Английский язык

Учебник для 6 класса

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Paul Kelly and Elena Khotuntseva

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Английский язык

Новая Матрица

Учебник для 6 класса
общеобразовательных учреждений

П. Келли
Е.А. Хотунцева

RELOD

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Учебник «Английский язык. Новая Матрица» для 6 класса общеобразовательных учреждений, созданный на основе популярного оксфордского УМК "Matrix", является учебником для российской школы, адаптированным к российским условиям с учетом пожеланий преподавателей, методистов и рецензентов, принимавших участие в экспериментах и пилотных программах. Содержание учебника отвечает требованиям, определенным Федеральным компонентом государственного стандарта среднего (полного) общего образования по иностранному языку для профильного уровня. **Учебник для 6 класса общеобразовательных учреждений «Английский язык. Новая Матрица»** является основным элементом учебно-методического комплекта и рекомендуется для использования в 6 классе школ с углубленным изучением английского языка.

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Пол Келли
Елена Александровна Хотунцева

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Новая Матрица

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New Matrix

Lower Elementary

Учебник для 6 класса

П. Келли, Е.А. Хотунцева

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Let's revise the basics

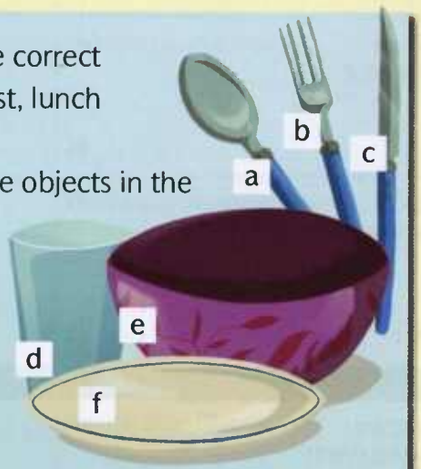
Vocabulary

Food

Let's revise

1 **Do the food quiz.**

1 Put these meals in the correct order: dinner, breakfast, lunch
breakfast … …
2 Write the names of the objects in the pictures a–f.
3 A person that works in a restaurant is a …
a cooker. b cook.
4 The machine in a kitchen is a …
a cooker. b cook.
5 A meal in a British restaurant has three …
a plates. b courses.
6 Put these courses in the correct order: main course, dessert, starter
starter … …
7 A vegetarian doesn't eat …
a vegetables. b meat.



Let's practise

2 **Match the words with their Russian translations.**

1	breakfast	a	обед
2	cook	b	закуска
3	cooker	c	кухарка (*или* повар)
4	dessert	d	жаркое
5	dinner	e	овощи
6	lunch	f	сладкое
7	main course	g	ужин
8	meat	h	завтрак
9	starter	i	мясо
10	vegetables	j	плита

Let's activate

3 **Answer the questions about yourself. Use a dictionary to look up any words you don't know.**

1 What do you have for breakfast?
2 Do you eat lunch at school?
3 What is your favourite food?
4 What is your favourite dessert?

Home

Let's revise

4 **Work in pairs. Close your books and write a list of names of rooms in someone's home. Who remembers the most words?**

Let's practise

5 **Where do you do these things at home? Match the activities 1–8 with the places a–h.**

1 Brush your teeth and have a shower.
2 Play a sport or relax in the sun.
3 Leave your jacket, coat, bag, etc. when you arrive.
4 Do your homework, send emails and sleep.
5 Use the toilet.
6 Have lunch or dinner with visitors.
7 Sit and talk, read or watch TV.
8 Cook and eat.

a garden
b kitchen
c bathroom
d bedroom
e toilet
f dining room
g hall
h living room

Let's activate

6 **Draw a simple map of your home (the rooms in the house or flat you live in). Don't write the names of rooms.**

7 Work in pairs. Take turns to show your pictures to each other and tell each other about the rooms. Point to each room, and use *this is / these are*.

This is the living room. These are bedrooms.

8 Test your partner. Can they remember the rooms in your home?

School

Let's revise

9 Work in pairs. Close your books and write a list of school subjects. Who remembers the most words?

Let's practise

10 Match the school subjects with the textbooks.

Maths Geography History
Computer Studies ~~English~~ Science Art

Let's activate

11 Which subjects do you like? Write your own Top 3 list of school subjects.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

12 Collect all the answers from the whole class. What are the Top 3 subjects in your group?

In town

Let's revise

13 Work in pairs. Close your books and write a list of places in town. Who remembers the most words?

Let's practise

14 Choose the correct Russian translation for the places in town.

1 cinema
a цирк
b кино

2 newsagent's
a газетный киоск
b магазин

3 library
a библиотека
b книжный магазин

4 chemist's
a клиника
b аптека

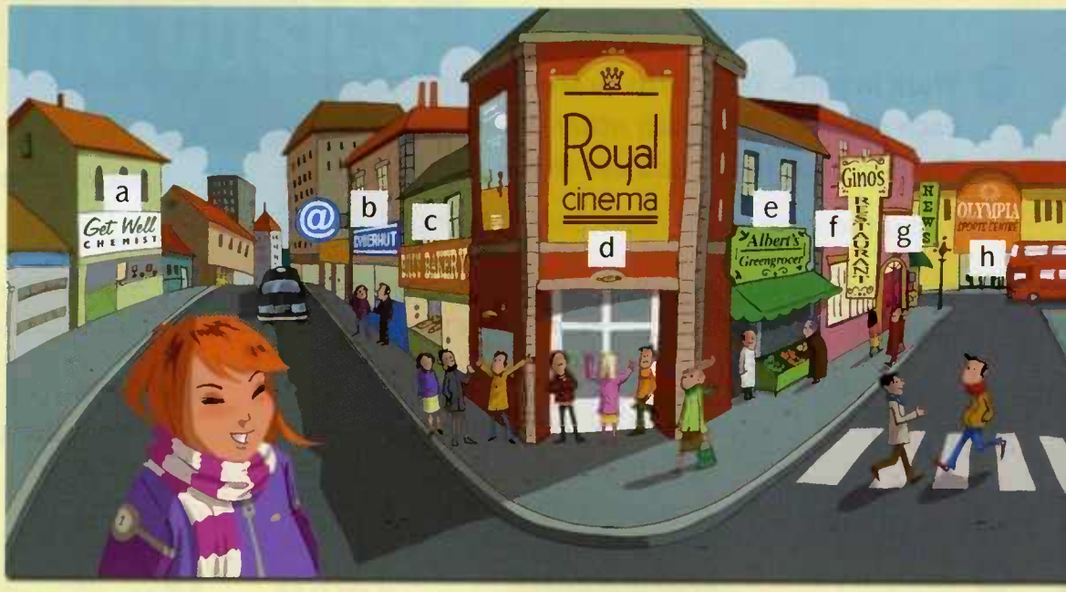
5 greengrocer's
a ресторан
b зеленная лавка

6 bakery
a булочная
b бассейн

15 **Look at the places a–h in the picture and answer the questions.**

Where do you go to …

1 buy medicine? _____
2 watch a film? _____
3 play sport? _____
4 buy fruit and vegetables? _____
5 buy a magazine? _____
6 buy bread? _____
7 have a meal? _____
8 write emails? _____



Let's activate

16 **Write true sentences about the place where you live with the words from 14 and 15.**

There is …
There isn't …
There are …
There aren't …

Prepositions of time

Let's revise

17 **Complete the sentences with the prepositions *in*, *on* or *at*.**

1 We start school ____ September.
2 We start school ____ 8.30 a.m. and we finish ____ 3.30 p.m.
3 I have Geography classes ____ Mondays and Wednesdays.
4 I do my homework ____ the evening and I study ____ the weekend.
5 We have a Maths exam ____ the 13th of October.
6 ____Saturdays I play tennis ____ in the morning. I have football practice ____ the afternoon.

Let's activate

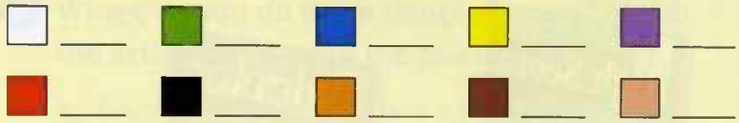
18 **Write five true sentences about your week, using prepositions of time like in the examples in 17.**

Colours and prepositions of place

Let's revise

19 **Write the names of the colours.**

black blue brown green orange
pink purple red white yellow



Let's practise

20 **Complete the sentences with the names of colours and the prepositions of place.**

behind in in front of next to on under

1 The ____ book is ____ the desk.
2 The pen is ____ the book.

3 The ____ desk is ____ the window.
4 The ____ flowers are ____ the vase.
5 The computer is ____ the flowers.
6 The ____ shoes are ____ the desk.

Let's activate

21 **Look around in your classroom. Write five true sentences, using a colour and a preposition of place in each sentence.**

Grammar

to be and *have got*

Let's revise

1 **Choose the correct words to complete the rules about *to be*.**

A The verb to be is an irregular / a regular verb.
B We use is / are to make the third person singular of the verb to *be*.
C We use not / don't to make the negative form.

2 **Read the grammar rules for *to be* on page 56 in your Workbook and check your answers in 1.**

Let's practise

3 **Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verb *to be*.**

Karen Hi Laura. Are you at the gym?
Laura Yes, I (1) am.
Karen Oh, good. I've got a question for you. (2) Is the gym only for people who are very good at sport?
Laura No, it (3)____. Why? Are you interested in volleyball?
Karen No, I (4)____ not. I'm interested in gymnastics.
Laura Well, our school P.E. teacher, Mrs Manley (5)____ the gymnastics teacher here.
Karen Fantastic. She (6)____ good. And (7)____ Marta and Gary with you?
Laura No, they (8)____. They (9)____ at the cinema. They only come to the gym on Saturdays.
Karen OK, thanks. See you at school tomorrow!

Let's revise

4 **Look at the rules and the example sentences.**

Have got is an irregular verb.
With *he*, *she* and *it* the form of the verb is different.
I've got a brother. I haven't got a sister.
She's got a brother. She hasn't got a sister.

Let's practise

5 **Use *have got* and the information in the table to complete the sentences.**

	Adam	Graham	Lisa
bikes	✓	✓	✓
an MP3 player	✗	✗	✓
CDs	✓	✓	✓
a tennis racket	✓	✓	✗
DVDs	✓	✗	✓
computer games	✗	✓	✗

Adam, Graham and Lisa *have got* bikes.
1 Lisa _____ a tennis racket.
2 Adam and Graham _____ MP3 players.
3 Adam and Lisa _____ DVDs.
4 Graham _____ computer games.
5 Graham _____ DVDs.
6 Adam, Graham and Lisa _____ CDs.
7 Lisa _____ an MP3 player.

Let's revise

6 **Read the grammar rules for *have got* on page 56 in your Workbook.**

Let's practise

7 **Write questions for the answers.**

Has she got a car?
Yes, she's got a car.

1 _____?
No, my best friend hasn't got a bike.

2 _____?
Yes, I've got a computer in my bedroom.

3 _____?
Yes, they've got a big garden.

4 _____?
No, my brother hasn't got a mobile phone.

5 _____?
Yes, I've got friends in Sochi.

6 _____?
No, we haven't got an English exam today.

8 **Complete the text with the correct forms of *to be* or have got.**

We (1)____ a Maths exam this week. I (2)____ interested in computers and science, but Maths (3)____ (not) my best subject. My best friend Sarah (4)____ a genius at Maths. Maths (5)____ important for computers and she likes computer programming. She (6)____ three computers at home! At school we (7)____ a computer room and a school website. The room (8)____ twenty computers but it (9)____ (not) computer games. Sarah and the Computer Studies teacher (10)____ in the computer room every lunch break! They design the school website.

Let's activate

9 **Work in pairs. Ask each other questions about your family, hobbies and favourite things.**

Have you got brothers or sisters?
Are you interested in music?
Have you got a bike?

Pronouns and adjectives

Let's revise

10 **Complete the table.**

Subject pronoun	Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun
(1)____	my	mine
you	(2)____	yours
he / she	his / her	(3)____ / ____
we	(4)____	ours
(5)____	their	theirs

11 **Read the grammar rules for pronouns and adjectives on page 56 in your Workbook to check your answers in 10.**

Let's practise

12 **Complete the text with subject pronouns.**

Do you like sport? I love sport! (1)____ play volleyball, and my P.E. teacher, Mr Smith, has got an Olympic medal for volleyball. (2)____'s very good. My best friend, Mary, does gymnastics. (3)____ does gymnastics classes at the gym. My other friends play basketball. (4)____ are in the school team. At the weekends I often watch sport with my friends. (5)____ all like football and basketball matches. When I'm at home, (6)____ watch sport on TV with my dad. My mum and my brother don't watch it. (7)____ say sport on TV is boring! What about you? Which sports do (8)____ play?

13 **Complete the sentences with possessive adjectives.**

1 I cycle to school. ____ bike is a mountain bike.
2 My dad likes Italian food. ____ favourite food is pasta.
3 She likes reading. ____ favourite books are about famous people.
4 We've got a new car. ____ new car is great!
5 You study a lot. ____ exam results are very good.
6 They've got a new house. ____ new house has got a swimming pool.

14 **Write the possessive adjectives or possessive pronouns in the correct place.**

1 That isn't ____ mobile. It's ____. (mine / your)
2 These aren't ____ CDs. They're ____. (their / ours)
3 *Superman* isn't ____ favourite film. It's ____. (his / my)
4 It isn't ____ book. It's ____. (yours / her)
5 It isn't ____ car. It's ____. (our / theirs)
6 She phones ____ best friend every evening. Do you phone ____? (yours / her)

Possessive 's

Let's revise

15 **Read the rules and look at the examples.**

We use 's after a name or noun to talk about possession.
Kate's brother
the teacher's car
We add '(an apostrophe) after a plural noun ending in *-s*.
my friends' computer
We use 's after an irregular plural noun.
the children's room.

Let's practise

16 **Look at the pictures. Use the possessive 's to write about the people and their things.**

Elena's CDs

1 The students / classroom.
_____
2 Our friends / house
_____
3 The girl / bag
_____
4 Naomi / bike
_____
5 My uncle / car
_____

Let's activate

17 **Write a short paragraph about your favourite things. Use the vocabulary and grammar you have revised in the previous pages.**

I've got a guitar. My guitar is red and black, and it's from my dad...

there is / there are

Let's revise

18 **Read the grammar rules for *there is / there are* on page 57 in your Workbook.**

Let's practise

19 **Look at the picture. Complete the sentences with *there is* and *there are*.**

There is an MP3 player on the bed.

1 _____ some flowers in the cupboard.
2 _____ a magazine on the floor.
3 _____ some books on the shelf.
4 _____ a photo on the table.
5 _____ a T-shirt on the floor.
6 _____ a lamp on the table.
7 _____ some posters on the wall.

20 **Look at the picture. Complete the sentences with *there isn't* or *there aren't*.**

1 _____ any CDs on the table.
2 _____ a T-shirt on the table.
3 _____ a photo on the shelf.
4 _____ any football posters on the wall.
5 _____ a computer in the room.
6 _____ a magazine on the bed.

Let's activate

21 **Ask and answer questions about your town.**

Is there a river? *Yes, there is.*
Are there any cinemas? *No, there aren't.*

1 _____ an airport? _____
2 _____ a swimming pool? _____
3 _____ any internet cafés? _____
4 _____ any hospitals? _____
5 _____ a good sports team? _____
6 _____ a sports centre? _____
7 _____ any Italian restaurants? _____
8 _____ a chemist's? _____

Articles

Let's revise

22 **Read the grammar rules for articles on page 57 in your Workbook.**

Let's practise

23 **Use *a* or *an* with the words or phrases.**

1 ____ apple
2 ____ house
3 ____ orange
4 ____ course
5 ____ idea
6 ____ interesting subject
7 ____ boring subject
8 ____ egg
9 ____ class
10 ____ uncle

24 **Complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, or *the*.**

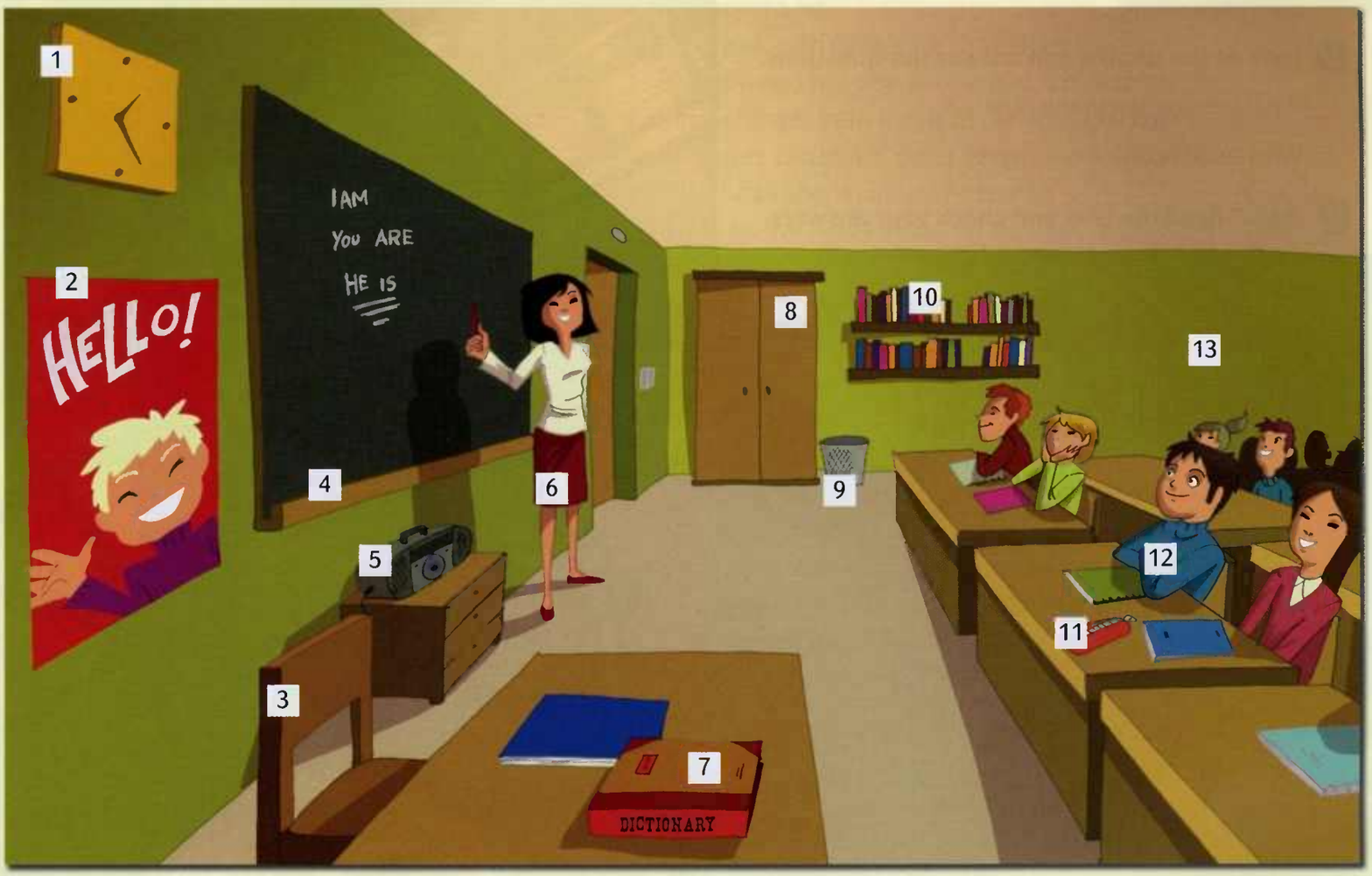
1 You can use ____ computer in my bedroom.
2 Vanessa is in ____ bathroom.
3 I eat ____ apple for breakfast.
4 What's ____ English homework for tomorrow?
5 We want to buy ____ new car.
6 They eat ____ kilo of pasta for lunch!
7 ____ Science teacher is in the classroom.
8 Their mum is ____ doctor.
9 He's got ____ poster of ____ elephant on his bedroom wall.
10 I go to ____ sports centre at my school on Wednesdays.

Study skills

In the classroom

1 **Match the words with the objects 1–13 in the picture.**

board chair student teacher wall cupboard shelves
bin dictionary pencil case CD player poster clock



2 **Complete the questions and the sentences with the verbs.**

speak mean spell copy read
look up repeat say hand in open

1 Please ____ your books at page 8.
2 Can you ____ the text aloud?
3 How do you ____ *computer* in your language?
4 What does *rubber* ____ ?
5 Can you ____ the question, please?
6 Please ____ the homework on Wednesday.
7 Can you ____ up, please? I can't hear you.
8 ____ the words on the board into your exercise books, please.
9 How do you ____ *magazine*?
10 Please ____ the word in your dictionaries.

3 **Who says the sentences in 2? Complete the table.**

Teacher	Teacher or students

Pronunciation

Optional practice

Turn to page 118 to practise the phonetic alphabet.

1 Friends

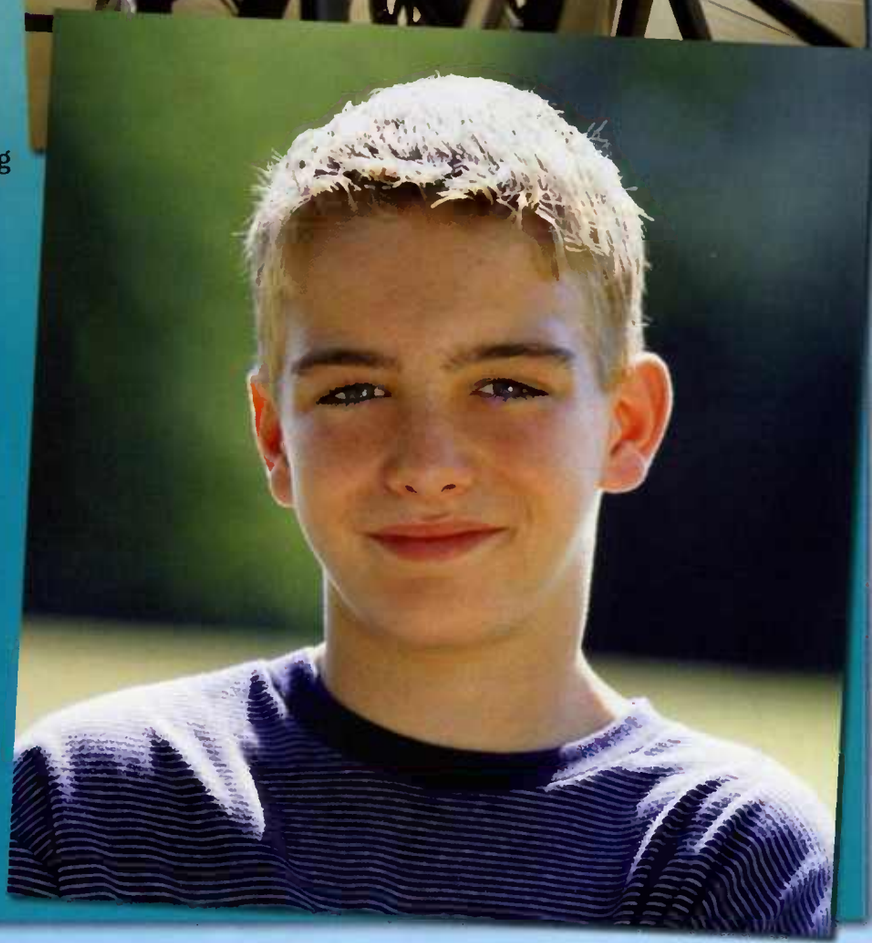
Reading

1 **Look at the photos and answer the questions.**

What can you see in the photos?

Where do you think the boy is?

2 1.1 **Read the text and check your answers.**



ROB'S SPECIAL FRIEND

1 Mark and I are thirteen years old, and we are very sporty. We often go to the gym – at least three times a week. Mark does exercises to make his arms strong. He can't walk because of a car accident, so he goes everywhere in a wheelchair. But it doesn't stop him doing the things that boys our age want to do.

2 Why do I admire Mark so much? Well, he sometimes feels frustrated and becomes moody, but he never gives up. I play basketball with him and our friends and he always wants to win. Mark's also hard-working at school. People sometimes think he's unfriendly when they first meet him, but he's shy with new people. He always has time for his friends and he tries to help them.

3 If I have a problem, the first person I speak to is Mark. He's very sympathetic and he doesn't ask a lot of questions. He is good at listening. I think that a person that listens to other people is very generous. I don't know a lot of people that are happy to give their time. I'm sometimes selfish so Mark is a good example for me.

4 Mark loves sport, computer games, going on the internet and telling bad jokes. He's just another boy, but he's also different. He's very honest and he's also good fun to be with. That makes him my very special friend.

3 **What does Rob think is special about Mark?**

4 **Read the text and complete the sentences with *Mark* or *Rob*.**

1 ____ admires a friend.
2 ____ wants to win, but he helps his friends.
3 ____ speaks to a friend if he has a problem.
4 ____ tells bad jokes but he is good fun.

5 **Match the paragraphs 1–4 with a–d. Which paragraph ...**

a gives examples of how Mark helps Rob? ____
b is about Mark's favourite pastimes? ____
c introduces Mark and gives information about his life? ____
d is about Mark's personality? ____

6 **Answer the questions.**

1 Where do Rob and Mark often go?
2 Who does Rob play basketball with?
3 What does Mark always have for his friends?
4 What is Mark good at?
5 What does Mark love?

7 **Are the sentences true or false? Explain your answers.**

1 Mark does exercises on one part of his body.
2 Mark is a bad student.
3 People always like Mark when they first meet him.
4 Mark doesn't speak a lot when a friend has a problem.
5 Mark's hobbies are different from other people's hobbies.

Vocabulary Personality adjectives

8 **Match the definitions 1–10 with the adjectives a–j.**

When a person ...

1 likes sport a lot,
2 is nervous with people he / she doesn't know,
3 always welcomes new people and is nice to them,
4 often changes from happy to unhappy quickly,
5 tells jokes and makes other people have a good time,
6 only thinks about himself / herself,
7 works twelve hours a day,
8 understands people's problems and helps them,
9 gives people his / her time or money,
10 tells the truth,

we say that he / she is ...

a friendly.
b hard-working.
c honest.
d fun.
e sympathetic.
f selfish.
g moody.
h shy.
i sporty.
j generous.

9 **Which two adjectives always have a negative meaning?**

10 **Which three adjectives are made negative with the prefix *un-* (e.g. *happy / unhappy*)?**

11 ***Generous* is the opposite of *selfish*. In the text, find the opposites of these adjectives.**

1 sociable 2 lazy

Time to talk!

1 What qualities do you think make a good friend?
2 Do a survey to find out what the class thinks.

Use adjectives (*friendly, sympathetic*, etc.) or expressions (*he / she's good at, he / she always has time for ...*, etc.) to answer your friends' questions.

Grammar

Present simple

Affirmative

1 **What is special about the two boys in picture 1? What are the pastimes in pictures 2–3?**

2 1.2 **Read the text and check your answers.**

David's best friend

My best friend is my twin brother, Michael. We go to Ridgeway School in Manchester, but we don't study in the same class. I like Computer Studies and Maths, but Michael doesn't like Science subjects. What does he like? History and languages. We don't like the same subjects, except for P.E. We both love sport.
After school, we always play football with our friends. Then we have dinner at eight o'clock and after dinner we do our homework. What do we do at home? Well, I usually go on the internet, but Michael never uses computers. He's usually in his bedroom. He often reads or he listens to music. We're twins and we're best friends, but we sometimes do different things!

3 **Look at the rule and the example sentence.**

We use an *s* at the end of verbs in the 3rd person singular of the present simple.
He often reads or he listens to music.

4 **Complete the sentences in the present simple.**

ask do read play work

1 My brother always ____ football after school.
2 My dad ____ in an office.
3 Karen ____ her homework in the lunch break.
4 Our friend ____ the teacher lots of questions.
5 My mum ____ the newspaper at breakfast.

Quick tip **Irregular verbs like *be* and *have* have special forms for the 3rd person singular:**
He *is* good at listening.
He always *has* time for his friends.

5 **Complete the sentences with the 3rd person singular form of *be* or *have*.**

1 My dad ____ dinner at 10 p.m.
2 My sister ____ good at basketball.
3 Our teacher always ____ time for her students.
4 My mum ____ very friendly with new people.

Pronunciation

The sounds /s/, /z/ and /ɪz/

6 1.3 **Listen to the first sound in the words. Can you hear the difference? Practise saying them.**

7 1.4 **Listen to the sentences and repeat.**

8 **Put the verbs below into three groups depending on the pronunciation of the third person ending.**

~~goes~~ finishes stops has does walks watches wants uses tries changes speaks

Group 1 /s/	Group 2 /z/	Group 3 /ɪz/
	goes	

9 1.5 **Listen and check. Then practise saying the words with another student.**

Present simple

Negative

10 **Look at the rule and the sentences.**

> **We use *don't / doesn't* + infinitive to make negative sentences in the present simple.**
> ***We don't study in the same class.***
> ***Michael doesn't like Science subjects.***

11 **Correct the mistakes about Michael and David.**

They go to school in Liverpool.
They don't go to school in Liverpool. They go to school in Manchester.

1 Michael likes Computer Studies.
2 They play basketball after school.
3 The twins have dinner at six o'clock.
4 David listens to music.

Questions

12 **Look at the rule and the example sentences.**

> **We use *do / does* + subject + infinitive to make present simple questions.**
> ***What do we do at home?***
> ***What does he like?***

13 **Write questions for the answers.**

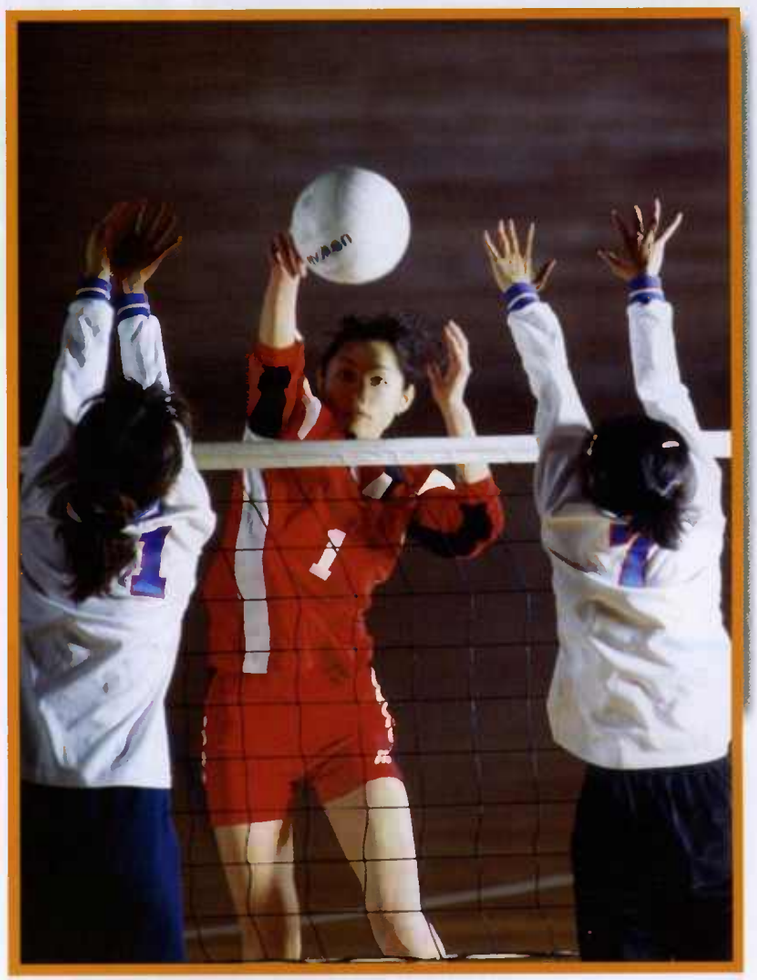
1 Sally / play / basketball?
_____
Yes, she does. She often plays basketball.
2 What / the twins / play after school?
_____
The twins play football.
3 the twins / go / to the same school?
_____
Yes, they do. They go to Ridgeway School.
4 When / they / have dinner?
_____
They have dinner at 8 o'clock.
5 the twins / like / the same subjects?
_____
No, they don't, except for P.E.

Question words

14 **Complete the questions with the question words in the box. Then answer them with information from the other exercises.**

When How often Which What Who ~~Where~~

Where does she play volleyball?
She plays volleyball at the gym.



1 ____ does Rob speak to when he has a problem?
_____
2 ____ subject do Michael and David both like?
_____
3 ____ do Michael and David do at home?
_____
4 ____ do Mark and Rob go to the gym?
_____
5 ____ do the twins do their homework?
_____

Adverbs of frequency

15 ***Always*** **and** ***never*** **are adverbs of frequency. Complete the scale with three more examples of adverbs of frequency from 2.**

100%	*We always play football with our friends.*
90%	_____
75%	_____
50%	_____
0%	*Michael never uses computers.*

16 **Read the rules and the example sentence.**

We put adverbs of frequency after the verb *to be*.
I'm sometimes selfish. He's usually in his bedroom.

We put adverbs of frequency before other verbs:
We often go to the gym. He always wants to win.

17 1.6 **Complete the dialogue with the words. Then listen and check.**

does like want don't play doesn't never
do know always never does are do is

Beth Where (1) _____ you play volleyball, Nina?
Nina I (2) _____ play at the gym with my friends.
Beth (3) _____ Maria play with you?
Nina No, she (4) _____ plays volleyball. She likes basketball. Do you (5) _____ to play?
Beth I (6) _____ know. I'm not very good at volleyball, but I want to do a sport.
Nina Well, there (7) _____ some other sports at the gym. (8) _____ you like gymnastics?
Beth I (9) _____ the gymnastics we do at school.
Nina Great, the gymnastics teacher at the gym (10) _____ our teacher from school, Mrs Taylor!
Beth Fantastic! When (11) _____ she do the classes?
Nina I don't (12) _____ . She (13) _____ do them on Thursdays because we (14) _____ volleyball then, and she is (15) _____ at the gym then.
Beth I can ask her this afternoon.

Object pronouns

18 1.7 **Complete the text with the object pronouns in the box. Then listen and check.**

them you her us it me him us

When some people meet (1) ____ they think I'm my twin brother, David. They don't know the difference. Our school friends know; they say I'm more intelligent than (2) ____! In reality, it's easy for (3) ____ because we study in different classes. When our mother looks at (4) ____ she always sees the difference. We can't play jokes on (5) ____! When people visit our house they also know the difference. David always uses the computer and he plays on (6) ____ all the time! What do you think? Look at the picture of (7) ____. Is the difference clear to (8) ____?

Communication

Vocabulary Pastimes

1 **Use words or phrases from each group to write the activities in the photos 1–10.**

have go play play ~~eat~~
go on listen to meet do
send

computer games gymnastics
music the Internet friends
a picnic ~~a snack~~
a text message volleyball
shopping

1 eat a snack

Listening A summer course

CELTIC SUMMERS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUMMER COURSES
GALWAY, IRELAND

Celtic Summers offers children from all over the world the opportunity to learn English in a friendly, cooperative atmosphere.

Sports facilities and lots of activities

From June until September

2 1.8 **Listen to four friends on an English language summer course. Which of the pastimes in 1 do they talk about?**

3 1.8 **Listen again and decide if the sentences are true or false. Explain your answers.**

1 They go to school on Saturdays in Japan.
2 The boys say shopping is interesting.
3 Giovanni meets his friends in an internet café.
4 Lucrecia does sport with her friends.
5 Giovanni says pizza is bad for you.

Speaking At the weekend

4 1.9 **In pairs, read the dialogue.**

A What do you do on Friday evenings?
B I always do my homework.
A Really? I usually play computer games. I always do my homework on Sundays.
B What do you do on Saturdays?
A I usually go swimming with my mum and dad. What do you do?

5 **Make up a dialogue about what you do at the weekend. Use the present simple and adverbs of frequency. Act out your dialogue in class.**

Culture project

Choosing a name

1 How much do you know about British names? Answer the questions with your partner.

In Britain, which of these names is:

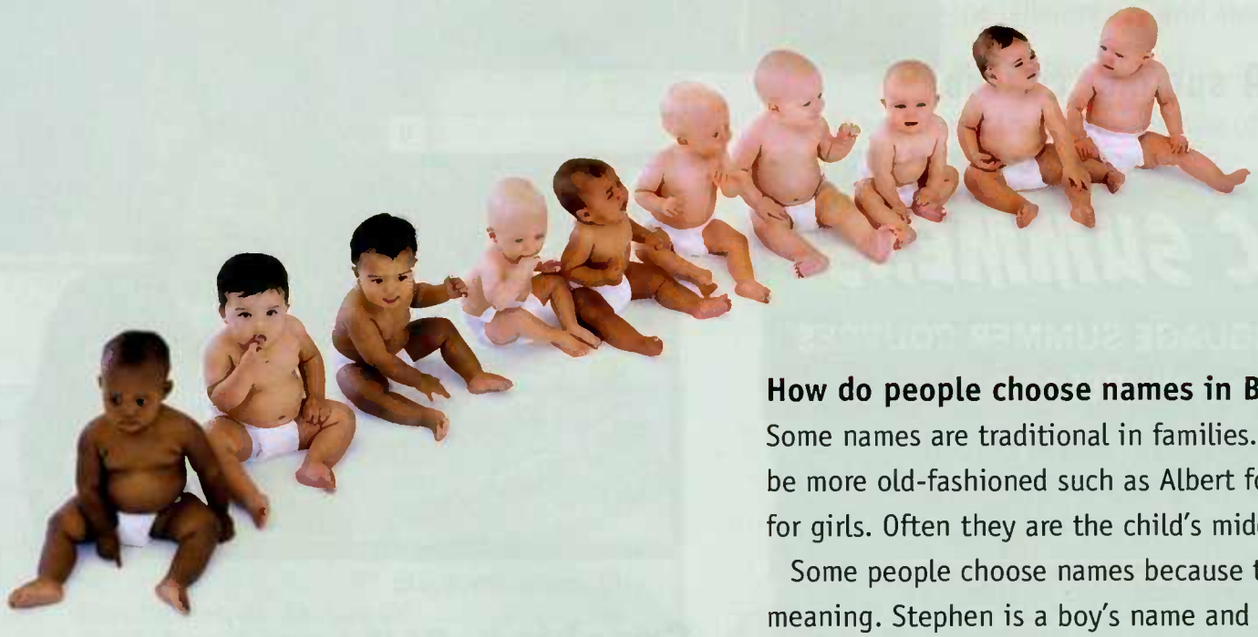
1 a first name?
   a Smith
   b Keira
   c Brown

2 a boy's name?
   a Joshua
   b Sarah
   c Grace

3 a girl's name?
   a Timothy
   b Stephen
   c Joyce

4 an old-fashioned name?
   a Jack
   b Albert
   c Thomas

2 Read the factfile quickly and check your answers in 1.



What names do people in Britain have?

People in Britain usually have three names. They have a first name, a middle name and a surname. For example: Lisa Ann Taylor.

Popular first (and middle) names for boys these days are Jack, Joshua and Thomas. Popular names for girls are Olivia, Grace and Jessica.

Children usually (but not always) have their father's surname. Common surnames are Smith, Brown and Jones. Sometimes, children have their father's *and* their mother's surname. For example: John Timothy Harper-Brown.

How do people choose names in Britain?

Some names are traditional in families. These names can be more old-fashioned such as Albert for boys and Joyce for girls. Often they are the child's middle name.

Some people choose names because they like their meaning. Stephen is a boy's name and comes from the Greek word for 'crown'. Sarah is a girl's name and means 'lady' or 'princess'.

Some people choose names from literature or history. Jessica is from a Shakespeare play. Victoria and Elizabeth are the names of British queens.

Some parents name their children after celebrities. Keira is popular now because of actress Keira Knightley in the film *The Pirates of the Caribbean*.

What other names are popular in Britain?

Britain is a multi-cultural society. Lots of other people from different cultures and countries live there. So, there are many new and interesting names.

3 **Read the text again and decide if the sentences are true or false.**

1 Most people in Britain have three names.
2 Some people have more than one surname.
3 Joyce is a very modern name.
4 The name Stephen means 'king'.
5 Jessica is the name of a queen.
6 Keira is a first name.

Vocabulary

4 **Match the words with their Russian translations.**

1 middle
2 surname
3 common
4 old-fashioned
5 crown
6 celebrity

a старомодный
b знаменитость
c средний
d обычный
e корона
f фамилия

Talking about Russia

5 **In groups, discuss the questions.**

1 What are popular names in Russia?
2 Do you like your name?
3 What does your name mean?
4 What other names do you like? Why?

Project

6 **Follow these guidelines to help you complete your project.**

Factfile: Russian names

1 Work in groups. Decide together how you're going to do your project.
2 Think of good questions for your factfile. Use questions like the ones in the text or your own ideas.
3 Choose one or two questions each.
4 Discuss how to find the information, e.g. the Internet, the library, talking to your family, etc.
5 Think about how to make your factfile look good. For example, draw pictures or cartoons of babies, or find photos of famous people with interesting names.
6 Discuss the design of your factfile. Think about where the pictures and the photos go. Each person in the group writes their own question and then adds their ideas and facts.
7 Complete the project and present your factfile to the class. Each person in the group reads their section to the class.

Follow-up

7 **Discuss the questions with the whole class.**

1 What do you think are good reasons for choosing a name? Why?
2 What do you think are bad reasons for choosing a name? Why?

Choosing a name	
Good reasons	Bad reasons

8 **How important is your name to you? Why? Write a short paragraph about your name.**

A description of a friend

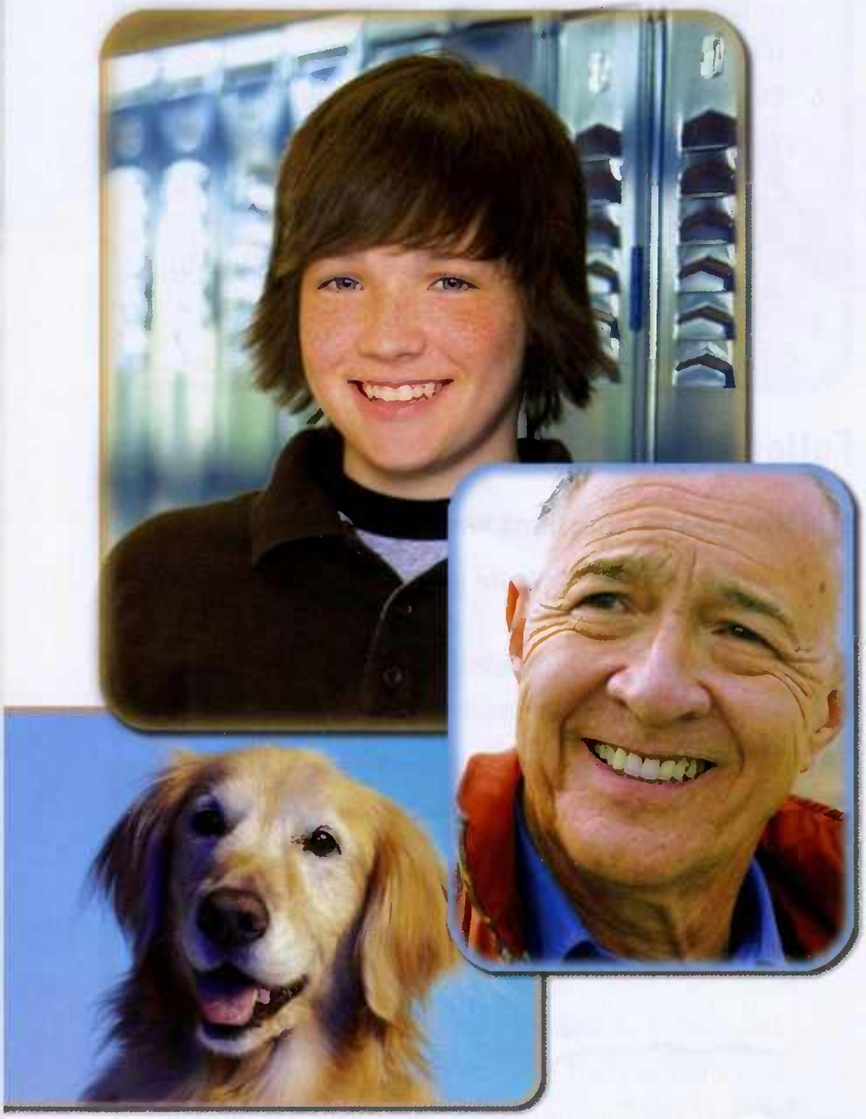
Punctuation

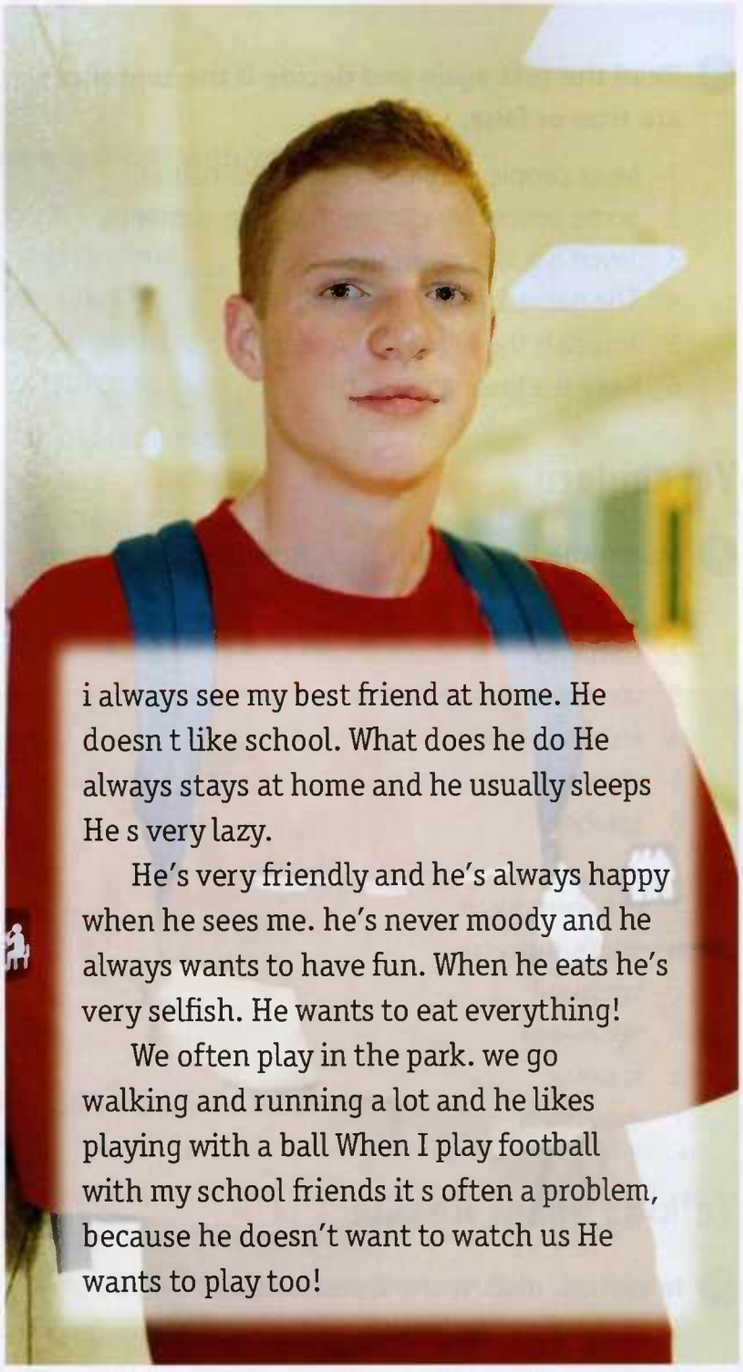
1 **Match the punctuation symbols 1–5 with their names a–e.**

1	,			a	full stop
2	'			b	comma
3	A	B	C	c	question mark
4	?			d	apostrophe
5	.			e	capital letters

2 **Correct the punctuation mistakes in the text.**

3 **Look at the photos. Which friend is the boy describing?**





i always see my best friend at home. He doesn t like school. What does he do He always stays at home and he usually sleeps He s very lazy.

He's very friendly and he's always happy when he sees me. he's never moody and he always wants to have fun. When he eats he's very selfish. He wants to eat everything!

We often play in the park. we go walking and running a lot and he likes playing with a ball When I play football with my school friends it s often a problem, because he doesn't want to watch us He wants to play too!

Writing your description

4 **Write a description of a friend. Remember to include:**

- who he / she is.
- what he / she is like, using adjectives.
- what he / she likes doing and his / her interests.

Quick tip Read your composition carefully and check that the punctuation is correct. Remember to:
- use capital letters to begin sentences.
- use apostrophes with *don't*, *doesn't*, etc.

Quick check

Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct answer.

1 If you have a problem you can speak to her. She's very shy / sympathetic.
2 Fiona is very generous / honest. She often gives me her chocolate bar!
3 Mike is selfish / moody. He changes from happy to unhappy very quickly.
4 He never does his homework. He isn't very hard-working / friendly.
5 They play football, basketball and volleyball every week. They're really sympathetic / sporty.

2 Complete the text with these words.

snack have a text message go go on do listen to basketball computer games meet

On Saturdays I do a lot of things. In the morning I (1) ____ my friends and we (2) ____ gymnastics at the gym. My brother comes too, but he plays (3) ____ with his friends. Then we sometimes eat a (4) ____ at the gym café. In the afternoon we (5) ____ shopping. Well, we don't buy, but we look! I really like it! At home I sometimes play (6) ____ or I (7) ____ the Internet. After I (8) ____ dinner with my family, I go to my room and I(9) ____ music or send (10) ____ to my friend.

Vocabulary review

3 Complete the sentences with these words.

Science main course in front of at shelves dinner

1 The ____ is the second course in a restaurant.
2 ____ is the last meal of the day.
3 The ____ in my bedroom are full of books and magazines.
4 I have Maths ____ 8.30 a.m.
5 My desk is ____ my bedroom window.
6 My favourite subject is ____.

Grammar

4 Put the words in the correct order.

1 usually / they / Do / the gym? / go to
2 They / homework / like / don't.
3 the cinema / go to / We / never.
4 on Saturdays? / go / Where / usually / do / they
5 the classroom / often / in / He's.
6 doesn't / hamburgers / eat / She.
7 always / does / What / she / for breakfast? / have
8 coffee / drinks / Mark / sometimes.

5 Complete the text with the correct object pronouns.

At the weekends I do things with my mum, dad and brother. I usually have a good time with (1) ____. Well, my brother is only six and what is interesting for (2) ____ isn't always interesting for (3) ____! I really like going shopping with my mum. I tell (4) ____ what I think about the clothes she likes. On Sundays our grandmother usually visits (5) ____. She has lunch with (6) ____, and she really likes (7) ____. On Sunday evenings I do my homework. I always have a lot to do. Do your teachers give (8) ____ a lot of homework? It's not a good way to finish the weekend!

6 Write questions for the answers. Use the words in brackets.

1 We play football after school. (When)
2 Mark is my best friend. (Who)
3 I live in London. (Where)
4 I meet my friends twice a week. (How often)
5 I eat sandwiches for lunch. (What)

Grammar review

7 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1 She have got two cats.
2 He eat a banana every day.
3 That isn't my pen. It's your.
4 Katies bag is on the desk.
5 Do you want a ice cream?

2 The arts

Reading

1 **Look at the photos and discuss the questions.**

1 Which are your favourite subjects at school?
2 Do you do extra-curricular classes after school or at lunch time? What do you do?

I WANT TO BE AN ACTRESS

1 Sara Bagur is only thirteen, but she doesn't live at home. Sara wants to be an actress and she is in London. Sara's parents live 400 kilometres away, but they aren't worried about her. In fact they are very happy, because she is studying at the National School for Dramatic Arts, the best theatre school in Britain. A _____

2 Being at the NSDA is like studying at two schools. B _____ She does typical school subjects like maths, science, computer studies and history, and she also does theatre studies classes. Sara can sing and act in plays, and this term the students are preparing a musical. They are rehearsing almost every evening. While Sara is working hard, her friends at normal schools are going out and having fun.

3 However, the NSDA is not always hard work. The students go to the London theatres to study the best actors. They can talk to the actors after the performances. C _____. The actors give the students good advice. Sara learns a lot at the school, but she learns even more from speaking to the actors!

4 But Sara and her school friends also work hard at normal subjects. This week Sara isn't acting, she's doing school exams. D _____. Only 25% of students at the NSDA find acting jobs when they leave, so the other 75% must be prepared for the real world. Will Sara be one of the lucky 25%? Look out for her name in the future!

2 2.1 **Read the text and match the paragraphs 1–4 with the sentences a–d. Which paragraph is about …**

a why it's important to work hard at typical school subjects?
b something the students like doing?
c where Sara lives and studies?
d what subjects Sara studies at the NSDA?

3 **Read the text again. Match the sentences 1–4 with the spaces in the text A–D.**

1 The students really like doing this.
2 These exams are very important for the students.
3 Sara's parents know she is safe, because she lives at the school too.
4 Sara has a lot more work to do than students at a normal school.

4 **Are the sentences true or false? Explain your answers.**

1 Sara's parents are worried about her.
2 The NSDA has two schools.
3 She goes out with her friends at normal schools.
4 Sarah learns a lot from the professional actors.
5 75% of the school's students find acting jobs.

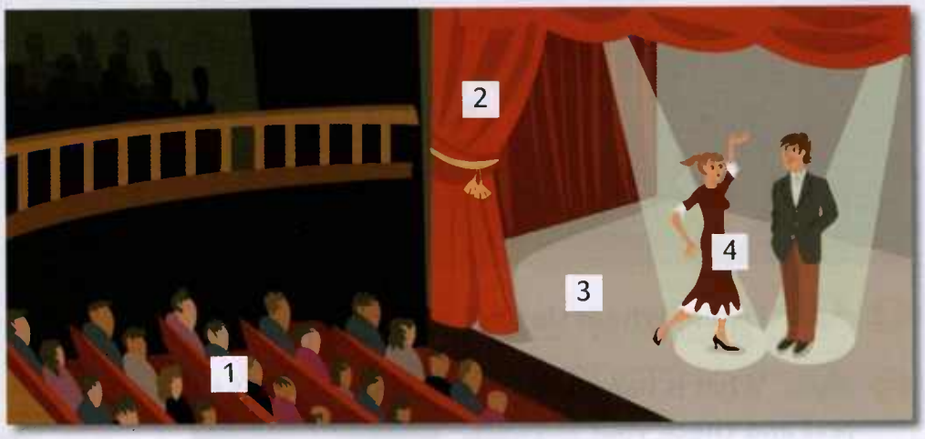
5 **Answer the questions.**

1 Where is Sara studying?
2 Who is rehearsing a musical this term?
3 What does Sara want to be?
4 What do the actors give the students?
5 When is Sara doing school exams?

Vocabulary The arts

6 **Match the words with the numbers 1–4.**

stage actor audience curtains



7 **Find words in the text that mean.**

1 a theatre production that tells a story.
2 a theatre or cinema production with songs and music.
3 what actors do in theatre or cinema productions.
4 practising for a theatre production.
5 to make music with your voice.
6 actors give this every night in a theatre.
7 a very famous actor or singer.

8 **Complete the text with these words.**

actor acts musicals plays rehearsing sings

My favourite (1) ____ is Ewan McGregor. He (2) … in films, and in (3) ____ in the theatre. He (4) ____ songs very well. He sometimes uses his talent for music in (5) ____ . Now he is preparing and (6) ____ a new film in Hollywood.

Time to talk!

1 Do you like to watch plays?
Do you perform in plays?
2 Who is your favourite actor / actress?
Tell your partner about him / her.

Grammar

Present continuous

1 2.2 **Listen. Who is singing: boys or girls?**

2 2.3 **What is happening in the photos? Read the text and check your answers.**

An interview with London Music Academy student, Tim Barton.

Who goes to London Music Academy?
Boys aged 8 to 13 that are good at singing.
What do you do at the school?
Obviously we study music, but we also study normal school subjects. We've got a fantastic computer room and this week we're making a choir web page. We also do lots of sports and I usually play rugby, but we aren't playing today. We're jogging and I hate jogging!
What other things are you doing at the moment?
We're recording a CD and we're also rehearsing concerts for our European tour.
Do you prefer singing or playing an instrument?
I love singing in the choir, but I dislike studying music. It's hard work!

Affirmative

3 **Look at the rule. Then match the sentences 1–3 with the forms a–c.**

We form the present continuous with the verb *be* + *-ing* form.

1 We aren't playing today.
2 What other things are you doing?
3 We're recording a CD.

a present continuous affirmative
b present continuous negative
c present continuous interrogative

4 **Complete the sentences in the present continuous. Use the verbs in brackets.**

He ____ an ice cream. (eat)
He's eating an ice cream.

1 They ____ basketball. (play)
2 She ____ a song. (sing)
3 I ____ a text message. (send)
4 You ____ a DVD. (watch)
5 We ____ for an exam. (study)
6 He ____ a T-shirt. (buy)

Negative

5 **Write the negative form of the sentences in exercise 4.**

He isn't eating an ice cream.

Questions

6 **Write questions in the present continuous.**

they / What / are / buying?
What are they buying?

1 he / Is / today? / working
_____

2 a text message? / she / sending / Is
_____

3 eating? / What / you / are
_____

4 he / writing / Is / a letter?
_____

5 Are / computer games? / playing / you
_____

6 in town? / they / Are / shopping
_____

Pronunciation

The sounds /n/ and /ŋ/

7 **Look at the words below. Check the meaning of new words in the dictionary or with your teacher.**

8 2.4 **Listen and underline the word you hear.**

	/n/	/ŋ/
a	thin	thing
b	win	wing
c	keen	king
d	pain	paying
e	sin	sing
f	Ron	wrong

9 2.4 **Listen again and practise saying the pairs of words.**

10 **Practise reading the sentences with a partner.**

1 Simon is living in Hong Kong.
2 Boring Ron isn't having fun.
3 What songs are you playing at the concert this evening?
4 Dan is running in a competition.
5 Justin is learning to sing.

Present simple or present continuous?

11 **Look at the sentences 1–5. Which of them are about ...**

a activities Tim Barton usually does?
b activities Tim Barton is doing now?

1 We study music and we also study normal school subjects. ____
2 We're making a web page. ____
3 We also do lots of sports and I usually play rugby. ____
4 We aren't playing today. We're jogging. ____
5 We're recording a CD and we're also rehearsing concerts for our European tour. ____

12 **Complete the rules. Choose the correct answer.**

a activities that are happening now.
b activities that usually happen.

We use the present simple to talk about ... .
We use the present continuous to talk about ... .

13 **Complete the sentences about Sara and Tim.**

1 I usually _____ (finish) school at 5 o'clock, but today I _____ (finish) at lunchtime.
2 Now we _____ (not rehearse) the musical. We _____ (talk) to our favourite actors!
3 A What play _____ you _____ (study) at the moment?
B Hamlet. We always _____ (study) Shakespeare's plays on Mondays.
4 On Saturdays we usually _____ (do) concerts, but today we _____ (go) to Paris!
5 A _____ you _____ (travel) by plane to Paris?
B No, we _____ (travel) by train.

like / hate, etc. + *-ing*

14 **Look at the sentences and complete the rule.**

I hate jogg*ing*.
I love sing*ing* in the choir.

> **We use the verbs**
> ***hate, dislike, don't mind, like, love*** **+ … .**

15 **Write true sentences about yourself with the verbs below about these activities.**

act jog read in English go shopping sing
do homework play sport go out with friends

I hate …
I dislike …
I don't mind …
I like …
I love …

16 **In pairs, compare your answers in 15.**

I don't mind reading in English. What about you?
I love reading in English.

Tick the boxes for your partner's answers.

	hate	dislike	don't mind	like	love
act					
jog					
read in English					
go shopping					
sing					
do homework					
play sport					
go out with friends					

17 **Write true sentences about your partner.**

Andrei loves reading in English.

Consolidation

18 2.5 **Complete the dialogue with the correct present continuous and present simple forms of the verbs in brackets. Then listen and check.**

Tim Mum, we're in Paris and we _____ (1 walk) to the Eiffel Tower! I really _____ (2 like) walking here. Paris _____ (3 have) lots of famous places to see and we _____ (4 take) lots of photos.

Mum Yes, it is beautiful. Who _____ you _____ (5 visit) the Eiffel Tower with?

Tim With the teachers except for Mr Dawson. He _____ (6 hate) visiting places with lots of tourists.

Mum And _____ (7 be) the weather good?

Tim Well, it _____ (8 not rain) but it's cold.

Mum Oh Tim, you never _____ (9 wear) your coat! _____ you _____ (10 wear) it now?

Tim No, Mum. Sorry ! Er, what _____ you and Dad _____ (11 do)?

Mum Well, we _____ (12 watch) an opera on TV. Your dad _____ (13 not mind) watching it if he can watch the football later!

Tim Dad _____ (14 love) watching football! Well, we _____ (15 arrive) now, Mum. I'll phone later. Bye! Love to Dad.

Mum OK, Tim. Have a good time! Bye!

Communication

Vocabulary Clothes

1 Match the words with the pictures 1–13.

earrings dress trainers jeans necklace
jacket tracksuit suit skirt shirt
trousers T-shirt tie

2 What do you think? Are there any clothes in 1 that are only for boys or only for girls?

Listening The party

3 What are the people wearing in the picture?

4 2.6 Listen. Choose the correct answer.

1 When Andy speaks to his mum he's wearing …
a a tracksuit. b shirt and trousers.

2 Andy's shirt is a present from his …
a sister. b grandmother.

3 Diane is putting on her …
a jeans. b necklace.

4 Her mum … the clothes Diane's wearing.
a likes b doesn't like

5 His mum tells Andy to …
a find their father. b get changed.

Speaking What are you wearing?

5 2.7 In pairs, read the dialogue.

A What are you wearing now?
B I'm wearing jeans, trainers and a T-shirt.
A And what do you like wearing at home?
B I like wearing a tracksuit.
A And what do you wear when you go to school?

6 Make up a dialogue about what you are wearing. Act out your dialogue in class.

Culture project

What do teenagers wear?

1 **Look at the photos. Read the text quickly and match them with their names.**

Sally Liz Ben Jason

_____ _____ _____ _____

TEENAGE FASHION

What are teenagers wearing these days... at school, for sport, when they go out with their friends, for family parties? Write and tell us about you!

A

Sally, aged 15
from Edinburgh, Scotland

When I go out with my friends, I wear my best jeans with a nice belt and a blouse. I wear ballet shoes because they're really fashionable now. I also wear jewellery. I like big necklaces. I really don't like wearing skirts and dresses! I only wear a dress when I go to a wedding, or to another special occasion.

C

Ben, aged 14,
from Washington, USA

We don't wear a school uniform in the USA. Most people wear jeans, tracksuits, T-shirts and trainers to school. When I go out with my friends, I still wear jeans. I like baseball caps and hoodies* too. At the moment, I'm wearing a jacket and tie. Why? Because I'm going to a family meal and it makes my mum happy!

B

Liz, aged 14
from Manchester, England

In Britain most school students wear a uniform. For boys this is usually grey trousers, white shirt, school tie, jumper and black shoes. For girls, it's the same kind of thing, but we wear trousers, skirts or dresses. I usually wear a skirt. I don't like my school uniform, but I hate deciding what to wear. So, it's good for me!

D

Jason, aged 15
from New York, USA

I do a lot of sport and I love wearing sports clothes. I like Nike best, but I wear a lot of Adidas too. Of course I love trainers. There's a fantastic pair on a website I'm looking at right now. The problem is, they cost about $200 and my mum's saying no!

*A hood is the part of a coat, jacket or top that you pull up to cover your head and neck. A top like this has the nickname hoodie.

2 Which teenager (A, B, C or D) ...

1 is going somewhere special today? ____
2 hates wearing skirts? ____
3 doesn't like choosing clothes? ____
4 wears jeans for school and for going out? ____
5 likes expensive clothes? ____

Vocabulary

3 Find words in the text that mean:

1 the latest style, popular
_____
2 earrings, necklaces, etc.
_____
3 clothes that people from the same school or place of work wear
_____
4 a type of sport
_____

Talking about Russia

4 In groups, discuss the questions.

1 What do Russian teenagers wear to school?
2 What do they like wearing when they go out?
3 What are your favourite clothes?

Project

5 Follow these guidelines to help you complete your project.

Poster of national costumes

1 Work in groups. Talk about countries from around the world. Discuss what you know about their national dress (e.g. Russia – the sarafan; Scotland – the kilt; India – the sari, etc.).

2 Decide how to do your project. You need to:
- choose three or four countries to include in your poster,
- choose a person to find out about each country and to answer these questions:

What is the national costume for men and for women?

When and why do people usually wear the national costume?

3 Discuss how to find out this information, e.g. the Internet, magazines, books in the library, etc.

4 Find photos from magazines of people wearing their national dress, or draw pictures.

5 Create a bright and colourful poster. Give each country plenty of space. Write the name of the country in large letters. Stick your pictures under the name. Then write two or three lines about each country's national dress. For example: *This man is from Scotland. He's wearing a kilt. He's going to a wedding.*

6 Complete the project and present your poster to the class. Take turns to talk about the national dress of each country.

Follow-up

6 Discuss the questions with the whole class.

1 When do people in Russia wear their national clothes? What are they like?
2 What clothes do you feel most comfortable in? Why?

7 Write a short paragraph answering the questions in 6.

Writing

An email *and* and *but*

1 **Complete the sentences with *and* and *but*.**

We use ____ to show one thing or idea is different to another.

We use ____ to connect words and parts of sentences.

2 **Complete the email with *and* and *but*.**

Dear Patrick,

How are you? This is just a quick email to tell you about what I'm doing. I'm in the computer room at school (**1**) ____ I'm writing on a computer here. I've got a lot of work because we're rehearsing a school play in the evenings this week (**2**) ____ we've also got exams. I love doing the play (**3**) ____ I don't really like doing exams!

The play we're performing is Hamlet by William Shakespeare (**4**) ____ I'm Hamlet! I'm very happy to be Hamlet (**5**) ____ our English teacher is good fun, (**6**) ____ there are lots of difficult lines to remember. It's hard work! To remember or not to remember, that is the question!

Well, I want to write more (**7**) ____ I've got to study for tomorrow's Maths exam. What are you doing at the moment? Have you got exams? Send me an email (**8**) ____ tell me!

Bye!

Andy

3 **Match the sentence parts 1–8 and a–h with *and* or *but*.**

1 James doesn't like playing basketball
2 Ewan can act
3 I want to go to the cinema
4 We go to the gym
5 Jane is hard-working
6 My mother is shopping
7 We've got a Maths exam today
8 It's raining

and
but

a ____ they're playing tennis.
b ____ I've got a lot of homework.
c ____ an English exam tomorrow.
d ____ he can sing; he's very talented!
e ____ my father is helping her.
f ____ we do gymnastics.
g ____ her brother is very lazy.
h ____ his sister loves playing it.

Writing your email

4 **Write an email to a friend. Look at Andy's email to help you. Remember to:**

- tell your friend why you are writing. ☐
- use *and* when you tell him / her about what you're doing at the moment. ☐
- use *and* and *but* to talk about what you like and don't like doing. ☐
- ask him / her about what he / she is doing at the moment. ☐
- ask him / her to send you an email soon. ☐
- finish your email. ☐

5 **Check your email. Make sure you have included all the points from 4. Tick ✓ the boxes.**

Quick check

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the words.

star rehearsing stage musical act performance play

1 He's an actor, but he isn't famous. He isn't a ____.
2 In a ____ the actors ____ and sing.
3 William Shakespeare is the author of a ____ called *Hamlet*.
4 We're ____ a new play. We've got five weeks to practise before the first ____.
5 When I'm on ____ in the theatre, I can see lots of faces looking at me.

2 Answer the questions with the words.

shirt trousers earring tie dress tracksuit jacket trainers

1 What do men sometimes wear around their neck?
2 What two things do you wear to play sport?
3 Which two things make a suit?
4 What do men usually wear with a suit?
5 What can a woman wear from her neck to her ankles?
6 Which item of jewellery usually comes in a pair?

Vocabulary review: Units 1–2

3 Choose the correct answer.

I like doing lots of things, but at the weekends I always go (1) shopping / Internet. I (2) go / meet my friends and we go to clothes shops and look at the new (3) dresses / computer games. The people in the shop we usually go to are very (4) friendly / sporty and helpful. In the evenings I love watching actors on the (5) performance / stage in the theatre. My friends prefer new films with famous (6) stars / rehearsing, so we do different things every week. But the best thing is being with my friends. They're (7) selfish / fun and we always have a great time.

Grammar

4 Write positive or negative sentences and questions in the present continuous. Use these verbs.

play wear sing ~~study~~ do travel

Sara / a theatre school ?
Is Sara studying at a theatre school?

1 They / exams today ✘
2 he / in the choir ?
3 I / by plane ✔
4 She / a white dress ✔
5 I / computer games ✘

5 Complete the scale with the verbs.

don't mind like hate ~~love~~ dislike

++ I *love* reading.
+ I ____ cycling.
+ – I ____ learning Maths.
– I ____ shopping.
– – I ____ doing exams!

6 Complete the sentences with the *-ing* form of these verbs.

travel eat do play study

1 We love ____ English.
2 I dislike ____ gymnastics.
3 She doesn't mind ____ volleyball.
4 They like ____ pizza.
5 I hate ____ by boat.

Grammar review: Units 1–2

7 Complete the text with the correct present simple or present continuous forms of the verbs.

James always ____ (1 go) to theatre rehearsals at school on Tuesdays and today they ____ (2 rehearse) the school play. He usually ____ (3 act) in school plays but he ____ (4 not act) in this play. Now he ____ (5 play) a guitar in the school orchestra and at the moment they ____ (6 learn) the songs for the play. He never ____ (7 sing) because he's not very good at it. They ____ (8 not want) the audience to go home!

3 Television

Reading

1 **Look at the photos 1–3 and answer the questions.**

Can you name the programmes? Which of the programmes do you like?

Do you know what type of programmes these are?

2 3.1 **Read the text quickly and check your ideas.**

Watching all around the world

A lot of young people around the world watch television. But are they watching the same programmes? What do the world's young people think about TV?

Paula, Canada

I watch television for about three hours a day. Satellite TV has really cool quiz shows and it shows the funniest comedy programmes. Satellite TV is better than cable TV. I also think the Internet is fun. I send emails to my friends about our favourite soaps!

Mamadou, Mali

A few years ago television in my country was terrible, but now it's better. We have two channels. The first channel shows news and documentaries. I think the second channel is more interesting - there are sports programmes and old films. I watch sports programmes for about five hours a week, but I prefer playing football with my friends. Who wants to sit at home?

Keiko, Japan

Last year I could watch TV a lot, but now I go to a bigger school, a secondary school, and I have a lot of homework. I also play baseball in the school team. The best programmes for young people are Manga cartoons. In fact most Manga fans are older than me, because there are Manga cartoons for all ages. They're fantastic!

Yolanda, Spain

I probably watch TV for two hours a day. When I get home, I do my homework, then I play computer games or I watch TV. I think soaps are great. I never watch reality shows like *Big Brother* - they're the most boring programmes. We always talk about our favourite TV programmes at school.

3 **Who do you think isn't as interested in TV as the other young people? Why?**

4 **Read the text again. Answer the questions.**

Who ...

1 does his / her homework before watching TV?
2 thinks playing football is more fun than watching TV?
3 doesn't have much time to watch TV?
4 talks about TV programmes at school?
5 sends emails about soaps?
6 do you think watches TV the most?

5 **Complete the table.**

	Hours watching TV	Favourite programmes
Paula		
Mamadou		
Keiko	–	
Yolanda		

6 **Which other activites do Paula, Mamadou, Keiko and Yolanda like?**

Paula likes the Internet...

7 **Answer the questions.**

1 Why does Paula like satellite TV?
2 Which channel is more interesting in Mali?
3 What activity does Mamadou like more than watching TV?
4 Why doesn't Keiko often watch TV this year?
5 What kind of people are older than Keiko?

Vocabulary Programmes

8 **Match the types of programmes with programmes in the TV guide page below.**

cartoons the news documentary reality show quiz show film the weather forecast soap comedy programme sports programme cookery programme

This week's best TV programmes

Heart of the City
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 7 p.m. BBC 1
Vanessa is having big family problems but she can't tell anybody. She's very unhappy.

Cross and Stripe
Monday 9.45 p.m. ITV 1
Joe Cross and John Stripe with lots of good fun and some terrible jokes!

I'm an Intellectual
Tuesday 7.45 p.m. BBC 1
The contestants have five seconds to answer the questions.

Fantastic Food!
Wednesday 7 p.m. ITV 2
This week we learn how to make delicious chocolate brownies!

Goal!
Wednesday 8.30 p.m. Channel 5
Tonight it's Manchester United against Barcelona.

In the Jungle
Thursday 6 p.m. Channel 4
Great photography of tigers in the Indian jungle.

Pirates of the Caribbean
Friday 10 p.m. BBC 2
An adventure story starring Johnny Depp, Orlando Bloom and Keira Knightley

Star Survivors
Friday 10.30 p.m. Channel 5
Ten celebrities living on an island.

Disney Club
Saturday 10 a.m. ITV 2
Our children's favourite programme.

Weekly Report
Saturday 10 p.m. BBC 1
This week's political and economic news.

Local Weather
Saturday 10.30 p.m. BBC1
Sun, rain or snow next week? Find out!

Time to talk!

1 How many hours of TV do you watch every day?
2 Which TV programmes do you hate?
3 Which TV programmes do you prefer?
4 Which TV personalities do you like / dislike?

Grammar

Comparatives and superlatives

1 3.2 **Read the text and match the bars on the graph a–e with the countries.**

The biggest TV watchers in the world are American children. They watch TV for four hours a day. Is TV as popular as that in Europe? The British think watching TV is the coolest free time activity, and they watch it for three hours a day. TV is more popular in Spain than in France – the Spanish watch it for two and a half hours a day and the French watch it for two hours. Finally, in Sweden, TV isn't as popular as it is in the other countries – the Swedes only watch it for one hour a day. The Swedes say they are happier than other nationalities because they do cooler activities than watching TV!

2 **Look at the table. For each type of adjective A–D, find another comparative and a superlative example from the texts on page 34 and this page.**

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
A	*clean*	*cleaner*	*the cleanest*
B	*thin*	*thinner*	*the thinnest*
C	*friendly*	*friendlier*	*the friendliest*
D	*expensive*	*more expensive*	*the most expensive*

Quick tip There are also some irregular adjectives. Find out the comparative and superlative forms of *good*, *bad* and *far*.

3 **Write comparative sentences.**

Summer / hot / winter.
Summer is hotter than winter.

1 Reality programmes / interesting / the weather forecast.

_____

2 Spain / sunny / England.

_____

3 I / tall / my mum.

_____

4 The USA / big / Sweden.

_____

5 An MP3 player / expensive / a DVD player.

_____

6 She / nice / her sister.

_____

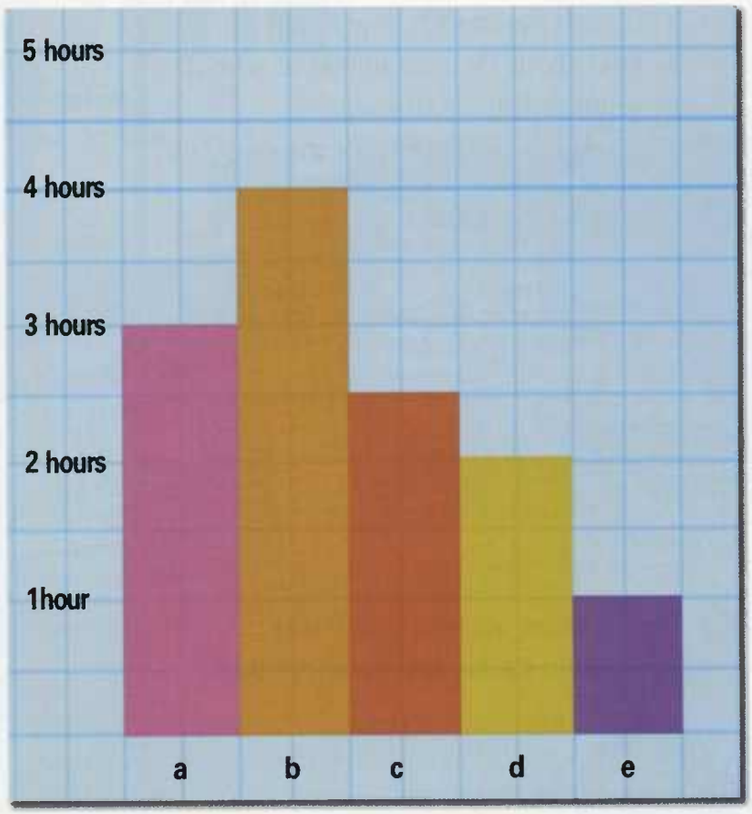
7 Gloria / pretty / her cousin.

_____

8 Playing football / good / watching football.

_____

Quick tip When we write comparative sentences, we use *than* not *that*:
Most Manga fans are older *than* me.
TV is more popular in Spain *than* in France.



4 **Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.**

1 Antarctica is ____ (cold) place in the world.
2 France is ____ (popular) country in the world for tourists.
3 The ____ (sunny) place in the world is in Arizona, USA.
4 Moscow is ____ (expensive) city in Europe.
5 Asia is ____ (big) continent in the world.
6 The Mojave desert in California, USA is ____ (hot) place in the world.

5 **Look at the rule and the example sentence.**

> **We can make negative comparisons by using *not as* + adjective + *as*.**
> ***In Sweden, TV isn't as popular as it is in the other countries.***

6 **Write sentences using *not as ... as*.**

Nadia / friendly / Sarah.
Nadia isn't as friendly as Sarah.

1 He / happy / his sister.
_____
2 History / difficult / Maths.
_____
3 Cable TV / good / satellite TV
_____
4 Watching TV / important / doing homework.
_____
5 My sister and my brother / tall / me.
_____
6 Dubai / big / Paris.
_____
7 My mother / old / my father.
_____

Pronunciation

Sentence stress and rhythm

Comparative sentences

7 3.3 **Listen and write the sentences you hear a–e.**

8 **In the sentences from exercise 7 some words are strong and some words are weak. The important words are strong and the others are weak. With your partner decide which are the important (strong) words.**

9 3.3 **Listen again and mark the strong words.**

• • •
Anna is younger than Jane.

10 **Practise saying the sentences. Try to say the weak words as quickly as you can.**

can

11 **Terry wants to make a film but he hasn't got much money. Complete the interview. Use *can* / *can't*.**

Interviewer	**Terry, (1) ____ you make a film with only £1000? Lots of people say it isn't possible!**
Terry	**Yes, I (2) ____ . It's easy to do! You (3) ____ find cheap actors, and you (4) ____ ask for help from friends. With help you (5) ____ fail!**
Interviewer	**But (6) ____ you have special effects?**
Terry	**That's a problem! You (7) ____ make special effects cheaply. They're expensive!**

12 **What can you do? Ask and answer questions with a partner. Use *can* / *can't*.**

Can you speak French? No, I can't.

> **Quick tip** **In questions, we don't say *Do you can...?* We say *Can you...?***
> ***Can* and *can't* are followed by the infinitive, but we don't use *to*.**

must

13 **Read the rules. Which sentence is correct: 1 or 2?**

> **We use *must* and *mustn't* for obligation and strong advice.**
> ***Must* and *mustn't* are followed by the infinitive, but we don't use *to*.**

1 You must finish your dinner.
2 You must to finish your dinner.

14 **What must Terry do? Choose the correct answer.**

1 He must / mustn't choose Hollywood film stars.
2 He must / mustn't find an interesting story.
3 He must / mustn't look for a good location.
4 He must / mustn't use expensive special effects.
5 He must / mustn't spend too much money.

15 **Write five sentences about school rules. Use *must* / *mustn't*.**

You mustn't arrive late.

Past simple: *be* and *can*

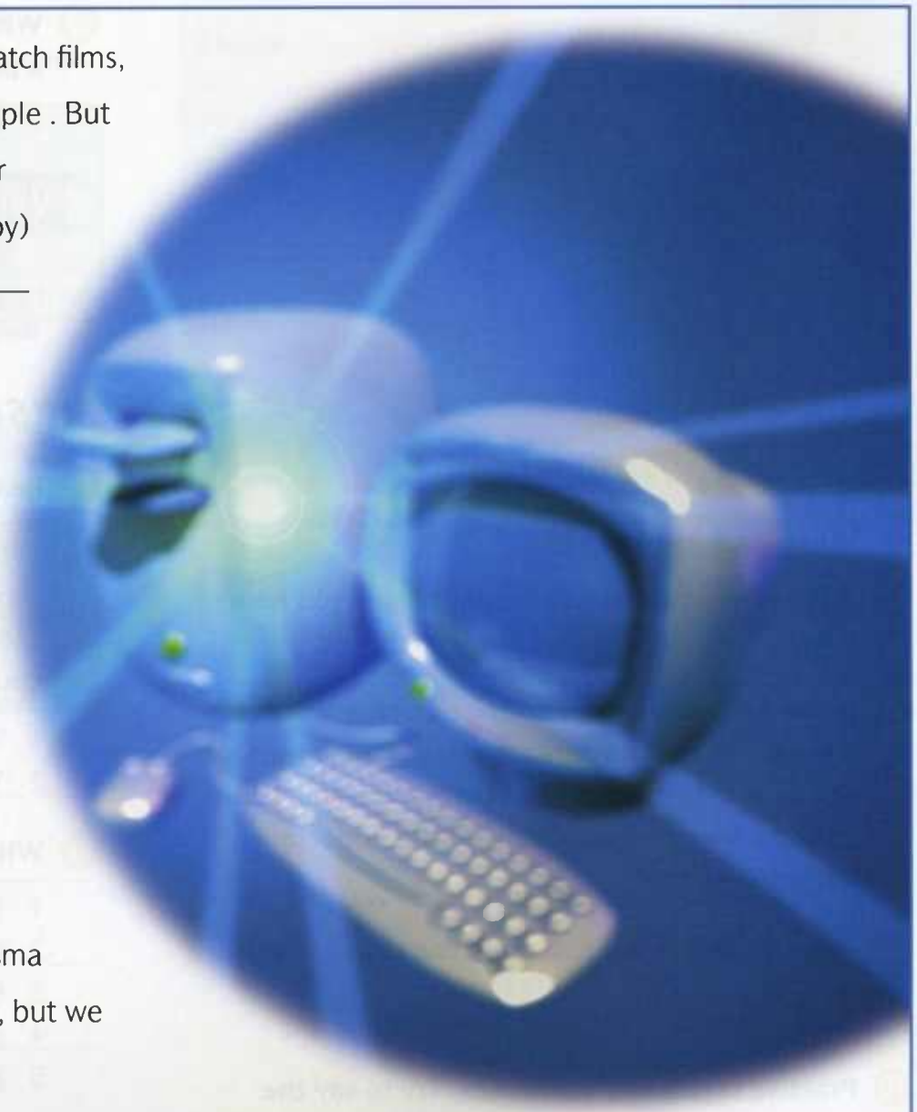
16 **Complete the text with *was* / *wasn't*, *were* / *weren't* and *could* / *couldn't*.**

Nasubi, a young Japanese man, (1) ____ in a small room for fifteen months. Why? He (2) ____ the star of a Japanese reality TV programme. There (3 ✗) ____ any contact with his friends, and he (4 ✗) ____ phone his family. But he (5) ____ send postcards and he (6) ____ speak to the people in the TV studio. There (7 ✗) ____ any modern machines like TVs or computers in his room, so he (8 ✗) ____ use the internet but there (9) ____ some books. A boring programme? Well, not for the Japanese. There (10) ____ a big audience every week watching Nasubi!

Consolidation

17 **Complete the text. When there is an adjective, use the correct form. For the other spaces, use *was* / *were* or *could* / *couldn't*.**

Today it's ____ (1 easy) than before to watch films, record music, and communicate with people . But are our lives ____ (2 interesting) than our grandparents' lives? Are we ____ (3 happy) than they were? Our grandparents (4) ____ send emails and they (5) ____ phone their friends on mobile phones, but then there (6) ____ more time for family and friends. They (7) ____ tell stories, and they (8) ____ good at inventing fun activities. Today, we are ____ as ____ (9 not / good) as our grandparents (10) ____ at communicating. Some people think technology is the ____ (11 important) thing in our lives. It isn't – people are! We have the ____ (12 good) computers, plasma TVs, DVD and MP3 players in our homes, but we don't speak to each other enough!



Communication

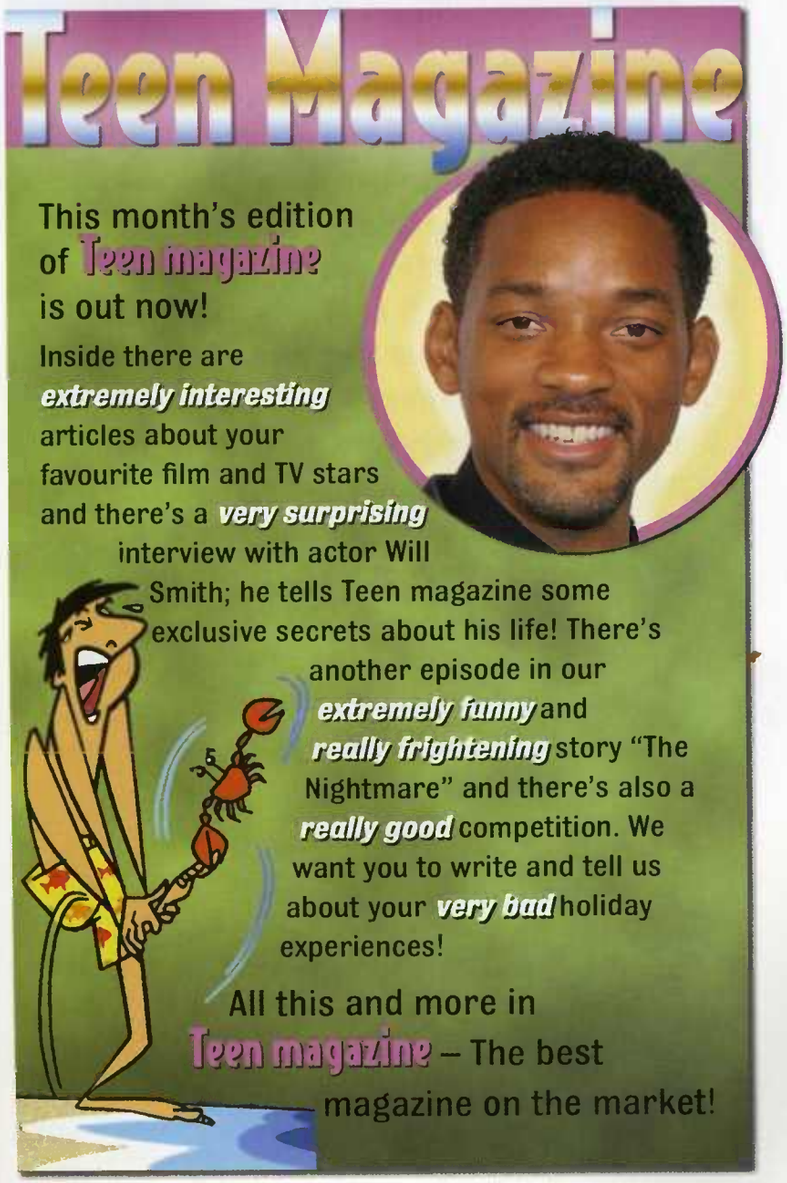
Vocabulary Strong adjectives

1 **Match the strong adjectives below with the adjectives 1–6.**

great hilarious ~~fantastic~~ astonishing terrible brilliant horrible terrifying awful fascinating wonderful

1 really good *fantastic* ____ ____ ____
2 extremely funny ____
3 very surprising ____
4 extremely interesting ____
5 very bad ____ ____ ____
6 really frightening ____

2 **Replace the adjectives in the advert with strong adjectives from 1.**



Listening Adverts

3 3.4 **Listen to the radio adverts. What type of products are they talking about?**

4 3.4 **Listen again and answer the questions.**

1 To enter the competition, do you send six *Munchipops* chocolates or six *Munchipops* packets?
2 Which date do they talk about in the *Munchipops* advert: December 31st or December 13th?
3 What are the names of the two footballers in the *All-Star Football* advert?
4 How much is the *All-Star Football* computer game?
5 Who is the shoe shop for?
6 What percentage (%) discount is there for young students?

Speaking TV adverts

5 3.5 **In pairs, read the dialogue.**

A Which TV advert do you think is best?
B I like the one for Kiwi Kola because it's hilarious. I like funny TV ads.
A And what do you think the worst TV advert is?
B The ad for Jordan's Burgers is terrible. The music is awful and the people are worse than the music!

6 **Make up a dialogue about what you think about TV adverts. Act out your dialogue in class.**

Culture project

Control your TV!

1 **Look at the photos on the page. They show TV programmes. What kind of programmes do you like/dislike? Why?**

2 **Read the text quickly. Which of these types of programmes are mentioned?**

soap operas dramas the news
the weather game shows
sport programmes music programmes
reality TV shows films comedy programmes

CONTROL YOUR TV!

Some of the most popular TV programmes are about people who do interesting things. Is your life like that or do you watch TV all the time?

Imagine switching on the television and seeing two boys in their bedrooms watching television – possibly the most boring programme on TV! But lots of families spend hours watching other people live fictitious lives in soap operas and dramas. In the USA some people spend ten years of their lives watching television! It isn't very exciting!

Television has other negative effects. Studies show that today's children are fatter than children were before. When they're watching TV, children eat and eat! Other studies show that children that watch a lot of TV are worse students than those that watch less.

Of course television has some good points. We can watch the news and find out what is happening in the world. The TV shows exciting sports events and concerts that we haven't got the time or the money to go to. And watching a film or comedy programme with friends or family is good fun.

So, the message is clear – we have to control what, and how much we watch. The people that do this have healthier lives, are better students and have more fun!

3 **Complete the table with ideas from the text.**

Bad things about TV	Good things about TV
1 *We spend a lot of time watching TV.*	1
2	2
3	3

Vocabulary

4 **Match the words from the text with their definitions.**

1 fictitious
2 exciting
3 negative
4 concert
5 message

a the opposite of boring
b important idea you want to communicate
c music event
d not real
e bad

Talking about you

5 **In groups, discuss the questions.**

1 Do you think watching TV is good or bad? Why?
2 Do you think some programmes are better than others? How?

Project

6 **Follow these guidelines to help you complete your project.**

Survey: Favourite TV programmes

1 Work in groups. Discuss Russian TV. Talk about these ideas:
- your favourite programmes and why you like them,
- your least favourite programmes and why you don't like them,
- how long you spend watching TV on school days / at the weekend.

2 Decide how you're going to do your project. You'll need to think of five or six good questions for your survey. Choose questions that only have one answer (e.g. *What's your favourite /least favourite type of TV programme? What's your favourite programme on TV at the moment? How long do you spend watching TV on weekdays?*)

3 Write your questions down and give a copy of the questions to the other students in the class to answer.

4 Collect the survey answers from the class, then look at your results. Write down the information in a chart. For example:

Question 1 What's your favourite type of programme?		
soap operas	6	people
films	3	
comedy programmes	8	

5 Complete the project and present your findings to the class.

Follow-up

7 **Discuss the questions with the whole class.**

1 What are the good things about Russian TV?
2 What are the bad things?

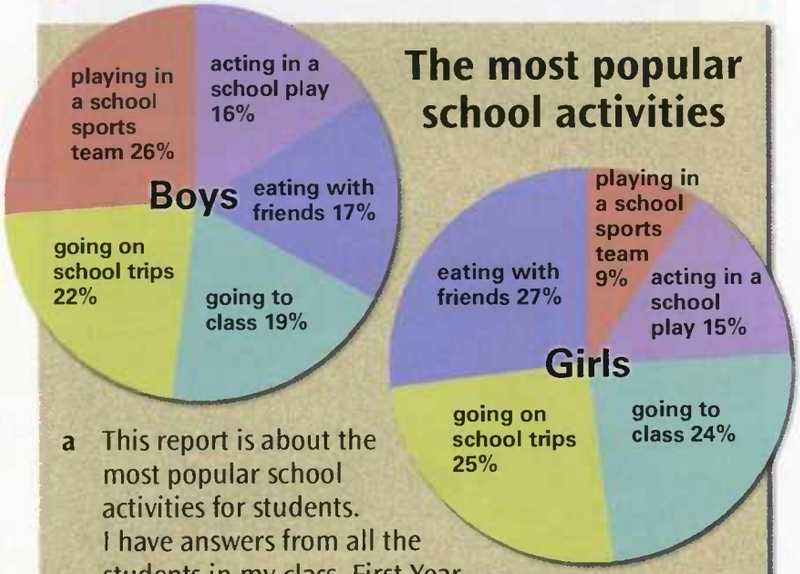
8 **Write a short paragraph answering the questions in 7.**

Writing

A report Organising information

1 Name the activities in the photos. Which do you do at school and which do you do after school?

2 Look at the information and read the report.



a This report is about the most popular school activities for students. I have answers from all the students in my class, First Year Group A. I also have answers from some students from First Year Group B.

b The coolest school activity for boys is playing in a school sports team, and for girls it's eating with friends. Both boys and girls like school trips and going to class, but these activities are more interesting for the girls than for the boys. Acting in a school play isn't as popular for girls as it is for boys.

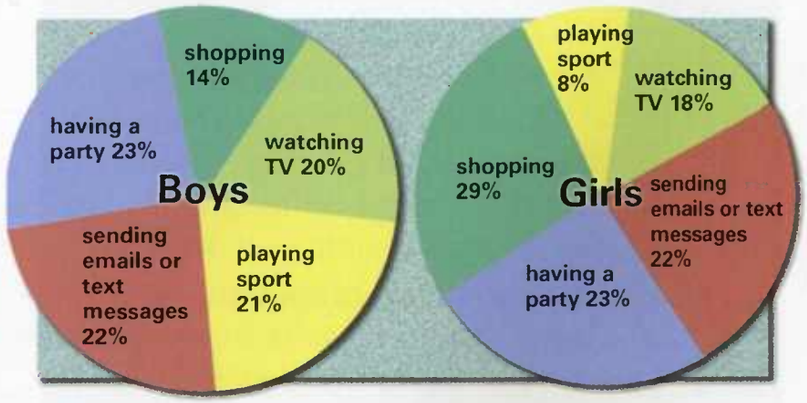
c In conclusion, I think this information is fascinating. The most surprising thing is that boys and girls like doing the same activities, and that we are not very different.

3 Match the parts of the report 1–3 with the paragraphs a–c.

1 the conclusion
2 the introduction
3 the important information

Writing your report

4 You are going to write a report about the information below. First, make notes about the most popular free-time activities for young people.



5 Plan your introduction.

- What is the report about?
- Who do you have information from?

6 Plan what you can say about the information.

- What are the most popular activities?
- Compare the most popular activities for boys and girls.

7 Plan your conclusion.

- Is the information interesting?
- What is the most surprising thing?

8 Use your notes to write a report. Use the text from exercise 2 to help you.

9 Check there are no punctuation, grammar or vocabulary mistakes in your report.

Quick check

Vocabulary

1 Which type of TV programme ...

1 shows us how to make nice things to eat?
2 tells us what is happening in our country and in the world today?
3 makes us laugh?
4 is usually for children?
5 shows football, basketball and volleyball?
6 gives us a prediction for the weather?

2 Complete the table with adjectives.

Adjectives	Strong adjectives
(1) ____	fantastic, great, brilliant, wonderful
(2) ____	hilarious
(3) ____	astonishing
(4) ____	fascinating
(5) ____	terrible, horrible, awful
(6) ____	terrifying

Vocabulary review: Units 1–3

3 Write the opposites of these adjectives.

1 friendly
2 selfish
3 sympathetic
4 hard-working

4 Which word is not correct in each group? Why?

1 volleyball gymnastics football basketball
2 generous moody friendly sympathetic
3 necklace jeans trousers tights
4 act sing dance stage

5 Match the verbs with the nouns 1–10.

send listen to do go eat play meet go on have play

1 ____ a snack
2 ____ friends
3 ____ lunch
4 ____ volleyball
5 ____ shopping
6 ____ the Internet
7 ____ music
8 ____ gymnastics
9 ____ a text message
10 ____ computer games

Grammar

6 Complete the table.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
hot	(1) ____	(2) ____
(3) ____	older	(4) ____
(5) ____	(6) ____	the laziest
important	(7) ____	(8) ____
(9) ____	better	(10) ____
bad	(11) ____	(12) ____

7 Write sentences using *not as ... as*.

My MP3 player / *good* / your MP3 player.
My MP3 player isn't as good as your MP3 player.

1 We / happy / them.
2 Computer games / interesting / the Internet.
3 The other channels / popular / cable TV.
4 American TV / good / European TV.
5 Cookery programmes / exciting / sports programmes.
6 A CD / expensive / a DVD.

8 Complete the sentences with *was / wasn't*, *were / weren't*, or *could / couldn't*.

1 When we ____ 13 years old, my friend and I ____ swim. But now we can!
2 40 years ago I ____ run very fast. I was the best athlete at the school.
3 When I ____ at school I couldn't do Maths. I ____ good at Maths!
4 We ____ good at basketball at my school. We couldn't win a game!

Grammar review: Units 1–3

9 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1 I play often football.
2 My brother lives in London. On holidays I visit he.
3 She always drink water at lunch time.
4 Tim loves play football.
5 At the moment I is playing a computer game.
6 She's gooder at History than Geography.

Revision: Units 1–3

Vocabulary

1 **Put these words into pairs of opposites.**

~~friendly~~ unsympathetic selfish lazy
~~unfriendly~~ hard-working shy generous
sociable boring unhappy terrible
fascinating sympathetic fantastic happy

Positive	Negative
friendly	*unfriendly*

2 **Match the sentence parts 1–10 with a–j.**

1 My parents are having …
2 I'm meeting …
3 At school we usually eat …
4 I like listening to …
5 I send …
6 My sister plays …
7 We sometimes go on …
8 My mum likes going …
9 We do …
10 I think playing …

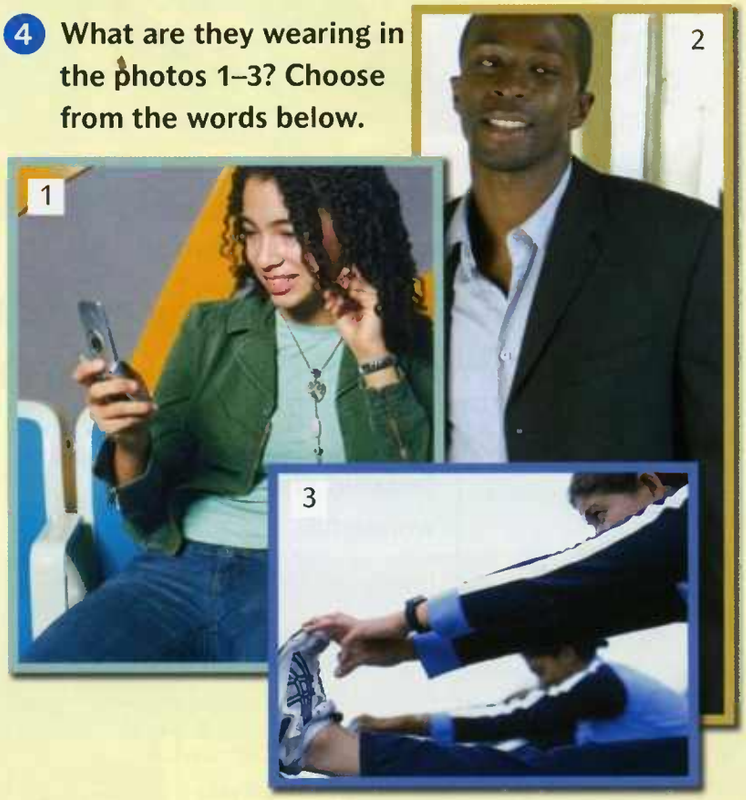
a ____ the Internet at school to practise English.
b ____ shopping on Saturdays.
c ____ computer games is boring.
d ____ a special dinner on their 25th anniversary.
e ____ volleyball in the school team.
f ____ gymnastics on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
g ____ my friends at the cinema.
h ____ a snack at ten o'clock in the morning.
i ____ music in my bedroom.
j ____ text messages to my friends when I'm in bed.

3 **Complete the sentences with the words.**

reality shows stage cookery programme act
rehearse sing play the weather forecast

1 A good actor in a musical can ____ and ____.
2 The people in ____ aren't actors. They're real people.
3 A lot of people watch ____ after the news.
4 TV actors work in a studio, but theatre actors work on the ____.
5 The chef makes delicious food on the ____.
6 Before the first performance of a ____, the actors ____.

4 **What are they wearing in the photos 1–3? Choose from the words below.**



T-shirt trainers jacket tracksuit suit shirt
necklace jeans

5 **Choose the correct answers.**

Tom Do you think Maths is interesting?
Emma Interesting? It's (1) **astonishing / fascinating!**
Tom Really? I'm very bad at Maths. The teacher says my homework is always (2) **awful / terrifying.** And we've got an exam next week. Maths exams are (3) **terrifying / wonderful!**
Emma No, Biology exams are the frightening exams for me.
Tom Oh no, Biology is really (4) **cool / surprising.** Mrs Davenport's lessons are great, and she always tells good jokes. She's (5) **hilarious / unfriendly.**
Emma Well, yes she's very (6) **bad / funny**, but Biology isn't! Look, I've got a good idea; I can help you with Maths and you can help me with Biology. What do you think?
Tom That's a (7) **great / horrible** idea!

Grammar

1 **Write sentences about Barbara and you. Use adverbs of frequency.**

	Barbara	Me
(1) be shy	never	*sometimes*
(2) go shopping	often	
(3) eat snacks	always	
(4) do gymnastics	usually	
(5) be lazy	sometimes	

Barbara is never shy.
I'm sometimes shy.

2 **Complete the sentences with object pronouns.**

1 I'm good at languages, but Science and Maths are difficult for ____.
2 My brother isn't very good at tennis – I always beat ____.
3 I'm looking for my sister. I can't find ____!
4 I've got a new computer game. I love playing ____.
5 We live in London. Come and visit ____!
6 My cousins go to the same school as me. I see ____ every day.
7 You got 100% in the French exam. French is easy for ____!

3 **Complete the questions for the answers in brackets. Use the question words.**

How often When Who Where Which What

1 ____ do you meet at the cinema? (My friend.)
2 ____ do you do at the weekend? (Meet friends.)
3 ____ does she play basketball? (Twice a week.)
4 ____ does the gymnastics class start? (At 4.30 pm.)
5 ____ do you do your homework? (In my bedroom.)
6 ____ school do you go to? (Silver Street school.)

4 **Write affirmative and negative sentences and questions in the present simple.**

1 David Beckham / play football ✓
2 We / live in London ✗
3 Your dad / work for the United Nations ?
4 My mum / eat cereal for breakfast ✓
5 I / go to bed at five o'clock ✗
6 They / learn English ?

5 **Complete the text. Use the present continuous form of these verbs.**

study eat read listen
rehearse play drink play

"... Well it's break time now, mum, and it's raining. We're all in the classroom. Dave (1) ____ pizza, Dale (2) ____ fruit juice and Julia and Mary (3) ____ to music. Jimmy and Kevin (4) ____ football, Phil (5) ____ his guitar and Anna, Darren and Vanessa (6) ____ the school play. Studying? Well, Clare and Frank (7) ____ Maths, and Adam (8) ____ a book in French. Oh, I must go! The teacher is coming!"

6 **Write sentences in the present continuous negative form.**

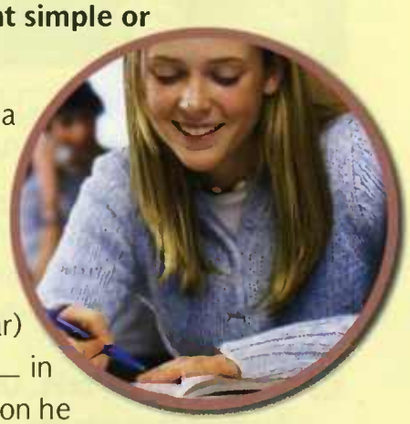
Phil / eat / pizza.
Phil isn't eating pizza.

1 Anna, Darren and Vanessa / play / football.
2 Julia and Mary / study / Maths.
3 Dave / drink / fruit juice.
4 Clare and Frank / sing.
5 Adam / play / the guitar.

7 **Write questions in the present continuous.**

1 _____ ? (they / in the library)
No, they aren't. They're studying in a classroom.
2 _____ ? (your sister / a play)
No, she isn't. She's rehearsing a musical.
3 _____ ? (your friends / volleyball).
No, they aren't. They're playing basketball.
4 _____ ? (you / a magazine).
No, I'm not. I'm reading a book in English.

8 **Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple or the present continuous.**



1 At the moment I ____ a letter, but I usually ____ emails. (write)
2 Today my best friend ____ a dress, but she often ____ jeans. (wear)
3 Tim Barton usually ____ in a choir, but this afternoon he ____ in a rock group. (sing)
4 I usually ____ cereals for breakfast, but this morning I ____ toast and marmalade. (eat)
5 We always ____ the internet at school, but today we ____ the Internet at the internet café. (go on)
6 This evening she ____ a travel programme, but she often ____ chat shows. (watch)

9 **Write sentences using these verbs.**

don't mind like hate love dislike

1 My best friend / ++ / do / gymnastics.
2 I / – / wear / a shirt and suit.
3 My parents / – – / travel / by plane.
4 My friends / +/– / study / for exams.
5 We / + / act / in the school play.

10 **Write comparative sentences.**

1 Clare / tall / Sue.
2 Snowboarding / exciting / skiing.
3 London / big / Paris.
4 History / interesting / Geography.
5 David / happy / Nick.

11 **Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.**

1 She is ____ (nice) girl in the school.
2 Paul is ____ (young) student in my class.
3 You are ____ (lazy) person I know!
4 Manchester United is ____ (famous) English team.
5 Today is the ____ (hot) day of the year.

12 **Rewrite the sentences with the same meaning with *not as ... as*.**

Paris is bigger than Athens.
Athens isn't as big as Paris.
1 English is easier than German.
2 Cartoons are better than films.
3 My sister is lazier than my brother.
4 Soaps are more interesting than the news.
5 American food is worse than English food.

13 **Choose the correct answer.**

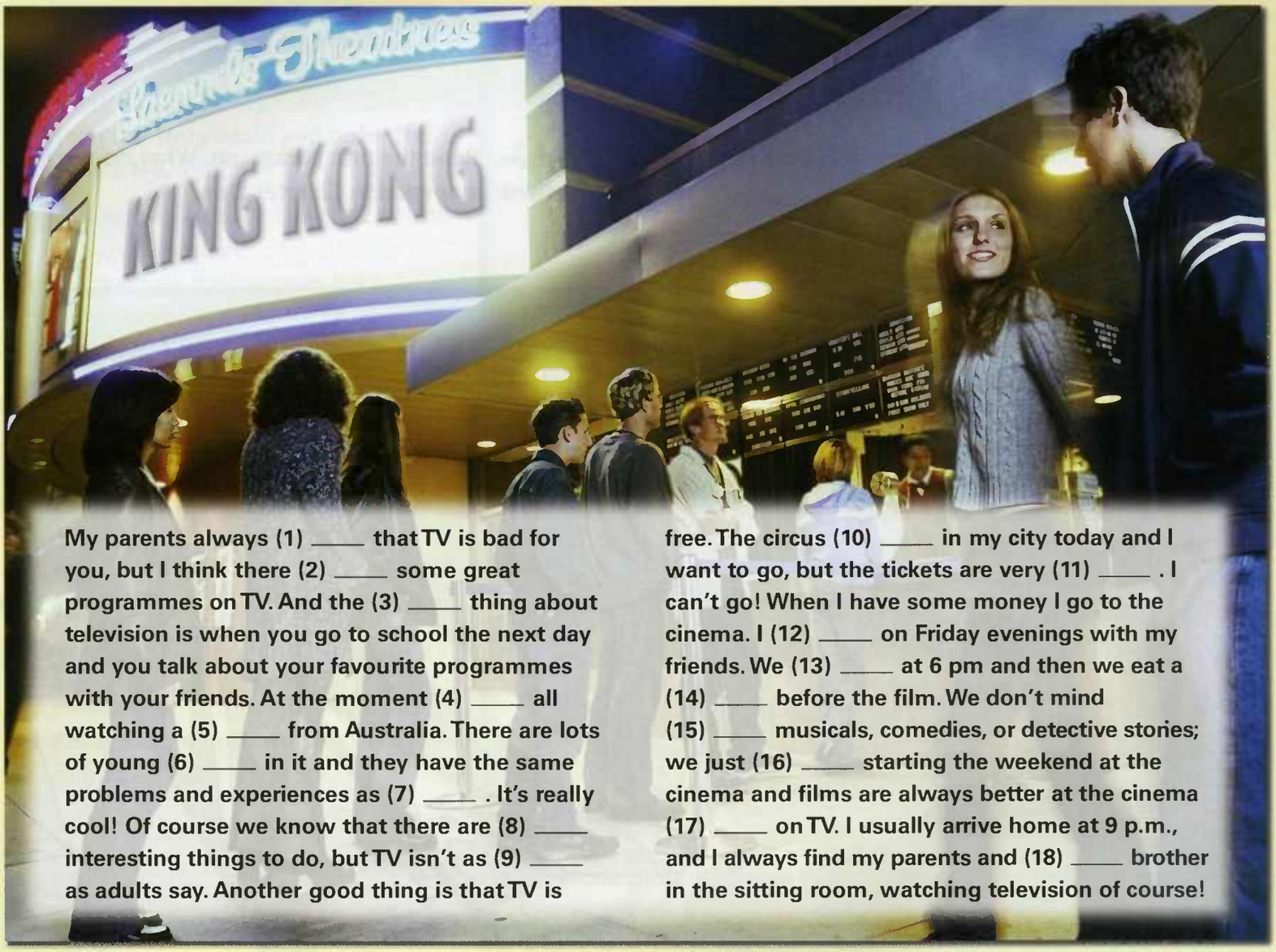
1 You **can** / **can't** make special effects cheaply.
2 You **can** / **can't** play tennis without a racket.
3 You **can** / **can't** act in the school play if you rehearse.
4 You **must** / **mustn't** be nice to your friends.
5 You **must** / mustn't study for the exams.
6 You **must** / mustn't forget your mum's birthday.

14 **Complete the dialogue with *was* / *wasn't*, *were* / *weren't* and *could* / *couldn't*.**

John Granddad, was life different when you **(1)** ____ young?
Granddad Oh yes! We **(2)** ____ email people because there **(3)** ____ any computers! But we **(4)** ____ play in the streets. There **(5)** ____ a lot of cars then and it **(6)** ____ dangerous.
John What about holidays?
Granddad We **(7)** ____ go by plane then because it **(8)** ____ very expensive. My best holiday **(9)** ____ in Cornwall. There **(10)** ____ some friendly children there. We are still good friends today! You can't make friends like that on a computer!

Consolidation

1 Read the text and choose the correct word for each space.



My parents always (1) ____ that TV is bad for you, but I think there (2) ____ some great programmes on TV. And the (3) ____ thing about television is when you go to school the next day and you talk about your favourite programmes with your friends. At the moment (4) ____ all watching a (5) ____ from Australia. There are lots of young (6) ____ in it and they have the same problems and experiences as (7) ____ . It's really cool! Of course we know that there are (8) ____ interesting things to do, but TV isn't as (9) ____ as adults say. Another good thing is that TV is free. The circus (10) ____ in my city today and I want to go, but the tickets are very (11) ____ . I can't go! When I have some money I go to the cinema. I (12) ____ on Friday evenings with my friends. We (13) ____ at 6 pm and then we eat a (14) ____ before the film. We don't mind (15) ____ musicals, comedies, or detective stories; we just (16) ____ starting the weekend at the cinema and films are always better at the cinema (17) ____ on TV. I usually arrive home at 9 p.m., and I always find my parents and (18) ____ brother in the sitting room, watching television of course!

Answers

1 a says
b say
2 a are
b is
3 a better
b best
4 a we
b we're
5 a cookery programme
b soap
6 a actors
b performances
7 a us
b we
8 a more
b most
9 a bad
b worse
10 a is performing
b performs
11 a hilarious
b expensive
12 a go usually
b usually go
13 a meet
b send
14 a fast food
b snack
15 a watching
b watch
16 a like
b likes
17 a that
b than
18 a younger
b more young

4 Into the blue

Reading

1 **Look at the picture and answer the questions.**

Do you think the text is a newspaper article, a story or an interview? What do you think it is about?

2 4.1 **Read the first paragraph. What do you think happened in Chapter One?**

Chapter Two

We arrived at the airport late. We didn't want to miss the plane so we ran through the doors and hurried to the check-in desk. The tickets! I didn't have the tickets! I looked at Suzy, 'Did you remember the tickets, Suzy?' 'Yes, I did!' she said, and she laughed. In her hand, there were two blue tickets. They were strange; the blue colour moved like the sea. Suzy gave them to the check-in assistant.

'If you want to catch your flight, go to gate 13 quickly!' said the assistant. We ran up the escalator to passport control. Suzy shouted, 'Oh no, I didn't bring my passport!' I took two passports from my pocket. 'No, but I did!' We laughed again. Finally, we arrived at gate 13 and showed our boarding cards. It was the beginning of our holiday!

We walked up the stairs and got on the plane. A flight attendant asked us, 'Did you bring swimming costumes with you?' 'Yes, yes we did,' I answered. The flight attendant disappeared. 'That's a strange question.' I said. 'Yes,' said Suzy, 'but did you see her hands? Her skin was like the skin of a fish!' At that moment, the plane travelled faster, then it took off. I looked through the window. 'A fish?' I said. Outside everything was blue, very blue, but not the blue of the sky. It was more like the blue of the ...

3 4.2 **Read the the rest of the text. What unusual things did Dave and Suzy notice at the airport and on the plane?**

4 **Read the story again and order the events 1–6.**

a The flight attendant asked Dave and Suzy a question.
b Dave took the passports from his pocket.
c Dave and Suzy talked about the flight attendant's hands.
d Dave and Suzy showed their boarding cards.
e Dave and Suzy ran up the escalator.
f The check-in assistant told Dave and Suzy to go to gate 13.

5 **What happened after Dave and Suzy talked about the flight attendant's hands?**

6 **Answer the questions with the characters from the story.**

Dave the flight attendant
Suzy the check-in assistant
Dave and Suzy

Who ...

1 didn't have the tickets? ____
2 didn't bring a passport? ____
3 told Dave and Suzy to hurry? ____
4 ran in the airport? ____
5 disappeared? ____

7 **Choose the correct answer.**

1 Suzy and Dave wanted to ...
a miss the plane. b go on holiday.
2 They ran up the escalator to ...
a the plane. b passport control.
3 Suzy shouted about her passport at ...
a gate 13. b passport control.

Vocabulary Travel

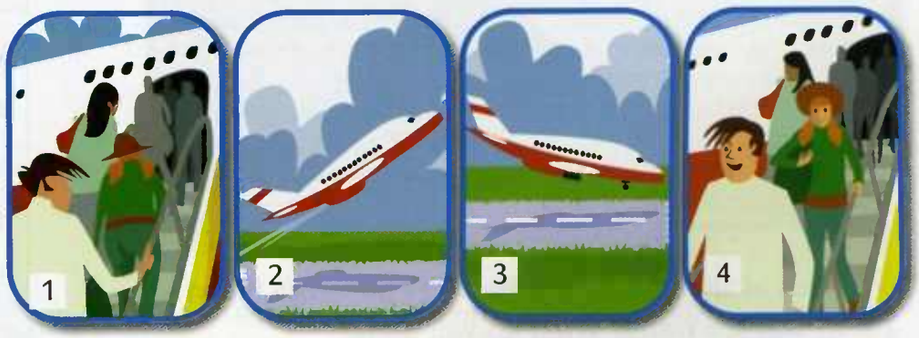
8 **Match these words with the definitions 1–7.**

gate boarding card passport catch ticket
check-in assistant flight attendant miss escalator

1 A person that works on a plane.
2 A verb that means *take* a plane, bus or train.
3 Three documents you need to travel on a plane.
4 Moving stairs that take people up or down.
5 A verb that means you're late for a plane and you can't catch it.
6 The door in the airport that takes you to the plane.
7 A person that checks your passport and ticket when you arrive at the airport.

9 **Match these words with the pictures 1–4.**

get on get off land take off



10 **Complete the table with all the words from exercises 8 and 9.**

The airport	The plane	Documents
escalator	*flight attendant*	*passport*

11 **Complete the text with words from the table in 10.**

I gave the check-in assistant my (1) ____ . The check-in assistant gave me a (2) ____ . Then I went up the (3) ____ to passport control and showed my (4) ____ . I was late. I had twenty minutes to (5) ____ my plane. I ran because I didn't want to (6) ____ the plane. I was the last passenger to arrive at (7) ____ 22.

Time to talk!

1 Do you know any stories about travel and adventures?
2 What is your favourite thing about an adventure book or film you like? What happens?

Grammar

Past simple Regular Verbs

1 What does the photo show? Where do you think they took it? Read the text quickly and check your answers.

History books say that man arrived on the Moon on 20th July 1969. Three astronauts travelled on the spaceship *Apollo 11*: Neil Armstrong, Ed Aldrin and Michael Collins. Armstrong and Aldrin walked on the Moon, but Collins didn't leave the *Apollo*.

But did these men travel in space? Some people say that *Apollo 11* didn't go to the Moon. They say someone made a film of Armstrong and Aldrin in a studio. So why did somebody make the film?

2 Look at the photo. Did *Apollo 11* go to the Moon or was it a fraud? What do you think?

3 Look at the rule and the sentence. Find two more examples of the past simple affirmative in the text.

> We use the past simple to talk about an event that finished in the past.
> *Man arrived on the Moon on 20th July 1969.*

4 Look at the rules. Then look at the text on page 48. Find a past simple affirmative example of each type of verb A–D.

A	To form the past simple of most regular verbs, we add *-ed* (*start – started*).
B	Verbs ending in *-e*, we add *-d* (*love – loved*).
C	Verbs ending in consonant + *-y*, we remove the *-y* and add *-ied* (*study – studied*).
D	Verbs ending in one vowel and one consonant, we double the consonant and add *-ed* (*stop – stopped*).

5 Complete the sentences with the past simple affirmative of the verbs in brackets.

1 Last year I ____ very hard for my exams. (work)
2 Yesterday we ____ for hours. (walk)
3 She ____ because she was late. (hurry)
4 I lost my passport when I ____ my bag. (drop)
5 Last night I ____ my favourite film. (watch)
6 He ____ a lot for his new play. (rehearse)

Pronunciation

Past tense endings

6 Write the past tense form of the verbs in the table.

Present	Past	Number of syllables
a look	*looked*	*1*
b want	*wanted*	*2*
c laugh		
d stop		
e shout		
f need		
g walk		
h move		
i hate		
j watch		

7 Write how many syllables we use in the past tense in the table.

8 4.3 Listen, check and repeat.

9 Can you complete the pronunciation rule?

> We add an extra syllable in the past tense if the present tense ends in ___ or ___ .

10 4.4 **Listen and underline the verb you hear, past or present.**

a They like / liked the game.
b I love / loved playing volleyball.
c We laugh / laughed a lot.
d I need / needed an ice cream.

11 **Practise saying the sentences with a partner.**

Irregular verbs

12 **Match the irregular verbs 1–10 with the past simple forms a–j.**

1	speak	a	forgot
2	tell	b	lost
3	lose	c	spoke
4	go	d	had
5	have	e	learnt
6	eat	f	thought
7	learn	g	ate
8	think	h	made
9	make	i	told
10	forget	j	went

Quick tip Turn to page 119 and look at the list of irregular verbs. Try to learn the past simple form of a few verbs every day!

13 **Write the past simple form of the verbs 1–9.**

1 meet _____
2 come _____
3 break _____
4 do _____
5 read _____
6 put _____
7 know _____
8 drink _____
9 leave _____

14 **Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.**

1 My dad ____ the bus in the city centre and ____ at the sports centre. (get on / get off)
2 We ____ a lot of hamburgers in New York. (eat)
3 She ____ the train at 10 p.m. (catch)
4 We ____ a famous actor at the theatre. (see)
5 He ____ in the London marathon last year. (run)
6 The plane was late. It ____ at midnight! (take off)
7 I ____ a book to read on the plane. (bring)

Negatives

15 **Look at the rule and the example sentences.**

We use *didn't* + infinitive to make negative sentences in the past simple.
Collins didn't leave the Apollo.
Apollo 11 didn't go to the Moon.

16 4.5 **Correct three mistakes in the email. Find the facts in 1. Then listen and check.**

From Sam@highscore.com
Date Wednesday, 20 January
To Gill@highscore.com

Hi Gill,

Here's some information for our project on space.
Apollo 11 didn't go to Mars. It went to the Moon!
~~Apollo 11 went to Mars~~ on 20th July 1969. Collins walked on the Moon. Armstrong and Aldrin stayed on the *Apollo*. Some people say it didn't happen! They made a film of Armstrong and Aldrin in the desert!

See you later,

Sam

Questions

17 **Look at the rule and the questions.**

> **We use *did* + infinitive to make questions in the past simple.**
> ***Did these men travel in space?***
> ***Why did somebody make the film?***

18 **Write past simple questions.**

1 did / What / buy / you
_____

2 read / he / did / Which book
_____

3 they / meet friends / Did / on Saturday
_____

4 her friends / Did / she / visit
_____

5 miss / he / Did / the train
_____

6 arrive / When / they / did
_____

19 **Write past simple questions for the answers.**

1 We went to San Francisco.
_____

2 Yes, we caught a plane.
_____

3 We went with our parents.
_____

4 We stayed at a hotel in the centre of San Francisco.
_____

5 Yes, we had a good time.
_____

6 No, we didn't buy any souvenirs.
_____

Consolidation

20 4.6 **Complete the dialogue with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets. Then listen and check.**

INTO THE BLUE:

Chapter three

Dave Hey, look through the window.
Suzy Why is it so dark? It's only two o'clock!
Dave I don't know.
Suzy Dave, ____ you ____ (1 see) that passenger?
Dave Which passenger? The one that ____ (2 speak) to the flight attendant?
Suzy Yes. His hands! He ____ (3 have) hands like the skin of a fish!
Dave Where ____ you ____ (4 buy) the tickets?
Suzy I ____ (5 not buy) them, I ____ (6 win) them in a competition on the Internet.
Dave What ____ you ____ (7 answer) questions about in the competition?
Suzy The legend of Atlantis. I ____ (8 study) it. We ____ (9 do) a project on Atlantis at school.

Dave ____ (10 look) *through the window again.*
He ____ (11 see) *strange lights, like the lights of a big city.*

Voice We're landing in five minutes. Please have your swimming costumes ready.
Suzy Why do we need swimming costumes?
Dave They ____ (12 not tell) you everything in that competition. I think we're learning even more about Atlantis!

Communication

Vocabulary Prepositions of movement

1 **What was the flight attendant's route to work? Complete the sentences with the prepositions.**

under through over down across up

She went (1) ____ the stairs. She went (2) ____ the door. She went (3) ____ the bridge. She went (4) ____ the road. She went (5) ____ the bridge. She went (6) ____ the escalator.

Listening A lost camera

2 **Look at the pictures. What do you think is happening?**

3 4.7 **Listen. Put the pictures a–d into the correct order.**

1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____

4 4.7 **Listen again. Choose the correct answer.**

1 They arrived at the airport 13 / 30 / 35 minutes before the plane took off.
2 Maria had / didn't have a good time.
3 Did Maria buy any souvenirs? Yes. / No. / We don't know.
4 Mike / The flight attendant helped Maria on the plane.
5 Mike / The flight attendant had Maria's camera.

Speaking Travel

5 4.8 **In pairs, read the dialogue.**

A Where did you go for your last holiday?
B I went to Berlin.
A Who did you travel with?
B I went with my family.
A Did you travel by plane?

6 **Make up a dialogue about your last holiday. Act out your dialogue in class.**

Culture project

The legend of Atlantis

1 **Work in pairs. What do you know about Greek mythology? Choose the correct information.**

1 Atlantis was the name of
   a an island.
   b a mountain.
2 Poseidon was the god of
   a love.
   b the sea.
3 Zeus was
   a the king of the gods.
   b the king of Atlantis.

2 **Read the story quickly and check your answer in 1.**

The legend of Atlantis

Long ago, there was a huge island in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. This was the island of Atlantis. One day, the god of the sea, Poseidon, fell in love with a woman called Cleito. Poseidon built a home for them on the top of a hill on the island. Together, they had five sets of twin boys. The ten boys became the first rulers of Atlantis.

Atlantis became very powerful and the island became more and more successful. The climate was good and the people were very good at farming. So, there was plenty of food on the land. Many animals walked about on the island, even elephants. It was the perfect place and the people were rich and happy.

For many years the people of Atlantis lived simple, good lives. Then, slowly they began to change. They became greedy. They started wars with their neighbours. They wanted more and more. Suddenly their perfect climate changed. There were terrible earthquakes and floods. Many people said Zeus, the king of the gods, was angry with the people of Atlantis because they weren't good now. Finally, the island disappeared into the sea.

Today, some people believe the island didn't really disappear. They think there is a lost island somewhere in the world. What do you think?

3 **Read the story again. Answer the questions.**

1 Where was Atlantis?
2 Who did Poseidon live with on Atlantis?
3 Who were the first rulers of Atlantis?
4 Why was there a lot of food on the island?
5 How did people change on the island?
6 What happened to the island?

Vocabulary

4 **Match the words from the text with their definitions.**

1 rulers
2 powerful
3 perfect
4 greedy
5 earthquakes
6 floods

a when you want a lot of things
b leaders
c very, very good
d violent movements of the earth
e having a lot of control over other people
f large amounts of water that cover areas that are normally dry

Talking about you

5 **In groups, discuss the questions.**

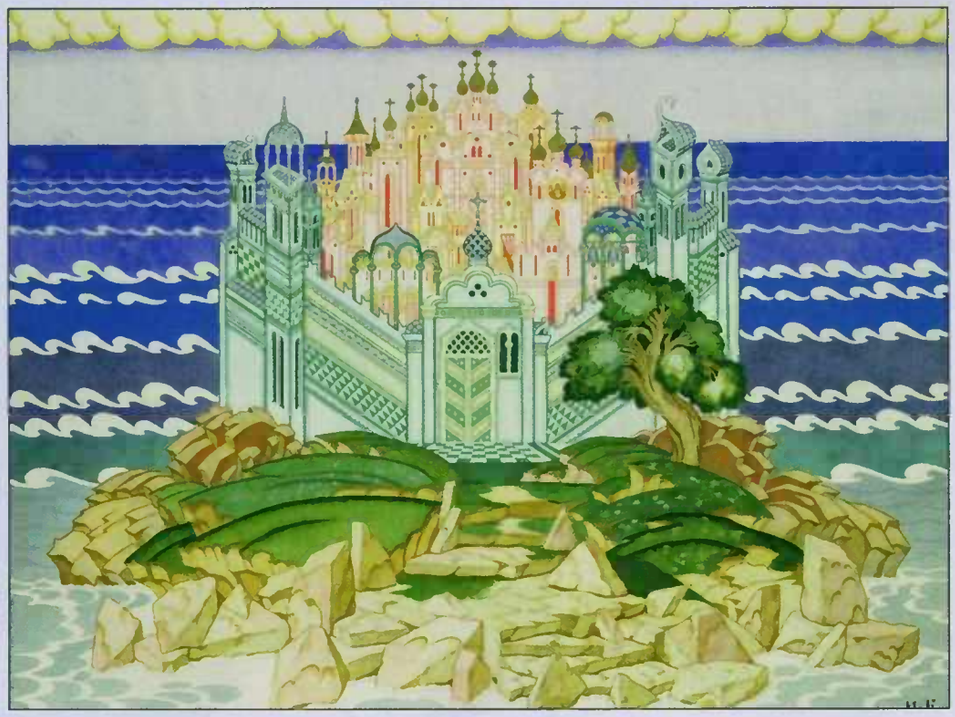
1 Did you know the story of Atlantis?
2 Do you think Atlantis is a lost island?
3 Do you think there are any places in the world that we don't know about?

Project

6 Follow these guidelines to help you complete your project.

A Russian mystery: The legend of Kitezh

1 Work in groups. Talk about what you know about the story of Kitezh and Lake Svetloyar.



2 Decide how you're going to do your project.

3 Discuss ways you can find out about the story, for example, the Internet, the library, asking family members, etc. You'll need to find out this information:

1 When did Prince Georgy of Vladimir build the city of Kitezh?

2 What was it like?

3 Why did the Prince hide there in 1238?

4 What happened to the city when he was there? Why?

5 What does the legend say about the city today?

4 Each person can find out about the story and then share their information.

5 In your groups, some people write the story together, and the others make drawings to illustrate the story.

6 The writers can work together to write two or three sentences to answer each question and leave space for the drawings.

7 Complete the project and present your story to the class. Each person in the group could read out a section to the class.

Follow-up

7 Discuss the questions with the whole class.

1 Do you like reading myths and legends? Why (not)?

2 What other famous Russian (or world) myths and legends do you know?

3 Which is your favourite? Why?

8 Write a short paragraph answering the questions in 7.

Writing project

A postcard Ordering events

1 Read the postcard. Choose the correct answers.

Dear Jane,
We're having a great time in New York!
We saw all the famous places on Monday on a tourist bus. It was a very long day!
(1) **Firstly / After that,** we went to the Empire State Building and (2) **finally / then** we walked around Central Park. (3) **Next / First of all,** the bus took us down Fifth Avenue. (4) **After that / At the end,** we got off at the Statue of Liberty. (5) **Next / Finally,** we saw the famous Brooklyn Bridge and we went to the hotel. I took a lot of photos of everything.
There are so many things to see!
See you soon,
Sara

Jane Smith
1 High Street
Brighton
BN1 ABC
U.K.

2 Complete the table with words from the postcard.

Words to start	What happened next	Words to finish
Firstly		

Writing your postcard

3 Make notes for a postcard to a friend. Think about:

- Where are you? Are you having a good time?
- What did you do? When?
- What did you see?
- Did you catch a plane, a bus, a train, etc.?
- Did you take photos?

4 Write your postcard. Remember to:

- use the words from 2 to order the events.
- start *Dear* (friend's name) and finish with your name.

5 Check your work, especially the past simple irregular verbs.

Quick check

Vocabulary

1 **Do the vocabulary quiz.**

1 What is the opposite of *catch* a plane, bus or train?

2 Who works on a plane?
a a flight attendant
b a check-in assistant

3 What is the opposite of *get on* a plane, bus or train?

4 Which document does a check-in assistant give you?
a a ticket
b a passport
c a boarding card

5 What does a plane do first:
a lands **b** takes off

6 Which airport door do you walk through to get on a plane?

2 **Complete the text with the words or phrases.**

miss flight attendant boarding card ticket gate escalator

My return journey from Amsterdam was a disaster! I couldn't find my (1) ____ ! The check-in assistant said I couldn't catch the plane. In the end, she gave me a replacement. Finally I got my (2) ____ and I ran up the (3) ____ and went through passport control. I only had five minutes to find (4) ____ 55! I didn't (5) ____ my plane because it was late. The (6) ____ showed me my seat. Then the plane took off. I opened my book and there was my ticket!

Vocabulary review: Units 1–4

3 **Choose the correct answer.**

1 In the evenings I____ the Internet.
a navigate b go on

2 I think soaps are good. My favourite, *Heart of the City*, is really ____.
a brilliant b terrible

3 Actors ____ a lot before the first performance.
a rehearse b perform

4 She doesn't do any work. She's very ____.
a lazy b selfish

5 I want to go on a ____ because I always know the answers to the questions.
a documentary b quiz show

Grammar

4 **Complete the table in the past simple.**

Affirmative	Negative
He liked sport.	(1) ____
(2) ____	They didn't speak to me.
I studied Maths.	(3) ____
(4) ____	You didn't go up the stairs.
The train stopped.	(5) ____
(6) ____	She didn't eat pasta.

5 **Write questions about last weekend.**

1 weekend? / go / did / last / Where / you
2 go / the / you / cinema? / Did / to
3 Saturday? / wear / on / did / you / What
4 you / on / Where / Sunday / were / morning?
5 at / mum / out / the / your / weekend? / Did / go out
6 see / your / friend? / you / best / Did
7 time / to / on / What / you / did / bed / Sunday? / go
8 homework? / Did / do / you / your

6 **Answer your questions from 5. Write sentences in the past simple.**

Grammar review: Units 1–4

7 **There are mistakes in six of the sentences. Find the mistakes and correct them.**

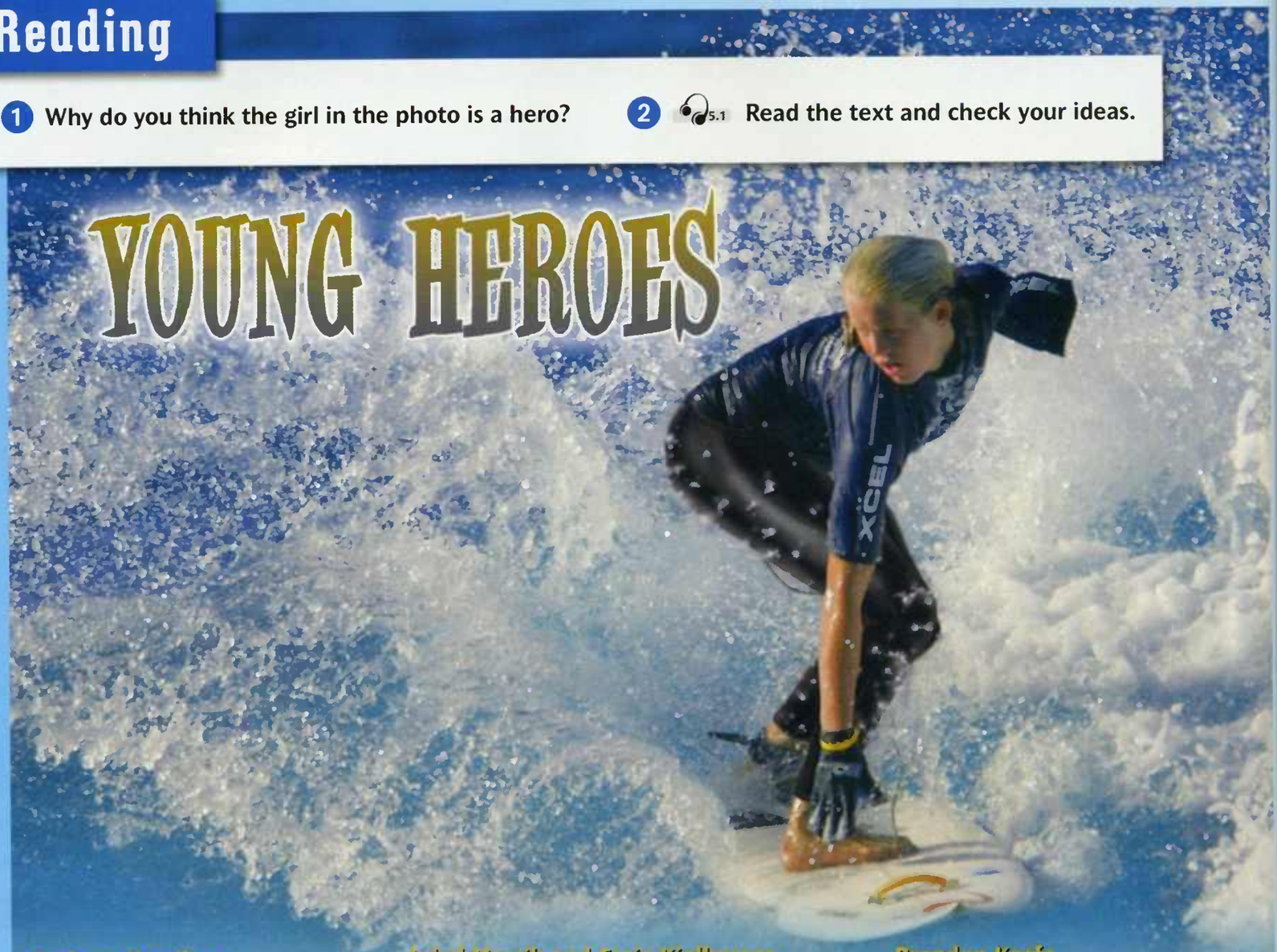
1 When I was younger I could swim but now I swim every day.
2 Which is the better football team in the world?
3 We was very happy after the exam.
4 She always goes to the cinema on Fridays.
5 The students didn't do their homework and the teacher was angry with they.
6 Soaps are more interesting than sports programmes.
7 My dad goes sometimes to work at the weekends.
8 Were she at school yesterday?

5 Heroes

Reading

1 Why do you think the girl in the photo is a hero?

2 5.1 Read the text and check your ideas.



Bethany Hamilton

On October 31st 2003, Bethany Hamilton went surfing at a beach in Hawaii. The weather was perfect, but suddenly some sharks appeared. There were other people in the water nearby but they couldn't help her. A shark attacked her and bit off her left arm.

Did Bethany stop surfing? Not at all! A month after leaving hospital, thirteen-year-old Bethany was in the sea again because she was determined to surf. Now Bethany surfs for the USA National Team and she also collects money to help disabled children all around the world.

Iqbal Massih and Craig Kielburger

Twelve-year-old Iqbal Massih worked in a factory, so he told the world about the children's terrible conditions in Pakistan. Then, in 1995, someone killed him. Another twelve year-old, Craig Kielburger, read about Iqbal. Craig suddenly understood that a young person can make a difference.

Craig visited Pakistan and he saw the children's awful conditions. Then he wrote a book about how the children worked all day in factories and never went to school. He also started an organisation, Free The Children. Some schools and his local town hall helped him. They collected some money to buy food, pencils and paper and to build schools in 300 villages. Craig now thinks Iqbal didn't die in vain.

Brandon Keefe

Brandon Keefe had a brilliant idea for his secondary school community project. Did his classmates have any old books at home that they didn't want? There was a local orphanage that didn't have any books. Brandon could give the books to the orphanage to create a library.

Brandon collected 5,000 books from friends and bookshops, so he began an organisation called *BookEnds*. *BookEnds* gave 150,000 books to 46 children's libraries. Brandon didn't like reading before, but he loves reading now!

3 **Which of the four people is your favourite young hero? Why?**

4 **Read the text again and choose the correct answer.**

1 After leaving hospital, Bethany …
  a soon surfed again.
  b didn't surf for months.
2 Bethany now collects money for …
  a children with physical problems.
  b surfers.
3 Thanks to the story about Iqbal…
  a Free The Children built a village.
  b Craig started to help poor children.
4 Craig wrote a book …
  a after he visited Pakistan.
  b before he visited Pakistan.
5 Brandon's community project …
  a gave books to his friends.
  b found books for children to read.
6 Now Brandon feels …
  a different about reading.
  b the same about reading.

5 **What do these dates and numbers in the text represent?**

1 5,000	3 13	5 46
2 31st	4 300	6 1995

6 **Match the sentences 1–5 with the four heroes in the text.**

1 His / Her friends gave him / her something. *Brandon*
2 He / She worked in bad conditions.
3 He / She didn't stop his / her favourite activity.
4 He / She began an organisation.
5 He / She wrote a book.

7 **Answer the questions.**

1 What did Craig suddenly realise?
2 Who didn't go to school?
3 Where did Bethany go surfing?
4 What does Bethany now do for her country?
5 Who didn't have any books?

Vocabulary Town and city

8 **Match the places with the definitions 1–12.**

town hall cinema book shop stadium library
museum hospital car park fire station secondary school
train station factory

Where …
1 you study when you're a teenager.
2 you go if you have an accident.
3 you buy books.
4 the local government is.
5 you borrow books.
6 people and machines make products.
7 you visit and look at important, old things.
8 you leave your car.
9 you watch a film.
10 you watch a football match.
11 you catch a train.
12 the people work who stop fires and help in dangerous situations.

9 **Complete the text with words from 8.**

I live in Liverpool, a big city in the north of England. There are so many things to do! I often watch films at the (1) ____ . There is a big art gallery and there are lots of (2) ____ with fascinating things to see. On Saturdays we go to watch Everton play football at the (3) ____ . I love reading and there are lots of good (4) ____ . However, I haven't got much money to buy books, but there is also a big (5) ____ – I usually borrow three books from there a week.

10 **Match the people 1–7 with the places they work a–g.**

1 doctors and nurses	a secondary school
2 the mayor	b bookshop
3 librarian	c fire station
4 shop assistant	d town hall
5 pupils and teachers	e hospital
6 workers	f factory
7 firefighters	g library

Time to talk!

1 What is a hero? What heroes have you got? Are they famous?
2 What qualities do your heroes have? Write a list of qualities and compare with your partner.

Past simple 2

1 How can dogs help people? What jobs do dogs sometimes do?

2 Read the text. How did Norman help someone?

Norman the hero

You probably know that dogs have good noses, but did you know that they can hear better than humans? Last week Norman, a Labrador, went for a walk with the Barret family by the river Shannon in Ireland. Suddenly, Norman left the Barrets and ran down to the river. Why did he leave the Barrets? Well, Norman could hear something in the water and he didn't wait for the humans to hear it! In the river there was a thirteen-year-old girl, Lisa Bingby. Lisa was in danger. Norman didn't think about the danger, and he swam to Lisa. She caught his tail and Norman pulled her to the side of the river. Now Norman is Lisa's hero!

Negative

3 Complete the rule.

We use _____ + _____ to make negative sentences in the past simple.

4 Find two past simple negative sentences in the text in 2.

_____

_____

5 Complete the dialogue with the correct past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Phil Did you read about that dog that went for a walk by the sea?
Dara No, it ____ (1 not go) for a walk by the sea. It was by the river Shannon.
Phil Ah yes, and the dog saw a girl in danger.
Dara No! He ____ (2 not see) a girl in danger. He ____ (3 hear) a girl in danger!
Phil That's it! Then a family swam into the river to help the girl.
Dara No, a family ____ (4 not swim) into the river. It was the dog!
Phil Did the girl pull the dog to the side of the river?
Dara No, Phil. The girl ____ (5 not pull) the dog! The dog ____ (6 pull) the girl!
Phil I think we're talking about two different stories!

Questions

6 **Complete the rule.**

> **We use _____ + _____ to make questions in the past simple.**

7 **Find two past simple questions in the text in 2.**

_____

_____

8 **Complete the past simple questions for the answers.**

When *did Norman go for a walk?*
Norman went for a walk last week.

1 Who _____ ?
Norman left the Barrets.

2 Who _____ ?
Norman found Lisa Bingby.

3 What _____ ?
Lisa caught Norman's tail.

4 Who _____ ?
Norman pulled Lisa to the side of the river.

9 **Correct the past simple mistakes in the sentences.**

1 When were you hear about the cat that called the police?
_____

2 I looked out the window but I didn't saw the accident.
_____

3 Vesna swimmed across the river to get back to her friends.
_____

4 We ran to the gate, but the plane didn't be there – it arrived late.
_____

5 Did Aleksei does his homework for today?
_____

6 My brother and I wasn't at school yesterday.
_____

Pronunciation Intonation

10 5.2 **Listen to the questions about last weekend. Does the person sound interested or bored?**

Tick (✓) the correct column.

Last weekend …

		interested ☺	bored ☹
a	1 Did you go shopping?		
	2 Did you go shopping?		
b	1 Did you watch TV?		
	2 Did you watch TV?		
c	1 Where did you go?		
	2 Where did you go?		
d	1 What did you do?		
	2 What did you do?		

> **There are two types of question:**
> ***Yes/No questions* where the answer is yes or no.**
> ***Do you like bananas? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.***
> **And *Wh- questions* which begin with a question word (*What, When, Where, How, Who,* etc).**
> ***Where do you live?***

11 5.3 **Listen to the questions. Does the intonation go up ↑ or down ↓?**

a Did you go shopping?
b Did you watch TV?
c Where did you go?
d What did you do?

12 **Underline the correct word in the sentences to complete the rule.**

> **In *Yes/No* questions the intonation goes up / down.**
> **In *Wh- questions* the intonation goes up / down.**

13 5.3 **Listen again and practise asking the questions. Make sure you sound interested!**

14 **Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions with your partner.**

Countable and uncountable nouns

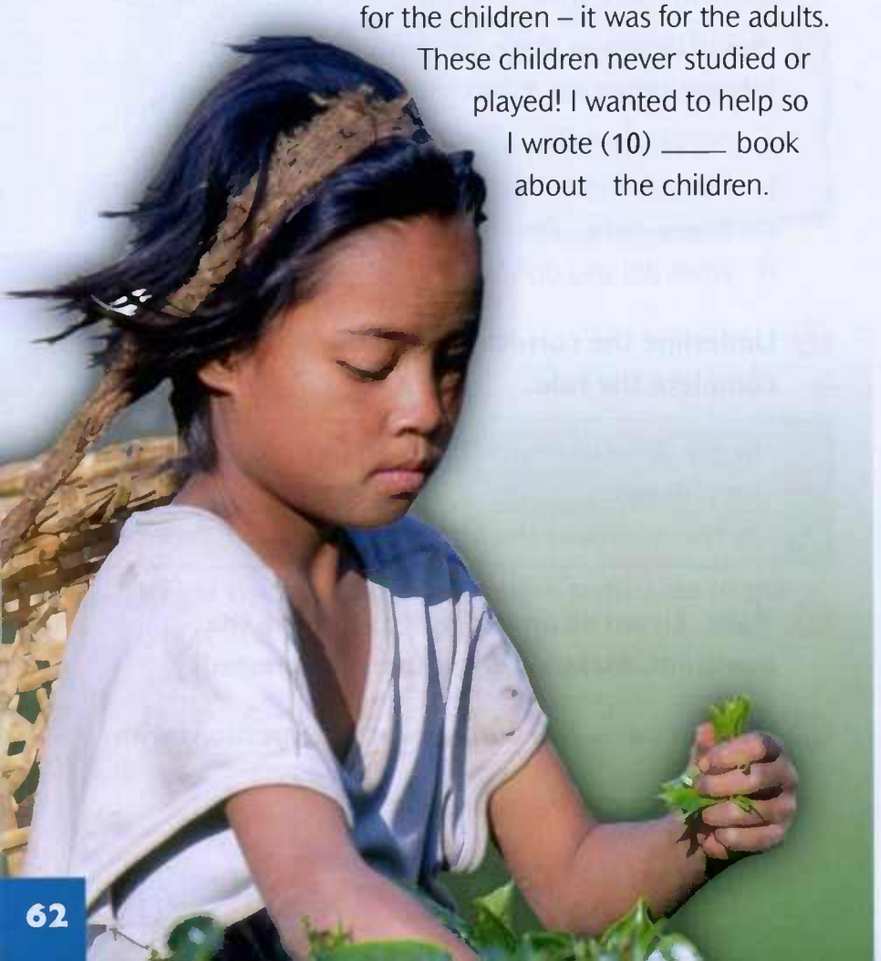
15 **Complete the table with the words below. Use the text on page 58 to help you.**

~~pencil~~ beach ~~money~~ organisation weather water factory school village food

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
pencil	*money*

16 **Complete the text about Craig's visit to Pakistan with *a*, *an*, *some* or *any*.**

When we went to Pakistan we had (1) ____ good weather but it also rained a lot. I visited (2) ____ organisation that helped (3) ____ villages. The people in the villages didn't have (4) ____ money to buy food. Their children worked in (5) ____ factory in the village. Did I see (6) ____ schools in the village? No! The people didn't have (7) ____ pencils and they didn't have (8) ____ paper. There was nothing to help them study. The factory was terrible. The children worked for ten hours a day. There was (9) ____ food and water in the factory, but it wasn't for the children – it was for the adults. These children never studied or played! I wanted to help so I wrote (10) ____ book about the children.



17 **Match the rules A–D with the sentences 1–4 below.**

	Countable nouns
A	We use *a / an / some* with countable nouns in affirmative sentences.
B	We use *any* with countable nouns in negative sentences and questions.

	Uncountable nouns
C	We use *some* with uncountable nouns in affirmative sentences.
D	We use *any* with uncountable nouns in negative sentences and questions.

1 We had some good weather.
2 The people in the villages didn't have any money.
3 Their children worked in a factory in the village.
4 Did I see any schools in the village?

18 **Choose the correct answer.**

1 Did Bethany see any / some sharks?
2 The schools collected some / a money.
3 Brandon's friends gave him any / some books.
4 There wasn't any / a food in the villages.
5 They didn't have any / a houses.

Consolidation

19 **Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs. When there is no verb, use *some* or *any*.**

Last year there _____ (1 be) lots of films about super heroes, but real heroes are more interesting! Craig _____ (2 go) to Pakistan to help children and he _____ (3 start) organisation. How _____ a twelve-year-old boy _____ (4 begin) an organisation? He _____ (5 have) the help of (6) _____ school friends in Canada. At first, there weren't (7) _____ people from other countries in the organisation. When they started, they _____ (8 not have) any money so they _____ (9 create) friendship schools. The organisation didn't have (10) _____ problems finding schools in North America and Europe that _____ (11 want) to help. Today, more than one million children help *Free The Children*.

Communication

Vocabulary *-ed* and *-ing* adjectives

1 **Which sentence is about how a person feels? Which sentence describes a thing or a person?**

1 I'm *interested* in superheroes.
2 Some TV documentaries are very *interesting*.

2 **Choose the correct answer.**

1 Superhero comics are very interested / interesting.
2 Watching TV is bored / boring.
3 I'm frightened / frightening of spiders.
4 Today is Kim's birthday. She's excited / exciting.
5 Today is 10 August and it's snowing. It's very surprised / surprising.
6 My Mum is very worried / worrying because I am late.
7 I didn't finish the book because I was bored / boring.
8 We went to Disneyland. It was excited / exciting.
9 We were surprised / surprising that Brazil didn't win the match.
10 Horror films are very frightened / frightening.

Listening Superheroes

3 **Do you know the names of the superheroes 1–4? What powers do they have? Which is your favourite?**

4 5.4 **Listen to the radio programme. Choose the correct answers.**

1 Stan Lee wrote the first Spider-Man stories in …
a 1972. b 1962. c 1982.
2 Peter Parker became an orphan when he was …
a seven. b sixteen. c six.
3 Peter Parker went to live with his …
a sister. b granddad. c uncle and aunt.
4 A radioactive spider bit Peter's …
a hand. b ear. c arm.
5 Spider-Man is very popular because he …
a has super powers and astonishing problems.
b has the same problems we all have in normal life.
c uses his powers in normal situations.

5 5.4 **Listen again. Which adjective do you hear?**

1 surprised / surprising
2 bored / boring
3 frightened / frightening
4 worried / worrying
5 excited / exciting
6 interested / interesting

Speaking A day out

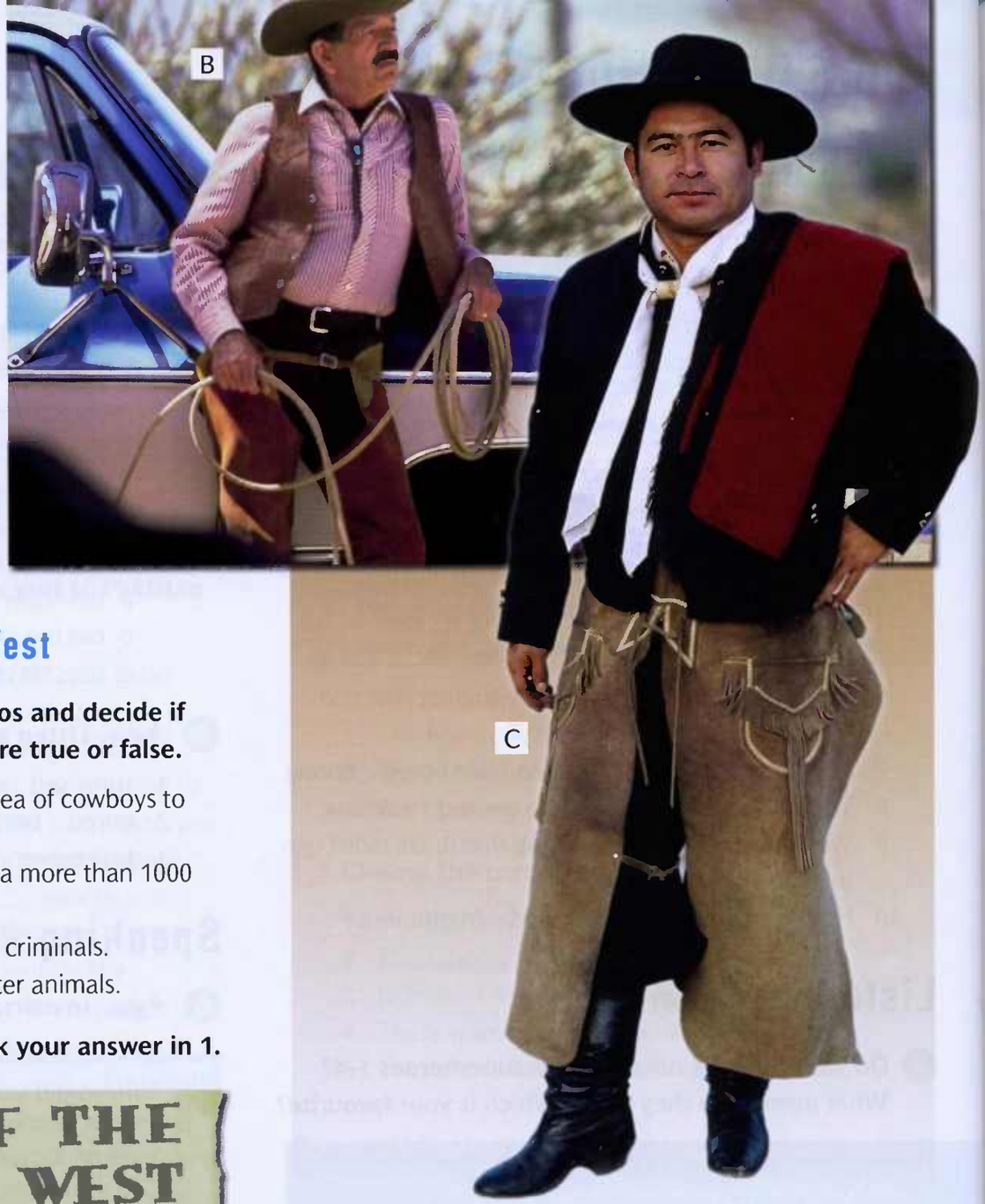
6 5.5 **In pairs, read the dialogue.**

A Where did you go at the weekend?
B I went to the museum with my parents. There was an Egyptian exhibition.
C Did you have a good time?
D I had a great time. It was very exciting!

7 **Make up a dialogue about a place you visited at the weekend. Act out your dialogue in class.**

Culture Project

A


B

C

Heroes of the Wild Wild West

1 **Work in pairs. Look at the photos and decide if the sentences about cowboys are true or false.**

1 Mexican people brought the idea of cowboys to America.
2 There were cowboys in America more than 1000 years ago.
3 Some American cowboys were criminals.
4 Modern cowboys don't look after animals.

2 **Read the text quickly and check your answer in 1.**

HEROES OF THE WILD WILD WEST

1 History
The Spanish introduced cowboy culture to America 500 years ago. The image of the cowboy is popular today because of Hollywood films, but real cowboys were different. About 40% of cowboys were African Americans and Native American Indians. When President Abraham Lincoln stopped slavery on January 1st 1863, lots of African Americans became cowboys because they could travel freely for the first time. Many Native American Indians also became cowboys in the 19th century. The Indian wars destroyed Native American culture, so many of them became cowboys to survive.

2 Gunfighters
There were three types of cowboy gunfighters. Some worked on ranches and protected them against other gunfighters. Others were criminals and they attacked travellers and robbed banks. Finally, the third group were sheriffs: Wild West policemen. Gunfighters' lives were very exciting, but most cowboys weren't gunfighters.

3 Today
Cowboys continue to look after cows, but now they use modern technology. Therefore, their lives are easier. On the big ranches cowboys use satellite cameras, so they can see where their cows are. They follow the cows in large ranch cars, because they are quicker and more comfortable. Life is better, but they continue to get up at 5 a.m. or 6 a.m. and work until the sun goes down!

3 **Match paragraphs 1–3 with the photos A–C.**

4 **Read the story again. Answer the questions.**

1 Why is the image of the cowboy well known today?
2 How many cowboys were African Americans and Native Americans?
3 What did gunfighters on ranches do?
4 Who did the criminals attack? What else did they do?
5 How is life easier for cowboys today?

Vocabulary

5 **Match the words from the text with their definitions.**

1 slavery
2 destroyed
3 survive
4 ranches
5 protected
6 attacked

a stay alive in a difficult situation
b looked after
c when people make other people work for them for nothing
d tried to hurt
e badly damaged
f large farms with animals such as cows and horses

Talking about Russia

6 **In groups, discuss the questions.**

1 Who are popular heroes and heroines in Russia, past and present?
2 What kind of people are / were they?
3 How did they become heroes?

Project

7 **Follow these guidelines to help you complete your project.**

Russian heroes poster

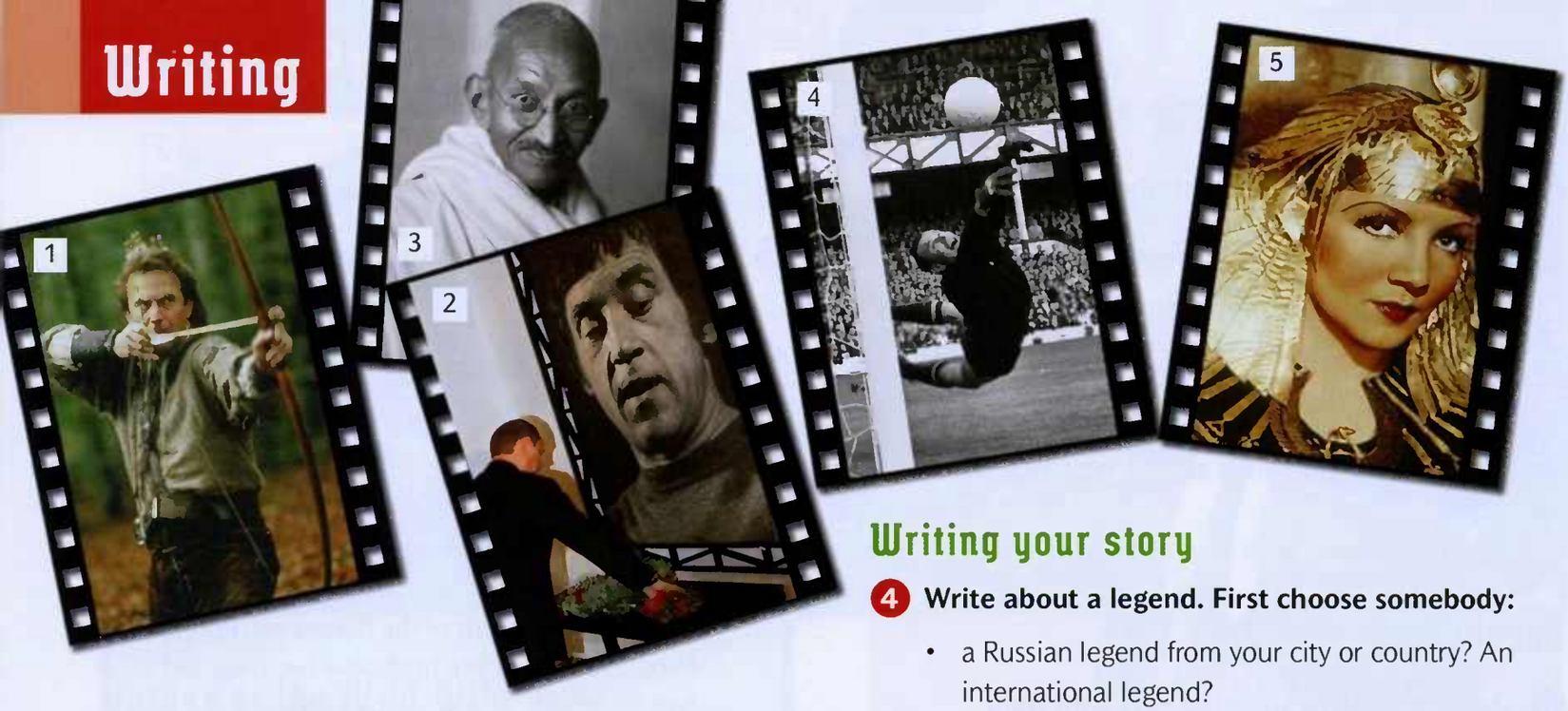
1 Work in groups. What do you know about your favourite Russian heroes and heroines, e.g. great leaders from the past; sporting heroes of today?
2 Decide together how you're going to do your project. You'll need to:
   - choose three or four of the heroes you talked about. You might like to choose two men and two women.
   - decide which members of the group are going to find out about which people.
3 Discuss ways you can find out what you need to know, for example, the Internet, the library, magazines, etc.
4 Collect photos of your chosen heroes or draw pictures of them.
5 When you have completed your research, discuss how to create your poster. Decide where the pictures and photos will go. Each person can write a few sentences alongside the picture of their chosen hero.
6 Complete the project and present your poster to the class. Each person in the group could read out their own section to the class.

Follow-up

8 **Discuss the questions with the whole class.**

1 Who is the most popular national hero in the class?
2 Why do people like him / her?

9 **Write a short paragraph about your own favourite national hero.**



A person's life story

because and *so*

1 **Who are the people in the photos 1–5? What do you know about them?**

2 **Look at the rules and the example sentences.**

Action + *because* + reason ***I ate an apple because I was hungry.***
Reason + *so* + action ***I was hungry, so I ate an apple.***

3 **Complete the text with *so* or *because*.**

Robin Hood lived 700 years ago in Sherwood Forest, England. At that time, the people were very poor. Robin became famous (1) ____ he attacked rich travellers and took their money. Then he gave the money to the poor people, (2) ____ the poor people loved him. But the Sheriff of Nottingham wanted to catch Robin (3) ____ the Sheriff's rich friends were unhappy.

The King of England, Richard I, wasn't in the country then, (4) ____ his bad brother, Prince John, wanted to become king. Robin and his men stopped Prince John (5) ____ they were strong and brave and they loved their country.

Robin Hood died in 1247. He didn't die in the forest. He went to stay in a small village (6) ____ he wasn't well. He is still a legend 700 years later and we continue to talk about him.

Writing your story

4 **Write about a legend. First choose somebody:**

- a Russian legend from your city or country? An international legend?
- in your family, e.g. a grandparent?

Now look for information and make notes.

5 **Organise your information.**

Paragraph 1: Who was he /she? Where did he / she live? When did he / she live? What did he / she do?

Paragraph 2: More examples of the things he /she did.

Paragraph 3: When did he / she die or finish his / her activity? What happened?

6 **Write the person's life story. Remember to:**

- use *so* to say what happened after your legend did something.
- use *because* to explain why your legend did something.
- check that the past simple verb forms are correct.

Quick tip Use the phrases in the box to help you write your sentences.

He / She (lived / acted / sang / played football etc.) (number) years ago.
At that time, (pop music was very boring) …
He / She was famous because …
The people loved him / her but …
He / She died / stopped (playing football / acting) in (year) …
… (number) years later he / she is a legend and we continue to talk about him / her.

Quick check

Vocabulary

1 Where do you find these people? Write the names of the places.

1 a librarian
2 a firefighter
3 a pupil
4 the mayor
5 a doctor
6 workers

2 Where can you ...

1 find help when there's a fire?
2 buy books?
3 go when you are ill?
4 watch a film?
5 park your car?
6 look at very old, interesting things?
7 watch football?
8 get on a train?

3 Choose the correct answer.

1 The film was bored / boring. I went to sleep!
2 She's very interested / interesting in music.
3 Spider-Man is very shy. That's surprised / surprising!
4 My mum is frightened / frightening of snakes.
5 Last week we had a football match. It was very excited / exciting.
6 I've got two exams this afternoon and I'm very worried / worrying!

Vocabulary review: Units 1–5

4 Answer the questions.

1 Which verb means a plane goes up into the sky?
a take off b land
2 Which person helps friends with problems?
a a sympathetic person b a moody person
3 Which words have similar meanings?

funny	hilarious
frightening	wonderful
bad	terrifying
good	awful

4 Name two things you wear to play sport.
5 Do you *do* or *play* gymnastics?

Grammar

5 Complete the table.

Infinitive	Past simple
be	(1) ____
(2) ____	became
catch	(3) ____
(4) ____	came
give	(5) ____
(6) ____	went
have	(7) ____
(8) ____	saw

6 Write affirmative and negative sentences and questions in the past simple. Use these verbs.

become write give study ~~go~~ bite

Mike / to the cinema ?
Did Mike go to the museum?

1 They / Science at school yesterday ✗
2 Craig / a book about Iqbal ?
3 Native Americans / cowboys ✓
4 The snake / you ✗
5 The students / us some pens and paper ✓

7 Choose the correct answer.

1 Have you got some / any food?
2 We went to any / a museum yesterday.
3 We collected some / any paper.
4 We didn't have a / any money.
5 There were some / any books in the library.

Grammar review: Units 1–5

8 There are mistakes in five of the sentences. Find the mistakes and correct them.

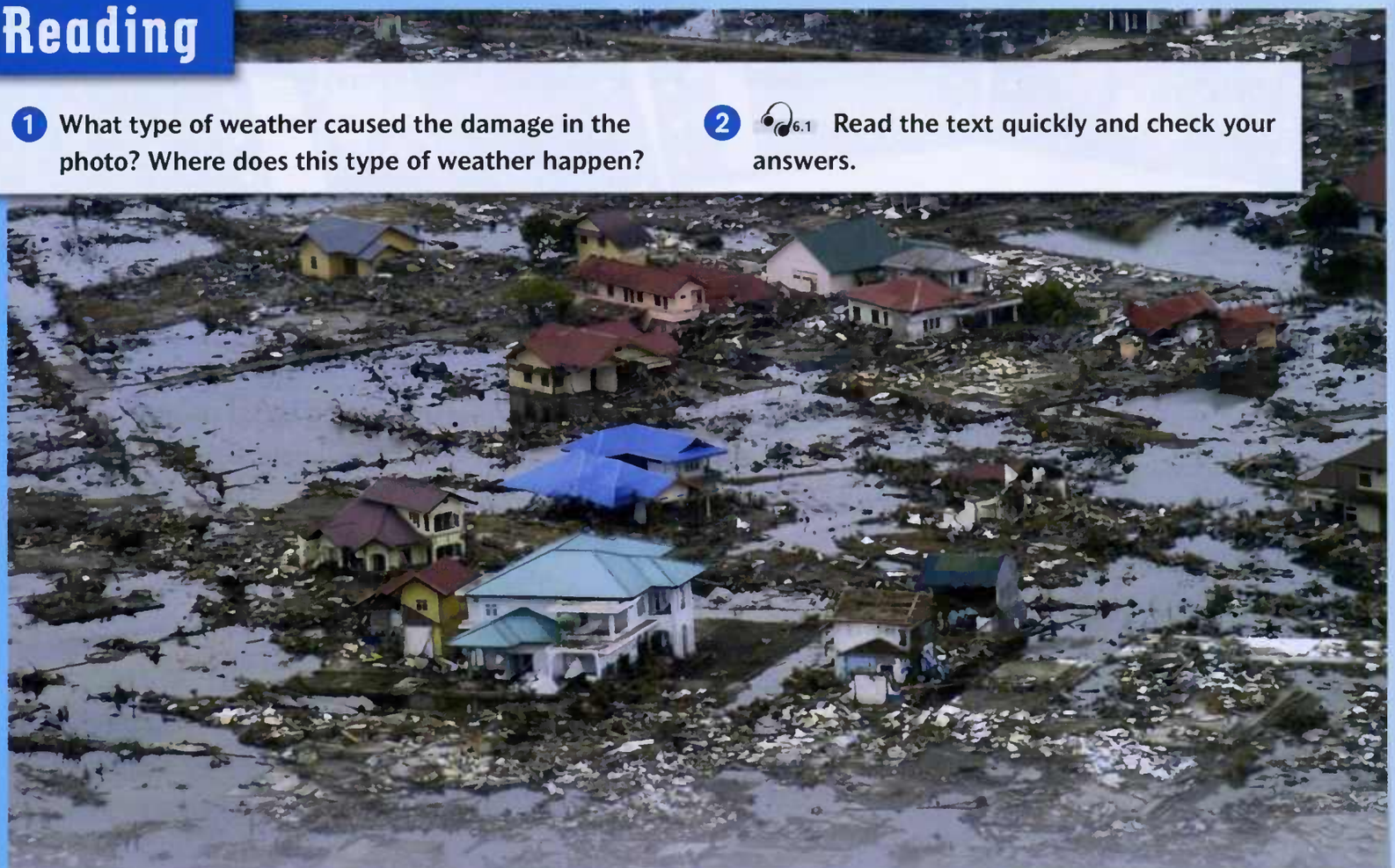
1 She didn't goes to the museum.
2 I can run faster five years ago than I can now.
3 My parents don't like watch my DVDs.
4 We don't have some books.
5 They often visit art galleries at the weekends.
6 Mike's house is bigger then your house.

6 The power of nature

Reading

1 What type of weather caused the damage in the photo? Where does this type of weather happen?

2 6.1 Read the text quickly and check your answers.



A REAL GEOGRAPHY LESSON

Tilly Smith, a young school girl from Surrey in England, is very enthusiastic about her Geography classes. But on 26 December 2004 Tilly discovered that geography is more than just an interesting school subject. Tilly was sitting on the beach **A** ... in Phuket, Thailand, when the sea suddenly disappeared. What was happening? While big waves were forming, Tilly and the tourists watched. At first, they weren't afraid, but Tilly remembered her Geography lessons and she became anxious. She wanted to leave the beach quickly.

At school Tilly studied earthquakes, **B** ... She recognised what was happening, but the other tourists weren't moving from the beach. She was very tense. Tilly told her mother about tectonic plates and an earthquake under the sea. Tilly became very upset. In the end she was desperate to leave the beach with her family.

Tilly's father told the other tourists about the danger, while Tilly was running to a safe place with her mother and sister. Everybody was running to safety when the first of three tsunami waves came up the beach. When Tilly and the others looked down **C** ..., the waves were destroying the small tourist centre.

After the tsunami, a lot of tourists were grateful for Tilly's interest in geography. Her parents were glad she listened in class **D** ... . The tsunami was a terrible accident for thousands and thousands of people. But, thanks to Tilly, it didn't kill anybody on Maikhao beach.

3 **What type of text is it?**

1 an email to a friend
2 a police report
3 a magazine article

4 **Match the information 1–4 with the spaces A–D in the text.**

1 and they were very proud of her.
2 from safety
3 on Maikhao beach
4 and she knew they sometimes cause tsunamis.

5 **Read the text again and order the events.**

a Tilly and the tourists watched the formation of big waves.
b The waves destroyed the tourist centre.
c Tilly Smith studied tsunamis at school.
d The tourists were happy that Tilly likes Geography.
e Everybody ran to safety.
f The sea suddenly disappeared.

6 **Are the sentences true or false? Explain your answers.**

1 Tilly was at school on 26 December 2004.
2 Tilly's school Geography lessons helped her understand the situation.
3 Tilly's mum explained the situation to her.
4 Tilly's dad ran to safety with his family.
5 Everybody was running to safety when the tsunami arrived.
6 The tsunami killed thousands of people on Maikhao beach.

Vocabulary Adjectives of emotion

7 **Read the text again. Make a list of the adjectives of emotion.**

8 **Match the definitions 1–7 with the adjectives a–g.**

When a person …

1 thanks someone for something,
2 is sad about something,
3 worries about something bad in the future,
4 is frightened about a situation,
5 is happy,
6 is very interested in something,
7 is very worried and wants to change a situation very quickly,

he / she is …

a glad.
b desperate.
c enthusiastic.
d anxious.
e upset.
f afraid.
g grateful.

9 **Find the opposites of the adjectives 1–3 in the text.**

1 ashamed 2 uninterested 3 relaxed

10 **Complete the table with all the adjectives from 8 and 9.**

Positive	Negative
glad	*desperate*

11 **Choose the correct answer.**

1 Our daughter made us proud / anxious. She saved a lot of people.
2 After the terrible experience in Thailand, they were upset / glad to go home.
3 I'm very grateful / tense for your help.
4 I was ashamed / proud when I didn't pass any of my exams.
5 After the tsunami we were desperate / afraid to swim again.

Time to talk!

1 Can you remember a situation when you were anxious or afraid?
2 What happened? When did it happen? Who were you with? What happened in the end?

Grammar

Past continuous Affirmative

1 **Read the text.**

Young Dave McSheffrey was skiing in Colorado, USA when he got lost! Where was he going? He didn't know, but it was important to go down the mountain before night came. Firstly, he skied through the woods until the snow finished. Then he found a river. While he was walking along the river, he saw some bears. Were they looking for a boy to eat? No, they were fishing and they were eating salmon. The bears didn't see him, so Dave continued along the river. He was tired and he couldn't walk fast. Dave was walking slowly when he saw a village on the other side of the river and he found a boat. He was going across the river in the boat when somebody saw him. He was safe!

2 **Look at the rule. Then find two more examples of the past continuous affirmative in the text.**

> **We form the past continuous affirmative with subject + *was / were* + *-ing* form.**
> 1 *He was walking along the river.*
> 2 ...
> 3 ...

3 **Complete the sentences with the correct past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.**

1 The actors _____ a play. (rehearse)
2 Bryony _____ her homework. (do)
3 My parents _____ in Rome. (stay)
4 I _____ to the radio. (listen)
5 Craig _____ a book. (write)
6 You _____ your grandparents. (visit)

Negatives

4 **Look at the rule and the example sentences.**

> **We form the past continuous negative with subject + *wasn't / weren't* + *-ing* form.**
> *He wasn't skiing* **fast.**
> *The other tourists weren't moving* **from the beach.**

5 **Look at the text in 1. Then correct the mistakes in the newspaper report below. There are five mistakes.**

Young skier safe!

Young Dave McSheffrey got lost in Colorado while ~~he was walking~~ in the mountains.

He skied through the woods and then he walked along a river. While he was fishing he saw some bears. The bears were playing and they were eating honey. Dave continued along the river. Dave was running when he saw a village. He was swimming across the river when somebody saw him from the village.

He wasn't walking. He was skiing.

_____
_____
_____
_____

Questions

6 **Look at the rule and the questions.**

> **We form past continuous questions with *was / were* + subject + *-ing* form.**
> ***Where was he skiing?***
> ***Were they looking for a boy to eat?***

7 **Write past continuous questions for the answers.**

1 Where / Dave / ski?

_____

Dave was skiing in Colorado, USA.

2 Where / Dave / walk?

_____

He was walking along the river.

3 What / the / bears do?

_____

The bears were fishing.

4 What / the bears / eat?

_____

The bears were eating salmon.

5 Dave / walk fast?

_____

No, Dave was walking slowly.

6 Dave / swim across the river?

_____

No, he was going across the river in a boat.

Pronunciation /ə/

8 6.2 **The /ə/ is the most common sound in the English language. Listen to the sound, and repeat.**

9 **Read the pronunciation rule.**

> **The /ə/ can be spelled in many different ways. It never occurs in stressed syllables.**

Look at the words, and underline each vowel letter you think we pronounce /ə/.

1 better
2 desperate
3 afraid
4 continue
5 weather
6 nature
7 anxious
8 situation

6.3 **Now listen and check. Then listen and repeat.**

10 **Read the pronunciation rule.**

> **In sentences, the important words are strong, and the other words are weak.**
> **We often pronounce the vowel sounds in weak words as /ə/.**

11 6.4 **Listen to the sentences and underline the weak words you hear.**

1 He was running along the road.
2 Were they looking for a place to sleep?
3 We weren't sitting on the beach.
4 Was she listening to the radio?
5 What were you doing at seven o'clock yesterday?
6 I was doing my homework with my dad.

12 6.4 **Work in pairs. Compare your answers with your partner. Then listen again to check.**

13 6.4 **Listen again, and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm and intonation.**

14 **Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.**

1 Where were you last Sunday afternoon? What were you doing?
2 What were you doing at 7 o'clock this morning?
3 What were your parents watching on TV yesterday evening?
4 Were you doing your English homework at 5 o'clock yesterday?

Past simple or past continuous?

15 **Look at the rules and the examples.**

We use the past continuous to talk about events or actions that were in progress at a specific time in the past.

We use the past simple to talk about events or actions that finished at a specific time in the past.

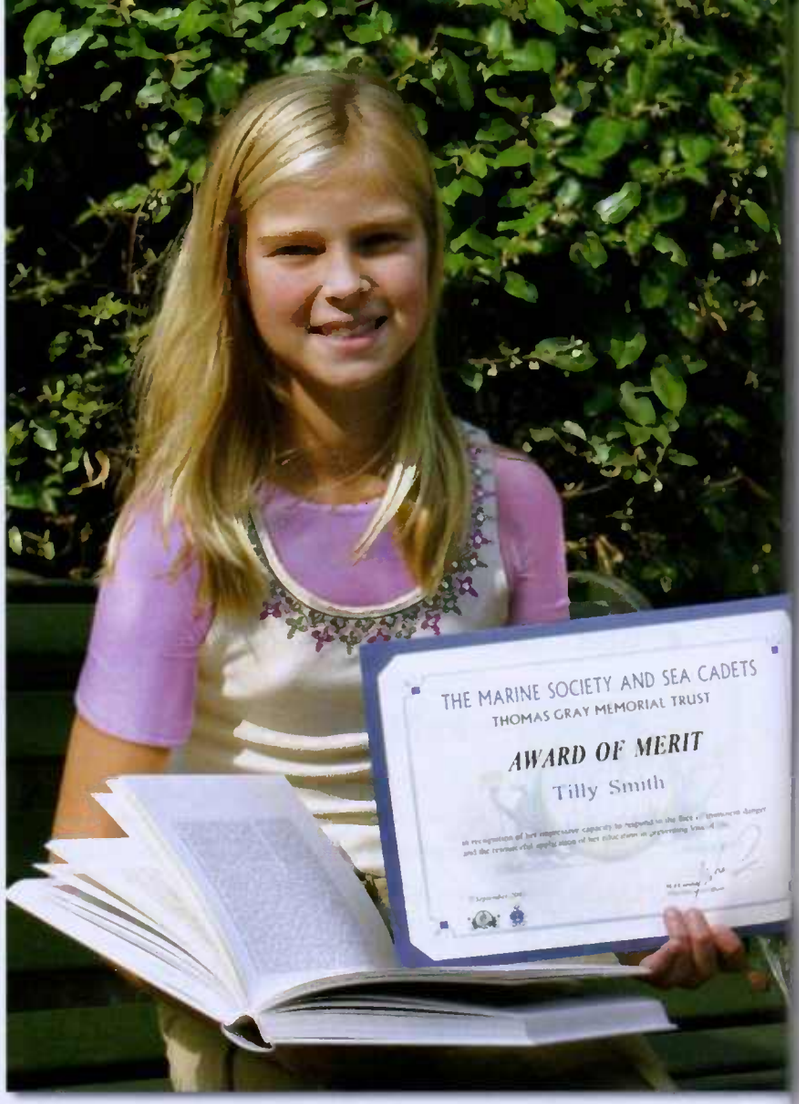
We often use the past continuous with the past simple. We use the past continuous to talk about a longer action and the past simple with a shorter action that interrupts the longer action.
Dave was going across the river when someone saw him.
My mobile rang while I was walking to school.

16 **Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verb in brackets.**

1 Dave ____ (see) some bears while he was walking along the river.
2 I was doing my homework when someone ____ (send) me a text message.
3 My parents were living in London when they ____ (meet).
4 It was raining when we ____ (leave) school.
5 A shark ____ (attack) Bethany while she was swimming in the sea.

17 **Complete the sentences with the correct past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.**

1 Dave McSheffrey ____ (ski), when he got lost.
2 We ____ (not work) when the teacher returned to the classroom.
3 ____ you ____ (do) your homework when I was at the shops?
4 She didn't watch TV while she ____ (study) for her exams.
5 I ____ (not listen) when the teacher asked me a question.
6 ____ they ____ (have) lunch when you visited them?
7 My computer crashed while I ____ (write) an email.
8 ____ he ____ (sleep) when you sent him a text message?



Consolidation

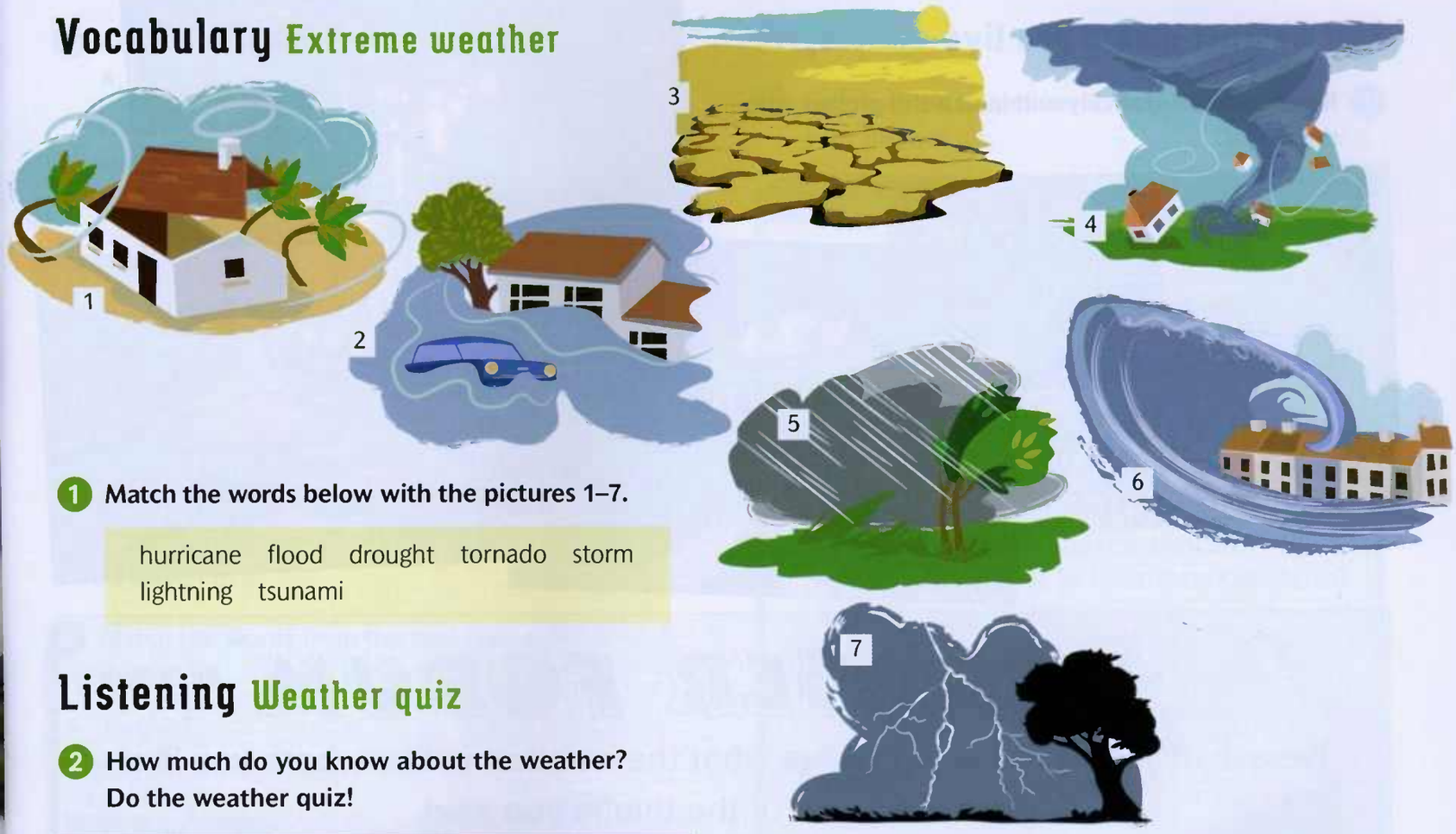
18 6.5 **Complete the text with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Then listen and check.**

Two weeks before her holiday, Tilly Smith's class ____ (1 study) earthquakes and volcanoes when her Geography teacher, Mr Kearney, told them that earthquakes and volcanoes can cause tsunamis. Tilly ____ (2 be) very interested in tsunamis. While Mr Kearney ____ (3 teach) the class about tsunamis, he ____ (4 explain) that after the sea disappears, the next five to ten minutes are very important for people to survive.

Tilly is now back at school in Surrey, England, after her frightening experience in Thailand. She ____ (5 tell) the Geography class how she ____ (6 see) the sea disappear while she ____ (7 sit) on the beach. Thanks to her Geography teacher, she knew what to do.

Communication

Vocabulary Extreme weather



1 Match the words below with the pictures 1–7.

hurricane flood drought tornado storm lightning tsunami

Listening Weather quiz

2 How much do you know about the weather? Do the weather quiz!

1 How fast can a tsunami travel?	a 600 km/hour b 300 km/hour c 800 km/hour
2 Where do you have more chance of seeing tornadoes?	a Great Britain b China c USA
3 When do tornadoes happen? When there is a …	a drought. b storm. c flood.
4 Which happens first?	a thunder then lightning b lightning then thunder c they happen at the same time
5 Hurricanes always begin in the …	a mountains. b forests. c ocean.
6 Which city has the most rain and floods?	a Manchester, England b Cherraapunji,India c Sydney, Australia

3 6.6 Listen to the radio programme and check your answers.

4 6.6 Listen again. Are the sentences true or false? Explain your answers.

1 Planes are faster than tsunamis.
2 Lightning is made by thunder.
3 Hurricanes start in oceans near the Equator.
4 It rains 1,270 cm of water in Cairo a year.

Speaking Weather

5 6.7 In pairs, read the dialogue.

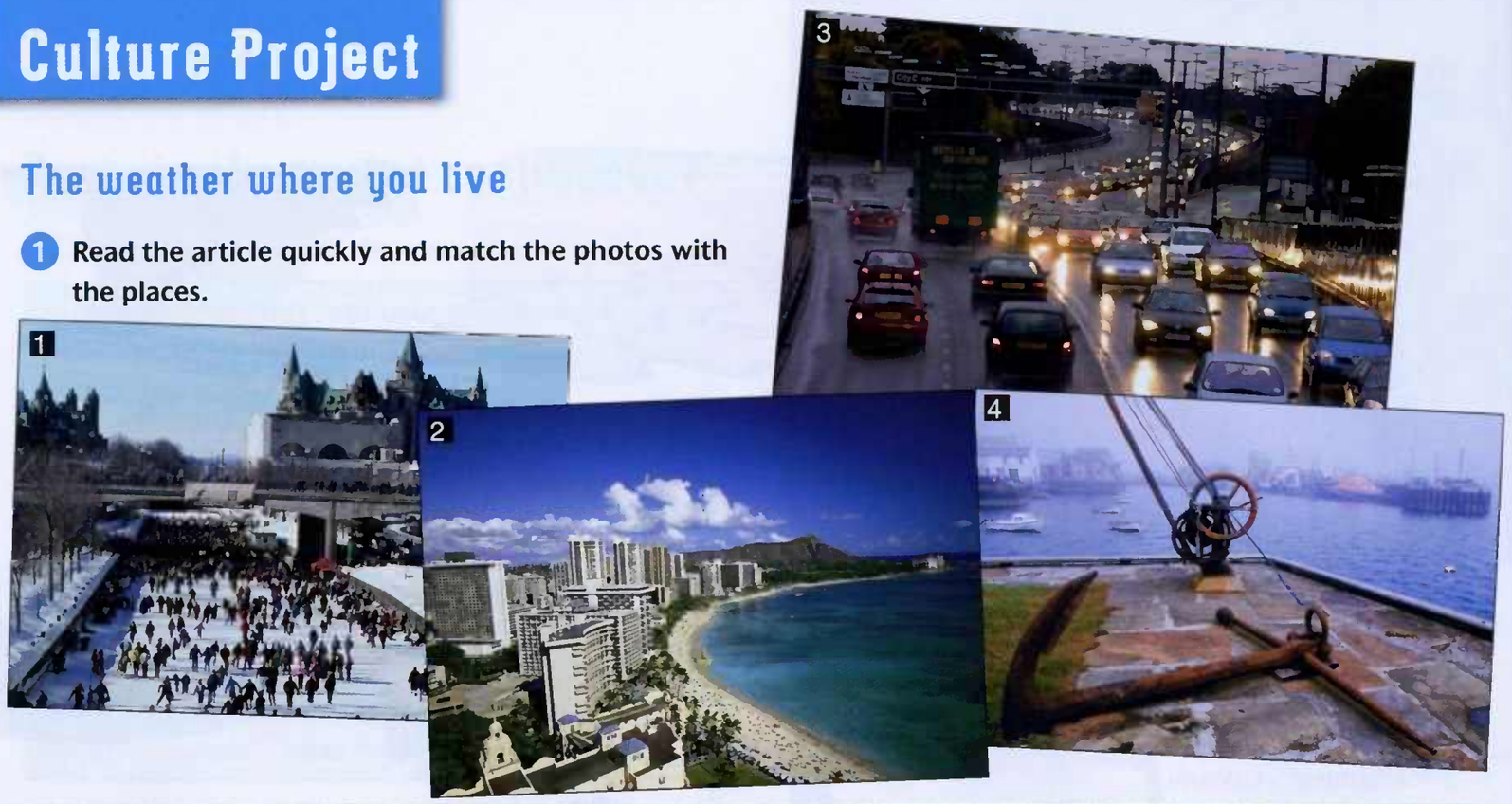
A What type of extreme weather happens where you live?
B We sometimes have droughts.
A What do you do when there is a drought?
B Well, we don't make fires. Fires are very dangerous when there's a drought.

6 Make up a dialogue about the weather where you live. Act out your dialogue in class.

Culture Project

The weather where you live

1 Read the article quickly and match the photos with the places.



WEATHER FORUM

We asked you to write and tell us what the weather is like where you live. Here are some of the things you said.

A **Jason, aged 15**
I live on the Orkney Islands which are near the north coast of Scotland. The funny thing is there isn't much difference in temperature between summer and winter. So, it's never really hot and it's never really cold. It doesn't snow much either, but it does rain quite a bit and there's a lot of fog in winter. It's also really windy, even in summer.

B **Daniel, aged 13**
I live in Ottawa, in Canada. Sometimes the temperature here is really extreme. It can rise to over 35°C in summer and then, it can drop to below –30°C in winter. That's very cold! Of course, we get a lot of snow here. Canada is famous for snow! We also get tornadoes, flash floods and heatwaves, but they are pretty rare.

C **Kiana, aged 14**
I'm from Hawaii which is an island in the Pacific Ocean. One of the best things about Hawaii is the weather. There are only two seasons. Summer is from May to October, and winter is from November to April. But the temperatures are mild all through the year and it's never really cold. That's why people love coming here on holiday!

D **Georgia, aged 15**
I'm from Birmingham and like most places in the north of England, the weather varies a lot! It can be sunny one day, and rainy the next! It isn't often extreme. We sometimes have a heatwave in the summer and we get snow in the winter. We did have a tornado a couple of years ago though. It was very sudden and surprised a lot of people!

2 **Read the text again and choose the paragraph: A, B, C or D.**

Which person ...

mentions extreme weather?

1____, 2____

says temperatures don't change much?

3____

talks about a particular event in the past?

4____

says the weather changes quickly?

5____

mentions tourists?

6____

Vocabulary

3 **Match the words from the text with their definitions.**

1 coast
2 fog
3 rise
4 drop
5 rare
6 heatwave

a go down quickly
b very unusual
c area of land that's next to the sea
d period of unusually hot weather
e go up
f thick, white cloud often close to the sea

Talking about you

4 **In groups, discuss the questions.**

1 Which of these places do you think has the best weather? Why?
2 What's your favourite and least favourite kind of weather? Why?

Project

5 **Follow these guidelines to help you complete your project.**

A map of the climate zones in Russia

1 Work in groups. Talk about the weather in your part of Russia. How much do you know about the weather in other areas of Russia?
2 Decide together how you're going to do your project.
3 Draw a map of Russia that is large enough for you to write and stick pictures on. You can copy the outline of the map from an atlas.
4 Divide the map into different regions, e.g.:
continental central Russia (e.g. Moscow)
northwest Russia (e.g. St. Petersburg, Kaliningrad)
subarctic (e.g. Murmansk)
arctic (e.g Taimyr)
mediterranean Black Sea coastal areas (e.g. Novorossiysk)
subtropical (e.g. Sochi)
Siberia
Russian Far East (e.g. Vladivostok)
5 Decide which members of the group are going to find out about the climate in which region. You might like to work in pairs. Discuss ways you can find out what you need to know, for example, the Internet, the library, asking family members, etc.
6 Find pictures in magazines to represent the types of weather in each region, or draw pictures.
7 Share your ideas when you have completed your research. Decide how you are going to use your information and pictures. Each person can write some facts and figures in the area of the map they've researched and then stick their pictures.
8 Complete the project and present your map to the class. Each person in the group could talk about their own section to the class.

Follow-up

6 **Discuss the question with the whole class.**

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the climate for each region you discussed?

7 **Write a short paragraph describing the climate in your part of Russia.**

A story Adjective order

1 **Do the adjectives in the box describe ...**

1 opinions: what people think about something?
2 facts: the nationality, colour, size of something?

American hilarious wonderful small awful Spanish young terrible blue brilliant big cool

Opinion	Fact
hilarious	*small*

2 **Read the rule and the example sentence.**

When there are two adjectives, we put the opinion adjective first and the fact adjective second.
She was a wonderful Japanese student.

3 **Read the text and put the adjectives in the correct order.**

Writing your story

4 **You are going to write about something that happened to you. First think about a school trip, a holiday or a weekend. Was it a good or bad experience?**

5 **Make notes about these questions.**

- When did it happen?
- Who did you go with?
- How did you travel?
- Where did you go?
- What happened?
- What were you doing when it happened?

6 **Write your story. Remember to:**

- use some adjectives to describe the journey, the place and what happened.
- put the adjectives you use in the correct order.

7 **Check that you have included everything from your notes in 5, and that there are no mistakes.**

A weekend to remember!

Last year we went camping for the first and last time! We set off in dad's ____ (1 **fantastic** / **new**) car at 8 a.m. and we arrived in Cornwall six hours later. Cornwall is a ____ (2 **green** / **beautiful**) part of England, but it's got a problem – the ____ (3 **English** / **awful**) weather!

That first night we went to sleep in our ____ (4 **wonderful** / **big**) tent, but while we were sleeping, a storm woke us up. It was very frightening and we left the tent and went to the car. Suddenly, while we were running to the car, the sky became an ____ (5 **yellow** / **incredible**) colour; it was lightning. Then, there was an explosion and a tree fell onto our tent!

We were all very upset and we stayed in the car all night. The next morning we went to a hotel. After our ____ (6 **horrible** / **stormy**) night, I thought it was the best hotel in the world!

Quick check

Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct answers.

Yesterday I had a Maths exam and I was very (1) ashamed / tense. Then, when the exam finished I became (2) anxious / glad about next week's exams! My sister is worse. She is (3) afraid / enthusiastic of exams. Yesterday she forgot her bag and when she arrived at the exam she was (4) proud / desperate. She didn't have a pen! Luckily, her best friend gave her one. My sister was very (5) uninterested / grateful.

2 Choose the correct answer.

1 What do we call a strong wind that begins in the ocean?
a a tsunami b a hurricane
2 When does thunder happen? When there's a …
a storm b tornado
3 What happens before thunder?
a a tornado b lightning
4 What happens when it doesn't rain for a long time?
a an earthquake b a drought
5 What happens when it rains a lot?
a a flood b a drought
6 What can move cars 100 metres?
a a drought b a tornado
7 What do we call very, very big waves?
a a tsunami b a hurricane

Vocabulary review: Units 1–6

3 Complete the sentences with these words.

firefighters fascinating necklace frightened dress hilarious friendly anxious

1 The comedy programme was ____!
2 My parents are ____ of planes. They become ____ when they arrive at the airport.
3 Jane is interested in history and she thinks history books are ____.
4 When there's a drought the ____ are prepared for dangerous situations.
5 She wore a long ____ and a gold ____.
6 He always smiles and says *hello*. He's very ____.

Grammar

4 Write affirmative or negative sentences or questions in the past continuous. Use the verbs below.

destroy ski paint ~~live~~ wear study swim

you / in New York ?
Were you living in New York?

1 they / jeans yesterday ✗
2 my parents / the house last Saturday ✓
3 a tornado / the city ?
4 she / in the sea ✗
5 I / for the exam ✓
6 your friends / in the mountains ?

5 Complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1 I ____ (watch) TV when she ____ (phone) me.
2 While we ____ (sit) on the beach, it ____ (start) to rain.
3 They ____ (do) their homework when their dad ____ (come) home.
4 I ____ (order) a pizza while she ____ (listen) to her MP3 player.
5 She ____ (see) an accident while she ____ (walk) down the street.
6 The train ____ (stop) six times while we ____ (travel) to London.

Grammar review: Units 1–6

6 Complete the sentences with these words.

any loves does couldn't were did

1 She ____ going to the cinema with her friends.
2 ____ you go to the museum last week?
3 The weather was bad so we ____ play tennis.
4 Have you got ____ money?
5 What ____ he usually eat for breakfast?
6 We ____ in London last weekend.

Revision: Units 4–6

Vocabulary

1 Match the words 1–6 with a–f to make phrases.

1	check-in	a	on
2	boarding	b	attendant
3	take	c	off
4	passport	d	assistant
5	get	e	card
6	flight	f	control

2 Choose the correct answers.

1 We didn't want to miss / catch the plane so we ran up / over the escalator.
2 We went through / under the gate and got on / got off the plane.
3 He ran under / across the road and through / up the airport door.
4 The plane took off / landed and we got on / got off.

3 Match the people with the descriptions.

the mayor doctors and nurses pupils
firefighters shop assistant

1 We stop fires and help when there are car accidents.
2 We look after our patients.
3 We study all day.
4 I help people when they buy things.
5 I'm the most important person of a town or city.

4 Match these places with the people in exercise 3.

1	town hall	3	fire station	5	hospital
2	shop	4	school		

5 Choose the correct answer.

1 I think these photos are very interested / interesting.
2 I'm frightened / frightening of travelling by plane.
3 My dad has got a new job and he is very excited / exciting.
4 I'm at the dentist's. I'm very worried / worrying.
5 The internet is very interested / interesting.
6 The tornado was very frightened / frightening.
7 I was very surprised / surprising when I met you in Moscow.
8 Horror films are bored / boring.

6 The adjectives are in the wrong sentences. Change them.

1 I was very desperate. I thanked her for her help.
2 Mike is glad. He lost 300 euros in the street.
3 Their sister won three gold medals at the Olympics. They were afraid of her.
4 They really like computers and they're very relaxed about the Internet.
5 They were really upset when they passed the exams.
6 He doesn't like swimming. He's grateful of the water.
7 We were enthusiastic. We were in a taxi, with only fifteen minutes to catch our plane!
8 After her holiday she was very proud.

7 Complete the sentences with these words.

hurricane flood drought tornado
storm lightning tsunami

1 When it doesn't rain for a long time, there is a ____ .
2 When there are a lot of clouds, lightning and thunder, there is a ____ .
3 ____ is the electricity made by a storm.
4 When it rains a lot, there is sometimes a ____ .
5 A ____ is a very big wave that can destroy towns and cities.
6 A ____ moves trees and cars and can destroy houses.
7 A ____ is a strong wind that begins in the ocean.

Grammar

1 **Put the verbs in the correct column for the past simple form.**

work study stop try rob start rehearse
love drop arrive watch dry laugh like

+*ed*	+*d*	remove *y* +*ied*	double consonant +*ed*

2 **Write sentences about what Julia did last weekend.**

	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Friday	–	study / at school	rehearse / the school play
Saturday	watch / TV	play / tennis with her sister	try / Indian food
Sunday	travel / to London	visit / an art gallery	return / home

On Friday afternoon she studied at school.

1 On Friday evening _____ .
2 On Saturday morning _____ .
3 On Saturday afternoon _____ .
4 On Saturday evening _____ .
5 On Sunday morning _____ .
6 On Sunday afternoon _____ .
7 On Sunday evening _____ .

3 **Complete the table.**

Infinitive	Past simple
(1) ____	thought
eat	(2) ____
(3) ____	forgot
leave	(4) ____
(5) ____	went
have	(6) ____
(7) ____	spoke
learn	(8) ____
(9) ____	put
tell	(10) ____

4 **Write negative sentences in the past simple. Use these verbs.**

win write walk paint sing see

1 Michael Collins / on the Moon.
2 Tilly Smith / *Hamlet*.
3 Picasso / a lot of pictures.
4 France / the World Cup in 2006.
5 I / you yesterday.
6 They / a song at the concert.

5 **Complete the questions in the past simple.**

When *did Apollo 11 leave the Earth*?
Apollo 11 left the Earth on 16th July 1969.

1 Where ____ ?
Apollo 11 went to the Moon.
2 How long ____ ?
Apollo 11 spent nine days in space.
3 What ____ ?
Armstrong and Aldrin put a US flag on the moon.
4 What ____ ?
Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins wore spacesuits.
5 What ____ ?
They brought Moon rocks back to Earth.

6 **Complete the sentences with the nouns, then decide if they are countable or uncountable.**

money ~~pencil~~ organisation water school food

I prefer writing with a *pencil*. *(countable)*

1 Have you got any____ ? I want to buy a magazine.
2 My ____ has got computers in all the classrooms.
3 We bought some ____ for dinner.
4 There isn't any ____ in the swimming pool.
5 Craig started an ____ to help the children in Pakistan.

7 **Fill in the gaps with *a*, *an*, *some* and *any*.**

My favourite place is my bedroom. There's (1) ____ computer on my desk. I've also got (2) ____ computer games and an MP3 player. But I do other things in my bedroom. For example, I study! I've got (3) ____ pens, (4) ____ paper and a lot of school books on my desk. But this weekend I'm really happy because we haven't got (5) ____ homework to do! I decorated my bedroom with (6) ____ music posters, but I haven't got (7) ____ football posters.

8 **Complete the sentences in the past continuous.**

	Robbie	Ann	Sally
7:00am	do homework	have breakfast	get up
8:00am	cycle to school	cycle to school	leave home
2:00pm	play basketball	do gymnastics	do gymnastics
9:00pm	study for an exam	watch a DVD	study for an exam

Maria *was getting up* at 7 a.m.

1 Robbie _____ at 7 a.m.
2 Ann _____ at 7 a.m.
3 Robbie and Ann _____ at 8 a.m.
4 Sally _____ at 8 a.m.
5 Ann and Sally _____ at 2 p.m.
6 Robbie _____ at 2 p.m.
7 Ann _____ at 9 p.m.
8 Robbie and Sally _____ at 9 p.m.

9 **Look at the table in 8. Write negative past continuous sentences about Robbie, Ann and Sally.**

Sally / do homework at 7 a.m.
Sally wasn't doing homework at 7 a.m.

1 Ann / have breakfast at 8 a.m.
2 Robbie / sleep at 7 a.m.
3 Robbie and Ann / leave home at 8 a.m.
4 Sally cycle to school at 8 a.m.
5 Robbie / do gymnastics at 2 p.m.
6 Robbie / play basketball at 9 p.m.
7 Sally and Robbie / watch a DVD at 9 p.m.
8 Ann / study for an exam at 9 p.m.

10 **Write questions in the past continuous. Use these verbs.**

~~correct~~ run watch play listen to do wear have talk to

my teacher / exams last night?
Was my teacher correcting exams last night?

1 your mum / a tracksuit yesterday?
2 Where / they / football yesterday?
3 Who / you / on the telephone?
4 your parents / lunch at home?
5 your brother / in the park last night?
6 When / Louise / her homework?
7 Which TV programme / we / yesterday afternoon?
8 What / you / on your MP3 player?

11 **Put the verbs in the correct past simple or past continuous forms.**

1 I ____ (meet) my cousins while I ____ (visit) Rome.
2 We ____ (walk) in the park when it ____ (start) to rain.
3 The teacher ____ (ask) me a question while I ____ (talk) to a friend.
4 We ____ (lose) the ball while we ____ (play) football.
5 We ____ (sit) in the café when someone ____ (take) our bags.
6 I ____ (do) my homework when the phone ____ (ring).

Consolidation

1 **Complete the text. Put the verbs in the correct past simple or past continuous forms.**

My terrible day

We ____ (1 start) our exams last week, but the first day ____ (2 not go) very well. While I ____ (3 cycle) to school I ____ (4 drop) my bag! I ____ (5 not / look) when a dog ____ (6 run) across the road. I ____ (7 stop) quickly but my things ____ (8 be) all over the street. I ____ (9 not lose) any books, but because of the accident I ____ (10 arrive) late for my geography exam. The teacher ____ (11 not be) very happy, but I ____ (12 explain) the situation and he ____ (13 understand). Then, while I ____ (14 write) my answers, my pen ____ (15 break). I ____ (16 not have) another one. I ____ (17 ask) the teacher for a pen, but while I ____ (18 walk) to his desk, I ____ (19 fall) over another student's bag. It ____ (20 be) the perfect end to the morning!

2 **There is a mistake in each sentence. Find the mistakes and correct them.**

1 There was a terrible storm last night. We were very frightening.
2 I don't usually drink some water when I have a meal.
3 Her parents were very proud with her when she passed all her exams.
4 There was a terrible flood. Some people was swimming in the streets!
5 Jon weren't studying last night. He was watching a DVD.
6 Claire helped me a lot so I buyed her some flowers.
7 Went you to school yesterday? I didn't see you in class.
8 I leaved the house at eight o'clock.
9 There is a new fantastic swimming pool in the town centre.
10 We was watching a boring film when you phoned us.

7 Holidays

Reading

1 What type of holiday do you like? Where did you go last year?

2 7.1 Read the text. Match the holidays in the photos 1–3 with the people. Which holiday activity do you think is the most interesting?

THIS YEAR IS GOING TO BE DIFFERENT

A ____

My uncle and aunt are giving my cousin and me a fantastic holiday this year - two weeks at a soccer camp in London! Hanna and I are football crazy, so it's the perfect holiday! But we're not going to play football all day. We're going to study English in the mornings and we're going to visit all the famous places in London like Buckingham Palace. We can't wait!

Lea

B ____

This year, I'm not behaving well at home and I'm not studying hard at school. My parents think I'm lazy and moody! They're worried, so they're sending me to a brat camp in the mountains this summer. I'm spending six weeks there! I'm going to walk ten kilometres every day with some other teenagers like me. I'm also going to sleep in a tent. I'm not going to see my friends and I'm not going to enjoy it. It's going to be awful!

Rick

C ____

This summer we're going to stay at home. But it isn't going to be boring because my sister Julia is getting married! Lots of friends and family are coming. My grandparents are going to travel all the way from Sydney, in Australia! Julia is going to wear a beautiful white dress. We're going to have a special meal with all the family and friends. I'm so excited!

Victoria

3 **Choose the best title for each holiday.**

A _____
B _____
C _____

1 My sister's special day.
2 Camping on the beach.
3 Goals, grammar and sightseeing
4 My Australian grandparents
5 Football and more football!
6 A bad boy's holiday!

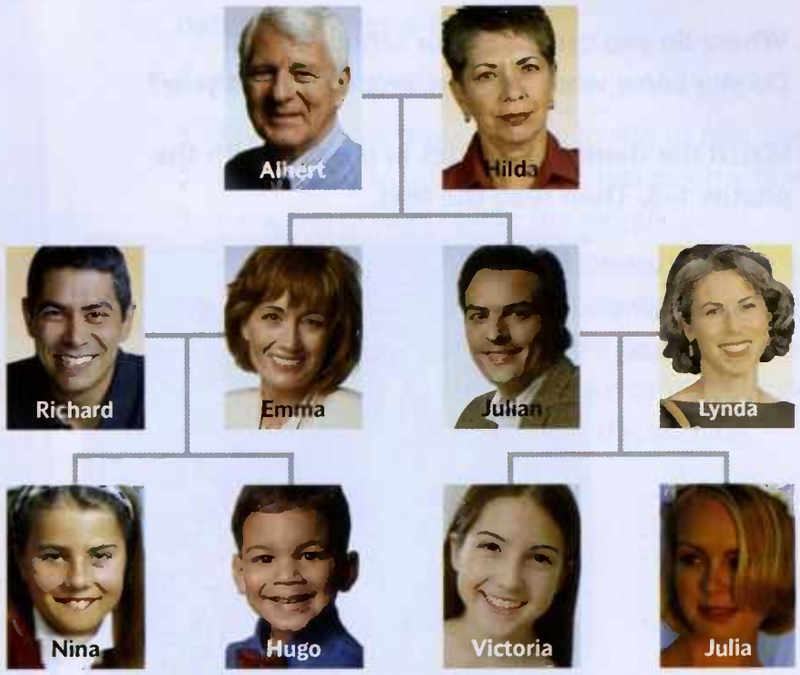
4 **Write *L* (Lea), *R* (Rick) or *V* (Victoria) for each space.**

1 ____ and ____ are happy about what they're going to do in the summer.
2 ____ is not going to sleep in a bed.
3 ____ and ____ are going to be away from their families.
4 ____ is not going to a different place.
5 ____ is going to be a tourist.
6 ____ is having a family celebration.

5 **Answer the questions.**

1 What are Lea and Hanna going to do in the mornings?
2 Why is a soccer camp the best holiday for Lea and Hanna?
3 Which famous places are Lea and Hanna going to visit?
4 Where is Rick going this summer?
5 How long is Rick staying at the brat camp?
6 What is Rick going to do every day?
7 Why isn't Victoria going away on holiday this year?
8 What is Julia going to wear?
9 Where do Victoria and Julia's grandparents live?

Vocabulary Family



6 **Look at Victoria's family tree. Complete the sentences.**

1 Julia is Victoria's ____.
2 Albert is Julian's ____.
3 Hugo is Albert's ____.
4 Nina is Emma's ____.
5 Hugo is Victoria's ____.
6 ____ is Albert's wife.
7 ____ is Lynda's father-in-law.
8 ____ is Julian's nephew.
9 ____ is Hugo's grandmother.
10 ____ is Nina's aunt.

7 **Complete the table.**

Male	Female
nephew	(1) ____
(2) ____	daughter
father-in-law	(3) ____
(4) ____	aunt
great-grandfather	(5) ____
(6) ____	wife

Time to talk!

1 How old are your parents, brothers and sisters?
2 Have you got a lot of uncles and aunts?
3 Where do your cousins live?

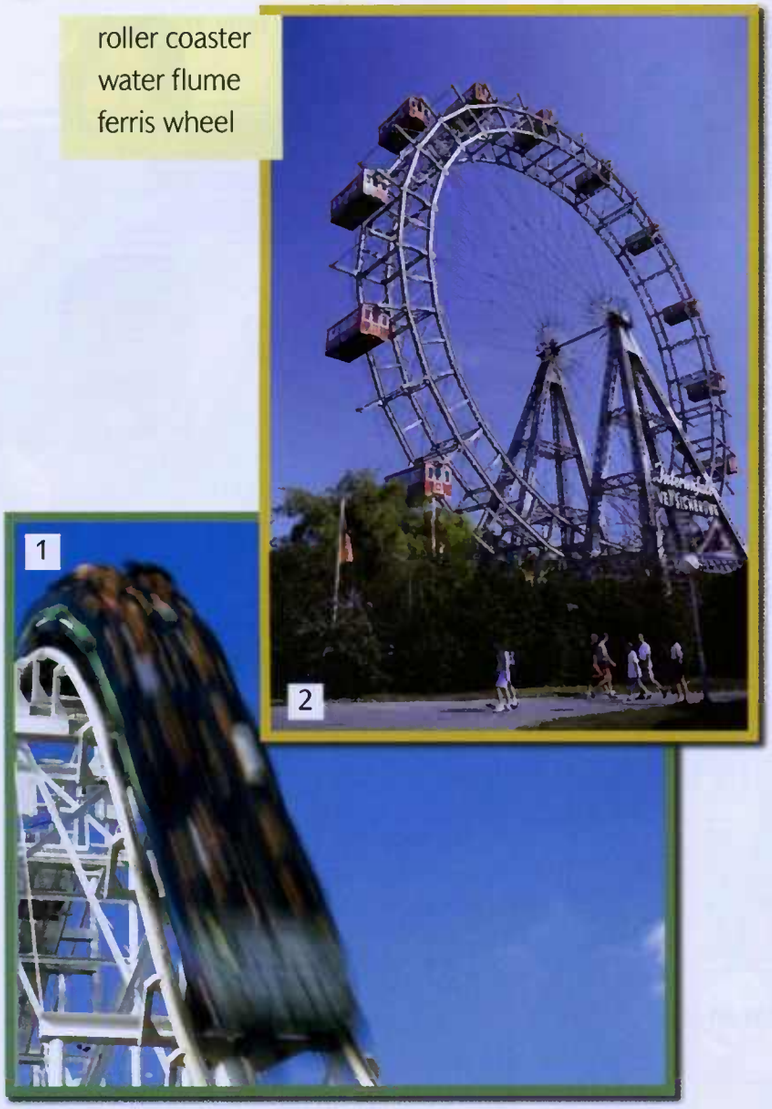
Grammar

Future forms *going to*

1 **Where do you usually go for school trips? Do you know what you're going to do this year?**

2 **Match the theme park rides in the box with the photos 1–3. Then read the text.**

roller coaster
water flume
ferris wheel



What are you going to do for your end-of-year school trip? Next Wednesday we're going to visit a theme park. The theme park has four different areas. There is the *Wild West*, *Polynesia*, *Future World* and the *Land of the Pharaohs*. In these areas there are different shows, but my class isn't going to see them. What are we going to do? Well, we love the rides and we're going to try all of them. My favourite is the roller coaster, but there is one ride I'm not going to get on: the ferris wheel. I'm frightened of that one, but I'm not going to tell the others!

3 **Look at the rule and the example sentences. Can you find other examples of *going to* in the text in 2?**

When we talk about the future we can use *be* + *going to* + infinitive.
Next week we're going to visit a theme park.
There is one ride I'm not going to get on.
What are you going to do for your end-of-year school trip?

4 **Write sentences with *going to*.**

1 we / eat sandwiches _____

2 my best friend / buy some souvenirs _____

3 I / take photographs _____

4 we / get on the roller coaster _____

5 we / arrive home late _____

5 **Look back at the text in exercise 2. Then correct the mistakes in the email.**

From Tim@highscore.com
Date Tuesday, 15th June
To Simon@highscore.com

Dear Simon

How are you? I'm very excited about our end-of-year school trip!
We're not going to visit a castle.
We're going to visit a theme park.
~~We're going to visit a castle.~~

We're going to stay for two days. The class is going to watch all the shows. I'm going to try the ferris wheel.
I'm going to tell the others.

Bye!

Tim

6 **Write questions for the answers.**

1 What / you / eat?
_____
We're going to eat fast food.
2 Which ride / you / try?
_____
I'm going to try the water flume.
3 You / see a show?
_____
Yes, we're going to see a show.
4 When / you / arrive home?
_____
We're going to arrive home very late.
5 You / buy any souvenirs?
_____
Yes, I'm going to buy some souvenirs.

7 **Match the future time expressions 1–8 with the dates and times a–h.**

Today is Monday 4th April.

1 My aunt from Wales is going to visit us next week.
2 We're going to watch a play in two months' time.
3 I'm going to work harder this month.
4 We're going to catch a plane tomorrow morning.
5 We're going to visit our grandparents next weekend.
6 I'm going to study French in the next school year.
7 We're going to play basketball tomorrow afternoon.
8 I'm going to do my homework this evening.

a 11th April
b April
c September
d 4th April, 7 p.m.
e 5th April, 5 p.m.
f 9th and 10th April
g 5th April, 9 a.m.
h June

Pronunciation Sentence stress

8 **Underline the most important words in the sentences (the stressed words).**

1 When are you going to do your homework?
2 I'm not going to spend my holiday at a soccer camp.
3 My sister's wedding is going to be beautiful.
4 Next year we're going to visit Scotland.
5 Is she going to study Geography next year?
6 Where is it going to finish?

9 7.2 **Listen and check. Then listen and repeat. Copy the rhythm.**

Consolidation

10 **Complete the dialogue with the correct form of *going to* and the verbs in brackets. Where there is no verb, use a future time expression from the box.**

tonight tomorrow morning
in three months' time next weekend

Andrei	Where _____ (1 you / spend) the summer?
Igor	Well, this year I _____ (2 study) English in the USA.
Andrei	Fantastic! Who _____ (3 you / stay) with?
Igor	With my dad's friends. I'm meeting them (4) _____, on Saturday. They're arriving on Friday, but they _____ (5 not / have) a holiday. They're coming to work here in Moscow for three months. Then (6) _____ , in July, I _____ (7 travel) to New York with them.
Andrei	_____ (8 you / study) in New York?
Igor	Yes, but I _____ (9 not / stay) in New York. I'm staying in Rochester.
Andrei	Rochester?
Igor	Yes, it's a small town near New York. I _____ (10 find) it on the Internet (11) _____ , after school.
Andrei	Well, you can tell me about it (12) _____ before our English class.

Future forms Present continuous

11 **Look at the rules and the sentences.**

There is often no difference between the present continuous for the future and *going to*. We also use the same future time expressions.

Next week we're going to visit a theme park.
Next week we're visiting a theme park.

There is one ride I'm not going to get on.
There is one ride I'm not getting on.

What are you going to do for your end-of-year school trip?
What are you doing for your end-of-year school trip?

Quick tip We usually use the present continuous with the verbs *come* and *go* when we talk about the future:
My grandparents are coming from Sydney next week.
I'm not going shopping this weekend.

12 **Complete the sentences in the present continuous about the school trip.**

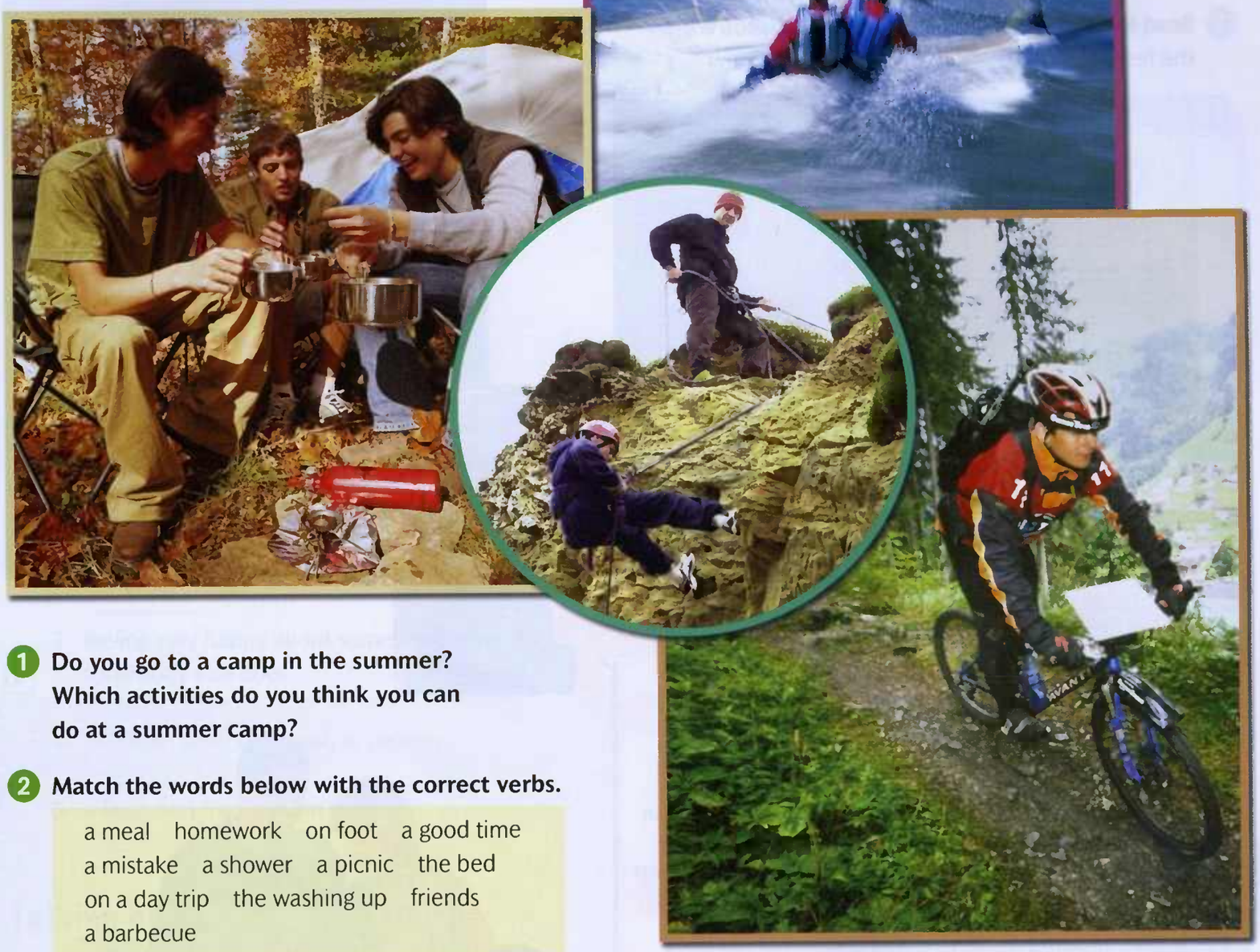
SCHOOL TRIP TO THEME PARK

- meet at school next Thursday at 7.30 a.m.
- the coach leaves at 8 a.m.
- have lunch at 1 p.m.
- return to the coach at 7 p.m.
- arrive at school at 11 p.m.

1 We _____ .
2 The coach _____ .
3 We _____ .
4 We _____ .
5 We _____ .

Communication

Vocabulary *go, make, do* and *have*



1 **Do you go to a camp in the summer? Which activities do you think you can do at a summer camp?**

2 **Match the words below with the correct verbs.**

a meal homework on foot a good time
a mistake a shower a picnic the bed
on a day trip the washing up friends
a barbecue

go make do have

Listening Summer camp

3 7.3 **Listen and answer the questions.**

1 Which water activities does Dale talk about?
2 Which mountain activity does Dale talk about?
3 What do they do in the evenings?
4 How do thry travel on the day trips?
5 What time do they get up?
6 What do they do before breakfast?
7 When is the camp starting?
8 Does Virginia want to go to the camp?

Speaking Plans for next summer

4 7.4 **In pairs, read the dialogue.**

A What are you going to do next summer?
B I'm going to study English in San Francisco.
A That's great! Who are you going with?
B I'm going with my cousins. What are you going to do?
A Well, I'm going to ...

5 **Make up a dialogue about next summer. Act out your dialogue in class.**

Culture Project

Holidays American style!

1 **Read the text quickly and match the photos with the festivals.**

1

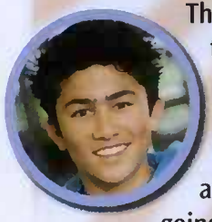
2

3

4

Holidays American style!

The Fourth of July



The Fourth of July is the coolest holiday of the year. In the morning we always go downtown to watch the parade, and this year my school is walking in it. Best of all, my brother is carrying the flag. My parents are going to be really proud of him! Then in the afternoon we always have a picnic. This year we're going to have a big school picnic by the Potomac river. All the mums, dads and grandparents are coming too. Finally, in the evening, we always watch a really fantastic firework display. Why do we celebrate the Fourth of July? It's the day in 1776 when we became independent from the British – a very important date for us!

Thanksgiving day

In the USA, on the fourth Thursday of every November we celebrate Thanksgiving day with our families. We now live in Washington, but we're going to drive back to Chicago to be with our grandparents. Most Americans travel to spend this day at home with their families. The most important part of the day is the big family dinner and the most popular meal is turkey. What are we celebrating? Well, traditionally it's a day to give thanks for all the food collected on the farms for the winter. Today, we have all the food we need, but Thanksgiving day is the most popular family day in the USA.

2 **Read the sentences. Write FJ (the Fourth of July), TD (Thanksgiving day) or B (Both).**

1 People travel for the celebration. ____
2 People celebrate with their families. ____
3 There is more than one activity in the celebrations. ____
4 People celebrate something that happened a long time ago. ____
5 People celebrate at home. ____
6 Food is part of the celebration. ____

Vocabulary

3 **Find words in the text that mean:**

1 central part of a city (*American English*) _____
2 when a group of people walk or stand in a line for people to look at them _____
3 feeling very happy about something you or somebody else does _____
4 free from another person or country _____
5 a large bird that lives on farms _____

Talking about Russia

4 **In groups, discuss the questions.**

1 What special festivals do you have in Russia?
2 How much do you enjoy celebrating them?
3 How important do you think it is to have festivals? Why?

Project

5 **Follow these guidelines to help you complete your project.**

Holidays Russian style! poster

1 Work in groups. Discuss what you already know about these Russian holidays:
• New Year • Women's Day • Victory Day.
2 Decide together how you're going to do your project. You'll need to decide which members of the group are going to find out about which festival.
3 Some people may work in pairs. Each person or pair needs to answer these questions:
1 When is the festival?
2 Why do people celebrate it?
3 How do people celebrate?
4 Discuss ways you can find out what you need to know, for example, the Internet, the library, asking members of your family, etc.
5 Collect photos of festivals or draw pictures.
6 Share your ideas when you have completed your research.
7 Discuss how to create your poster. Decide where the pictures and photos will go. Each person can write a few sentences about their festival. Make your poster as bright and colourful as possible.
8 Complete the project and present your poster to the class. Each person in the group could read out their paragraph to the class.

Follow-up

6 **Discuss the questions with the whole class.**

1 Which Russian festival are you looking forward to celebrating next?
2 How are you going to celebrate it?

7 **Write a short paragraph describing your plans for celebrating the next Russian festival.**

Writing

An informal letter

Parts of a letter

1 **Read Jeanette's letter and look at the photos. Which holiday did she go on last year? Which holiday is she going on this year?**

2 **Match the phrases below with the spaces 1–6 in the letter.**

Best wishes 35, rue du Mont
Write to me soon Dear Bernice 6th April
75889 Paris

(1) _____
(2) _____
(3) _____

(4) _____ ,

How are you? I hope you and your family are well. I had a great time with you in London last year and I learnt a lot of English. I've got an English exam next week, so I hope I'm going to pass!

This summer we're doing something very different. We're going to South Africa! We're going on safari and at night we're going to make camp fires and sleep in tents. My brother is worried that a lion is going to eat us when we're sleeping, but my parents said it's very safe. I can't wait!

Anyway, what are you going to do this summer? Are you coming to France to study French?

(5) _____ !

(6) _____ ,

Jeanette

3 **Read the letter and choose the correct answer.**

When you write an informal letter …

1 write / don't write your name with your address.
2 write the date after / before the address.
3 ask / don't ask your friend questions.
4 finish / don't finish the letter with your name and surname.

Writing your letter

4 **You are going to write a letter to a friend. First plan your three main paragraphs:**

- Ask your friend how he / she is. Ask about his / her family. What are you doing at the moment?
- What are you going to do in the summer?
- Ask your friend what he / she is going to do in the summer.

5 **Write your letter. Remember that:**

- you need to include your address and the date.
- you can use both the *going to* and the present continuous for the future.

6 **Check your letter for punctuation and vocabulary mistakes.**

Quick check

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences.

1 Your sister is your mother's _____.
2 Your mother's father is your _____.
3 Your dad's brother's son is your _____.
4 Your sister's daughter is your _____.
5 Your father's sister is your _____.
6 Your mother is your father's _____.

2 Choose the answer that is wrong.

1 Go …
a on a day trip. b homework. c on foot.
2 Make …
a homework. b friends. c the bed.
3 Have …
a a good time. b dinner. c a day trip.
4 Do …
a a shower. b sport. c homework.
5 Make …
a your bed. b the washing-up. c a mistake.
6 Have …
a a barbecue. b a picnic. c sport.

Vocabulary review: Units 1–7

3 Choose the correct answer for each space.

1 The plane is going to ____ at 5 p.m.
a take off b get off
2 My mum is ____ of flying.
a frightening b frightened
3 We are going to ____ at 3 p.m.
a check in b catch
4 I'm going to buy a book from the ____.
a bookshop b library
5 I'm ____ that we're going to miss the flight.
a worried b glad

Grammar

4 Write affirmative or negative sentences or questions with the correct form of *going to*. Use these verbs.

make have take do get on travel study

Simon / the washing up?
Is Simon going to do the washing up?

1 they / lunch ✓
2 we / by plane ?
3 she / a new friend ?
4 we / the roller coaster ✗
5 he / photos ✓
6 I / English in Ireland ✗

5 Put the time expressions a–j in order from 1–10.

1 *e* 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____ 5 ____
6 ____ 7 ____ 8 ____ 9 ____ 10 ____

a next weekend
b tomorrow morning
c next year
d next month
e ~~this afternoon~~
f tomorrow afternoon
g in six months' time
h this evening
i tomorrow evening
j in two years' time

6 Complete the sentences and questions in the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1 We ____ (come) to stay with you next week.
2 ____ (he / go) on holiday in June?
3 We ____ (eat) chicken tonight.
4 They ____ (not / play) tennis tomorrow.
5 ____ (they / have) a meeting on Saturday?
6 I ____ (do) my homework at 7 p.m.

Grammar review: Units 1–7

7 There are mistakes in five of the sentences. Find the mistakes and correct them.

1 We was studying in class when the storm started.
2 The plane didn't takes off at 10 p.m.
3 They haven't got some magazines.
4 I always do my homework before I have dinner.
5 Argentina is hottest than England.
6 What they were wearing at the party?

8 Our planet

Reading

1 Which things in the photos are bad for the planet?

2 8.1 Read the text. Which of your answers in 1 are in the text?

Be green: help your planet!

1 Did you know you can help protect the planet? Don't waste the things you don't want by throwing them away! Local 'green' companies can make those old posters and magazines into recycled paper, and they can transform your old mobile phone into a new one. You and your family can help too. Collect those T-shirts and jeans that are too small for you and give them to a charity.

2 Of course, most people need a break at school or work. But if you drink from plastic bottles, you won't help the planet. It looks harmless, but plastic is a material that is difficult to recycle. And if you eat a snack, make sure it comes in just one bag or box. A lot of modern food products have lots of packaging and it's a waste! Why not drink fruit juice from a glass bottle and make a sandwich? Glass is easy to recycle and a homemade sandwich is better for you and for the environment!

3 When you go shopping, think before you buy! Are your trainers really old? Do you really need a new MP3 player? Remember, we don't need to use the world's resources to look cool. If you only buy the things that are really necessary, you'll help save the planet and your money!

4 What else can you do? Don't have a bath, have a shower! If you have a shower, you'll use less water. When you have a bath, you use approximately 90 litres of water, but only 30 litres when you have a shower. And don't leave the tap on when you brush your teeth! Water is one of our most important natural resources, and you can help save it.

5 Will our planet survive? Well, if we all help, it will have a better chance. Why don't you start saving the planet at home this evening?

3 **Choose the correct answer.**

1 Local green companies …
   a sell posters, magazines and mobile phones.
   b work with old paper and mobile phones.
2 Plastic bottles are …
   a bad for the environment.
   b good for the environment.
3 A lot of food products come in …
   a lots of bags and boxes.
   b only one bag or box.
4 If you have a bath, you'll …
   a save water.
   b waste water.
5 Don't …
   a brush your teeth.
   b leave the tap on.
6 The planet will survive if …
   a we stay at home this evening.
   b everybody helps.

4 **Are these sentences true or false? Explain your answers.**

1 There are companies that reuse old things.
2 They use plastic and glass to make bottles.
3 Modern food products are a waste.
4 You use more water in a bath than in a shower.
5 Water is the most important natural resource in the world.

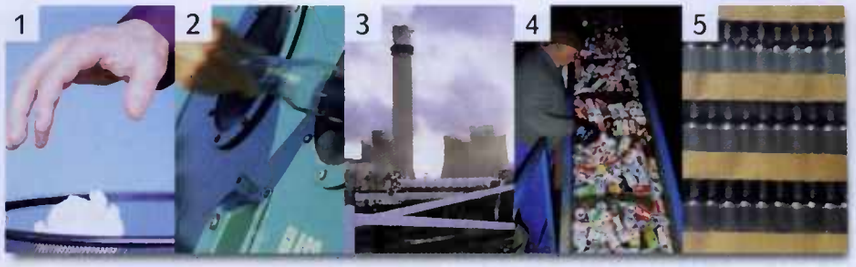
5 **Match the topics a–e with the paragraphs 1–5.**

a the bathroom
b money and resources
c things you've got at home
d the planet's future
e things you buy at a supermarket

6 **Find six things in the text that we can do to help the planet.**

Vocabulary Environment

7 **Match the words with the photos 1–5.**



packaging recycle bottle bank pollution throw away

8 **Choose the correct answer.**

1 When you have a bath you damage / waste water.
2 When you travel by car you damage / waste the environment.

9 **Find the opposites of *damage* and *waste* in the text.**

10 **Match the words with the definitions 1–3.**

environment conservation green

1 The natural world where people, plants and animals live.
2 Stopping the destruction of plants, animals and the planet.
3 This is what you are if you are friendly to the natural world.

11 8.2 **Do the quiz. How green are you? Then listen. How many points have you got?**

Are you green? Do you want to help our planet? Do this week's exciting quiz and find out!

1 Is plastic difficult to recycle?
2 Plastic bottles are better for the environment than glass bottles. True or false?
3 Do you throw away your old things and not recycle them?
4 Do you eat snacks that have a lot of packaging e.g. paper, boxes or bags?
5 Do you help to clean pollution from beaches or rivers?

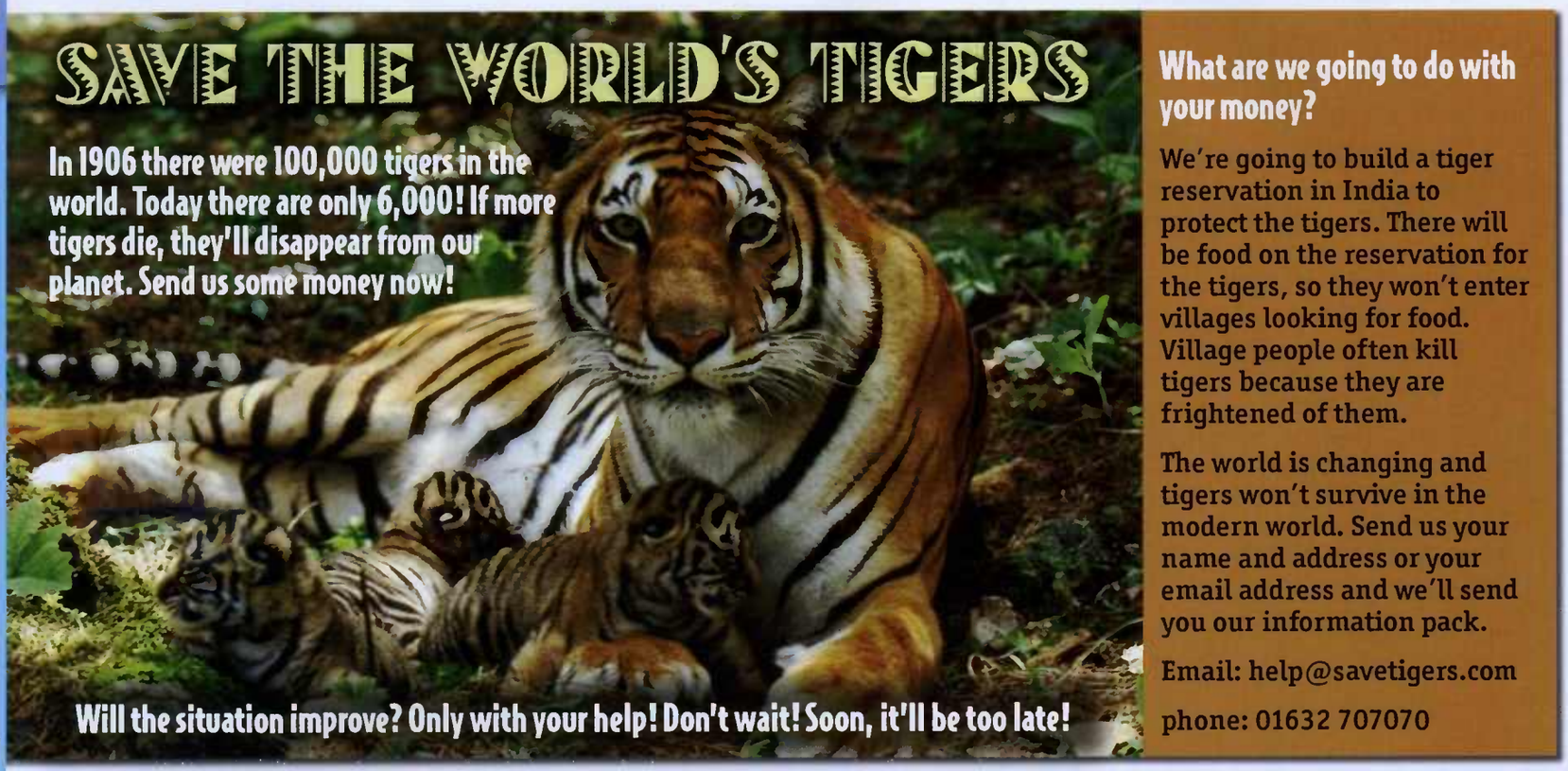
Time to talk!

Think of three things to make our homes and schools greener. Discuss your ideas with your partner.

Grammar

Future forms *will*

1 Read the advert. Why are tigers in danger?



2 Look at the rules and the sentences.

> **When we make predictions about the future we use *will / won't* + infinitive.**
> ***Soon, it'll be too late!***
> ***Tigers won't survive in the modern world.***
> ***Will the situation improve?***

3 Complete the sentences with *will / won't* and these verbs.

pass rain disappear recycle win go do be

1 A German football team ____ the Champions League next year. ✓
2 I didn't do my homework. The teacher ____ happy. ✗
3 A green company ____ my old school books. ✓
4 Lots of animals ____ from the planet by 2020. ✓
5 We ____ camping this weekend. ✗
6 I ____ any work in the school holidays. ✗
7 We ____ our exams next month. ✓
8 It ____ tomorrow. ✓

4 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1 will / When / you / arrive
_____
2 the game / Who / win / will
_____
3 the weather / good / be / Will
_____
4 take off / the plane / at 10 a.m./ Will
_____
5 meet / they / will / Where
_____
6 on holiday / Will / make friends / we
_____
7 Will / this winter / snow / it
_____
8 film / enjoy / they / will / Which
_____

Quick tip We often use *think* or *probably* when we make predictions.
I think Zenit will win the league next year.
She thinks people will live on planet Mars one day.
Maria will probably go to university when she's eighteen.

5 **Write six sentences about the things you think you will do this summer, next school year and when you're eighteen.**

I think I'll visit my friend in Oxford this summer.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Pronunciation Short forms

In conversation, we usually use short forms. So we say *I'll go* and not *I will go*.

6 **Rewrite the sentences, using short forms.**

I will visit my two brothers.
I'll visit my two brothers.

a We will do our homework later.
_____

b She is going to buy a pink ipod.
_____

c They will travel to London.
_____

d The situation will not improve.
_____

e He is not going to take a shower.
_____

f What is going to happen tomorrow?
_____

g We are going to go to the beach.
_____

h He will meet you in the café.
_____

7 8.3 **Listen to the sentences and practise saying them. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the short forms.**

First conditional

8 **Look at the rule and the example sentences.**

When we want to talk about a possible future situation we use the first conditional:
***if* + present simple + *will*.**
If you have a shower, you'll use less water.
or
***will* + *if* + present simple**
You'll use less water if you have a shower.

Quick tip When we start the sentence with *if*, we use a comma after the present simple.
If more tigers die, they'll disappear from our planet.

9 **Match 1–6 with a–f to make sentences.**

1 If we study hard,
2 If I've got homework,
3 If my sister goes to London,
4 If we rehearse a lot,
5 If it doesn't rain,
6 If she doesn't practise the violin,

a the play will be good.
b she won't play in the school orchestra.
c there will be a drought.
d we'll pass our exams.
e I'll do it before dinner.
f she'll learn a lot of English.

10 **Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.**

1 If you ____ (send) us some money, we ____ (build) a tiger reservation.
2 We ____ (give) food to the tigers if we ____ (build) a tiger reservation.
3 If we ____ (give) food to the tigers, they ____ (not enter) the villages.
4 The people ____ (be) happy if the tigers ____ (not enter) the villages.
5 If the people ____ (be) happy, the Indian tigers ____ (survive).
6 If the Indian tigers ____ (survive), other animals ____ (have) hope.

Consolidation

11 8.4 **Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Then listen and check.**

About 25,000 square kilometres of the Amazon rainforest disappear every year. If this ____ (1 continue), the world ____ (2 have) problems. What problems ____ the world ____ (3 have)? Scientists say there ____ (4 be) fewer animals and plants. 30% of all plants and animals live in the rainforest. We use a lot of the plants to make new medicines so we ____ (5 not have) new medicines if we ____ (6 destroy) the plants. If the rainforest ____ (7 become) smaller, it ____ (8 not rain) a lot in some parts of Brazil and there ____ (9 be) floods in other places. ____ the entire rainforest ____ (10 disappear)? It ____ (11 not disappear) tomorrow, but we must protect it. The rainforest is a very special place on our planet.

The imperative

12 **Look at the rules and the example sentences.**

When we want to tell people what to do we use the imperative.
For the affirmative form we use the infinitive: ***Send us some money now!***
For the negative form we use *don't* + infinitive: ***Don't wait for me!***

13 **Make affirmative or negative imperatives with a word or phrase from each box.**

~~be~~ smoke wait eat

cigarettes for me ~~quiet~~ all your dinner

Be quiet!

____

____

____

Communication

Vocabulary Campaigns

1 **Match the phrases with the pictures 1–7.**

have a meeting wear wristbands
sign a petition collect money write letters
go on a demonstration put up posters

Listening Save the park!

2 8.5 **Which things do Nick, Lesley and Elaine mention? Listen and tick ✓.**

a petition	☐	wristbands	☐
a meeting	☐	posters	☐
money	☐	a demonstration	☐
letters	☐		

3 8.5 **Listen again and complete the sentences with the words or phrases.**

their friends and families the young children
the town hall the mums and dads the school
school students

1 The people that go to the park are _____, _____, and _____.
2 The meetings are for _____ and _____.
3 The posters are for _____.
4 They are going to send a letter to _____.
5 The people that will sign the petition are _____, _____, and _____.
6 They will send the petition to _____.

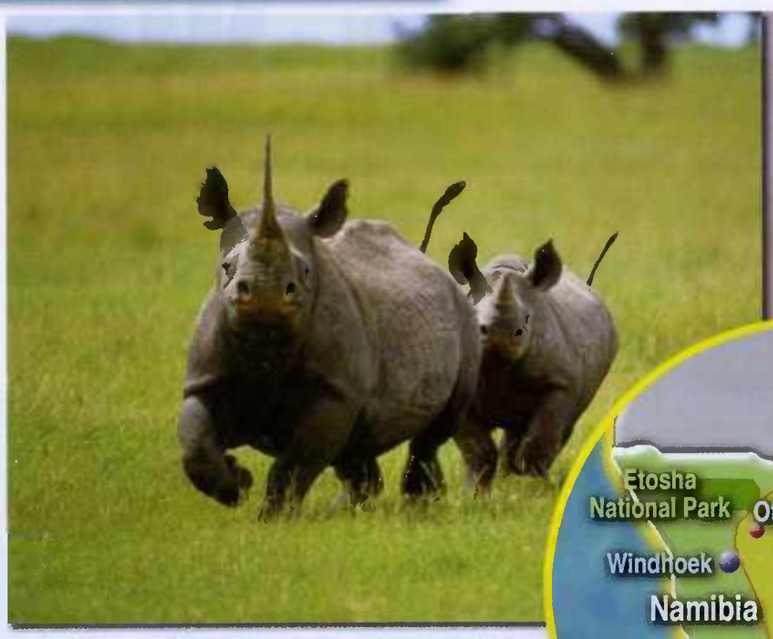
Speaking Environment

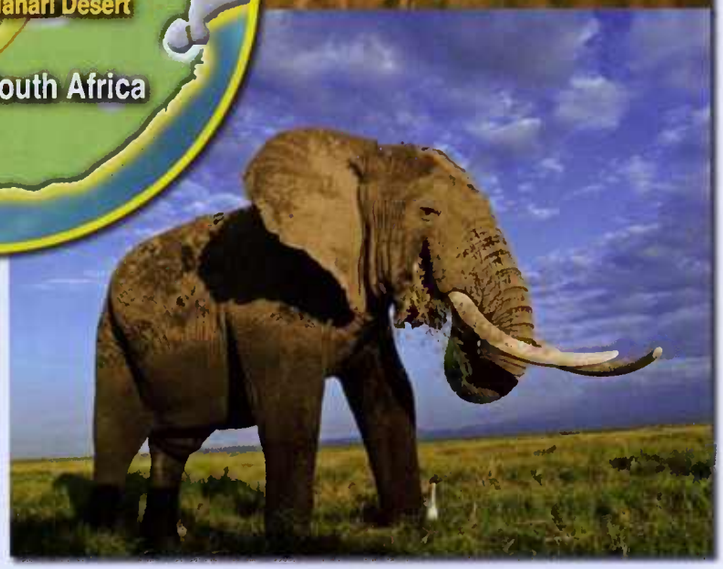
4 8.6 **In pairs, read the dialogue.**

A Are you green? What do you and your family do to help the environment?
B Yes, we're quite green - we always recycle bottles.
A Do you do anything else?
B I wear a wristband. And last week my brother went on a demonstration!

5 **Are you interested in the environment? Make up a dialogue about what you do. Act out your dialogue in class.**

Culture Project





On safari

1 **Look at the map and answer the questions.**

1 In which three African countries is the Kalahari Desert?
2 Where is the Etosha National Park?
3 What's the capital of Namibia?
4 Which village is marked on the map?

ON SAFARI

My name's Utete and I live in Otjinene. Otjinene is a village in the Kalahari Desert in eastern Namibia. We moved to northern Namibia six years ago because my dad started a new job at the Etosha National Park. My dad is a guide for the tourists. When I'm not at school I sometimes go on safari with him. I love it! He knows everything about the animals and their environment and I learn a lot from him.

My dad always knows where the animals are. He recognises the different sounds they make. When he looks at the ground he can say which animals are near, and how many there are. The plants and trees also show my dad which animals are near us, because he knows which plants the animals like eating. The tourists are always astonished!

Thanks to going on safari with my dad, I think I'll study zoology in the future. We need people to learn how to protect our animals and our natural resources. Animals like lions, elephants and rhinoceros are important in our culture. If we lose these animals, we'll lose our traditions too. The animals are also important because tourists come to see them. But there are people that come to kill the animals. If we can't stop them, we won't have any safaris in the future and the world will be a sadder place.

2 **Read the text quickly. Where does Utete live? What are her plans for the future?**

3 **Read the text again and answer the questions.**

1 What does Utete's father do at Etosha National Park?
2 What does Utete sometimes do when she's not at school?
3 How does Utete's father know where the animals are? (Give three reasons)
4 What does Utete think people need to learn to do?
5 Why is Utete worried about the future?

Vocabulary

4 Match the words from the text with the definitions.

1 environment
2 tracks
3 astonished
4 zoology
5 resources

a things you can use
b scientific study of animals
c really surprised
d the natural world
e marks left by an animal or a person

Talking about Russia

5 In groups, discuss the questions.

1 What National Parks are there in Russia?
2 What kinds of animals live there?
3 How important do you think National Parks are?
4 Would you like to work on a National Park? Why? Why not?

Project

6 Follow these guidelines to help you complete your project.

National Park visitor's leaflet

1 Work in groups. Choose a national park in Russia to write about. Choose one of these parks or your own idea:
- Dalnevostochniy Morskoy • Laplandskiy
- Teberdinskiy • Mescherskiy

2 Decide together how you're going to do your project. You'll need to find answers to these questions:
1 Where is the park?
2 What is the landscape like?
3 What animals live there?
4 What can visitors do there?

3 Decide which members of the group are going to find out which facts about the national park. You can work in pairs.

4 Discuss ways you can find out what you need to know, for example, the Internet, the library, magazines, etc.

5 Find photos of the park including the animals that live there, or draw pictures.

6 Share your ideas with the group when you have completed your research.

7 Discuss how to make your leaflet. Decide where the pictures and photos will go. Remember you want people to visit the park, so make your leaflet bright and colourful. Divide your leaflet into sections with headings, such as the questions above. Each person can write a few sentences.

8 Complete the project and present your leaflet to the class. Each person in the group can read out a section to the class.

Follow-up

7 Discuss the questions with the whole class.

1 Do you think national parks are important? Why?
2 What will happen to nature and animals if we don't have them?

8 Write a short paragraph giving your own opinion on the questions in 7.

A poster Subject pronouns

1 **Match the subject pronouns 1–8 in the poster with the phrases below.**

the director of *Friends Of The Sea* the beach the person reading the poster the mayor
the posters the demonstration Parker Road School a group of students

Making your poster

2 **Imagine that you are starting a green organisation. You are going to make a poster. First think about these questions.**

1 What do you want to tell people about (animals in danger / something that is happening in your town)?
2 What will happen if people don't help with the problem?
3 What will your organisation do?
4 What can people do to help your organisation?
5 What meetings or demonstrations are you going to have?
6 When and where will they be?

3 **Think about the presentation of your poster.**

- Will it have any photos?
- Will you write in different colours so people notice it?

4 **Make your poster. Remember to:**

- use subject pronouns when you can (don't repeat names).
- use *will*, the first conditional and imperatives correctly.

5 **Check that there are no punctuation or vocabulary mistakes.**

Quick check

Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct answer.

1 People that look after the … are called green.
a environment b packaging
2 Don't throw things away. … them!
a Damage b Recycle
3 What's the opposite of *waste*?
a save b throw away
4 What's the opposite of *damage*?
a protect b recycle
5 Which material do you put in a bottle bank?
a plastic b glass
6 Bags and boxes are examples of …
a pollution. b packaging.
7 Conservation helps …
a packaging. b the environment.
8 … bottles are better for drinks because they are easier to recycle.
a Glass b Plastic

2 Complete the sentences with these verbs.

have go on sign put up collect write wear

1 The first wristbands were against cancer. Now people ____ wristbands to help lots of organisations.
2 We're going to ____ money for *Tigers In Danger*.
3 If we ____ the demonstration, the town hall will clean the beach.
4 We're going to do more than ____ letters. We're going to ____ a meeting. Then we can ask everybody to ____ a petition.
5 I'm going to ____ a poster about the meeting.

Vocabulary review: Units 1–8

3 Which word is not correct in each group? Why?

1 a shower a barbecue homework a picnic
2 enthusiastic glad upset proud
3 son niece sister daughter
4 interesting frightened surprising fascinating
5 nephew dad husband aunt
6 mistakes friends your bed an exam

Grammar

4 Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative imperative form of these verbs.

use listen eat arrive talk smoke

1 ____ in the no-smoking zone!
2 ____ all your vegetables!
3 ____ your mobile phones in the exam!
4 ____ at school on time!
5 ____ to your teachers!
6 ____ in the library!

5 Write affirmative or negative sentences or questions with *will / won't*. Use these verbs.

save make sign go on recycle have

1 they / a demonstration ✗
2 David / his old magazines ?
3 they / their beds ?
4 I / a good time on holiday ✓
5 we / water with a swimming pool ✗
6 Sarah / the petition ✓

6 Make first conditional sentences.

1 we / If / we'll / visit the Statue of Liberty. / go to New York,
2 be late / You'll / you / if / don't get up.
3 buy you a present. / If / pass the exams, / I'll / you
4 arrives late, / miss the plane. / she / she'll / If
5 stay at home / if / it / They'll / rains.
6 we / have a celebration. / we'll / If / win the match,

Grammar review: Units 1–8

7 Complete the sentences with these words.

some afternoon wasn't were any did

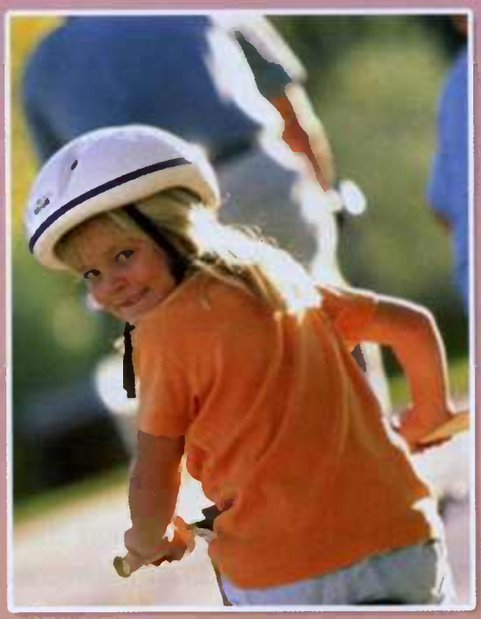
1 ____ you sleeping at twelve o'clock?
2 They've got ____ new CDs.
3 We're going to play volleyball tomorrow ____.
4 ____ they have a barbecue?
5 He ____ doing his homework.
6 Have you got ____ fruit?

9 Changes

Reading

1 How has your life changed in recent years? Have you changed school, home or city? Do you think you have changed?

2 9.1 Read the text. Does the text mention any of the changes you discussed in exercise 1?



1 Lots of things have changed in my life in recent years. Firstly, I've changed school. It was difficult at first, but now I enjoy it. My classmates are great, **A** ... . Well, there is one boy I don't like, because he is sometimes a bully to a friend of ours, but we protect her.

2 Another difference in the last two or three years has been in my school work. There's more of it, **B** ... ! I've got lots of new subjects and more text books. I've also got two exercise books for each subject: **C** ... . I've got a locker at school, but I take lots of books home. I don't need a rucksack, I need a supermarket trolley!

3 I've changed the way I look too. I still like wearing jeans and T-shirts but now I also like wearing different clothes when I go out with my friends. I've started wearing skirts and lots of jewellery. My mum helps me get ready before I go out. We have good fun, **D** ... ! I've also changed my hairstyle. It's longer **E** ... !

4 Now I also do different things in my spare time. I like spending more time with my friends. We meet in town on Saturdays and we spend our pocket money at the shops or the cinema. I also spend more time in my bedroom. I've put up some new posters **F** ... , but my mum says my bedroom is the only thing that hasn't changed. It has always been very untidy!

3 **Choose the best title for the text.**

1 Who am I?
2 My best friend is my mum
3 Changing with the years
4 School is different

4 **Match the missing information 1–6 with the gaps A–F in the text.**

1 one for class work and one for homework
2 and I sometimes change the colour
3 and I've made lots of friends
4 but she doesn't always like the way I dress
5 and I've moved the furniture
6 especially homework and exams

5 **Which paragraph ...**

a tells us about the writer's weekend activities?
b tells us about what the writer wears?
c tells us about the writer's school materials?
d tells us about a problem at school?

6 **Are the sentences true or false? Explain your answers.**

1 The writer now likes her school.
2 She didn't like school at first.
3 Her friends sometimes protect her.
4 She's got two textbooks for each subject.
5 She leaves all her books at school.
6 She doesn't always dress in jeans and T-shirts.
7 She goes shopping with her friends at the weekends.
8 Her mum thinks her bedroom is tidy.

Vocabulary School

7 **Match the words with the pictures 1–5.**

textbook exercise book locker rucksack desk

8 **Match the words 1–6 with the definitions a–f.**

1 A bully is ...
2 A subject is ...
3 A lesson is ...
4 Homework is ...
5 An exam is ...
6 Rules are ...

a the things we can or can't do at school and at home.
b a thing like English, maths, biology etc. that you study at school.
c a test of what you know about something.
d a period of time when you study a subject in class with your teacher.
e a student that frightens other students.
f the work that teachers ask students to do at home.

Time to talk!

1 Which subjects do you get the most homework for?
2 When do you do your homework?
3 How much spare time do you have in the evening?
4 Are there any rules at home or at school that you don't like?

Grammar

Present perfect

1 **Read and match the text with one of the pictures above. What are the differences between the pictures?**

Have your parents ever painted your bedroom? Have you asked them if you can paint it? They'll be happy if you do the work! I've painted my room in Arsenal's colours. My parents say they've never seen a red and white bedroom! I've also put up some *Star Wars* and Arsenal posters. I haven't painted the furniture but I've put my desk next to the window. There's a computer on my desk, but I haven't got a TV. I've never watched TV in my room because it's against the rules at home! Well, do you want a cool bedroom? My sister hasn't painted hers before, but now she's going to do it. What are you waiting for?

2 **Look at the rules and the example sentences.**

To make the present perfect, we use *has / have* or *hasn't / haven't* + past participle.
***I've painted* my room in Arsenal's colours.**
***I haven't painted* the furniture...**
***Have* you *asked* them if you can paint it?**

3 **Tick ✓ the present perfect sentences.**

1 I've also put up some *Star Wars* posters. ☐
2 I haven't got a TV. ☐
3 Lots of things have changed in my life in recent years. ☐

4 **Look at the rule and complete the table.**

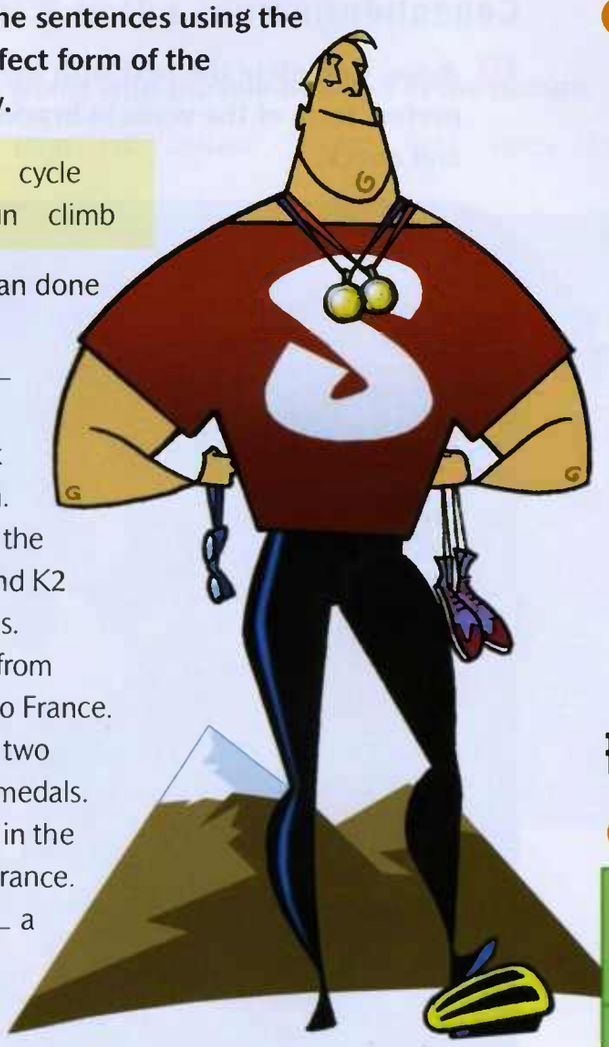
Regular past participles end in *-ed*.
Irregular past participles are all different.

Quick tip Turn to page 119 for a list of irregular past participles. Try to learn a few every day!

Infinitive	Past participle
look	(1)____
(2)____	walked
have	(3)____
(4)____	eaten
speak	(5)____

5 **Complete the sentences using the present perfect form of the verbs below.**

do win cycle
swim run climb



What has Stan done this year?

1 Stan ____ in the New York marathon.
2 He ____ the Everest and K2 mountains.
3 He ____ from England to France.
4 He ____ two Olympic medals.
5 He ____ in the Tour de France.
6 Stan ____ a lot of things!

6 **Look back at your answers in 5. Correct the mistakes in the newspaper report.**

Stan Storey from London has had a fantastic year. ~~Stan has sailed from England to France~~ and he's won five Olympic medals. He's also walked in the New York marathon and he's climbed Mont Blanc. Stan has also watched the Tour de France.

Stan hasn't sailed from England to France.
He's swum from England to France.

7 **Write questions for the answers.**

Have you been on holiday this year?
No, I haven't been on holiday this year.

1 _____
Yes, my sister has started university.
2 _____
No, my parents haven't bought a new car.
3 _____
Yes, I have seen my cousins this week.
4 _____
Yes, we have played basketball this term.
5 _____
Yes, my brother has had a good year at school.
6 _____
Yes, I've changed a lot this year.

Present perfect *ever* and *never*

8 **Look at the rules and the example sentences.**

We often use *ever* in present perfect questions to say 'at any time in your life'.
Have your parents ever painted your bedroom?

We often use *never* in present perfect sentences to say 'at no time in your life'.
They've never seen a red and white bedroom!

9 **Write sentences with *never* or questions with *ever*.**

1 You / eat / Indian food ?
_____
2 My grandparents / visit / London. ✗
_____
3 My dad / use / an MP3 player. ✗
_____
4 They / study / Japanese ?
_____
5 Your sister / paint / her bedroom ?
_____
6 I / drink / coffee. ✗
_____

Pronunciation

Intonation in questions

10 9.2 **Listen to the sentences carefully. Does the intonation go up ↑ or down ↓?**

1 What do you usually do in the evenings?
2 Do you like speaking English?
3 Are you playing a computer game?
4 Is Russia bigger than the USA?
5 Can you play the guitar?
6 Where did your parents meet?
7 Have you seen any snow this year?
8 What were you doing at 8 o'clock this morning?
9 Is your school going to organise a trip this year?
10 Who will win the next ice hockey World Cup?
11 Are you going shopping this weekend?
12 Have you ever played American football?
13 Has your best friend ever been to England?

11 9.2 **Listen again and check. Then listen and repeat. Copy the intonation.**

12 **What do the questions in 10 mean in Russian? Is the Russian intonation similar or different?**

13 **Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer the questions. Pay attention to the intonation.**

Consolidation

14 9.3 **Complete the text with the correct present perfect form of the verbs in brackets. Then listen and check.**

_____you _____ (1 ever / want) to change your life and do something different? Well, that's what the Bourton family _____ (2 do). They _____ (3 visit) four continents and they _____ (4 explore) 25 countries in the last six years and they haven't finished! They _____ (5 spend) five years on an eleven-metre boat. Mum, Sue, is a teacher and she _____ (6 teach) her children, Jane and Mike, everything they know. They _____ (7 never / go) to school! 'We _____ (8 make) lots of friends around the world,' says Mike. They _____ (9 not / stay) in one place for more than two months and now they're sailing to New Zealand.

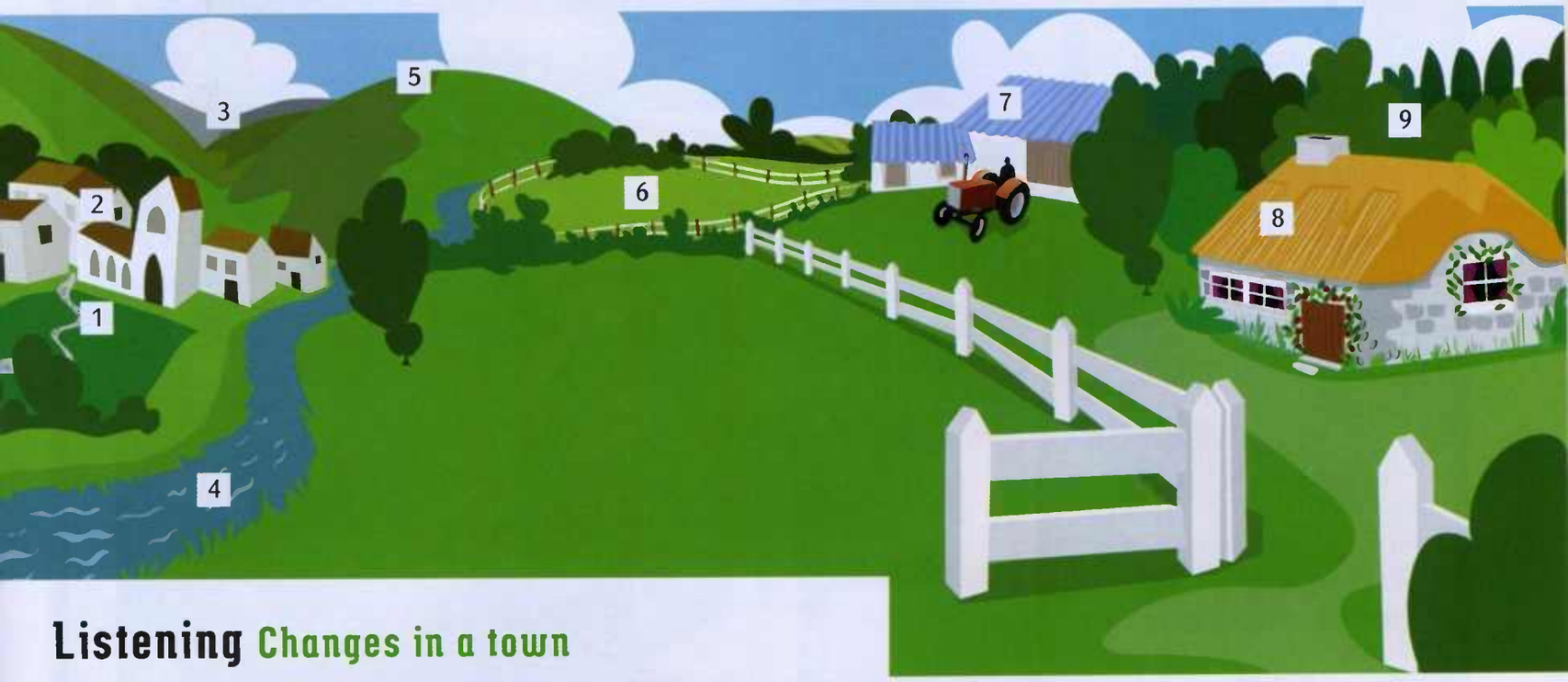
15 **What has changed in your life in the last two or three years? Make a list, then compare your answers with a partner.**

Communication

Vocabulary In the country

1 **Match the words with the numbers 1–9 in the picture.**

woods farm hill cottage stream field valley footpath village



Listening Changes in a town

2 9.4 **You are going to hear a student asking a woman about the town of Brinklow. Listen and tick ✓ the places that she mentions.**

car park	☐	factory	☐
museum	☐	park	☐
woods	☐	cinema	☐
bookshop	☐	footpath	☐
hospital	☐	village	☐
cottages	☐	hill	☐
stream	☐	library	☐
farm	☐	field	☐

3 9.4 **Listen again and complete the lists.**

Good changes in Brinklow
1 ____
2 ____
3 ____

Bad changes in Brinklow
1 ____
2 ____
3 ____

Speaking In your town

4 9.5 **In pairs, read the dialogue.**

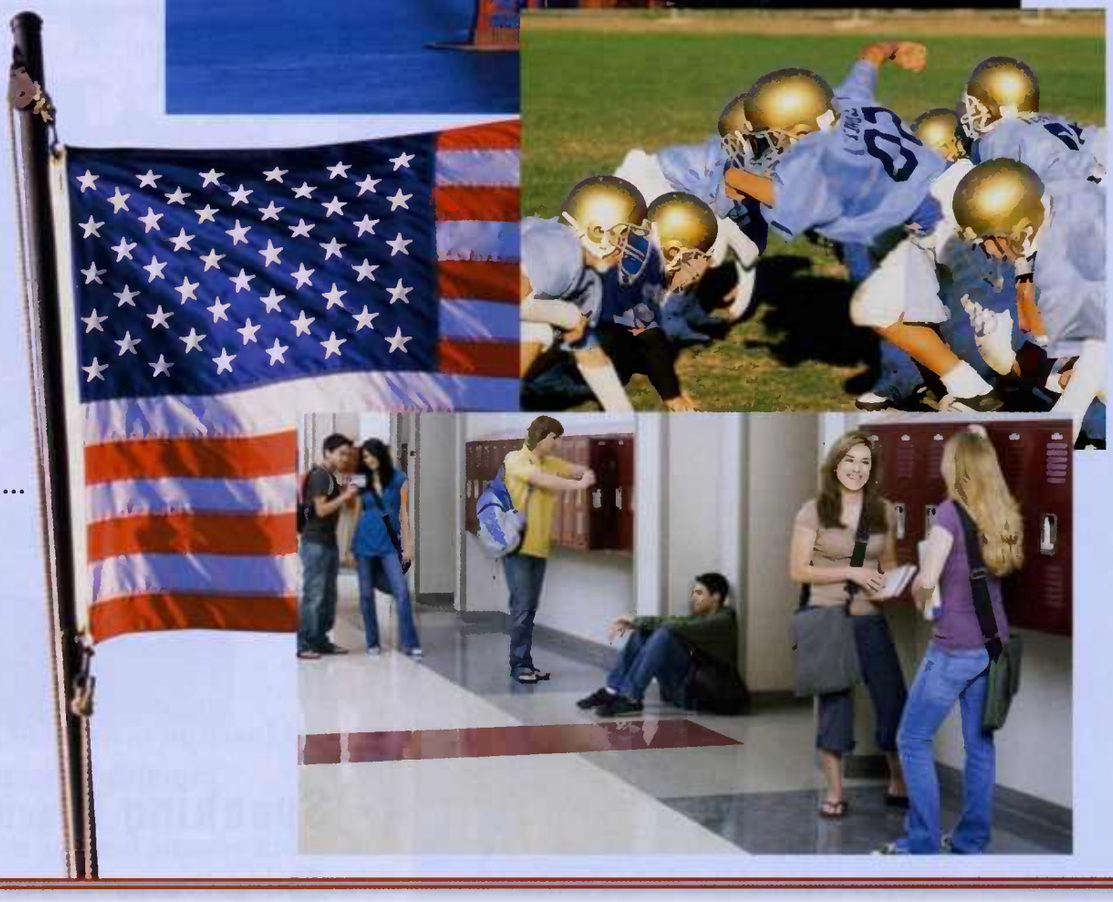
A What changes have happened in our town?
B Well, the old cinema has become a big multiplex cinema.
A Yes, and now there's a big sports centre. I think it's great.
B But there have been some bad changes, too.
A Yes. I don't like the …

5 **Make up a dialogue about the changes in your town. Act out your dialogue in class.**

Culture Project

In an American school

1 Work in pairs. Do the quiz.



1 A secondary school is called ... in the USA.
   a an elementary school
   b a high school
   c a comprehensive school

2 In the USA they call school years ...
   a grades.
   b levels.
   c stages.

3 They call football a different name in the USA. It is ...
   a softball.
   b baseball.
   c soccer.

4 The school day in the USA is .... the school day in Russia.
   a longer than
   b shorter than
   c similar to

5 The food at schools in the USA is .... the food in Russian schools.
   a healthier than
   b less healthy than
   c similar to

2 Read the text quickly and check your answers to the quiz in 1.

My name's Noriko. I'm from Tokyo but now we live in San Francisco, California. A lot of my family live here so we came to San Francisco to be closer to them. Of course, I know that the family is important, but at first it was very difficult. I didn't like leaving all my friends at my old school in Tokyo.

Now, after a year in ninth grade, I've made lots of new friends here at Palmers Park High School, San Francisco. But I've had some surprises. On my first day at school there were security men at the school doors. They were looking for guns! That was very frightening!

Another surprise was the school timetable. We begin classes at 8 a.m. and finish at 3.15 p.m. Lunch is from midday until 1 p.m.! If you want to eat fast food, an American school is the place for you! You can eat hamburgers, pizza and hotdogs every day. There are also lots of vending machines in the school that sell chocolate, sweets and cola. All the students do sports after school, and they need to! They play baseball, American football and soccer. Soccer is the name for football here.

Now I'm more positive about San Francisco. I've learned a lot of English. I've got two cultures now, and that's great. I'm also going to learn to drive soon. You can learn to drive when you're fifteen in California. All the eleventh grade students come to school in their cars! But the best thing about the USA is the people because they are really friendly.

3 **Read the text again and answer the questions.**

1 What didn't Noriko like about leaving Tokyo?
2 How long has she been at Palmers Park High School?
3 What were the security men searching for?
4 What can you eat for lunch at an American school?
5 What other things can students eat and drink at an American school?
6 Why does Noriko think the students need to do sport?
7 How does she feel about living in San Francisco now? Why?
8 What is she going to learn to do soon?

Vocabulary

4 **Find words in the text that mean:**

1 people that work to make you feel safer (two words)
_____
2 a type of weapon
_____
3 hopeful
_____
4 automated machine that sells food or drink (two words)
_____
5 set of customs and ideas
_____

Talking about Russia

5 **In groups, discuss the questions.**

1 Can you think of any other similarities and differences between schools in America and schools in Russia?
2 Is there anything you'd like to change about Russian schools? How? Why?

Project

6 **Follow these guidelines to help you complete your project.**

How schools have changed presentation

1 Work in groups. How do you think schools have changed since your parents' and grandparents' time? Think about:
- buildings
- school/classroom equipment
- timetable
- school subjects
- type of sports
- food.

Add any ideas of your own.

2 Decide together how you're going to do your project. Think of questions you can ask them that relate to the subjects you discussed above, e.g. *What was your school building like? What kind of equipment did you have?*
3 Interview your parents or grandparents or older people that you know. Make notes about the list of topics in 1.
4 Find photos of schools from the past. You can ask your family to lend you theirs, or you can find them in old magazines and newspapers. If you can't find any, make drawings that show what schools were like.
5 When you have completed your research, share your ideas with the group.
6 Practise giving a presentation to the class. You can take turns to talk and hold up photos and pictures to illustrate your explanations.
7 Complete the project and do your presentation to the class.

Follow-up

7 **Discuss the questions with the whole class.**

1 How do you think schools have changed most since your grandparents' or parents' time?
2 Which of the changes do you think are positive / not so positive? Why?

8 **Write a short paragraph answering the questions in 7.**

A magazine interview

Checking your work

1 **Match the questions a–d with the answers 1–4. (Don't worry about the mistakes in the text.)**

a Have you made a new record?
b And finally, have you ever made a film?
c Firstly, have you had a good year?
d Has your life changed in other ways?

Your favourite magazine, *Meet the Stars*, has interviewed Britain's new number one pop star, Michelle McMichaels.

(1) No, not good – it've been fantastic! I've become a star and my life has changed completely? People stop I in the street. I'm famous! It's wonderful.

(2) Yes, I've buyed a beautiful old car park in a small village near Edinburgh. I go there to relax in my spare life after concerts.

(3) No I havent. I've done lots of concerts this year, but I'm going to make a new CD next summer. It was going to be great!

(4) No, I've never made one, but my agent is talking with a Hollywood studio. so who knows? Am I going to win an Oscar next year.

If you'll read *Meet the Stars*, you'll see if Michelle is lucky in Hollywood!

2 **Read the interview again and find ten mistakes. There are grammar, punctuation and vocabulary mistakes.**

3 **Use this table to organise and correct the mistakes.**

Type of mistake	Mistake	Correction
Grammar	*it've been fantastic!*	*it's been fantastic!*

Writing your interview

4 **You are going to write an interview with a famous person. First prepare the magazine reporter's questions.**

- Ask him / her what he / she has done this year.
- Ask him / her if fame has changed his / her life.
- What other things do you want to know?

5 **Now invent the famous person's answers.**

6 **Write the interview. Remember to:**

- write an introduction and a finishing sentence for your interview.
- think about the presentation of your interview.

7 **Check that there are no grammar, punctuation or vocabulary mistakes, and that you've used the present perfect correctly in your interview.**

Quick check

Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct answer.

1 A book you write in at school.
a an exercise book b a textbook
2 A place to leave your books at school.
a a rucksack b a locker
3 Something a teacher gives you to do after school.
a an exam b homework
4 History and Physics are examples of ...
a rules. b subjects.
5 You sit at this table when you study.
a a desk b bed
6 A test on the things you've studied.
a an exam b a subject

2 Match the words with the definitions 1–6.

footpath cottage stream field farm hill

1 A small river.
2 A green place in the country where animals eat.
3 A small country house.
4 A house and buildings in the country where people look after animals and grow crops.
5 It isn't as big as a mountain.
6 You walk on this in the countryside.

Vocabulary review: Units 1–9

3 Choose the correct answer.

My city has changed a lot and I don't like it. All the new (1) ____ they've built are horrible. Last week I went on a (2) ____ to show I'm not happy with what has happened. We want a city that helps the (3) ____, not one that is full of cars and (4) ____. I like going to school on (5) ____ but with the busy new (6) ____ it's very difficult.

1 a car parks b farms
2 a wristband b demonstration
3 a environment b packaging
4 a recycling b pollution
5 a foot b train
6 a footpath b road

Grammar

4 Write affirmative and negative sentences or questions in the present perfect. Use these verbs.

become buy build visit write learn

1 Lesley / a doctor ?
2 they / New York ?
3 I / a lot of English this year ✓
4 Mark / new sports shoes ✗
5 They / a new factory ✗
6 We / some letters ✓

5 Write questions and answers with *ever* and *never*.

1 Have you ever been to Australia?
No, _____ .
2 (you) _____ ?
Yes, we've tried Chinese food.
3 Have they ever changed school?
No, _____ .
4 (I) _____ ?
Yes, you've met my parents twice.
5 Has your brother ever met a famous person?
No, _____ .

Grammar review: Units 1–9

6 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence. Use the word in brackets in the second sentence.

I'm going to travel to Paris next weekend. (travelling)
I'*m travelling to* Paris next weekend.

1 I haven't seen the film *Night Watch*. (never)
_____ the film *Night Watch*.
2 Paris is smaller than Tokyo. (big)
Paris _____ as Tokyo.
3 You can't smoke in the restaurant. (smoke)
_____ in the restaurant.
4 I met Dave while I was walking in town. (when)
I was walking in town _____ Dave.
5 The TV programmes were bad so we watched a DVD. (because)
We watched a DVD _____ bad.

Revision: Units 7–9

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences about the family.

1 Your brother's daughter is your _____
2 Your parents' son is your _____
3 Your father's mother is your _____
4 Your mother's sister is your _____
5 Your wife's father is your _____
6 Your aunt's son is your _____

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs *go*, *make*, *do* and *have*.

1 I always ____ on foot to school.
2 Let's ____ a picnic!
3 My mum makes dinner and I ____ the washing-up.
4 I love camping! We always ____ a barbecue and we ____ lots of new friends.
5 I always ____ my homework at 6 p.m.
6 Don't worry if you ____ a mistake.
7 I usually ____ a shower first, then I ____ my bed.
8 Every month we ____ on a day trip.

3 Are these verbs positive or negative when we talk about the planet? Complete the table.

save recycle waste damage
throw away protect

Positive	Negative

4 Choose the correct answer.

1 The beach was very dirty and full of pollution / green.
2 Put glass things in the conservation / bottle bank.
3 If we don't look after our conservation / environment, we'll damage the natural world.
4 Buy things that don't have a lot of green / packaging.
5 We can all help with the conservation / packaging of the natural world.
6 She is pollution / green. At the weekend she works with an organisation that protects plants and trees.

5 Match the verbs 1–7 with the nouns a–g.

1	have	a	posters
2	wear	b	a demonstration
3	sign	c	wristbands
4	write	d	money
5	go on	e	letters
6	put up	f	a meeting
7	collect	g	a petition

6 Complete the text with these words.

subject rucksack exam exercise books
locker homework lessons textbooks

You need to be strong to go to school! I've got ten big (1) ____ and I've also got twenty (2) ____ to write in! I use some of them at school in my (3) ____ and I use the others at home for my (4) ____ I can't take all my books home every day because my (5) ____ isn't big enough! I leave some of them in my (6) ____ at school. Tonight I'm taking my science books home because tomorrow I've got a Science (7) ____ I think science is a very difficult (8) ____ !

7 Match the words below with the photos 1–4. Use some photos twice.

woods hill cottage stream fields footpath

Grammar

1 **Write affirmative or negative sentences or questions with *going to*.**

1 Simon / visit his cousins /next week. ✗
2 Karen / fly to Dublin / next weekend. ?
3 Charlotte / run ten kilometres / tomorrow morning. ✓
4 I / do a history exam / in two weeks' time. ✗
5 They / go on holiday / next month. ?

2 **Read the poster. What are you doing at the adventure weekend next month? Write affirmative sentences in the present continuous.**

We're going horse riding.

3 **Write predictions with *will* and *won't*. Use these verbs to write your sentences.**

find rain disappear damage recycle swim go on

1 People ____ old clothes and mobile phones more. ✓
2 We ____ life on other planets. ✗
3 We ____ the beaches with pollution. ✓
4 Our children ____ in the sea. ✗
5 Animals ____ from the planet. ✓
6 People ____ more demonstrations. ✓
7 It ____ and there will be more droughts. ✗

4 **Write questions with *will* for the answers.**

1 ____ ? Yes, Alice will play in the basketball match.
2 ____ ? No, they won't come to the meeting.
3 Where ____ ? The plane will land at Heathrow airport.
4 When ____ ? He'll arrive at 10 o'clock.
5 ____ ? Yes, they'll sign the petition.
6 ____ ? Yes, he'll send an email.

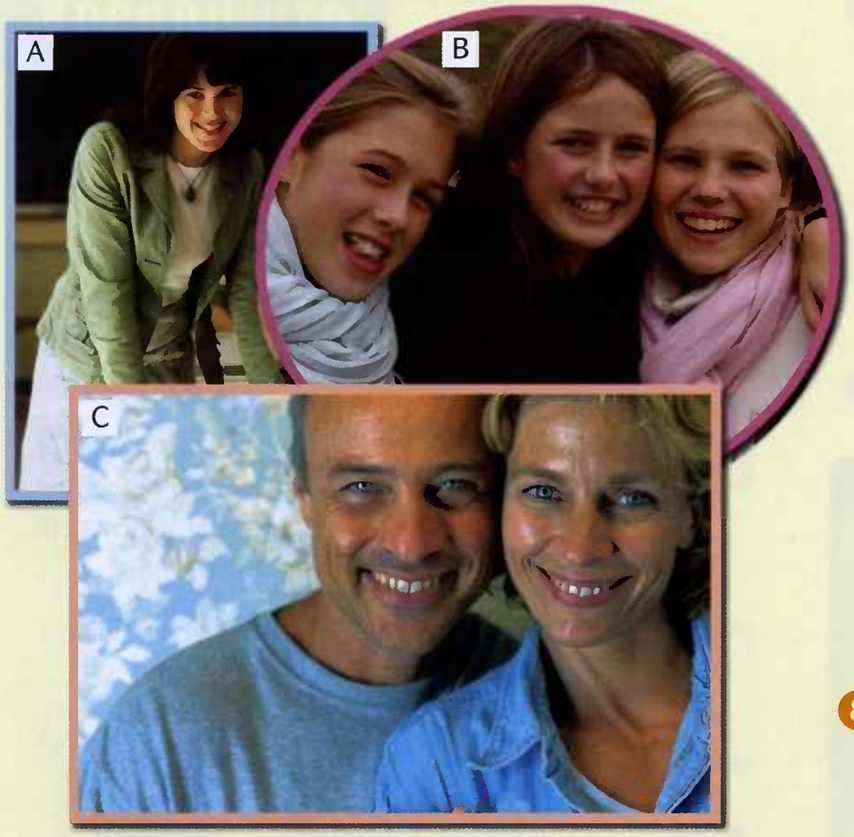
5 **Complete the first conditional sentences with the words in the correct form.**

visit / go pass / study not practise / not speak
buy / cycle phone / speak ~~win / buy~~
be / rain come / have not save / not recycle

If I *win* the prize money,
I'*ll buy* a Ferrari.

1 If they ____ to the picnic, we ____ a good time.
2 If I ____, I ____ good English.
3 There ____ floods if it ____ a lot.
4 If she ____ , I ____ to her.
5 If they ____ Vienna, they ____ to the museums.
6 We ____ the planet if we ____
7 If he ____ a bicycle, he ____ to school.
8 You ____ the exam if you ____ a lot.

6 Complete the imperative sentences with the words below. Who is speaking? Choose: A your teacher, B your friends or C your parents.



come finish ~~get up~~ eat send phone
be don't do write go

Get up! It's 8 o'clock. *C*

1 ____ talk in class! Listen to me! ____
2 Don't ____ me tonight. I've got an exam tomorrow morning. ____
3 Go to your bedroom and ____ your homework! ____
4 ____ to my birthday party. You'll have a good time! ____
5 ____ to bed. It's late! ____
6 ____ me a text message about the school trip. ____
7 ____ the exercises you've started on page 25 for homework. ____
8 Don't ____ the dessert now. First eat all your vegetables! ____
9 ____ the words in your exercise books. ____
10 Don't ____ late. Your grandmother is coming for dinner. ____

7 Use the information to write affirmative and negative sentences in the present perfect.

	mum	dad	sister
paint a bedroom	✓	✗	✗
meet a famous person	✗	✓	✓
visit the USA	✗	✗	✓
move house	✓	✓	✗

1 My mum _____ a bedroom.
2 My dad and my sister _____ a bedroom.
3 My mum _____ a famous person.
4 My dad and my sister _____ a famous person.
5 My mum and my dad _____ the USA.
6 My sister _____ the USA.
7 My mum and dad _____ house.
8 My sister _____ house.

8 Write questions in the present perfect. Use these verbs.

eat send buy read visit sail do

1 you / to New Zealand on a boat
2 you / your homework
3 he / some new trainers
4 we / Chinese food
5 they / the new museum
6 I / a book in English
7 your English friend / you an email

9 Write present perfect questions with *ever* and answers with *never*.

1 you / travel / to Rome?
No, I / go / to Italy.
2 Darren / meet / your family?
No, he / visit / my house.
3 they / speak / another language?
No, they / learn / another language.
4 your brother / make / dinner?
No, he / cook a meal / in his life.
5 you / win / a competition?
No, I / enter / a competition.

Consolidation

1 **Complete the text. Put the verbs in the correct tense. In the last paragraph, decide which tense to use: present perfect, *going to* or first conditional.**

Present perfect

This _____ (1 be) a hard year for me. I'm in the national junior volleyball team and I _____ (2 have) a lot of work at the gym and at school. With all my homework, exams and sports activities I _____ (3 not have) time to see my family or my friends. It _____ (4 not be) easy for my mum and dad but they _____ (5 help) me a lot. This year I _____ (6 make) some great friends in the team and we play well together. We _____ (7 not lose) any games!

Going to

The team _____ (8 play) in the European championship next month and I _____ (9 play) too! My mum and dad _____ (10 not travel) to the championship because it's in Bulgaria, but we _____ (11 speak) on the phone every day.

First conditional

At the championship, If we _____ (12 work) hard, we _____ (13 win) a medal. But if we _____ (14 not win) a medal, I _____ (15 not be) sad.

You decide!

We _____ (16 enjoy) this year and we _____ (17 not have) any problems. _____ I _____ (18 play) next year? Well, I don't know. It's a lot of extra work, but if we _____ (19 win) a gold medal in Bulgaria, it _____ (20 be) difficult to say no!

2 **There is a mistake in each sentence. Find the mistakes and correct them.**

1 I've never been to London but I'm go there next month.
2 My niece is going to make a birthday party next week.
3 We're going to put up wristbands and have a meeting to tell people about the problem.
4 Make the washing-up first and then go to bed.
5 Have you never been to our beautiful city?
6 My mum's mum – my great-grandmother – is going to visit us this evening.
7 After school I take my books home in my desk.
8 If you give me a pen I sign the petition.
9 She has never watch a horror movie in her life.
10 We has been to France twice this year.

Let's revise basics

Pronunciation

The phonetic alphabet

1 0.1 **Listen and repeat the words.**

/iː/	meat	/ɒ/	want	/aɪ/	nine
/ɪ/	did	/ɔː/	more	/ɔɪ/	boy
/e/	ten	/ʊ/	look	/aʊ/	how
/æ/	cat	/uː/	Sue	/əʊ/	don't
/ɑː/	car	/ɜː/	girl	/eə/	hair
/ʌ/	cup	/eɪ/	day	/ɪə/	here

2 **Add these words to the list in exercise 1 according to their vowel sounds.**

good run first need dad out
pray near go not send dark
two there right four give toy

3 **Complete these words with the correct symbol.**

/m...d/	made	/sn.../	snow
/w...z/	was	/s...d/	said
/br...t/	brought	/f...m/	farm
/sk...l/	school	/j.../	year
/f...v/	five	/h...m/	him

4 0.2 **Listen and repeat the words.**

/b/	big	/ʒ/	leisure	/ŋ/	sing
/d/	dog	/v/	very	/j/	yesterday
/t/	to	/dʒ/	jacket	/h/	how
/p/	pen	/f/	from	/m/	man
/g/	good	/ð/	this	/n/	never
/k/	come	/θ/	fourth	/l/	like
/ʃ/	she	/s/	six	/r/	red
/tʃ/	March	/z/	zoo	/w/	went

5 **Write the correct symbol above the highlighted consonants in these sentences.**

A My dad likes Italian food.
B We want to buy a new car.

Irregular verbs

base form	past simple	past participle
be	was / were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bet	bet	bet
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burned, burnt	burned, burnt
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed, dreamt	dreamed, dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	been / gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lead	led	led
learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned
leave	left	left

base form	past simple	past participle
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
lie	lied	lied
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt	smelt
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelt	spelt
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilt	spilt
spoil	spoilt	spoilt
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

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