

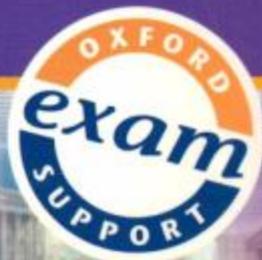
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

OXFORD

Учебник для 7 класса

New

Matrix



Student's Book

Jayne Wildman, James Styring
and Elena Khotuntseva



OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Английский язык

Новая Матрица

Учебник для **7** класса
общеобразовательных учреждений

Дж. Стайринг
Дж. Уайлдмен
Е.А. Хотунцева



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Учебник «Английский язык. Новая Матрица» для 7 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 7 класса общеобразовательных учреждений «Английский язык. Новая Матрица»** является основным элементом учебно-методического комплекта и рекомендуется для использования в 7 классе школ с углубленным изучением английского языка.

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New Matrix

High Elementary

Учебник для **7** класса

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Е.А. Хотунцева



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Let's revise the basics

Vocabulary

Personality adjectives and pastimes

Let's revise

- 1 Work in pairs. In two minutes, write down as many adjectives to describe someone's personality as you can. Who remembers the most words?
- 2 Look at your list again. Put the adjectives in three groups.

Positive	Neutral	Negative

Let's practise

- 3 Choose the correct adjectives or verbs that describe pastimes.

My best friend isn't
(1) shy / friendly, in fact
she's really
(2) sociable / sporty.
She loves (3) getting
/ meeting friends.
She (4) has / makes
a birthday party every
year, and everybody says
she's (5) fun / selfish.



I think that she's also very
(6) moody / generous, and that's very important in a
friend. She always calls me or (7) sends / gives me
text messages. We tell each other everything. We're
very (8) honest / lazy with each other.

Let's activate

- 4 Write five sentences to describe your best friend. Use some of the adjectives from 3 or from your own lists in 1.

Travel and prepositions of movement

Let's revise

- 5 Work in pairs. Close your books and write a list of English words that are connected with air travel. Who remembers the most words?

Let's practise

- 6 Complete the text with these words or phrases.

boarding card flight attendants gate
get on check-in desk takes off through
ticket travelling up

(1) _____ by plane is simple. When you arrive at Heathrow Terminal 2, go (2) _____ the escalator and go to the (3) _____. Show your (4) _____ to the check-in assistant, who gives you a (5) _____.

When they call your flight, go to the (6) _____ and (7) _____ the plane. After the plane (8) _____, you can look (9) _____ the window and relax. The (10) _____ serve drinks and a snack.

Let's activate

- 7 Read your answers in 6. Then try to answer the questions without looking at the text.

- 1 What do you do first when you arrive at the airport terminal?
- 2 What happens at check-in?
- 3 What do you do when they call your flight?
- 4 What can you do on the plane?
- 5 What do flight attendants do?

Television and extreme adjectives

Let's revise

- 8 Work in pairs. Close your books and write a list of types of TV programmes. Who remembers the most words?

Let's practise

- 9 Match the types of programmes to the programmes listed in the TV guide.

cartoon cookery programme
documentary film quiz show
reality show sports programme the news

18.30 University Challenge

Can Oxford's team stay at the top? Watch this week's great competition to find out.

19.00 The Simpsons

Another hilarious episode featuring the world's favourite family.

19.20 Debs Trickster's Kitchen

In this week's fascinating show: how to make the perfect pasta.

20.00 The World Tonight

The day's headlines with Graeme Smith. Followed by the weather forecast.

20.30 Wimbledon Week

Brian Jones interviews the brilliant tennis star, Dinara Safina.

21.00 Island Inferno

See astonishing scenes as the contestants eat insects in this week's show.

21.45 Smalltown America

Follow Ollie Hutton and his Cadillac, the last in this wonderful series that examines the America that Hollywood doesn't show.

23.15 Horror in Space

A terrifying sci-fi movie featuring the horrible Harry Evil. *Not for under-15s!*



Let's practise

- 12 Match these words with numbers 1–13 in the pictures.

cinema cottage factory farm field
fire station hill stadium stream
train station valley village woods

Let's activate

- 13 Write true sentences about the place where you live with the words from 12.

There is ...
There isn't ...
There are ...
There aren't ...

Emotion adjectives

Let's revise

- 14 Which of these adjectives is positive, and which is negative? Write + (positive), - (negative) or 0 (neutral).

1 glad _____	7 grateful _____
2 angry _____	8 relaxed _____
3 enthusiastic _____	9 uninterested _____
4 proud _____	10 anxious _____
5 tense _____	11 afraid _____
6 upset _____	12 bored _____

- 15 Translate the adjectives in 14 into Russian.

Let's activate

- 10 Find the extreme adjectives in the TV guide page in 9. Then describe your three favourite programmes on Russian TV, using the adjectives.

"Полё чудес" is great. It's my favourite programme because the tasks are always tricky.

Town and country

Let's revise

- 11 Work in pairs. Look at the two pictures. Cover exercise 12. How many things can you name in the pictures? (Try to name the things that aren't numbered, too.)

Let's practise

16 Choose the correct word.

- 1 I'm glad / angry that you can come to the match. It's going to be fun!
- 2 My brother was selected for the ice hockey team. I'm so enthusiastic / proud!
- 3 The atmosphere at home is tense / upset. My mum and my uncle have had another argument.
- 4 The museum tour cost 300 rubles, so Misha was grateful / relaxed that his uncle paid.
- 5 Katya was uninterested / anxious about passing her Science exam.
- 6 My sister is afraid / bored of spiders.

Let's activate

17 Write five true sentences about yourself or your family, using the adjectives in 14.

go, make, do and have

Let's practise

18 Match 1–8 with a–h to make sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 We made | a a picnic tomorrow. |
| 2 Did you do | b the washing-up soon. |
| 3 Did he make | c a day trip yesterday. |
| 4 We're having | d a shower yet? |
| 5 They went on | e on foot. |
| 6 Have you had | f dinner and then went out. |
| 7 I promise I'll do | g your homework? |
| 8 He doesn't like going | h a mistake? |

Environment

Let's revise

19 Work in pairs. Close your books and write a list of English words that are connected with green living. Who remembers the most words?

Let's practise

20 Complete the text with these nouns.

bottle bank demonstration letter
packaging petition pollution

The news is full of stories about problems with the environment. They say that the world's biggest problem is carbon dioxide (1) _____ in the atmosphere. But what can you do? Of course, you can go on a (2) _____ against global warming and you could sign a (3) _____ or write a (4) _____ to the government. But what can you do in your own life? One thing that you can do is throw away less. Buy products that do not have a lot of (5) _____. And of course, it's important to recycle paper and to put bottles in the (6) _____.

Let's activate

21 Discuss these questions with the whole class.

- 1 What do people do in your town to protect the environment?
- 2 What environmental issues are there?
- 3 What can you do to help?

School

Let's revise

22 Work in groups. Look around in your classroom, and prepare an inventory (a list of all the things in a room). Write how many there are of each type of object.

- 1 teacher's desk
- 24 students' desks
- 1 board
- 3 windows

23 Look at your timetable for the whole week. Translate the names of the subjects to make a copy of the timetable in English.

Let's activate

24 Answer the questions.

- 1 What are three of the rules at your school?
You can't _____

- 2 How long does each lesson last at school?

- 3 Which are your two least favourite subjects?

- 4 What do you take to school in your school bag or rucksack?

- 5 What do you write in your exercise book?

- 6 What is the name of your English textbook?

Present simple and present continuous

Let's revise

- 1 Read the grammar rules for the present simple and present continuous on pages 56–57 in your Workbook.
- 2 Which sentence is present simple and which sentence is present continuous? Complete the sentences with *go* or *'m going*.
 - a I _____ to school by bicycle this morning.
 - b I _____ to school by bus every morning.

Let's practise

- 3 Read the text and answer the questions.
 - 1 Whose web page is this?

 - 2 Where is she from?

 - 3 What is this web page about?

Home

Diary

Photos

Holidays

School

Pets

Hi! Welcome to my web page!

My name's Carina and I'm 13. I live in Vancouver, Canada, with my mum and my brother, Tom. I'm writing this so you can read all about my day.

On schooldays, I get up at 7 a.m. and I have pancakes for breakfast. I love pancakes! In summer, Tom and I cycle to school, but in winter it's always very cold and we never cycle. It's snowing again today. This is a photo of the school bus in winter!

School starts at 8.30 a.m. and finishes at 3 p.m. After school, I go home and do my homework. My best friend, Marcia, often comes here after school and we do our work together, but she isn't working now! We're making this web page together! What do you do after school? And why are you reading my web page?



- 4 Read the text again, and answer the questions in full sentences.

1 Where does Carina live?

2 Does Carina get up at 7 a.m. every day?

3 When do Carina and Tom cycle to school?

4 Why doesn't Carina cycle in winter?

5 What is the weather like today?

6 Is Carina doing her homework at the moment?
What is she doing?

5 Read the sentences. What is the verb tense and what is its function in each sentence?

- a present simple: habits
- b present simple: facts
- c present continuous: something happening at the moment

My name's Carina. b

- 1 I live in Vancouver. _____
- 2 I have pancakes for breakfast. _____
- 3 In winter it's always very cold. _____
- 4 She isn't working now. _____
- 5 We're making this web page together. _____
- 6 What do you do after school? _____
- 7 Why are you reading my web page? _____
- 8 I go to bed at about 10.30 p.m. _____

6 Complete the text with the correct present simple form of these verbs.

be be drive get up go have
not like live play not see study
not work

My name (1) _____ Sergei. I (2) _____ twelve, and I (3) _____ a sister. My father (4) _____ every night, but my mother (5) _____. We (6) _____ my father in the week because he (7) _____ to bed at 7 a.m. and we (8) _____ at the same time! We (9) _____ in Nizhny Novgorod.



My sister and I (10) _____ Maths and English at school every morning. I (11) _____ football after school, but my sister (12) _____ sport.

Let's activate

7 Write the questions. Then answer the questions about yourself.

- 1 where / you / live?

- 2 what time / you / get up?

- 3 who / you / sit with / today?

4 how many lessons / you / have / every day?

5 what / you / do / after school?

6 which book / you / read / at the moment?

7 when / you / go / to bed?

Adverbs of frequency

Let's revise

8 Read the grammar rules for the adverbs of frequency on page 57 in your Workbook.

9 Put the adverbs in the order of frequency.

always often never sometimes
usually

0% 100%

Let's practise

10 Write sentences about Sergei from 6. Use the present simple with adverbs of frequency.

go / skiing / never
Sergei never goes skiing.

1 play football / after school / sometimes

2 pass his exams / usually

3 get up / 7 a.m. / always

4 enjoy school / usually

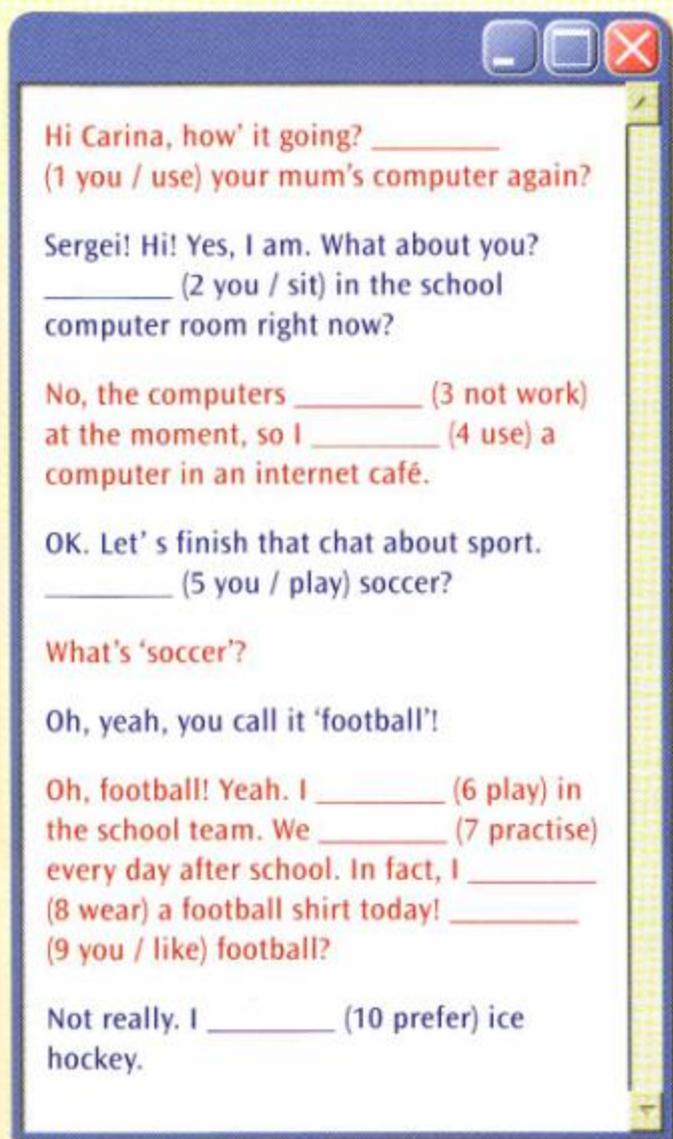
5 be tired / in the evenings / often

6 eat pancakes / never

7 send emails / often

8 be happy with his life / usually

- 11 Complete the internet chat with the present simple or present continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.



Hi Carina, how' it going? _____
(1 you / use) your mum's computer again?

Sergei! Hi! Yes, I am. What about you?
_____ (2 you / sit) in the school
computer room right now?

No, the computers _____ (3 not work)
at the moment, so I _____ (4 use) a
computer in an internet café.

OK. Let' s finish that chat about sport.
_____ (5 you / play) soccer?

What's 'soccer'?

Oh, yeah, you call it 'football'!

Oh, football! Yeah. I _____ (6 play) in
the school team. We _____ (7 practise)
every day after school. In fact, I _____
(8 wear) a football shirt today! _____
(9 you / like) football?

Not really. I _____ (10 prefer) ice
hockey.

Let's activate

- 12 Write about yourself. Use Carina's and Sergei's texts as models.

Comparatives and superlatives

Let's revise

- 13 Read the grammar rules for the comparatives and superlatives on pages 57–58 in your Workbook.

Let's practise

- 14 Complete the sentences with the comparative forms of these adjectives.

big comfortable far funny bad
warm

- I'm glad the weather's a bit _____ today.
- This sofa is a lot _____ than that one.
- His jokes are _____ than yours.
- The situation is terrible, it's _____ than yesterday.
- The fire station is _____ than I thought.
- Moscow is much _____ than Oxford.

- 15 Write the sentences. Use the present simple form of *be* and the superlative form of the adjectives.

- Mexico City / big / city in the world?

- you / friendly / person I've ever met.

- he / fantastic / player in the team.

- they / proud / parents in the world

- she / good / singer in the band?

- King Kong* / terrifying / film I've ever seen.

Let's activate

- 16 Write true sentences about yourself using the adjectives and other words below. Compare yourself with members of your family. Use comparatives and superlatives.

fluent English speaker have dark hair
good singer slim tall young

Pronunciation

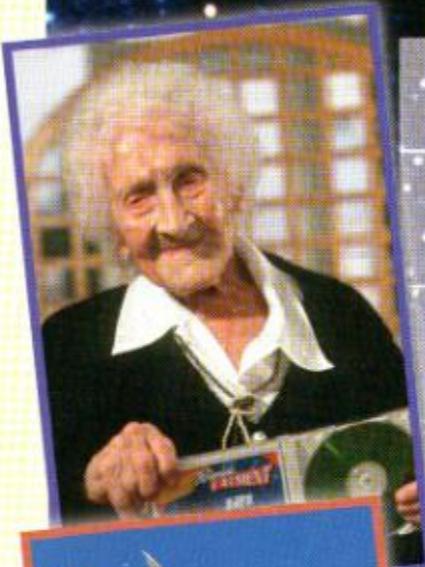
Optional practice

Turn to page 117 to practise the phonetic alphabet.

Review

Do the quiz. Are the sentences true or false?
Check your answers on the relevant pages in this book.

WORLD QUIZ



1 The world's oldest woman died when she was 125. (page 14)

2 Skiing is more popular than snowboarding. (page 30)

3 Burj al-Arab is a five-star hotel. (page 34)

4 The Taipei 101 building in Taiwan (425 metres) is the tallest building in the world. (page 48)

5 The Tall Ships' Race starts in England and finishes in Spain. (page 50)

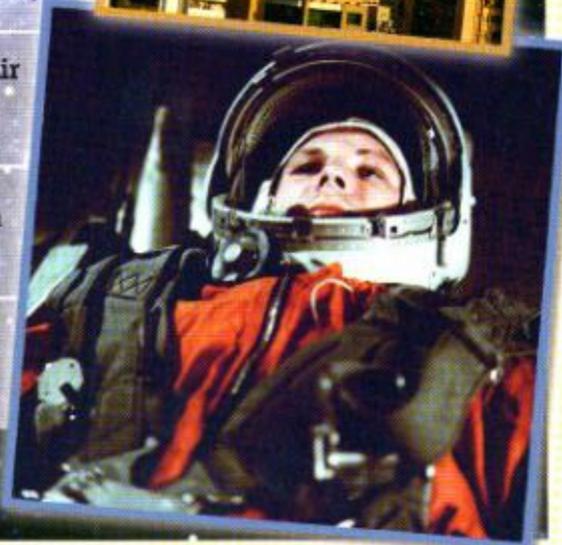
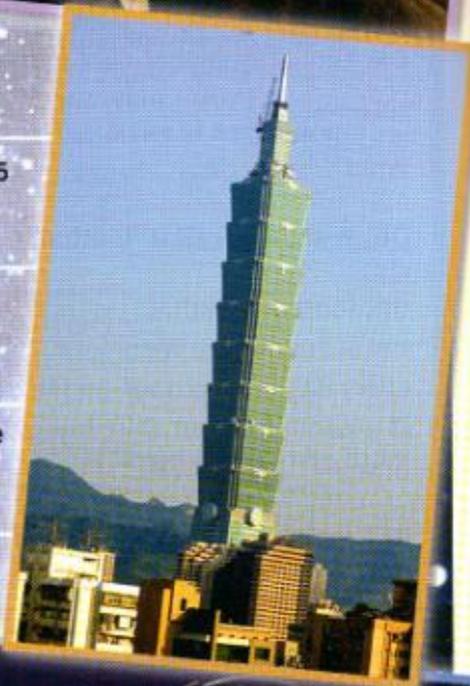
6 About 50% of people in the world have never seen a computer or a printer. (page 64)

7 Steven Spielberg's film *The Terminal* is based on a true story. (page 68)

8 Students at the School of the Air don't have lessons every day. (page 82)

9 Yuri Gagarin was the first man in space. (page 98)

10 Tim Berners-Lee invented the internet in 1989. (page 108)



How to use a dictionary

How to find a word

Dictionaries do not list every form of every word separately. You often need to look up the base form. For example, to find *bought* you need to look up *buy*; to find *countries* you need to look up *country*; to find *waiting*, look up *wait*; to find *hottest*, look up *hot*.

1 Read the sentences and look up the bold words in your dictionary. What is the base form of each word?

- 1 She **kept** all his emails.
- 2 Is the film **beginning**?
- 3 We put the books on those **shelves**.
- 4 Those **babies** cry all the time.
- 5 Who is the **silliest**?
- 6 We **left** at six o'clock.
- 7 The traffic lights are **changing**!
- 8 I **knew** it was you.
- 9 He **carried** her rucksack.
- 10 Try to be **friendlier**.

How to find a phrase

Most dictionaries would list *You're pulling my leg* under *pull*, not under *leg*. You may not understand the phrase if you translate each word individually.

The meaning of verbs can completely change when we combine the verb with other words. To find *My dad has given up smoking*, look up *give* and then find *give up*. You cannot understand this sentence if you translate *give* and *up*.

2 Look up the bold phrases in a dictionary. Which word in each phrase gave you the answer?

- 1 Why do you always **change your mind**?
- 2 'Oh, no. I've broken this cup.' 'Never **mind**.'
- 3 Let's **keep in touch**.
- 4 Some parents really are **out of touch** with teenagers.
- 5 I **look forward** to my holiday every year.
- 6 **What's the matter**?
- 7 I **look up** to my big brother.
- 8 It's **up** to you.

How to choose a meaning

Some English words have the same form but a different meaning. The context and the part of speech (*n*, *v*, *adj*, *adv*, etc.) can help you to decide the meaning.

3 Choose the correct answer. Then check in a dictionary.

- 1 He doesn't **coach** them any more.
 - a *n* a person who trains someone to do sports
 - b *n* a comfortable long-distance bus
 - c *v* to train sb to do sports
- 2 Tell me the truth. Don't **lie**!
 - a *v* to say something that is not true
 - b *n* something that is not true
 - c *v* to be in a horizontal position
- 3 I met her at the **fair**.
 - a *adj, adv* appropriate and acceptable
 - b *adj* hair or skin of a light colour
 - c *n* an entertainment in a field or a park
- 4 Turn off the **light**.
 - a *n* a lamp
 - b *adj* the opposite of heavy
 - c *v* to make something burn

A word may have two different translations in English. Always read the whole definition and the example sentences when you look up new words.

4 Choose the correct words. Then translate the bold words into Russian.

- 1 I don't like vegetables. I think they're **hilarious** / **horrible**.
- 2 Who **lost** / **won** the first prize?
- 3 It's time to go. Are you **ready** / **lazy** yet?
- 4 Pizza is a **popular** / **sociable** snack in many countries.
- 5 She's **relaxed** / **upset** because she can't find her homework.
- 6 'I'll see you at lunch time.' 'Yes, see you **early** / **soon**.'
- 7 Two men **robbed** / **stole** us in the park.
- 8 She **lost** / **missed** the bus, so she came to school late.

Reading

- 1 Put the stages of life into the correct order.

adult baby child elderly person teenager

- 2  Read the text.

LIVE LONG STAY STRONG

Scientists say the longest humans can live is about 110 years. But Jeanne Calment and Antonio Todde lived longer. How did they do it?

Jeanne Calment was born in Arles, France, in 1875. She remembers meeting the artist Vincent Van Gogh in 1888. 'He came into my uncle's shop one day. He was looking for paints, but in the end he decided not to buy anything.'

Jeanne led an interesting and very active life. She rode a bicycle until she was 100. At 114, she was in the film *Vincent and Me*, and at the age of 121 she recorded a rap CD, 'Time's Mistress'.

The secret of Jeanne's long life is a mystery. Her husband, daughter and grandson all died before her, and her diet wasn't especially healthy. But Jeanne didn't worry about small things and she was never bored because she was always talking to people. Perhaps it was Jeanne's outgoing personality and optimistic attitude that kept her alive until she was 122.

Antonio Todde was born in Sardinia, Italy, in 1889 and lived until he was 112. Antonio was a shy, sensitive man. He only went to school for a year and then he started working on a farm. Antonio was very fit and healthy. He didn't like cars and he never drove – instead, he cycled everywhere. When he was young, he often cycled 50 kilometres to watch television in a nearby town.

Why did Antonio live so long? Perhaps it was because, like Jeanne, he cycled everywhere. Perhaps it was because he had a stress-free lifestyle, even though he was very hard-working. Or perhaps it was in his family: his sister is 97 and his daughters are 77 and 80. Antonio thought his diet was the reason for his long life. His favourite meal was pasta with meat.

3 Which sentence about Jeanne and Antonio is true?

- 1 They were both very active.
- 2 They both had good diets.
- 3 They were both very stressed.

4 Read the text again. Write (J) Jeanne, (A) Antonio or (B) both.

Which person:

- 1 met somebody famous? _____
- 2 started work when they were young?

- 3 starred in a film? _____
- 4 enjoyed cycling? _____
- 5 was very sociable? _____
- 6 liked watching television? _____

5 Answer the questions in your own words.

- 1 What did Van Gogh want to buy in Arles?
- 2 What did Jeanne do in the year before she died?
- 3 Which of Jeanne's habits suggest a healthy lifestyle?
- 4 What was Jeanne like?
- 5 Was Antonio a quiet or lively person?
- 6 Why did Antonio think that he lived for a long time?

Quick tip Learn all the forms of a word

Write all the forms of a new word in the same place, for example *meet, met, met*.

6 Find these words in the text. Is each word a verb, an adjective or a noun?

alive life lifestyle live

Vocabulary Character adjectives

7 Match the numbers 1–10 with the letters a–j to make pairs of opposite adjectives.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1 generous | a dishonest |
| 2 honest | b impatient |
| 3 optimistic | c insensitive |
| 4 patient | d lazy |
| 5 sensible | e rude |
| 6 sensitive | f pessimistic |
| 7 shy | g silly |
| 8 hard-working | h miserable |
| 9 cheerful | i outgoing |
| 10 polite | j mean |

8 Complete the sentences with adjectives from 7.

- 1 Don't lie to me! You're so _____.
- 2 We never do our homework. We're really _____.
- 3 Don't worry, you will pass the Maths exam! Don't be so _____.
- 4 I never shout at my brother because he's very _____.
- 5 She loves meeting new people. She's really _____.
- 6 You're so _____. You never wait for other people.

9 Choose the correct answer.

What is the secret of a happy life? Some lucky people are naturally (1) **optimistic** / **pessimistic**, but for others, staying (2) **cheerful** / **miserable** is harder. Psychologists say that you should be (3) **generous** / **mean** and (4) **sensitive** / **insensitive** to others and they will be kind to you, too. Never be (5) **polite** / **rude** and remember it is very important to be (6) **honest** / **dishonest**.

10 Choose six adjectives to describe yourself. Then write a short description of your personality.

I'm a cheerful person ...

Time to talk!

- 1 Do you want to live to be 100?
- 2 What are the advantages and disadvantages of being 100? Use these words.

experiences family friends health memory

Past simple or past continuous?

- 1 Look at the photo and read the title. What do you think the text is about? Read the text and check your answer.

Simple is best

Gin Kanie and Kin Narita were born on 1 August 1892 in Nagoya, 270 km west of Tokyo. Gin and Kin (1) _____ twins, and their names mean *silver* and *gold* in Japanese. They led quiet, simple lives until they (2) _____ 99. Then they appeared on TV while the mayor of Nagoya (3) _____ visiting them on Respect for the Aged Day. The cheerful, outgoing twins began to appear on TV game shows and in adverts and they quickly became national celebrities. They started to travel when they (4) _____ 102. While they (5) _____ visiting Taiwan, they met 1,000 pairs of twins. Gin and Kin said the secret of their long lives (6) _____ not to worry about anything. They enjoyed simple lifestyles, going for walks and talking to each other.



- 3 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- In which country is Nagoya?

- How old were the twins when they became famous?

- What are their personalities like?

- What kind of lifestyle did they lead?

- 4 Read the rules.

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.
They appeared on TV while the mayor was visiting them.

- 5 Find and underline examples of the past simple and past continuous in the text in 1.

- 6 Choose the correct answers.

- While I walked / was walking home I was seeing / saw Lisa.
- Mandy called / was calling me while we were watching / watched the match.
- It rained / was raining when we were arriving / arrived at the beach.
- He didn't say / wasn't saying anything while I asked / was asking him about the exam.
- Did you see / Were you seeing me while we did / were doing the exam?
- Who did you meet / were you meeting yesterday while I was working / worked.
- He was practising / practised his guitar when one of the strings broke / was breaking.
- While I studied / was studying my mum was going / went shopping.

- 2  1.2 Complete the text in 1 with *was* or *were*. Then listen and check.

7 Write sentences. Use the past simple or the past continuous form of the verbs.

- The phone / ring / while / we / watch the DVD

- I / sit / on the bus / when / I / receive / your text message

- He / become / ill / while / he / visit / his grandparents

- She / not do / her homework / when / I / see / her / in the library

- It / start / to snow / while / they / cycle / to school

- You / not listen / when / the teacher / call / your name

8 Complete the questions with the past simple or the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Then write your own answers.

- When _____ (you / start) school?

- Where _____ (you / be) last week?

- _____ (you / study) at nine o'clock last night?

- What _____ (you / do) at eight o'clock this morning?

- When _____ (you / arrive) at school today?

- When _____ (this lesson / begin)?

9 Complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs below. Then put the pictures a-e into the correct order. Listen and check.

break buy look rain see sell
sing start wait walk

While I (1) _____ through the park at six o'clock yesterday, I (2) _____ some posters for a concert. A man (3) ... tickets, so I stopped and (4) _____ one. I went to the concert. While I (5) _____ for a place to stand, I saw three friends. We (6) _____ together for the music to start. We waited for a long a time and then it (7) _____ to rain. By the time the concert started, it (8) _____ a lot. While the singer (9) _____ the first song, he fell over and (10) _____ his arm. They took him to hospital and cancelled the concert. What a disaster!



Infinitive of purpose

We can use an infinitive to say why a person does an action.

People go to the supermarket **to buy** food.

- 10 Answer the questions with complete sentences. Use the words below to help you.

borrow books go swimming learn
look up new words stay dry watch films

- 1 Why do you use a dictionary?

- 2 Why do people use umbrellas?

- 3 Why do you go to school?

- 4 Why do people visit libraries?

- 5 Why do you go to a sports centre?

- 6 Why do people visit cinemas?

- 11 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- 1 Let's go to the gym for playing basketball.

- 2 I like going to the beach for to swim.

- 3 People read books for enjoy the story.

- 4 I was studying to passed my exams.

Consolidation

- 12  Complete the text with the words below. Then listen and check.

didn't like feel helped thought
understand was talking were living came



I moved house last year. My family and I (1) _____ in a village, but we (2) _____ to the city in August. I (3) _____ it here at first because I was quite shy. But one day, while I (4) _____ to my teacher about making friends, I started to feel more confident. The teacher helped me to (5) _____ that everybody is different. So I (6) _____ about what was important to me, and these days I'm more outgoing and much happier. I'll always remember how my teacher (7) _____ me to (8) _____ more optimistic about school life.

Pronunciation /ɪ/ or /i:/

- 13  Look at these pairs of words. Listen and repeat.

- 1 living leaving
2 still steal
3 rich reach
4 this these
5 it eat
6 filling feeling
7 lid lead
8 fit feet

- 14  Listen to the sentences and decide which word you hear from 13 above.

Communication

Listening Phone-in

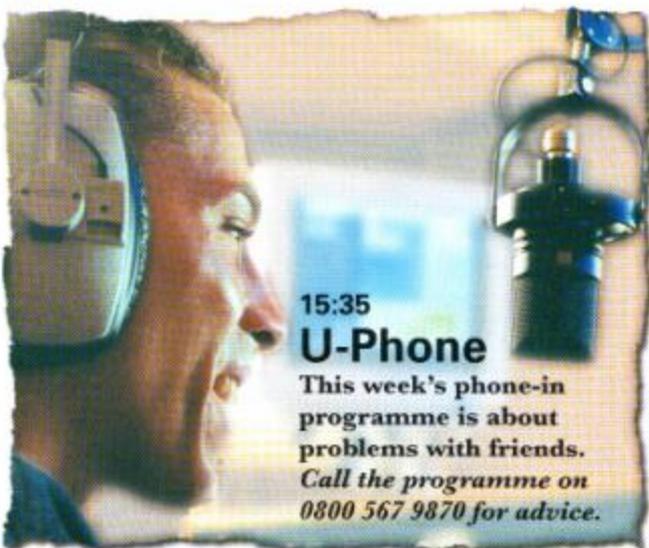
- 1 Discuss the types of problem that you can have with friends.
- 2 Look at 3. What kind of listening text is this? What will the people talk about?

Quick tip

Prediction

You can often predict the subject of a listening text by reading the questions first.

- 3  Listen and answer the questions.



- 1 What does Amy say her friend wanted to do?
- 2 What advice does the presenter give Amy?
- 3 What two problems has Ben got?
- 4 What advice does the presenter give Ben?
- 5 How does Carl spend his free time?
- 6 What suggestion does the presenter make?

- 4  Complete the sentences from the radio programme. Use the words below. Then listen and check your answers.

could don't give make not should

- 1 Can you _____ me any advice?
- 2 Why _____ help her?
- 3 You _____ make her an offer.
- 4 Let me _____ a suggestion.
- 5 You _____ make a plan.
- 6 Why _____ you start playing a team sport?

Vocabulary *give and make*

- 5  Put these words into the correct columns. Then listen and check your answers.

some advice a confession an explanation
an offer a noise a decision a suggestion
a warning an example

give	make
<i>some advice</i>	

- 6 Complete the sentences. Use the expressions from 5.

- 1 When I had a problem, Sam gave me some _____.
- 2 Please don't _____ a noise!
- 3 She made a useful _____ about the project.
- 4 Why did you do it? Can you give me an _____?
- 5 It was hard to _____ this decision.
- 6 He made me an _____ of £200, so I accepted it.

Speaking *Making suggestions*

- 7  Complete the conversation with these words. Then listen and repeat.

about not why

- A** I'm so bored. What can I do?
B (1) _____ don't you join a sports club?
A I'm really bad at sport!
B OK. How (2) _____ taking French lessons?
A No! I'm terrible at languages.
B Well, why (3) _____ try a computer club?
A That's a good idea. I'll try that. Thanks!

- 8 Make up a dialogue about a problem. Make suggestions.

- A** *I can't do these Maths problems!*
B *Why not ask Mark to help you?*

- 9 In pairs, practise your conversation.

A day in a teenager's life

1 How much do you know about British teenagers' lives? Discuss these questions.

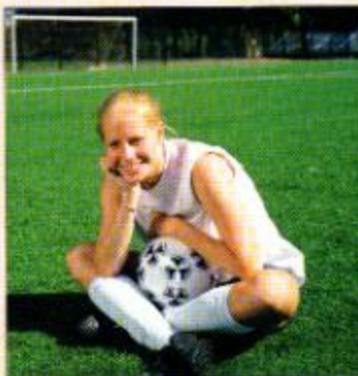
- 1 What do they have for breakfast?
- 2 What time do they leave for school?
- 3 What kind of food do they have at school?
- 4 What time do they eat in the evenings?
- 5 What type of interests do they have?

2 Read the text quickly and compare the information with your answers in 1.

Teens in the UK

My name's Ellie. I'm fifteen years old and I live in north London with my parents, my sister and our dog, Alphie. On school days, I get up early and have cereal and toast for breakfast. I

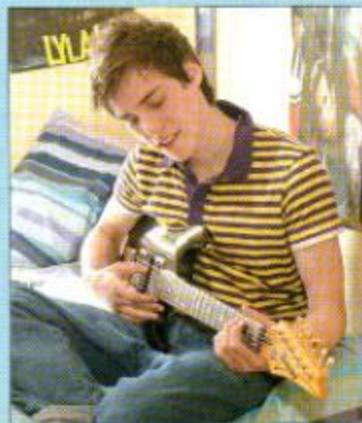
leave the house at 8.30 and walk to school. I have a packed lunch because I don't like school dinners. I get home



from school at about 4 o'clock, watch TV and then do my homework. We usually eat together at about 6 o'clock. My mum cooks a lot of pasta and my dad likes cooking curry. I don't go out during the week because I have a lot of homework, but on Saturdays I play football for the local girls' team. We're doing really well at the moment and last week we won our match 5-0. On Saturday afternoons, I go shopping with my friends in central London. I love catching the tube into town.

My name's Josh and I live in a small village in Scotland with my mum, dad and three brothers. I like a big breakfast in the morning, but on school days, I don't have time, so I just have toast. I catch the school bus which leaves our village at 8 o'clock. I used to take a packed lunch, but I got bored eating sandwiches every day! So now I have school dinners. They're not too bad really. My favourite school dinners are pasta, and fish and chips.

My favourite meal at home is roast lamb. I love music and I play the electric guitar. Last year I formed a band with some of my friends in



the village. We practise every Wednesday in the village hall and last month we played our first gig at the local youth centre. It was great fun and everybody loved us!

- 3 Read the text again and answer the questions. Write E (Ellie), J (Josh) or N (not mentioned in the text).

Who ...

- 1 has a pet? _____
- 2 has school dinner? _____
- 3 plays a lot of tennis? _____
- 4 usually misses breakfast? _____
- 5 meets their friends during the school week? _____
- 6 is one of four children? _____
- 7 only goes out at weekends? _____
- 8 goes to school by train? _____

Vocabulary

- 4 Find words in the text that mean:

- 1 food you prepare at home and take with you (2 words)

- 2 London train that travels underground (informal word)
the _____
- 3 cooked in the oven

- 4 (pop) concert

- 5 a place for young people (2 words)

Talking about Russia

- 5 In groups, discuss the questions.

- 1 What is different about teenage lifestyles in Britain and teenage lifestyles in Russia?
- 2 What is similar?

Project

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

Survey: How do teenagers in Russia live?

- 1 Work in groups. Discuss what you think is a typical teenage lifestyle in Russia. Think about:
 - daily routine,
 - hobbies, sports, interests,
 - typical food and drink,
 - going out.
- 2 Decide together how you're going to do your project.
- 3 Think of two or three questions you can include in a questionnaire for each of the subjects above. For example: *What time do you usually leave for school in the mornings?*, *What sports do you play?*
- 4 Write your questions down, and leave some space for answers.
- 5 Give a copy to the other students in the class to fill in.
- 6 Collect the answers from the other students.
- 7 Look at your results together. Write down the information in a chart. For example:

1 What do you have for breakfast?

milk and cereal	6 students
coffee and toast	2 students
yoghurt/kefir and fruit	2 students
nothing	1 student

- 8 Complete the project and present your findings to the class.

Follow-up

- 7 Discuss the question with the whole class.
 - 1 Did any of the results in the survey surprise you? Why?
- 8 Write a paragraph about your lifestyle. Use the text in 2 as a model, and ideas from the surveys.

A postcard **Capital letters**

1 Look at the postcard quickly and answer the questions.

- 1 What can you see in the picture?
- 2 Who wrote the postcard?
- 3 Who did she write it to?
- 4 What do you think she is writing about?

26th July

Dear Mum and Dad

I'm having a brilliant time! The French classes are fun and I like the school.

Guess what? On Monday I was walking along the beach when I met Anna and Carol. Do you remember them? They went to my primary school two years ago. They're studying French at another academy here in Biarritz. Don't worry, they're very sensible these days!

Anna is still really generous. She paid for my lunch today. But Carol is still a bit mean. She never shares anything. Carol makes me feel really impatient sometimes.

I'll write again soon.

Lots of love, Henrietta xxx



Mr and Mrs Clark
34 The Wombles
Gotham
Nottinghamshire
NG12 6FF

2 Read the postcard and answer the questions.

- 1 What is Henrietta doing in Biarritz?
- 2 What was she doing when she met her friends?
- 3 How does Henrietta know Anna and Carol?
- 4 What is Anna like?
- 5 How does Carol annoy Henrietta?

3 Tick (✓) when you need to use a capital letter.

- 1 months
- 2 days of the week
- 3 people's names
- 4 names of places
- 5 names of activities
- 6 nationalities / languages
- 7 after a comma (,)
- 8 the start of a sentence
- 9 the first person singular subject pronoun (= I)
- 10 possessive adjective

Writing your postcard

4 Think about a person you know, and imagine that you see him / her on holiday. Answer the questions.

- 1 How did you meet this person?
 - at the beach / in a park / in a café
 - playing sport
- 2 What was he / she like? Write a list of words to describe his / her character.
- 3 Why did you like him / her?

5 Organise your answers from 4 into sentences.

My friends and I were ...

I met Matt at ...

6 Write a postcard to your parents. Remember to:

- use your sentences from exercise 5.
- use Henrietta's postcard to help you.
- use capital letters correctly.

7 Check your spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Vocabulary

1 Read the descriptions and write the adjectives.

We use this adjective for a person who ...

- is usually happy. _____
- finds it hard to make friends. _____
- doesn't like waiting for others. _____
- hates working. _____
- doesn't think about other people's feelings.

- likes giving money or presents. _____

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *give* or *make*.

- I _____ my sister some advice last night.
- The thief _____ a confession at the police station yesterday.
- The teacher is _____ Anna a warning.
- He _____ a really generous offer yesterday.
- We had to _____ my parents an explanation.
- Can I _____ a suggestion?

Vocabulary review

3 Choose the correct answer.

- It was awful. He shouted and he was **polite** / **rude** when he met my mum.
- Why are you late? Give me an **offer** / **explanation**.
- Insensitive** / **Sensitive** people think about how other people feel.
- Sensible people make **good** / **bad** suggestions.
- Honest** / **Dishonest** people make promises but they don't keep them.
- You made a very **sensible** / **patient** suggestion.
- We **gave** / **made** him some advice but he didn't say 'thank you'.
- I don't understand this grammar point. Can you **make** / **give** an example?
- The policeman **gave** / **made** them a warning.
- If you **give** / **make** a noise, the baby will wake up.

Grammar

4 Write sentences and questions with the past simple and the past continuous.

- she / read / a book / when / her mobile / ring
- you / have / lunch / when / someone / steal / your bag?
- I / have / an idea / while / I / do / my homework
- we / run / along the road / when / it / start / snowing
- they / not see / anyone / while / they / walk / to the cinema
- he / eat / anything / while / he / wait for us?

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of these verbs.

do get go have send stay

- I went to the post office _____ some stamps.
- We always go to my grandmother's _____ lunch at the weekends.
- I use the bus _____ to school.
- My sister uses a pencil _____ her homework.
- It's cold - you'll need a jacket _____ warm.
- She used her brother's computer _____ emails.

Grammar review

6 Choose the correct answer.

I (1) **remember** / 'm **remembering** the time my friend Sara and I decided (2) **to visit** / **visiting** the old building next to our school. We met after school and (3) **made** / **were making** a plan. Nobody (4) **uses** / **used** the building these days and we (5) **weren't** / **didn't** sure how to get in. While we (6) **are walking** / **were walking** around the wall, Sara saw a small door. We (7) **were opening** / **opened** the door and went inside. Suddenly, Sara (8) **screams** / **screamed**. We (9) **saw** / **were seeing** a strange person behind a window on the first floor. We ran back to school. Now, we don't (10) **talk** / **are talking** about what we saw.

Reading

- 1  Discuss the questions. Then read the text and check your answers.

- 1 Where is Ronaldinho from?
- 2 Which teams did he play for?
- 3 What is the 'Stand up, Speak up' campaign?

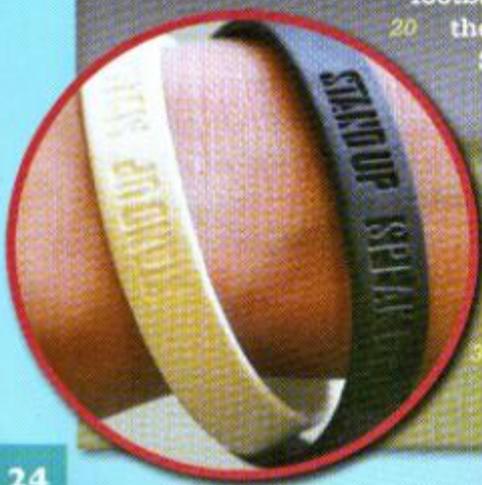
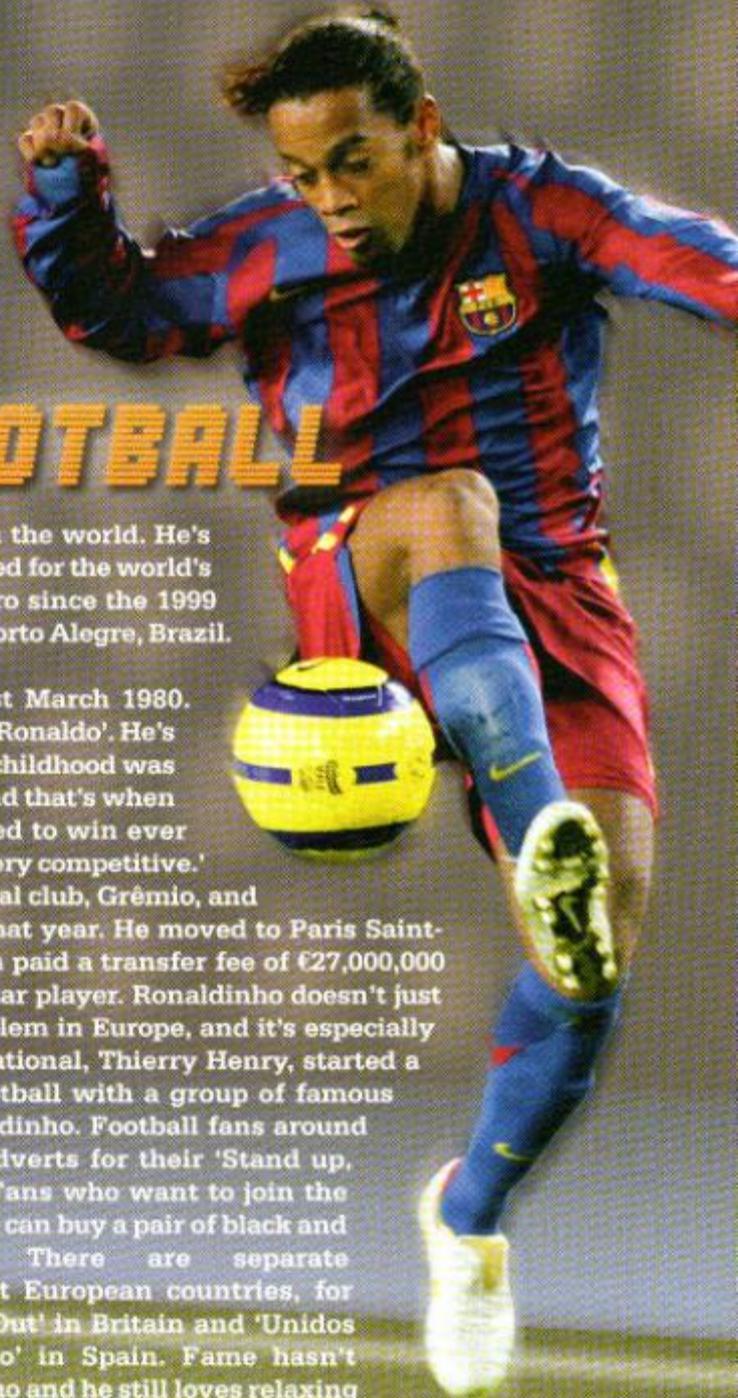
THE BIGGEST SMILE IN FOOTBALL

He's one of the most expensive footballers in the world. He's been FIFA World Player of the Year, and he's played for the world's best teams. He's been his country's national hero since the 1999 Copa América, but he came from a poor home in Porto Alegre, Brazil.

- 5 His name is Ronaldinho.

Ronaldo de Assis Moreira was born on 21st March 1980. Ronaldinho, which is his nickname, means 'Little Ronaldo'. He's become a rich man in the last five years, but his childhood was tough. His father died when he was only eight, and that's when he developed a passion for football. 'I've wanted to win ever since I was young,' he smiles. 'I've always been very competitive.'

- 10 When he was seventeen, Ronaldinho joined a local club, Grêmio, and he played in the Brazilian national team later that year. He moved to Paris Saint-Germain, France, in 2001. In 2003, FC Barcelona paid a transfer fee of €27,000,000 for him. That's expensive, but Ronaldinho is a star player. Ronaldinho doesn't just care about football, though. Racism is a big problem in Europe, and it's especially common in football. In 2004, the French international, Thierry Henry, started a campaign against racism in football with a group of famous footballers, including Ronaldinho. Football fans around
- 20 the world saw the TV adverts for their 'Stand up, Speak up' campaign. Fans who want to join the anti-racism campaign can buy a pair of black and white wristbands. There are separate campaigns in most European countries, for example, 'Kick It Out' in Britain and 'Unidos Contra el Racismo' in Spain. Fame hasn't changed Ronaldinho and he still loves relaxing with friends and playing samba music. And he has never forgotten his family, either. His sister and brother both work for him, and his mother visits regularly from Brazil. 'It's perfect,' he explains.
- 25
30



Quick tip**Ordering events**

Read the text quickly. Find each event in the text and underline it.

2 Order Ronaldinho's life events.

- a He joined FC Paris Saint-Germain.
 b He joined FC Grêmio.
 c His father died.
 d He joined the Brazilian team.
 e 7 He was born in Brazil.
 f He joined FC Barcelona.

3 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- When did Ronaldinho become famous?
- When did he fall in love with football?
- When did he play in France?
- Where does Thierry Henry come from?
- How can fans fight racism?
- How does Ronaldinho spend his time?

4 Find words 1-6 in the text and match them with meanings a-f.

- nickname
- tough
- developed
- fee
- join
- wristband

- a plastic bracelet
 b payment
 c hard, difficult
 d began to have something
 e an informal name that your friends use
 f participate in

Time to talk!

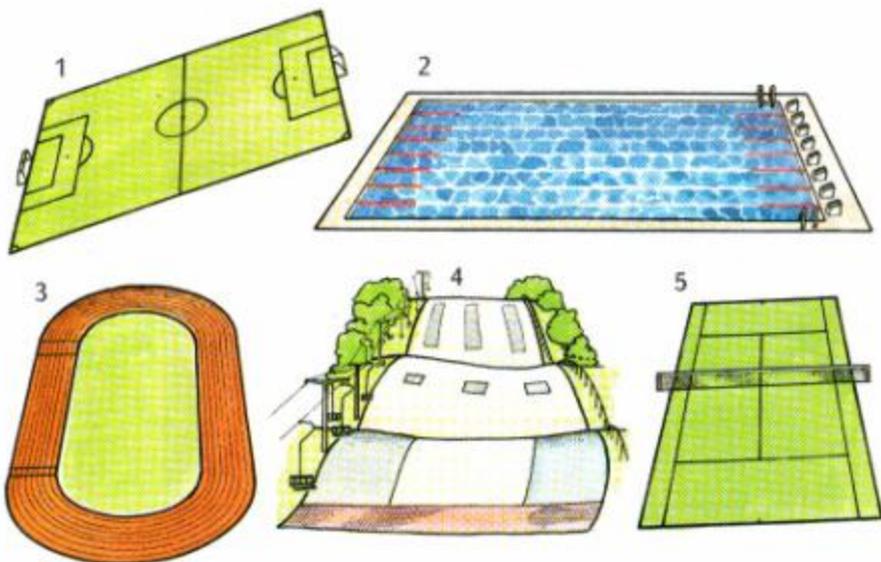
- Is racism in football a problem in Russia?
- Can campaigns such as 'Kick It Out' stop racism?

Vocabulary Sport

- 5**  **2.2** Look at the pictures and complete the sports places. Then listen and check.

court pitch pool slope track

- 1 football _____ 2 swimming _____ 3 running _____
 4 ski _____ 5 tennis _____

**6 Match the sports with the places 1-4.**

athletics badminton basketball cycling
 cricket rugby snowboarding

- 1 pitch *football*, _____
 2 court *tennis*, _____
 3 track *running*, _____
 4 slope *skiing*, _____

7 Match the equipment with the sports from 5 and 6.

boots costume goggles net poles racket skis
 trainers trunks ball cap

Quick tip**Categorising**

Group words according to usage in your notebook.

Team sports basketball
Individual sports athletics

Present perfect (1)

- 1  Complete the text with *have*, *has*, *haven't* or *hasn't*. Then listen and check your answers.



- Interviewer** Shelley, have you been a Chicago Bulls fan for a long time?
- Shelley** Yes, I have, for seven years now.
- Interviewer** How many games have you seen?
- Shelley** Oh, I've seen hundreds of games.
- Interviewer** (1) _____ you ever travelled to see the team play?
- Shelley** Yes, I (2) _____. I've seen them play all over the United States. I even visited Europe in 2001. Altogether, I've visited five different countries.
- Interviewer** Have you ever missed a game?
- Shelley** No, I (3) _____. I've never missed a Chicago Bulls game.
- Interviewer** And (4) _____ the team ever disappointed you?
- Shelley** No, it (5) _____. Not once!
- Interviewer** How many team souvenirs (6) _____ you collected?
- Shelley** Hundreds! I (7) _____ collected everything from match programmes to team T-shirts. My favourite is an autographed basketball I've had since 2002.

- 2 Answer the questions.
- Where do the Chicago Bulls play?
 - What types of souvenir can fans collect?
- 3 Complete the rules with the expressions below. You can use each expression more than once.

has hasn't have haven't past participle

Present perfect

Affirmative:

subject + *have* / (1) _____ + (2) _____

Negative:

subject + (3) _____ / (4) _____ + (5) _____

Questions:

(6) _____ / (7) _____ + subject + (8) _____

We use the present perfect to talk about:

- an action that started in the past and continues in the present.
- a past experience that affects the present.

- 4 Write the past participles in the table.

Verb	Past participle
be	<i>been</i>
buy	
do	
get	
go	
have	
ride	
meet	
see	
spend	
spend	
swim	
win	

Check the Irregular verbs list on page 118.

Pronunciation

Contractions: 've and 's

We often shorten *have* and *has* when we are speaking.

5  Listen and repeat. Notice how *have* and *has* are shortened to 've and 's.

- 1 I've been to London three times.
- 2 They've won the match!
- 3 She's bought a pair of jeans.
- 4 We've lost our tickets.

6  We do not shorten *have* and *has* in questions. Listen and repeat.

- 1 A Have you eaten your dinner?
B Yes, I've just finished.
- 2 A Has he ever met anyone famous?
B Yes, he's met Nelson Mandela.

7 Match the questions with the answers and decide which forms of *has* and *have* we can shorten to 've and 's.

- 1 Have you ever asked anyone for an autograph?
- 2 Has she ever won a prize?
- 3 Have they ever been to South America?
- 4 Has he lived here long?
a Yes, she has won a tennis competition.
b No, but they have been to Canada.
c No, he has been here for a few months.
d Yes, I have got Zidane's. He signed my T-shirt!

8  Listen and check your answers.

been or gone?

9 Look at the rules and the example sentences.

We use *been* when someone goes somewhere and returns.

She's been to the match.

(A finished action: she is not there now.)

We use *gone* when someone goes somewhere but has not returned.

She's gone to the match.

(An unfinished action: she is still there.)

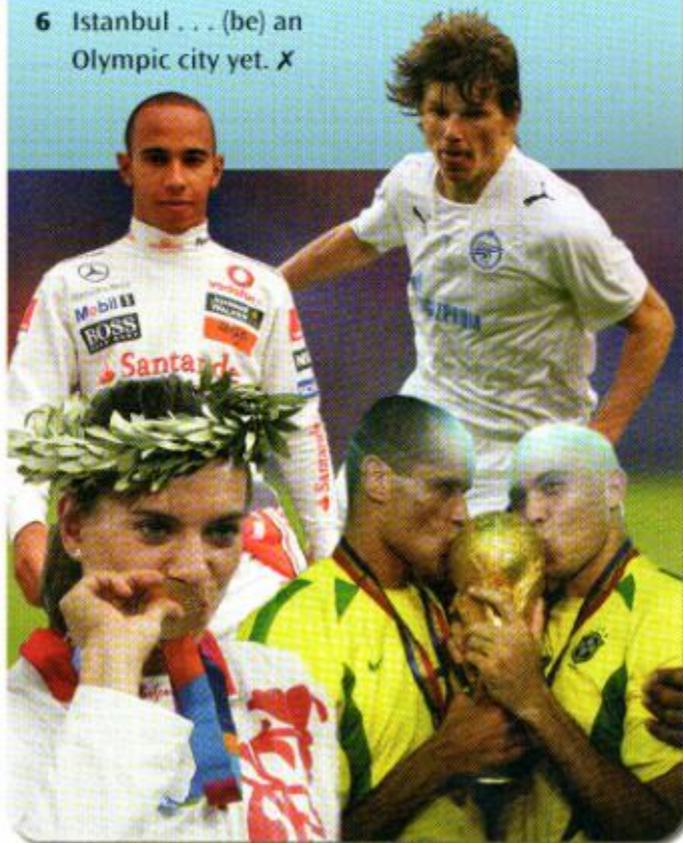
10 Complete the sentences with *been* or *gone*.

- 1 Call later, they've _____ to the café.
- 2 Have you ever _____ to Egypt?
- 3 He isn't here, he's _____ skiing.
- 4 I've _____ to the gym twice this week.
- 5 Call me after you've _____ swimming.
- 6 I've never _____ to a rugby match before.

11 Complete the quiz with the present perfect, affirmative or negative.

SPORTS FACTS AND FICTION

- 1 A lot of football teams . . . (buy) foreign players this year. ✓
- 2 Brazil . . . (win) the World Cup five times. ✓
- 3 Andrei Arshavin . . . (play) for Dinamo Kyiv. X
- 4 Lewis Hamilton . . . (drive) in many Formula 1 car races. ✓
- 5 Yelena Isinbayeva . . . (swim) in the Olympic Games. X
- 6 Istanbul . . . (be) an Olympic city yet. X



ever and never

- 12 Underline *ever* and *never* in the interview in 1. Then complete the rules with *ever* and *never*.

A	We use (1) _____ in questions to mean 'at a time in your life'.
B	We use (2) _____ with a verb in the affirmative form to mean 'at no time in your life'.

- 13 Write sentences or questions with the present perfect and *ever* or *never*.

she / watch / a basketball match ?

Has she ever watched a basketball match?

1 you / play / tennis ?

2 I / be / good at running X

3 they / swim / 100 metres ?

4 he / enjoy / swimming X

5 I / see / the Olympics X

6 you / watch / the UEFA Cup ?

- 14 In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

watch / a football match

'Have you ever watched a football match?'

'Yes, I have.'

- 1 play / basketball
- 2 visit / another country
- 3 see / a famous person
- 4 ask for / an autograph
- 5 win / a race
- 6 buy / a football shirt

Consolidation

- 15  2.7 Complete the text with the present perfect. Then listen and check.

(1) _____ (you / ever / drive) more than 100 kilometres in a car? Perhaps you (2) _____. But you (3) _____ (not cycle) 100 kilometres, (4) _____ you? Most people (5) _____ (never / ride) that far. That's why the American cyclist Lance Armstrong is a hero. Sports experts (6) _____ (say) that long-distance cycle racing is the toughest sport in the world, and Lance Armstrong is the only person who (7) _____ (ever / win) the Tour de France seven consecutive times. Lance Armstrong was also the first person to sell 'awareness bracelets'. His yellow Livestrong, Armstrong bracelets (8) _____ (raise) a lot of money for his cancer charity. (9) _____ (you ever / see) one?



Listening Triathlon

1 2.8 Discuss the questions. Then listen and check.

- 1 What are the sports in photos 1–3?
- 2 Which competition combines all three sports?
- 3 What is the most difficult thing about being an athlete?



2 2.8 Order Mary's life events. Then listen again and check.

- started cycling
- joined the Great Britain athletics team
- was the Manchester schools' swimming champion
- started swimming
- started running

3 2.8 Answer the questions. Then listen again and check your answers.

- 1 How old was Mary when she started cycling?
- 2 How old was Mary when she joined the school running team?
- 3 How many gold medals has Mary won?
- 4 How long does Mary train for every week?
- 5 What three things do you need to become a top athlete?
- 6 Why can it be hard for athletes to know when to stop training?

Vocabulary *do, go and play*

4 Read the rules. Then complete the table.

We use *play* with sports that use a court or a pitch.

We use *go* with sports that end in *-ing*.

We use *do* with sports that do not end in *-ing* and that do not use a court or a pitch.

baseball gymnastics horse riding
ice-skating jogging judo karate squash
triathlon volleyball windsurfing

<i>do</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>play</i>
		baseball

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *do, go or play*.

- 1 Can you _____ volleyball?
- 2 I _____ athletics on Mondays.
- 3 We _____ snowboarding last winter.
- 4 Have you ever _____ hockey?
- 5 I've never _____ karate.
- 6 Shall we _____ cycling?
- 7 Does your dad _____ golf?
- 8 I didn't _____ swimming yesterday.

Speaking *Asking about experiences*

6 Match the questions 1–4 with the answers a–d.

- 1 Has he ever played basketball? a Yes, I have.
- 2 Have they ever done athletics? b Yes, he has.
- 3 Have you ever been skiing? c No, she hasn't.
- 4 Have she ever played hockey? d No, they haven't.

7 Ask and answer questions about you and your families. Who has the sportiest family?

'Have you ever been cycling?' 'Yes, I have.'

'Has your dad ever done judo?' 'No, he hasn't!'

Mountain sports

1 Work in pairs or small groups. Can you answer the questions?

- 1 Do you think the word *snurfer* was the original name for a snowboard, or for a pair of skis?
- 2 Which is more popular: snowboarding or skiing?
- 3 If you do *cyclo-cross*, do you ride your bicycle on roads, or across the countryside?
- 4 How are mountain bikes different from road bikes?

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

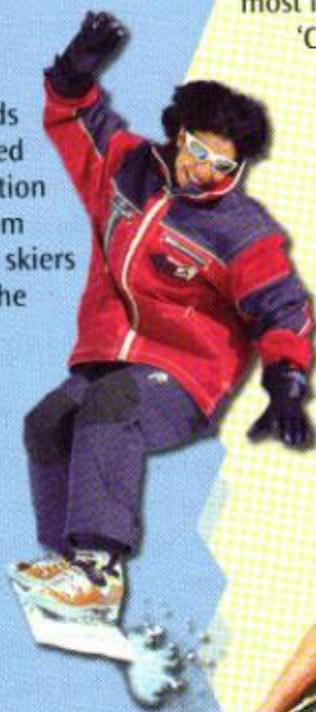
Mountain sports

Snowboarding

An American engineer, Sherman Poppen, invented the first snowboard for his daughter, Wendy. She had problems skiing, so Poppen put two skis together to make them easier to use. The board was a big success, and soon all of Wendy's friends wanted one. Poppen called it a 'snurfer' – a combination of 'snow' and 'surfer'. From 1965 to 1975, millions of skiers bought snurfers. Today, the snurfer has become the 'snowboard'.

Although snowboarding has never been as popular as skiing, more than ten million people have bought snowboards since the 1980s. In 1998, snowboarding appeared in the Winter Olympics for the first time.

Snowboarding is quite dangerous – but did you know that more women than men have tried it?



Mountain biking

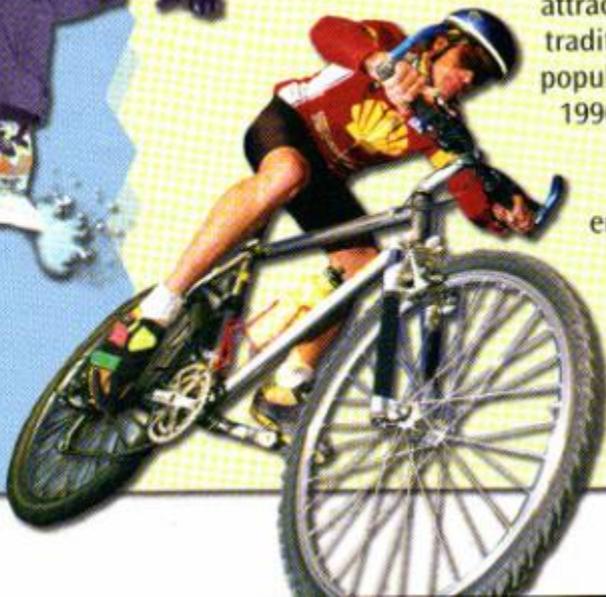
The earliest bicycles were hard to ride because the front wheel was bigger than the back wheel. Then, in 1885, an Englishman called John Starley invented the modern bicycle. Starley's 'safety' bike had two wheels the same size. Bicycles quickly became the most important form of personal transport in Europe.

'Cyclo-cross' bicycles, which look similar to road bicycles, were a popular racing bike from the 1900s until the 1970s. Cyclo-cross races were cross-country (not on roads) and the rider could get off the bike and carry it over difficult sections.

Modern 'mountain biking' began in California, USA, in the 1970s. Mountain bikes are different from cyclo-cross and road bikes. They are smaller, have fatter tyres and are easier to ride cross-country. Also, in mountain bike races, you're not allowed to get off the bike and carry

it. Mountain bike racing hasn't attracted as many fans as traditional cycle racing, but its popularity grows every year. In 1996, mountain biking became an Olympic sport.

Millions of people have enjoyed mountain biking and these days mountain bikes are everywhere. You're as likely to see mountain bikes on city streets as going down mountains.



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

- 1 Poppen made the first snurfer for his child. _____
- 2 The snurfer wasn't successful at first. _____
- 3 Snowboarding has become an official Winter Olympics sport. _____
- 4 Snowboarding is more popular with men than with women. _____
- 5 The first bicycles were difficult to ride. _____
- 6 Cyclo-cross bikes are bigger than mountain bikes. _____
- 7 Mountain biking is an Olympic sport. _____
- 8 Mountain bikes are only for going down mountains. _____

Vocabulary

4 Match the words with the definitions.

- 1 combination
 - 2 similar to
 - 3 tyres
 - 4 attracted
 - 5 fans
- a people who really like something, such as a sport or type of music (or someone)
b like something else
c a number of things mixed or joined together
d thick rubber rings on wheels
e made people interested in something

Talking about Russia

5 In groups, discuss the questions.

- 1 Which sport would you prefer to do: snowboarding or mountain biking? Why?
- 2 What other mountain sports would you like to try? Why?
- 3 What Olympic sports are the most popular in Russia? (What are the top ten sports?)
- 4 Which is your favourite Olympic sport? Why?
- 5 Who is the most popular Russian Olympic athlete today? What is he/she famous for?

Project

6 Follow these guidelines to help you complete your project.

Poster: Popular sports in Russia

- 1 Work in groups. Make a list of sports that are popular in Russia. (Add to your list in exercise 5, and include other, perhaps non-Olympic sports that Russians enjoy, e.g. bandy.)
- 2 Decide together how you're going to do your project.
- 3 Divide your list of sports into summer and winter sports.
- 4 Make a chart to organise the information (some sports will go into more than one column or row). For example:

	Summer	Winter
Popular sports to watch	tennis football	ice-hockey
Popular sports to do	tennis pioneer ball	bowling
Typical school sports		
Extreme sports		

- 5 Discuss what information about each sport you want to include on your poster. You could decide to write one or two sentences about each sport, e.g. *People in Russia enjoy watching tennis. Maria Sharapova is one of our favourite Russian tennis stars.*
- 6 Find photos from magazines to represent the sports, or draw pictures.
- 7 Discuss how to design your poster. You can divide the page into winter and summer sports and then divide each half into the sections from your chart. Give each section a title. You can stick on your pictures and write your interesting facts around the pictures.
- 8 Complete the project and present your poster to the class. Take it in turns to talk about each sport.

Follow-up

7 Discuss the questions with the whole class.

- 1 What sports have become the most popular in Russia recently?
- 2 Why do you think they have become so popular?
- 3 Are there any sports which were popular once, but are not popular any more? Why do you think they have lost their appeal?

8 Write a short paragraph about the questions in 7.

A biography **Linking words**

- 1** Discuss what information a *biography* should include. Then read the biography. Does it include this information?



My sporting hero: Yelena Isinbayeva

I want to write about Yelena Isinbayeva because she's one of the world's best female athletes.

Yelena Isinbayeva was born in Volgograd, Russia in 1982. She comes from a simple family, so when Yelena started her career, her parents had to make a lot of financial sacrifices to help her. Yelena's father's a plumber.

Many people say that Yelena Isinbayeva is the best female pole vaulter of all time. She has won gold medals in Olympic Games, in World Championships and in European Championships – both indoors and outdoors. She's broken the pole vaulting world record more than twenty times!

Sport is the most important thing in her life, but she also takes studying seriously. She studies at the Volgograd State Academy of Physical Culture.

She wants to become a P.E. teacher, so she can give good advice to young athletes starting their careers.

However, Yelena Isinbayeva has never forgotten her goal. She's worked very hard to be a champion, and that's why she's my sporting hero.

Irina

- 2** Answer the questions.

- 1 Why did Irina choose to write about Yelena Isinbayeva?
- 2 What does Yelena Isinbayeva's father do?
- 3 What are Yelena's biggest achievements?
- 4 Why is Yelena Isinbayeva Irina's hero?

- 3** Read the biography again. Which words add similar ideas? Which words contrast ideas?

- 4** Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I like skiing **but** / **also** I don't like snowboarding.
- 2 Karl is always honest. So, he's / He's **also** very generous.
- 3 They arrived late **and** / **but** they missed the bus.
- 4 Susie is sensible and friendly. **However**, she's / She's **also** selfish.
- 5 Jody watched TV **but** / **and** talked on the phone at the same time.
- 6 Todd is very shy, so / **but** it's difficult to talk to him.

Writing your biography

- 5** Make a list of your sporting and other heroes. Choose one person and answer questions 1–4.

- 1 Why have you chosen this person?
- 2 What do you know about this person's life?
- 3 What is this person's professional experience?
- 4 Why is this person your hero?

- 6** Organise your answers from 5 into sentences.

Pogrebnyak has played really well for my favourite football team, Zenit.

Pogrebnyak was born ...

- 7** Write your biography. Remember to:

- use your sentences from 6 to help you.
- join your sentences with linking words.

Pogrebnyak has played ... He has also been ...

- 8** Check that your spelling, punctuation and grammar are correct.

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with these words.

court goggles pitch poles
pool racket slope track

- You play water polo in a swimming _____.
- I think I've lost my badminton _____.
- Ski carefully. That _____ is dangerous.
- I hate wearing _____.
- We played tennis on a grass _____.
- Let's watch the cyclists practise at the _____.
- You don't use _____ for snowboarding.
- Is there a football _____ at your school?

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *do*, *go* or *play*.

- I've never _____ athletics.
- She's never _____ volleyball.
- Let's _____ horse riding.
- Did you _____ gymnastics at school last year?
- Has he ever _____ football for Oxford United?
- They don't want to _____ jogging.

Vocabulary review: Units 1–2

3 Complete the text with these words.

advice go make optimistic
patient pool sensible track

To be a successful sportsperson, you need to be (1) _____ and always think positively. We asked Olympic veteran Sebastian Coe for some (2) _____. 'A triathlon is the most difficult event. The athletes spend hours training on the running (3) _____ and in the swimming (4) _____. They also (5) _____ cycling. Then they have to do all three events in the same race. Athletes have to be (6) _____ because it can take a long time to improve race times. Triathlon athletes have to (7) _____ a training plan and be very (8) _____ about how much they can do.'

Grammar

4 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- She hasn't never played hockey.
- Have they finish the exam?
- Are you had breakfast?
- Has he did his homework?
- Have you drived your parents' car?
- I play tennis three times this week.
- He has have a sports accident.
- Ben have never won a race.

5 Write sentences or questions with the present perfect and *ever* or *never*.

- we / play / football for our school X
- your mum / run / a marathon ?
- my dad / see / an international rugby match X
- you / go / cycling with your friends ?
- I / do / athletics at my school X
- you / visit / the Olympic Stadium in Athens ?

Grammar review: Units 1–2

6 Choose the correct answers.

(1) Have you ever / Ever you have participated in a charity sports event? Run for the World is a popular charity which (2) has helped / have helped thousands of people around the world. In 2006, it (3) was breaking / broke the world record for the largest number of people in a city marathon. Nearly 30,000 people applied (4) run / to run in the event!

Run for the World (5) was starting / started ten years ago. Its founders (6) were practising / practised for the New York City Marathon when they (7) realised / were realising that they could organise their own marathon.

Only 100 people (8) ran / were running in Run for the World's first race. These days, the charity organises events all over the world. It (9) has given / have given money to projects in India and Africa, for example. In India this year, Run for the World decided (10) giving / to give money to a schools project in India.

3 Architecture

Reading

- 1 Which wonder of the ancient world still exists? Read the text quickly and check.

Quick tip

Reading a text quickly

You do not have to understand or remember every word in a text to answer questions about it. Read quickly and only stop at each possible answer. Then read that word or sentence again.

The seven wonders of the world

Antipater of Sidon, a Greek living in Lebanon, wrote the well-known list 'the seven wonders of the world' 2,200 years ago. Since then, six have disappeared. Only the Great Pyramid at Giza, in Egypt, remains.

We asked an architect what he could tell us about the seven wonders of the ancient world?

'Well, four were Greek monuments, but they didn't last for long, and the Hanging Gardens of Babylon in Iraq are a bit of a mystery. But the Pharos lighthouse at Alexandria, in Egypt, was incredible. It was as tall as a 40-storey building and for 1,500 years, sailors in the Mediterranean Sea could see its light 50 kilometres away. The Great Pyramid is amazing as well. The ancient Egyptians buried King Khufu in it. It's already survived for 4,500 years, and for 3,500 of those years it was the tallest building in the world. But there were other wonders that Antipater didn't know about. He didn't realise that the Chinese were building the Great Wall of China 2,200 years ago, and he didn't know about the stone circle at Stonehenge in England, either. That's been there for more than 5,000 years.'

What are the seven wonders of the modern world?

'Well, there isn't an official list. The Eiffel Tower in Paris, the Brooklyn Bridge in New York, and the Sydney Opera House are my favourites. Then there's the 50-kilometre Channel Tunnel, between England and France ... and Malaysia's famous Petronas Twin Towers. In fact, my list changes every day!'

What is at the top of your list today?

'Well, in Dubai they've just built three holiday islands in the sea, each in the shape of a palm tree. They're absolutely enormous and have hundreds of attractions as well as villas and hotels. On another man-made island, there's a 60-storey hotel in the shape of a dhow's sail. Burj al-Arab is the world's tallest hotel – it's 320 metres tall – and the most luxurious. It's got seven stars! Then there's Burj Dubai tower. They haven't completed it yet, but it'll soon be another 'wonder': the world's tallest skyscraper.'



2 Read the text again quickly and find the names of the places in photos a–d.

3 Put the places in order. Which place is the same age as Antipater's list?

Burj al-Arab Burj Dubai
Great Pyramid Great Wall of China
Pharos Stonehenge

oldest → most recent

Stonehenge

4  3.1 Answer the questions. Then read the text again and check.

- 1 What type of object were the seven wonders of the world?
- 2 What did the Pharos do?
- 3 Why did the ancient Egyptians build the Great Pyramid?
- 4 Why didn't Antipater's list include all of the wonders of the ancient world?
- 5 Why is Burj al-Arab a wonder?
- 6 Why will the Burj Dubai tower be special?

5 Find nouns in the text to match definitions 1–6.

- 1 a floor in a building (paragraph B)
- 2 people who work on boats (paragraph B)
- 3 a type of tropical plant (paragraph D)
- 4 a large house (paragraph D)
- 5 a type of Arab boat (paragraph D)
- 6 a boat moves when the wind blows on this (paragraph D)

Vocabulary Buildings and structures

6  3.2 What is architecture? Listen and check.

- a the study of the history of buildings and structures
- b the study of the design of buildings and structures
- c the design of attractive buildings and structures

7 Add the words below to the table. Which word can go in both columns? Which structures are for transportation?

block of flats bridge castle mall monument motorway
port skyscraper tower tunnel

Buildings	Structures
block of flats	

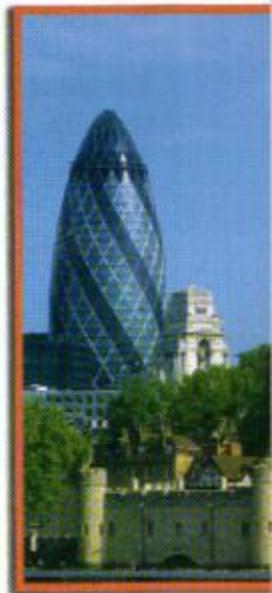
8 Complete the sentences with words from 7.

- 1 The M1 is the oldest _____ in the UK. It goes London to the north of England.
- 2 We use a _____ to remember important people or events.
- 3 Hundreds of years ago, kings and queens lived in a _____.
- 4 The _____ where my grandparents live has only got four floors.
- 5 The Pont Neuf is the oldest _____ over the River Seine in Paris.
- 6 An underground train goes through a _____.
- 7 Shanghai, in China, has the busiest _____ in the world. Thousands of ships use it every week.
- 8 Bluewater Shopping Centre is the largest _____ in the UK.



9 Read the example below. Describe a city in Russia.

There are a lot of skyscrapers in the centre of London. My favourite is the Swiss Re tower. People often call it 'the Gherkin'! Other famous sights include London Bridge and the Tower of London ...



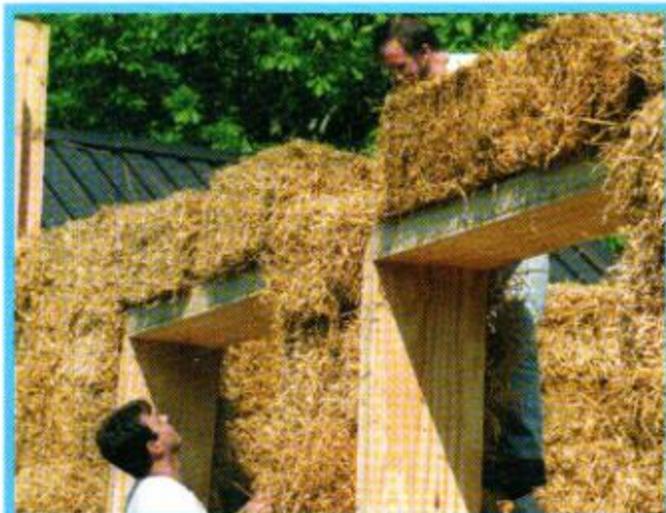
Time to talk!

- 1 Make a list of your seven wonders of the world.
- 2 In pairs, compare your lists.

Present perfect (2)

- 1  Why is straw a good building material? Choose three reasons. Then listen, read and check.

- a inexpensive d looks great
b eco-friendly e easy to use
c good insulation



- BuildMag** Why are you and your wife building your own house?
Steven I've dreamed of building my own house since I was a boy.
BuildMag Why are you using straw?
Roberta We chose straw because it's 'green'. Most construction materials such as bricks and concrete require too much energy to produce.
Steven Straw is also a good insulating material, so it keeps houses very warm in winter.
Roberta And it isn't hard to build with straw!
BuildMag When did you start?
Steven We've worked on the house for about four months. It's a slow process, but our families have helped most weekends.
BuildMag So, have you reached the roof yet?
Roberta No, we haven't done the roof yet!
Steven That's right. But we've already done the floors, doors and windows.
Roberta And we've just started to fill the walls with bales of straw. It's beginning to look like a real house now!

- 2 What is complete? Tick the boxes.

Steven and Roberta's house
 floors walls doors
 windows roof

for or since?

- 3 Read the example sentences and complete the rules. Match A or B with 1 or 2.

I've dreamed of building my own house since I was a boy.

We've worked on the house for about four months.

A We use *for* ...

B We use *since* ...

1 to refer to the moment when an action started.

2 to refer to the duration of an action.

- 4 Complete the table with the time expressions.

a long time 12th April 2006 40 minutes
 last Sunday my birthday a week
 three days two o'clock ten years

<i>for</i>	<i>since</i>
a long time	

- 5 Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

- You've lived in that block of flats ____ years.
- I haven't been to school ____ three days.
- She's had English classes ____ she was nine.
- They haven't visited London ____ 2005.
- We've waited ____ three hours.
- Have you seen Sarah ____ the weekend?
- My computer hasn't worked ____ 5th May.
- Mike's lived in London ____ ages.

6 Write sentences and questions with the present perfect and *for* or *since*.

- people / live / in skyscrapers / only a hundred years

- Ali Karimi / play / football for Iran / 1998

- this building / be / famous / a long time

- students / study / at Oxford / nearly 900 years

- Pakistan / have / a cricket team / the 1950s

- Mohamed al-Fayed / own / the Paris Ritz hotel / 1979

- David Beckham / live / in Los Angeles / long / ?

- Petra, in Jordan / exist / more than 2,500 years

already or yet?

7 Underline *already* and *yet* in the dialogue in 1. Then complete the rules with *already* and *yet*.

We use (1) _____ :

- in affirmative sentences.
- after *have* and before the past participle.
- when an action has happened sooner than expected.

We use (2) _____ :

- in negative sentences and questions.
- at the end of the sentence.
- when we think that an action will happen soon.

8 Add *already* or *yet* to each sentence.

He's played golf. He's already played golf.

- I haven't helped her.
- Has he finished?
- You've borrowed enough money.
- Have they arrived?
- She's drunk her coffee.

9 Write sentences or questions with the present perfect and *already* or *yet*.

they / visit / Persepolis ?

Have they visited Persepolis yet?

- she / not see / the Eiffel Tower ✗

- you / have / your Maths class ?

- I / read / that book ✓

- they / have / lunch ?

- I / email / my friends ✓

- we / not play / hockey ✗

10 Make a list of four things you have done and four things you plan to do soon.

Done	Plan to do
<i>give homework to teacher</i>	<i>go swimming</i>

11 In pairs, ask and answer questions about your lists. Use *already* and *yet*.

- A Have you done your homework yet?
B Yes, I have. I've already given it to the teacher.

just

12 Read the rules.

We use *just*:

- after *have* and before the past participle.
- when an action has happened very recently.

- 13 Write two sentences to describe each picture. Use the present perfect and *just*.

the bus / go they / miss / the shop he / close / the shop he / listen / to some music
they / miss / the bus he / not open / a magazine

- 1 *They've just missed the shop.*



- 15 Listen and repeat the sentences. Pay attention to the blue words.

- 1 What would **you** like **to** do?
- 2 **A** kilo **of** pears **and** three apples, please.
- 3 Where **were** the cars?
- 4 I want **to** see **a** doctor.
- 5 **You've** got **a** present **for** Beth **and** Mel, haven't you?

- 16 We often pronounce words like the auxiliaries *do / does, was / were, can* and *have* with /ə/. Listen and circle the /ə/ sound in these sentences.

- 1 Where do you live?
- 2 What does she do?
- 3 When can we meet?
- 4 We were talking about languages.
- 5 They can come here for dinner.

- 17 Listen and repeat the sentences.

Consolidation

- 18 Choose the correct answer.

News Tonight

Good evening and welcome to News Tonight. Our first story is about a group of Syrian archaeologists who have (1) *already / just* discovered the ruins of some Roman towers in the mountains north of Damascus. Historians have known about some other Roman monuments north of Damascus (2) *for / since* many years. Although they have believed (3) *since / for* 2003 that there was a Roman camp in the mountains, today's ruins are the first real evidence of this. The archaeologists haven't finished examining the area (4) *already / yet* – in fact, they have only (5) *just / yet* started examining it – but they hope to have more information within three weeks. Next on News Tonight ...

Pronunciation

Weak vowels: /ə/

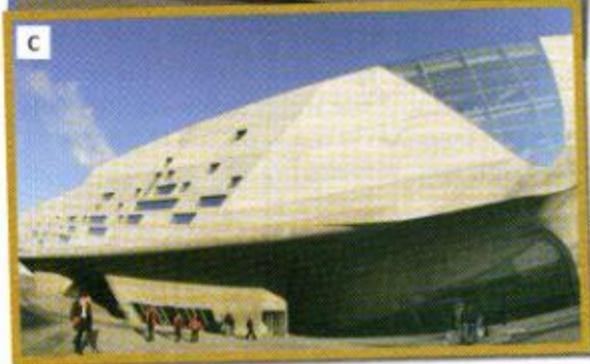
- 14 Some vowels are pronounced /ə/ when they are not stressed. Listen and repeat the words.

	stressed	unstressed
1 you	/ju:/	/jə/
2 of	/ɒv/	/əv/
3 for	/fɔ:/	/fə/
4 a	/eɪ/	/ə/
5 and	/ænd/	/ən/
6 were	/wɜ:/	/wə/
7 to	/tu:/	/tə/

Listening My hero

- 1 3.7 Look at the photos. What are the buildings? Choose from the words below. Then listen and check.

arts centre astronaut training centre hospital
 fire station police station science centre
 ski jump building



- 2 Answer the questions. Then listen again and check.

- 1 Why does Larsson say, 'Call me Magnus'?
- 2 Where is Zaha Hadid from?
- 3 What is her job?
- 4 Why is Hadid a hero for Larsson?
- 5 How is Hadid different to most British architects?
- 6 Why isn't there any Hadid architecture in England?
- 7 What educational experience do Larsson and Hadid share?

Vocabulary Negative prefixes

- 3 3.8 Add a negative prefix from the box to each adjective. Then listen and check.

in- im- un-

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1 ___adventurous | 4 ___experienced | 7 ___personal |
| 2 ___afraid | 5 ___formal | 8 ___possible |
| 3 ___conventional | 6 ___original | 9 ___practical |

- 4 Match the negative adjectives from 3 with the meanings a-h.

- not knowing how to do something 4
- a unlike others, not traditional ____
- b relaxed, not serious ____
- c not liking to try new experiences ____
- d something that nobody can do ____
- e not having or showing fear ____
- f without friendly, human qualities ____
- g not sensible or realistic ____
- h copied, not new or interesting ____

Speaking Doing interviews

- 5 3.9 Match the questions with answers a-f. Then listen and repeat.

- 1 What's your favourite type of building?
 - 2 Why do you like towers and skyscrapers?
 - 3 Which is your favourite and why?
 - 4 What types of building do you dislike?
 - 5 Why do you dislike modern architecture?
 - 6 What type of building do you want to live in one day?
- a I'm not very keen on modern architecture. ____
- b I'd like to live in a big old house, like my grandparents'. ____
- c I've always loved tall buildings, like towers and skyscrapers. 1
- d Many modern buildings are just ugly boxes. ____
- e I love standing at the bottom and looking up. And I love the views. It's like flying. ____
- f The Eiffel Tower, because it's so beautiful. ____

- 6 In pairs, interview each other about your favourite and least favourite types of building.

Guide to the United Kingdom

1 Look at the photos of these places in the UK. Can you recognise any of them? Try to match the photos with the names.

a Eden Project

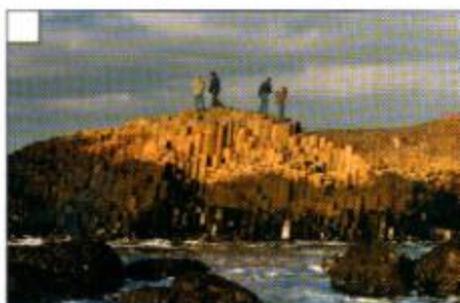
b Lake District

c Giant's Causeway

d London Eye

e Caernarfon Castle

f Buckingham Palace



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

Guide to the UK



1

There are theme parks, zoos and safari parks all around the countryside. For an educational experience, visit the Eden Project in Cornwall in the south of England. It's a rainforest inside huge domes. Are you interested in history? There are hundreds of places to go. Visit Caernarfon Castle in North Wales or Stonehenge in the south of England. For a natural landscape, visit the stones at Giant's Causeway on the coast of Northern Ireland.



2

If you like taking pictures, visit London. One of the most exciting modern structures is the London Eye. It's a huge ferris wheel on the south bank of the River Thames and it's become famous all over the world. The wheel stands 135 metres high and on a clear day, you can see for 40 kilometres from the top. Afterwards, visit Buckingham Palace, The Houses of Parliament and Trafalgar Square.



3

Why not try rock-climbing in the Welsh region of Snowdonia or sailing in the English Lake District? There are thousands of miles of nature walks too. During the summer, don't miss a trip to the beach. During winter months the water is always very cold, but there is a tradition in many places to have a swim on 1 January. Why not try it?



4

Throughout the year you'll find festivals of cinema, jazz, dance and theatre, live music, opera and comedy. There's so much choice for people of all ages. Try Edinburgh festival for a week of different and amazing theatre. And don't forget the hundreds of museums and art galleries all over Britain.



5

Visit local farmers' markets, pubs and hotels to find local specialities. Try haggis in Scotland, Irish stew in Northern Ireland, Caerphilly cheese in Wales and fish and chips in England. Visit our multicultural cities and find fantastic restaurants from all over the world. Enjoy quiet country villages and teashops selling scones, jam and cream, and fresh pots of tea.

- 3** Read the text again and match the headings A–F with the paragraphs 1–5. There is one heading you don't need.

- A Food and drink
- B Art and culture
- C Being active
- D Days out around the UK
- E Finding a place to stay
- F Sightseeing in the city

Vocabulary

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

- 1 domes
 - 2 landscape
 - 3 structures
 - 4 opera
 - 5 specialities
-
- a large area of land
 - b buildings, or things that have been made from different parts e.g. bridges, statues, etc.
 - c round roofs on a building, or buildings that have this shape
 - d things made by a person or company that are very good and well-known
 - e a play in which the actors sing

Talking about Russia

- 5** In groups, discuss the questions.

- 1 Which of the places mentioned in the guide to the UK would you like to visit? Why?
- 2 What kind of places do you like or would you like to visit in Russia? Why?
- 3 Which place would you most recommend to a visitor to Russia?

Project

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

Brochure: A guide to Russia

- 1 Work in groups. Talk about the things tourists can do in Russia. Make notes about your ideas.
- 2 Decide together how you're going to do your project.
- 3 Put your ideas into groups under headings. You can use the headings from the Guide to the UK text or think of some more of your own.
- 4 Each person can take responsibility for one of the headings (or, if you have a larger group, you can do this in pairs). Decide if you need to do any research. You may like to do this if you haven't got enough ideas or if you are unsure about where some places are. Discuss how you can do the research, e.g. the Internet, books in the library, asking family members.
- 5 Find photos of the places in magazines, or draw pictures.
- 6 Divide the pages of your brochure into sections using the headings you've decided on. Each person or pair can write a short paragraph about their chosen subject and stick on their photos and drawings. Remember you want people to visit Russia, so make your brochure bright and colourful.
- 7 Complete the project and present your brochure to the class. Take it in turns to read out the information under each heading.

Follow-up

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

- 1 Which of the places mentioned in the brochures have you visited?
- 2 What were they like?

- 8** Choose one of the places from the brochures that you have been to, and write a short paragraph to describe it.

An interview Ordering ideas

- 1** What is unusual about the plane in the photo?
Read the interview quickly and check.



Interviewer (1) ____ What kind of house do you live in?

Bruce Campbell I live in a Boeing 727!

Interviewer Wow! How long have you lived there?

Bruce Campbell I bought the plane in 1998, but I couldn't move in immediately. I've worked on the plane for years and I haven't finished it yet!

Interviewer (2) ____ What has been your best moment in the plane?

Bruce Campbell The day that I connected the electricity was pretty good.

Interviewer (3) ____ Have you had many visitors yet?

Bruce Campbell Yes! I've had hundreds of visitors since I moved here. Everybody wants to see a house-plane!

Interviewer (4) ____ Will you live here forever, or will you move house one day?

Bruce Campbell I haven't decided yet. The plane's fun but it's quite small inside.

- 2** Put the phrases into the correct order.

And finally, First of all, Next, Secondly.

- 3**  **3.10** Add the phrases from 2 to the interview. Then listen and repeat.

- 4** Answer the questions.

- 1 What tense does the interviewer use to ask about experiences?
- 2 What tense does Bruce Campbell use to explain when things happened?

Writing your interview

- 5** You are going to interview somebody about where they live. Choose either a person who you know, or one of the people below.

Fiona: lives on a boat Nick: lives in a tree-house

- 6** Plan your interview.

- 1 Make notes about where the person lives:
 - Where is his or her home?
 - What is it like? Big or small? Hot or cold?
 - Has he or she lived there for a long time?
 - What good or bad experiences has he or she had there?
 - What are his or her future plans?
- 2 Write a question for each piece of information. If necessary, use the present perfect with *yet*.
- 3 Write answers for each question.
 - Use the present perfect with *for*, *since*, *already*, *yet* and *just*.
 - Use the past simple to say when events happened.
- 4 An interview must be interesting. Choose the five best questions and answers.

- 7** Write your interview. Remember to:

- use your notes from 6.
- put your ideas in the correct order.
- use short forms if possible.

- 8** Check that your spelling, punctuation and grammar are correct.

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

bridge castle mall monument
motorway port tower

- It's 350 metres, the tallest _____ in the city.
- There aren't any ships in the _____ today.
- I hate shopping because the _____ is always busy.
- The Queen of England lives in a _____ in Windsor.
- The _____ between Berlin and Hamburg is 230 km.
- Is there a _____ over the river?
- Stonehenge is an ancient _____.

2 Add the correct negative prefix to each adjective.

- _____ formal
- _____ original
- _____ personal
- _____ practical
- _____ adventurous
- _____ afraid
- _____ conventional
- _____ experienced

Vocabulary review: Units 1–3

3 Choose the correct answer.

- I wore my skis / goggles in the pool.
- They made / did a plan.
- Impatient / Inexperienced players need to practise every day.
- He's quite outgoing / shy, so he doesn't make friends easily.
- She's very sensitive / sensible. She never does anything silly.
- I'll meet you on the basketball court / pitch.
- Let's do / play squash.
- The trains go into that tunnel / track.
- Did she give / make you any advice?
- I love playing / doing gymnastics.

Grammar

4 Rewrite the sentences with the present perfect and *for* or *since*.

Max plays the violin. He started two years ago.
Max has played violin for two years.

- My mum stopped drinking coffee when I was a baby.
- He went to Morocco three weeks ago. He's still in Morocco.
- We saw her yesterday but we haven't seen her today.
- Simone lives in London. She moved there when she was 12.
- The last time I saw my cousins was two years ago.
- They live near Krasnodar. They moved there in 2006.
- I've got a bicycle. I bought it three years ago.

5 Write sentences. Use the present perfect form of the verbs and the correct adverb.

you / finish / ? (already / just)
Have you just finished?

- I / not ask / him (just / yet)
- she / tell / me about the film (yet / already)
- we / not eat / all the pizzas (already / yet)
- I / press / the button (yet / just)
- they / build / three bridges (already / yet)

Grammar review

6 Choose the correct answer.

- John Has Anna arrived (1) already / yet?
Paul Yes, she (2) 's been / was here five minutes ago, but now she's (3) gone / been to the mall (4) to buy / buying some shoes.
Andy No, she hasn't! I've (5) just / yet seen her. She (6) walked / was walking down Castle Street.
Paul Maybe she (7) 's gone / went to the market (8) get / to get some shoes there instead.

Revision: Units 1-3

Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct character adjective.

- 1 Saving money is very sensitive / sensible.
- 2 He always passes his exams. He's really hard-working / outgoing.
- 3 She'll tell you the truth. She's cheerful / honest.
- 4 Rude / Pessimistic people expect the worst.
- 5 They never do any sport. They're lazy / shy.
- 6 My parents like Jack because he's polite / silly.
- 7 We were a bit miserable / mean. We didn't lend them our rackets.
- 8 My mum is very sensitive / sensible. It's easy to offend her.

2 Answer the questions about sports.

- 1 Name two sports in which we wear goggles.
- 2 What are trunks?
- 3 Where do we play rugby?
- 4 Name three sports in which we use a net.
- 5 What do we use poles for?
- 6 Where can we practise skiing?
- 7 Name two sports which we play with a racket.
- 8 Name six sports which we play with a ball.
- 9 Name two sports which involve water.
- 10 Name two sports which involve a bike.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of do, go or play.

- 1 Have you _____ badminton this week?
- 2 She _____ horse riding every Sunday afternoon.
- 3 My dad _____ golf last weekend.
- 4 I've never _____ gymnastics.
- 5 Do you want to _____ running after school?
- 6 No one at my school _____ baseball.
- 7 My brother _____ karate until he was sixteen.
- 8 They _____ cycling yesterday.



4 Complete the text. Use the plural form of these words for buildings and structures.

port bridge mall monument
block of flats skyscraper

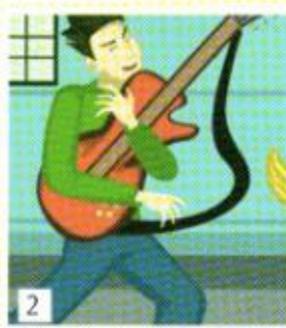
Hong Kong has been a commercial centre for more than 50 years, and its markets and (1) _____ are always full. It is a city on the South China Sea and it has one of the busiest (2) _____ in the world. Hong Kong consists of a lot of islands with boats and (3) _____ connecting the islands. There isn't much space, so people live in (4) _____ and the offices are all in tall (5) _____. Hong Kong became a Chinese territory in 1997, but there are still a few (6) _____ from the time when Hong Kong was a British colony.

5 Add a negative prefix *in-*, *im-* or *un-* to each adjective in the box. Then complete the sentences.

adventurous conventional experienced
formal personal polite possible practical

- 1 Although she's _____, she'll learn quickly.
- 2 He always wears strange clothes. He's quite _____.
- 3 My dad's _____. He can't cook, or even send text messages!
- 4 It's _____ to interrupt while somebody else is talking.
- 5 This crossword is so hard, it's almost _____.
- 6 Learning online is much more _____ than having classes with a teacher.
- 7 She never tries anything new. She's very _____.
- 8 We're celebrating in a café not a restaurant, so it's quite _____.

- 1 Look at the pictures and write the story. Use the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs with the correct prepositions, pronouns and articles.



- 1 Jane / talk / mobile phone / when / see / robbery
 2 thief / steal / guitar / while / owner / read / magazine
 3 while / thief / run away / Jane / take / photo / him / mobile phone



- 4 owner / guitar / run / after / thief / when / he / fall over
 5 Jane / help / owner / guitar / get up / when / she / recognize / him
 6 while / Jane / describe / thief / Liam / give / Jane / ticket / his next concert

- 2 Complete the text with the past simple or the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

David Lane first (1) _____ (see) a juggler while he (2) _____ (wait) for a train. He (3) _____ (stand) on the platform with his mother when they (4) _____ (see) a man doing juggling. Lots of people (5) _____ (watch) the juggler when he (6) _____ (ask) David to help him. David loved it, and from that day, he has never lost his love of juggling.

Years later, while he (7) _____ (work) as an actor, he (8) _____ (enjoy) juggling at parties. David (9) _____ (perform) at a party one day when a TV executive (10) _____ (offer) him a job: his own TV show! Today, he is famous all over the world.

- 3 Match the people, the things and the actions. Then write sentences using *go to* or *use* with the infinitive of purpose.

Musicians use instruments to play music.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| musicians | cars | drive people |
| 1 chefs | a dictionary | go skiing |
| 2 runners | instruments | find words |
| 3 skiers | the mountains | make risotto |
| 4 students | novels | play music |
| 5 taxi drivers | rackets | play tennis |
| 6 tennis players | computers | go running |
| 7 writers | rice | design buildings |
| 8 architects | a track | tell a story |

4 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect form of these verbs.

not eat not give design do read
sleep think not visit

- 1 We _____ Egypt yet but we will go soon.
- 2 _____ you ever _____ karate?
- 3 I _____ any chocolate this week.
- 4 My sister _____ a lot of books.
- 5 They _____ an explanation yet.
- 6 _____ Zaha Hadid _____ any buildings for the UK yet?
- 7 They're so sensible, they _____ of everything.
- 8 The baby _____ in her bed all day.

5 Write questions for the answers.

Have you ever gone horse riding?

No, I've never gone horse riding.

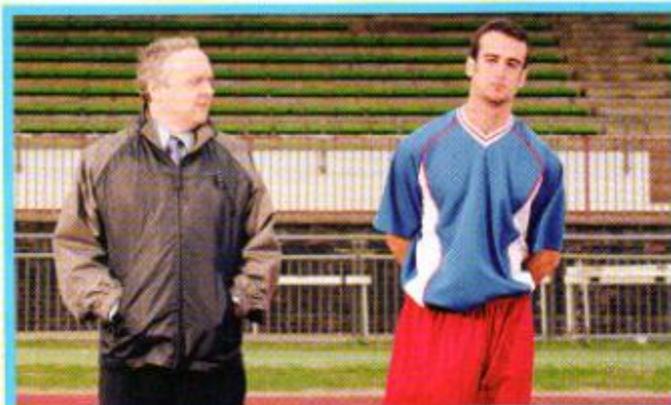
- 1 No, I've never been to a football match.
- 2 Yes, I have. I've tried English tea several times.
- 3 Yes, England has won the football World Cup once.
- 4 No, it's never snowed here.
- 5 Yes, he has. Lance Armstrong has won the Tour de France seven times.
- 6 No, I haven't. I've never visited the UK.
- 7 No, I've never driven a car.
- 8 Yes, I have. I've gone up the Eiffel Tower.

6 Write the sentences. Use the present perfect with *for* or *since*.

- 1 I / not play / tennis / last summer.
- 2 we / be / at this school / fifteen months.
- 3 my dad / not cook / dinner / a few weeks.
- 4 she / work / at the shop / 2005?
- 5 they / live / in Tomsk / they were seven years old.
- 6 my uncle / have / a car / five years.
- 7 I / have / this racket / my birthday.
- 8 you / study / at this school / last year?

7 Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs.

already / call yet / not have yet / finish
just / have just / say yet / speak to
just / take



Mike How are you?

Dave I'm OK, but I've *just had* a really busy morning.

Mike (1) _____ all the interviews _____?

Dave Yes, I (2) _____ goodbye to the last journalist.

Mike What's that shirt?

Dave Oh, it's the new design for next year's shirt. The journalist (3) _____ a photograph of me in it.

Mike Oh. By the way, (4) _____ you _____ your wife _____? She called after breakfast.

Dave Yes, she (5) _____ me five times this morning! Anyway, I'm hungry. I (6) _____ any lunch _____. Shall we go and eat?

8 Complete the questionnaire with the present perfect form of the verbs. Then answer the questions about yourself.

- 1 How long _____ (you / live) in your house?
- 2 How long _____ (you / be) at school?
- 3 How many years _____ (you / study) English?
- 4 _____ (you / do) all of this week's homework yet?
- 5 How many hours _____ (you / spend) studying this week?
- 6 Which sports _____ (you / play) in the past month?

Consolidation

- 1 Look at the photos. What is this person doing? Read the first line of the text and check your answer.
- 2 Complete the text with the words below. You need some words more than once. Use the correct form of the verbs.

already organise do ever form
friends inexperienced iron not iron
never possible sensible silliest since
use yet go

STEAM POWER

Steam has (1) _____ ironed¹ two shirts, but he (2) _____ his trousers yet. So what? Well, Steam (3) _____ at home – he is halfway up a mountain! Steam is doing 'extreme ironing'. The sport has grown quickly (4) _____ it started in Leicester, England, in 1997.

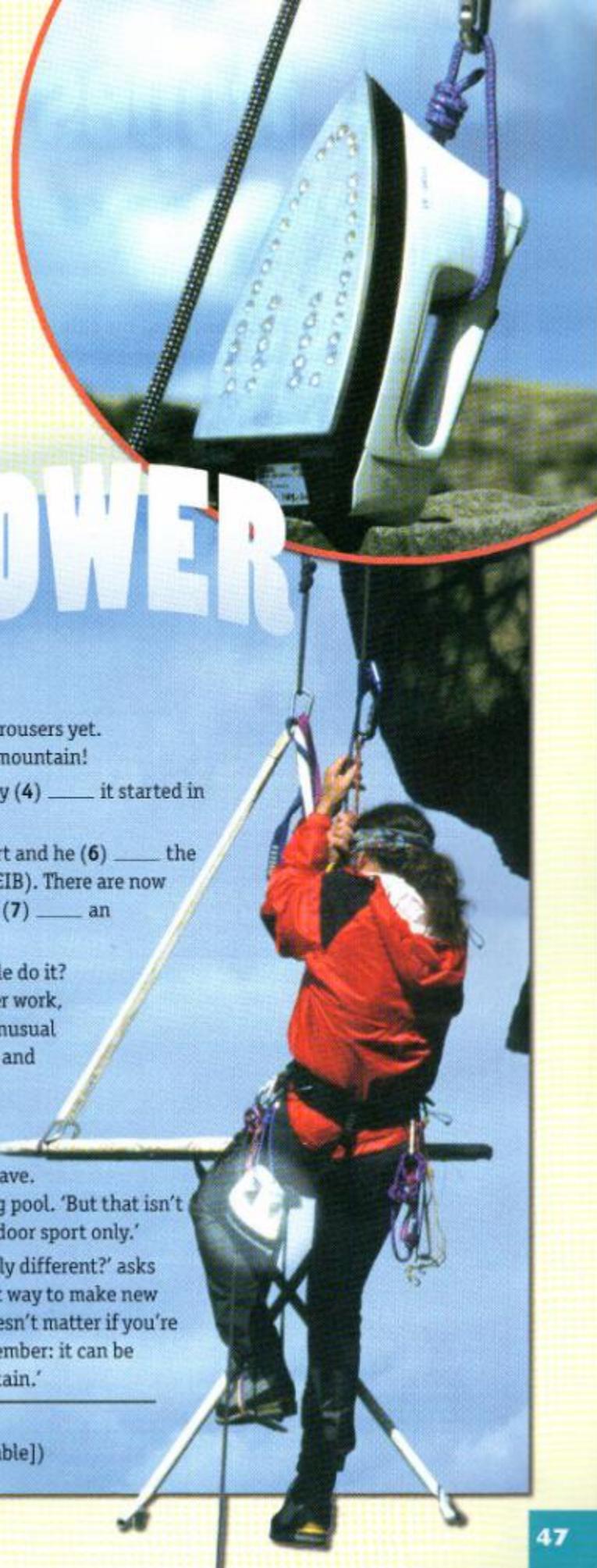
In 1999, Steam (5) _____ on a world tour to promote the sport and he (6) _____ the sport's organising committee, the Extreme Ironing Bureau (EIB). There are now 'extreme ironists' on all five continents, and the German EIB (7) _____ an Extreme Ironing World Championship.

It is one of the (8) _____ sports in the world, so why do people do it? Steam explains, 'I've (9) _____ enjoyed ironing. One day after work, while I (10) _____, I decided to (11) _____ my iron in more unusual places. I started ironing in my garden, then in public places, and soon I was ironing in extreme locations.'

It's (12) _____ to do the sport anywhere outdoors as long as your iron is hot. Steam (13) _____ up mountains and in caves. He hasn't ironed under water (14) _____, but others have. In 2005, 70 Australian scuba divers (15) _____ in a swimming pool. 'But that isn't extreme ironing,' explains Steam. 'Extreme ironing is an outdoor sport only.' 'Have you (16) _____ wanted to (17) _____ a sport that's really different?' asks Steve. 'Try extreme ironing! It's great fun. It's also a brilliant way to make new (18) _____ because you always do it with other people. It doesn't matter if you're (19) _____. Extreme ironing is a sport for everyone. But remember: it can be dangerous, so be (20) _____, especially if you are up a mountain.'

Glossary

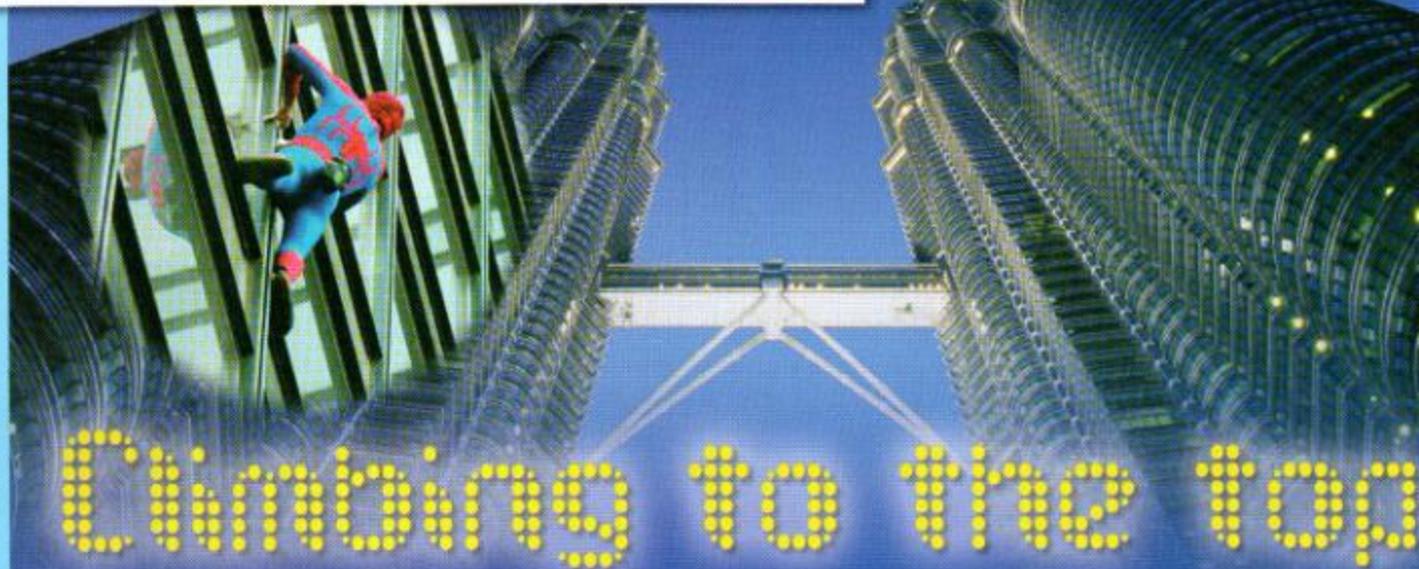
¹ iron (noun [countable]) and verb; ironing (noun [uncountable])



4 Hopes and dreams

Reading

- 1  Look at the photos and read the title. What do you think the text is about? Read the text and check.



A _____

Alain Robert, 43, from Valence (France), puts on his climbing shoes and looks up at the building he's going to climb today. It's the 427-metre Jin Mao Tower in Shanghai (China), and Alain says he's going to get up it in 25 minutes. Alain is unique amongst climbers. Climbing tall buildings isn't extraordinary; but only 'Spiderman' Alain climbs skyscrapers without ropes.

B _____

Alain started climbing early, when he was 12. He lost the keys to his parents' apartment, but he didn't wait for them to get home. Instead, he took off his shoes, climbed up the front of the building to the eighth floor, and got in through a window.

C _____

Climbing is dangerous and Alain has had some nasty accidents. In 1982, he fell 15 metres from a building. After the accident, he couldn't climb for six months and he had difficulty walking. But Alain didn't give up and he was soon climbing again.

D _____

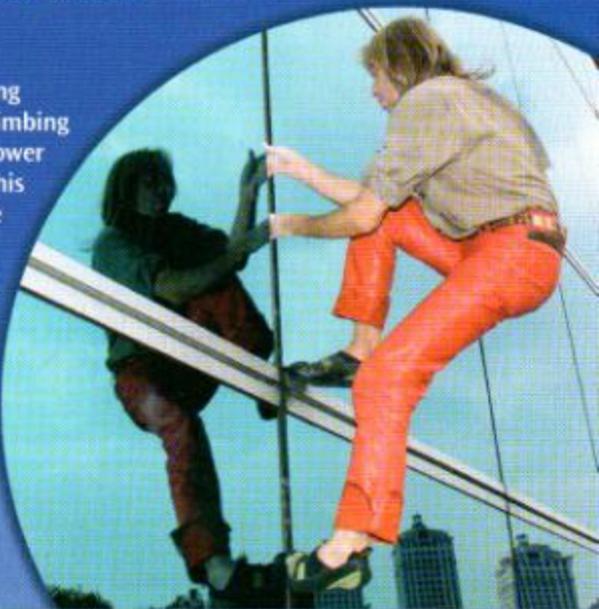
In 1995, Alain climbed the 154-metre Hotel Arts in the Olympic port of Barcelona and then the 244-metre Canary Wharf building in London. Two years later, he scaled the 452-metre Petronas Twin Towers in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia). This wasn't easy, because the towers are made of glass and metal.

E _____

Perhaps his most challenging experience, in 2004, was climbing the 508-metre Taipei 101 tower (Taiwan). With 101 floors, this is the tallest building in the world. It was very windy and it was hard to hold on because the windows were wet with rain. Alain was exhausted and he had to stop at regular intervals during the ascent, but he didn't go back. It took him four hours, but he carried on until he got to the top.

F _____

Although the police have occasionally arrested him, Alain is never going to give up climbing buildings. Some people say he's crazy, but Alain lives to climb. 'There's only one crazy thing in life,' he says, 'and that's not to follow your dreams.'



Quick tip**Matching headings**

Underline the key words in the headings. Then read each paragraph quickly to find the key words, or similar words.

2 Match the paragraphs A–F with the headings 1–6.

- 1 Follow your dreams
- 2 The real 'Spiderman'
- 3 The early years
- 4 Around the world
- 5 The hardest climb
- 6 A dangerous hobby

3 Read the text again and answer the questions in your own words.

- 1 What is Alain Robert's nickname?
- 2 How is Alain different from other climbers?
- 3 Why did Alain climb a building for the first time?
- 4 What problems did he have after his 1982 accident?
- 5 Why were the Petronas Twin Towers hard to climb?
- 6 Which is the tallest building Alain has climbed?

4 Find words in the text to match definitions 1–8.

- 1 the only one; unlike anything or anyone else (*adjective, paragraph A*)
- 2 string, thick cord (*noun, paragraph A*)
- 3 unpleasant (*adjective, paragraph C*)
- 4 climbed (*verb, paragraph D*)
- 5 difficult (*adjective, paragraph E*)
- 6 very tired (*adjective, paragraph E*)
- 7 climb (*noun, paragraph E*)
- 8 very silly (*adjective, paragraph F*)

Vocabulary Phrasal verbs (1)

5 Find these phrasal verbs in the text in 1. Then translate them into Russian.

carry on give up go back put on take off

6  Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs from 5. Then listen and check.

- 1 You should ____ smoking. It's bad for your health.
- 2 I loved Paris. I'm going to ____ next year.
- 3 Why don't you ____ a jumper? It's cold outside.
- 4 Let's ____ . I'm enjoying this.
- 5 Are you going to ____ your sunglasses? It's dark in here.

7 Match the phrasal verbs in sentences 1–6 with the definitions a–f.

- 1 My grandparents **look after** me on Friday evenings.
 - 2 They **look down on** people who are rude.
 - 3 We **look forward to** the league finals every year.
 - 4 The police are going to **look into** the problem.
 - 5 Why don't you **look up** these new phrasal verbs?
 - 6 I really **look up to** my brother. He's great.
- a to respect or admire somebody
 b to find words in a dictionary
 c to be responsible for, to care for
 d to study or investigate something
 e to wait with pleasure for something to happen
 f to think that you are better than somebody or something

Time to talk!

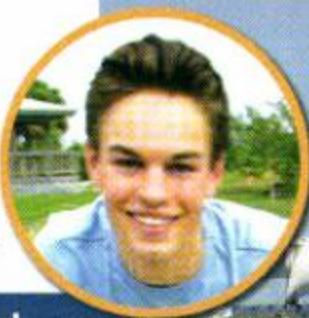
- 1 Make a list of five things you would like to do in the future. You can use the words in the box.

be famous be happy get married
 have a family pass exams win the league

- 2 What do you want to be when you're older?

Future forms

- 1  Look at the photos and read the title. What are *tall ships*?



Tall ships



Next month, 15-year-old Paul Rudd, from Hull, is sailing in the Tall Ships' Race. The race is starting in Alicante (Spain) and it's finishing in Portsmouth (England). Paul's very lucky: he's going to be the youngest person to take part in the race. And sailing a tall ship is something Paul has always dreamed of!

What is it going to be like, Paul?

It's going to be great! I'm not sailing on my own. There are going to be about thirty other people on the ship by the time we leave. I'm really excited!

Is the race going to be difficult?

Yes. The sea's going to be rough in some places, so we aren't going to have much rest.

Are you going to miss anything while you're at sea?

Well, it's a 30-day race and we're stopping in Lisbon (Portugal) and Saint Malo (France). My parents are meeting me in each port, but after we leave Saint Malo the ship isn't stopping again until we arrive in England. So I'm going to miss my mum's cooking – she's going to cook me a big meal as soon as I get home.

- 2 Read the text and answer the questions.

1 How many people are going to be on the ship?

2 Is the race going to be hard?

3 How long is the race?

going to

- 3 Read the rules about *going to*. Can you remember how we form negatives and questions? Check the grammar reference in the Workbook.

We use *going to* to talk about plans and intentions.

We also use *going to* to make predictions based on evidence now.

- 4 Underline the sentences with *going to* in the text in 1. How do we use *going to* in each sentence? For plans and intentions, or for predictions?

- 5 Write the sentences with *going to*.

she / help / you win the competition / ?

Is she going to help you win the competition?

1 I / buy / a new computer ✓

2 they / get up / early / ?

3 Emma / write / a letter to her aunt ✓

4 Zidane / play / this year ✗

5 we / arrive / on time / ?

6 you / finish / your homework tonight ✗

6 Complete the text with the *going to* form of these verbs.

be cook not climb prepare wear
win work

(1) _____ we _____ the race? Of course we hope so, but first we (2) _____ ourselves very carefully.

Then, during the race, we (3) _____ very hard. My job is to help the cook, so luckily I (4) _____ up the mast. Instead, I (5) _____ simple dinners in the kitchen.

(6) _____ it _____ dangerous? Well, the sea is always rough, so yes, probably. We (7) _____ life jackets all the time but I hope we don't need them!

Present continuous

We use the present continuous to talk about arrangements at a definite time in the future.

Next month Paul is sailing in the Tall Ships' Race.

7 Find sentences in the present continuous in the text 1. Then answer the questions.

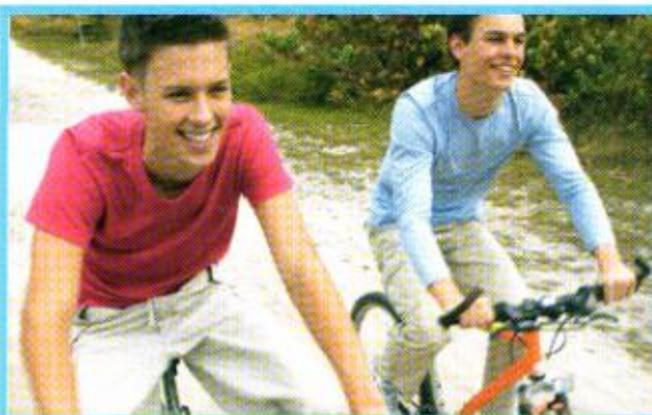
- 1 Is Paul sailing on the ship at the moment?

- 2 Is the ship in England at the moment?

- 3 Where are Paul's parents meeting him?

- 4 What is happening after the ship leaves Spain?

8  Read Paul's diary and complete the dialogue. Then listen and check.



Andy Are you doing anything this week?

Paul Well, I (1) _____ to Spain on Sunday.

Andy Are you doing anything on Saturday?

Paul Yes, we (2) _____.

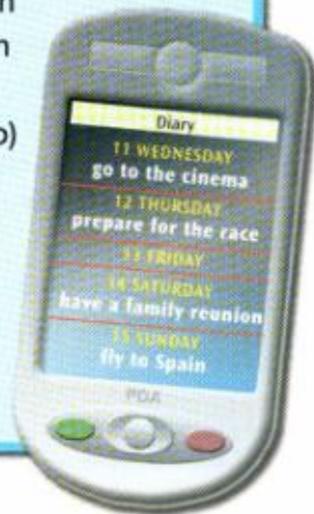
Andy OK. Are you free on Wednesday?

Paul I (3) _____.

Andy Oh, no! What are you doing for the rest of the week?

Paul Well, I (4) _____ on Thursday. But on Friday I (5) _____ anything! (not do)

Andy Great! Can we go cycling on Friday, then?



Future time expressions

- 9 Find five of these future time expressions in the text in 1. Which tense do we use after future time expressions?

after as soon as by the time until
when while

- 10 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

- 1 As soon as it _____ (get) dark, we're going to light a fire.
- 2 By the time you _____ (leave), it's going to be very hot.
- 3 She's going to visit Oxford while she _____ (be) in England.
- 4 I'm finishing when she _____ (come) back.
- 5 They aren't going to help us until they _____ (have) time.
- 6 Come and meet me after your bus _____ (arrive).

- 11 Read the text again and choose the correct future time expressions.

- 1 Thirty other people are going to be on the ship **when / until** the race starts.
- 2 The sea is going to be calm **until / as soon as** the wind gets strong.
- 3 Paul is going to see his parents **as soon as / until** the ship arrives in England.
- 4 Paul's ship is going to England **after / by the time** it goes to Lisbon.
- 5 Paul isn't going to eat his mum's cooking **until / by the time** he's in England.
- 6 Paul is going to be tired **while / by the time** he arrives home.

Pronunciation

Sentence stress

- 12 Underline the most important words for communication (stressed words).

- 1 How many people are going to be on the ship?
- 2 Is she going to help you win the competition?
- 3 We're not going to arrive in the afternoon.
- 4 Who are you meeting after school?
- 5 Are you doing anything on Sunday?
- 6 They're not going cycling at the weekend.
- 7 By the time the ship arrives, there will be many people in the port.
- 8 Call me as soon as you get into town.

- 13  Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat, copying the rhythm.

Consolidation

- 14 Complete the text with the expressions in the box. Use the *going to* (GT) or present continuous (PC) form of the verbs.

fly as soon as be go meet prepare
spend until

I'm *flying* (PC) to Spain on Sunday, so it (1) _____ (GT) a very busy week! On Monday, Tuesday and Thursday we (2) _____ (PC) for the race. (3) _____ we finish the preparations, I'm going to pack my bags.

On Friday, my friend Andy and I (4) _____ (PC) cycling. Everybody in my family (5) _____ (PC) at the café near my house on Saturday. And on Sunday, I (6) _____ (GT) some time with my parents, (7) _____ my flight leaves at six o'clock.

Listening Keeping in touch

1 4.6 Look at the photo and discuss the questions. Then listen and check.

- 1 Why do people send messages in a bottle?
- 2 Where do people usually find messages in a bottle?

2 4.6 Answer the questions. Then listen again and check.

- 1 How can people contact their family at sea?
- 2 What did most messages ask for 200 years ago?
- 3 How long did John Newton's message take to get to Cornwall?
- 4 What was the final outcome of John Newton's message in a bottle?
- 5 Where and what are the 'messages to the universe'?
- 6 Why did NASA create the messages to the universe?



Speaking Making arrangements

5 4.7 Listen and repeat. Then, in pairs, practise the conversation.



Vocabulary get

3 Match the meanings A–C with the sentences 1–6.

There are three common meanings of *get*:

A **receive / obtain**: *Did you get a letter today?*

B **become**: *Put on this jacket and get warm.*

C **arrive**: *The messages will get to other planets.*

- 1 When are we going to get there? ____
- 2 People get excited about holidays. ____
- 3 Anybody could get the prize. ____
- 4 I got home at one o'clock. ____
- 5 I hope she gets well soon. ____
- 6 Did you get a new necklace? ____

4 Rewrite the sentences with the correct form of *get*.

He received three letters.

He got three letters.

- 1 I'll buy you lunch.
- 2 She became angry quite quickly.
- 3 I'm going to find him a present.
- 4 What time are you arriving home?
- 5 Yes, I bought my trainers there.
- 6 We all grow older every day.

A I'm going to be in town on Saturday. Do you fancy going skateboarding again?

B Yes, I'd love to.

A What are you doing in the morning?

B I'm busy in the morning. I'm helping my dad.

A What about Saturday afternoon, then?

B Yes, that's fine.

A Great. Let's meet at two o'clock in the park.

B Sure. See you then.

6 Prepare a conversation. Replace the green words in 5 with your own ideas. In pairs, practise your new conversation.

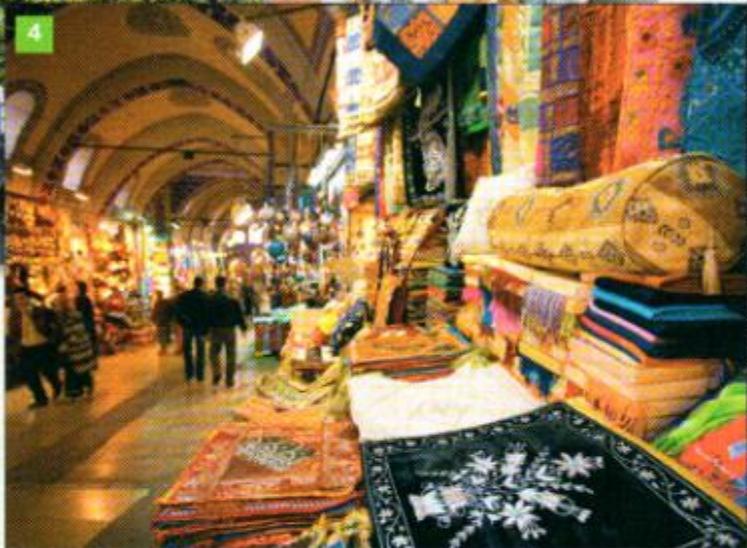
A I'm going to be in town on Sunday. Do you fancy playing football?

B No, I can't. I'm busy on Sunday.

A What about ... ?

Dream holidays

- 1 Read the text quickly and match the photos with the holidays.



Dream holidays

Where do young people go on holiday? We talked to different teenagers about their plans for this year.

A Marco, from Italy



I'm going away with my school this year and we're staying in a summer camp. I've never been away without my parents before, so I'm very excited! It's for two weeks in July and the camp is in Scotland. We're flying to Edinburgh and then we're travelling by coach to the mountains. We're going to learn rock-climbing in the first week and kayaking in the second week. And the best thing is there aren't going to be any parents!

B Anna, from Denmark



I'm really interested in the environment and I love animals. So, in August, I'm going on my perfect holiday. I'm going with my older sister and some of our friends to a camp in the south of France. It's an 'eco-camp' and we're going to learn about the wild horses of the Camargue. I'm really looking forward to the holiday.

C Joshua, from England



I'm leaving school after my exams in June and I'm taking a 'gap year'. A 'gap year' is when you work or go travelling abroad after school and before you start university. I'm going to go with my two best friends. We're planning to spend nine months backpacking in Asia, Australia and South America. I can't wait.

D Natalia, from Russia



I'm going to Turkey with my parents this year. We're flying to Istanbul and staying there for a few days. I'm really looking forward to sightseeing and shopping there. Then we're going to Kilyos which is a resort about twenty-five kilometres from Istanbul. They have open air festivals and beach parties there, so I'm hoping to meet some other young people.

2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- Which person (A–D) ...
- is going away with members of their family? 1 _____ 2 _____
- is going to do adventure sports? 3 _____
- mentions their education plans? 4 _____
- is going to more than one country? 5 _____
- is going to study nature? 6 _____

Vocabulary

3 Find words in the text that mean:

- comfortable bus used for long journeys

- canoeing in a light, narrow boat

- looking around famous monuments and buildings in a city

- place where a lot of people go on holiday

Talking about you

4 In groups, discuss the questions.

- Which of these holidays would you most enjoy? Why?
- What kind of holidays do you usually go on?
- What activities do you do there?
- What other kinds of holidays would you like to go on?

Project

5 Follow these guidelines to help you complete your project.

Role-play: Your dream holiday

- Imagine that you are planning to go on holiday together with friends. Talk about the kinds of places you like to go to and the things you like to do. (Be very imaginative if you want, money or your age is not an issue.)
- Choose your own dream destination. You may like to find out more about the possible destinations
- Work in small groups. You need to come to an agreement on the following issues and choose one holiday you will all enjoy:
 - holiday destination, e.g. mountains, beach, theme park,
 - method of travel, e.g. train, coach, plane, boat, bicycle,
 - accommodation, e.g. youth hostel, campsite, hotel, villa, apartment,
 - sporting activities, e.g. climbing, trekking, white-water rafting,
 - sight-seeing, e.g. monuments, historical buildings, museums,
 - other activities, e.g. shopping, eating out, going to the beach.
- Write notes about each of the points when you have agreed on them.
- Complete the project by reporting back to the class with details on your planned dream holiday.

Follow-up

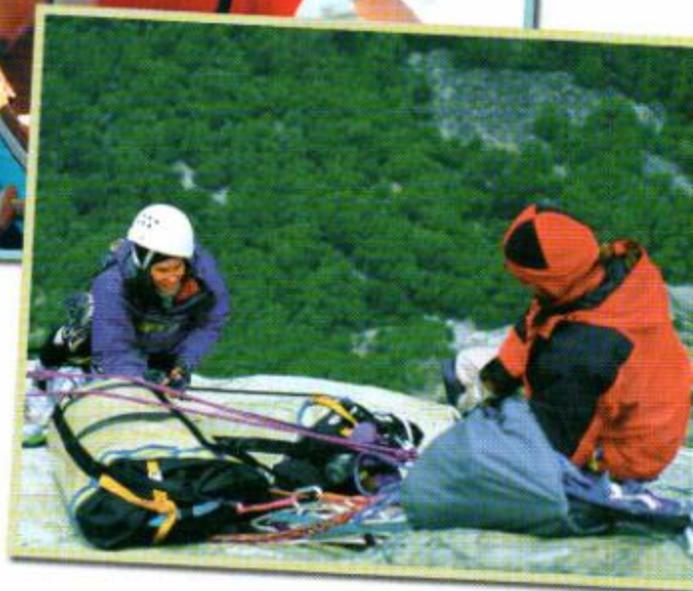
- Discuss the holidays with the whole class, and vote on the best one.
- Write a short paragraph describing your dream holiday. It can be the same your group agreed on during the role-play, or a different one.

An informal letter **Parts of a letter**

- 1 Look at the photos. Then make a list of all the activities you could do at a summer camp.



- 2 Read the letter. How many of the activities on your list are in the letter?



(a) 28 East Avenue
Oxford
(b) 25th June

(c) Dear Emma

(d) Hi there, thanks for your email. This is an update on what I've been doing. My brother's using the computer, so I'm writing a letter instead of emailing.

(e) The bad news: I'm not going on holiday this summer with my mum and dad as usual. The good news: I'm going on holiday with Ellie and Sara! Can you believe it? My dream holiday!

We're staying in a summer camp in July. We're going climbing, trekking, and canoeing, and we're going to cook on a campfire. I'm also going to learn karate. I'm really looking forward to it.

There's a film every evening, and on our last night we're taking part in sports competitions. It's going to be great fun!

(f) Have you got any plans for the summer?
Remember, you can visit us in Oxford - but not in July!

(g) Write soon.

(h) Chris

- 3 Match the parts of a letter 1-8 with a-h in the letter.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 the writer's address | 5 who the letter is from |
| 2 reason for writing | 6 who the letter is to |
| 3 giving information | 7 closing phrase |
| 4 asking for information | 8 date |

Writing your letter

- 4 Plan your letter about your dream holiday plans.
- 1 Make a list of activities to do on your dream holiday.
 - 2 Replace the red parts of the letter with your own ideas.
 - 3 Use the correct future forms and make sure that you use all the parts of a letter from 3.
- 5 Write your letter.
- 6 Check your letter. Make sure your spelling, punctuation and grammar are correct.

Vocabulary

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of these phrasal verbs.

carry on not give up go back look for
look forward to put on take off

Brad (1) _____ climbing this mountain since he was young. Now he's at the bottom of Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Scotland. He checks his equipment and (2) _____ his climbing boots.

After climbing for an hour he is tired, so he (3) _____ a comfortable rock to sit on and (4) _____ his heavy bag. The rock is wet and cold, and part of him wants to (5) _____. But he (6) _____. He (7) _____ and, after several hours, he gets to the top.

- 2 Match the meanings of *get* a–c with 1–6.

a receive / obtain b become c arrive

- John got to the beach in Florida and threw the bottle into the sea. _____
- He got a reply to his message, from Mary in Cornwall. _____
- Mary's letter got to Florida six days later. _____
- John got very excited when he read the letter. _____
- They got each other's phone numbers. _____
- Now they're going to get married. _____

Vocabulary review: Units 1–4

- 3 Choose the correct answer.

- My dad gave / made a suggestion.
- They went / got married last year.
- I'm looking forward to / looking up to the holidays.
- 'We need more practice.'
'OK, let's record / rehearse.'
- Take off / Put on your jacket. It's cold.
- Do you do / play athletics at your school?
- Mean / Generous people don't like lending money.
- We didn't like the situation. It made us feel insensitive / uncomfortable.

Grammar

- 4 Complete the sentences. Use the affirmative, negative or question forms of *going to*.

We hate love films. see / *Spider-Man 3*
We aren't going to see Spider-Man 3.

- I'm hungry. make / sandwiches
- My mum loves riding. buy / a horse
- they / get / tickets for the match?
- He doesn't like flying. travel / by plane
- you / be / a TV producer when you're older?
- Copying homework is cheating. I / help you

- 5 Complete the conversation with the present continuous form of these verbs.

fly go leave meet not arrive stay

- A** We (1) _____ my uncle at the airport, and it's already 8 o'clock.
B But his plane (2) _____ until 9, you told me.
A That's right, but we (3) _____ to the airport early. We don't want to be late.
B How long (4) _____ with you?
A Just a few days. He (5) _____ on Monday. He and my father (6) _____ to Argentina that day. Isn't that exciting?

- 6 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- Let's play tennis as soon as it stopped raining.
- When the taxi is arriving, we're going to get in it.
- She's going to eat afterwards she has a shower.
- I'm going to swim while I'm being on holiday.
- As soon the lesson ends we're going home.

Grammar review: Units 1–4

- 7 Choose the correct answer.

Alex has decided (1) to be / being a rocket scientist. He has wanted to build a rocket (2) for / since he was ten, so he has (3) just / yet built one in his parents' flat. He (4) was using / used parts from an old car. He has (5) never / ever built a rocket before, but he (6) has followed / was following some instructions that he (7) was finding / found on the Internet. He (8) tests / is going to test the rocket this weekend!

5

Digital technology

Reading

- 1  Discuss which of these things you think that computers can do. Then read the text and check your answers.

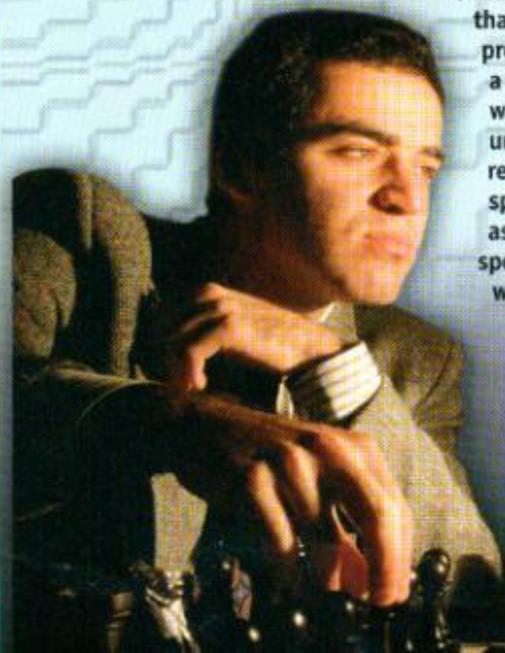
design cars learn languages learn from experience
mix records talk like a child play chess
think for themselves work as a receptionist

Computers can design cars but they can't ...

MEET HAL



- A** You probably use a computer almost every day. Computers help us to communicate, they find facts, and they solve problems. And these days, some computer programs can do more than simply calculate: they can also learn from experience. IBM's computer Deep Blue has beaten the world champion chess player Gary Kasparov. Deep Blue learns something new every time it plays a chess game and, unlike humans, it doesn't get tired and it never forgets a move.
- B** One day programs could think independently, too. A company is developing a computer program called Hal, which learns a language in the same way as humans.
- C** Hal is not a 'chatbot', that is, a computer programmed to speak a language in a simple way but without real understanding. Hal really does learn and speak in the same way as humans learn and speak. Hal's teachers want to produce a computer that you can actually talk to without using a keyboard.
- D** Hal's teachers are teaching Hal to speak English, just as a parent teaches a child. They are very proud of Hal. They say, 'Well done,' when Hal solves a problem correctly. If Hal gets an answer wrong, they will click the mouse and tell it the correct answer.
- E** Hal's language level is the same as an 18-month-old baby and its vocabulary is growing fast. It can now make words into sentences. Hal knows that monkeys eat bananas. It also enjoys games and bedtime stories, the same as a small child. 'I'll read you a story later,' his teacher promises. 'Thank you, mummy!' replies Hal. Hal calls his teacher 'mummy' and she admits that she now calls Hal 'him', not 'it'.
- F** With modern computers, we can send emails, surf websites and play complicated games. But powerful programs like Hal actually learn from humans. Anybody can talk to Hal. But remember: when you speak, Hal will learn from you. And computers that can learn need good 'parents'!



Vocabulary Digital technology

6 Match the nouns with the numbers in the picture.

cable computer digital camera keyboard
mouse MP3 player printer screen speaker
website monitor



Quick tip

Labelling vocabulary

Learn vocabulary by labelling objects. For example, label a computer at school or at home with the correct nouns.

7 Complete the sentences with nouns from 6.

- 1 Click on 'exit game' with the _____.
- 2 It's easy to take pictures with a _____. Delete the bad ones and make your own copies of the good ones with a colour _____.
- 3 I'll send you an email from my dad's _____.
- 4 You can download songs from a music _____ and save them directly onto your _____.
- 5 Listen to the music on your computer's _____, or use the USB _____ to transfer the songs.
- 6 Look at the _____ and not at the _____ when you're typing.

8  Listen and match the speakers 1-4 with the topics a-d.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| Speaker 1 | a a website |
| Speaker 2 | b an MP3 player |
| Speaker 3 | c emails |
| Speaker 4 | d a digital camera |

2 Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false? Explain your answers.

- 1 Deep Blue has made a computer program that learns from experience.
- 2 Computer programs could think for themselves one day.
- 3 Computer programs can't learn to speak English.
- 4 Hal speaks English like a little child.
- 5 Hal likes stories.
- 6 Nobody can talk to Hal.

3 Answer the questions. Then read the text again and check.

- 1 What is Deep Blue?
- 2 Who or what is Hal?
- 3 Who or what is his teacher?
- 4 How does his teacher feel about Hal?
- 5 How does his teacher correct Hal?
- 6 How is Hal similar to a young child?

4 Match the verbs 1-4 with the nouns a-d. Then check your answers in the text.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 find | a a computer program |
| 2 develop | b a problem |
| 3 learn | c a language |
| 4 solve | d facts |

5 Complete the sentences with the verbs from 4.

- 1 I can't _____ this puzzle!
- 2 If you study with us, you'll _____ how to design amazing websites.
- 3 You won't _____ the facts on that website.
- 4 We'll _____ a system that understands Arabic and Chinese.

Time to talk!

- 1 How often do you use a computer?
- 2 What do you use it for?

will and first conditional

- 1  5.3 Make a list of things you can do in an internet café. Then read the text and compare your answers.

Internet cafés are still really popular. So, what do people do there?

1 Sophie, 14

I'm using the Internet to find facts for my school project. The project is quite complicated so it'll take quite a long time to finish. I come here because I haven't got a computer at home. I'll play some online games when I finish my homework.



2 Luke, 13

I'm instant messaging my best friend right now. And next? Erm...I'll check my emails. I won't have many, though. I never get many emails! I like this internet café because the computers are cheap and it's near my grandparents' flat. I'll come back again tomorrow if I have time.



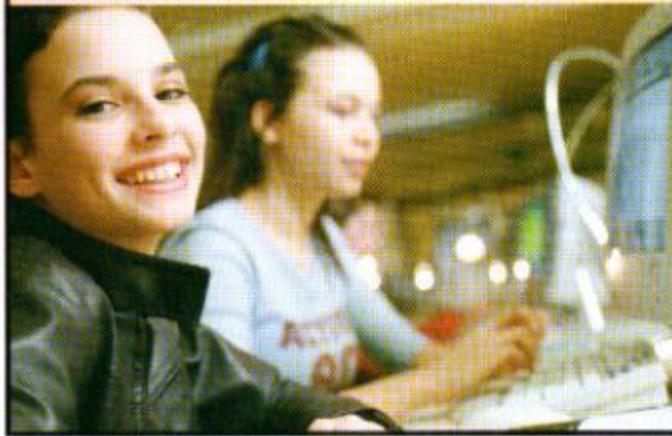
3 Carrie, 12

At the moment, I'm emailing my penfriend in Poland. And after that? I know! I'll look at the BBC children's website. It's amazing – I'll show you!



4 Jess, 15

I usually surf the Internet. I'm downloading lots of music onto my MP3 player so I probably won't leave here until quite late.



- 2 Answer the questions. Then read the texts again and check.

- Which two people are communicating with friends?
- Who is copying music?
- Who likes a website for young people?
- Who thinks that the internet café isn't expensive?
- Who hasn't got a computer at home?

Future forms (3): will

- 3 Read the rule.

We use *will* to make predictions about the future, or promises / offers and instant decisions.

- 4 Find examples of predictions, promises / offers and instant decisions in the text in 1.
- 5 Complete the sentences with *will* or *won't* and the verbs below. Then decide if each sentence is a prediction, a promise / offer or an instant decision.

forget have help meet pass win

- Kate's very clever. She _____ the exam.
- I _____ you carry your suitcases.
- I know it's important. I _____ to tell you, I promise.
- Alex _____ the race. He runs every day.
- I _____ two colas please, I'm very thirsty.
- At two o'clock? OK, I _____ you there at two.

- 6  5.4 Put the words in the correct order to write questions. Then listen and repeat.

- you / will / at seven o'clock? / where / be

- which subjects / you / study / next year? / will

- will / how old / you / be / in 2012?

- study / you / at university? / will / what

- when / get married? / you / will

- which team / the league / win / this year? / will

- 7 Write answers for the questions from 6. In pairs, ask and answer your questions.

A *Where will you be at seven o'clock?*

B *I'll be at the theatre at seven o'clock.*

First conditional

- 8 Complete the rules with *present simple* and *base form*.

if + (1) _____, will / won't + (2) _____

OR

will / won't + (3) _____ if + (4) _____

We use the first conditional to talk about future situations that are possible.

I'll come back again tomorrow if I have time.

The *if* clause can come before or after the main clause and the meaning is the same.

Remember – if the *if* clause comes before the main clause, we use a comma.

If I have time, I'll come back again tomorrow.

- 9 Complete the sentences with the first conditional form of the verbs in brackets.

- If we _____ (feel) unmotivated, we _____ (not win) the league.
- Our fans _____ (be) upset if we _____ (lose).
- If the fans _____ (not feel) enthusiastic, we _____ (not play) well.
- If we _____ (play) badly, we _____ (lose) more games.
- We _____ (not have) any more fans if we _____ (continue) to lose our matches.
- We _____ (win) today if we _____ (remember) to be optimistic.
- If we _____ (win) today, we _____ (celebrate) this evening.
- We _____ (be) tired tomorrow if we _____ (celebrate) this evening.

- 10 Write sentences in the first conditional.

- if / we / go / to the beach / we / sit / by the sea

- they / go / on tour / if / they / record / an album / ?

- if / you / be / late / we / not wait / for you

- it / be / cool / if / they / play / my favourite song

- you / give / me any money / if / you / win / the competition / ?

- we / buy / the book / if / it / not be / expensive

- I / wear / my new dress / if / I / go / to the wedding.

- you / practise / your English / if / you / visit / London / this summer?

if or when?

- 11 Read the rule.

We use *when* + the present simple to talk about future situations that are certain.

*I'll chat to you **when** I finish my homework.*

- 12 Complete the sentences with *if* or *when*.

- We'll see you soon. We'll call you _____ we get there.
- Maybe you'll win. _____ you win, you'll be the best.
- We aren't ready yet. I'll tell you _____ we're ready.
- I might see him tomorrow. _____ I see him, I'll tell him.
- Don't be shy. _____ you see her the next time, you'll feel confident, I promise!
- _____ I get to the internet café, I'll email you. I promise!

Pronunciation /w/

- 13 Look at the words. Underline the letters that we pronounce /w/. Which are the words where we don't say /w/?

- 1 would
- 2 flower
- 3 question
- 4 won't
- 5 Moscow
- 6 Warsaw
- 7 quite
- 8 world
- 9 who
- 10 why
- 11 tomorrow
- 12 two
- 13 wear
- 14 wedding

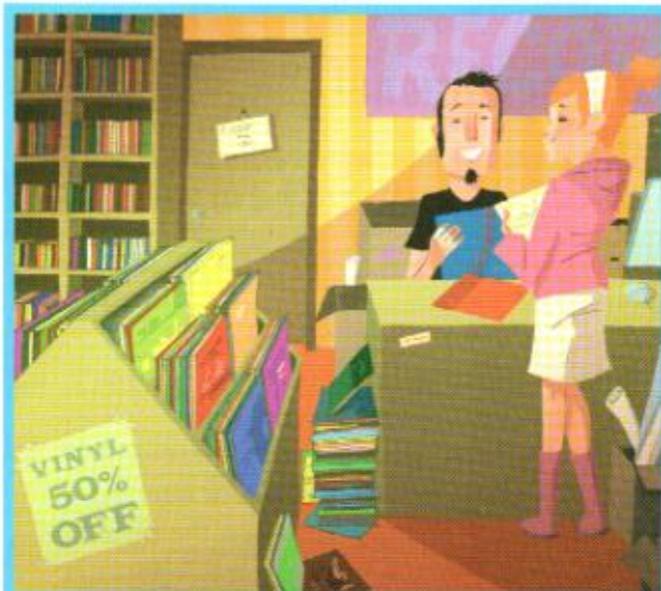
- 14  Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat.

- 15  Listen carefully at the sentences. Then listen again and repeat, paying special attention to the pronunciation of /w/.

- 1 Who will buy the flowers tomorrow?
- 2 Why do you want to ask me a question?
- 3 We'll see you in Moscow. We'll call you when we get there from Warsaw.
- 4 If you wear that dress for the wedding, I will wear my dinner jacket.
- 5 We won't win the World Cup this year.
- 6 We visited our teacher and his wife.

Consolidation

- 16  Choose the correct answer. Then listen and check.



- A** Mozart? I think you'll (1) **find / found** it in the pop music section.
- B** No, it (2) **will / won't** be there. It's classical music!
- A** Well, (3) **if / when** you look in the classical section, you (4) **won't / 'll** find a copy there.
- B** It isn't there.
- A** Oh, don't worry. I'm sure we (5) **won't / 'll** have it in our other shop. I (6) **'ll / won't** call them now and I (7) **ask / 'll ask** them to reserve the CD for you.

Vocabulary Phrasal verbs (2)

- 1 Match the phrasal verbs with the pictures 1–7. Which four verbs are not in the pictures? What are the opposites of these three verbs?

tune in log off log on plug in
shut down start up turn off turn on
turn over turn up



- 2 Complete the sentences with a phrasal verb from 1.

- Can you _____ the music a little bit? I can't hear it.
- Don't _____ to Channel 1. The news is boring and I was watching the football match!
- I always _____ to Radio 1 at eight o'clock.
- You have to _____ your mobile phone at school.
- _____ to the website with this password.

Listening Mobile TV



- 3 Why is this phone unusual? Listen and check your answer.
- 4 Answer the questions. Then listen and check.

- Can you watch TV on a mobile phone in the UK?
- Is it easy to watch TV programmes on the screen?
- Which has got more channels: mobile TV or normal TV?
- What is the difference between soap operas on mobile TV and soap operas on normal TV?
- Why will sports fans like mobile TVs?
- What is the biggest problem with mobile TV?

Speaking Giving instructions

- 5 Complete the instructions. Then listen and repeat. What are the instructions for?

press press select turn on turn up

First, (1) _____ the phone with this button. If you (2) _____ 'phonebook', you'll see a list of all your contacts. Next, scroll down to the name you want. Then (3) _____ the green button to make a call. (4) _____ the volume with this button. Finally, (5) _____ the red button to end the call.

- 6 Think of instructions for one of these activities. Use the imperative form of the verbs.

emailing
playing a DVD
sending a text message on a mobile phone

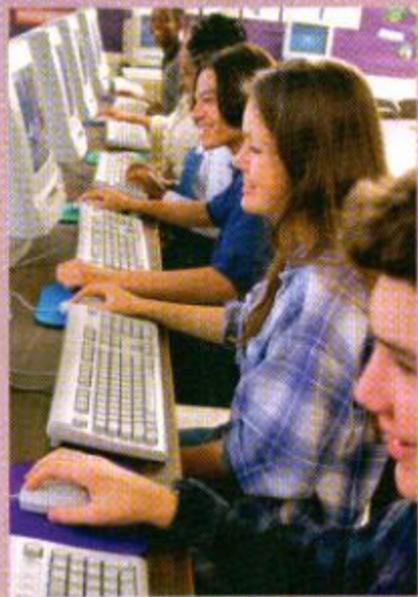
- 7 In pairs, give instructions and guess the activity.

The digital divide

1 Read the text quickly. Decide if the statements are true or false.

- 1 Dr Mitra is a teacher in New Delhi, India. ____
- 2 He was interested in how children learn with computers. ____
- 3 He put a computer in his office for children to use. ____
- 4 The children learned very quickly. ____

THE DIGITAL DIVIDE



It's easy for us to imagine that the technology we use is common in the rest of the world, but it isn't. About 80% of people around the world have never seen a computer or a printer. And more than 70% of people won't recognise a telephone ringtone.

Although more and more people are using mobile phones in African and Asian countries, internet access is still uncommon. Computers are expensive and most people do not speak English, the language of the Internet. The solution? Five years ago, Dr Sugata Mitra had a revolutionary idea that could end the digital divide between the rich and poor countries.

Dr Mitra works for a software company in New Delhi, India. He wanted to find out how children learn with computers. 'If we give children access to a computer, how will they learn?' he asked. To answer the question, he invented the 'hole in the wall' experiment. He installed a touch-screen computer (with no mouse or keyboard) in the wall outside his work and he watched the children learn.

About 80 street children used the 'hole in the wall' every day. The children didn't have a

word for 'computer', so they called it 'the thing'. They couldn't read or write in English, but in less than a week the children learned to log on to websites. They found their favourite Hindi music. They taught themselves how to draw pictures on the computer because they didn't have paper or pens at home. Dr Mitra was amazed how quickly the children learned to use computers.

Then, after a few weeks, the most unexpected thing happened. A group of children at a 'hole in the wall' opened a program and wrote *I love India*, in English, in big, colourful letters. These children didn't go to school and they have never had English classes. Many are illiterate, but they recognised the alphabet from websites and computer commands.

Dr Mitra couldn't believe how quickly the children could learn, not just about computers, but also basic English, without any teachers. 'If every human has access to a computer, will our world become a better place?' wonders Dr Mitra.



2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 Which are more common in less developed countries, mobile phones or computers?

- 2 Why don't people have internet access in poor countries? (Give two reasons.)

- 3 What part of a computer do people use in a 'hole in the wall'?

- 4 Why did the children call it 'the thing'?

- 5 What did they learn to do in less than one week?

- 6 How did the children learn basic English?

Vocabulary

3 Match the words from the text with the definitions.

- 1 ringtone
 - 2 revolutionary
 - 3 software
 - 4 illiterate
 - 5 commands
- a very new and exciting
b computer programs
c things you tell a computer, or a person, to do
d the sound a phone makes
e unable to read or write

Talking about you

4 In groups, discuss the questions.

- 1 Do you think it's important for everybody in the world to use computers? Why? Why not?
- 2 Do you think life is better with computers? Why? Why not?
- 3 What other form of technology is important today? Why?

Project

5 Follow these guidelines to help you complete your project.

Survey: Teenagers and Information Technology

- 1 Work in groups. Discuss your experience of computers in everyday life. Talk about the following:
 - when you use them (e.g. every day, three hours every day, once a week),
 - what you use them for (e.g. doing homework, emailing / instant text messaging, looking at websites, downloading music, writing blogs, shopping),
 - what you like about them (e.g. can communicate with friends, find new friends, find out interesting things),
 - what you dislike about them (e.g. get lots of spam, don't do exercise, attract crime).
- 2 Decide together how you're going to do your project.
- 3 Prepare 6 questions to ask the other students in your class about computers. You can write 'yes/no' questions, e.g. *Do you use a computer every day?* You can also write *wh-* questions, e.g. *How many hours do you spend using a computer every day?* When there is an open answer like this, give the students options to choose from, e.g. *A) 1 hour B) 3 hours C) more than 3 hours.*
- 4 Each member of the group can use the questions to interview different groups of students in the class. Make notes of all their answers.
- 5 Return to your group, and write a summary of your findings. For example:

What do you do on the Internet most of the time?
A) communicate with friends B) download music
C) look at websites D) write blogs E) buy things

Summary: 10 students communicate with their friends, 3 students download music, 4 students look at websites, 2 students write blogs, 0 students buy things.
- 6 Complete the project and present your findings to the class. Take it in turns to read out the information about each question.

Follow-up

- 6 Discuss the reports with the whole class, then make a list of the advantages and disadvantages of computers in our lives.
- 7 Write a short composition about the advantages and disadvantages you discussed in 6.

Instant messaging

Colloquial expressions

- 1 Write a list of forms of communication. Compare your lists.**

text messages, phone calls, letters, ...

- 2 Discuss the questions.**

- How do you communicate with your friends?
- Have you ever sent an email?
- Have you ever tried instant messaging?
- What is the difference between emailing and instant messaging?



- 3 Read the text quickly and answer the questions.**

- The language of instant messages is most similar to:
 - a dialogue.
 - a description.
 - an informal letter.
- How many people are chatting?
- What does this smiley mean? 😱
 - I'm surprised.
 - I'm happy.
 - I'm hungry.

- 4 Match the short forms with the full forms 1–8. Then read the text again and check your answers.**

1 wot u 4 ur bday 2 mob
dunno r

- | | |
|----------------|--------|
| 1 birthday | 6 what |
| 2 I don't know | 7 you |
| 3 for | 8 your |
| 4 mobile | 9 are |
| 5 to | 10 one |

- 5 Match the expressions with the meanings 1–4.**

How come? I can't wait. No way.
Nice 1. That's so cool.

Why? *How come?*

- That's good! (1)
- That's good! (2)
- I don't believe it!
- I'm looking forward to it.

- 6 Draw a smiley for each of the expressions from**

- 7 Make a list of presents that you would like to receive.**

Writing your instant message

- 8 Choose the two best presents. Invent two questions about each present.**

- 9 Write an instant message conversation between three people. Two speakers describe the presents they want.**

Remember to:

- use your notes from 7 and 8 to help you.
- use future forms.
- add some colloquial expressions.
- use different colours for each speaker. Add smileys.

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with these nouns.

digital camera speakers mobile phone
printer screen website

- 1 You can take high quality photos with a ____.
- 2 The information you need is on the BBC Children's ____.
- 3 I can send a text message on my ____.
- 4 You can print photos on a colour ____.
- 5 Can you read the words easily on that small ____?
- 6 The sound quality isn't good so I'm buying some new ____.

2 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Remember to **turn on** / **turn off** your mobile phone in the cinema.
- 2 This programme is terrible. Can we **turn over** / **turn up** to another channel?
- 3 **Log on** / **Start up** to the website.
- 4 **Turn on** / **Tune in** the lights. It's dark.
- 5 Always **shut down** / **turn down** the computer before you go home.

Vocabulary review: Units 1–5

3 Complete the sentences with these words.

computer dishonest got keyboard
sensitive slope sympathetic track

- 1 Athletics is a ____ sport.
- 2 ____ people often tell lies.
- 3 Tell her your problem. She's very ____.
- 4 I can type without looking at the ____.
- 5 They ____ the email yesterday.
- 6 Don't be nasty to him, he's quite ____.
- 7 This ____ is so old. I hope we can get a faster one soon.
- 8 I was snowboarding down a ____ . Then, suddenly, I fell over.

Grammar

4 What do you think? Complete your predictions with **will** or **won't**.

- 1 Russia ____ win the next ice hockey World Cup.
- 2 My parents ____ give me something for my computer on my next birthday.
- 3 Our Maths teacher ____ give us a test next week.
- 4 I ____ go to university when I leave school.
- 5 Dima Bilan ____ have a number one song this month.
- 6 I ____ get married before I'm 25.

5 Write the questions. Then answer each one with a first conditional sentence. Use **if** and **when**.

- 1 what / you / do / when / you / get home / today / ?
- 2 where / your family / go / if / you / have / a holiday / next summer / ?
- 3 what / happen / if / you / pass / your exams / ?
- 4 what / you / do / if / you / meet / your friends / later / ?
- 5 what / you / wear / if / it / be / sunny / tomorrow / ?
- 6 where / you / go / when / this class / finish / ?

Grammar review: Units 1–5

6 Choose the correct answer.

- A** In the future, everybody (1) **will have** / **is having** an intelligent robot.
- B** I (2) **disagree** / **'m disagreeing**. We haven't invented an intelligent robot (3) **already** / **yet**. And (4) **if** / **when** we continue in the same way, we (5) **will** / **won't** have truly intelligent robots in 100 years.
- A** But the (6) **most intelligent** / **more intelligent** robots can speak English. Have you (7) **just** / **ever** heard of Hal?
- B** Of course I (8) **did** / **have**. Scientists have experimented with artificial intelligence (9) **for** / **since** twenty years, but Hal isn't really intelligent. It just has a (10) **clever** / **cleverest** program, that's all.

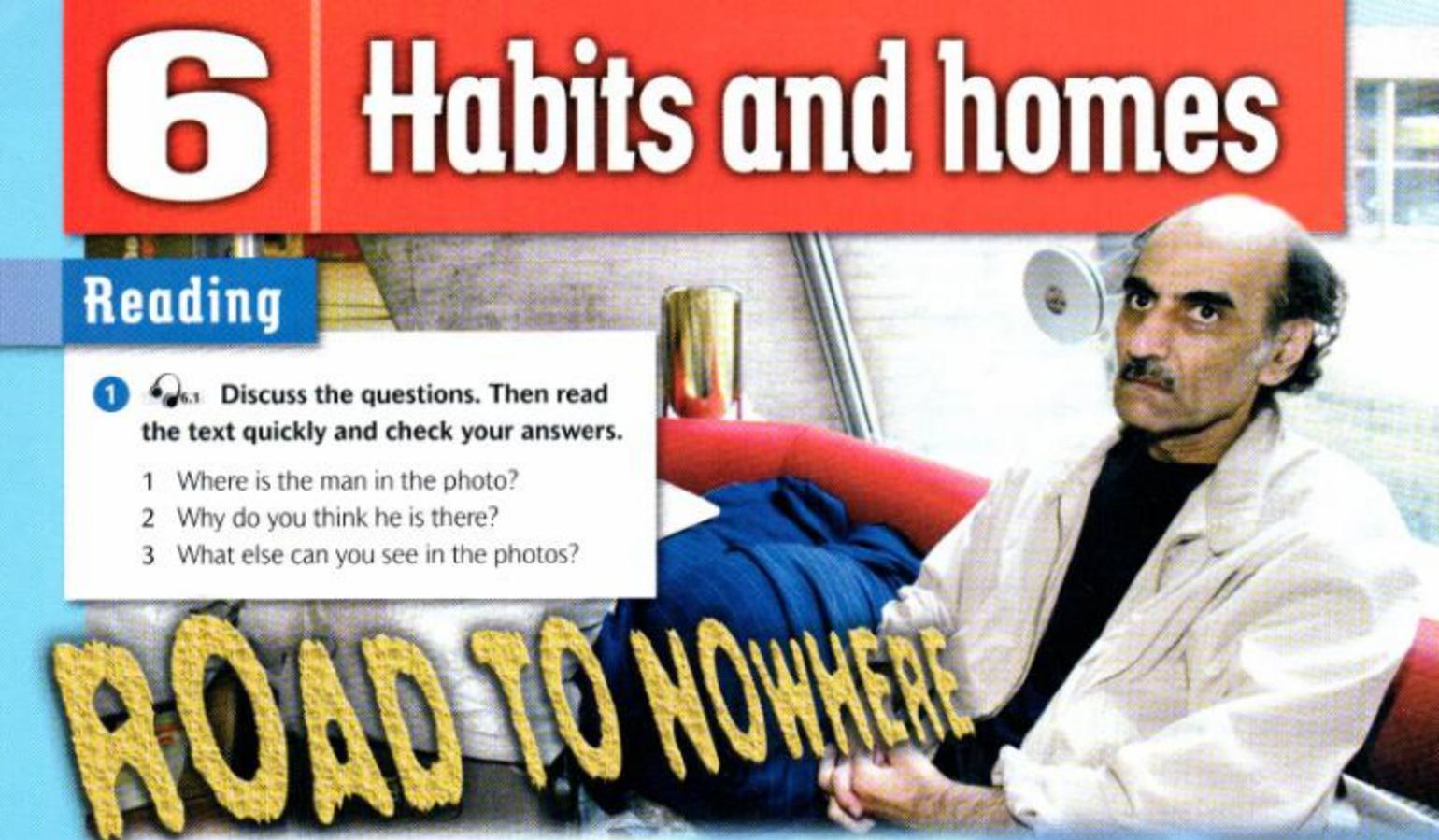
6

Habits and homes

Reading

1  6.1 Discuss the questions. Then read the text quickly and check your answers.

- 1 Where is the man in the photo?
- 2 Why do you think he is there?
- 3 What else can you see in the photos?



ROAD TO NOWHERE

It's 5 a.m. at Charles de Gaulle airport in Paris, France. A small, thin man is asleep on a bench. Merhan Nasserri gets up at 5.30 every morning, before the passengers arrive to catch the morning flights, and he has a shower in the men's toilets.

Nasserri doesn't work at the airport, he lives there. Nasserri keeps a few clothes in boxes and he is always very smart. Although he never has much money, he never asks for any either. Airport staff give him soap and toothpaste, and a little cash too, sometimes. He saves the money to buy his two daily meals. Nasserri spends his days reading and he has written more than 8,000 pages in his diary.

Nasserri left his native Iran because life was too dangerous there in the mid-1970s. He lived in various places in northern Europe, and in 1988 he decided to move to England. He flew from Paris to London, but British customs officers wouldn't let him enter because he didn't have a passport. When he returned to Paris, French customs officers told him to wait in the transit area because he didn't have a passport. He couldn't go to London or leave the airport building without a passport. That's why he still lives in the transit area at Charles de Gaulle airport.

25 In 2004, Steven Spielberg directed a film telling Nasserri's story. It's called *The Terminal* and it stars Tom Hanks. Now millions of people know who Nasserri is. He has made a lot of friends at the airport and staff there have given him a small sofa. 'The airport isn't bad. I see people from all over the world. It's interesting, but one day I want to have a house in England. If I had a house, I'd sleep in a comfortable bed and I'd keep my clothes in a wardrobe,' he says. 'I'd be able to cook my own food and wash my clothes in a washing machine if I had a kitchen.'

The French authorities say that Nasserri will soon have a new passport. This means he can leave the airport. However, airport staff say that after so many years Nasserri is actually afraid to go. 'If he left the airport, he wouldn't know what to do,' said one airport worker. The airport has become his home and the people there are his family.



Vocabulary Household nouns

- 5  Complete the lists with the words below. Then listen to speakers a–d describe parts of a house and check your answers.

armchair bench bookcase box chest of drawers
cooker cupboard desk dining table dishwasher
fridge shelf sink sofa wardrobe washing machine

- a bedroom furniture
chest of drawers, _____
- b dining room / living room
armchair, _____, _____
- c kitchen equipment
cooker, _____, _____, _____, _____
- d anywhere in the house
bench, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

- 6 What is the plural form of the nouns?

- 1 bench 2 box 3 chest of drawers 4 dining table
5 shelf 6 sofa 7 washing machine

Quick tip

Easily confused words

What is the difference between *home*, *house*, and *household*?
What is the difference between a *cook* and a *cooker*?
Check the words in your dictionary and then translate them.

- 7 Answer the questions.

- 1 Which of the household nouns are furniture?
2 Which three nouns do you sit on?
3 Which three nouns do you associate with water?
4 Which one of the nouns might you find outside?
5 In which three of the nouns can you keep clothes?

Time to talk!

Compare your home with Nasser's home.

Nasser keeps his clothes in boxes, but I keep mine in a chest of drawers in my bedroom ...

- 2 Are the sentences true or false?
Explain your answers.

- 1 Passengers arrive to catch flights before 5.30 a.m.
- 2 Merhan Nasser asks passengers for money.
- 3 He left Iran because it wasn't safe.
- 4 Nasser decided to go to the UK in the 1980s.
- 5 Nasser's passport wasn't valid.
- 6 He owns a house in England.
- 7 He isn't going to get a new passport.
- 8 Nasser is scared of leaving the airport.

- 3 Answer the questions.

- 1 What does Nasser do every morning?
- 2 What does he do in the day?
- 3 Why can't Nasser leave the airport?
- 4 Why do so many people know who Nasser is?
- 5 What does he think about living in the airport?
- 6 What furniture has he got?

- 4 Match nouns 1–6 with definitions a–f.

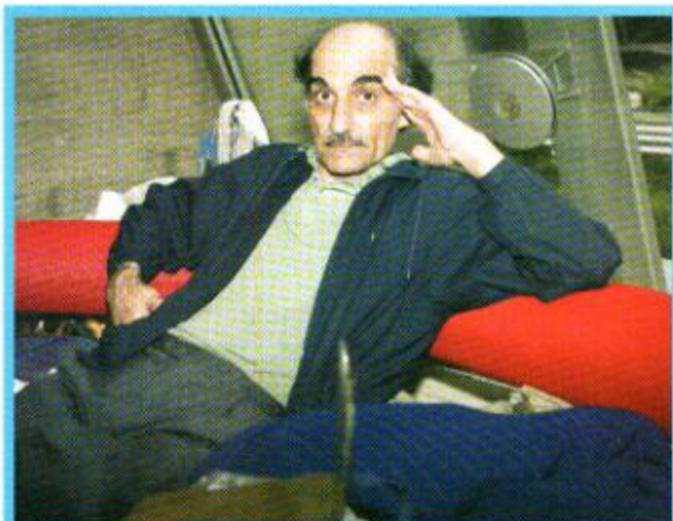
- 1 passengers (line 4)
 - 2 staff (lines 9 and 38)
 - 3 cash (line 10)
 - 4 customs (line 18)
 - 5 transit area (lines 21 and 24)
 - 6 authorities (line 36)
- a airport police
b money
c where you wait for connecting flights
d people who work in an organisation
e people who make decisions
f people on a train, on a bus, in a car

Quick tip False friends

Look up *daily*, *diary*, *magazine* and *newspaper* in your dictionary. What does each word mean? Translate the words into Russian.

Second conditional and quantifiers

- 1  6.3 Discuss what problems Nasserri might have. Then read the interview and check your answers.



Journalist If people asked you, how would you explain your situation?

Nasserri It's quite simple, really. If someone asked me, I'd explain how I lost my passport and how I've lived here ever since.

Journalist Do you have any problems living here in the airport?

Nasserri A lot of people have said that they would hate living here. But if they lived in the airport, they would like it. It's true, I do have some problems. For example, I'd be healthier if I didn't eat any fast food! If I went outside for a few walks, I'd be happier, too.

Journalist Do you enjoy being here?

Nasserri At first I didn't, but now I like it. I always have a lot of books to read. I wouldn't enjoy it at all if I didn't have any books. I have a lot of time to read them!

Journalist And have you got much money?

Nasserri Oh, yes, I have got a little money. I don't need much money, though, and I haven't got many possessions. As long as I can afford some food, that's all that matters.

- 2 Answer the questions. Then read the interview and check your answers.

- Does Nasserri eat healthily?

- Does he often go outside?

- How does Nasserri spend his time?

- What does he spend his money on?

Second conditional

- 3 Find the second conditional sentences in the interview. Then complete the rules with *past simple* and *base form*.

We form the second conditional with:

if + (1) _____, *would* + (2) _____

OR

would + (3) _____ *if* + (4) _____

We use the second conditional to talk about improbable situations.

- 4 Complete the sentences. Use the second conditional form of the verbs in brackets.

- If I _____ (live) in an airport, I _____ (not be) happy.
- What _____ (you / eat) if _____ (you / live) in an airport?
- We _____ (play) football if it _____ (not be) icy.
- I _____ (not help) them if they _____ (be) impolite.
- If _____ (you / win) £1,000, what _____ (you / buy)?
- She _____ (speak) perfect English if she _____ (practise).

5 Write sentences in the second conditional.

have a job / earn some money

If I had a job, I'd earn some money.

1 have some money / go to the cinema

2 go to the cinema / see a horror film

3 see a horror film / be scared

4 be scared / close my eyes

5 close my eyes / fall asleep

6 fell asleep / miss the end of the film

7 miss the end of the film / be annoyed

6 Answer the questions with second conditional sentences.

- What would you do if your friend copied in an exam?
- If your friend won a lot of money, what would you say?
- Which mobile phone would you choose if you could buy a new one?
- What would you say if you met your favourite singer?
- If you had an aeroplane, where would you fly to?
- What would you do if tomorrow was a holiday?

Quantifiers

7 Find two examples of countable nouns and uncountable nouns in the interview in 1. Then complete the rules with *some* and *any*.

We use (1) _____ with affirmative sentences.
We use (2) _____ with negative sentences and questions.

8 Look at the interview again. Find all the phrases with these quantifiers in them: *some, any, much, many, a little, a few, a lot of*.

9 Which of the quantifiers do we use with countable nouns and which do we use with uncountable nouns?

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns	Both
		<i>some</i>

10  Read the dialogue and choose the correct answers. Then listen and check.

A What do you do at home?

B I listen to (1) **a lot of / a few** music on my MP3 player. I've got (2) **a little / a few** new CDs too. Would you like to listen to (3) **some / much** CDs now?

A Yeah, great. I haven't got (4) **much / many** CDs at home. I haven't heard (5) **some / any** new music for ages!

B Do you want a drink? Here's (6) **many / some** orange juice. How much do you want?

A I only want (7) **a few / a little**, thanks. Stop! That's too (8) **many / much**.

11 Complete the sentences with quantifiers from 7. (There may be more than one correct answer.)

- I haven't got _____ CDs at home – not one.
- Put _____ sugar in his coffee – he likes it very sweet.
- Have you got _____ homework to do?
- Are there _____ good films on TV?
- He doesn't do _____ exercise.
- I can't lend you _____ money – only £5.
- I don't eat _____ fast food – I don't like it.

- 12 Write about your habits. Use these words.

juice cakes CDs chocolate TV
fast food fruit homework books
magazines money music exercise

I drink a lot of juice.

Pronunciation

The letter *a*

We can pronounce the letter *a* in many different ways.

- 13 Listen and repeat the words. Pay special attention the pronunciation of the letter *a*.

/æ/	/eɪ/	/ɔː/	/ɑː/	/ə/
man	cake	talk	car	about
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

- 14 Write these words in the table in 13 according to the pronunciation of the letter *a*.

ask passport bank a few want
thanks fast always hate have
asleep afford say fall

- 15 Listen and check. Then listen again, and repeat the words.

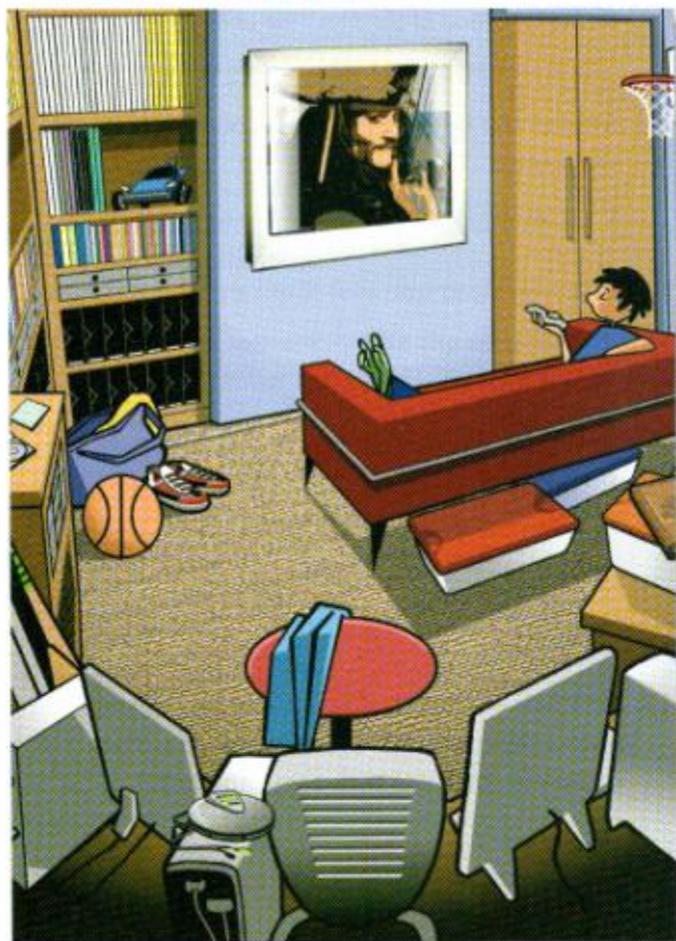
Consolidation

- 16 Choose the correct answer.

If you (1) would design / designed your ideal bedroom, what (2) would you put / you would put in it? Would you want a big stereo and shelves with (3) a lot of / much CDs to play? Or would you want (4) a little / a few special things? Perhaps (5) some / any comfortable sofas and a big TV would be nice. If you (6) were / would be a sports fan, (7) you would / would you have a basketball ring on the wall? You choose!

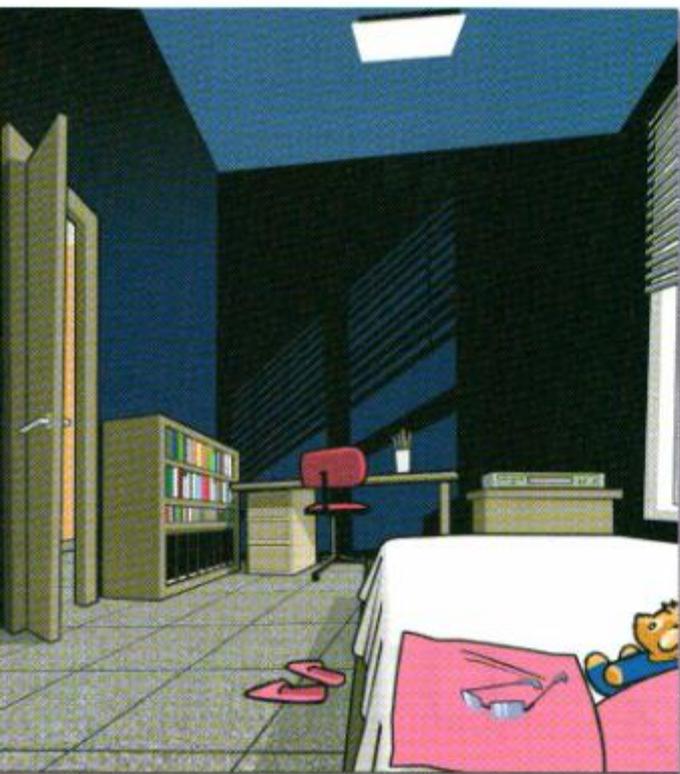
- 17 Describe the room in the picture.

There are a lot of CDs on the shelves.



Listening Bedroom blues

- 1 6.7 Look at the picture and listen to the radio programme. Can you find two differences between the picture and the description?



- 2 6.7 Choose the correct answer. Then listen again and check.

- 1 Anna's room isn't relaxing / perfect.
- 2 She keeps her DVDs in a wardrobe / bookcase.
- 3 The bed is in front of the wardrobe / window.
- 4 Tim has got some / hasn't got any advice for Anna.
- 5 He says the walls are too light / dark.
- 6 Tim advises Anna to put the TV / books on a shelf.

- 3 6.7 Answer the questions. Then listen again and check.

- 1 What does Anna love watching?
- 2 What is the big problem with Anna's room?
- 3 Where does Anna want to put the table?
- 4 What would happen if Anna put the TV on the floor?
- 5 How many books has Anna got?
- 6 Where does Tim advise Anna to put her DVDs?

Vocabulary *have and make*

- 4 6.8 Complete the table. Then listen to the programme again and check some of your answers.

an excuse an effort lunch fun breakfast
a laugh a mess dinner a phone call
a problem a rest

<i>have</i>	<i>make</i>
	<i>an excuse</i>

- 5 Complete the sentences with *have, had, make* or *made*.

- 1 I always _____ an effort to pass my exams.
- 2 It was brilliant, we _____ a great laugh.
- 3 Let's go to the restaurant and _____ lunch.
- 4 Why does your brother _____ such a mess?
- 5 Did you _____ a problem?
- 6 We only _____ chips for dinner yesterday.
- 7 She _____ the same excuse twice this week.
- 8 I'm tired. I'm going to _____ a rest.

Speaking *Discussing habits*

- 6 6.9 Listen and complete the sentences with the *-ing* form of the verbs. Then listen again and repeat.

be do listen make spend watch

- A** How do you like (1) _____ your free time?
B I enjoy (2) _____ at home. I like (3) _____ phone calls and (4) _____ to music.
A Do your friends ever visit?
B Yes, we love (5) _____ *The Simpsons* together.
A Is there anything you don't like (6) _____ ?
B Yes – the cleaning.

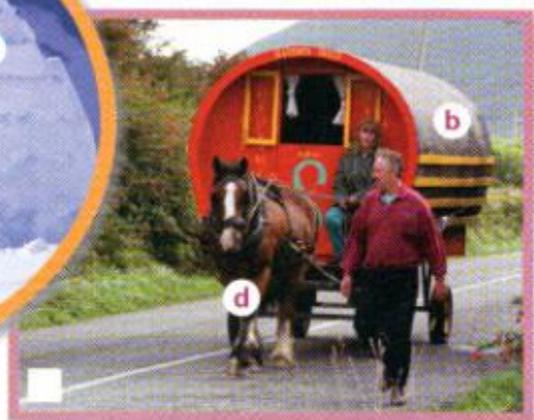
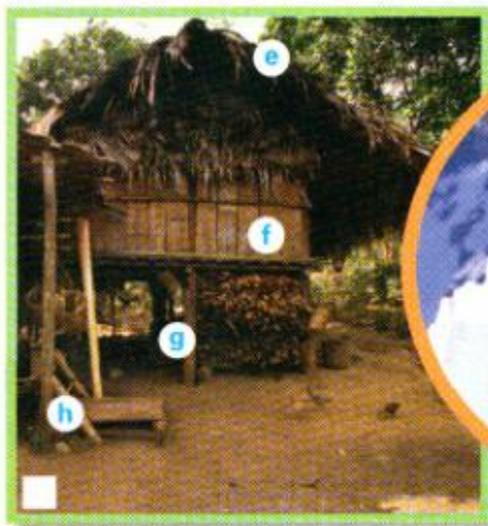
- 7 Make a list of what you like and do not like doing in your free time. In pairs, discuss your habits.

- A** *How do you like spending your free time?*
B *I love playing football, so I prefer being outside ...*

Country living

1 Look at the photos. Match them with these countries.

a Thailand b Mongolia c Greenland d Ireland and the UK



2 Read the text quickly to check your answers in 1.

Country living

All around the world, people are moving from the countryside to start new lives in cities. Most people in cities live in houses or blocks of flats. But some people in the countryside have not given up their traditional homes yet!

A Thailand

Huts have been a typical Asian home for thousands of years. Thai huts are usually wooden or bamboo, with palm leaves on the roofs. A lot of huts are on 1–2 metre wooden legs, called stilts. If the huts didn't have these stilts, animals could enter and steal food. The people go in and out of the hut using a ladder.

B Mongolia

About 30% of Mongolians are nomadic. Nomadic people live in the countryside but they do not have a permanent house. Instead, they move their home regularly. Mongolian nomads live in gers. A ger is quick to build and easy to transport on a horse. A ger has got a wooden frame with thick material over the top. In the middle of the roof, there is a chimney.

C Greenland

Most people live in houses, but outside the towns the Inuit build igloos from blocks of ice and snow. 'Igloo' is Greenlandic for 'snow-home'. Ice covers 80% of Greenland and snow is very good for insulation. Outside it may be -30°C , but inside an igloo it is surprisingly warm. There is often a tunnel between the igloo living room and the front door. If the igloos didn't have tunnels, they would be much colder. This is because tunnels keep cold winds out.

D Ireland and the UK

About 300,000 Romany live in Ireland and the UK. They are nomadic and do not like living in houses. Most Romany live in modern caravans pulled by a car, but some Romany still prefer a traditional caravan pulled by a horse.

3 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- Which paragraph (A–D) mentions ...
- the entrance to the home? 1 _____ 2 _____
- people who like to move about? 3 _____ 4 _____
- a room inside the home? 5 _____
- the use of animals? 6 _____ 7 _____
- how to stop unwelcome visitors? 8 _____

Vocabulary

4 Match these words with labels a–j in the photos.

caravan thick material ger hut
igloo horse ladder stilt tunnel
palm leaves

- a _____
- b _____
- c _____
- d _____
- e _____
- f _____
- g _____
- h _____
- i _____
- j _____

Talking about you

5 In groups, discuss the questions.

- 1 Why of the homes you have read about would you like to live in most? Why?
- 2 What kind of home do you live in? Do you like it?
- 3 What would be your ideal home like?

Project

6 Follow these guidelines to help you complete your project.

Poster: City life and country life in Russia

- 1 Work in groups. Discuss the differences between life in the city and in the country in Russia. Think about homes, lifestyle, work, etc.
- 2 Decide together how you're going to do your project.
- 3 Choose the most interesting differences you discussed to include in your poster.
- 4 Decide if you need to find out further information. You can use the Internet or the library or you can ask family members.
- 5 Find pictures that represent cities and the countryside in magazines. Or use your own photos if you have some.
- 6 Talk about the design of your poster. Divide your page in half and write the titles City and Country. Think about where you will stick your pictures. Then write two or three sentences about each point. For example: *Most people in the cities live in flats.*
- 6 Complete the project and present your poster to the class. Take it in turns to read out the information about each main point, comparing a given aspect of city living to country living.

Follow-up

- 7 Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of living in the city and living in the country with the whole class.
- 8 Write a short paragraph about the advantages and disadvantages of city life, and another short paragraph about country life.

An informal letter (description)

Modifiers

1 Look at the photo and answer the questions.

Then read the letter and check your answers.

- Where is this house?
- Who lives here?
- What do they like doing?



7 Harbour View
Portlethen Village
Aberdeenshire, Scotland
15th December

Dear Jane,

Hello, I'm Anna's friend. My name's Amanda and I'm 14 years old. I live in Portlethen, a village near Aberdeen, in Scotland. Our house is quite near to the beach. Where's your house?

I live with my parents and my sister, Joanna. I don't like staying at home - I prefer being outside. I love walking with my dog on the beach. Have you got any pets?

Our house isn't particularly big, so my sister and I share a very small bedroom. I hate sharing the bedroom! Joanna always makes a mess, but I like being tidy. If Joanna did some tidying, our room would be nice. She never makes her bed, either.

We spend most of our time in the living room. Although it isn't very big, it isn't at all untidy because there are a lot of cupboards and shelves. There isn't a table in the living room, so we do our homework on the dining room table. We enjoy watching TV in the evenings and I really like reading, too. Do you enjoy reading? What is your favourite book?

Tell me what you do at home. Write soon!

Amanda

2 Find these modifiers in the letter. Then complete the table.

extremely not at all not particularly
quite really

+ extremely - not at all

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

3 Choose the correct alternative.

- I hate cooking. I'm extremely / not at all bad at cooking.
- It's amazing! It's really / quite good!
- 'Did you pass the geography exam?' 'Yes, it was not at all / quite difficult.'
- That painting is quite / not particularly attractive, is it?
- Is he happy really / really happy?
- It's extremely / not particularly hot today. I'm going to take my jacket.

Writing your letter

4 Plan a reply to Amanda's letter. First, write notes for each paragraph.

Paragraph 1

- Thank Amanda for her letter.
- Introduce yourself. (How old are you? Where do you live?)

Paragraph 2

- Who do you live with?
- Have you got any pets?
- What is your home like?
- What do you like / dislike about it?

Paragraph 3

- What do you like doing when you're at home?

5 Write your reply to Amanda's letter.

Remember to:

- use the second conditional to describe situations that you wish were different.
- use the correct quantifiers.
- use verb + *-ing* to describe your likes and dislikes about your home.
- use modifiers before adjectives to improve your description.

6 Check that your spelling, grammar and punctuation are correct.

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the correct household nouns.

- Your clothes are dirty. Put them in the ____.
- Do you do your homework at your ____?
- My parents make us eat all our meals sitting at the ____.
- My dad's a chef. He spends a lot of his time standing by a ____.
- The milk's in the ____.
- Let's buy this ____ . It matches our sofa.
- I hate doing the washing up! Can't we buy a ____ ?
- You'll find the dictionaries on the top ____ .

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have* or *make*.

- I'm going to ____ a rest because I'm very tired.
- What time do you ____ breakfast on Saturdays?
- Yesterday we ____ a laugh after school!
- A What is Jane doing?
B She's ____ a phone call to her cousin.
- Don't ____ a mess! I tidied the house this morning.
- I'll ____ dinner in a restaurant with my grandparents.

Vocabulary review: Units 1–6

3 Complete the sentences with these words.

carried on made got hockey screen
shut down shy track tune in wrote

- ____ the computer before you leave.
- We can't use the computer because the ____ is broken.
- She's ____ . She doesn't enjoy meeting people.
- He won the running and all the other ____ events.
- Did you ____ to Radio 1 at five o'clock?
- Do you play ____ at your school?
- I love that story. Who ____ it?
- I ____ a letter in the post this morning.
- We ____ a decision.
- The marathon was really difficult but they ____ until the end.

Grammar

4 Complete the sentences. Use the second conditional form of these verbs.

be buy do have forget learn
take not turn over snow tell
visit go

- Would you ____ me a sandwich if I ____ my lunch money?
- She would ____ skiing if it ____ .
- If I ____ a camera, I ____ your picture.
- If I ____ you the answers, would you ____ anything?
- What would you ____ if you ____ London?
- I would ____ if *The Simpsons* ____ on TV.

5 Cross out the incorrect quantifier in each sentence. (Two are correct in each sentence.)

- I haven't got ~~any~~ / ~~many~~ / much money.
- Have they seen ~~any~~ / ~~many~~ / much new films?
- She might enjoy eating ~~some~~ / a little / a few breakfast.
- We had a lot of / ~~any~~ / some fun at Mary's house.
- They haven't got ~~any~~ / ~~many~~ / a few CDs.
- Let's invite ~~some~~ / much / a lot of people to the picnic.
- I don't need a lot of / ~~some~~ / many friends.
- Her parents gave her a little / a few / a lot of money.

Grammar review: Units 1–6

6 Choose the correct answers.

Have you (1) *ever* / *just* thought about your bedroom in the future? One thing is certain: there (2) *may* / *will be* (3) *a lot of* / *any* technology in it. You (4) *won't speak* / *aren't speaking* to your friends on a mobile phone. Instead, when you (5) *make* / *'ll make* a call, (6) *you'll talk* / *talk* to a phone-screen on the wall. And if you (7) *'re missing* / *miss* a class, your teacher (8) *send* / *will send* you the homework by email.

Revision: Units 4-6

Vocabulary

1 Complete the texts with these particles.

after back for forward
into off on to up on

Star mag

Who do you most admire?

Alex B

I've always looked up (1) _____ Maria Sharapova.

Star mag

Why?

Alex B

Well, she is always determined to win. She carries (2) _____ until she's won every point and she never gives (3) _____. We're going to see her play next year. I'm really looking (4) _____ to that!

Police in London are looking (5) _____ the problem of moped thefts. They are looking (6) _____ two men in their early 20s.

Yesterday, police questioned two men who were standing next to mopeds outside a busy café. The men said that they were looking (7) _____ the mopeds for their friends. Then they went away. Later, they went (8) _____ again. The police video shows the men taking (9) _____ their caps and putting (10) _____ helmets. Then they each took a moped and rode away at high speed.

2 Rewrite the sentences without using *get*. Use the correct form of the verbs below. Use some verbs twice.

arrive (at) become buy receive

- We didn't get to school until half past nine.
- Summers are going to get hotter this century.
- We didn't get our passports until today.
- She's never got our text messages.
- I always get my shoes in that small independent shop.
- They're getting home late.

3 Complete the sentences with these phrasal verbs.

log on tune in turn off turn on
turn over turn up

- Plug in the computer. Then _____ the computer with this button.
- Can we _____ to the Internet at that café?
- I can't hear the song. Can you _____ the volume, please?
- You should _____ to the Langton Show on Radio 5 Live – it's really funny.
- This is boring. Let's _____ to the sports channel.
- Let's _____ the radio. I don't want to listen to it any more.

4 Complete the text with the correct household nouns.

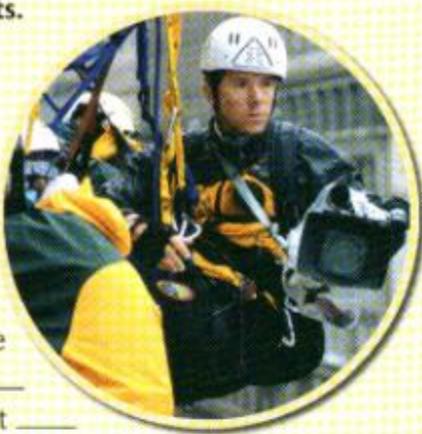
I'll show you round my flat. This is the kitchen. Under the window is the (1) _____ where I do the washing up every evening. I love cold drinks, so it's a bit annoying that our (2) _____ is so small. I've never used the (3) _____ because my parents do all the cooking. This is my room, opposite the kitchen. I usually do my homework sitting there, at my (4) _____. Have a look at my CDs, they're on those (5) _____ above the desk, and my stereo is behind you. I love my room and I spend most of my time in here, except when I'm sitting in an (6) _____ or lying on the (7) _____ in the living room, watching the TV.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have* or *make*.

- Are you hungry? Have you _____ breakfast yet?
- Did you _____ fun last weekend?
- We've run 10 kilometres. Let's _____ a rest now.
- When I cook the dinner, I always _____ a mess.
- Yesterday I _____ a burger and some chips for lunch.
- Why is she crying? Does she _____ a problem?
- He didn't come with us. He _____ an excuse.
- Can I use your mobile to _____ a phone call?

1 Complete the text. Use the going to form of the verbs in brackets.

Jack is a Hollywood stuntman. He's waiting at the bottom of a tall building in LA because he _____ (1 do) a stunt. He checks his safety rope because the rope _____ (2 save) him. So, what _____ (3 he / do)?



'First, I _____ (4 climb) the building. Then, at the top, I _____ (5 have) a fight with another stuntman,' explains Jack. 'After that, we _____ (6 fall) 50 metres!' The cameraman _____ (7 film) Jack while he does the stunt. If they get the stunt wrong, they'll have to do it again.

After this, Jack _____ (8 not / do) another stunt until next month. 'My job is very tiring,' he says, 'so I _____ (9 have) a big rest.'

2 Write sentences about yourself. Use the affirmative or negative forms of going to.

- 1 watch / TV / this evening
- 2 do / my homework / tonight
- 3 send / my best friend / a text message / today
- 4 email / my grandparents / soon
- 5 play / computer games / this weekend
- 6 phone / my friends / on Sunday

3 Write affirmative or negative sentences or questions in the present continuous.

- 1 I / visit / my uncle this summer ✓
- 2 you / go / to London in the holidays ?
- 3 we / do / our homework tomorrow night ✓
- 4 she / take / her exams again next term ?
- 5 they / play / football on Saturday ✗
- 6 he / study / science next year ✗
- 7 she / meet / her friends later ?
- 8 we / cycle / to school next week ✓
- 9 they / come / to the wedding tomorrow ✗

4 Look at the calendar and write about Alex's plans. Use the affirmative or negative form of the present continuous.

Alex is watching DVDs at Jon's on Monday.

24	Monday	watch DVDs - Jon's
25	Tuesday	(1) play tennis
26	Wednesday	(2) nothing!
27	Thursday	(3) play tennis
28	Friday	(4) revise for exams
29	Saturday	(5) lunch - Jon's
30	Sunday	(6) visit the science museum

5 Complete the sentences with will or won't and these verbs.

forget help watch snow take off win

- 1 Do you think that Juventus _____ the finals?
- 2 Don't worry. I _____ you to make the dinner.
- 3 She _____. She always remembers people's names.
- 4 It's a cold winter. They say that it _____.
- 5 I've got a lot of homework, so I _____ TV this evening.
- 6 _____ the plane _____ on time?

6 Match 1-6 with a-f to form first conditional sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 We won't arrive on time | a I'll eat a sandwich. |
| 2 If I see him, | b if there isn't a computer. |
| 3 You'll see the library | c when you get to the end of the road. |
| 4 She'll be happy | d when she sees you. |
| 5 They won't go on the Internet | e I'll give him the book. |
| 6 When I'm hungry, | f if we don't hurry up. |

- 7 Complete the text with the first conditional form of the verbs in brackets.



Tim My DelLux 512 computer doesn't work.
Amy OK. When you _____ (1 use) the computer for the first time, you _____ (2 see) a red light. If the red light _____ (3 not be) on, you _____ (4 have to) check the cable connection.
Tim I've checked the cables.
Amy If the screen _____ (5 be) still off, you _____ (6 need) to start up the computer again.
Tim I don't understand.
Amy Are you sure the electricity is on? If you _____ (7 not plug in) the computer, it _____ (8 not work).
Tim Oh, no! I forgot to plug it in!

- 8 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- If my school gets some digital cameras, we ...
- If our team wins the championship, we ...
- When I get home today, I ...
- When we go on holiday next summer, ...
- If I pass all of my exams, ...
- When I have time ...

- 9 Order the second conditional sentences.

- passed all your exams, / would / be / If / you / your parents / really happy.
- 'd / Manchester United / If / the cup final, / they / in Europe next year. / play / won
- the / I / I'd / if / Internet / had / use / computer
- with us / if / more time? / they / they / Would / had / come
- 'd / go / snowboarding. / went / to Switzerland, / If / I / I
- a lot of money, / If / you / would / you / lend / had / me some?

- 10 Complete the second conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- If you _____ to bed earlier, you _____ so tired. (go / feel)
- If they _____, they _____ there quicker. (cycle / get)
- You _____ cold if you _____ your jacket. (not be / put on)
- If I _____ you my secret, _____ you _____ happier? (tell / be)
- We _____ the exams if we _____. (not pass / not study)
- If they _____ the new video, they _____ it! (see / love)
- She _____ very fit if she _____ every day. (be / run)

- 11 Write sentences about yourself. Use the second conditional.

- have / £1,000
- meet / a famous person
- pass / all my exams
- see / a UFO
- can / ride a moped
- speak / perfect English

- 12 Choose the correct answer.

In Korea, (1) much / a lot of people play 'live' online computer games. (2) A lot of / A little people – 15 million – have registered to play online games such as Everquest. So are there (3) some / any reasons why Koreans love gaming?

One reason is that online gamers feel that they are part of a 'community'. They play against real people in (4) a lot of / any countries around the world. (5) Some / Much gamers spend more than five hours every day playing games. Another reason is that in Korea, there are (6) a few / a little 'pro-gamers' – professional gamers – who earn (7) a lot of / a few money from international gaming competitions. (8) Any / A few pro-gamers earn \$500,000 a year, and they enjoy the same status as sports stars in Europe.



1 Answer the questions. Then read the text and check your answers.

- 1 Look at the photos. What are these people doing? Why?
- 2 Look at the title. What could it mean?

2 Complete the text with these words and expressions.

few always wanted any court ever dreamed forward
go on going to hard-working if made never wanted
pitch record rehearsing since while will would yet

THE FASTEST FOOD

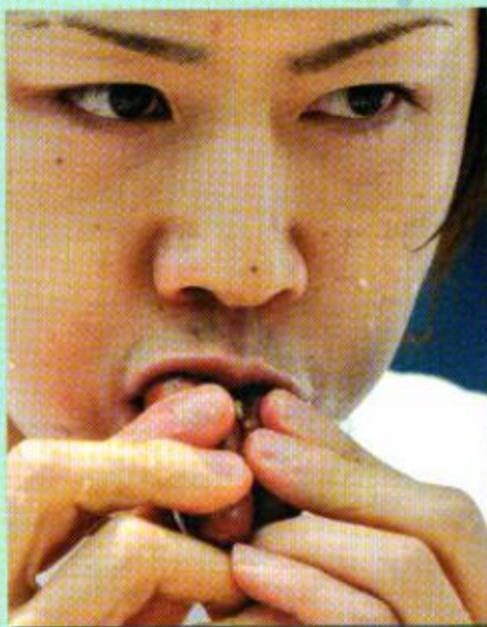
(1) _____ you had one wish for your future life, what (2) _____ it be? There are probably as many hopes and ambitions in the world as there are people. While a (3) _____ people haven't got (4) _____ ambitions, most of us are looking (5) _____ to some kind of happiness or success.

Sensible and (6) _____ people study a lot. They know that if they pass their exams, they (7) _____ go to university and then get well-paid jobs.

Most young people do sports, and a lot of people dream of playing football or tennis professionally. Have you (8) _____ of joining Maria Sharapova on the tennis (9) _____ ?

Other young people enjoy playing the guitar and (10) _____ with their band. They want to (11) _____ tour, (12) _____ an album and have hundreds of fans.

However, there is a growing number of people whose ambitions are much less conventional. Meet Takeru Kobayashi, 27, from Japan.



Takeru doesn't like music and he has (13) _____ to be a pop star. He has no interest in being a top football player, either. Instead, Takeru has (14) _____ to be the world speed-eating champion.

He has practised speed-eating (15) _____ he was young. Finally, in 2004, he broke the world speed-eating record. He ate a record 53 hotdogs in twelve minutes. (16) _____ he was eating, part of a hotdog came out of his nose!

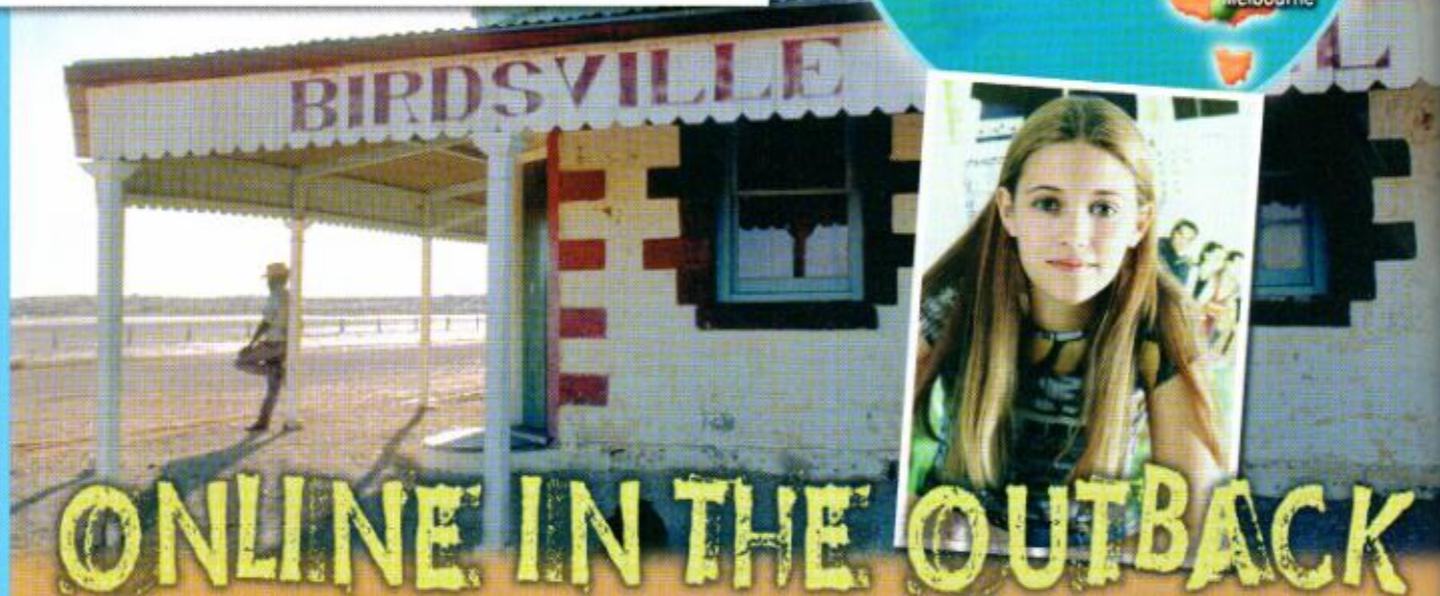
Now, he is the world's number one speed-eater. No one can eat as much as Takeru in twelve minutes. And what about you? Have you (17) _____ any plans to achieve your ambition (18) _____ ? Are you (19) _____ find fame on the football (20) _____ or giving concerts in stadiums?

7

The world of work

Reading

- 1 Look at the map. What do you know about Australia?
- 2  Look at the photos and the title and answer the questions. Then read the text and check your answers.
 - 1 Where is Birdsville?
 - 2 What does 'outback' mean?



ONLINE IN THE OUTBACK

- A** It is 10 a.m. and it is already 43°C outside. Serena Willis is writing an email at home. But Serena is not emailing her friends – she is emailing her teacher. Why? Because she is having a Religious Education lesson.
- B** Serena Willis is fourteen and she lives with her parents in Birdsville, a tiny town of only 107 people. It is in the 'outback' of Australia, 1,550 km from the nearest city, Brisbane. There's only one shop and Serena's parents work in The Birdsville Hotel.
- C** Serena can't go to school because there isn't one. Instead, Serena has classes with The School of the Air. The teachers and the school are in Mount Isa, 700 km from Birdsville. Teachers give students five thirty-minute classes every day via the radio and students hand in their homework by email.
- D** There are some things that Serena can't do, of course. She has to go on 'virtual' science excursions to zoos and museums because she can't visit them in person. And The School of the Air students can't do chemistry practice either, because the equipment is too dangerous. What is the best thing about The School of the Air? 'Nobody can bully me. And I don't have to catch a bus to school!' laughs Serena.
- E** 'My nearest classmate lives 200 km away,' says Serena. 'Two years ago, we couldn't phone each other and we didn't have the Internet. We only had the radio. Now we have a satellite phone and the internet, everything has changed.' But the evenings and weekends are very quiet. 'There are only two TV channels, so I don't watch much TV,' she says. 'I use the Internet all the time. My mum says I shouldn't spend so long online, but I love it! She says I must read more instead.'
- F** Serena meets her classmates twice a year at special school camps. 'My parents don't go, so I can do whatever I like. I couldn't go to camp last year, so this time I can't wait!'

Quick tip Multiple-choice questions

Underline the key word in each question. Then read the text quickly to find the key words. Read the sentences with the key words again. Then make your choice.

3 Read each sentence. Then read the text again and choose the correct answer.

- The closest city to Birdsville is
a Adelaide. b Brisbane. c Sydney.
- Serena's school is ____ km away.
a 200 b 700 c 1,500
- Serena hands in her homework using
a the phone. b emails. c the radio.
- The School of the Air students can't
a go on 'virtual excursions'.
b do chemistry experiments.
c phone each other.
- Serena ____ watches TV.
a never b always
c not very often
- Serena doesn't spend enough time
a online. b reading.
c talking to her friends.

4 Answer the questions.

- Which school subjects does the text mention?
- Where does Serena's mother work?
- Why can't Serena go to school?
- How does she visit museums?
- What does Serena do when she isn't studying?
- Why is Serena excited about going to school camp?

5 Find the opposites of these words in the text.

- inside (paragraph A)
- enormous (paragraph B)
- real (paragraph D)
- safe (paragraph D)
- busy (paragraph E)

Vocabulary At school

6 Complete the actions. You can use some verbs more than once.

bully copy do get go hand in
have research revise visit

have a break

- h ____ a class / a lesson
- d ____ a course
- h ____ detention
- r ____ for an exam / test
- g ____ on an excursion
- c ____, d ____, h ____ homework
- g ____ high / low / good / bad marks
- d ____, r ____ a project
- b ____ somebody
- v ____ a website

7 Complete the text with these words. Then listen and check your answers.

break cheated copying doing exams
excursions had homework research

I really love my new school. At my last school, the older kids bullied the younger students when we went outside for a (1) ____ . And we always (2) ____ detention, even if we weren't misbehaving. Lots of kids copied their (3) ____ and everyone (4) ____ in exams. It was really terrible.

My new school is totally different. The students are sensible and the teachers are patient. We enjoy (5) ____ our homework and we never think of (6) ____ it. We have computers so we can (7) ____ our projects and we go on a few (8) ____ every year. And the best thing is that I always pass my (9) ____ !

Time to talk!

- What is your school like? What do you like the most about your school? What do you like the least?
- What was your primary school like? Was it better / worse / the same?

Modal verbs

- 1  What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a doctor or a waiter? Read the texts and check your answers.

Work worries

Paula



Paula I love being a doctor because I can help people and improve their health.

The hospital is very busy, so I have to work long hours. I'm often 'on call' at night. That means I don't have to stay at the hospital, but I must be ready to go in. I can't go far away and I mustn't switch off my mobile, either.

When I was younger, I could work all night. Now I find it more difficult. My husband says I shouldn't work 24-7.

Luke



Luke I'm a waiter. I like working here because I can choose my own timetable and I don't have to start work early.

A few years ago, people could smoke here, but now it's a no-smoking restaurant. The staff and customers mustn't smoke here any more, but sometimes the customers are rude when we say they should smoke outside. But I always have to be polite. I shouldn't get annoyed with them.

- 2 Read the texts and answer the questions.

- Who sometimes has to work at night?
- Who never turns off their mobile phone?
- What might 24-7 mean?
- Who could smoke at work in the past?
- Can he / she smoke at work now? Why / Why not?
- Who mustn't be rude?

Ability and permission: *can* and *could*

- 3 Match the examples 1-4 with the uses a-d.

- I can help people.
- I can't go far away.
- I could work all night.
- We could smoke here.

- past ability
- present permission
- present ability
- past permission

- 4 Rewrite the sentences with *can*, *can't*, *could* and *couldn't*.

My mum didn't let us go snowboarding.

We *couldn't go snowboarding*.

- We didn't have permission to watch TV.
We _____.
- I was too small to play basketball at school.
I _____.
- Don't open that box.
You _____.
- Playing football was permitted at the weekends.
We _____.
- Smoking is prohibited in here.
You _____.
- Is it OK if we go home now?
_____ we _____?

- 5 Write sentences with *can*, *can't*, *could* and *couldn't*.

In the nineteenth century, they couldn't watch TV.

This year I can stay up late.

In the nineteenth century	watch TV
This year	stay up late
1 When my mum was twenty,	ride a bike
2 Ten years ago	surf the Internet
3 Now I'm a teenager,	speak English
4 Last year	play football
5 When my dad was fifteen,	use computers
6 These days	visit my friends
7 When I was ten,	use a mobile

Obligation and necessity: *have to* and *must*

6 Read the rules.

have to and *must* have similar meanings.

We use them to talk about obligation.

mustn't and *don't have to* have different meanings.

We use *mustn't* to talk about things that are prohibited.

We use *don't have to* to talk about things that are not necessary.

Quick tip

Spelling

We do not add *-s* to *must* or *can* in the third person singular.

7 Read the texts in 1 again and complete the table.

	Obligation	Prohibition	Not necessary
Paula	<i>I have to work</i> (1) _____	(3) _____	(5) _____
Luke	(2) _____	(4) _____	(6) _____

8 Complete the text below with *has to* or *doesn't have to* and these verbs.

buy cook drive read spend worry

9 Julia is in a new film. Write what she *must* and *mustn't* do.

be late *She mustn't be late.*

- _____ arrive on time.
- _____ forget her lines.
- _____ listen to the director.
- _____ miss the movie premiere.
- _____ look good.
- _____ be rude to the other actors.
- _____ rehearse a lot.
- _____ work hard.

Advice and suggestions: *should*

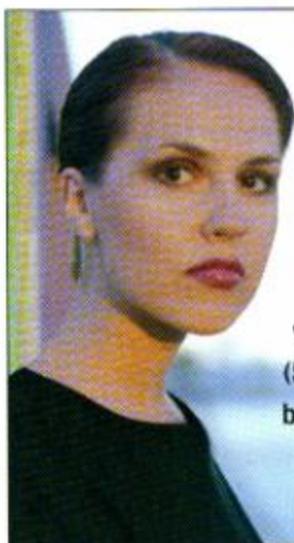
10 Read the rule and find sentences with *should* and *shouldn't* in the texts in 1.

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

11 Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't* and these verbs.

arrive speak study use worry

- You _____ about your exams. You work very hard.
- We _____ at the lesson on time. It's rude to be late.
- He _____ English so fast! I can't understand him.
- She loves computers. She _____ Information Technology next year.
- Students _____ mobile phones in class.



Is it hard to be a successful actor? We interviewed Julia, a busy actress in Los Angeles.

Julia says it looks easy, but in reality actors work very hard. Before she chooses a film, Julia (1) _____ the film script. When a director offers her a job, she (2) _____ hours learning her lines.

But Julia is also very lucky. She (3) _____ about money, because she is very rich. She (4) _____ a car because she has a chauffeur, and she (5) _____ because she has a cook. And she (6) _____ her own clothes because she employs a personal shopper!

Pronunciation

Sentence stress and rhythm

12  7.4 Listen to these sentences. What kinds of words are stressed more than others?

- 1 What do you like about your job?
- 2 We mustn't be late!



13 Which words are stressed in these sentences? Underline them and then compare your answers with a partner.

- 1 Wow, what a great idea!
- 2 You should come to the match on Saturday.
- 3 We couldn't go surfing.
- 4 You shouldn't worry about it.
- 5 I think we can win the match.
- 6 I'm interested in working with animals.

14  7.5 Listen, repeat and check your answers.

15 Underline the stressed words in these questions.

- 1 What's the best thing about being an actor?
- 2 What should I do if I have a problem?
- 3 What do you do when you're not at school?
- 4 Which cafe should I go to in town?
- 5 What job would you like to do?
- 6 Which do you think is the most dangerous job?

16  7.6 Listen, repeat and check your answers.

Consolidation

17 Choose the correct answer.



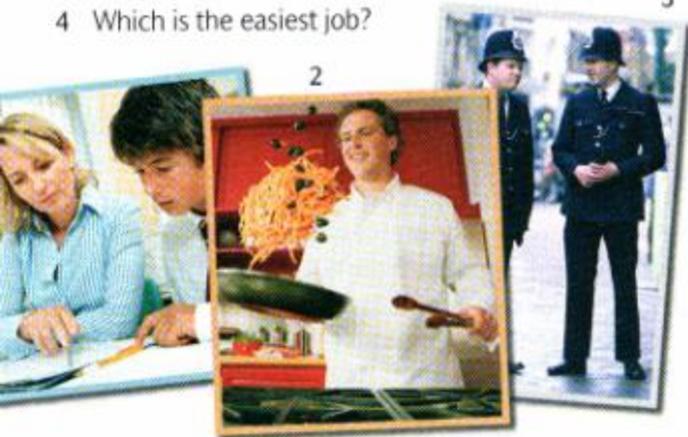
PETER DIXON – LONDON CAB DRIVER

'I (1) **could** / **can** drive when I was seventeen. Driving a cab was easy then, but there's too much traffic now. You (2) **have to** / **don't have to** drive very carefully and you (3) **mustn't** / **don't have to** get lost. If you want to, you (4) **should** / **can** talk to your passengers, but you (5) **shouldn't** / **couldn't** argue with them. The pay isn't very good, so I (6) **must** / **mustn't** work hard. I (7) **can** / **should** choose to work on Saturdays, but luckily I (8) **have to** / **don't have to** work on Sundays.'

Listening The right job

1 Look at the photos 1–3 and discuss the questions.

- 1 What are the people's jobs?
- 2 Which is the most interesting job? Why?
- 3 Which is the most dangerous job? Why?
- 4 Which is the easiest job?



2 Listen and write the name of each speaker's job.

3 Match the speakers 1–3 with the phrases a–e. Then listen again and check.

	1	2	3
has problems when people argue	✓		
a says it's difficult to get things ready on time			
b helps people learn a lot			
c worries about the danger			
d likes people to enjoy their food			
e thinks there are a lot of criminals these days			

4 Answer the questions. Then listen again and check.

- 1 Which subject does the teacher teach?
- 2 What do students sometimes get jealous of?
- 3 What is difficult about being a chef?
- 4 What does the chef enjoy?
- 5 How does the chef know if he is good at his job?
- 6 What is the best thing about being a police officer?
- 7 What is the worst thing about being a police officer?
- 8 What should police officers do to protect themselves?

Vocabulary Adjective + preposition

5 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition. Then listen and check.

about at in of

- 1 She's really good ____ her job.
- 2 Some students can be bad ____ a subject.
- 3 He's brilliant ____ science.
- 4 It's awful when they're bored ____ the lesson.
- 5 Some people get jealous ____ others' possessions.
- 6 I'm experienced ____ working in the kitchen.
- 7 I was interested ____ helping people.
- 8 I try to be relaxed ____ the dangers.
- 9 I do get worried ____ it sometimes.
- 10 A lot more people are involved ____ crime.
- 11 You mustn't be scared ____ difficult situations.
- 12 You shouldn't get upset ____ the things you see.

Speaking Giving advice

6 Complete the dialogue. Then listen and repeat.

advice should write writing

- A** I can't learn vocabulary. I need some (1) ____ .
- B** Right. If I were you, I'd (2) ____ every new word in a vocabulary notebook.
- A** I do that. But I can never remember the words.
- B** Well, you (3) ____ write the words on pieces of paper and put them all around the house. Then you can learn words wherever you are.
- A** Wow, that's a great idea!
- B** Thanks! And you should also try (4) ____ the vocabulary in groups of similar words.

7 Write a dialogue about one of these problems.

I can't revise for tests.
I find English hard, especially the listening.
I'm always late for school.
The teacher thinks I copied my homework.

8 Work in pairs. Practise your dialogue.

Education in the UK

1 Work in pairs and answer the quiz questions.

What do you know about education in Britain?

- How old are British students when they start secondary school?
A 11
B 14
C 16
- Which type of schools are free in Britain?
A private
B state
C public
- What time do most students finish school each day?
A at about 2 o'clock
B at about 3.30
C at about 5 o'clock
- At what age can students leave school?
A 14
B 16
C 18

2 Read the text quickly to check your answers in 1.

Education in the UK



Most students in England and Wales go to a state secondary school when they are 11. 'State' schools provide free education for children. Some students, however, go to 'private' secondary school which their parents have to pay for. Private schools often have fewer students per class than state schools. There is also a more unusual type of private school called the 'public' school. Most students at public schools are boarders which means they live at the school during school terms.

Classes at state schools start between 8 and 9 a.m. The morning break is at about 11 a.m. and lunch is at 12.30. Many students bring their own lunch although some schools have a canteen, too. Afternoon classes are from 1.30 to 3.30, but after that there are a lot of extra-curricular clubs and activities that students can choose. Most students at state and public schools have to wear a uniform, at least until they are 16.

In the UK, most students have to study at least one foreign language. Most students choose French or German, but Spanish is also popular. There are other compulsory subjects, including: Maths, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, English Language and Literature, Religious Education and P.E. (Physical Education). Students also study Design Technology, Information Technology, Art, History, Music and Drama.

When students are 16, they take GCSE exams in about ten to twelve subjects. The students usually decide which subjects to take in Year 9 (age 13–14) although some subjects are compulsory. The GCSE course then begins at the start of Year 10 (age 14–15), and final examinations are at the end of Year 11 (age 15–16). Each student receives a grade for each subject. Coursework can also form part of the final grade.

Some students leave school at 16, but most students study for their next examinations. These are called A-levels and students usually take three or four subjects in a special A-level class or school called 'sixth form'. This is a two-year course and it is a requirement for entrance into university afterwards. After the first year, students can take part of the exam and gain an AS-level qualification. At the end of the second year, they sit the A2 exam. They must be successful in both levels to get the A-level qualification. Many students then go on to university.

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

- 1 More children go to private schools than state schools. _____
- 2 Children at public schools only go home in the holidays. _____
- 3 All children eat hot meals at school. _____
- 4 Lunch is usually over by 1.30 p.m. _____
- 5 More children study Spanish than French and German. _____
- 6 Teachers tell the students which GCSE exams they can study for. _____
- 7 The GCSE course starts in Year 10. _____
- 8 You need A-levels to go to university. _____

Vocabulary

4 Match the words from the text with the definitions.

- 1 boarders
 - 2 term
 - 3 canteen
 - 4 extra-curricular
 - 5 compulsory
 - 6 grade
- a not part of the normal course of studies
b children who sleep and eat at a school and go home for the holidays
c final mark for an exam
d part of the school year
e place in a school, office, factory, etc. where people get their meals
f necessary; something that you must do

Talking about Russia

5 In groups, discuss the questions.

- 1 What kinds of secondary schools are there in Russia?
- 2 How old are students when they start there?
- 3 How long is a typical school day?
- 4 What and where do students usually eat at lunchtime?
- 5 What subjects do students study?
- 6 What exams do they take?

Project

6 Follow these guidelines to help you complete your project.

Poster: Ideal school rules

- 1 Work in groups. Write a list of the rules at your school. Discuss which rules you like, and which ones you don't like so much.
- 2 Decide together how you're going to do your project.
- 3 Talk about your ideal school rules. They may include some of your existing rules, or they may be completely different. Think about these ideas: length of the school day, what you wear, number of lessons, type of lessons, food, classroom rules, school trips, etc. You can be as imaginative or realistic as you want.
- 4 Make a list of 10 of your best rules on a poster.
- 5 Find pictures or draw cartoons to illustrate your rules.
- 6 Complete the project and present your rules to the class.

Follow-up

- 7 Discuss the rules with the whole class. Choose the ten best rules for the whole class.
- 8 Discuss how you could convince teachers to accept the new rules. Think of good arguments for each rule.
- 9 Write a short paragraph summarising the rules and arguments from the discussion in 8.

An opinion essay

Giving opinions

1 Read the essay quickly and answer the questions.

- Who wrote the essay?
- What is his opinion?
- How many paragraphs support his opinion?



Studying foreign languages Andrew Jones

Studying foreign languages is a really good idea for three main reasons.

I believe that you should try to communicate when you travel abroad. If you study a foreign language like French, then you can speak to people if you go on holiday to France. Some languages, such as English, Arabic and Chinese, are even more useful because a lot of people speak these as their first or second language in different parts of the world.

In my opinion, studying a foreign language gives you a better understanding of people's lifestyles in other parts of the world as well.

I think that speaking a foreign language can help you in your own country, too. For example, it can make watching films or listening to music a better experience. I can speak a little Spanish. This means that I can follow conversations when I watch Spanish films. I can also understand some of the lyrics when I listen to Cuban music.

2 Write the expressions in the correct column. Then read the text and check your answers.

also as well for example I believe that
I think that in my opinion like such as too

Introducing opinions	Giving examples	Adding ideas
<i>I believe that</i>	(3) _____	(5) _____
(1) _____	(4) _____	(6) _____
(2) _____		(7) _____
		(8) _____

3 Think of three reasons why each of these ideas could be good.

being good at sport going to university
playing an instrument studying Maths
taking exams

Writing your essay

4 Choose one idea and make notes. Why is this a good idea, in your opinion? Write examples to support your opinion.

5 Plan your essay.

- Explain your basic idea in the first line.
- Divide your essay into three paragraphs. Use a paragraph for each new reason.
- Use expressions to introduce opinions and give examples.
- Add as many details as possible.

6 Write your essay. Remember to:

- use your notes from exercises 4 and 5 to help you.
- use the correct expressions to introduce opinions, give examples and add ideas.
- use modal verbs to express ability, obligation and necessity.

7 Check your spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 We had / handed in our homework before 5 p.m.
- 2 She's finishing / doing a new course next month.
- 3 Visit / Research the BBC schools website when you do / have your homework.
- 4 I have never cheated / copied my homework.
- 5 They had / did detention yesterday after school.
- 6 Wow! I failed / passed the test! And I got / took great marks.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the words below with *about*, *at*, *in* or *of*.

bad bored involved jealous relaxed
scared worried

- 1 He isn't nervous. He never gets _____ problems.
- 2 Would you like to be _____ the new judo club?
- 3 Don't you ever get _____ watching TV?
- 4 My little sister is three. She's _____ the new baby.
- 5 I need a calculator. I'm really _____ Maths.
- 6 He's very calm. He's always _____ everything.
- 7 I can't swim. I'm _____ the sea.

Vocabulary review: Units 1–7

3 Complete the sentences with these words.

carry on courts get had install
permission pessimistic looking up
jewellery went

- 1 We have to get _____ to leave school early.
- 2 We _____ on an excursion to the museum.
- 3 _____ people always expect the worst.
- 4 My dad _____ a new program on our computer.
- 5 Wimbledon has grass tennis _____.
- 6 I like _____ new words in the dictionary.
- 7 We _____ a laugh at the barbecue.
- 8 Let's _____, we're nearly there.
- 9 My mum likes gold _____.
- 10 Call me when you _____ home.

Grammar

4 Write questions with *can* or *could*. Then write answers with *can* / *can't* or *could* / *couldn't*.

- 1 you / write essays when you were seven?
- 2 your parents / speak English?
- 3 you / watch TV until midnight when you were eight?
- 4 you / ride a bicycle yet?
- 5 you / play football when you were eight?
- 6 you / choose which days you go to school?

5 Complete the sentences with these modal verbs.

mustn't don't have to must
have to should shouldn't

- 1 Do we _____ help with the housework?
- 2 They _____ drive so fast! It's dangerous.
- 3 You _____ do the shopping. I went this morning.
- 4 She _____ work in her dad's café every evening.
- 5 You _____ cheat in exams.
- 6 It's late. You _____ switch off the TV.

Grammar review: Units 1–7

6 Choose the correct answer.

A (1) **Are you working / Have you worked** as a teacher before?

B Yes, I worked at Eton (2) **for / since** three years.

A What (3) **will you teach / did you teach**?

B I (4) **specialising / specialised** in science, but I loved teaching tennis too.

A What was (5) **better / the best** thing about Eton?

B My tennis students. They (6) **will / are going to** play at Wimbledon this year.

A Wow! Do you think they (7) **'ll win / are winning**?

B If I (8) **would know / knew** that, I'd be a rich woman.

A Can you give our listeners (9) **a few / any** advice?

B Yes. If you (10) **'ll have / have** a dream, make it happen.

8

Out of this world.

Reading

- 1  Look at the photos and read the text. Match the animals in the photos with the paragraphs A–D.

Strange encounters



Platypus

There are thousands of mysteries in the natural world that we can't explain. 'New' undiscovered animals often live in places which are difficult to reach. The tops of mountains, the bottoms of the oceans and thick jungles are the final frontiers of the natural world. It's often difficult to believe the strange animals that people find.

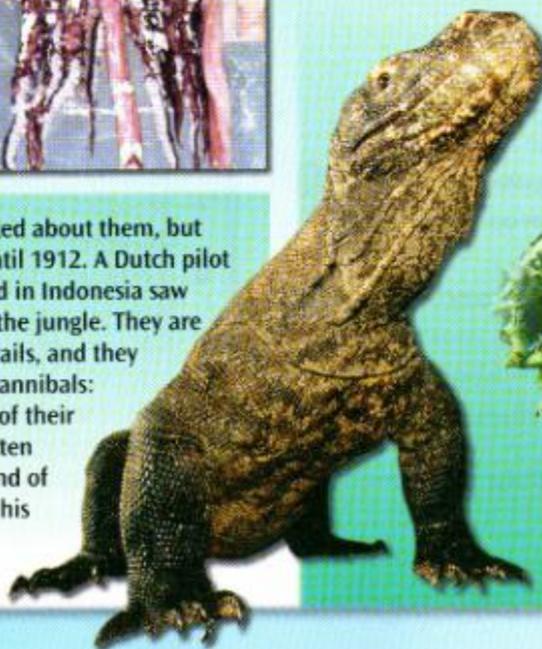
- A** For a long time, Norwegian fishermen talked about this giant sea monster, but no one listened to them. Then, in 1925, scientists found one inside a whale. In 2003, scientists found another one in the Antarctic Ocean. It was 18 metres long (twice as long as a bus) and very dangerous. It's one of the most frightening animals in the sea.



Colossal Squid

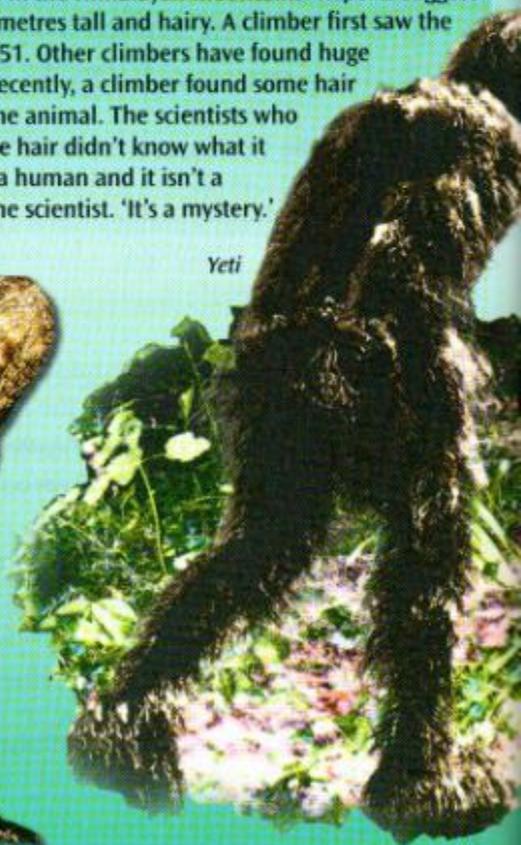
- B** For thousands of years people talked about them, but Europeans didn't see a real one until 1912. A Dutch pilot who crashed his plane on an island in Indonesia saw hundreds of these huge lizards in the jungle. They are three metres long, with powerful tails, and they will eat anything. The lizards are cannibals: about 10% of their diet is animals of their own kind. They have killed and eaten humans, too. All that rescuers found of one Swiss tourist in the 1970s was his camera and his glasses.

Komodo Dragon



- C** At first, Europeans didn't believe stories about this strange Australian animal. Then, in 1797, the British took one back to England. Unfortunately, it died before it arrived. The scientists who examined the dead animal thought that it was a joke. They thought that the animal was a combination of several animals made into one. It had a duck's bill with the body of a mammal, and bird's feet.
- D** Today, there is controversy about the existence of an animal that may live in the Himalayan mountains. Reports suggest that it's two metres tall and hairy. A climber first saw the animal in 1951. Other climbers have found huge footprints. Recently, a climber found some hair from the same animal. The scientists who examined the hair didn't know what it was. 'It isn't a human and it isn't a bear,' said one scientist. 'It's a mystery.'

Yeti



2 Put the animals in the order in which people discovered them.

3 Match the nouns 1–5 with the definitions a–e.

- 1 monster (paragraph A)
- 2 cannibal (paragraph B)
- 3 mammal (paragraph C)
- 4 bill (paragraph C)
- 5 controversy (paragraph D)

- a an animal that eats its own species
- b disagreement
- c an animal that has babies, not eggs
- d an ugly, frightening animal
- e bird's mouth

4 Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false? Explain your answers.

- 1 We now understand everything about the animals on Earth.
- 2 In 2003, scientists found a colossal squid.
- 3 Komodo dragons eat humans.
- 4 Scientists thought that the platypus was not real.
- 5 Everyone agrees that yetis exist.
- 6 Scientists are not sure if the hair is from a yeti.

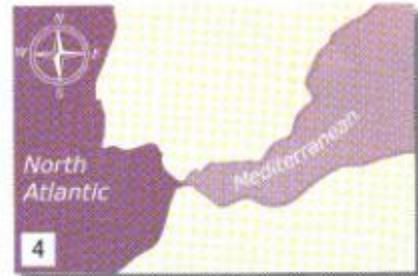
5 Answer the questions. Use your own words.

- 1 Why is it hard to find 'new' animals?
- 2 What are the final frontiers of the natural world?
- 3 What did Norwegian fishermen speak about for a long time?
- 4 How big was the colossal squid?
- 5 What are Komodo dragons like?
- 6 What evidence is there that yetis exist?

Vocabulary **The natural world**

6 Match the nouns with the pictures 1–4.

beach desert forest island jungle mountain
ocean river rock sand sea stream



7 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 A wide river / sea runs through our town.
- 2 The climber got to the top of the mountain / forest and smiled.
- 3 Cyprus and Malta are Mediterranean islands / seas.
- 4 It's very hot in the mountains / desert. There is nothing but sand.
- 5 Brown bears live in the forests / rocks of North America.
- 6 We saw huge trees, lizards and monkeys in the jungle / stream.

8  What habitats are these? Listen to the descriptions of the places and guess where they are. Write the numbers 1–6.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> the Mediterranean | <input type="checkbox"/> the Nile |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the Amazon | <input type="checkbox"/> the Pyrenees |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the Pacific | <input type="checkbox"/> the Sahara |

Time to talk!

- 1 What features of the natural world are there in your area?
- 2 In which parts of your country might you discover a new animal?

Relative clauses

- 1  Look at the photo. Where did this couple get married? Read the text and check your answer.



Meet the couple whose wedding happened in the highest place on Earth.

Pem Dorjee Sherpa, 23, and Moni Mule Pati, 24, are a Nepalese couple that wanted to get married as far from Earth as they could.

They have jobs which involve taking tourists up Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world. Everest is the mountain that all serious climbers want to climb.

Pem and Moni are the first couple who have got married at the top of Everest. They climbed the mountain with a small group of friends. They all took off their oxygen masks at the summit and the friends quickly took photos of the happy couple. They could only stay at the summit for ten minutes because of bad weather. Then they returned to the Nepalese capital, Kathmandu, and enjoyed a more traditional wedding with their families.

- 2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why did the couple decide to get married on Mount Everest?
- 2 Who else wants to climb Everest?
- 3 What is *the summit*?

who, which and that

- 3 Match 1–4 with a–d to form sentences. Then read the text and check your answers.

- 1 Pem and Moni are the first couple ...
 - 2 They have jobs ...
 - 3 Everest is the mountain ...
 - 4 Pem and Moni are a couple ...
- a that all serious climbers want to climb.
 - b who have got married at the top of Everest.
 - c that wanted to get married.
 - d which involve taking tourists up Mount Everest.

- 4 Read the sentences from 3 and complete the rules.

We use the relative pronouns _____ and _____ to talk about people.

We use the relative pronouns _____ and _____ to talk about things.

- 5 Complete the sentences with *who* or *which*.

- 1 Where is the video _____ I want to watch?
- 2 That's the boy _____ I was talking about.
- 3 He's the driver _____ won the race.
- 4 Look at the bike _____ Mary's riding.
- 5 Do you know anyone _____ can speak German?
- 6 Is that the flat _____ Johnny lived in?
- 7 Where are the biscuits _____ were on this plate?
- 8 She's the girl _____ I've always wanted to meet.

6 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I love the sandwiches **that** / **who** my mum makes.
- 2 This isn't the film **who** / **which** I wanted to see.
- 3 I know a lot of people **which** / **who** play football.
- 4 Is this the Science class **who** / **which** Mr Smith teaches?
- 5 I don't know anyone **which** / **that** can drive a car.
- 6 Where are the books **that** / **who** I lent you?
- 7 We've got a cousin **who** / **which** lives in Manchester.
- 8 Has Switzerland got the best slopes **that** / **who** you've ever skied on?

7 Write sentences with *who* / *that* or *which* / *that*.

she's / the girl / I / saw / at the match

She's the girl who I saw at the match.

- 1 Maths / is / the subject / I / like the most

- 2 is that / the museum / you / visited / last year / ?

- 3 it's / a type of animal / doesn't / eat / meat

- 4 Mary / is / the lady / has / had / a new baby

- 5 is this / a rock / you / found / in the desert / ?

- 6 a composer / is / a person / writes / music

8 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1 I have a friend ...

- 2 There's a new film ...

- 3 We go to a school ...

- 4 A good cook is someone ...

- 5 The best teacher is someone ...

- 6 There are some students in my school ...

who or whose?

9 Read the rule. Then underline the sentence with *whose* in the text in 1.

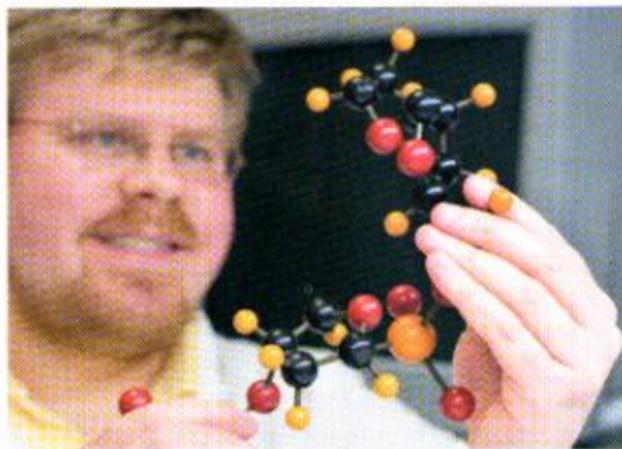
Whose indicates possession and it means *of who*.

Do not confuse *whose* with *who's*. *Who's* means *who is* or *who has*.

10 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 He's the pilot **who** / **whose** flew the plane.
- 2 Can you tell me **who's** / **whose** book this is?
- 3 She's the girl **who's** / **whose** helping me.
- 4 They don't want someone **who's** / **who** young.
- 5 You never know **who's** / **whose** listening.
- 6 They're the class **who** / **whose** teacher is ill.
- 7 He's the man **whose** / **who's** climbed Mount Everest.

11  Complete the sentences with *who* or *whose*. Then listen and repeat.



- 1 He's the teacher _____ taught me Science.
- 2 That's the teacher _____ classes I really like.
- 3 Is that the boy _____ football we borrowed?
- 4 Yes, that's the boy _____ lent us his football.
- 5 Is that the man _____ lives near the stream?
- 6 Yes, he's the man _____ house is near the stream.

Pronunciation

Silent letters

- 12  0.5 In some words, certain letters are silent. Listen and repeat.

- whose
- write
- know
- talk
- mountain
- listen
- climber
- island

- 13  0.6 Listen and cross out the silent letters.

- sign
- answer
- who
- should
- knee
- friend
- whole
- guest

- 14  0.6 Listen again and check. Then listen and repeat the words.

- 15  0.7 Listen to the sentences and try to find the silent letters. There may be more than one silent letter in a sentence.

- Sally is a very honest person who always tells the truth.
- Have you ever been to a foreign country?
- We live in the building that stands on the corner.
- That's the knife which I used to cut the bread.
- Would you call me if you were in Russia?
- I'll wait half an hour for you.

- 16  0.7 Listen again and check. The listen and repeat the sentences.

Consolidation

- 17 Complete the text with relative pronouns. (There may be more than one correct answer.)

We all know what a fish is. A fish is an animal (1) _____ lives in the sea or in rivers. A fish is an animal (2) _____ swims under the water. And a fish (3) _____ hasn't got any water cannot live. Or can it?

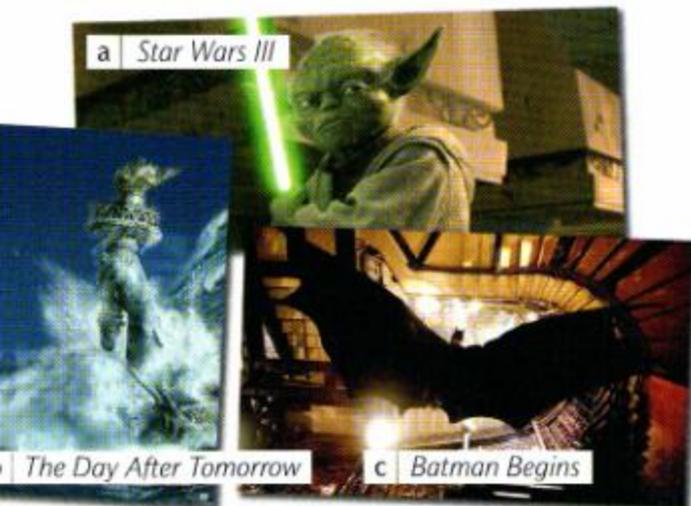
There are hundreds of people (4) _____ discoveries are hard to believe. Imagine the scientists (5) _____ discovered the 'lungfish' 160 years ago. They were studying fish (6) _____ lived in the streams and rivers of Africa. One day, they found a fish (7) _____ wasn't in the water - but it was alive. It was breathing, the same as a land animal. This was an amazing discovery.

Another amazing discovery was the 'mudskipper'. The scientists (8) _____ found this animal couldn't believe their eyes. The mudskipper is a fish (9) _____ normally lives in the water. It can't breathe air, unlike the lungfish. But the mudskipper is the only fish in the world (10) _____ can walk on land.



Listening Fact or fiction?

- 1  **8.8** Match the films a–c with the descriptions 1–3. Then listen and check your answers.



- The world is getting warmer. Natural disasters might destroy the Earth.
- A film which has the most amazing special effects! See the story of the man who spends his life fighting crime.
- The final episode of the best science fiction story ever. Why did Darth Vader become the most evil man in the Galaxy?

- 2  **8.9** Listen to three people talking about the films a–c. Match the statements with the films.

	a	b	c
1 The characters weren't very good.		✓	
2 The film is very realistic.			
3 There were a few funny parts.			
4 It's an interesting film.			
5 The scenery was really good.			
6 The acting isn't very good.			

- 3  **8.9** Answer the questions. Then listen and check.

- What does George Lucas specialise in?
- What type of scenery was there in *Star Wars III*?
- What do the world leaders argue about in *The Day After Tomorrow*?
- What were the characters like in *The Day After Tomorrow*?
- Where does Bruce Wayne learn to become a ninja?
- What is exciting in *Batman Begins*?

Vocabulary Verb + preposition

- 4  **8.10** Match the verbs 1–12 with the prepositions. Then listen and check.

about at for in to

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 argue _____ | 5 talk _____ | 9 specialise _____ |
| 2 care _____ | 6 talk _____ | 10 wait _____ |
| 3 look _____ | 7 ask _____ | 11 think _____ |
| 4 look _____ | 8 listen _____ | 12 worry _____ |

- 5 Complete the sentences with a verb and preposition from exercise 4. (There may be more than one correct answer.)

- Be quiet. I don't want to _____ it.
- We always disagree and we often _____ programmes on TV.
- I think that pollution is a problem and I _____ global warming.
- _____ me! I'll be ready in two minutes.
- Some scientists _____ finding unusual animals.
- Wow, _____ that strange light in the sky!

Speaking Agreeing and disagreeing

- 6  **8.11** Read the dialogue. Then listen and repeat.

- A** What did you think about the film, then?
B I liked it, but the characters weren't very good.
A I agree. And the acting was rubbish.
B Yeah, but I loved it when they argued about the alien spaceships.
A Really? I thought that bit was boring. But the film was really realistic.
B Definitely. I couldn't agree more.
A I think that it'll win an Oscar this year!
B No way. I completely disagree!

- 7 Write a similar dialogue about a film, a TV programme or a book.

- A** *What did you think about the last Brad Pitt film?*
B *Well, I quite liked it, but it was a bit too long.*

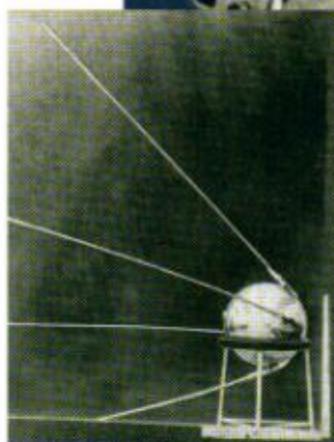
- 8 Work in pairs. Practise your dialogue.

The Space Race

1 How much do you know about space exploration? Work in pairs, and decide if the statements are true or false.

- 1 Sputnik 1 was the first man-made object in space. ____
- 2 The first person in space, Yuri Gagarin, circled the Earth in his spaceship. ____
- 3 The Americans landed on the Moon in the 1950s. ____
- 4 Voyager 1 and Voyager 2 were the names of space stations. ____
- 5 The International Space Station (ISS) project is a co-operation between Russia and the United States. ____
- 6 Denis Tito, the first space tourist, paid 10 million dollars to fly into space. ____

2 Read the text quickly to check your answers in 1.



THE SPACE RACE

The race to space began in 1957 with the first man-made object in space, the Soviet satellite Sputnik 1. Sputnik was less than one metre long, and was only in space for three weeks. It was the first satellite to fly around the Earth.

After the satellite came the first man in space, Yuri Gagarin, from Russia. His spaceship, Vostok 1, flew around the Earth just once. The first woman in space, Valentina Tyereshkova followed not long after. The first brave person who walked in space in a space suit was Aleksei Leonov in 1965. Then, on July 20 1969, Apollo 11 landed on the Moon. The American astronaut Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the Moon.

In 1971, people watched the first space station Salyut 1 from the Soviet Union, fly into space. The American deep-space probes Voyagers 1 and 2 also started their journeys to find out about the planets in our solar system. Both Voyagers carried pictures, natural sounds and music from Earth.

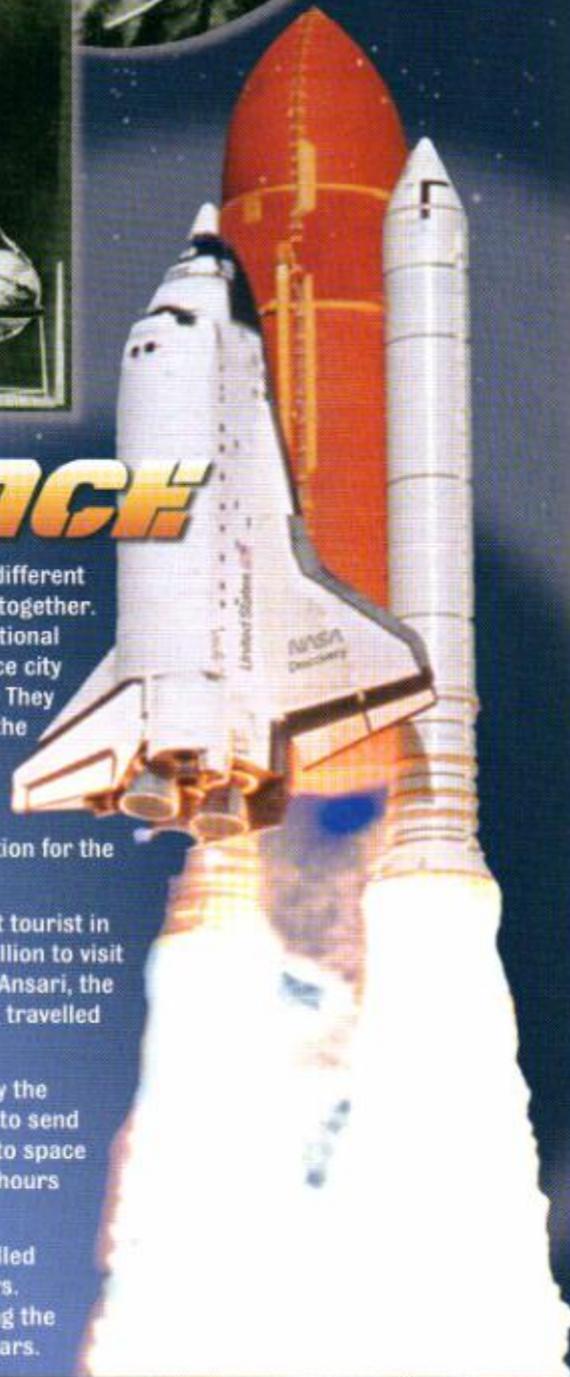
The race to space slowed down, but there were still some amazing achievements. The American space agency, NASA, built the world's first reusable spaceship. They called it the 'space shuttle' and its first flight was in 1981.

Space programmes from different countries started to work together. The result was the International Space Station (ISS), a space city the size of a football pitch. They launched the first part of the ISS in 1998. Astronauts from twelve different countries have visited the ISS and it was the destination for the first four space tourists.

Denis Tito became the first tourist in space when he paid \$10million to visit the ISS in 2001. Anousheh Ansari, the first woman space tourist, travelled there in September 2006.

In 2003, China became only the third country in the world to send a person independently into space when Yang Liwei spent 21 hours flying round the Earth.

In 2002, a robot-vehicle called Mars Rover landed on Mars. Scientists are now planning the first manned mission to Mars.



3 Read the text again and choose the correct answer: a, b or c.

- How long was the satellite Sputnik 1 in space?
 - More than a year.
 - Less than a week.
 - Less than a month.
- Who was Aleksei Leonov?
 - The first man to walk on the Moon.
 - The first man to see the Earth from space.
 - The first man who took a space walk.
- What was the mission of Voyagers 1 and 2?
 - To find alien life.
 - To land on different planets.
 - To collect information about our solar system.
- Why was the space shuttle unusual?
 - They could use it to fly into space more than once.
 - Different countries worked together to build it.
 - It was the world's first spaceship.
- What was special about Denis Tito?
 - He helped to build the space station.
 - He was the first person to go on holiday in space.
 - He was the first astronaut on the space station.

Vocabulary

4 Find words in the text that mean:

- something that moves around the Earth and collects information

- a name for the Sun and the planets together

- something you can use more than once

- sent into space

- the place where someone or something is going

Talking about Russia

5 In groups, discuss the questions.

- What other astronauts do you know about?
- What were their achievements?
- Would you like to visit space? Why? Why not?

Project

6 Follow these guidelines to help you complete your project.

Poster: Russian space achievements

- Work in groups. Which of these Russian achievements in space have you heard of? Discuss what else you know about them.
 - Sputnik 1 – the first satellite in space
 - Laika – the first dog in space
 - Yuri Gagarin – the first man in space
 - Valentina Tyereshkova – the first woman in space
 - Venyera probes – the first probes to the planet Venus
 - Soyuz-Apollo – the first joint space project with the USA
 - Aleksei Leonov – the first space walk
 - Lunokhod – the first Russian moon rover
 - Salyut and Mir space stations
 - active involvement in the ISS
 - transport for space tourists
- Choose some of the achievements listed above or any other ideas you have (one for each member of the group). Decide who is going to research information about which mission. Talk about ways of doing the research, e.g. the Internet, the library, magazines. You will need to find out information such as dates and what the missions were for.
- Find pictures to illustrate the achievements.
- Discuss the design of your poster. You can put the achievements in date order, sticking on your pictures and writing a caption next to each one. For example: *In 1961, Yuri Gagarin was the first man in space.*
- Complete the project and present your poster to the class. Take it in turns to talk about each of the achievements.

Follow-up

7 Discuss the questions with the whole class.

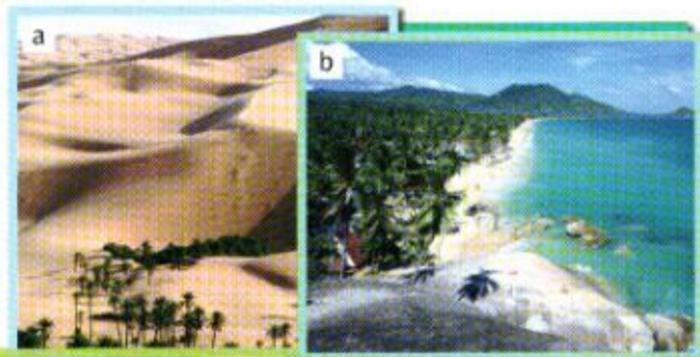
- Do you think space tourism is a good idea? Why? Why not?
- Would you like to be a space tourist? Why? Why not?

8 Write a short paragraph answering the questions in 7.

A description of a place

Sentence adverbs

- 1 Describe the three photos. Then read the description quickly. Which photo do you think matches the description?



MY COUNTRY'S HABITATS

I live in a small village in a small country.

Most of the year it's really rainy here. Obviously, there aren't any deserts! In summer it can be quite warm, about 25°C. Unfortunately, most of the time it's cold though. It snows here every winter.

There are forests and huge mountains in the centre of the country. The rain creates hundreds of rivers and streams. There were bears here 1000 years ago. Now the most interesting animals are birds.

Sea surrounds the country on three sides. We have some beautiful beaches which are very popular with tourists despite the rainy weather. Around the coast there are farms, especially sheep farms. My country is famous for wool and meat.

Luckily, I don't like big cities! There are a lot of things to do in the country. I can go horse riding and I can walk in the mountains. It's fantastic! Honestly, this is the best place to live!

*Sam Charrington
Llanfynydd, Wales*

- 2 Read the description again and answer the questions.

- Which country is this?
- Is this country an island? How do you know?
- What do tourists like about this country?
- What is the name of the village where Sam lives?

- 3 We use sentence adverbs to show our attitude to an idea. Find phrases in the description that contain the sentence adverbs in the box.

luckily unfortunately honestly obviously

- 4 Match two of the sentence adverbs in 3 with the adverbs a and b.

- a fortunately
b clearly

- 5 Complete the sentences with the sentence adverbs from 3 and 4. (There may be more than one correct answer.)

- I love shops, cinemas and theatres. _____, I live in a city.
- A lot of birds live here. _____, they like the climate.
- All my friends are going to a theme park on Saturday. _____, I can't go with them.
- Yesterday, I lost my wallet. _____, I found it quickly.
- _____, I think that you're a really good cook!
- She doesn't like animals much. _____, she has never bought a pet.

Writing your description

- 6 Plan a description of the area you live in.

- Make notes for each paragraph:
 - Where do you live?
 - What is the weather like?
 - What kinds of habitats are there?
 - Which animals live there?
 - Why is it a good/bad place to live?
- Choose some sentence adverbs to help you describe your attitude to where you live.

- 7 Write your description. Remember to:

- use your notes from 6 to help you.
- use sentence adverbs where possible.

- 8 Check your spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with habitat words.

- 1 It doesn't rain much in the Gobi D_____.
- 2 Most monkeys live in the j_____.
- 3 We flew over the Atlantic O_____.
- 4 The Nile is a big r_____, not a s_____!
- 5 There are a lot of small i_____ in the Caribbean S_____.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below and a preposition.

argue ask look specialise wait worry

- 1 My brother and I follow different teams, so we always _____ football.
- 2 Don't _____ the exams. They'll be fine.
- 3 We _____ her for more than an hour last night.
- 4 He _____ me, but he didn't recognise me.
- 5 Please _____ help when you want it.
- 6 What will your brother _____ when he does Science at university?

Vocabulary review: Units 1–8

3 Complete the sentences with these prepositions.

about at for of off in on
over to up

- 1 We talked _____ South America in our Geography class.
- 2 My parents went to Italy _____ holiday last year.
- 3 I'm not very good _____ using a computer.
- 4 We were really tired but we didn't give _____.
- 5 I'm really bored _____ watching TV every night.
- 6 I turned _____ to another channel because that channel was boring.
- 7 I don't listen _____ the radio very often.
- 8 I'm looking _____ my digital camera. I can't find it!
- 9 Are you involved _____ the drama club at school?
- 10 You need to log _____ before you shut down the computer.

Grammar

4 Write sentences with *who* or *which*.

a desert / be / a place / be / very dry
A desert is a place which is very dry.

- 1 an umbrella / be / a thing / be / useful in the rain
- 2 homework / be / work / you / do / after school
- 3 an email / be / an electronic message / you / send
- 4 a teacher / be / person / help / you / to learn
- 5 an album / be / music / be / on a CD
- 6 a parent / be / a person / have / a child
- 7 basketball / be / a sport / you / play / on a court
- 8 you / be / a person / enjoy / grammar

5 Complete sentences with *who*, *who's* or *whose*.

- 1 He's the man _____ been to the North Pole.
- 2 Is she the girl _____ you argued with?
- 3 Is that the teacher _____ class you missed?
- 4 I'm the person _____ brother you saw.
- 5 I don't like people _____ don't say hello.
- 6 Let's find somebody _____ a doctor.

Grammar review: Units 1–8

6 Complete the text with these words. (You do not need all of the words and there may be more than one correct answer.)

called eating looking looks many
much seen that which who
will would yet

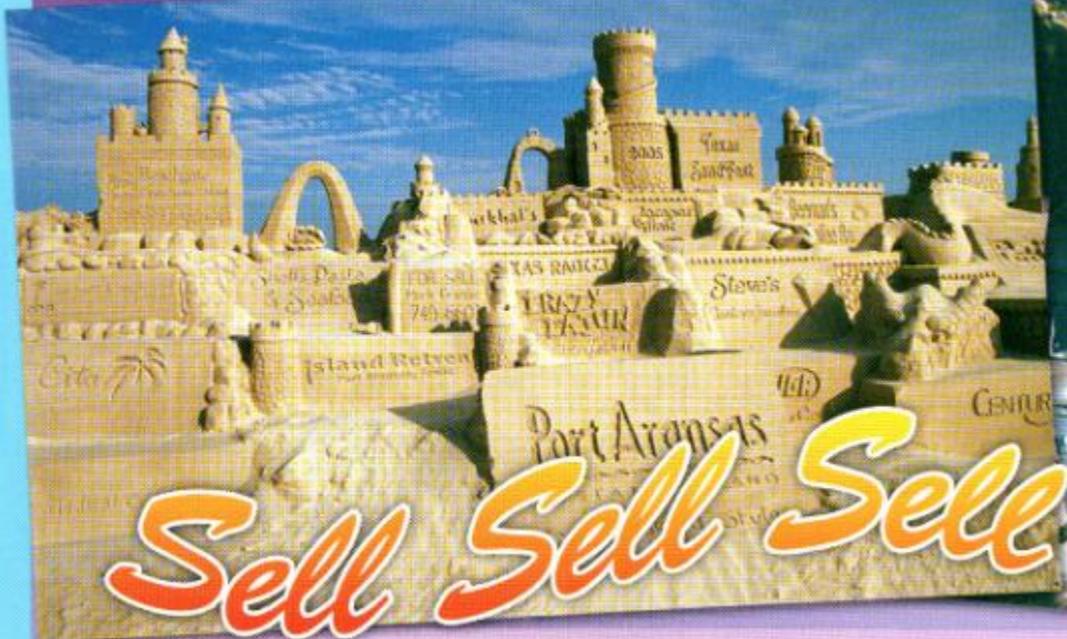
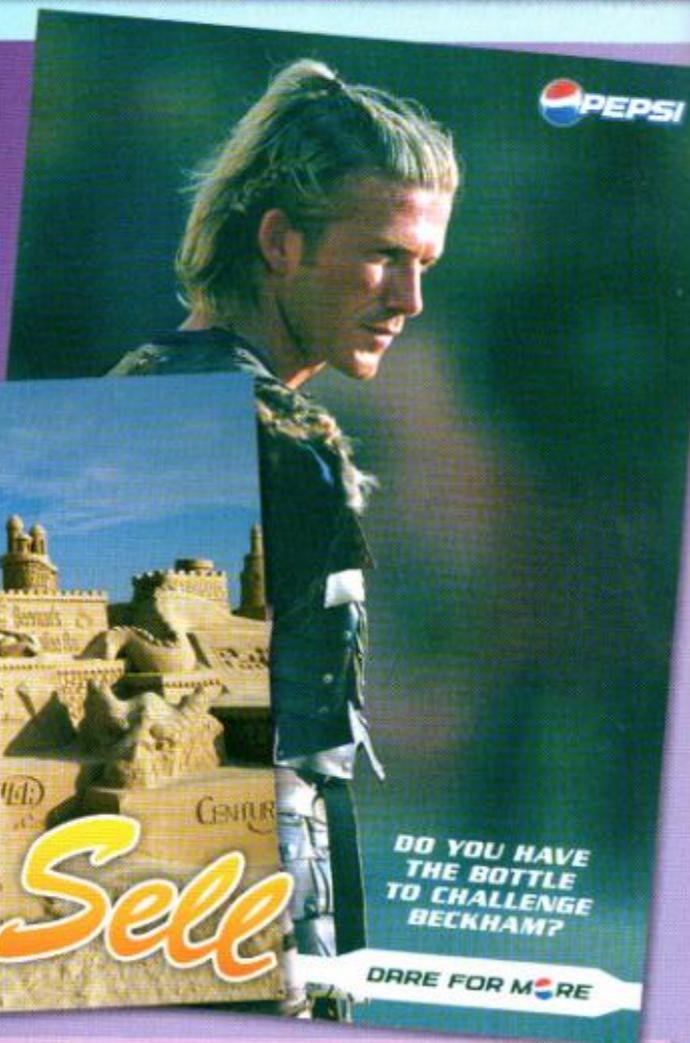
In 2005, some scientists (1) _____ were visiting Laos made an amazing discovery. They were (2) _____ at the food for sale in a market. Suddenly, one of the scientists saw an animal (3) _____ was unknown to science. The Lao call it 'kha-nyou' and they enjoy (4) _____ it. It (5) _____ similar to a rat and it's about 40 cm long. The scientists (6) _____ the animal a 'rock rat'. Rock rats live in the jungles and mountains (7) _____ cover central Laos. Scientists still haven't (8) _____ a living rock rat and they don't know (9) _____ about them. If you saw a new species, (10) _____ you recognise it?

9

Adverts and inventions

Reading

- 1 Discuss the different places where you might see adverts. Then look at the photos and discuss why people buy new products.
- 2  Read the text quickly and check your answers in 1.



We see thousands of adverts every day – in the street, on TV, in supermarkets, and in newspapers and magazines. Every week millions and millions of dollars are spent promoting products in adverts. And if you think consumers aren't influenced by adverts (even ones they dislike), you're wrong! Adverts aren't necessarily successful if they are liked – they're successful if they are remembered.

People often remember a product which is advertised using famous people. When we see the trainers worn by a sports star, we imagine that we may also be successful with the same trainers. Adverts which use celebrities are expensive to produce, but they are persuasive.

Many advertisers these days promote products using very unusual adverts. In the USA, adverts are sometimes printed on beaches by special machines. On busy beaches the adverts are destroyed by midday, so the

same advert is made again every morning. It is impossible to ignore an advert that you have to sit on!

A more unusual form of advertising uses people's faces. It is very popular with students because it is an easy way to earn money. Colourful company logos and product names are painted on students' faces by an advertising agency. The students are paid to walk around with the advert for a week.

Companies always want new ways to advertise their goods, and every year adverts get more personalised. Have you ever seen a 'pop-up' ad, one that suddenly appears on your screen while you are logged on to the Internet? If you are visiting a football site, you may receive a small pop-up advert for football shirts, for example. Pop-ups can be very annoying and very hard to stop. But it does not matter whether we like the adverts or not: more adverts mean more sales. How much closer to our lives can advertisers get? Where is the limit?

3 Match nouns 1–6 from the text with definitions a–f.

- 1 promoting (line 4)
- 2 consumers (line 5)
- 3 celebrities (line 13)
- 4 advertisers (line 15)
- 5 logos (line 23)
- 6 goods (line 28)

- a products
- b companies' symbols
- c advertising
- d famous people
- e people who buy products
- f people who pay for or make adverts

4 Read the text carefully. Are the sentences true or false? Explain your answers.

- 1 Adverts are most successful when they amuse us.
- 2 Adverts that use celebrities are not cheap to make.
- 3 Adverts on beaches are effective because they last a long time.
- 4 One advertiser sells face-paints to students.
- 5 Adverts become more general each year.
- 6 Pop-up adverts appear when you are connected to the Internet.

5 Answer the questions.

- 1 How many places to advertise are mentioned in the text?
- 2 Why do advertisers use celebrities?
- 3 Why are beach adverts replaced regularly?
- 4 Why do students like having adverts on their faces?
- 5 What is the problem with pop-up adverts?

Vocabulary Money

6 Look up the words in brackets in your dictionary. Then complete the sentences.

- 1 We _____ a lot for luxury products, and celebrities _____ a lot of money when they advertise them. (earn / pay)
- 2 The trainers are nice, but they _____ too much. They're £50, so I can't _____ them. (afford / cost)
- 3 He wants to _____ a new computer, but he has to _____ his old one first. (buy / sell)
- 4 Don't _____ all your money on clothes. You should _____ some money for your future. (save / spend)
- 5 I need to _____ some money. I've run out. Will you _____ me £5? (borrow / lend)

7 Are the verbs regular or irregular? Check your answers in the list of irregular verbs on page 118.

8 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs from 6.

- 1 He's _____ all his money and now he hasn't got any.
- 2 I _____ her £7 yesterday. I hope she gives it back.
- 3 She _____ those sunglasses for \$45 when she was in New York City.
- 4 I have a Saturday job and they _____ me £20 every week.
- 5 Can you really _____ that bike? You said you didn't have any money.
- 6 Can I ... some money please? I've forgotten my purse.

Quick tip Learning vocabulary: sentences

Writing example sentences is an effective way of learning new vocabulary.

9 Write five sentences about your money.

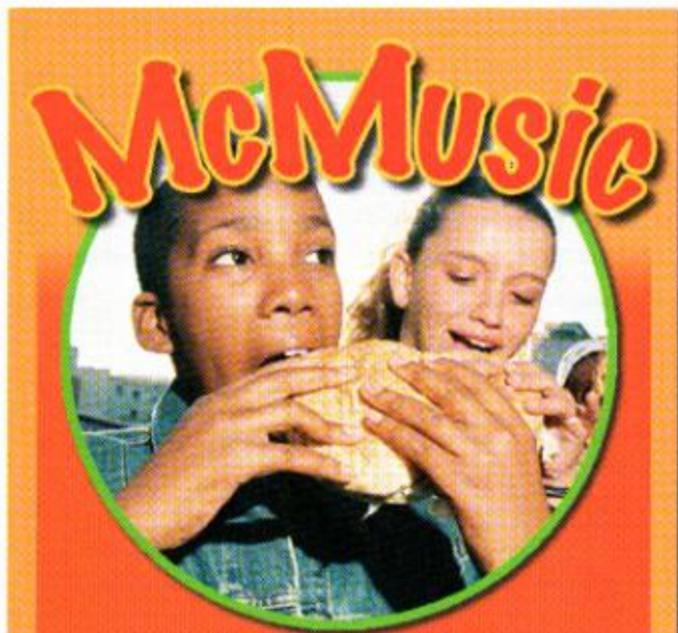
Every week, my parents give me money, which I spend on video games.

Time to talk!

- 1 What type of advert do you like? Why?
- 2 Which adverts make you angry? Why?
- 3 Which products do celebrities advertise? Do you buy any of them?

The passive

- 1  What is the connection between burgers and pop music? Read the text and find out.



Luxury products such as Rolls Royce cars are often referred to in pop songs, but the artists aren't paid to do this. Not until now. The American fast food company, McDonald's, has started to pay pop artists to include references to Big Macs in their songs. Every time a song that mentions Big Macs is played on national radio, the artists are paid about \$3 by McDonald's.

But will this marketing idea succeed? Possibly – advertisers say that fans copy what pop artists sing about. They think that if a song says 'buy a Big Mac', then thousands of teenagers will buy a Big Mac.

However, at least one New York teen is not so sure. 'If I like something, I buy it. If I don't like it, I don't buy it. It's that simple.' She says that most teenagers prefer to make their own choices.

- 2 Choose the correct answer. Then read the text and check your answers.

- Pop artists make:
 - pictures.
 - music.
 - adverts.
- McDonald's makes:
 - fast food.
 - music.
 - adverts.
- Advertisers say:
 - adverts in pop music will sell Big Macs.
 - singers will sell Big Macs.
 - teenagers will sell Big Macs.
- The McDonald's marketing idea:
 - will succeed.
 - could succeed.
 - will not succeed.

- 3 Read the rules.

We form the present simple passive with the present simple of *be* + past participle.

Are computers sold in this shop?

We use the passive:

- When the action is more important than the person or thing that does the action.
- When we do not know who does the action.

Every year, £2,000 is donated to the children's hospital.

- To describe a process, for example, advertising.

Adverts are made in advertising agencies.

We use *by* if we think it is necessary to say who does the action.

Adverts are created by advertising agencies.

- 4 Read the active sentences. Then find the passive sentences with the same ideas in the text.

- Artists often refer to luxury products in songs.
- People do not pay the artists to do this.
- People play a song that mentions Big Macs on national radio.
- McDonald's pay the artists about \$3.

5 Are the sentences active or passive? Underline the verb forms.

- 1 Adverts are made by advertising agencies.
- 2 Advertising agencies make adverts.
- 3 Pop singers sometimes refer to products in their songs.
- 4 Products are sometimes referred to by pop artists in their songs.
- 5 Companies sell products on the Internet.
- 6 Products are sold on the internet.
- 7 Their songs are played on the radio.
- 8 DJs play their songs on the radio.

6 Sentences 6 and 7 from exercise 5 do not say who does the action. Why not?

7 Complete the sentences with the present simple passive.

- 1 Hamburgers _____ (serve) in most fast food restaurants.
- 2 The Olympic Games _____ (hold) every four years.
- 3 _____ second-hand CDs _____ (sell) here?
- 4 The Euro _____ (not use) in America.
- 5 Exams _____ (take) at the end of every term.
- 6 The money _____ (not spend) on anything sensible.
- 7 _____ Ferrari cars _____ (make) in England?
- 8 Sometimes cash _____ (steal) from banks.
- 9 Lunch _____ (provide) in the canteen every day.
- 10 Peugeot cars _____ (design) in France.

8 Complete the sentences with the present simple passive form of the verbs in the box.

advertise paint not speak pay produce
teach buy not grow visit write

- 1 Newspaper stories _____ by journalists.
- 2 Our website _____ by 1,000 people every day.
- 3 _____ Mido _____ a lot of money?
- 4 Hundreds of products _____ on TV every day.
- 5 _____ French _____ at your school?
- 6 Italian _____ in Britain.
- 7 _____ computers _____ in Japan?
- 8 Oranges _____ here any more.
- 9 Thousands of CDs _____ from shops every week.
- 10 Adverts _____ on people's faces.

9 Rewrite the active sentences in the passive. (Only include information about who does the action if it is necessary.)



- 1 They build the BMW Mini in Oxford.

- 2 Our teacher gives us a lot of homework.

- 3 Where do they make the best ice-cream?

- 4 They don't serve fish at the new restaurant.

- 5 Do you sell mobile phones here?

- 6 The police arrest hundreds of criminals every year.

- 7 People don't speak Japanese in Russia.

- 8 They sell some great CDs on that website.

10 Complete the active sentences.

- 1 Criminals are often sent to prison.
The courts often _____ criminals to prison.
- 2 Is the food paid for by the school?
Does the school _____ for the food?
- 3 Are mobile phones sold here?
Do you _____ mobile phones here?
- 4 That car isn't owned by my uncle.
My uncle _____ that car.
- 5 Pizzas are eaten in Italy.
People in Italy _____ pizzas.
- 6 A lot of money is spent on advertising.
Companies _____ a lot of money on advertising.

Pronunciation -ed

- 11  9.3 The *-ed* ending can be pronounced in different ways. Listen to how these words are pronounced. Then listen again and repeat.

/d/ mentioned

/t/ replaced

/ɪd/ painted

- 12 How is the *-ed* ending pronounced in the words below? Put them in the right groups.

donated used liked made advertised
served practised influenced promoted
persuaded

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
<i>mentioned</i>	<i>replaced</i>	<i>painted</i>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

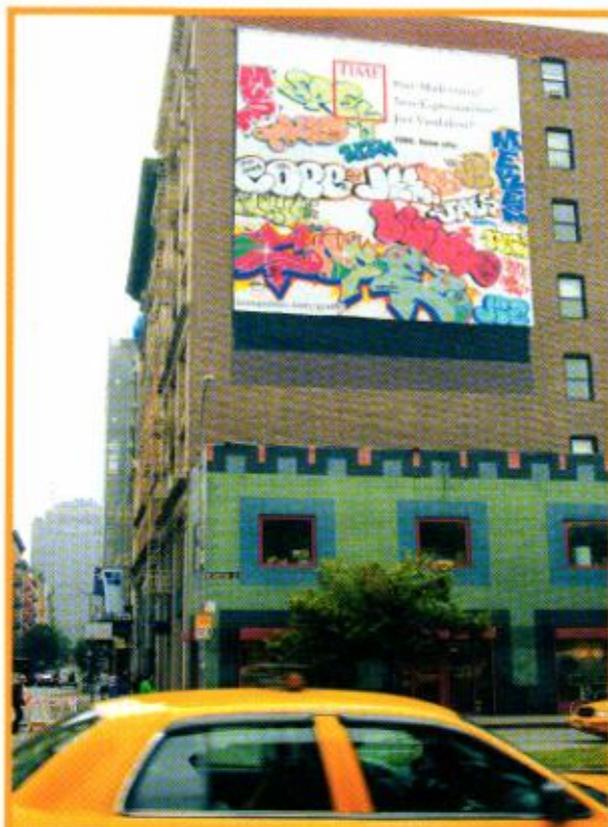
- 13  9.4 Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the words, paying special attention to the pronunciation of the *-ed* ending.

- 14  9.5 Listen and repeat the sentences.

- How many places are mentioned in the text?
- Why are beach adverts replaced every day?
- Product names are painted on students' faces.
- Money is donated to the children's hospital.
- Celebrities are often used in adverts.
- Pop-up adverts are not always liked by Internet users.

Consolidation

- 15  9.6 Complete the text with the correct active or passive form of the verbs. Then listen and check your answers.



Sometimes problems (1) _____ (cause) by new forms of advertising. Graffiti (2) _____ (use) a lot in advertising these days. Most large cities have areas which (3) _____ (paint) with graffiti. Graffiti provokes strong reactions. It (4) _____ (hate) by some, while others (5) _____ (love) it.

Graffiti-style adverts (6) _____ (choose) because young people (7) _____ (like) the fresh style of graffiti. Usually, graffiti adverts (8) _____ (not place) in sensitive locations, but sometimes adverts (9) _____ (put) in places where it is illegal, for example, on rocks in a national park. Then people (10) _____ (begin) to ask questions about graffiti.

Listening **Extreme advertising**

1 Look at the photo and discuss the questions.

- 1 What is the woman doing? Why?
- 2 Would you do what she is doing?



2 Listen to the radio interview and put the events into the correct order. Then listen again and check your answers.

- The shark swims out of the cage again.
- Carmen gets into the cage.
- Somebody opens the door of the cage and a shark swims in.
- The cage is lowered into the water.
- They go back up to the boat.
- The photographers swim around the cage.
- The photographers put on their wetsuits.
- They arrive at the dive site.

3 Are the sentences true or false? Explain your answers. Listen again and check.

- 1 Carmen comes from the Caribbean.
- 2 The photo shoot was on a beach.
- 3 Carmen was afraid of the sharks at first.
- 4 She thinks that people are more frightening than animals.
- 5 A diver saved Carmen from the shark.
- 6 Carmen thinks it was less dangerous than other photo shoots.

4 Discuss the questions.

- 1 Carmen says, 'I think the photo is exciting because you can see it really happened.' Do you agree?
- 2 Will the advert be successful? Why? / Why not?

Vocabulary **-ed and -ing adjectives**

5 Read the sentences. Then complete the rules.

- 1 The shark is terrifying. The fish are terrified.
- 2 I'm not tired. Cycling isn't very tiring.

Adjectives ending in _____ describe how somebody or something feels.

Adjectives ending in _____ describe somebody or something.

6 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 The photographs are amazed / amazing.
- 2 This book is interested / interesting.
- 3 I was surprised / surprising to see you.
- 4 The shark's teeth were frightening / frightened.
- 5 I'm boring / bored! I want to go home.

Speaking **Describing things**

7 Listen. Which object are they describing?



8 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Is it made in Europe? Yes, it is. / Yes, they are.
- 2 Are they made of leather? No, it isn't. / No, they aren't.
- 3 Are they made of plastic? Yes, it is. / Yes, they are.

9 Choose an object from 7. Work in pairs.

Ask your partner questions to find out what his / her object is.

Great inventions, great inventors

1 Work in pairs. Match the inventions with their inventors.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 television | a Samuel Fox |
| 2 telephone | b Alexander Graham Bell |
| 3 World Wide Web | c Igor Sikorsky |
| 4 liquid paper | d Tim Berners-Lee |
| 5 modern umbrella | e John Logie Baird |
| 6 modern helicopter | f Bette Nesmith Graham |

2 Read the text quickly to check your answers in 1.

Great inventions, great inventors



There have been many great inventions. The telephone was invented in 1876 by Alexander Graham Bell. The television was invented in 1926 by John Logie Baird. The World Wide Web was invented by Tim-Berners-Lee in 1989. These and many other great inventions have changed our world. Let's take a look at some other inventions that may not be so well known.

Bette Nesmith Graham worked as a secretary and didn't like making mistakes in her work. She was also an artist and she thought about how artists paint over their mistakes. So she mixed up paint and water in her kitchen blender and started using it to paint out her typing mistakes. She called her mixture Mistake Out. Her boss didn't notice and soon the other secretaries in her office wanted some too. In 1956, Bette Nesmith Graham started the Mistake Out Company (later renamed Liquid Paper). She turned her kitchen into a laboratory, mixing up an improved product with her electric mixer. In 1968, she sold one million bottles. In 1976, the Liquid Paper Corporation made 25 million bottles!

Don't visit Britain without an umbrella! The ancient Egyptians, Chinese and Greeks used 'parasols' to protect themselves from the sun 4,000 years ago. Later, the Chinese made their umbrellas waterproof as protection against rain. But it wasn't until 1852 that an Englishman called Samuel Fox invented the modern umbrella. Early European umbrellas were wood with cloth over the top, and only women used them. Fox made his umbrella from steel instead of wood, so it was lighter and easier to carry. Today, more than 33 million umbrellas are sold every year in the UK.

Who invented the helicopter? During the mid-1500s, Italian inventor Leonardo da Vinci made drawings of a flying machine. In 1784, a French inventor created a toy that could take off and fly just like a modern-day helicopter. Several helicopters were designed after this, but the first successful full-size helicopter was invented by the Russian inventor Igor Sikorsky. By 1940, his successful VS-300 was the model for modern helicopters. Igor Sikorsky's helicopters flew safely forwards and backwards, up and down, and sideways. In 1958, Igor Sikorsky's company made the world's first helicopter that could land and take off from water.

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

- 1 Bette Graham called her first lot of liquid paper *Mistake Out*. _____
- 2 Her boss didn't let her use liquid paper at work. _____
- 3 Her company was less successful in the 70s than the 60s. _____
- 4 The first umbrellas were used in cold, wet countries. _____
- 5 Samuel Fox changed the way umbrellas were made. _____
- 6 The first flying helicopter was invented by Leonardo da Vinci. _____
- 7 Igor Sikorsky's helicopter could fly in all directions. _____
- 8 Sikorsky's 1940 model could float on water. _____

Vocabulary

4 Match the words from the text with their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 blender | 4 steel |
| 2 laboratory | 5 land |
| 3 waterproof | 6 take off |

- a machine used for mixing up food for soup, etc.
- when something that flies leaves the ground
- a kind of metal
- when something that flies comes down to the ground
- place where scientists work and do experiments
- doesn't let water go through

Talking about you

5 In groups, discuss the questions.

- 1 Which of the inventions mentioned in the text do you think is the most important? Why?
- 2 Which of the following inventions do you think are the best? Why?

video phone digital camera washing machine
DVD electric car iPod laptop computer bicycle

Project

6 Follow these guidelines to help you complete your project.

Quiz: Great inventions

- 1 Work in groups. Make a list of inventions that you think are important (e.g. computers), or useful (e.g. paper clip), or funny/original (e.g. egg timer).
- 2 Decide together how you're going to do your project.
- 3 Choose ten of the inventions on your lists. Decide who is going to research which invention. Talk about ways of doing the research, e.g. the Internet, the library, magazines. You will need to find out this kind of information:
 - the name and nationality of the inventor
 - the date the item was invented
 - anything else interesting, e.g. was the invention the result of a mistake?
- 4 Share your information with the group, then write your quiz questions together. Write a variety of questions and add three choices.
Who invented the theory of space flight?
A Yuri Gagarin B Konstantin Tsiolkovsky C Walt Disney
- 5 Complete the project. Give your quiz to another group to fill in. Will they be able to answer your questions?
- 6 Check answers together.

Follow-up

7 Discuss the questions with the whole class.

- 1 Which invention so far has been the most important in our lives? Why?
- 2 If you could invent something new that could change the world, what would it be? Why? (You don't have to be realistic.)

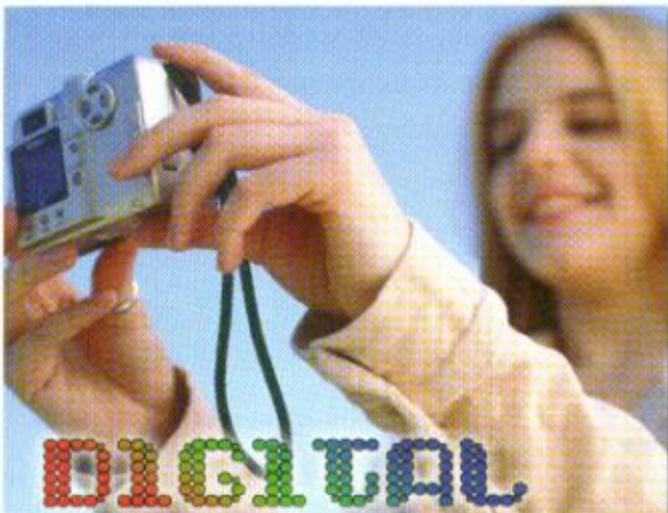
8 Write a short paragraph describing one of the inventions, the important real one or your imaginary one from 7.

A discussion essay

Writing review

1 Read the text quickly and answer the questions.

- 1 How many arguments are there in favour of digital cameras? What are they?
- 2 How many arguments are there against digital cameras? What are they?
- 3 What is the writer's conclusion?



DIGITAL CAMERAS

These days, digital cameras are used all the time. I think that digital cameras are really good, but there are pros and cons to this new technology.

On the one hand, they are extremely easy to use, so anybody can take a good photo with a digital camera. You don't need to be as good a photographer as with conventional cameras. Additionally, memory cards for digital cameras can hold hundreds of photos, unlike conventional ones. Another advantage is that it is quite easy to delete photos from a digital camera if they are not wanted.

On the other hand, digital cameras aren't perfect and they have some disadvantages. First of all, they are very expensive, so they are stolen quite a lot. Secondly, when you have hundreds of photos, it is often difficult to look at them on your screen. And because people delete the photos they don't like, most photos are never actually printed, which is a pity. Finally, the photos from some digital cameras aren't particularly good compared to photos from conventional cameras.

I believe that digital technology will continue to get better and better, so I think that digital cameras are the future of photography.

2 Read the text again and find some examples of the language in the boxes.

Linking words	also and but however so
Ordering ideas	first of all secondly next finally
Modifiers	not at all not particularly not very particularly quite really very extremely
Introducing opinions	I believe that I think that in my opinion
Contrasting ideas	on the one hand on the other hand
Giving examples	for example like such as
Adding ideas	also as well too additionally

3 In pairs, list the advantages and disadvantages of these objects.

DVDs laptops mobile phones TVs

Writing your discussion essay

4 Write your discussion essay. Choose one object from 3 and describe its advantages and disadvantages.

- 1 Use the structure of the text in 1.
- 2 Use the language from 2.
- 3 Use your notes from 3.
- 4 Use passive constructions if possible.

5 Check your essay.

- 1 Have you used articles correctly?
- 2 Have you used a few passive constructions?
- 3 Can you add any linking words or modifiers to the essay?

Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct answer.

- I carefully saved / spent my money to buy a bike.
- This camera wasn't cheap. It cost / earned £320.
- Karl is very fashionable. He saves / spends all his money on clothes.
- These trainers were in the sale. I didn't pay / afford much money for them.
- Will you borrow / lend me some money?
- John is paid / lends £6 an hour.

2 Complete the text with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Julian is a TV journalist. It's an (1) _____ (excite) job and he goes to a lot of (2) _____ (interest) places. Last week he was in New York and next week he will be in Paris. The hotels where he stays are very expensive. 'At first, I was (3) _____ (shock) at the prices,' he says, 'but now I'm not (4) _____ (surprise) if something costs hundreds of pounds.' Does he enjoy his job? 'Sometimes it's (5) _____ (tire) because I travel so much,' he says. 'But at least I'm never (6) _____ (bore).'

Vocabulary review: Units 1–9

3 Complete the sentences with these words.

about copy disorganised give down
get going having mistakes off
thoughtful

- You're so _____. You always think _____ other people.
- If you're _____, you'll make _____.
- Please _____ me an explanation.
- Before you go, log _____ the Internet and shut _____ the computer.
- At the weekends, my parents like _____ cycling and _____ a rest.
- If you _____ your homework, you won't _____ good marks in the test.

Grammar

4 Complete the sentences with the present simple passive form of these verbs.

not design make send speak
teach not write

- Newsweek* magazine _____ to me every week.
- This orange juice _____ in Turkey.
- We _____ English by a teacher from Winchester.
- The clothes _____ here – it's an Italian designer.
- _____ English _____ here?
- This book's new. It _____ by my favourite writer.

5 Dave broke a glass while he was doing the washing up. Write about his accident. Use the passive form.

Dave / hand / cut / by the broken glass.
Dave's hand was cut by the broken glass.

- He / take / to hospital
- He / look after / very well
- First / his hand / clean
- Five stitches / need / to close the cut
- He / sent / home
- He / tell / to be very careful

Grammar review: Units 1–9

6 Choose the correct answers.

How (1) much / many money (2) is spent / is spending on advertising each year? The answer is billions of pounds. Every day, thousands of products (3) advertise / are advertised on television, in newspapers and in magazines. People buy things (4) that / who they (5) never / often don't need.

Young people (6) influence / are influenced by adverts (7) which / who are shown on TV. Some people say children (8) should / don't have to be protected from adverts for unhealthy food. If children see famous stars advertise burgers or colas, they (9) will / would want these foods too. And if young people always (10) ate / eat what they saw in the adverts, they'd have terrible health problems.

Revision: Units 7-9

Vocabulary

- 1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of these verbs.

cheat copy do have take

- 1 I have already _____ my homework. Have you?
- 2 You shouldn't _____ your homework.
- 3 How many classes do you _____ every day?
- 4 Have you _____ your Biology exam yet?
- 5 It's wrong to _____ in an exam.
- 6 We _____ a break at eleven o'clock every day.
- 7 I _____ a French course last year.

- 2 Correct the preposition in each sentence.

- 1 Was she worried with her exam? _____
- 2 They aren't very interested about art. _____
- 3 He's upset of missing the bus. _____
- 4 She's really good of languages. _____
- 5 I think they're brilliant in writing stories. _____
- 6 My dad's relaxed with going to the dentist. _____

- 3 Complete the sentences with the adjectives below. Then choose the correct prepositions.

jealous bad bored
involved scared
experienced

- 1 I'm _____ at / in Chemistry. I always fail the tests.
- 2 She has studied all weekend. She is really _____ about / of revising.
- 3 I want to get _____ in / of the chess club.
- 4 My mum has ridden a horse for years. She's very _____ in / with horseriding.
- 5 Are you _____ about / of spiders?
- 6 They were _____ of / with my new rucksack.



- 4 Match these words with *about, for, in or to*.

argue ask care listen specialise
think wait worry

- 5 Complete the sentences with combinations from 4. Use the correct form of the verb.

- 1 If you _____ the new album, you'll love it.
- 2 I don't think they're good friends. They _____ everything.
- 3 Let's go. We _____ them for ten minutes.
- 4 My mum teaches Maths and she _____ algebra.
- 5 Don't _____ that now. We'll find a solution tomorrow.
- 6 I _____ a new tennis racket for my last birthday.

- 6 Choose the correct verb.

- 1 How much does this afford / cost?
- 2 I love going shopping and buying / selling new clothes.
- 3 Don't worry. I can borrow / lend you £10.
- 4 Don't save / spend all your money. You'll need money this weekend.
- 5 How much will I earn / pay per hour in this job?
- 6 I can't spend / afford this jacket.
- 7 It's very cheap. It only costs / spends £5.

- 7 Complete the sentences with the *-ed or -ing* adjective form of the words in brackets.

- 1 Martina was _____ (excite) about playing at Wimbledon.
- 2 I thought that the excursion was _____ (interest).
- 3 We weren't _____ (surprise) when she got a good mark.
- 4 That film was so _____ (terrify) that we left.
- 5 Running a marathon is very _____ (tire).
- 6 I was _____ (embarrass) when I fell over.
- 7 I hate playing tennis – it's so _____ (bore).
- 8 I was _____ (frighten) when I saw the shark.

- 1 Read the text. Then complete it with *can*, *can't*, *could* and *couldn't*.

My sister Fiona and I have always been very different. When I was a child, I (1) _____ ride a bike, but my sister (2) _____ cycle all the way to school when she was six! I don't know why we are so different. Our parents were quite strict and they treated us the same. We (3) _____ only watch TV at weekends and we (4) _____ play computer games until we were sixteen. Now I'm twenty and we're still very different. She's good at a lot of things that I (5) _____ do. She (6) _____ swim very well, but I (7) _____. She's good at music and she (8) _____ play the piano, but I (9) _____ even sing! All that we have in common is that now our parents don't tell us when we (10) _____ watch TV.

- 2 Match pictures a-f with sentences 1-6. Then complete the sentences with *have to*, *must* or *mustn't* and the verbs below.

drink eat have put use walk wash



- You _____ on the grass.
- You _____ a shower before you go swimming.
- You _____ your mobile in the library.
- You _____ or _____ snacks during lessons.
- You _____ litter in the bin.
- You _____ your hands before lunch.

- 3 Rewrite the sentences. Use *must*, *have to*, *don't have to* or *mustn't*.

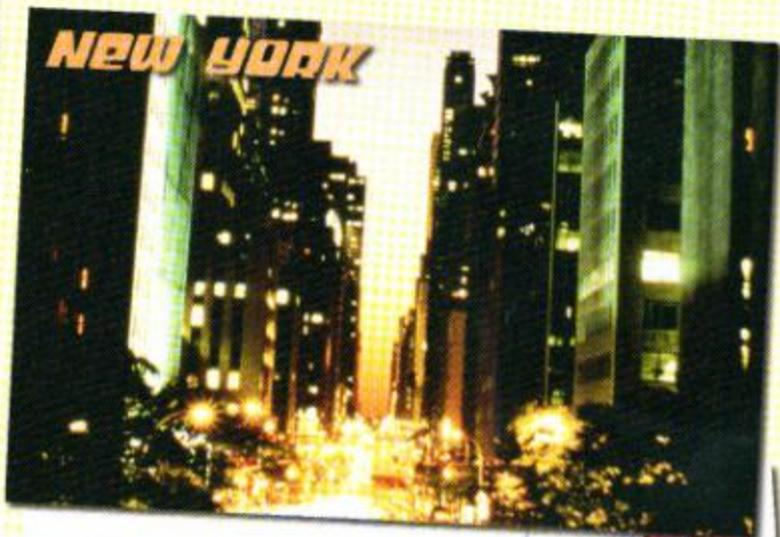
It isn't necessary to study at the weekends.

We *don't have to study on Saturdays*.

- Smoking is prohibited. You
- It is illegal for under-16s to drive a car. Under-16s
- They can come here after school, but only if they want to. They
- It is obligatory to wear a school uniform. We
- It isn't necessary for him to do the homework this week. He
- Never open this door! You

- 4 Complete the sentences. Use *should* or *shouldn't* and these verbs.

accept be buy do go order visit



Dear Sveta,

New York is amazing. I love New York! This is what you (1) _____ when you visit: firstly, you (2) _____ the city in autumn when the weather is cooler. You (3) _____ a lot of food because the meals are enormous. Shopping is quite cheap, especially electronic goods. You (4) _____ your favourite films on DVD from department stores, but you (5) _____ products from unlicensed street vendors. Americans are very friendly so you (6) _____ shy or nervous. Oh, and you (7) _____ roller-skating in Central Park - it's brilliant!

Love, Sarah



5 Complete the sentences with *who* or *which*.

- 1 Watching TV is something _____ I do every day.
- 2 Mrs Jones is the woman _____ is buying our car.
- 3 Have you seen the necklace _____ my sister gave me?
- 4 An artist is a person _____ paints pictures.
- 5 Is Art the subject _____ you enjoy the most?
- 6 Washing up is a job _____ I really hate.
- 7 Is that the boy _____ copied your homework?
- 8 He's the cyclist _____ won the race.

6 Write sentences with *who* / *that* or *which* / *that*.

is / this / the book / you / wanted / ?
Is this the book which / that you wanted?

- 1 there / is / the woman / gave / me / some advice
- 2 we / took / an exam / was / really hard
- 3 where / are / the rackets / we / borrowed / ?
- 4 this / be / necklace / we / found / on Tuesday
- 5 she / is / the girl / is / new in our class
- 6 is / this / the keyboard / is broken / ?

7 Join the sentences using a relative pronoun.

You've got a new bike. I really like it.
You've got a new bike which I really like.

- 1 This is the new CD. I bought it yesterday.
- 2 He's a footballer. He plays for Brazil.
- 3 This is the book about Egypt. I gave it to my sister.
- 4 She's the new teacher. She teaches me science.
- 5 He's my friend. He lives in Rome.
- 6 That's the cable. I need it for my computer.

8 Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Use a relative pronoun in each sentence.

- 1 I read books ...
- 2 I visit websites ...
- 3 I watch TV programmes ...
- 4 No one likes people ...
- 5 English is a subject ...
- 6 My best friend is a person ...
- 7 I prefer stories ...
- 8 I like holidays ...

9 Complete the sentences with the present simple passive form of these verbs.

give make rehearse record use
 not use

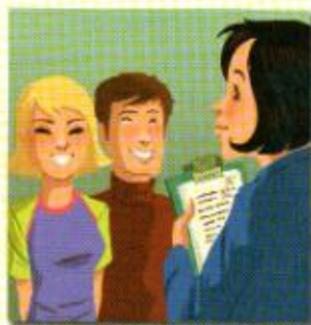
- 1 A warning _____ before an earthquake.
- 2 A song _____ before it _____.
- 3 A washing machine _____ for cooking.
- 4 _____ the best cars _____ by Honda?
- 5 A digital camera _____ for taking photos.

10 Look at the pictures. Write sentences to describe the process.



idea / develop

The idea is developed.



1 product / research



2 product / design



3 slogan / write



4 photographs / take



5 product / advertise

1 Answer the questions. Then read the text and check your answers.

- Where is the car in photo A?
- Where is the car in photo B?
- Are the cars in photos A and B real, or are they from films?

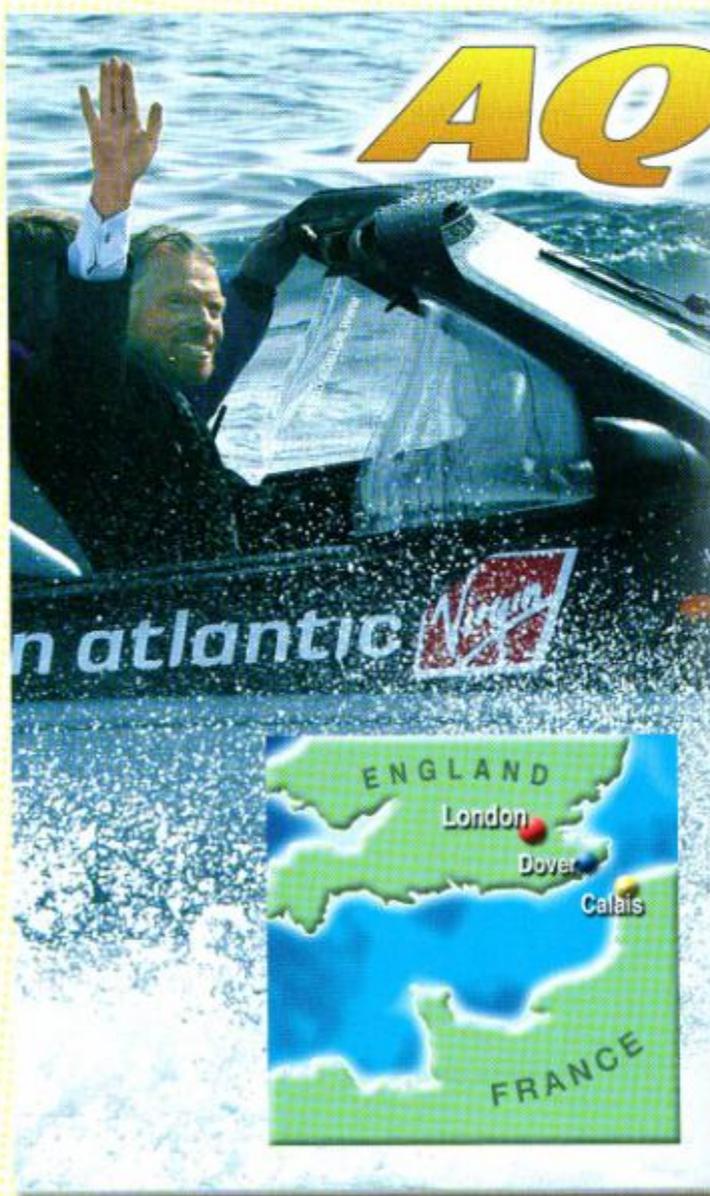
2 Complete the text with the correct form of the words in the box.

a lot of can cost design drive get
in look River sell travel become
uncomfortable which yet be

A



B



AQUADA

Is it a car? Or is it a boat? The stylish Gibbs Aquada is (1) _____ to be both. The Aquada is an 'amphibious' car. In other words, it can be (2) _____ on land and it (3) _____ travel on the water as well.

Before the Aquada, amphibious cars were slow and (4) _____. The only exciting amphibious car before the Aquada was the white Lotus Esprit (5) _____ James Bond drove in *The Spy Who Loved Me*.

The Aquada is fast, like James Bond's Lotus, but it is also a real car. And in 2004, it (6) _____ its first prize. A British adventurer, Sir Richard Branson, broke the world record for crossing the English Channel in an amphibious vehicle. He (7) _____ in the Aquada from England to France in just one hour and forty minutes. The previous record (8) _____ six hours!

The (9) _____ of the car is about \$220,000, so Gibbs hasn't sold many Aquadas (10) _____. However, (11) _____ people are very interested (12) _____ alternatives to road transport, and Gibbs is confident that it will (13) _____ a lot more Aquadas. Traffic in London is (14) _____ worse and worse every year. If people can get to work using the (15) _____ Thames, there will be more space on the roads. But for how long? Must we (16) _____ forward to boat jams as well as traffic jams in the future?

Pronunciation

The phonetic alphabet

1 Circle the word with the sound that matches the symbol.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 /i:/ ship / sheep | 11 /ɜ:/ hear / bird |
| 2 /ɪ/ deep / fish | 12 /eɪ/ train / idea |
| 3 /e/ leg / live | 13 /aɪ/ eye / ear |
| 4 /æ/ cat / car | 14 /ɔɪ/ boy / bay |
| 5 /ɑ:/ aunt / apple | 15 /aʊ/ out / autumn |
| 6 /ʌ/ under / uniform | 16 /əʊ/ road / course |
| 7 /ɒ/ open / clock | 17 /ʊə/ tourist / bore |
| 8 /ɔ:/ boss / horse | 18 /eə/ bread / bear |
| 9 /ʊ/ foot / understand | 19 /ɒ/ hear / rice |
| 10 /u:/ you / up | |

2  Listen, repeat and check your answers.

3 Complete the words with the correct symbol for the vowel sounds.

- through /θr__/
- love /l__v/
- bird /b__d/
- foot /f__t/
- stream /str__m/
- catch /k__tʃ/
- proud /pr__d/
- they /ð__/
- fear /f__/
- clothes /kl__ðz/
- want /w__nt/
- test /t__st/
- grass /gr__s/
- news /nj__z/
- wear /w__/
- try /tr__/
- flight /fl__t/
- saw /s__/
- give /g__v/
- voice /v__s/

4  Listen, repeat and check your answers.

5 Complete the list with the words from the box. Look for the blue consonant sounds.

best relax pleasure generous photo give
through quiz ticket yes cottage fun
this is

- /b/ 1__
- /d/ glad
- /f/ 2__
- /g/ 3__
- /h/ how
- /j/ 4__
- /tʃ/ check-in
- /dʒ/ 5__
- /k/ 6__
- /l/ love
- /m/ moody
- /n/ 7__
- /p/ pollution
- /kw/ 8__
- /r/ recycle
- /t/ 9__
- /v/ vote
- /w/ world
- /ks/ 10__
- /θ/ 11__
- /ʃ/ shy
- /ð/ 12__
- /ŋ/ going
- /ʒ/ 13__
- /z/ 14__
- /s/ cinema

6  Listen, repeat and check your answers.

Note that in English the spelling does not always tell us how to pronounce the word.

Irregular verbs

base form

be
beat
become
begin
bend
bite
blow
break
bring
build
burn
buy
catch
choose
come
cost
cut
dig
do
draw
dream
drink
drive
eat
fall
feel
fight
find
fly
forbid
forget
forgive
freeze
get
give
go
grow
hang
have
hear
hit
hold
hurt
keep
know
lead
learn
leave
lend
let

past simple

was / were
beat
became
began
bent
bit
blew
broke
brought
built
burned, burnt
bought
caught
chose
came
cost
cut
dug
did
drew
dreamed, dreamt
drank
drove
ate
fell
felt
fought
found
flew
forbade
forgot
forgave
froze
got
gave
went
grew
hung
had
heard
hit
held
hurt
kept
knew
led
learnt, learned
left
lent
let

past participle

been
beaten
become
begun
bent
bitten
blown
broken
brought
built
burned, burnt
bought
caught
chosen
come
cost
cut
dug
done
drawn
dreamed, dreamt
drunk
driven
eaten
fallen
felt
fought
found
flown
forbidden
forgotten
forgiven
frozen
got
given
been / gone
grown
hung
had
heard
hit
held
hurt
kept
known
led
learnt, learned
left
lent
let

base form

lie
light
lose
make
mean
meet
pay
put
read
ride
ring
run
say
see
sell
send
shake
shine
shoot
show
shut
sing
sink
sit
sleep
smell
speak
spell
spend
spill
split
spoil
spread
stand
steal
stick
sweep
swim
swing
take
teach
tear
tell
think
throw
understand
wake
wear
win
write

past simple

lay
lit
lost
made
meant
met
paid
put
read
rode
rang
ran
said
saw
sold
sent
shook
shone
shot
showed
shut
sang
sank
sat
slept
smelt
spoke
spelt
spent
spilt
split
spoilt
spread
stood
stole
stuck
swept
swam
swung
took
taught
tore
told
thought
threw
understood
woke
wore
won
wrote

past participle

lain
lit
lost
made
meant
met
paid
put
read
ridden
rung
run
said
seen
sold
sent
shaken
shone
shot
shown
shut
sung
sunk
sat
slept
smelt
spoken
spelt
spent
spilt
split
spoilt
spread
stood
stolen
stuck
swept
swum
swung
taken
taught
torn
told
thought
thrown
understood
woken
worn
won
written

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