went to Twitter and searched #guessmyname and #Oscars. After hours, she found someone called @Rumpelstiltskin. He wrote, 'Ha ha ha, tomorrow the Oscar goes to ... ME :))) #guessmyname'.

Next day, the little man came and said, 'Guess my name or I'll take your Oscar and share your secrets on Twitter.'

www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglishteens

'Is your name ... Rumpelstiltskin?' she asked.

'Ahhhh,' shouted Rumpelstiltskin. He hit his foot so hard on the floor that it made a hole and he couldn't pull it out. Chloe Miller got the Oscar for Best Actress and lived happily ever after.

Nicola Prentis

Do the preparation exercise first. Then read the text and do the exercises to check your understanding.

Preparation: matching

Match the vocabulary with the correct definition and write a–f next to the numbers 1–6.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1..... nominated | a. a website and application where people write and share short ideas |
| 2..... Twitter | b. someone who makes records or films |
| 3..... to clap | c. chosen to be on a short list of people who might win a competition |
| 4..... a secret | d. people that decide who wins a competition |
| 5..... judges | e. to hit your hands together to show you think something is good |
| 6..... a producer | f. something you don't want anyone to know |

1. Check your understanding: reordering

Write a number (1–6) to put these sentences in order.

- | | |
|-------|---|
| | Chloe becomes a famous singer. |
| | Chloe gives the little man her ring. |
| | Chloe changes her job. |
| | The little man is angry. |
| | Chloe doesn't want to pay the little man. |
| | Chloe wins <i>Find A Star</i> . |

2. Check your understanding: matching

Match the characters with the questions and write a–d next to the numbers 1–4.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1..... Who decides who wins the competition? | a. Chloe |
| 2..... Who wants to enter the competition and win without doing any work themselves? | b. Simon King |
| 3..... Who has no power at the beginning of the story but has it at the end? | c. Rumpelstiltskin |
| 4..... Who is not as clever as they think they are? | d. Mr Miller |

Answers to Rumpelstiltskin (level 1) – exercises**Preparation**

1. c
2. a
3. e
4. f
5. d
6. b

1. Check your understanding: reordering

3. Chloe becomes a famous singer.
1. Chloe gives the little man her ring.
4. Chloe changes her job.
6. The little man is angry.
5. Chloe doesn't want to pay the little man.
2. Chloe wins *Find A Star*.

2. Check your understanding: matching

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

