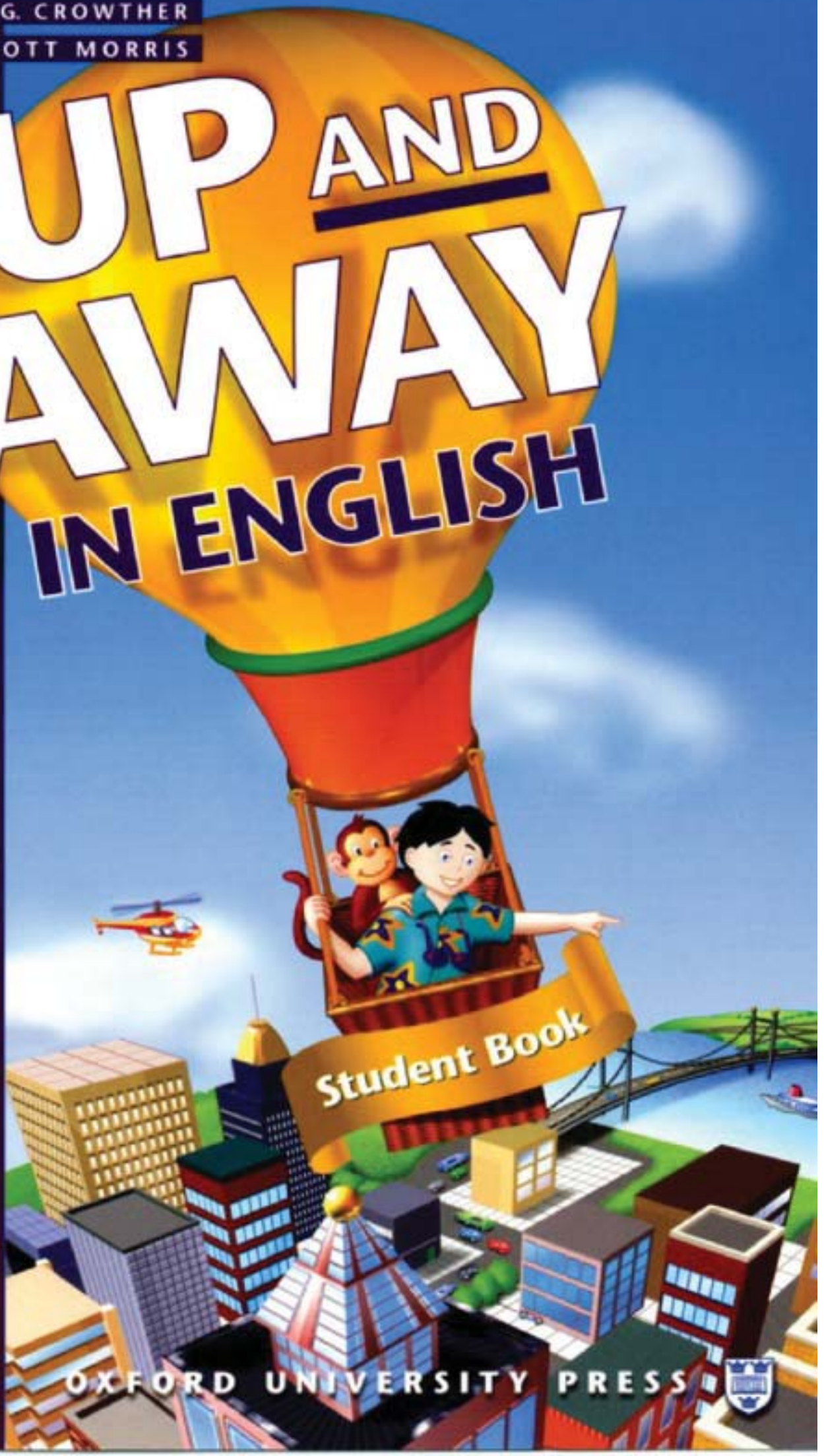
TERENCE G. CROWTHER
KELLY SCOTT MORRIS

UP AND AWAY IN ENGLISH



LEVEL 4

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

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Countries of the World



1 United States of America



2 England



3 France



4 Thailand

5 India



6 China



7 Korea



8 Japan



9 Australia



Children of the World



Favorite Things

1 My favorite color is blue.



2 My favorite food is pizza.



3 My favorite sport is baseball.



4 My favorite animal is the lion.



5 My favorite instrument is the piano.



6 My favorite subject is English.



Review: American Money

1. Two dimes equal twenty cents.



2. Two quarters equal _____ cents.



3. Two dimes and one nickel equal _____ cents.



4. One nickel and eight pennies equal _____ cents.



5. Three quarters and one dime equal _____ cents.

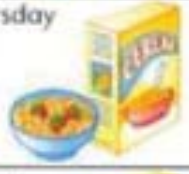
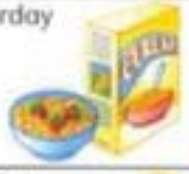


6. Four quarters equal _____ dollar.



Adverbs of Time

The chart below shows the breakfast food Jimmy and his friends eat each day of the week.

Jimmy	Larry	Keri	Sandy
			
Monday 	Monday 	Monday 	Monday 
Tuesday 	Tuesday 	Tuesday 	Tuesday 
Wednesday 	Wednesday 	Wednesday 	Wednesday 
Thursday 	Thursday 	Thursday 	Thursday 
Friday 	Friday 	Friday 	Friday 
Saturday 	Saturday 	Saturday 	Saturday 
Sunday 	Sunday 	Sunday 	Sunday 

1. Jimmy **always** eats cereal for breakfast.
2. Larry **usually** eats cereal for breakfast.
3. Keri **sometimes** eats cereal for breakfast.
4. Sandy **never** eats cereal for breakfast.

always = 100%
usually = 80-95%
sometimes = 50%
never = 0%

Review

Fill in the blanks. Use **always**, **usually**, **sometimes**, or **never**.

1. I ___never___ drink tea for breakfast.



2. I _____ drink juice for breakfast.



3. I _____ drink coffee for breakfast.



4. I _____ ride a bike to school.



5. I _____ drive a car to school.



6. I _____ eat noodles for lunch.



7. I _____ eat rice for lunch.



8. I _____ watch TV at night.



9. I _____ do my English homework at night.



Present Tense

The simple present tense can be used to express actions that are habits.

He **drinks** tea every morning.

The present progressive tense can be used to express actions that are happening right now.

He is **drinking** tea now.

	Habit	**Now**
1		
	Jimmy and May study English every day.	Jimmy and May are studying English now.
2		
	Mrs. Lee sometimes cooks fish for dinner.	Mrs. Lee is cooking fish now.
3		
	Grandpa and Grandma Lee usually play golf on Saturdays.	Grandpa and Grandma Lee are playing golf now.

1 eat



The Lee family always ___eats___ dinner at 6:00.
The Lee family ___is eating___ dinner now.

2 play



Jimmy usually _____ soccer on Tuesdays.
Jimmy _____ soccer now.

3 watch



May sometimes _____ TV after dinner.
May _____ TV now.

4 read



Mr. Lee always _____ the newspaper in the morning.
Mr. Lee _____ the newspaper now.

Present Tense

1



Jimmy doesn't play the piano in the morning.



May isn't playing the violin now.

2



Sunny doesn't eat fish.



Max isn't eating dog food now.

3



Mr. and Mrs. Lee don't ski in July.



Mr. and Mrs. Lee aren't skiing now.

1 eat



The Lee family doesn't eat at home every night.

2 draw



May _____ a flower now.

3 play



Jimmy and Larry _____ baseball in January.

4 swim



Sunny _____ now.

5 go



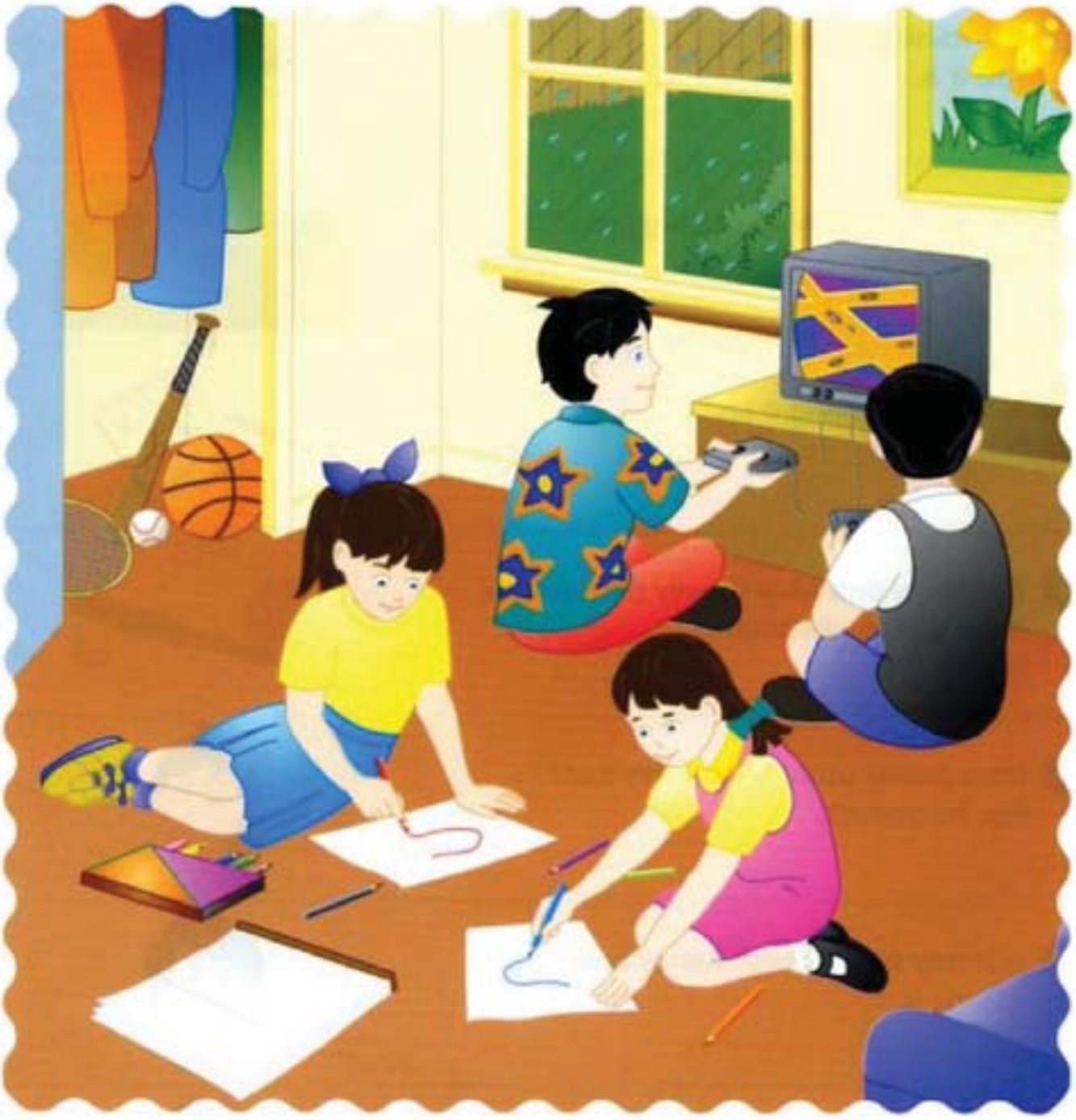
Jimmy and May _____ to school on Sundays.

6 sleep



Ronnie and Rhonda _____ now.

A Rainy Saturday



It is Saturday afternoon. Kenny and Keri are at Jimmy and May's house. They are playing inside because it is raining. Usually they play outside.

Jimmy usually plays baseball or basketball with Kenny. May usually plays badminton with Keri. Sometimes Jimmy and Kenny play tennis with May and Keri.

Today Jimmy and Kenny are playing video games. May and Keri are drawing pictures. They always have fun, inside or outside.

Present Tense

Look at the story on page 11. Read the questions and answers.

1. Is it raining outside?
Yes, it is.



2. Are Jimmy and May playing outside?
No, they aren't.



3. Is Jimmy drawing a picture?
No, he isn't.



4. Do Jimmy and May usually play outside on Saturday afternoon?
Yes, they do.



5. Does Jimmy usually play with Keri?
No, he doesn't.



6. Is Jimmy playing with Kenny now?
Yes, he is.



7. Is May playing with Tracy now?
No, she isn't.



8. Does May usually play badminton with Keri?
Yes, she does.



Answer the questions.

1. Do you eat sushi?
   Yes, I do.
   Are you eating sushi now?
   _____



2. Do you drive a car?
   _____
   Are you driving a car now?
   _____



3. Do you study English?
   _____
   Are you studying English now?
   _____



4. Do you wear a school uniform?
   _____
   Are you wearing a school uniform now?
   _____



5. Does your father fly an airplane?
   _____
   Is your father flying an airplane now?
   _____



Non-Progressive Verbs

The verbs below are often non-progressive. We usually do not add **-ing** to them.

SENSE VERBS:	EMOTION VERBS:	OTHER VERBS:
hear	hate	think
see	like	forget
taste	love	know
smell	want	need
feel	wish	understand



Right

I **like** ice cream.

Wrong

X I **am liking** ice cream.

1 She sees a bird.



2 He understands English.



3 They want a new car.



1 need

I need new shoes.



2 hear

We _____ fireworks.



3 know

They _____ karate.



4 see

She _____ an airplane in the sky.



5 like

He _____ hot dogs.



6 hate

They _____ spiders.



Progressive and Non-Progressive Verbs

1



Jimmy likes baseball.



He is playing baseball now.

2



Keri needs a new tennis racket.



She is buying a new tennis racket now.

3



The food smells delicious.



They are eating the food now.

4



May understands English.



She is speaking English now.

1 do



He is doing his homework now.

2 like



Sunny _____ ice cream.

3 practice



May _____ the violin now.

4 play



They _____ soccer now.

5 understand



Keri _____ French.

6 love



May _____ cats.

7 wash



Mr. Lee _____ his car now.

8 see



Rhonda _____ a butterfly.

Places We Go

1 

restaurant

2 

movie theater

3 

hotel

4 

museum

5 

library

6 

bakery

7 

drugstore

8 

supermarket

9 

department store

1 

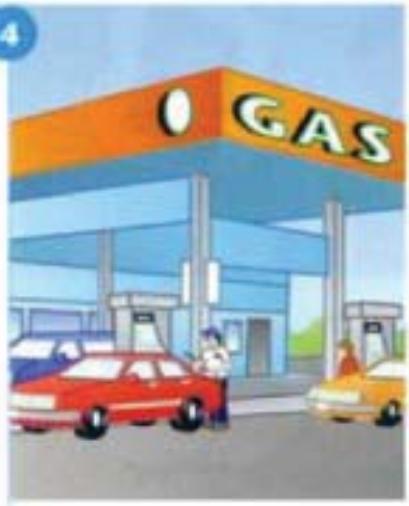
post office

2 

bank

3 

hospital

4 

gas station

5 

police station

6 

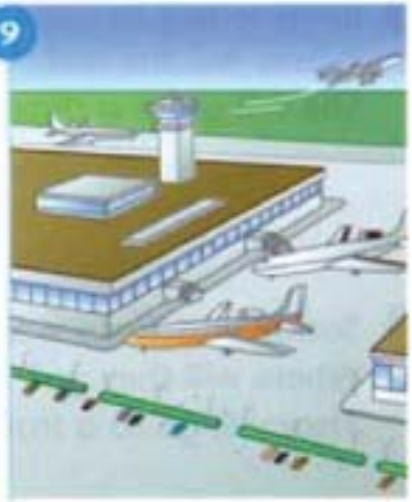
fire station

7 

bus station

8 

train station

9 

airport

Want/Wants + Infinitive

1. Mr. and Mrs. Lee want to eat.
Where will they go?
They will go to a restaurant.



2. Mrs. Lee wants to buy some fruit.
Where will she go?
She will go to a supermarket.



3. Jimmy wants to borrow a book.
Where will he go?
He will go to a library.



4. Charlie wants to buy some bread.
Where will he go?
He will go to a bakery.



5. Jenny wants to buy some clothes.
Where will she go?
She will go to a department store.



6. Sandy and Tracy want to take a train.
Where will they go?
They will go to a train station.



1. What does Jimmy want to do?
He wants to play baseball.



2. What does May want to do?
She wants to paint a picture.



3. What does Sunny want to do?
He wants to ride a motorcycle.



4. What do Ronnie and Rhonda want to do?
They want to fly a kite.



5. What do Kenny and Keri want to do?
They want to see a movie.



6. What do Mr. and Mrs. Lee want to do?
They want to visit the museum.



1


Do you want to play basketball?
Yes, I do.

2


Do you want to do homework now?
No, I don't.

3


Do you want to go to a movie?
MOVIE TONIGHT
Yes, I do.

4


Do you want to listen to the radio?
No, I don't.

5


Do you want to wear this dress?
No, I don't.

6


Do you want to go to the park with us?
Yes, I do.

When Clauses

When means "at the time."

1



When Mrs. Lee wants to buy clothes, she goes to the department store.

2



When Mrs. Lee wants to buy some groceries, she goes to the supermarket.

3



When Mrs. Lee wants to ride a bus, she goes to the bus station.

4



When Mrs. Lee wants to get medicine, she goes to the drugstore.

After Clauses

Tomorrow is May's birthday. Mrs. Lee has many things to do.



	9:00 A.M. Go to the bank. Get money.
	9:30 A.M. Go to the toy store. Buy a toy for May.
	10:00 A.M. Go to the department store. Buy a dress for May.
	10:45 A.M. Go to the bakery. Get May's birthday cake.
	11:15 A.M. Go to the supermarket. Buy ice cream.
	12:00 noon. Go home. Eat lunch.

1. After Mrs. Lee goes to the bank, where will she go?
   After Mrs. Lee goes to the bank, she will go to the toy store.

2. After Mrs. Lee goes to the toy store, where will she go?
   After Mrs. Lee goes to the toy store, she will go to the department store.

3. After Mrs. Lee goes to the department store, where will she go?
   After Mrs. Lee goes to the department store, she will go to the bakery.

4. After Mrs. Lee goes to the bakery, where will she go?
   After Mrs. Lee goes to the bakery, she will go to the supermarket.

5. After Mrs. Lee goes to the supermarket, where will she go?
   After Mrs. Lee goes to the supermarket, she will go home.

Before Clauses

Below is a list of things May and her friends will do on her birthday.



	2:00 P.M. Play party games.
	3:00 P.M. Eat cake and ice cream.
	3:30 P.M. Open birthday presents.
	4:30 P.M. Go out for pizza.
	6:00 P.M. Go to a movie.

1. Before May goes to a movie, what will she do?
   Before May goes to a movie, she will go out for pizza.

2. Before May goes out for pizza, what will she do?
   Before May goes out for pizza, she will open her birthday presents.

3. Before May opens her birthday presents, what will she do?
   Before May opens her birthday presents, she will eat cake and ice cream.

4. Before May eats cake and ice cream, what will she do?
   Before May eats cake and ice cream, she will play party games.

Past Tense

New Words

make	→	made	sleep	→	slept	be	→	was, were
read	→	read	write	→	wrote			

1



When May was at the museum, she saw many paintings.

2



When Ronnie and Rhonda were at the beach, they made a sand castle.

3



Before Mr. Lee ate dinner, he read the newspaper.

4



Before Mrs. Lee went to the supermarket, she wrote a shopping list.

5



After Jimmy did his homework, he ran to the park.

6



After Tabby drank the milk, she slept for one hour.

Past Tense

New Words

bring	→	brought	ride	→	rode
buy	→	bought	speak	→	spoke
feel	→	felt	swim	→	swam
find	→	found	take	→	took
give	→	gave	understand	→	understood
leave	→	left	win	→	won

1



Jimmy felt happy when his baseball team won the game.

2



Keri understood Miss Young when Miss Young spoke to her in English.

3



Larry swam in the pool before he rode his bike home.

4



Mrs. Lee gave Jimmy an umbrella before he left the house.

5



May took the dress home after she bought it at the department store.

6



Jimmy brought the glasses to Grandpa Lee after he found them.

1 win

Jimmy **won** the race.



2 leave

Mr. Lee _____ the house at 7:00.



3 go

Kenny and Keri _____ to the beach yesterday.



4 give

Grandpa Lee _____ some flowers to Grandma Lee.



5 make

Mr. Lee and Jimmy _____ a birdhouse.



6 do

Jimmy _____ the dishes after dinner.



7 buy

May _____ an ice cream cone after school.



8 be

Mrs. Lee and Grandma Lee _____ at the supermarket yesterday.



9 take

Grandma Lee _____ Max to the park.



Past Tense

New Words

clean	→	cleaned	talk	→	talked
cook	→	cooked	wash	→	washed
play	→	played	watch	→	watched
study	→	studied	work	→	worked

1

Jimmy played tennis with Kenny yesterday.

2

Mr. Lee worked until 7:00 last night.

3

May cleaned her room.

4

Sunny and May washed the car.

5

Grandma Lee cooked a delicious dinner last Sunday.

6

May talked with Keri on the phone last night.

7


Everyone watched the movie on TV.

8

Jimmy studied for the math test.

Sunny's Birthday Party



Sunny **enjoyed** his birthday party yesterday. Everyone **danced** and **played** party games. Sunny **liked** his banana cake. Mrs. Lee **carried** Sunny's presents to him. When he **opened** them, everyone **clapped** and **smiled**. Sunny **loved** his presents.

New Words

carry	→ carried	like	→ liked
clap	→ clapped	love	→ loved
dance	→ danced	open	→ opened
enjoy	→ enjoyed	smile	→ smiled

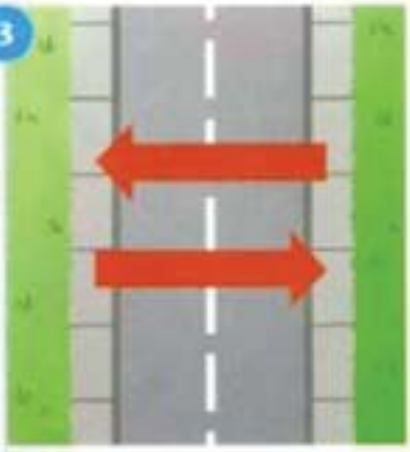
Direction Words

1


up
down

2


left
right

3


across

4

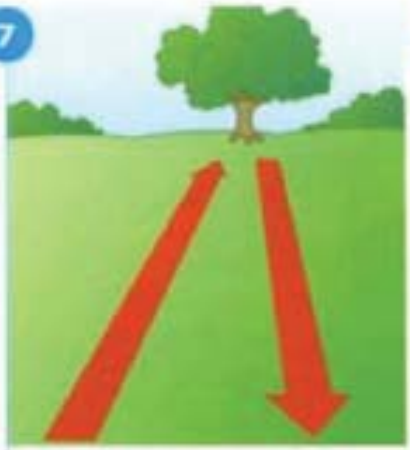

over

5


under

6


along

7


to
from

8


into
out of

9


straight
around

Direction Words

1



May is turning **right**.

2



Keri is walking **over** the bridge.

3



Kenny is running **under** the bridge.

4



Jimmy is walking **around** the tree.

5



Larry is going **up** the stairs.

6



Charlie is swimming **across** the river.

Giving Directions



Giving Directions

Look at the map on page 33. Read the dialogues below.

1



2



3



4



Occupations

1



A police officer catches thieves.

2



A mail carrier delivers mail.

3



A firefighter fights fires.

4



A dentist fixes teeth.

5



A doctor helps sick people.

6



A nurse helps sick people, too.

Occupations

1 Where does a banker work?



A banker works in a bank.

2 Where does a secretary work?



A secretary works in an office.

3 Where does a librarian work?



A librarian works in a library.

4 What does a sales clerk do?



A sales clerk sells things.

5 What does a baker do?



A baker bakes bread.

6 What does a reporter do?



A reporter reports the news.

1 What does a mail carrier do?



A mail carrier delivers mail.

2 Where does a secretary work?



A secretary _____.

3 What does a doctor do?



A doctor _____.

4 What does a reporter do?



A reporter _____.

5 What does a sales clerk do?



A sales clerk _____.

6 Where does a librarian work?



A librarian _____.

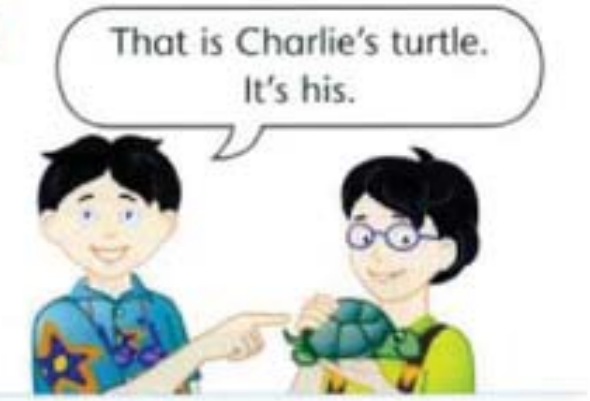
Possessive Pronouns

Possessive adjectives are followed by a noun. Possessive pronouns are not followed by a noun.

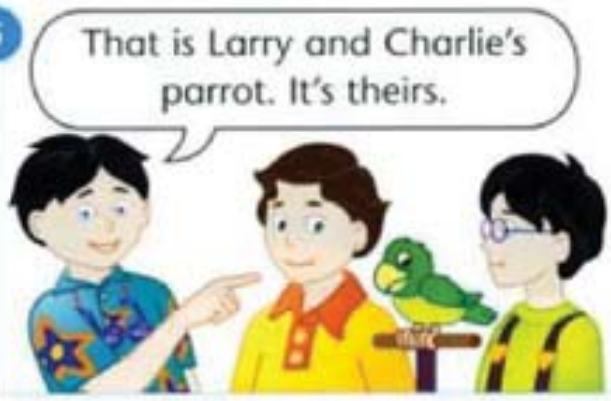
POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES		POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
It's **my** book.	→	It's **mine**.
It's **your** book.	→	It's **yours**.
It's **his** book.	→	It's **his**.
It's **her** book.	→	It's **hers**.
It's **their** book.	→	It's **theirs**.
It's **our** book.	→	It's **ours**.

1


2


3


4


5


6


Possessive Pronouns

1 This postcard is mine.



2 This package is yours.



3 This pizza is ours.



4 Those bicycles are theirs.



5 This book is hers.



6 This alarm clock is his.



7 This pencil is mine.



8 This cassette player is yours.



Fill in the blanks with a possessive pronoun or a possessive adjective.

1 This ball is hers.



2 This is _____ cup.



3 This eraser is _____.



4 This is _____ book.



5 That dog is _____.



6 These are _____ glasses.



7 Is this _____ purse?



8 Is this money _____?



Reflexive Pronouns

Use a reflexive pronoun when the subject and the object are the same.

1. I am looking at **myself**.



2. You are looking at **yourself**.



3. Kenny is looking at **himself**.



4. Keri is looking at **herself**.



5. The rabbit is looking at **itself**.



6. Charlie and Larry are looking at **themselves**.



7. We are looking at **ourselves**.



8. Why are you laughing at **yourselves**?



1 You are looking at yourself.



2 I am pointing to _____.



3 We are studying by _____.



4 Keri is eating by _____.



5 My father is working by _____.



6 Charlie and Larry are playing by _____.



Feelings

1 

sad

2 

happy

3 

angry

4 

surprised

5 

scared

6 

excited

7 

embarrassed

8 

confused

9 

bored

1



How does Mr. Lee feel?
He feels **embarrassed**.

2



How does Kenny feel?
He feels **proud**.

3



How does May feel?
She feels **surprised**.

4



How does Larry feel?
He feels **confident**.

5



How does Bill feel?
He feels **confused**.

6



How does Charlie feel?
He feels **nervous**.

7



How does Jimmy feel?
He feels **calm**.

8



How does Mr. Lee feel?
He feels **excited**.

Comparatives with Adjectives

For adjectives with one or two syllables, you must change the spelling of the adjective.

RULE 1 For most one-syllable adjectives, add *-er*.



fast → faster
old → older

RULE 2 For one-syllable adjectives that end in *-e*, add only *-r*.



large → larger
safe → safer

RULE 3 For one-syllable adjectives that end in a short vowel and then a consonant, double the final consonant and add *-er*.



big → bigger
hot → hotter

RULE 4 For adjectives that end in the letter *y*, change the *y* to *i* and add *-er*.



easy → easier
dirty → dirtier

RULE 5 *Good* and *bad* are irregular.



good → better
bad → worse

Comparatives with Adjectives

1

Kenny is older than Jimmy.
Jimmy is younger than Kenny.



2

Keri is taller than May.
May is shorter than Keri.



3

Bill is slower than Jimmy.
Jimmy is faster than Bill.



4

Kenny's bicycle is better than Jenny's.
Jenny's bicycle is worse than Kenny's.



5

Larry's kite is higher than Jimmy's.
Jimmy's kite is lower than Larry's.



6

Jimmy's dog is larger than Jenny's.
Jenny's dog is smaller than Jimmy's.



Comparatives with Adjectives

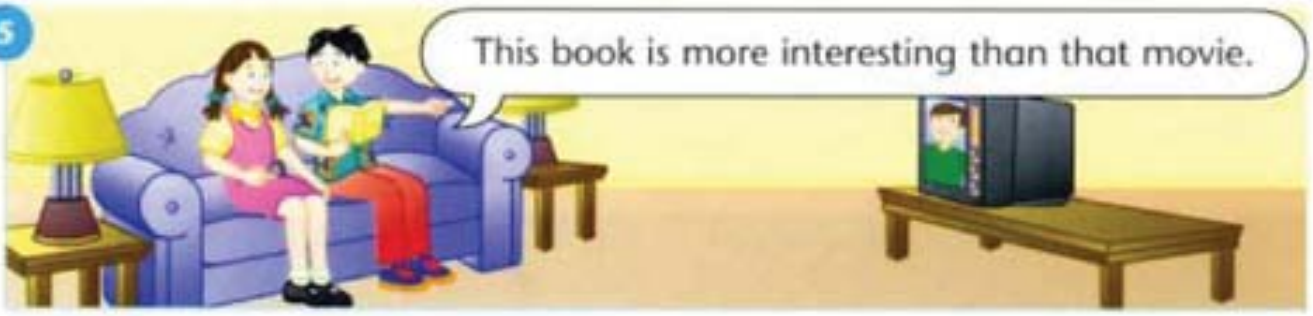
For adjectives with two or more syllables that do not end in the letter y, put more before the adjective. Fun is irregular.

1 

2 

3 

4 

5 

Comparatives with Adjectives

1 Who is taller, Davy or Kenny?
Kenny is taller.



2 Which is thinner, the newspaper or the book?
The newspaper is thinner.



3 Who is faster, Kenny or Jimmy?
Kenny is faster.



4 Which is thicker, the picture book or the dictionary?
The dictionary is thicker.



5 Who is older, Larry or Charlie?
Larry is older.



6 Which is slower, the turtle or the snail?
The snail is slower.



Comparatives with Adjectives

1 Who is more afraid, Jimmy or Davy?
Davy is more afraid.



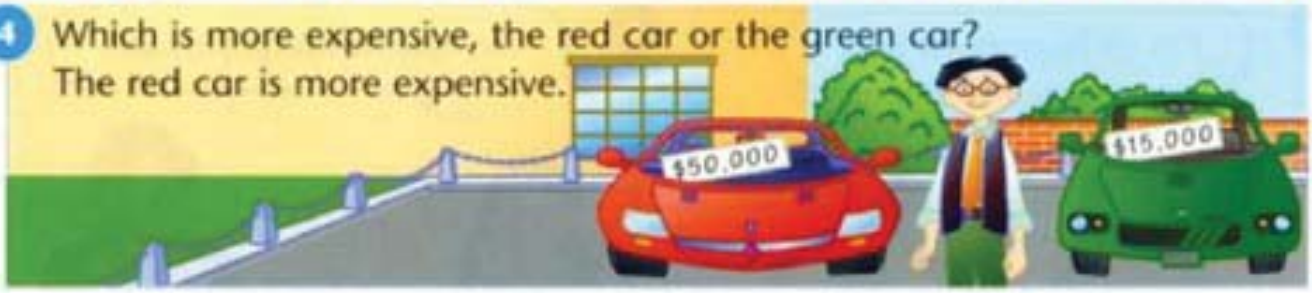
2 Which is more beautiful, the caterpillar or the butterfly?
The butterfly is more beautiful.



3 Who is more excited, May or Sandy?
Sandy is more excited.



4 Which is more expensive, the red car or the green car?
The red car is more expensive.



5 Who is more tired, Charlie or Kenny?
Charlie is more tired.



6 Which is more crowded, the country or the city?
The city is more crowded.



Comparatives with *as...as*

1 I'm as old as Tracy.



2 I'm not as old as Sandy.



3 I'm as tall as Davy.



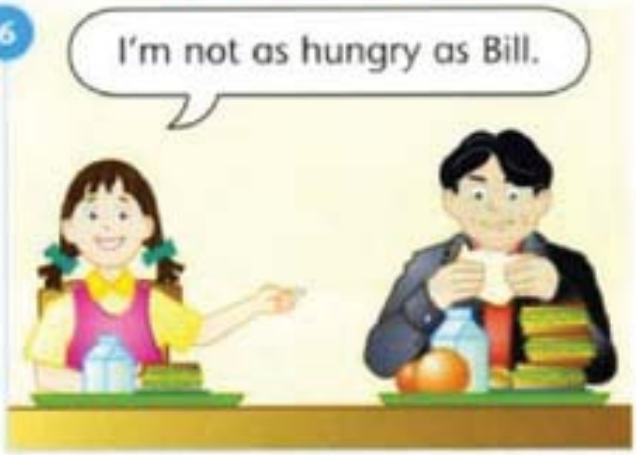
4 I'm not as tall as Jenny.



5 I'm as hungry as Keri.



6 I'm not as hungry as Bill.



7 I'm as fast as Jimmy.



8 I'm not as fast as Kenny.



Comparatives with *as...as*

1


This football player is as strong as an ox.

2


Bill is as hungry as a bear.

3


Ronnie is as stubborn as a mule.

4


Mrs. Lee is as busy as a bee.

5


This muscle is as hard as a rock.

6


This box is as light as a feather.

7


Mr. Lee's hands are as cold as ice.

8


This house is as old as the hills.

Superlatives with Adjectives

The spelling rules used for comparatives are also used for superlatives. But, instead of adding -er, add -est.

tall → tallest pretty → prettiest

Good and bad are irregular.

good → best bad → worst

1



Davy is the youngest.
Kenny is the oldest.

2



Keri is the tallest.
May is the shortest.

3



The basketball is the largest.
The golf ball is the smallest.

4



The banana is the sweetest.
The lemon is the sourest.

5



The queen is the prettiest.
The witch is the ugliest.

6



May's test is the best.
Charlie's test is the worst.

Superlatives with Adjectives

For adjectives with two or more syllables that do not end in the letter y, put most before the adjective.

1. The ice cream is the most delicious.



2. The dress is the most expensive.



3. The red roses are the most beautiful.



4. Bubble gum is the most popular.



1 strong

Jimmy is the strongest in the class.



2 expensive

The red bicycle is the _____ in the store.



3 good

Kenny is the _____ swimmer.



4 large

The elephant is the _____ animal.



5 happy

Jenny is the _____ girl at the party.



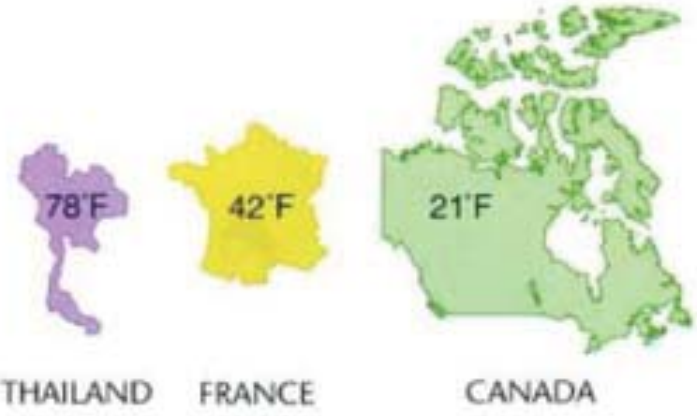
6 cute

Sunny is the _____ monkey in the world.

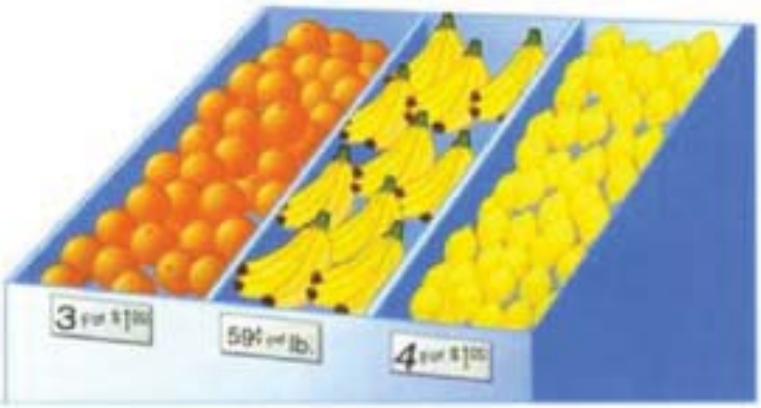


Superlatives with Adjectives

1 Which country is the coldest?
Canada is the coldest.
Which country is the hottest?
Thailand is the hottest.



2 Which fruit is the sweetest?
Bananas are the sweetest.
Which fruit is the sourest?
Lemons are the sourest.



3 Whose hair is the longest?
May's hair is the longest.
Whose hair is the shortest?
Kenny's hair is the shortest.



4 Whose test is the best?
May's test is the best.
Whose test is the worst?
Bill's test is the worst.



Superlatives with Adjectives

1. Which sport is the most dangerous?
Skiing is the most dangerous.
Which sport is the safest?
Ping-Pong is the safest.



2. Which toy is the most expensive?
The car is the most expensive.
Which toy is the cheapest?
The ball is the cheapest.



3. Whose book is the most exciting?
May's book is the most exciting.
Whose book is the most boring?
Charlie's book is the most boring.



4. Whose math problem is the most difficult?
Jimmy's math problem is the most difficult.
Whose math problem is the easiest?
Keri's math problem is the easiest.

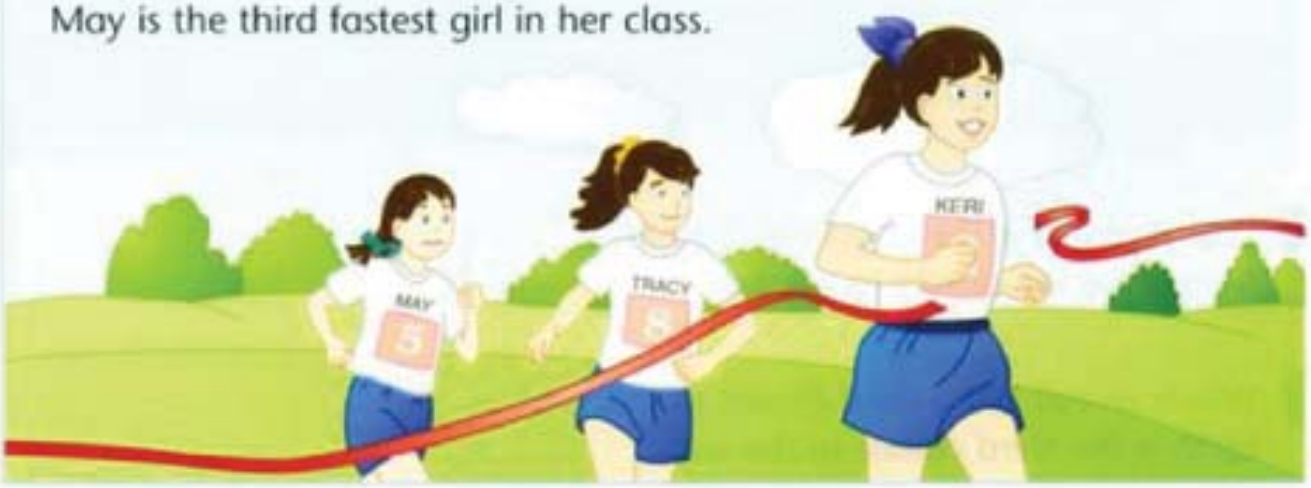


Superlatives with Ordinals

1 Kenny is the tallest.
Jimmy is the second tallest.
Charlie is the third tallest.



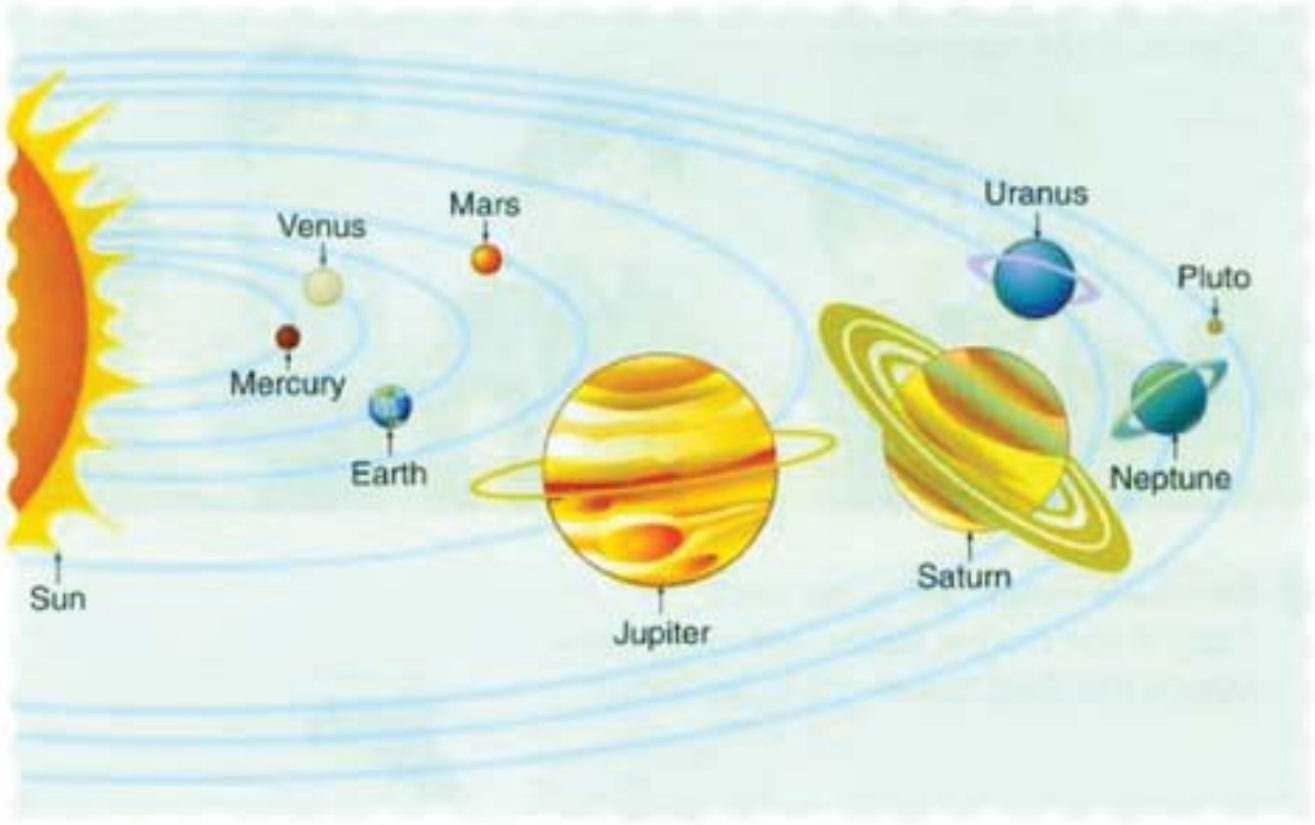
2 Keri is the fastest girl in her class.
Tracy is the second fastest girl in her class.
May is the third fastest girl in her class.



3 Jimmy is the best baseball player.
Kenny is the second best baseball player.
Larry is the third best baseball player.



The Solar System



1. Which planet is the closest to the sun?
   Mercury is the closest to the sun.

2. Which planet is the third closest to the sun?
   Earth is the third closest to the sun.

3. Which planet is the farthest from the sun?
   Pluto is the farthest from the sun.

4. Which planet is the second farthest from the sun?
   Neptune is the second farthest from the sun.

5. Which planet is the largest?
   Jupiter is the largest.

6. Which planet is the second largest?
   Saturn is the second largest.

Adverbs of Manner

RULE 1	Most adjectives become adverbs by adding *-ly*.



slow → slowly
poor → poorly

RULE 2	If an adjective ends with the letter *y*, change the *y* to *i* and add *-ly*.



happy → happily
busy → busily

RULE 3	The adjectives *early, late, hard,* and *fast* do not add *-ly*. The spelling for the adjective and the adverb is the same.



early → early
late → late
hard → hard
fast → fast

RULE 4	*Good* is irregular.



good → well

Adverbs of Manner

Adjectives describe nouns.	Adverbs describe verbs.
Mrs. Lee is a **careful** driver.	Mrs. Lee drives **carefully.**

1



May is a beautiful dancer.
She dances beautifully.

2



Mr. Lee is a slow swimmer.
He swims slowly.

3



Keri is a fast bike rider.
She rides fast.

4



Bill is a bad singer.
He sings badly.

5



Jenny is a quick learner.
She learns quickly.

6



Mrs. Lee is a good cook.
She cooks well.

More Adverbs of Manner

1



How does May write?
She writes **neatly**.

2



How does Grandma Lee speak?
She speaks **softly.**

3



How does Bill behave?
He behaves **rudely**.

4



How does Mr. Lee work?
He works **hard**.

5



How do Ronnie and Rhonda play?
They play **happily**.

6



How does Sunny paint?
He paints **poorly**.

1 loud



Larry plays the drums loudly.

2 late



Kenny and Keri came _____ to school.

3 beautiful



May plays the violin _____.

4 busy



Grandma Lee works _____ in her garden.

5 hard



May studies _____ every day.

6 bad



Grandpa Lee cooks _____.

7 good



Jimmy plays the piano very _____.

8 quick



Sunny eats bananas _____.