



Grammar

4 a Read the grammar box and choose the correct alternatives.

Present simple with *he*, *she* and *it*

Use the present simple to talk about daily routines.
Keira gets up at 2 a.m.

Liam starts work at 10 p.m.

+	He/She/It	starts (work)	at 10 p.m.
-	He/She/It	doesn't start (work)	

To form the present simple with *he*, *she* or *it*, add ¹-s/-e to the verb.

It starts at 11 p.m.

She loves her job.

When the verb ends with -s, -z, -x, -sh, -ch or -o, add ²-ies/-es.

He finishes work at 7 a.m.

He goes straight to bed.

When the verb ends with a consonant + -y, delete the -y and add ³-ies/-es.

He worries about the traffic.

He carries a big bag around with him all day.

For negative sentences, use ⁴don't/doesn't + infinitive.

She doesn't like her job.

He doesn't have lunch.

b Find more examples of the present simple with *he*/*she*/*it* in the texts in Exercise 2.

5 a 3.3 Listen to the sentences. Are the sounds in bold /s/ or /z/?

- 1 He gets home at 7 a.m.
- 2 She doesn't go to bed late.
- 3 She starts work at 9.30.
- 4 He leaves work early.
- 5 She works at home.
- 6 He has lunch at 1 p.m.

b Listen again and repeat.

6 Complete the text about Craig's day with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Craig's a security guard at an office building. He ¹ _____ (get up) at 8 p.m. and ² _____ (have) a shower. He has a big breakfast and ³ _____ (read) the news online. Then he ⁴ _____ (get) ready for work. He ⁵ _____ (put on) his uniform and ⁶ _____ (leave) home at 9.30 p.m. He gets to work at 10 p.m. and ⁷ _____ (meet) the other security guard. They check the building. He ⁸ _____ (walk) around the building for 30 minutes every hour, then he ⁹ _____ (watch) TV or reads a magazine for thirty minutes. He ¹⁰ _____ (not have) lunch, but when he ¹¹ _____ (finish) work he has a big dinner. In the morning, he ¹² _____ (not do) anything. He ¹³ _____ (go) to bed at around 12.30.

7 a Make notes on activities you do every day. Use the phrases in Exercise 1a to help you.

I get up at 11 a.m.

I don't have lunch.

b Work in pairs. Talk about your daily routines. Is anything the same?

c Work with a different partner. Compare your daily routines.

I get up early but Maria gets up late.

He goes to work before me.

Go to page 120 or your app for more information and practice.

Speaking

PREPARE

8 You're going to talk about a friend who has a different routine from you. Make notes about the differences between you.

Me - I get up early - Laura - gets up late

Me - work in an office - Laura - no job

SPEAK

9 Work in pairs. Tell your partner about you and your friend. Whose friend has the more different routine?

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your
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LIVWORKSHEETS

3B

Develop your reading

- » **Goal:** understand a factual text
- » **Focus:** using headings to find information

1 Which of these sentences are true about schools in your country?

- 1 Children wear a uniform.
- 2 The school year starts in September.
- 3 Children start school at six years old.
- 4 The school day starts at 8 a.m. and finishes at 2 p.m.
- 5 Most children walk to school.
- 6 Children learn foreign languages at school.

2 a Look at the headings in the article about schools in Australia. Match sentences 1–6 in Exercise 1 with paragraph headings A–E.

School in **Australia**

A Important dates

Children start school at six years old in Australia and study at their first school until they're twelve. Then from 13–17 they study at high school, but they can finish school at 15 if they want to. The school year starts in January, after a four-week summer holiday.

B The school day

School starts at 8.30 in most places but some schools start at 9.00. The day finishes at around 3.30. Classes are 40 or 90 minutes long with some breaks in between.

C Clothes

Children wear a school uniform in most high schools, in the school colours. In summer, it gets very hot so there's a 'No hat, no play' rule. This means children must wear a hat to play outside at break time.

D Getting to school

Many children go to school by 'walking bus'. Some parents walk to school with the children, who join the 'bus' (a line of children who walk together) when they walk past their house.

E Foreign languages

Most children study Indonesian as a foreign language. Some schools also teach Mandarin Chinese and Japanese.



b Read the article and check your answers. If necessary, change the sentences in Exercise 1 so they're true for Australian schools.

3 Read the Focus box. Why is it good to look at headings in a text?

Using headings to find information

Before you read a text, look at the **headings** to help you find the information you want. For example, you want information about what clothes your child needs for school and you look at these headings:

Important dates

The school day

Clothes

Getting to school

You see the heading *Clothes*. You read that section because you can find information about school uniforms there.

4 a You're going to read an article about schools in Singapore. Match the headings in the box with questions 1–5.

A typical day Clothes Homework
Important dates Languages

- 1 When does the school year start and finish?
- 2 What do students do in the afternoon?
- 3 What do students wear on their shirts?
- 4 How many languages do students and teachers speak in the school?
- 5 What do students do in the evening?

b Read the article and answer the questions in Exercise 4a.

School in **Singapore**

Important Dates

The school year in Singapore starts in early January and finishes in the middle of November. Children have a six-week summer holiday at the end of the year.

A typical day

School starts early at 7.30 a.m. Classes continue until around 1.30 p.m., then children have lunch. After lunch, they do Co-Curricular Activities (CCA), such as sport or art. This finishes around 5 p.m.

Clothes

All schools have school uniforms. Children also have a name tag on their shirts so everyone can see their name.

Languages

Teachers and students use English in all classes to learn different subjects. They also learn Mandarin Chinese, Malay or Tamil in separate classes.

Homework

The day doesn't end when students get home. In the evening, they do around two hours of homework before or after dinner.

5 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 What things are the same/different about schools in Australia and Singapore?
- 2 Which schools do you prefer? Why?

1 Cross out the incorrect word(s) in bold.

- 1 I **often** sing **often** in the car.
- 2 My brother and sister **often** don't **often** read books.
- 3 My friends and I usually **on Saturdays** go for coffee **on Saturdays**.
- 4 I **don't** often **don't** draw pictures.
- 5 My parents **sometimes** have **sometimes** dinner at my house.
- 6 I **four times a week** go to the gym **four times a week**.
- 7 My friends and I **rarely** go **rarely** to the cinema.
- 8 My sisters **often** don't **often** talk about their jobs.
- 9 I **don't** usually **don't** drive to work.
- 10 I **always** am **always** tired in the evenings.
- 11 My friends **every weekend** play football **every weekend**.
- 12 I **once a month** go for a long bike ride **once a month**.
- 13 My grandparents **don't** often **don't** go online.
- 14 I don't **every evening** go out **every evening**.
- 15 My friend and I **once a month** visit a museum **once a month**.
- 16 My sisters **never** cook **never** dinner.
- 17 My brothers **always** are **always** busy
- 18 I watch **every evening** the news on TV **every evening**.
- 19 My parents always **on Sundays** visit us **on Sundays**.
- 20 I don't usually **at the weekends** have breakfast **at the weekends**.

2 Tick (✓) the sentences in Exercise 1 that are true for you.

3 Work in pairs. Tell each other the sentences that are true for you.