

Prime Time

1

WORKBOOK &
GRAMMAR BOOK



Virginia Evans
Jenny Dooley



Express Publishing



Published by Express Publishing

Liberty House, Greenham Business Park, Newbury,

Berkshire RG19 6HW

Tel.: (0044) 1635 817 363

Fax: (0044) 1635 817 463

e-mail: inquiries@expresspublishing.co.uk

<http://www.expresspublishing.co.uk>

© Virginia Evans – Jenny Dooley, 2012

Design and Illustration © Express Publishing, 2012

Colour Illustrations: Victor, Emmanuel, Angela, Simon Andrews, Kyr © Express Publishing, 2012

First published 2012

Made in EU

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form, or by any means, electronic, photocopying, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publishers.

This book is not meant to be changed in any way.

ISBN 978-1-78098-443-8

Acknowledgements

Authors' Acknowledgements

We would like to thank all the staff at Express Publishing who have contributed their skills to producing this book. Thanks for their support and patience are due in particular to: Megan Lawton (Editor in Chief); Mary Swan and Sean Todd (senior editors); Michael Sadler and Steve Miller (editorial assistants); Richard White (senior production controller); the Express design team; Sweetspot (recording producers); and Kevin Harris, Kimberly Baker, Steven Gibbs and Christine Little. We would also like to thank those institutions and teachers who piloted the manuscript, and whose comments and feedback were invaluable in the production of the book.

Every effort has been made to trace all the copyright holders. If any have been inadvertently overlooked, the publishers will be pleased to make the necessary arrangements at the first opportunity.

Prime Time



Workbook & Grammar Book

Virginia Evans – Jenny Dooley



Express Publishing

Contents

Module 1

1a	p.	4
1b	p.	5
1c, d	p.	6
1e	p.	7
1f	p.	8
1g	p.	9
1h	p.	10
1i, Notions & Functions	p.	11
Language & Grammar Review	p.	12
Reading Task	p.	13

Module 2

2a	p.	14
2b	p.	15
2c, d	p.	16
2e	p.	17
2f	p.	18
2g	p.	19
2h	p.	20
2i, Notions & Functions	p.	21
Language & Grammar Review	p.	22
Reading Task	p.	23

Module 3

3a	p.	24
3b	p.	25
3c, d	p.	26
3e	p.	27
3f	p.	28
3g	p.	29
3h	p.	30
3i, Notions & Functions	p.	31
Language & Grammar Review	p.	32
Reading Task	p.	33

Module 4

4a	p.	34
4b	p.	35
4c, d	p.	36
4e	p.	37
4f	p.	38
4g	p.	39
4h	p.	40
4i, Notions & Functions	p.	41
Language & Grammar Review	p.	42
Reading Task	p.	43

Module 5

5a	p.	44
5b	p.	45
5c, d	p.	46
5e	p.	47
5f	p.	48
5g	p.	49
5h	p.	50
5i, Notions & Functions	p.	51
Language & Grammar Review	p.	52
Reading Task	p.	53

Module 6

6a	p.	54
6b	p.	55
6c, d	p.	56
6e	p.	57
6f	p.	58
6g	p.	59
6h	p.	60
6i, Notions & Functions	p.	61
Language & Grammar Review	p.	62
Reading Task	p.	63

Grammar Bank

Grammar Bank 1	p.	64
Grammar Bank 2	p.	68
Grammar Bank 3	p.	72
Grammar Bank 4	p.	76
Grammar Bank 5	p.	80
Grammar Bank 6	p.	84
Grammar Bank Revision	p.	86

Further Matura Practice

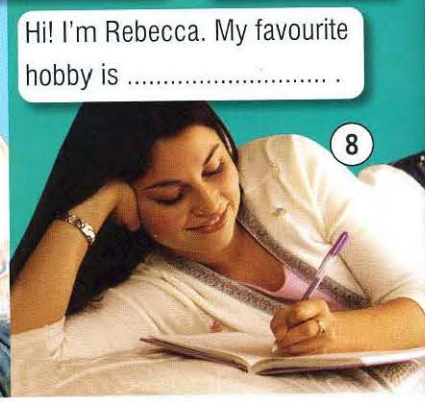
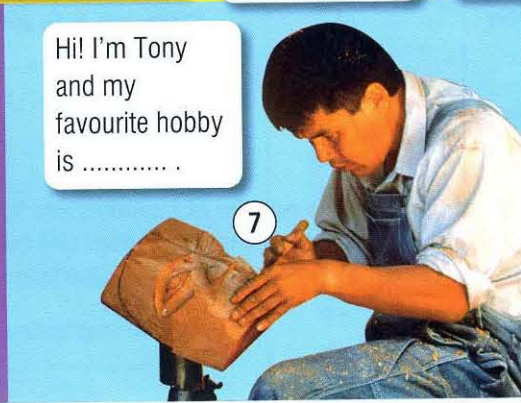
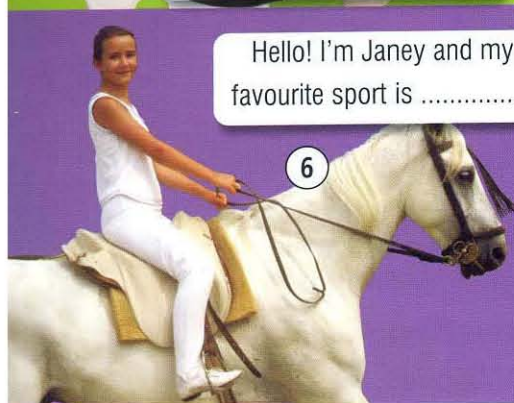
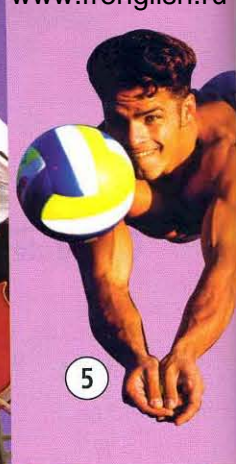
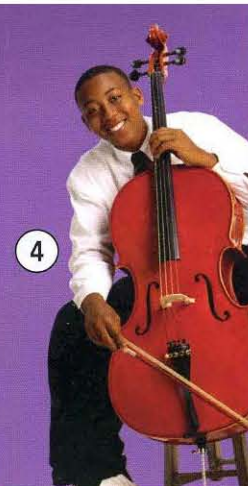
Listening Parts 1, 2, 3	p.	92
Reading Part 1	p.	93
Reading Part 2	p.	94
Reading Part 3	p.	95

Revision Modules 1-6

Revision Module 1	p.	98
Revision Module 2	p.	100
Revision Module 3	p.	102
Revision Module 4	p.	105
Revision Module 5	p.	107
Revision Module 6	p.	110

Irregular verbs

1a



Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Fill in: *playing music, volleyball, painting, photography, writing, horse riding, woodworking, cycling.*

- 2 ★ Write the numbers in words.

1 one	8	15 fifteen
2	9 nine	16
3	10 ten	17 seventeen
4 four	11	18
5 five	12	19 nineteen
6	13 thirteen	20
7 seven	14 fourteen	

- 3 ★ Write the nationalities.

- Enrique Iglesias is from Spain. He is *Spanish*.
- Beyoncé is from the USA. She is
- Bono is from Ireland. He is
- Robbie Williams is from Great Britain. He is
- Giorgio Armani is from Italy. He is
- Pelé is from Brazil. He is
- Anna Kournikova is from Russia. She is
- Carlos Tévez is from Argentina. He is
- Salma Hayek is from Mexico. She is

Grammar

- 4 ★ Fill in the gaps with: *am, is or are.*

- Rosa *is* Brazilian.
- I Irish.
- They from Spain.
- Bob's favourite hobby reading.
- Mario and Rosa from Italy.
- We from America.
- You Italian.
- He from Argentina.
- Kate and Bob's favourite sport football.

- 5 ★ Fill in: *am, is, are.*

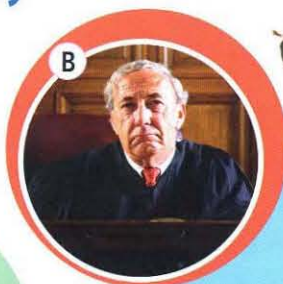
Hi! I 1) Kyle and this 2) my sister, Serena. We 3) from America. I 4) 17 years old. My favourite hobby 5) reading and I 6) very good at painting. Basketball 7) my favourite sport and I 8) in the school basketball team. It 9) my dream to play for my favourite basketball team, the Boston Celtics. Serena 10) 15 and her favourite hobby 11) playing music. She 12) very good and it 13) her dream to become a famous singer, like Shakira or Beyoncé. Serena and I 14) very good at sport.

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Match the words to the pictures.



A



B



C



D



E



F

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | waiter |
| 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | judge |
| 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | actress |
| 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | vet |
| 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | nurse |
| 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | fire fighter |

Grammar

- 2 ★ Circle the correct item, a/an.

- My mum is a / an nurse.
- Brad Pitt is a / an actor.
- Robert's father is a / an electrician.
- Ann's a / an secretary.
- He's a / an lawyer.
- She's a / an artist.
- Mrs Harris is a / an vet.
- He's a / an teacher.

- 3 ★ Fill in: *is, are, 'm not, isn't or aren't*.

- she a doctor? Yes, she
- I an actress. I am a lawyer.
- they from Mexico? Yes, they
- They twenty. They are twenty-two.
- Mark is a farmer. He a waiter.
- We are Spanish. We Italian.
- I am from Portugal. I Spanish.
- he a pilot? No, he
- you a teacher? No, I
- he from Spain? Yes, he

- 4 ★ Fill in the gaps with the correct *pronouns/possessive adjectives*.

- Kathy is from America. is twenty-one years old. is a dancer.
- are Mexican. Our country is beautiful.
- name is Paul. My brother's name is Michael. are vets.
- My brother is twenty years old. name is Sam.
- Ben and Kerry are students. favourite film is *The Godfather*.
- am from Puebla. is a great city.
- She is an actress. job is great.
- I am Billy and is John. are fire fighters.

Reading & Writing

- 5 a) ★ Read and underline the correct word.

Hi! I 1) 'm/s Ken. I'm nineteen years old and I'm from

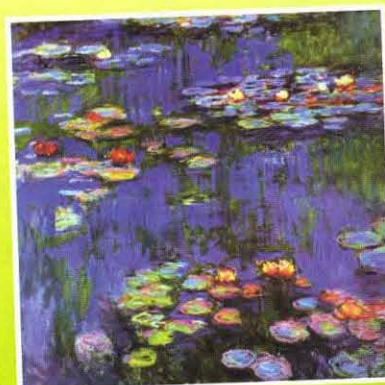
2) Spain/Spanish. I'm 3) a/an actor. 4) My/I love painting, too. My favourite artist

5) is/are Claude Monet. He's from France.

6) He/His paintings 7) is/are so colourful. They

8) is/are full of bright flowers. My favourite one is

9) a/an painting called *Water Lilies*. It 10) is/are a scene from 11) he/his garden. Monet is 12) a/an great artist!



- b) ★ Answer the questions.

- How old is Ken?
- What nationality is he?
- Who's Claude Monet?
- Which is Ken's favourite painting?

- 6 ★★ Write a short text about yourself like the one in Ex. 5a. Write your *name, age, nationality, job, favourite artist and favourite painting*.

1 c, d

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Fill in: *symbol, nation, stripes, states, public institutions, important.*



- 1 California is one of 50 in the USA. Its capital city is Sacramento.
- 2 The US flag has got red and white
- 3 The USA is a great with a population of about 300 million people.
- 4 A flag is a of a country.
- 5 Independence Day is a(n) day for all Americans.
- 6 You can see the US flag on all

- 2 ★ Write the correct month.

- 1 is the third month of the year.
- 2 The ninth month of the year is
- 3 In the USA, New Year's Day is in
- 4 The fourth month of the year is
- 5 Every four years has got 29 days.
- 6 has only got three letters.

- 3 ★ Write the numbers as words.

1st	11th
2nd	12th
3rd	13th
4th	14th
5th	15th
6th	16th
7th	17th
8th	18th
9th	19th
10th	20th

Everyday English

- 4 ★ Choose the correct response.

- A**
- 1 A: Hello Sarah! How's everything?
B: a Not bad. b See you later.
 - 2 A: This is my friend, Laura.
B: a Nice to meet you. b Take care.
 - 3 A: Jane's a new student in our class.
B: a I'm OK. b Great.
 - 4 A: How are you, Bob?
B: a So-so. b Me too.
 - 5 A: Sorry, but I have a lesson now. See you later.
B: a See you. b You too.

- B**
- 1 A: Hi Richard. How's it going?
B: a I'm fine, and you? b Me too.
 - 2 A: I can't come to the party.
B: a Great. b Oh, why?
 - 3 A: I'm tired.
B: a Not bad. b Oh, OK.
 - 4 A: See you tomorrow.
B: a Goodbye. b I'm OK.

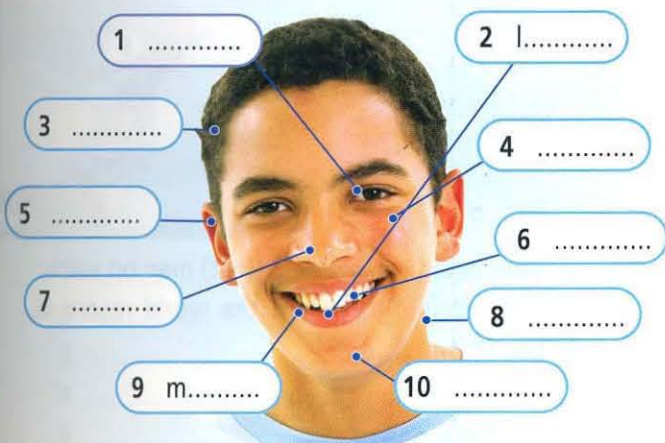
- C**
- 1 A: Hello! I'm Tina.
B: a What's your name?
 b Hi Tina, I'm Maria.
 - 2 A: Nice to meet you.
B: a Nice to meet you, too.
 b Me too.
 - 3 A: How's it going?
B: a What about you? b Great, and you?
 - 4 A: See you later.
B: a Great. b Take care.

- 5 ★★ Write one of the dialogues below.

- 1 You see your friend at the cinema. Greet him/her.
- 2 You are at your friend's house. It's time to go home. Say goodbye to your friend.
- 3 You meet a new person at your tennis club. Introduce yourself and your friend to him.

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Label the picture with the correct word.



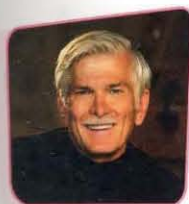
- 2 a) ★ Choose the correct words.



- A She's 1) thin/well-built and 2) old/young with 3) short/long, 4) straight/curly hair and 5) full/thin lips.



- B He's 1) middle-aged/young and 2) chubby/slim with 3) short/long, 4) wavy/straight, 5) black/fair hair and blue eyes.



- C He's 1) in his late twenties/old and 2) well-built/fat with 3) straight/wavy, 4) brown/grey hair and a 5) beard/moustache.

- b) ★★ Describe the people in the pictures in your notebook.



- 3 ★ Circle the odd one out.

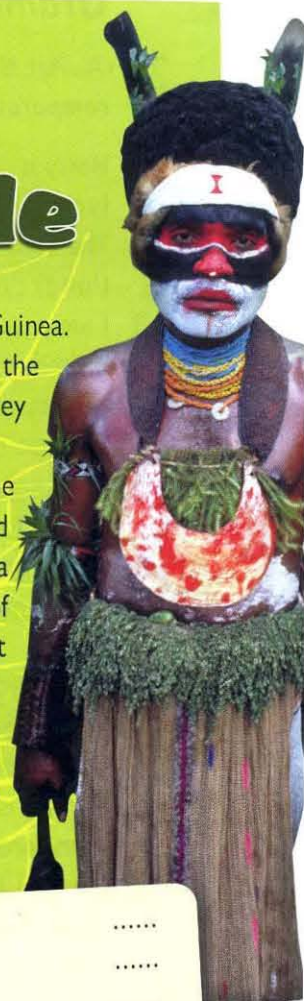
- 1 chubby – well-built – middle-aged – fat
- 2 lips – mouth – leg – teeth
- 3 full – wavy – curly – straight
- 4 short – slim – tall – of medium height

Reading

- 4 ★ Read the text and mark the sentences T (true), or F (false).

The Tree people

The Kombai are a tribe in Papua New Guinea. They have got treehouses high up off the ground. The Kombai are hunters. They have got dark skin and dark hair. The men are short and well-built. All the men have got short, curly hair and moustaches. Many of the men have got a thorn through their nose. The chief of the tribe has got many dogs' teeth that are around his neck. He is very strong. Kombai women have got short, dark hair. Some have got a bone through their nose. They have also got dogs' teeth around their necks.



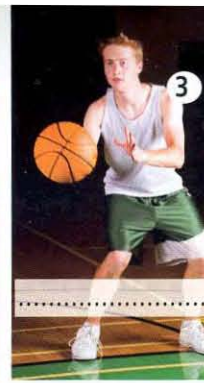
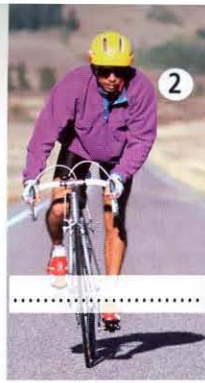
- 1 The Kombai are hunters.
- 2 The men are very tall.
- 3 Some men have got short hair.
- 4 The chief has got a necklace.
- 5 Kombai women have got long, dark hair.
- 6 Kombai women have got dogs' teeth through their noses.

- 5 ★★ Complete the sentences.

- 1 The Kombai have got houses
- 2 Their skin is
- 3 Their hair is
- 4 Kombai women have got

Vocabulary

1 ★ Write the sports.



Grammar

2 ★ Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative.

- Harry is (young) footballer in our team.
- The Tour de France is one of (long) cycling races in the world.
- I am a (strong) swimmer than my brother.
- Hockey is (exciting) than golf.
- A cricket ball is (small) than a football.
- I have got a medal for (high) pole vault in the school.
- Paul is (fast) than me at cycling.
- Tracy has got (many) swimming medals than Tim.
- Surfing is a (dangerous) sport than tennis.
- Michael Jordan is one of (successful) athletes in the world.

3 ★ Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct comparative or superlative form.

- A: Who is your favourite footballer?
B: Lionel Messi. He's (great) player in the world.
- A: Is Gordon (tall) basketball player in the team?
B: No, Paul is (tall) than him.
- A: Carla isn't a very fast swimmer.
B: I know, she's (slow) in the class.

- A: Who is (fast) man on earth.
B: Usain Bolt. He has got the world record in the 100m.
- A: Is Andy in the volleyball team?
B: Yes, he is one of (good) players.
- A: Are you good at PE?
B: No, I'm (bad) in my class.
- A: Is football (popular) than cricket in the UK?
B: Yes, it is.
- A: Is Tracy (good) at tennis than Michelle?
B: Yes! And she is also two years (young) than her.
- A: Jonathan is very good at cycling.
B: I know, he has got (many) medals in the team.
- A: Who's Michael Phelps?
B: He is one of (famous) swimmers of all time.

Listening

4 ★★ Listen and match the speakers to the statements. There is one extra statement that doesn't match.

Speaker 1	
Speaker 2	
Speaker 3	
Speaker 4	
Speaker 5	

- I'm good at two sports.
- I'm better than my friend at a sport.
- My favourite sport is tennis.
- My brother is better than me at a sport.
- My dream is to become a famous swimmer.
- I'm the youngest in my sports team.

1g

Vocabulary

1 ★ Write what Peter can/can't do.



- 1 (X)
- 2 (✓)
- 3 (X)
- 4 (X)
- 5 (✓)
- 6 (✓)
- 7 (X)
- 8 (X)
- 9 (✓)

2 ★ Complete the questions to the answers below.

- 1 A: is your name?
B: My name is Stephan.
- 2 A: is Adam from?
B: He's from Texas, America.
- 3 A: is she?
B: She is Sharon.
- 4 A: is he?
B: He is 14.
- 5 A: is your favourite sport?
B: My favourite sport is basketball.
- 6 A: are you?
B: I'm 15 years old.
- 7 A: is Robbie?
B: Robbie is at school.
- 8 A: is his favourite subject: Music or Art?
B: Music.

Grammar

3 ★★ Fill in: *who, what, where, how old, which*. Answer the questions.



Name: Carla Delgado
Address: 115 Campos Eliseos,
 Mexico City, Mexico
Age: 17
School: Greengates High School
Favourite subject/s: Maths, Science
Favourite sport/s: Cycling

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1
is her name? | 4
nationality is she? |
| 2
is she from? | 5
are her favourite subjects? |
| 3
is she? | 6
is her favourite sport? |

4 ★ Write two things you can and two things you can't do.

.....

Listening

5 ★ Listen to two students talking. Then mark the sentences *T* (true) or *F* (false).

- 1 Paula is new at school.
- 2 Paula is Martin's friend.
- 3 She's from Ireland.
- 4 She's 15 years old.
- 5 Her house is near Martin's house.

1h

Writing (an email giving personal information)

- 1 ★ Read the email. Put the paragraphs A-D in the correct order.



A My best friend is Sandra. She is seventeen. We are in the same class at school. Her favourite subjects are French and History.

B I'm a student at Westwood High School. My favourite school subjects are Maths and Spanish. I'm good at sports, too. I can play ice hockey and basketball very well. My favourite basketball player is LeBron James. He's great! My favourite singer is Beyoncé and my favourite actor is Brad Pitt. He's just great.

C What about you? Where are you from? Which are your favourite school subjects and sports? Please write soon.
Maggie Costanza

D Hi! My name is Maggie and I'm seventeen. I'm from New York City, USA. It's a great place. There is lots to see and do here.

- 2 ★ Capitalise the sentences.

- 1 his favourite football player is javier hernandez.
- 2 matt is from sydney, australia.
- 3 kate's favourite day is wednesday.
- 4 jim is english but i am scottish.
- 5 my favourite month is july.

- 3 ★ Read the rubric and answer the questions.

Write an email to your English pen friend about your best friend.

- Say what your best friend is like.
- Mention their favourite school subject.
- Say what sport they are interested in.
- Ask your pen friend who his/her best friend is.

- 1 How old is he/she?

.....

- 2 Where is he/she from?

.....

- 3 What is the name of his/her school?

.....

- 4 What are his/her favourite subjects?

.....

- 5 What are his/her favourite sports?

.....

- 6 Who is his/her favourite sports star?

.....

- 7 Who's his/her favourite singer?

.....

- 8 Who's his/her favourite actor/actress?

.....

- 9 What is his/her favourite hobby?

.....

- 4 ★★ Use the rubric and the answers in Ex. 3 to write an email to your English pen friend about your best friend (40-50 words).

.....

.....

.....

.....

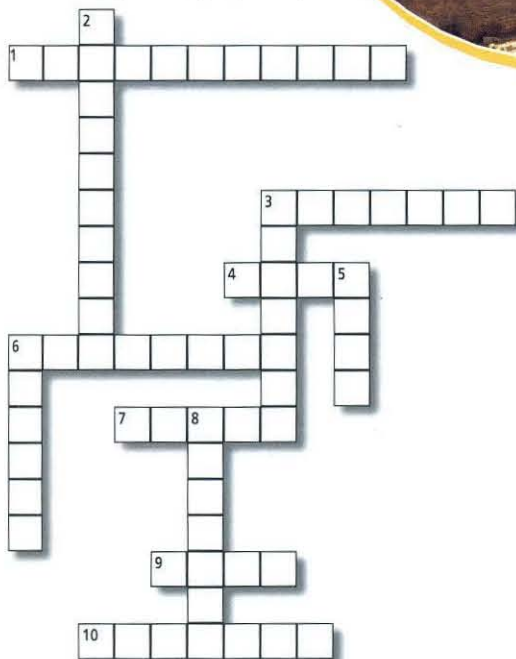
.....

.....

1

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Complete the crossword with the cities. Where is the landmark in the photograph?



Across

- 1 K _____ is in Malaysia.
 3 T _____ is in Canada.
 4 P _____ is in Italy.
 6 S _____ is in Chili.
 7 D _____ is in the United Arab Emirates.
 9 G _____ is in Egypt.
 10 B _____ is in Thailand.

Down

- 2 W _____ D.C. is in the USA.
 3 T _____ is in Libya.
 5 A _____ is in India.
 6 S _____ is in Australia.
 8 B _____ is in China.

Listening

- 2 ★ Listen and circle the correct response.

- 1 a Seventeen. b Seventeenth.
 2 a Italian. b Italy.
 3 a Yes, he is. b No, they aren't.
 4 a Volleyball. b Reading.
 5 a She's Laura. b It's her book.

1

Notions & Functions

Choose the correct response.

- 1 A: How old are you?
 B: a Fifteen. b Fifteenth.
- 2 A: Where are you from?
 B: a Mexico. b Mexican.
- 3 A: Who's he?
 B: a He's tall. b Peter.
- 4 A: What's this?
 B: a Computer Science.
 b A ball.
- 5 A: What's her name?
 B: a Stella. b France.
- 6 A: How are you?
 B: a Not bad. b See you later.
- 7 A: Have a nice evening.
 B: a So-so. b You too. Bye.
- 8 A: This is Lucy.
 B: a Pleased to meet you.
 b I'm fine.
- 9 A: See you.
 B: a Not bad. b Take care.
- 10 A: How's it going?
 B: a See you later. b Fine, thanks.
- 11 A: What's your favourite subject?
 B: a Cycling. b History.
- 12 A: Is he from Spain?
 B: a No, he hasn't. b Yes, he is.

1

Language & Grammar Review

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 A: Are you sixteen years old?
B: Yes, I
A are B is C am
- 2 My favourite sports football and basketball.
A is B are C am
- 3 Tom is fifteen. mother is a nurse.
A Its B He C His
- 4 A: How are you?
B: A Not bad. B See you later. C Goodbye.
- 5 A: Have a good day.
B: A Not bad. B Hello. C You too.
- 6 A: This is Kate.
B: A Pleased to meet you.
B Take care.
C What's his name?
- 7 They are Canadian. They American.
A am not B isn't C aren't
- 8 Kenny is astronaut.
A a B an C -
- 9 Who is favourite singer?
A you B you're C your
- 10 name is Ricky. I'm 12 years old.
A My B I C Its
- 11 He's a author from Mexico.
A famous B common C regular
- 12 favourite singer is Beyoncé.
A She B Her C Its
- 13 He's short and
A curly B medium C chubby
- 14 Pygmies have got short
A eyes B legs C lips
- 15 When is the flag on?
A state B display C institution
- 16 Lucy is student in our class.
A better B good C the best
- 17 Her earrings are very
A chubby B medium C heavy
- 18 My is to become a doctor.
A subject B dream C wealth
- 19 Our basketball is very good.
A group B team C tribe
- 20 Juan is a student in our class.
A new B medium C full
- 21 A flag is a special for a country.
A sign B display C symbol
- 22 Our dog is ill. Let's take him to the
A pilot B vet C waiter
- 23 Emma is of height.
A medium B tall C short
- 24 I can't a bike.
A ride B drive C run
- 25 Patrick is than Paul.
A the oldest B old C older
- 26 He's got a beard and a
A skin B moustache C lip
- 27 Henry and Ian love basketball. favourite player is Dwayne Wade.
A Their B They C We
- 28 Her hair is
A slim B wavy C full
- 29 The Maasai are a in Africa.
A sign B tribe C team
- 30 This is sister, Paula.
A she B I C my

Reading Task (True-False)

Read the text and mark the sentences 1-10 T (true) or F (false).

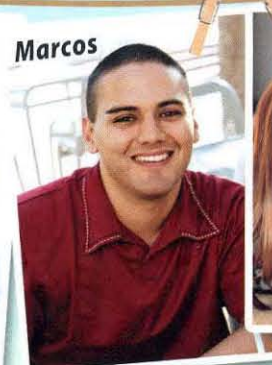
Family Bonds



Juan



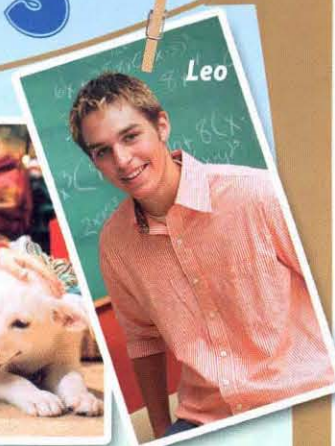
Angelica



Marcos



Tanya



Leo

My family is very special to me. My dad's from Spain. His name's Juan and he's 40 years old. He's an actor. You can see him on TV. He's very tall and he's got brown eyes and black hair. He's famous for his beautiful smile.

My mum is younger than my dad and she isn't Spanish, she's American. Her name's Angelica. She's a vet and she's shorter than my dad. She's slim and has got long, straight, fair hair and blue eyes. She's very pretty.

I've also got an older brother. His name's Marcos. He's short and well-built. He's a student. His favourite sports are hockey and basketball. He can run very fast and jump really high. His favourite hobby is listening to music. He can play the guitar, but he can't sing very well. He is eighteen years old and he can drive a car.

My sister Tanya is the youngest in our family. She's only four years old. She's very cute. She's got a dog, Rex.

My name's Leo and I'm 15 years old and I'm a student. I'm of medium height. I've got big, brown eyes and short fair hair. My favourite sports are football and swimming. My favourite hobby is painting. I can also draw very well. My dream is to become an architect one day.

- 1 Juan's family is very important to him.
- 2 Juan's father is Spanish.
- 3 Juan can act.
- 4 Angelica is taller than Juan.
- 5 Angelica has got short hair.
- 6 Marcos is a good singer.
- 7 Leo is older than Tanya.
- 8 Leo is very tall.
- 9 Leo can't swim.
- 10 Leo can paint.

2_a

Vocabulary

1 ★ Fill in the gaps with the correct word:

kitchen, dining room, living room, bathroom, bedroom.

- 1 We have a small bath and a toilet in the
- 2 The has got a fridge and a sink.
- 3 There is a huge sofa with big cushions in the
- 4 The has got a big table and chairs.
- 5 My wardrobe and all my clothes are in my

Grammar

2 ★ Look at the picture and fill in *is, are, isn't* or *aren't*.

- 1 There a sofa in the living room.
- 2 There any posters on the walls.
- 3 There a wardrobe in the room.
- 4 There some cushions on the sofa.
- 5 There a coffee table in the room.
- 6 There some armchairs in the room.
- 7 There a mirror on the wall.

3 ★ Fill in *Is there* or *Are there*. Then, answer the questions.

- 1 *Is there* a chair in the room? *Yes, there is.*
- 2 three armchairs in the room?
- 3 a carpet on the floor?
- 4 any flowers on the table?
- 5 any magazines on the floor?
- 6 a desk next to an armchair?
- 7 any books on the sofa?
- 8 a window next to the table?

4 ★ Fill in: *some* or *any*.

- 1 A: Are there towels in the bathroom?
B: No, but there are in the wardrobe.
- 2 A: There are paintings in the living room.
B: Yes, but there aren't in the bedroom.
- 3 A: There aren't flowers in the living room.
B: No, and there aren't in the bedroom, either.
- 4 A: There are cupboards in the kitchen.
B: Yes, and there are chairs there too.
- 5 A: There aren't cushions on the sofa.
B: No, but there are on the armchairs.
- 6 A: There are books on the table.
B: That's because there aren't bookcases.



Reading

5 ★ Read the text and fill in the gaps.

Life in a SPACESHIP

In Tennessee, USA there's a 'Spaceship House'.

It has got three floors with lots of small


1)  w..... There are 2) 

s..... up to the front door. In the living room,

there are 3)  m..... on the walls.

There is a 4)  c..... on the floor.

The Spaceship House is very big. It has got 3 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. One of the bathrooms has got a Roman

style 5)  b..... There is a great view of the mountains from this very special house.

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Fill in: *neighbourhood, tins, space, dirty, disposable, station.*


- 1 Astronauts travel to
- 2 Her house is in a quiet
- 3 There are a lot of dishes in the kitchen sink.
- 4 Astronauts have got clothes. They can throw them away after wearing them.
- 5 There is a space in space.
- 6 Astronauts' food is in

Grammar


- 2 ★ Write the plural forms.

- 1 computer -
- 2 tin -
- 3 leaf -
- 4 pipe -
- 5 roof -
- 6 box -
- 7 knife -
- 8 plant -
- 9 foot -
- 10 man -
- 11 toy -
- 12 brush -


- 3 ★ Fill in: *this, these, that or those.*

- 1 is a cushion. 

- 2 is a chair. 

- 3 are towels. 

- 4 are bowls. 

- 5 are dishes. 

- 6 is a frying pan. 

- 4 ★ Complete the text with the correct prepositions.



This is Vanessa's bedroom.

There's a chair 1) the desk and there's a computer 2) the desk. The window is 3) the desk. There is a bookcase 4) the desk and the wardrobe. 5) the desk, there's a bed. There's a carpet 6) the chair and the desk.

- 5 ★ Look at the picture and make sentences using prepositions of place, as in the example.



- 1 books/bookcase *There are books in the bookcase.*
- 2 cushions/sofa
- 3 carpet/floor
- 4 bookcase/window/sofa
- 5 flowers/vase

- 6 ★★ Write a short text describing your living room. You can use the ideas in Exs. 4 & 5 and your own ideas.

My living room is ...

2 c, d

Vocabulary

1 a) ★ Match the words to make phrases.

1	take	A agent
2	horse	B American independence
3	skating	C rent
4	symbol of	D photographs
5	flat for	E rink
6	on the first	F riding
7	get	G wet
8	estate	H floor

b) ★ Then use the phrases to complete the sentences.

- You can go through the park.
- The Statue of Liberty is a(n)
- Get your camera and of the animals in the zoo.
- Is there a(n) in this area?
- There is a cinema and a(n) in the city centre.
- Her flat is
- You can during the boat tour, but it's fun.
- The has got two houses to show us.

Listening

2 ★ Listen and complete the gaps.

Everyday English

3 ★ Choose the correct response.

- A: Can I help you?
B: a Yes, please.
b It's expensive.
- A: What's the address?
B: a Third floor.
b 120 Milton Road.
- A: How much is it?
B: a It's £120,000.
b It's number 12.
- A: Can I see it?
B: a Of course.
b It's blue.
- A: How many rooms has it got?
B: a 6.
b 3 o'clock.
- A: Is tomorrow at 4 o'clock OK?
B: a That's right.
b Yes. That's great.
- A: OK. See you then.
B: a Not bad.
b Bye.

4 ★★ Write a new dialogue using the information below. Use the exchanges in Ex. 3 as a model.

- 6 Cranfield Court • £93,000 • 2 bedrooms
- 1 bathroom • Wednesday 3 o'clock

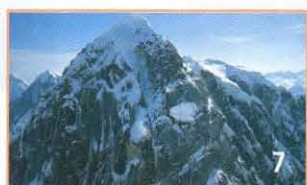
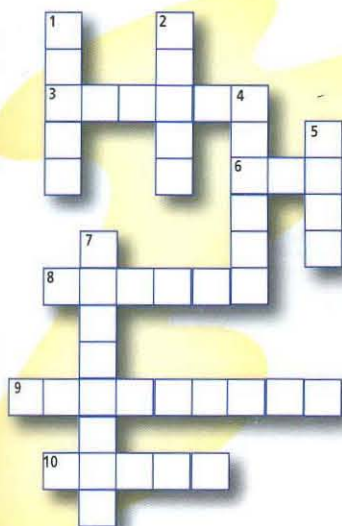
- bedrooms,
- kitchen,
- living room,
- a dining room, a garden with great
- a perfect
- home

Contact: 6)
Tel: 0131 258 630

**HOUSE
FOR SALE**

Vocabulary

1 ★ Do the crossword.



2 ★ Choose the correct preposition.

- There are often lots of boats **on/in** the lake.
- The islands are home **of/to** the Uros people.
- Life **in/on** the islands is very quiet.
- The lake is popular **with/of** tourists.
- The hotel has got a great view **of/from** the lake.
- Lake Titicaca is 12,500 feet **over/above** sea level.
- The Uros women are **in/at** home all day.

Reading

3 ★ Read and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

The Floating Village

Imagine living on a boat on the water. Out of one window, there is a view of the sea. Out of the other, there is a view of skyscrapers. This is Yan's house in Aberdeen Harbour, Hong Kong.

This incredible neighbourhood has about 600 boats and around 6,000 people. The people here are fishermen and their way of life is very simple.

With all these boats, the area is like a traditional fishing village. Every day, there are many tourists at Aberdeen Harbour. They often have boat rides to see this amazing way of life. There is even a three-storey boat that is a restaurant. Try the fish – it's really fresh!

- Yan's house is in a skyscraper.
- It's got a great view of the city.
- There are very few people living on the boats.
- Visitors can have lunch on a boat.

4 ★★ Read and complete the sentences.

- The boats have views of.....
- There are around 6,000 people on
- Their lives are
- There are boat rides for.....
- The restaurant is a.....

2f

Vocabulary

1 a) ★ Write the shops.

- 1 You can buy bread at the
- 2 You can buy meat at the
- 3 You can buy pasta at the
- 4 You can buy flowers at the
- 5 You can buy medicine at the
- 6 You can buy a dictionary at the
- 7 You can buy a cat at the
- 8 You can buy a jacket at the

b) ★ Which of the shops in Ex. 1a are there in your neighbourhood? Which aren't?

In my neighbourhood, there
 There aren't

Grammar

2 ★ Use the verbs to write what the signs below mean.

- turn right • park • smoke
- turn left



3 ★ Choose the correct preposition.



Walk through/
across the street.



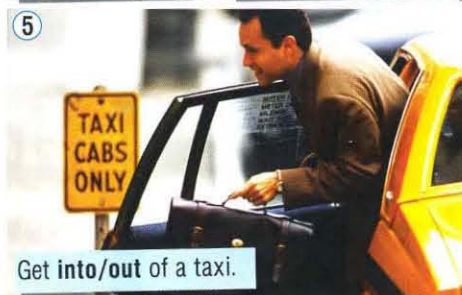
Drive over/through
the bridge.



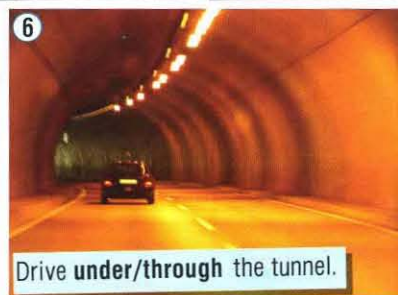
Go down/over
the escalator.



Go up/down
the stairs.



Get into/out of a taxi.



Drive under/through the tunnel.



Walk along/past the street.



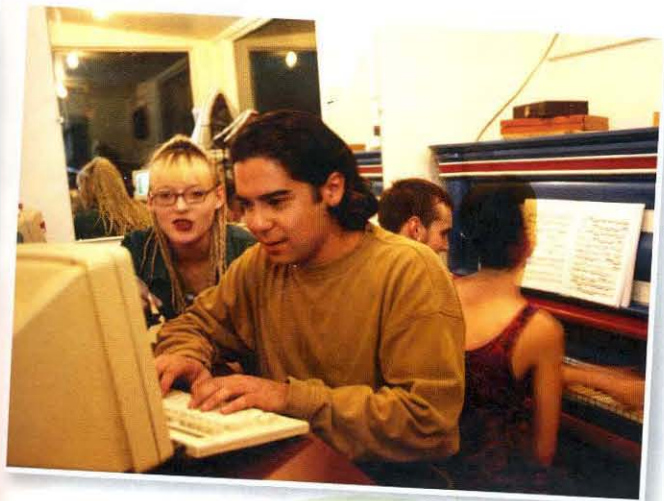
Get into/up a bus.

4 ★ Fill in a/an, the or -.

- 1 A: Excuse me, is there chemist's in neighbourhood?
 B: Yes, chemist's is across street.
- 2 A: Where can I buy umbrella?
 B: At supermarket around corner.
- 3 A: Can you go to baker's down road?
 B: Sure, right away.
- 4 A: Are those your books?
 B: Yes, they are from bookshop in London.
- 5 A: Where is Paul?
 B: He's at butcher's.
- 6 A: Are there nice clothes shops in Paris?
 B: Yes, they are some of the best in Europe.
- 7 A: Is this your jacket?
 B: No, it's red one over there.
- 8 A: Oh! Look at that dog in pet shop!
 B: Aw! It's very cute!

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Complete the crossword. Which one can you see in the picture?



Everyday English

- 2 ★ Complete the dialogue.

- turn right • walk past • you're welcome
- next to the baker's on your left
- do you know where the post office is
- go down

Billy: Excuse me, 1)

Jessica: Yes. It's in Mills Street. 2) here and 3) Dame Street. 4) the supermarket and turn left. The post office is 5)

Billy: Thanks!

Jessica: 6)

- 3 ★★ Give directions to your friend to come from your school to your house.

.....

Listening

- 4 ★ Listen to dialogues A-D. Which picture does each match?



1



2



3



4

Across

- 1 You can watch films there.
 4 There are teachers and students there.
 6 You can buy fresh bread there.
 7 You can eat burgers and chips at a restaurant.
 8 You can buy animals there.

Down

- 2 You can go there to send emails.
 3 You can buy T-shirts there.
 5 You can drink hot and cold drinks there.
 6 You can buy books there.

- 5 ★★ Write short exchanges to match the pictures below.



2h

Writing (An email to a friend)

- 1 ★ Read the email. Put the paragraphs A-C in the correct order.



A Come and visit next weekend. Take the number 52 bus. Get off at Bailey Street. Opposite the bus stop is a pet shop. My house is next to the pet shop on the fifth floor.
Dave

B Hi Ken,
How are you? My new flat is great! I am very excited about it. I can't wait to tell you about it.

C It's in a modern building in the city centre. The flat is not very big. It has got one big living room, a bedroom, a small kitchen and a bathroom. The best thing about it is the balcony. I've got a great view of the city.

- 2 ★ Complete the sentences with the correct punctuation.

- 1 How are you
.....
- 2 The bank is next to the sports centre
.....
- 3 In my bedroom there is a bed a wardrobe a desk for my computer and a bookcase
.....
- 4 My favourite room is the kitchen
.....
- 5 What is opposite the bakery
.....
- 6 My room is great
.....

Word order

- 3 ★ Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 got/huge/a/garden/has/it
.....
- 2 big/bedroom/is/my
.....
- 3 great/from/is/balcony/view/the/there/a
.....
- 4 in/neighbourhood/it's/quiet/a
.....
- 5 next/big/my/is/a/to/flat/park
.....
- 6 there/small/the/a/bookcase/is/study/in
.....

- 4 ★ Answer the questions.

- 1 Where's your house?
.....
- 2 How many rooms are there?
.....
- 3 What is there in your room?
.....
- 4 What's the best thing about your house?
.....
- 5 What shops are/aren't there in your neighbourhood?
.....

- 5 ★★ Read the rubric and use your answers in Ex. 4 and the plan below to write a short paragraph.

Write a short paragraph describing your house and neighbourhood (40-50 words).

- Describe where you live.
- Write how many rooms there are in your house.
- Describe your room and what's inside it.
- Write what the best thing about your house is.
- Write about the shops in your neighbourhood.

My house is
There are
In my room there is
The best thing
In my neighbourhood there is
but there isn't

2i

Vocabulary

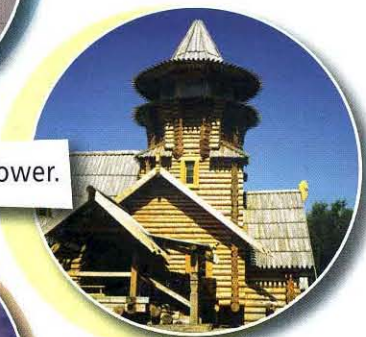
- 1 ★ What is each tower made of:
glass, steel, wood, brick?



This is a s _ _ _ _ tower.



This is a g _ _ _ _ tower.



This is a w _ _ _ _ tower.



This is a b _ _ _ _ tower.

- 2 ★ Read the text and fill in the gaps with:
steel, top, view, restaurant, sight, glass.

The CN is a 1) tower in Ontario, Canada. It is 553m tall. From the 2), you have a fantastic 3) through a 4) floor. There is also a 5) with great food. It's a wonderful 6)

2

Notions & Functions

Choose the correct response.

- 1 A: How can I help you?
B: a Yes, of course.
b I want to rent a flat.
- 2 A: Is 4 o'clock this afternoon OK?
B: a That's right.
b Yes, that's great.
- 3 A: Excuse me, can you tell me where the library is?
B: a It's in Merton Street.
b Next to the desk.
- 4 A: Is there a toaster in the kitchen?
B: a No, it isn't.
b Yes, there is.
- 5 A: Which floor is it on?
B: a It's got five floors.
b It's on the fifth floor.
- 6 A: How many bedrooms has it got?
B: a It's a two-bedroom flat.
b It's a small flat with a balcony.
- 7 A: Can I see the flat?
B: a Yes, of course.
b That's OK.
- 8 A: What's that?
B: a It's an iron.
b It's on the desk.
- 9 A: Can you spell it?
B: a Yes, sure.
b Yes, that's perfect.
- 10 A: The park is opposite the school.
B: a Thank you.
b You're welcome.
- 11 A: What's your address, please?
B: a 20 Milton Street.
b M - I - L - T - O - N.
- 12 A: How much is it?
B: a It's 212 Apple Street.
b It's £2,000 per month.

2

Language & Grammar Review

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 A: Is tomorrow at seven OK?
B: A No, there isn't. B Yes, that's great.
C No, why?
- 2 The of Liberty is on Liberty Island.
A Lake B Statue C Rink
- 3 There's a on the floor.
A grass B carpet C garden
- 4 Is your pencil?
A this B these C the
- 5 We have got paintings the wall.
A in B under C on
- 6 They've got two
A children B child C childrens
- 7 Are there cushions on your sofa?
A some B the C any
- 8 There's a house for in the area.
A advert B rent C address
- 9 There are three in the kitchen, so it's very bright.
A plants B stairs C windows
- 10 Her house is in a neighbourhood.
A different B floating C quiet
- 11 Are there any astronauts in the space?
A station B house C machine
- 12 The books are the bookcase.
A in B under C between
- 13 How many are there in your house?
A rinks B rides C floors
- 14 Where's the cleaner?
A iron B washing C vacuum
- 15 There are in the kitchen.
A wardrobes B cupboards C baths
- 16 A: Is there a sofa in the living room?
B: A No, thank you. B Yes, there is. C Yes, it is.
- 17 Don't miss the to take great photographs.
A chance B path C ride
- 18 There aren't shops near our house.
A some B the C any
- 19 He's a(n) agent.
A riding B estate C skating
- 20 wardrobe in my room is white.
A A B - C The
- 21 A: Can I see the house tomorrow?
B: A Yes, of course. B You're welcome.
C How is it?
- 22 Look up in the sky; is a plane?
A this B these C that
- 23 The house is in the of a spaceship.
A place B shape C level
- 24 A: What are those?
B: A They're cushions B On the balcony.
C That's on the table.
- 25 I've got a great from my window.
A view B sight C park
- 26 Walk the bridge and turn left.
A under B in C between
- 27 A: What's your address, please?
B: A 52 Henry Street. B No, it isn't.
C It's €400 per month.
- 28 The island is with tourists.
A popular B surprising C unique
- 29 They've got to go fishing.
A dishes B huts C boats
- 30 Come to this unique way of life.
A experience B live C visit
- 31 There's an island on the
A waterfall B mountain C lake
- 32 There are a lot of trees in the
A forest B river C cliff
- 33 Return the book to the
A library B chemist's C post office
- 34 You can buy bread at the
A butcher's B baker's C chemist's
- 35 The forest is to some tribes.
A home B flat C house

Reading Task (matching headings to paragraphs)

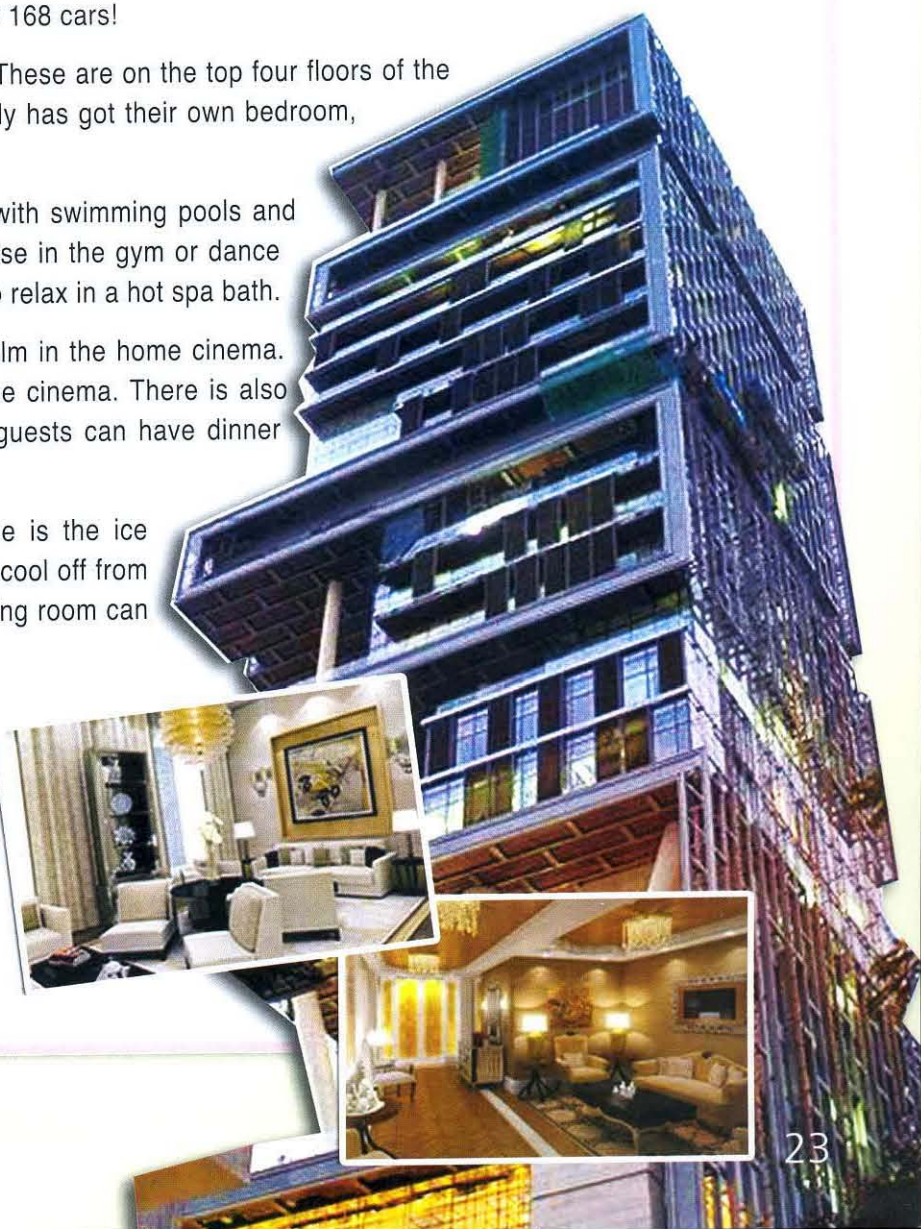
Read the information about a house in India. Match the headings (A-H) with their correct paragraphs (1-7). One heading does not match.

- A A GREAT VIEW
- B A HOME FOR FIVE
- C NO NEED TO SHARE A ROOM
- D KEEP FIT AT HOME
- E A GOOD TIME FOR EVERYONE
- F A HOUSE IN THE CLOUDS
- G HOT OUTSIDE, COLD INSIDE
- H A QUIET HOME

A Place Called Home

Is it a dream home? Well it's definitely expensive! Antilia is a house in South Mumbai, India and it's currently the most expensive home in the world. It's worth over a billion US dollars. Lets take a look ...

- 1 ☐ Antilia is on the 10th most expensive street in the world. It's 174 metres tall and has got 27 floors. Each floor is completely different. It's more of a skyscraper than a house.
- 2 ☐ Antilia is the new home of business man Mukesh Ambani, his wife and three children. Mukesh Ambani is the richest man in India. There are three helipads on the top of the building for Mr. Ambani's helicopters. There are also six floors that can fit 168 cars!
- 3 ☐ Then there are the family's floors. These are on the top four floors of the building. Each member of the family has got their own bedroom, living room and bathroom.
- 4 ☐ The home has got a health club, with swimming pools and yoga rooms. The family can exercise in the gym or dance in the dance studios. They can also relax in a hot spa bath.
- 5 ☐ In the evening, they can enjoy a film in the home cinema. Fifty people can watch a film in the cinema. There is also a ballroom where the family and guests can have dinner and parties.
- 6 ☐ Another special room in the home is the ice room. Here the Ambani family can cool off from the hot Indian weather. This amazing room can even make snow!
- 7 ☐ Finally, Antilia has got beautiful gardens on the outside of the building and green rooms, with many different flowers and plants. From the top floors you can see the Mumbai city skyline and the Arabian Sea.



3_a


Vocabulary


1 ★ Match the verbs to the nouns.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1 | play |
| 2 | send |
| 3 | listen to |
| 4 | surf |
| 5 | hang out |


- A the Net
B board games
C music
D text messages
E with friends

2 ★ Fill in: play (x2), have (x3), go, get up, walk (x3), watch in the correct form.


Tom 1)  early in the morning.

He 2)  breakfast and then

he 3)  to school. At school,

he 4)  lessons from 9 to 4.

After school, he 5)  football

with his friends. Then, he 6) 

home and 7)  dinner. After

dinner, he 8)  his dog

and then he 9)  computer

games. After that, he 10) 

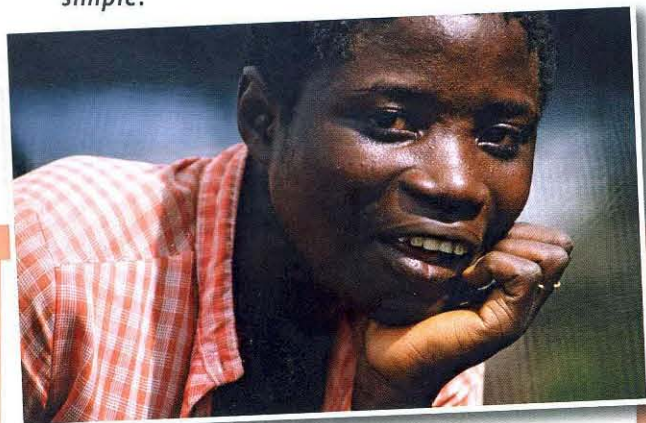
TV before he 11)  to bed.

3 ★ Fill in: milks, routine, poisonous, bite, venom.

- There are a lot of snakes in the USA.
- Antivenin is a medicine that comes from snake
- Each year, poisonous snakes 8,000 people in the USA.
- Every day, Bill the snakes to collect their venom.
- Walking to school is part of my daily

Grammar

4 ★ Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple.



Chege 1) (be) fourteen years old. He 2) (live) in a small village in Kenya. He 3) (have) three younger sisters. Every weekday, Chege 4) (get up) early, at 4:30 in the morning. He 5) (cook) breakfast for his family and they 6) (eat) together. At 6:00, Chege 7) (leave) his house for school. Chege 8) (walk) seven kilometres to the bus stop. He 9) (catch) the school bus at 7:30. Chege 10) (get) to school at 9:30. At school, Chege 11) (study) English, French, Maths, and Science. He 12) (share) his class books with three other students. School 13) (finish) at 4:00. Afterwards, Chege and his friends 14) (play) football. At 5:00, Chege 15) (say) goodbye to his friends and 16) (take) the bus back to his village. He 17) (return) home at 8:30. There's just time to have dinner and do homework, before he 18) (go) to bed. It's a very long day for Chege but he 19) (like) going to school.

Vocabulary

1 ★ Fill in: *catch, office, outdoors, wildlife, dawn, shifts, keep, tiring, nature.*

- 1 A photographer takes pictures of animals.
- 2 You have to still so you don't frighten the animals.
- 3 is the first light of the morning.
- 4 Most people who do work start at 9 am.
- 5 A lot of people the tube to get to work.
- 6 Gardeners work or in greenhouses.
- 7 Nathan likes his job because it allows him to enjoy the beauty of
- 8 My brother works long hours. He has a very job.
- 9 Factory workers don't normally have a 9-5 job. They work

2 ★ Look at the table. Fill in *do, does*. Then write short answers.

	Bob	Karen
get up early	X	✓
live in a house	X	✓
have a pet	✓	✓
go to the gym	✓	X
like Science	✓	X
play the guitar	X	X

- 1 Bob get up early?
- 2 Karen go to the gym?
- 3 Bob like Science?
- 4 Bob and Karen have a pet?
- 5 Karen live in a house?
- 6 Karen get up early?
- 7 Bob and Karen play the guitar?
- 8 Bob go to the gym?

3 ★ Fill in: *at, in, on.*

- 1) Saturdays, I get up early and have a shower. Then, I go to dance class
- 2) 9:00.
- 3) the afternoon, I go to the mall with my friends.
- 4) the evening, I watch a DVD.
- 5) Sundays, I help my mum with the chores. Then,
- 6) midday, we visit my grandparents.
- 7) the evening, I do my homework and then watch TV. I go to bed
- 8) 10:00.

4 ★ Put the *adverb of frequency* in the correct place.

- 1 I go to the gym. (sometimes)
- 2 I get up early. (usually)
- 3 Steven helps with the chores. (always)
- 4 Maria is late. (never)
- 5 I go shopping with my mum. (often)

5 ★ Put the verbs in brackets in the *present simple*.

- 1 A: What (you/usually/do) in the evening?
B: I (watch) a DVD.
- 2 A: When (he/go) to the gym?
B: He (go) on Wednesday evenings.
- 3 A: (he/play) the guitar?
B: No, he He (play) the violin.
- 4 A: (she/watch) TV in the evening?
B: No, she She usually (surf) the Net.
- 5 A: What (they/do) on Saturday nights?
B: They (go) to the cinema.
- 6 A: When (you/leave) for school?
B: We (catch) the bus at 8:30.



3 c, d

Vocabulary

1 ★ Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

- 1 Going to a new school is exciting because you can **make/do** new friends.
- 2 They usually **read/study** their subjects in the library after lessons.
- 3 We always **do/write** projects for Science lessons.
- 4 My sister **shares/stays** a room with her best friend at university.
- 5 The boys **have/make** fun every time they go swimming.
- 6 Carol **leaves/lives** alone in a small house by the sea.
- 7 Living on **campus/camp** is exciting for many students.
- 8 You should **join/sign** a club to meet new people.

2 ★ Write the times.



1



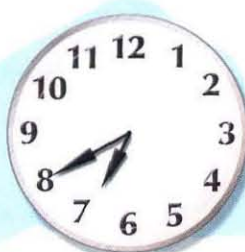
2



3



4



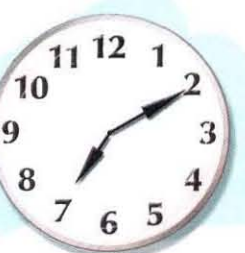
5



6



7



8

Everyday English

3 ★ Choose the correct response.

- 1 A: Excuse me. Have you got the time, please?
B: a Is 2:15 OK for you?
b Yes, it's two fifteen.
- 2 A: Is 6:30 OK for you?
B: a That's fine.
b See you there.
- 3 A: Do you want to go to the cinema?
B: a Make sure you're on time.
b That sounds good.
- 4 A: Don't be late.
B: a OK. See you there.
b That's a great idea.

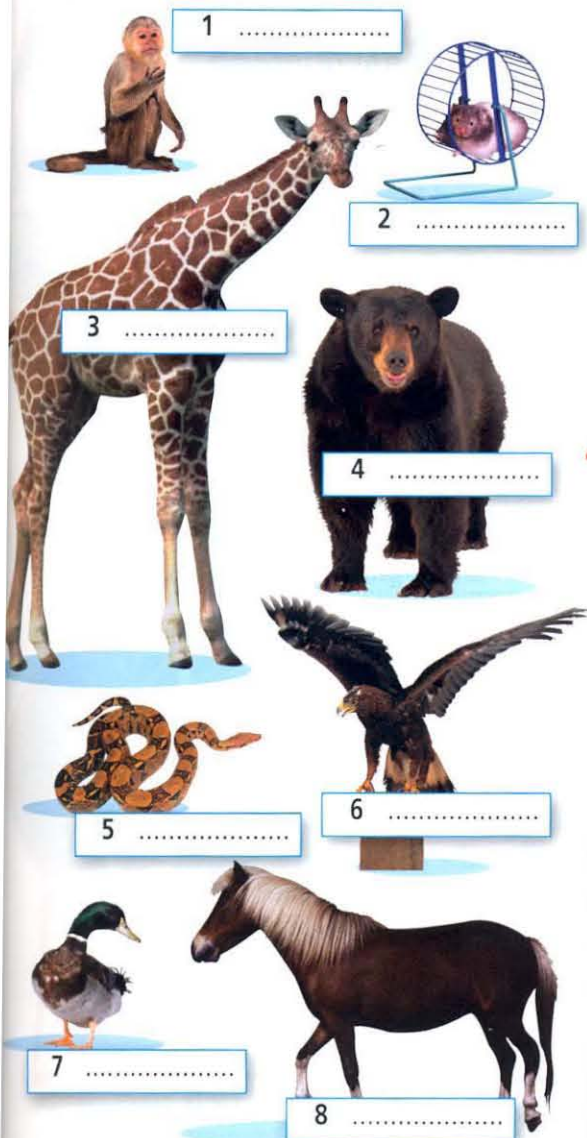
4 ★ Choose the correct response.

- 1 A: Do you want to study at my house today?
B: a That's not a problem.
b That sounds good.
- 2 A: What time do you want to meet?
B: a What time is it now?
b When does it start?
- 3 A: It's one o'clock. Is 3:45 OK for you?
B: a Not really, my tennis lesson finishes at 4:00.
b See you there.
- 4 A: Let's meet at my house at 4:30, then.
B: a Excuse me. b OK.

5 ★★ Invite your friend to play football with you. Arrange a time and place to meet. Write a dialogue about it. Use the exchanges in Ex. 4 as a model.

Vocabulary

1 ★ Name the animals.



2 ★ Fill in: stare, do, make, promises, look for.

- 1 Elephants food to eat during the day.
- 2 It's impolite to at people.
- 3 Wildlife experts their best to protect endangered animals.
- 4 The hotel staff you feel welcome as soon as you arrive.
- 5 The safari holiday in Africa to be a fantastic experience.

3 ★★ Replace the underlined adjectives with their synonyms in the list.

• normal • playful • rare • exotic • amazing • gentle

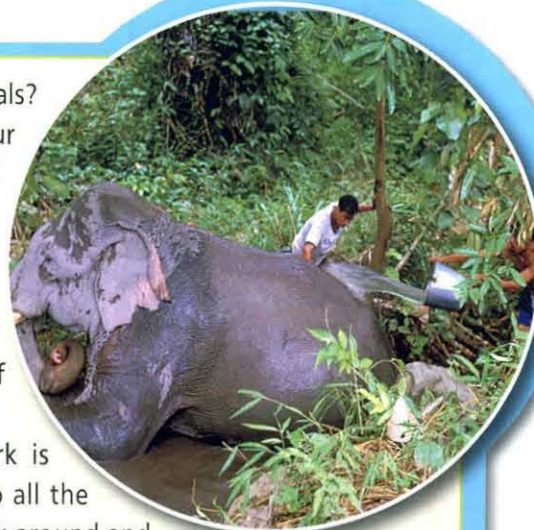
- 1 Giraffes are very kind, they never attack people.
- 2 Lion cubs are lively; they like to play.
- 3 Parrots are colourful birds.
- 4 Pink dolphins are uncommon.
- 5 Dolphins are exceptional animals.
- 6 A regular morning for a zoo-keeper includes feeding all the animals.

Reading

4 a) ★ Read the text and mark the sentences 1-5 T (true) or F (false).

Do you like exotic animals? What's it like to share your breakfast with a playful elephant called Jokia? This is just a normal day for the staff and guests at The Elephant Nature Park in the mountains of Thailand.

The Elephant Nature Park is on a very large estate, so all the elephants are free to walk around and play with each other and eat and swim in the rivers. Each elephant has a different name and personality. The Elephant Nature Park is a conservation project. There are only 3-4 thousand elephants left in Thailand.



- 1 Elephants have breakfast with the staff.
- 2 The Elephant Nature Park is small.
- 3 Elephants can do what they want in the Park.
- 4 All elephants there behave the same way.
- 5 Today, there are less elephants than before in Thailand.

b) ★★ Do you want to visit The Elephant Nature Park? Why/Why not? Write a few sentences.

.....

.....

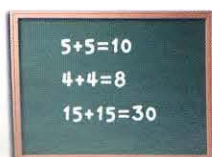
.....

3f

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Match the pictures to the school subjects.

- Maths • Music • Geography • Art • Science
• ICT • PE • History



1

2



3

4

5



6

7

8

- 2 ★ Match the words. Use the phrases to complete the sentences.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1 | school |
| 2 | packed |
| 3 | circus |
| 4 | unique |
| 5 | tightrope |

- | | |
|---|------------|
| a | experience |
| b | skills |
| c | uniform |
| d | walking |
| e | lunch |

- 1 Trapeze, acrobatics and clowning are all different types of
- 2 A trip to the circus is a for children because they can see wild animals perform.
- 3 Most students in England have to wear a
- 4 You don't have to bring a, the school dining hall is pretty good.
- 5 At the circus you can see exciting performances, such as

Grammar

- 3 ★ Look at the rules. Then complete the sentences. Use *have to*, *don't have to*.

While in the DINING HALL

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| • wait your turn in the queue | ✓ |
| • sit at a specific table | ✗ |
| • bring your own drinks | ✗ |
| • put your rubbish in the bin | ✓ |
| • wash your plate | ✗ |
| • be polite to the lunch staff | ✓ |



- 1 *You have to wait your turn in the queue.*

2

3

4

5

6

- 4 ★ Fill in *should/shouldn't*.

Circus Rules:

OK

- Bring a camera.
- Arrive before the performance.
- Be quiet during the performance.
- Turn off your mobile phone.

NOT OK

- Touch the circus animals.
- Put your feet on the seats.
- Bring your own food.
- Enter the circus area.



You should bring a camera.

.....

.....

- 5 ★ Choose the correct word.

- 1 A: Look at Tony. He's such a good footballer!
B: Yeah, he's **great/greatly**!
- 2 A: Do you like our new History teacher?
B: Yes, his lessons are very **interesting/interestingly**.
- 3 A: You play the violin **beautiful/beautifully**.
B: Thank you. I practise very **careful/carefully**.
- 4 A: What do you think of the school dining hall?
B: The food is **horribly/horrible**!
- 5 A: Are you **good/well** at Art?
B: No! I draw **terribly/terrible**!

3g

Vocabulary

1 ★ Write the correct word.

- 1 Your mum's mum is your *grandmother*.
- 2 You sister's son is your
- 3 Your dad's brother is your
- 4 Your son's daughter is your
- 5 Your brother's daughter is your
- 6 Your dad's dad is your
- 7 Your uncle and aunt's children are your

2 ★ Write the matching word.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 dad, <i>mum</i> | 2, niece |
| 3 uncle, | 4, daughter |
| 5 grandfather, | 6 brother, |
| 7, wife | |

3 ★ Match the exchanges.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Who's Laura? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Whose is this bike? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Whose cousin is Ann? |

- A It's John's.
B Mary and Peter's.
C She's my aunt.

Listening

4 ★ You'll hear Harry and Clara talking about their families. Listen and mark the sentences (1-6) T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Harry has one brother.
- 2 His cousin lives in Boston.
- 3 Harry's sister works as a doctor.
- 4 Clara has a small family.
- 5 Clara's oldest brother is married.
- 6 Clara is an aunt.

Reading

5 ★ Read the text and for questions 1-4 choose the right answer A, B, C or D.

Jacqui lives with her family on a sheep farm in the outback of Australia. The nearest town is two hundred miles away, so she must study at home. Once or twice a year, she goes into the school building. The rest of the time, the school comes to her. She completes all of her schoolwork by post, radio or via the Internet.

"I usually get up at six o'clock. I must feed the chickens and collect their eggs, then we have breakfast. After that, I turn on my computer and check my messages. School starts at eight thirty with assembly and registration. We have lessons before lunch, and early in the afternoon. At five o'clock, I help my mother make dinner and then I do my homework.

I really like living in the outback. My father and brothers are sheep herders, and I love working with them. I enjoy the School of the Air because I can stay at home and learn, but I miss my friends. My best friend Stephanie lives two hundred miles away and I only see her once a year at school. She has to go into school every day."

The 'real' school is in Alice Springs, in the heart of the Australian outback. This is where the teachers give their lessons. The school provides education to children in the most isolated parts of Australia and is fifty years old. There is a visitor's centre for tourists.

- 1 According to the text, Jacqui
 - A lives in an Australian town.
 - B uses the Internet to help her with her schooling.
 - C travels two hundred miles daily to get to school.
 - D only studies once or twice a year.
- 2 Jacqui's day begins with
 - A eggs for breakfast.
 - B feeding the chickens.
 - C assembly and registration at school.
 - D checking her messages.
- 3 Jacqui's only problem is that
 - A she has too much work.
 - B she has to stay at home a lot.
 - C her friend lives too far away.
 - D she has to go to school every day.
- 4 Jacqui's school
 - A is in the middle of the outback.
 - B only educates students near Alice Springs.
 - C has a fifty-year-old visitor's centre.
 - D has teachers that travel all over the outback.



Writing (an email giving news)**1 ★ Read the rubric and answer the questions.**

This is part of an email you received from your English pen-friend Sandra.

"My family has got seven members. I have three brothers and two sisters. My brothers and I go hiking together sometimes. We like playing football together, too. Have you got a big family? What's it like?"

Write an email to Sandra describing your family.

- 1 What does the rubric ask you to write?
- 2 Who is going to read it?
- 3 What is it about?

2 ★ Read the email and put the paragraphs into the correct order.

Dear Sandra,

A Have to go now. Mum wants me to help her with the washing-up. Write back soon.

Julia

B I don't have any brothers or sisters. I have a cousin, Tracey, who's like a sister to me. She's my age and we are in the same class. We love doing sports or going jogging. We often go out together.

C Hi! How're things? Your family sounds great.

D My family's great, too. My mum, Jenny, is 40 years old and works as a teacher. She can speak English and French and she's a great cook. My dad, Alfred, is 45 years old and he's a pilot. He works long hours, so we don't see him very often.

3 ★ Match the paragraphs to the headings.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | description of brothers/sisters/cousins, etc. |
| 2 | opening remarks; comment on last email |
| 3 | description of parents |
| 4 | closing remarks; request to write back |

4 ★ Fill in: and, but, or.

- 1 Kathy likes swimming, she doesn't like basketball.
- 2 My sister wants to stay at home watch TV.
- 3 I have to do my homework walk the dog later.
- 4 Robert wants to be a doctor a teacher.
- 5 I don't have any brothers, I have two sisters.

5 a) ★ Read the rubric and answer the questions.

Write an email to your pen-friend about your family.

- Say how many brothers and/or sisters you have.
- Say what your parents' jobs are.
- Mention another family member.
- Ask your friend to write back.

- 1 How many people are there in your family?
.....
- 2 What are their names?
.....
- 3 How old are they?
.....
- 4 What do they do?
.....

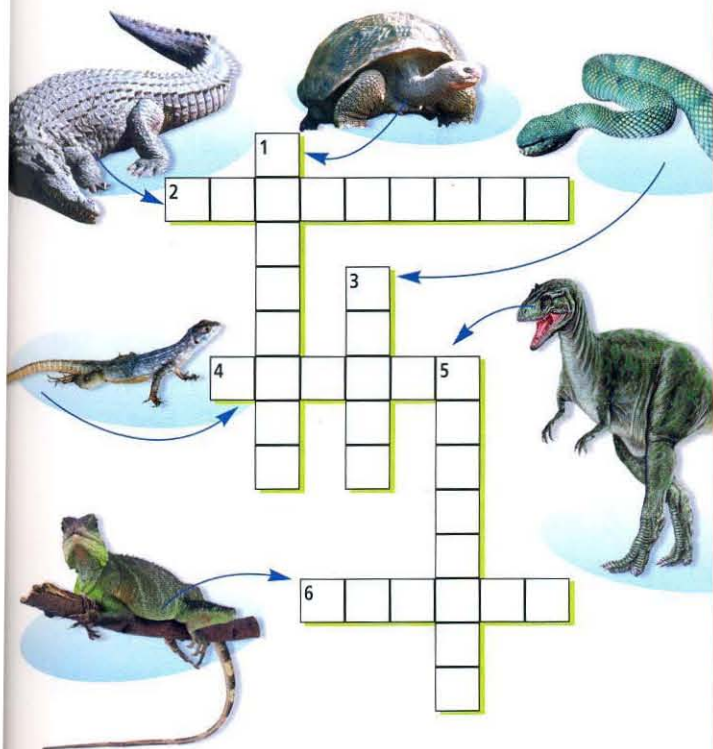
b) ★★ Use the rubric and your answers in Ex. 5a to write an email to your pen-friend about your family (50-80 words). You can use Julia's email as a model.

Dear,
I hope you're OK.
My family
.....
.....
.....
Have to go now
.....
.....
Yours,
.....

3i

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Look at the pictures and complete the crossword puzzle.



- 2 ★ Fill in: *lives, reptile, backbone, look, change, insects* to complete the text.

The chameleon is a(n) 1)
It has a(n) 2) and lays
eggs. It 3) in northern
Africa, the Middle East, India and Madagascar. It has a
long tongue to catch 4) and its
eyes move in different directions. It can fill its lungs
with air to 5) bigger. The best
thing about chameleons is that they can
6) the colour of their skin to
match the environment.

Listening

- 3 ★★ Listen and circle the best response.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 a Yes, we do. | b No, they don't. |
| 2 a Usually not. | b Every Saturday. |
| 3 a It's twenty to five. | b Is 6:15 OK for you? |
| 4 a Don't be late. | b That sounds good. |
| 5 a Mary's. | b It's for Mary. |

3

Notions & Functions

Circle the correct response.

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 A: Is 5:30 OK? | B: a No, it isn't. | b Really! |
| 2 A: I can't meet you before 10. | B: a That's a great idea. | b That's not a problem. |
| 3 A: Who's Linda? | B: a It's her grandma. | b She's my grandma. |
| 4 A: Do you have any brothers? | B: a No, I'm an only child. | b It's Peter and Bob. |
| 5 A: What does your sister do? | B: a She's a teacher. | b She's married. |
| 6 A: Do they live near you? | B: a They live in a flat. | b Yes, they do. |
| 7 A: Is your mum a doctor? | B: a No, she doesn't. | b No, she works as a teacher. |
| 8 A: Do you see your grandparents often? | B: a Every weekend. | b Always. |
| 9 A: My uncle works in a restaurant. | B: a Does he have a job? | b Really? What does he do? |
| 10 A: Let's meet outside the park. | B: a That's not a problem. | b OK. See you there. |
| 11 A: Excuse me, what time is it? | B: a It's three thirty. | b Is 4:30 OK for you? |
| 12 A: Whose brother is Doug? | B: a Bruce and William's. | b He's married. |

3

Language & Grammar Review

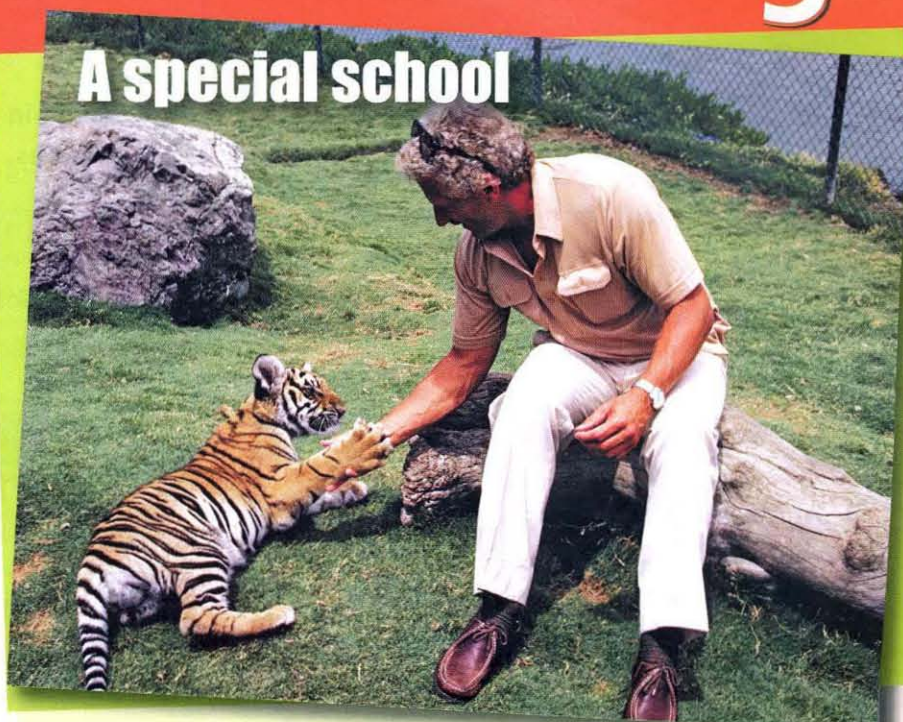
Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Peter is a soldier. He wear a uniform.
A have to B has to C should
- 2 Working with snakes can be
A still B poisonous C dangerous
- 3 Susan play football.
A don't B doesn't C isn't
- 4 A: Please don't be late.
B: A That's a great idea. B This is it.
C OK. See you there.
- 5 Secretaries do work, such as answering phones.
A outdoors B shift C office
- 6 your favourite football player?
A Whose B Who C Who's
- 7 Grace plays computer games; she doesn't like them.
A always B never C often
- 8 A: Who's Anna?
B: A She's at home. B She's my sister.
C No, I don't.
- 9 I like oranges, I don't like bananas.
A and B or C but
- 10 He wakes up before every morning.
A dawn B evening C night
- 11 What's a Monday for you?
A tiring B daily C typical
- 12 What time do you the bus to work?
A catch B do C walk
- 13 Some snakes are, so be careful.
A poisonous B different C gentle
- 14 A: Do they live in your neighbourhood?
B: A They live in a house. B No, they don't.
C Yes, I do.
- 15 It's a animal with; there are a few hundred left.
A typical B rare C strange
- 16 My piano lesson is Saturday.
A in B on C at
- 17 A: Let's meet outside the cinema.
B: A Fine, thank you. B Yes, it is.
C OK. See you there.
- 18 He a room with his brother.
A includes B joins C shares
- 19 They do their to make everyone feel welcome.
A subject B plan C best
- 20 He doesn't live with his family. He lives
A wild B alone C late
- 21 Don't at people. It's very rude.
A stare B wait C hide
- 22 You need to a test before you can become a member.
A meet B join C pass
- 23 A: Whose book is this?
B: A Ann's. B I do. C Mary.
- 24 Keep and try not to frighten them.
A short B ready C still
- 25 He wants to the drama club.
A study B join C promise
- 26 Reptiles have got cold
A ears B backbone C blood
- 27 your mum bake cakes?
A Does B Do C Doesn't
- 28 Helen has her mobile with her; she doesn't leave home without it.
A always B never C sometimes
- 29 Paul out with his friends on Friday evenings.
A go B going C goes
- 30 We don't go to school the weekend.
A at B for C in

Reading Task (multiple choice)

Read the text. In each question choose the right answer A, B, C or D.

- 1 At Hollywood Animals students first
 - A study the animals and their lives.
 - B teach the animals to behave.
 - C give the animals food.
 - D take care of the animals.
- 2 Well-trained animals
 - A get nervous in front of a camera.
 - B can perform special acts.
 - C are always happy.
 - D sometimes fight their trainers.
- 3 Training animals
 - A is very safe.
 - B is not easy work.
 - C is often very exciting.
 - D doesn't take long to do.
- 4 Students at Hollywood Animals
 - A need to have a university education.
 - B usually come from California.
 - C have to enjoy working with animals.
 - D need to have a lot of experience with animals.
- 5 Most students do the course
 - A to have an enjoyable experience.
 - B to be near wild animals.
 - C so they can be on TV.
 - D to help them find work.
- 6 The above text is typical of
 - A a scientific book.
 - B a magazine article.
 - C a film review.
 - D a safari guidebook.



A special school

What kind of school has got both animals and people as students? Well Hollywood Animals does. It's a wild animal training school outside of Los Angeles, California. At this unique school students learn to train exotic animals of all kinds.

Students work with tigers, bears, lions, chimpanzees and other exotic animals. First, they learn all about the animals and their behaviour. Then, they learn how to care for the animals by feeding and cleaning them every day. Finally, they have to study animal training methods and work with teachers to train the animals.

At Hollywood Animals, they train animals to be performers, for example, to be in circuses or zoos. But most of the animals here are really "Hollywood" animals. They work in films and on television. Students start by teaching the animals simple instructions, like sit down, stand up, or walk. When the animals are more experienced they learn to do all kinds of amazing things. The tigers can run, jump and even fight when their trainer tells them to. And the clever chimpanzees can even look happy, sad or nervous for the camera!

Although working with exotic animals is very exciting, it is also very hard work. Students work long days at the animal centre. And even training the animals isn't always fun. First, there are lots of rules about safety that the students have to follow. Then, they have to be very patient as training animals takes time and practice.

Many different types of people come from all over the world to study at Hollywood Animals. The students don't need a degree or any special education to study here. Some experience working with animals is helpful, but the most important thing is to really love exotic animals. People take the course because they want to find a job working closely with animals. Some students become animal trainers for film and TV. Many others use their new skills to get jobs in zoos, aquariums, or circuses. But whatever they do after the course, one thing is sure. Students never forget their experience at Hollywood Animals school.

4a

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Fill in: *snow-capped mountains, volcano, sights, route, fort, flea market, crafts, delicious, packing.*

- 1 There are lots of to visit in Barcelona.
- 2 You can buy some souvenirs in the
- 3 In winter we can see the from our house.
- 4 At the local market you can buy lots of arts and
- 5 The train stops at five stations along the
- 6 Right now, we are our clothes for our holiday.
- 7 We are eating seafood in a restaurant; it's
- 8 A lot of soldiers live inside the
- 9 Mount Vesuvius, in Italy, is a

- 2 ★ Fill in the correct weather word.



1 It's



2 It's



3 It's



4 It's



5 It's



6 It's



7 It's



8 It's

- 3 ★ Fill in the gaps in the text using the pictures.

It's hot and 1)  here in

Cape Cod. Today, I'm relaxing on a beautiful

2)  There are many

people 3)  in the sea. My

mum is 4)  local dishes

with her friend. My dad isn't here at the moment.

He is 5)  on a tour bus. My

sister, Karen, is 6)  for

souvenirs in the market in Bourne and my brother,

John, is 7)  Summer is my

favourite season; it's great!

Grammar

- 4 ★ Write the -ing form of the verbs.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 fly | 7 write |
| 2 eat | 8 swim |
| 3 shop | 9 send |
| 4 come | 10 buy |
| 5 play | 11 listen |
| 6 make | 12 sit |

- 5 ★ Put the verbs in brackets into the *present continuous*.

Hi, Emma!
Greetings from Alaska. It's freezing cold here!
And it 1) (snow) today, so
Ted and I 2) (wear) warm
clothes. At the moment, we 3)
(visit) the Winter Ice Festival. Some artists
4) (carve) sculptures from
ice. They're beautiful. Ted 5)
(take) pictures to show everybody back home. I
6) (have) a great time here.
Take care,
Mary

4b

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ List the clothes under the headings:
T-shirt, tie, sandals, shirt, jeans, trainers, bow tie,
suit, dress, blouse, belt, skirt, hat, jacket, coat,
trousers, boots, scarf, jumper, shorts, socks

Shoes	Clothes	Accessories
		

- 2 ★ Fill in: looking for, present, success, together, expensive, half price, match.

- Everything is at the department store for one day only!
- The party was a great
- Alice is a new bag.
- I can't afford to buy those shoes. They're very
- What skirt can I wear to with my red shoes?
- Let's get a(n) for Tommy's birthday.
- We can go into the town centre

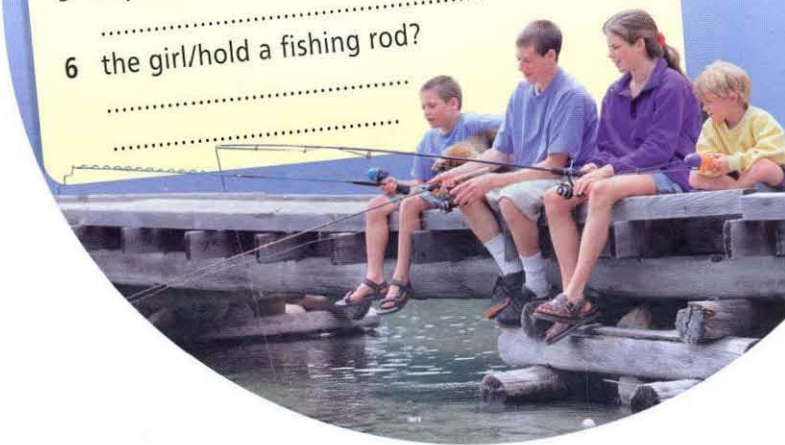
Grammar

- 3 ★ Put the verbs in brackets in the *present simple* or *present continuous*.

- Bill (talk) to his friend on the phone right now.
- Peter (not/ride) his bike to school every morning.
- Hurry up! Kate and Liz (wait) for us at the train station.
- I (have) lunch at one o'clock every day.
- We sometimes (help) our mother with the housework.
- They (not/play) hockey at the moment.
- Usually, Ken and Tom (not/come) to football practice on Sundays.
- Elizabeth (wear) a red top today.

- 4 ★ Ask and answer, as in the example.

- it/rain?
Is it raining? No, it isn't.
- they/fish?
- the girl/read a magazine?
- they/listen to music?
- boys/wear trousers?
- the girl/hold a fishing rod?



- 5 ★★ Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

Dear Katy,

Hello from New York City! We 1)
(have) a wonderful time here! We 2)
(stay) in a hotel in Times Square, so we are right in
the middle of the city. In the mornings, we usually
3) (eat) breakfast in one of New
York's famous delis. Then, for the rest of the day,
we 4) (explore) the city. My dad
5) (love) history, so most days,
he 6) (visit) different museums.
Sometimes we join him, but often, my mum and I
7) (go) shopping on Fifth Avenue
instead! Right now, I 8) (sit) in a
café in the Metropolitan Museum of Art while my
parents 9) (look) around the
museum shop. Wish you were here!
Take care,
Sarah

4_{c, d}

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Match the words in the two columns. Then use them to complete the sentences.

1	shopping	A	park
2	food	B	cinema
3	fast food	C	coaster
4	14-screen	D	malls
5	dinosaur	E	creatures
6	amusement	F	museum
7	roller	G	restaurant
8	sea	H	court

- You can choose to eat from a huge number of restaurants in the
- Sam is eating a hot dog at a(n) right now.
- give you the chance to visit a lot of shops under one roof.
- Let's go and see a film at the new in the city centre.
- The children want to go on all the rides in the
- The is great! The exhibits look so real.
- Ben doesn't like going on rides; he finds them scary.
- You can see, such as dolphins and sharks at the aquarium.

- 2 ★ Fill in: *shop, book, have, watch, stay, visit, see or get* in the correct form.

- Wendy loves history, so she often museums at the weekend.
- When you tired of shopping, you can have a coffee at the café.
- John often films on his DVD player at home.
- You can sometimes sharks in this part of the sea.
- Brenda usually for clothes in the local shopping centre.
- Steve always at expensive hotels when he goes abroad.
- Kate lunch at the same restaurant every day.
- You can tickets for the concert online.

- 3 ★ Choose the correct preposition.

- You can do many things on the Internet, **about/ from** sending emails to writing a blog.
- France is famous **for/of** its delicious cuisine.
- The travel agency offers a variety **with/of** holiday destinations to choose from.
- Children's playgrounds appear **in/on** most neighbourhoods around the city.
- I'm tired **of/on** waiting for Valerie; let's just leave without her.

Everyday English

- 4 ★ Use the sentences to complete the dialogue. One sentence isn't necessary.

- Can I have one, please?
- Here's your pizza and your lemonade.
- I'd like a slice of pizza, please.
- Here's your change.
- How much is a lemonade?
- Here you are.
- No, thank you.

A: Hello. Can I help you?

B: Hi. 1)

A: Alright. Anything else?

B: 2)

A: It costs 50 pence.

B: OK. 3)

A: Of course. 4)

That's £2.50, please.

B: OK. 5)

A: Thank you. 6)

B: Thanks. Bye.

Writing

- 5 ★★ You are at a fast food restaurant. Write a dialogue like the one in Ex. 4. Use the pictures below or your own ideas.



Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Fill in: *map, stall, traditional, fried, delicious, locals, choose*.
- You can buy delicious bread from a in the market.
 - Most of the do their shopping at the market.
 - You can see people in their costumes at the market.
 - Take a in case you get lost.
 - You can eat insects at the Chatuchak Market.
 - This cake is Here, try some.
 - There are a lot of antiques to from.

Grammar

- 2 ★ Choose the correct word.
- You **must/mustn't** touch the antiques.
 - You **can't/must** wear shoes inside this place. It's not allowed.
 - You **can't/must** follow the map to find the market.
 - You **must/can** buy souvenirs at the airport. It's possible.
 - You **mustn't/can** throw rubbish on the streets.

Listening

- 3 ★★ Listen to the dialogue and for questions 1-5 choose the best answer (A, B or C).
- Jenny and Peter are
A in a supermarket. B at a street market.
C with Peter's mum.
 - Peter wants to get his mother
A a piece of jewellery. B a T-shirt.
C an antique.
 - Jenny's sister wants to
A start a coin collection. B buy some coins.
C buy something for Jenny.
 - Peter can't
A see where Laura is. B find film posters.
C see where his brother is.
 - Peter's brother John
A is shopping for a watch. B is Jeff's classmate.
C wants to buy some books.

Reading

- 4 ★ Read the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Hi Thomas,
Greetings from Tokyo! The sun is shining and we're visiting the Togo Shrine Flea Market. The market takes place on Sundays in the gardens of a shrine. It's the perfect place for buying souvenirs and gifts for friends. You can find furniture, blue and white china, 1950s film posters, Buddha statues, old coins, toys and even ancient helmets and swords! There is also traditional jewellery and costumes with lovely flower patterns here. The Japanese have a rich culture. Right now, I'm eating a sandwich. My sister is taking photographs. We're having a great time! You must visit Tokyo sometime!

See you soon,
Mark



- Mark is out shopping.
 - The market is open all week.
 - The market doesn't sell souvenirs.
 - You can only buy new things at the market.
 - Mark is in Tokyo with a family member.
 - Mark's taking photographs.
 - Mark's enjoying his trip.
- 5 ★★ Read again and complete the sentences. Use up to five words.
- Mark is writing from
 - The weather is
 - The market is open
 - You can buy
 - Japanese people have

4f

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Write the words under the correct heading: *beans, salmon, bananas, cheese, tea, cereal, bread, rice, beef, onions, water, lettuce, sugar, cherries, coffee, pasta, chicken, butter, tomatoes, cauliflower.*

DAIRY PRODUCTS

MEAT & FISH

FRUIT

VEGETABLES

DRINKS

OTHER

- 2 ★ Fill in: *steamed, good, slice, creamy, scrambled, cold, green, strong*

- 1 rice
- 2 tea
- 3 manners
- 4 of toast
- 5 butter
- 6 eggs
- 7 meat
- 8 coffee

Grammar

- 3 ★ Choose the correct word.

- 1 We've got a **few/a little** apples. Let's make a pie.
- 2 There is too **many/much** sugar in my coffee.
- 3 Are you hungry? There's a **little/a few** pasta left.
- 4 How **much/many** cheese is there?
- 5 We need **some/a few** butter for the cake.
- 6 How **many/much** eggs do you need to make an omelette?
- 7 There are **some/much** apples in the fridge.
- 8 There is **many/a lot of** cereal in the cupboard.
- 9 I've got a **little/a few** flour. I can make a pizza.

- 4 ★ Circle the correct item.

- 1 A: How **many / much** bananas do you want from the supermarket?
B: Oh, just a **few / a little**.
- 2 A: Mark eats too **many / much** sweets.
B: I know. It's very bad for his teeth.
- 3 A: We've got a **few / a little** lemons.
B: Great! Let's make **some / a few** lemonade.
- 4 A: How **much / many** milk do you want in your tea?
B: Just a **few / a little** please.
- 5 A: We need **lots of / much** eggs for breakfast.
B: But, we only have a **little / a few**.
- 6 A: We have a **lot of / many** bread in the cupboard.
B: Well, let's make a **little / some** sandwiches.

- 5 ★ Look at Tom's timetable. Complete the sentences with *going to*.

Monday	cook pasta for dinner
Tuesday	eat Chinese food with Laura
Wednesday	meet friends at a café
Thursday	go to the supermarket with Mum
Friday	go shopping for clothes with Bob
Saturday	have a party
Sunday	visit a food festival with Kate

- 1 *Is* Tom *going to cook* pasta for dinner on Tuesday? No, he *isn't*.
- 2 Tom and Laura Chinese food on Monday? No, they
- 3 Tom his friends at a café on Wednesday? Yes, he
- 4 Tom and his mum to the supermarket on Friday? No, they
- 5 Tom and Bob shopping for clothes on Friday? Yes, they
- 6 Tom a party on Friday? No, he
- 7 Tom and Kate a food festival on Sunday? Yes, they

- 6 ★ Write which of the following *you are/aren't going to do this weekend*.

- 1 I (cook) fish for dinner. (✓)
- 2 I (watch) DVDs. (X)
- 3 I (do) my homework. (✓)
- 4 I (have) lunch with friends. (✓)
- 5 I (go) to a party. (X)

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Match the words to make phrases. Then use them in the correct form to complete the sentences.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 | wear |
| 2 | play |
| 3 | watch |
| 4 | paint |
| 5 | eat |

- A the parade
B their faces
C traditional food
D music
E traditional costumes

- 1 Clowns
and wear colourful clothes to look funny.
2 They are listening to the band
3 We're
in the street right now.
4 I am
now. It's delicious.
5 Some people
..... during the celebration.
They look amazing.

- 2 ★★ Look at the picture. Write a short description in your notebook. Write about:
weather, people's clothes, activities.



Listening

- 3 ★★ Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1 The speaker is in India.
2 Diwali lasts for three days.
3 People put candles in their window for Diwali.
4 People give each other new clothes for Diwali.
5 The speaker is eating sweets now.
6 There are fireworks during Diwali.



Everyday English

- 4 ★ Choose the correct response.
- 1 A: Let's put up some balloons.
B: a Sure, why not? b I think so.
- 2 A: Do you feel like watching the parade?
B: a Thank you. b Great idea!
- 3 Shall we go on the carnival rides?
a Not bad. b I'd rather not.
- 4 A: Let's wear costumes to the party.
B: a Are you doing anything? b That sounds good.
- 5 A: Do you feel like listening to music?
B: a Sure!
b Can you hear the music playing?
- 6 A: Let's watch the fireworks.
B: a I'd rather not. Let's stay at home instead.
b Shall we?

Writing (an email about a festival)

- 1 ★ Read the email and fill in the missing sentences.

Hi Stacey,

1 It's freezing cold here and snowing, but we're having a wonderful time. I'm spending New Year's Eve with my cousin. It's a big celebration here. The Scottish people have their own name for it. They call it Hogmanay.

2 They have a torchlight parade and a street party. At the moment, I'm eating some traditional food called *stovies* and people are dancing in the street. We're all waiting to watch the fireworks display at midnight.

3 See you when I get home,
Myriam



- A Bye for now.
B Greetings from Edinburgh!
C In Edinburgh, people celebrate it every year with a four-day festival.

- 2 ★ Read the remarks 1-4 and mark them O (opening) or C (closing).

- 1 Bye for now.
2 I'm here in Edinburgh.
3 See you when I get home.
4 Hi Stacey.

Writing Tip

When we describe a festival we use adjectives to make our description interesting.

- 3 ★ Fill in: *delicious, traditional, colourful, happy, spectacular*.

- 1 People are wearing costumes.
- 2 They are eating chocolate cakes.
- 3 There are decorations in the streets.
- 4 People sing songs and dance in the streets.
- 5 There's a fireworks display in the evening. Don't miss it.

- 4 ★ Read the rubric and answer the questions.

Write an email describing your favourite festival. Mention:

- the name of the festival ,
- the place of the festival,
- how you celebrate it,
- why it is special.

- 1 What is your favourite festival in your city/ country?
.....
.....

- 2 When do you celebrate it?
.....
.....

- 3 How long does it last?
.....
.....

- 4 How do you celebrate it?
.....
.....

- 5 What is special about this festival?
.....
.....

- 5 ★★ Use the rubric and your answers in Ex. 4 to write an email describing your favourite festival. (100-120 words).

4 i

4

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Replace the words in bold with their opposites.

- 1 Deserts usually have **low** temperatures.
- 2 Alaska has **long** summer months.
- 3 It doesn't rain often during **wet** periods.
- 4 The tundra has a **hot** climate.

Reading

- 2 a) ★ Fill in: *drop, characterises, reach, exist, lasts, survive, temperatures.*



Tropical Rainforest Climate

Heavy rain 1) the tropical rainforest climate. In this climate, different seasons don't 2) The rainy season 3) all year and rain falls nearly every day. All year round, 4) are the same too. During the day, temperatures 5) around 30°C and at night, they 6) to around 20°C. Because of all the rain, it is easy for plants to 7) in tropical rainforest climates. Many beautiful plants grow there so some people call the rainforests "the jewels of the Earth".

- b) ★★ Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1 There are two seasons in the tropical rainforest climate.
- 2 It rains a lot.
- 3 Temperatures are very low at night.
- 4 There are a lot of plants in this climate.

Notions & Functions

Choose the correct response.

- 1 A: What about this scarf?
B: a I have a lot of money.
b It's too expensive.
- 2 A: How about these gloves?
B: a Good idea.
b I guess not.
- 3 A: Do you like this bag?
B: a Buy this, then.
b It looks great.
- 4 A: Do you have these trousers in a larger size?
B: a Yes, they're fine.
b No, I'm sorry.
- 5 A: How much are these sunglasses?
B: a Here you go.
b They're £100.
- 6 A: How can I help you?
B: a I want a hot dog.
b It's really nice.
- 7 A: What are you doing here?
B: a I usually go there every Sunday.
b I'm looking for a present.
- 8 A: Anything to drink?
B: a A soda, please.
b Here you are.
- 9 A: Let's go shopping.
B: a Good idea.
b Is that all?
- 10 A: Do you feel like going out?
B: a Sure, why not?
b You mustn't.

4

Language & Grammar Review

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 James and Lilly to the shops tomorrow.
A is going B are going C isn't going
- 2 During carnival, children their faces.
A crown B paint C watch
- 3 Can I have tomatoes, please?
A too many B a little C a few
- 4 Julie the car at the moment.
A drives B is driving C are driving
- 5 You can see sharks in the
A court B aquarium C market
- 6 A: Are you calling from your mobile phone?
B: Yes, I
A do B have C am
- 7 I can't walk in high
A trainers B heels C shoes
- 8 You visit the museum today. It's closed on Mondays.
A mustn't B can't C can
- 9 The restaurant different types of food.
A serves B gives C supplies
- 10 You can see people in their costumes.
A painted B traditional C delicious
- 11 Let's watch the fireworks
A ride B display C parade
- 12 A: Anything to drink?
B: A A cola, please. B Thank you. Bye.
C It's £1.50.
- 13 It's cold today.
A boiling B freezing C raining
- 14 It's difficult for plants to in cold weather.
A stay B last C survive
- 15 This is Julie's scarf. Give it to
A she's B she C her
- 16 A: Do you feel like going to the cinema?
B: A OK, why not? B Thank you.
C Here you are.
- 17 There's a of dishes to order from.
A court B cone C variety
- 18 There are a lot of selling fruit.
A fleas B courts C stalls
- 19 This skirt is half Buy it.
A change B top C price
- 20 Eric usually to school by bus.
A travels B catches C takes
- 21 There are a lot of things to from.
A take B choose C follow
- 22 It's raining. Put on your
A shorts B sandals C boots
- 23 You visit that shop in the evening. It's open late.
A can B mustn't C can't
- 24 Jenny's skirt the colour of her eyes.
A looks B fits C matches
- 25 They are for the rain to stop.
A waiting B staying C holding
- 26 A: How can I help you?
B: A I want a hamburger. B No, you can't.
C It's delicious.
- 27 Temperatures to -5°C at night.
A hold B reach C drop
- 28 You need a in case you get lost.
A tool B map C delicacy
- 29 Temperatures are in winter.
A humid B rainy C low
- 30 A: How about this T-shirt?
B: A Good idea. B They're too small.
C No, I didn't.

Reading Task (matching)

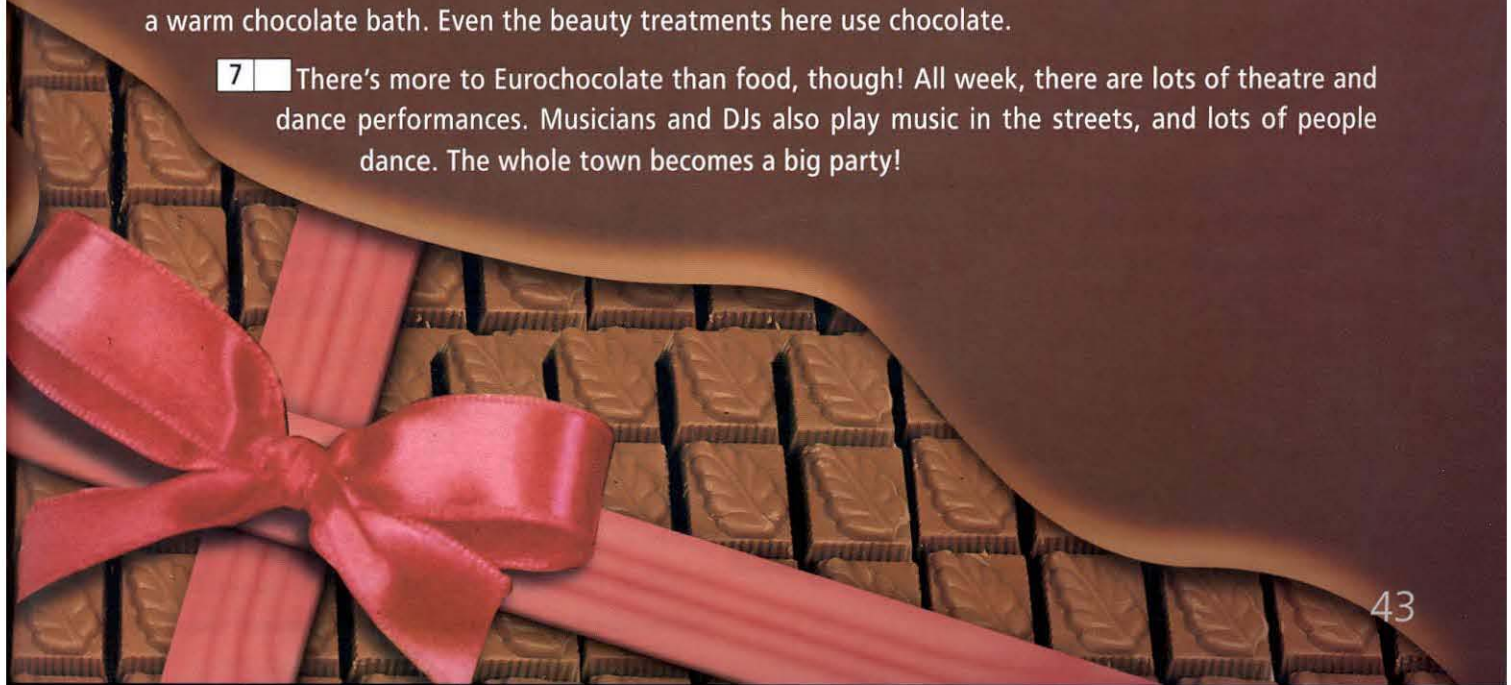
Read the information about a chocolate festival. Match the headings (A-H) to the correct paragraphs (1-7). One heading does not match.

Europe's most *delicious festival!*

Every October, nearly a million chocolate lovers visit Perugia, a small Italian town. Why? It's time for Eurochocolate, Europe's most popular chocolate festival. So, what can you do at a chocolate festival? Let's take a look

- A WATCH PEOPLE MAKE CHOCOLATE
- B A FUN CELEBRATION
- C CHOCOLATE IN THE HOME
- D A HUGE VARIETY OF CHOCOLATE TO BUY
- E RELAXING WITH CHOCOLATE
- F TRY SOME DELICIOUS CHOCOLATE
- G DELICIOUS ARTWORK
- H MAKE YOUR OWN CHOCOLATE

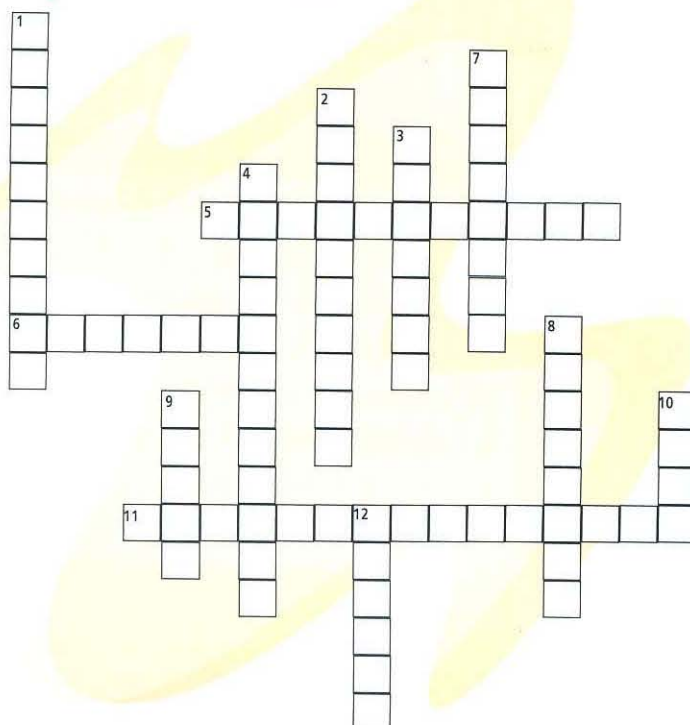
- 1 In the centre of town, there is a chocolate market with 700 stalls. Chocolate makers from around the world come to sell hundreds of different types of chocolate. From chocolate covered bananas to chocolate pasta, there's something for everyone! There's even a special stand that sells chocolate for dogs!
- 2 There is a lot of free chocolate to taste at the festival. Visitors can eat a little bit of some of the best and most famous chocolate in the world, completely free. It's a chocolate lover's dream.
- 3 At the beginning of the festival, artists make huge chocolate sculptures. Some of them are one metre tall. At the end of the festival, everybody eats these delicious sculptures.
- 4 The festival's chocolate cooking classes are always popular. At the class, you can learn how to make lots of delicious food using chocolate.
- 5 Next, you can see how a chocolate factory works. In Perugia there is a very famous chocolate factory. It is an interesting place to visit because you can see how cocoa beans become chocolate bars.
- 6 After all this, tired visitors can go to the chocolate spa. Here you can have a nice chocolate massage, or a warm chocolate bath. Even the beauty treatments here use chocolate.
- 7 There's more to Eurochocolate than food, though! All week, there are lots of theatre and dance performances. Musicians and DJs also play music in the streets, and lots of people dance. The whole town becomes a big party!



5_a

Vocabulary

1 ★ Do the crossword.



Across

- 5 You can buy something to wear there.
 6 You can pay to leave your car there.
 11 A big store that sells many different things.

Down

- 1 Letters to you arrive there first.
 2 They serve nice meals there.
 3 You can see a play there.
 4 A structure that has many apartments.
 7 You can buy something to read there.
 8 You can go there when you are sick.
 9 A place where you can pay to stay for the night.
 10 A place that serves hot and cold drinks and snacks.
 12 You can see beautiful paintings and statues there.

2 ★ Replace the words in **bold** with their opposites: *full, running, ancient, busy, narrow, large, public and small.*

Pompeii was a(n) **1) modern** city. The **2) wide** streets were always **3) empty** of people. It was a very **4) quiet** city. Pompeii had a **5) small** marketplace. There were also two **6) large** theatres. There were many **7) private** baths and many buildings had **8) still** water.

3 ★ Match the definitions to the words.

- 1 ☐ a small area in a town or city where people go to buy and sell things
 2 ☐ a square in ancient Roman towns
 3 ☐ a building with statues of Roman gods
 4 ☐ a public building for swimming and bathing
 5 ☐ a place that sells bread and cakes
 6 ☐ a building where people stay while on holiday

- | | | |
|----------|---------------|---------|
| A temple | C marketplace | E forum |
| B hotel | D bakery | F bath |

4 ★ Fill in: *was, wasn't, were, weren't.*

- A: How **1)** the party last night?
 B: It **2)** great!
 A: **3)** Tom and Sally there?
 B: No, they **4)** They **5)** at home.
- A: Where **6)** Janice yesterday?
 B: She **7)** at the theatre with her mum.
 A: **8)** Mark with them?
 B: No, he **9)**, but his sister **10)**

Grammar

5 ★ Fill in: *had, didn't have, was, weren't, were.*

There **1)** wide streets in the ancient city of Athens. In fact, the streets **2)** narrow. The city **3)** department stores, but it **4)** a large Agora, or marketplace. There **5)** a great theatre. Most buildings **6)** running water, but the city **7)** public fountains where people could get their water.

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Fill in: *ruled, attended, worked, hunted, transported, played.*



Did you know?

- 1 The Aztecs as farmers and craftsmen.
- 2 They goods by boat.
- 3 Men for meat.
- 4 Their children a game similar to basketball and football.
- 5 The Emperor the Empire with his army.
- 6 Many children school.

Grammar

- 2 ★ Fill in: *had, did, didn't or could.*

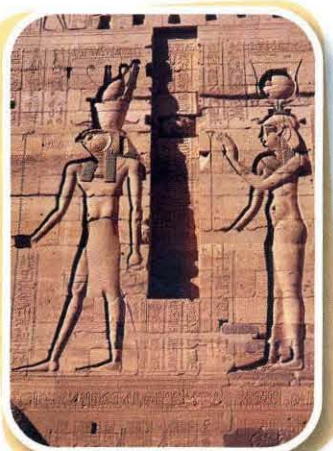
- 1 A: wealthy boys in ancient Egypt read and write?
B: Yes, they *could*.

- 2 A: ancient Egyptians have video games?
B: No, they They played board games, though. Their favourite one was Senet.

- 3 A: girls attend school in ancient Egypt?
B: No, they couldn't. Only wealthy boys attended school.

- 4 A: they tell the time?
B: Yes, they could. They water clocks.

- 5 A: ancient Egyptians have cars?
B: No, they They used boats instead.



- 3 ★ Write the *past simple* of the verbs below.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1 work | 6 play |
| 2 live | 7 walk |
| 3 fish | 8 design |
| 4 travel | 9 study |
| 5 attend | 10 discover |

- 4 ★★ Put the verbs in brackets in the *past simple*.



Most Romans 1) (live) in very small houses. The wealthy ones 2) (own) villas. Family was very important in ancient Rome. A usual family 3) (consist) of a father, a mother, unmarried children and married sons with their families and slaves. Both boys and girls 4) (start) their education at the age of 7. They 5) (study) Maths, Grammar, History and Literature. Students 6) (stop) at noon for lunch. After that, they 7) (return) to classes to finish their school day. Back home, kids 8) (play) with their pets and their toys. They 9) (not/play) video games, but they 10) (enjoy) playing board and ball games. Ancient Romans 11) (not/use) knives and forks to eat their food. They 12) (have) spoons and they 13) (use) their fingers, too. All Romans 14) (watch) performances at open-air theatres.

Talking about weekend activities

- 5 a) ★ Put the verbs in the correct tense.

A: What 1) (you/do) last weekend?
B: Oh, nothing special, really. What about you?
A: I 2) (go) to the theatre with Molly.
B: 3) (you/enjoy) it?
A: Yes, it 4) (be) great.

- b) ★★ Write a similar dialogue.

5

c, d

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Fill in: *science-fiction, skirts, effects, style, dance, band, portable.*

1 We saw a(n) film. It was about life on Mars.

2 *The Rolling Stones* are a music

who were popular in the 1960s.

3 The special in that film were amazing! The aliens looked so realistic.

4 A popular in the 1960s was *The Twist*.

Many teenagers liked it.

5 In the 60s, women liked to wear mini

6 Did you know that the hippy was very popular with teenagers in the 60s?

7 In the 60s, teenagers had radios to listen to music.

- 2 ★ Choose the correct preposition.

1 My grandpa was crazy **of/about** leather jackets. He had more than ten!

2 What styles were **on/in** fashion 50 years ago?

3 Neil Armstrong was the first person to walk **on/in** the moon.

4 When my mum was a teenager, she listened to her favourite songs **on/in** the radio.

5 When I was little, I lived in the country **on/in** a farm. Now, I live in the city.

6 **On/In** the 1960s, teenagers liked listening to bands like *Led Zeppelin* and *The Beatles*.

- 3 ★ Fill in: *milk, delivered, walked, miss, had, chores.*

1 We picnics in the countryside when I was young.

2 George the dog last night.

3 I newspapers after school when I was young.

4 Everyone in our family helped with the

5 Last year, my family moved to the city. I really life in the country.

6 When Tom lived on a farm, he helped his parents the cows every day.

Everyday English

- 4 ★ Complete the dialogue.

- What about you?
- Do you miss all that?
- Was it boring?
- Did you like it there?

Kenny: Did you grow up in the countryside, Ian?

Ian: No, I didn't. I lived in a big city.

Kenny: 1)

Ian: Yes, I did. There was a lot to do. I went swimming and I often went to the cinema.

Kenny: Sounds like you had a nice life there.

Ian: It was great. I miss it. 2)

Kenny: I lived in a village before I moved here.

Ian: 3)

Kenny: No, there was a lot to do. I delivered newspapers in the mornings. My friends and I played outside all the time and I cycled to school every day.

Ian: 4)

Kenny: Sometimes, but I love it here, too!

- 5 ★★ Write a similar dialogue to the one in Ex. 4. Use these ideas.

- lived in a village/town • played football at the weekends
- worked in a bookshop • walked the neighbour's dog

Vocabulary

1 ★ Fill in: *discovered, dated back, destroyed, knew, constructed, grew, lived, left.*

- 1 In 1841, an American explorer called John Lloyd Stephens the Mayan city of Chichen Itza in Mexico.
- 2 John Lloyd Stephens believed the city to around 600 AD.
- 3 Mayan people a lot about astronomy.
- 4 Lots of Mayan people in small houses on the edges of the city.
- 5 They corn, beans and tomatoes for food.
- 6 In Chichen Itza, the Mayan people a large pyramid called 'El Castillo'.
- 7 The Mayans their city suddenly and no one saw them again.
- 8 When the Spanish came to rule Chichen Itza they some of the old buildings.

2 ★★ Replace the underlined words with their opposites.

- 1 The palace had thick walls. t _ _ _
- 2 The building was huge. s _ _ _
- 3 The houses were very weak. s _ _ _
- 4 He wore a beautiful hat. u _ _ _
- 5 The ancient city had many fountains. m _ _ _
- 6 The city had tall buildings. s _ _ _

Reading

3 a) ★ Read the text and mark the sentences 1-8 T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Cahokia is a very old site.
- 2 Not many people lived there.
- 3 They had very tall pyramids.
- 4 The city had walls to keep the enemies away.
- 5 The people there couldn't tell the time.
- 6 They were hunters.
- 7 They raised animals for food.
- 8 Lack of food is a possible reason why people left the city

The Ancient City of Cahokia

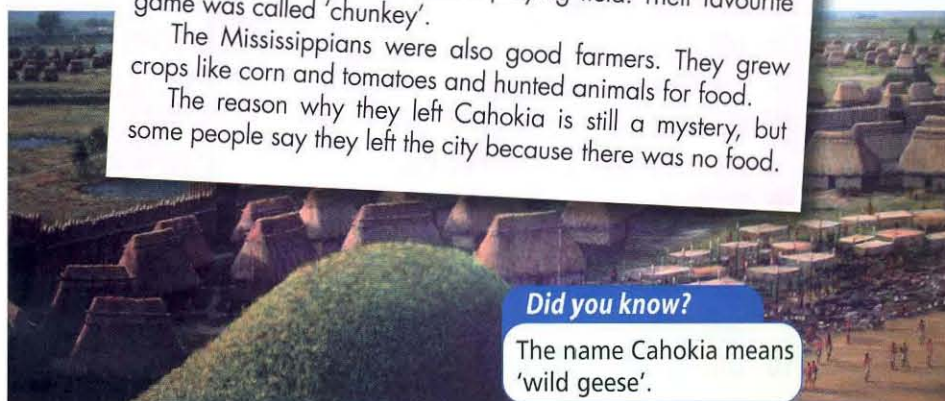
Cahokia is an ancient village close to the Mississippi River in America. This amazing site dates back to 700 AD and at one time over 20,000 people lived there. Then suddenly, all of the people left Cahokia and no one knows why.

The Mississippian people who lived in Cahokia built big mounds of earth in the shape of pyramids. Often they put a building on top of these mounds. The largest pyramid in Cahokia was over 10 storeys tall! The Mississippians built houses, temples and strong walls to protect their city, too.

They were also very clever people. The Mississippians even made a calendar; they used wooden poles and the sun to tell the time. They also had a playing field. Their favourite game was called 'chunkey'.

The Mississippians were also good farmers. They grew crops like corn and tomatoes and hunted animals for food.

The reason why they left Cahokia is still a mystery, but some people say they left the city because there was no food.



Did you know?

The name Cahokia means 'wild geese'.

b) ★ Now complete the sentences.

- 1 Cahokia is near
- 2 The Mississippians built
- 3 To tell the time, they
- 4 They played
- 5 The Mississippians ate
- 6 No one knows why the people
- 7 A possible reason is that

5f

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Fill in: *steal, invade, become, terrorise, sail, found, bury, fear, make, attack, build* and *save* in the correct form.

- 1 Francis Drake around the world between 1577 and 1580 on the orders of Queen Elizabeth.
- 2 Marie Curie once said that the use of x-rays during the war the lives of many injured men.
- 3 Blackbeard and his crew ships on the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea to get their treasures.
- 4 Ivan the Terrible and killed thousands of people during his reign.
- 5 In 1798, Napoleon Bonaparte Egypt with an army of nearly 33,000 men.
- 6 The Europeans the Vikings because they were extremely strong warriors who made surprise attacks.
- 7 Ivan the Terrible was just 17 years old when he the first tsar of Russia.
- 8 Queen Elizabeth Francis Drake a knight in 1581.
- 9 They a huge navy and attacked them.
- 10 During his second voyage to the New World, Christopher Columbus the new colony of La Isabela.
- 11 Blackbeard hid the treasures he from different ships on land.
- 12 The Vikings often their dead at sea, on burning boats.

- 2 ★ Fill in: *power, reason, approval, admiral, powers, navy, and debt*.

- 1 The ancient Egyptians believed that King Tutankhamun had supernatural and could do magic.
- 2 King Henry VIII spent a lot of money during his reign and when he died England had a large to pay off.
- 3 Lord Nelson, the famous English naval, defeated Napoleon at the battle of Trafalgar.
- 4 Some people believed that poison was the real for Napoleon's death.
- 5 King Henry VII was the first English king to build a(n) When he died, England had 5 royal warships.
- 6 Defeating the Spanish Armada gave England more over Spain.
- 7 Queen Elizabeth I gave Francis Drake her secret to travel around the world.

Grammar

- 3 ★ Use the verbs in the *past continuous* to complete the sentences.

• rain • sail • study • cook • talk • play • not work

- 1 They in the ocean when the pirates attacked them.
- 2 He to the sailors when the admiral appeared.
- 3 It hard yesterday in the evening so they didn't go out.
- 4 you history yesterday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon?
- 5 Jane on the history project when you called.
- 6 While Dan dinner, Bill and Laura *Invaders* on the computer.

- 4 ★★ Complete the sentences using the *past continuous*.

- 1 At 6 o'clock last Monday afternoon my friend
- 2 This time yesterday we
- 3 At 9 o'clock last Saturday evening my friends
- 4 This time last Sunday I

Vocabulary

1 ★ Find ten words related to films.

F	A	N	T	A	S	Y	B	Y	Z	T	F	W	H
K	N	O	B	C	O	M	E	D	Y	H	T	G	S
F	I	C	J	T	D	N	M	H	O	R	R	O	R
S	M	U	S	I	C	A	L	T	L	I	E	X	I
W	A	O	R	O	M	A	N	C	E	L	J	I	R
Z	T	N	S	N	O	E	P	U	K	L	Q	Z	U
W	E	S	T	E	R	N	W	W	A	E	Y	X	B
A	D	V	E	N	T	U	R	E	K	R	V	O	C

2 ★ Fill in: *boring, interesting, sad, funny, amazing, scary*.

- That film we watched yesterday was so *boring*, I fell asleep halfway through it.
- I don't like horror films. I think they are
- I was really upset when the family disappeared; it was such a film.
- My dad doesn't like westerns, but he loves science-fiction films. He says they are much more
- Sara's favourite films are comedies. She likes them because they are
- I really enjoyed *Alice in Wonderland*; it was just

Listening

- 3 ★★ You will hear two people talking about a trip to the cinema. Listen to the dialogue and mark the sentences *T* (true) or *F* (false).



- Jane and Carrie went to the cinema last weekend.
- It was twenty pounds for one ticket.
- Carrie didn't think the film was scary.
- Josh didn't really enjoy watching the film.
- Josh prefers science-fiction films.

Everyday English

4 ★ Choose the correct response.

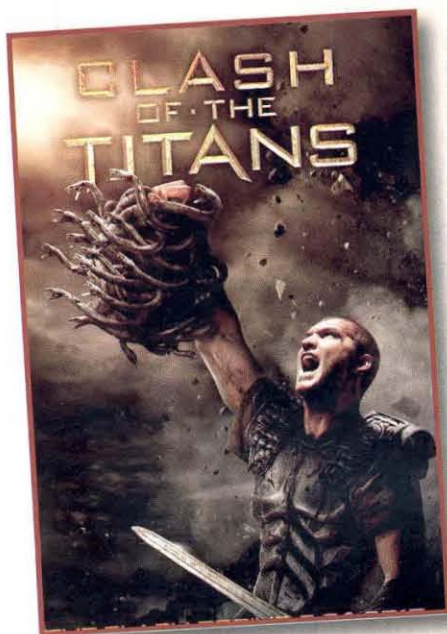
- A: Did you like that film?
B: a It was a science-fiction film.
b It was fantastic!
- A: I like action films. How about you?
B: a I prefer animated films.
b It was tiring.
- A: Did you think that film was funny?
B: a Yes, it was a great comedy.
b I prefer comedies.
- A: What type of films do you like?
B: a I prefer fantasy films.
b I quite like it.
- A: Did you like animated films when you were young?
B: a I prefer fantasy films.
b Yes, I quite liked them.
- A: What did Patty do at the weekend?
B: a She watched that new action film.
b She loved it.
- A: What was the new *Iron Man* film like?
B: a I loved it. Make sure you see it.
b I saw it last month.
- A: Do you like horror films?
B: a They are terrifying.
b No, I prefer romances.

Writing (a review of a film)

- 1 ★ Read the review and answer the questions.

Clash of the Titans

by Jeremy Smithers



Clash of the Titans is a 3D fantasy film starring Sam Worthington. It's a story from Greek mythology about the time when humans went to war with the gods. The humans make the gods angry when they destroy the temple of Zeus, the king of the gods, at Argos. Then, the god Hades kills some humans and the innocent family of Perseus, too. Perseus, the human son of Zeus, wants revenge against Hades. He battles against strange demons, frightening beasts, and Hades to protect the city of Argos and its Princess. The film is full of action with amazing special effects. Don't miss it!

Rating ****

- 1 What type of film is it?
.....
- 2 Who stars in it?
.....
- 3 What is the plot about?
.....
- 4 How does Jeremy recommend the film?
.....

- 2 ★ Replace the words in bold with synonyms from the list.

• depressing • frightening • great • terrible • dull
• amusing • thrilling

- 1 The film was so **funny**, I couldn't stop laughing.
- 2 *Avatar* is a **good** film. You should see it.
- 3 The film was very **scary**, I couldn't sleep.
- 4 Don't watch this film; it's so **boring** I fell asleep.
- 5 I cried at the end of the film. It was **sad**.
- 6 The film was **exciting**. I was on the edge of my seat.
- 7 The plot of the film was **bad**. I wouldn't recommend it.

- 3 ★ Complete the recommendations with: *you'll love it, miss it, a must-see, It's a bore to watch, should see it*. Then mark them **P** (positive) or **N** (negative).

- A *Avatar* is an amazing film with spectacular special effects. Don't 1)
- B *Robin Hood* is a great film. It has a good plot and exciting action scenes. You 2)
- C The acting in *The Bounty Hunter* is terrible and the plot doesn't make sense. 3)
- D *Up* is 4) I'm sure 5)

- 4 ★ Read the rubric and answer the questions.

Write a short review of your favourite film.

- Describe what type of film it is.
- Describe the actors that star in it.
- Describe the plot of the film.
- Give your personal opinion and recommendation.

- 1 What type of film is it?
.....
- 2 Who stars in it?
.....
- 3 What is the plot about?
.....
- 4 How do you recommend it?
.....

- 5 ★★ Use the rubric and your answers in Ex. 4 to write a short review of the film for the school magazine (60-80 words).

Vocabulary

1 ★ Fill in: *continent, respected, travelled, pull, looked after, protected.*

- The Navajo lived in earth and wood houses and on foot.
- The men the tribe from their enemies.
- The Native Americans the environment and tried not to destroy it.
- They sometimes used dogs to their sleds.
- The women of the tribe did the housework and the children.
- Europeans arrived on the of America in the 15th century.

2 ★ Match the words. Use the phrases to complete the sentences.

1	wooden	A	skin
2	native	B	houses
3	animal	C	crops
4	grew	D	tribes

- There were many living on the continent of America.
- The Navajo to feed their families.
- The Kwakiutl lived in large
- They used natural materials like,, to make their clothes.

3 ★ Choose the correct preposition.

- The Navajo travelled from place to place **in/on** foot.
- The Kwakiutl used canoes **for/to** fishing.
- When did the Europeans arrive **in/on** the continent?
- Nature was very important **to/by** the Native Americans.
- The Cheyenne made their houses **of/from** buffalo skin.

Notions & Functions

Choose the correct response.

- A: Where was Jane yesterday afternoon?
B: a At the pool.
b No, she wasn't.
- A: Were you at the park last Sunday?
B: a No, we weren't.
b Yes, they were.
- A: Did he play board games when he was a kid?
B: a Yes, he did.
b No, they didn't.
- A: What did you do last weekend?
B: a Nothing special. What about you?
b I liked it a lot.
- A: Could you swim at the age of six?
B: a No, you couldn't.
b No, I couldn't.
- A: It sounds like you really liked it.
B: a Yes, it was great.
b Yes, sometimes I do.
- A: Was it boring?
B: a No, not at all.
b No, I didn't.
- A: Do you miss all that?
B: a Well, sometimes we do.
b Yes, we did.
- A: What was the film like?
B: a I prefer thrillers.
b I didn't like it.
- A: What do you think of *Avatar*?
B: a It's a must-see. Don't miss it.
b I like all types of films.

5

Language & Grammar Review

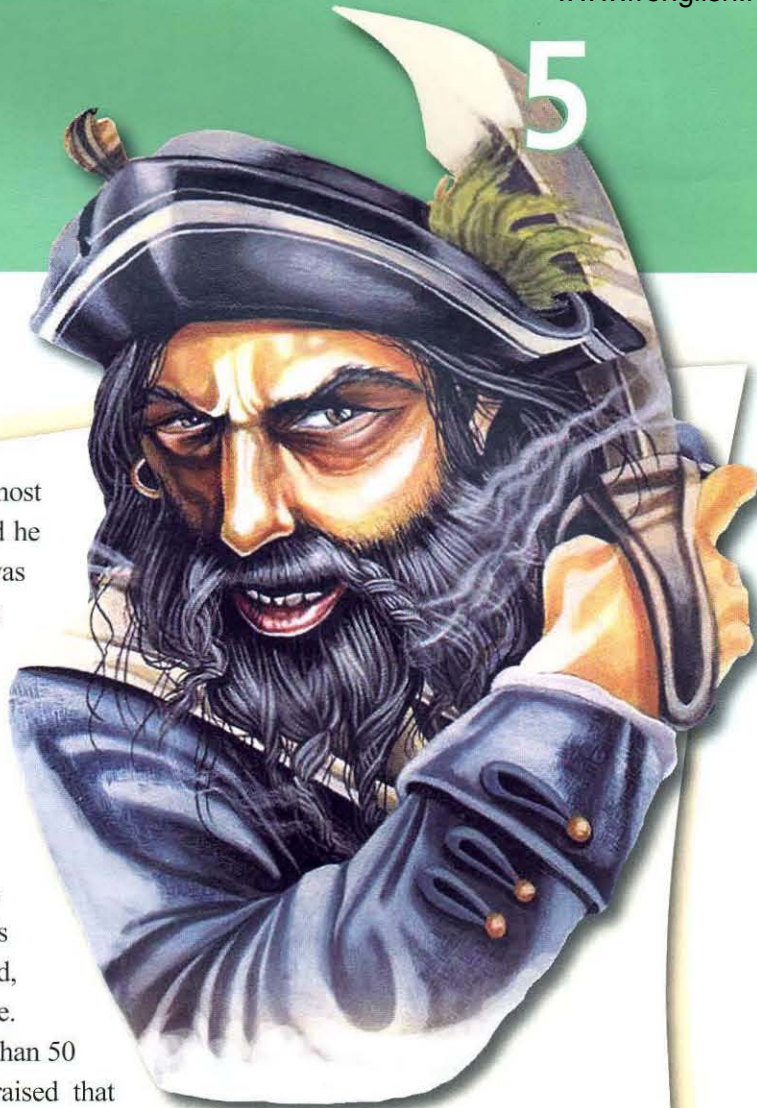
Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Eighty years ago, there an airport on the island.
A weren't B isn't C wasn't
- 2 A: Did ancient Egyptians play board games?
B: Yes, they
A could B had C did
- 3 A: What did you do yesterday evening?
B: A Nothing special. B I didn't like it at all.
C Not really.
- 4 A: It sounds like you loved it.
B: A Yes, it was amazing.
B Yes, I saw it yesterday.
C No, they don't.
- 5 there public baths in Pompeii?
A Had B Were C Was
- 6 The Navajo were farmers and they crops.
A made B built C grew
- 7 A: Was it a bit dull?
B: A Not at all. B No, I don't.
C No, I wasn't.
- 8 A: Do you miss your old neighbourhood?
B: A Yes, sometimes I do. B Yes, we did.
C No, they don't.
- 9 The ancient Egyptians build pyramids from stone.
A were B had C could
- 10 The Cheyenne buffalo for food.
A farmed B grew C hunted
- 11 Only boys school.
A arrived B taught C attended
- 12 The city dates to the 15th century.
A bit B from C back
- 13 They goods on their boats.
A constructed B ruled C transported
- 14 The Kwakiutl their houses out of wood.
A makes B made C make
- 15 A: What do you think of *Up*?
B: A It's a comedy film. B It was expensive.
C It's great. You should see it.
- 16 Did girls mini skirts and boots in the 60s?
A wore B wears C wear
- 17 The streets were of people.
A narrow B full C crowded
- 18 The of the volcano destroyed the village.
A ash B eruption C effect
- 19 Vikings fast boats.
A did B built C traded
- 20 He newspapers at the age of 10.
A delivered B helped C left
- 21 There were rooms where they kept their crops.
A running B storage C terraced
- 22 Macchu Picchu is an ancient Inca
A sight B site C field
- 23 The film had great special
A effects B acting C plot
- 24 He likes comedies because they are
A scary B sad C funny
- 25 He didn't them leave the building.
A saw B see C sees
- 26 The ancient buildings in Peru had walls.
A thick B chubby C curly
- 27 I don't like science-..... films.
A comedy B western C fiction
- 28 They lived in a block of
A shops B flats C departments
- 29 The eruption of Mt Vesuvius the city under ash.
A destroyed B put C buried
- 30 They fished the River Nile.
A in B over C of

Reading Task (multiple choice)

Read the text. In each question (1-6) choose the right answer A, B, C or D.

Terrifying and merciless are the words to describe this most famous English pirate. Blackbeard was a large, tall man and he carried two swords, lots of guns and knives. His real name was Edward Teach, but he got his pirate name from the long black beard which covered most of his face. Ships all over the Caribbean Sea feared an attack by Blackbeard and his crew. Teach began his career on the high seas at an early age when he sailed in the English Navy in the War of the Spanish Succession (1702-1713). After the war he joined the crew of the Pirate Hornigold. In 1717, they captured a French ship that Hornigold later gave to Teach. Teach took control of this ship which he named 'The Queen Anne's Revenge'. This was the first of many ships that he commanded, and it began his reputation as a terrifying and dangerous pirate. Over the next year, Blackbeard and his crew captured more than 50 ships. They often learned a ship's nationality and then raised that country's flag in order to appear friendly. This allowed Blackbeard's ship to get close to the other ship. The pirates then raised Blackbeard's flag and attacked the ship. They went on board the ship and stole treasure and goods. Blackbeard's life came to an end when the Royal British Navy sent Lieutenant Maynard after Blackbeard in November, 1718. Maynard found Blackbeard and his crew in small harbour in North Carolina. The pirates and Maynard's crew fought each other. In the battle, Maynard shot and killed Blackbeard. Afterwards, Maynard searched for Blackbeard's treasure, but was unable find it. When Blackbeard died so did the secret of his treasure which remains a mystery to this day.



- 1 The pirate Blackbeard
 - A had a short black beard.
 - B was of medium height.
 - C was a frightening man.
 - D had ships all over the Caribbean.
- 2 Blackbeard first went to sea
 - A when he was quite young.
 - B to work for Pirate Hornigold.
 - C to fight the French.
 - D to sail to Spain.
- 3 Blackbeard got his first ship
 - A from another pirate.
 - B by attacking the English Navy.
 - C from Queen Anne.
 - D by stealing it from another pirate.
- 4 Blackbeard and his crew got close to other ships by
 - A secretly going on board.
 - B not showing any flag at all.
 - C stealing the other ship's flag.
 - D showing the same flag as the other ship.
- 5 When Maynard found Blackbeard,
 - A Maynard fought and died.
 - B Blackbeard fought, but lost his life.
 - C Maynard took Blackbeard's treasure.
 - D the pirates killed Maynard.
- 6 The above text is typical of
 - A a history book.
 - B an adventure story.
 - C an autobiography.
 - D a historical novel.

6_a

Vocabulary

1 ★ Choose the correct word.

- Tom wants to **ride/drive** a camel when he goes to Egypt.
- One of the things I've always wanted to do is **climb/fly** over the city in a helicopter.
- Sue has **driven/sailed** on a yacht twice.
- George **drove/cycled** a quad bike for the first time yesterday.

2 ★ Fill in: *source, highlight, clear, true, and desert.*

- One of Jenny's wildest dreams came when she went diving with sharks.
- Some travellers got lost in the and had to walk for days under the hot sun.
- The of the Amazon River is in Nevado Mismi, a 5,597-metre mountain in southern Peru.
- Divers can see tropical fish and colourful corals in the water near the beach.
- The of our trip to Spain was visiting the Prado museum in Madrid.

3 a) ★ Match the words in the two columns.

A		B	
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	A	ruins
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	van
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	volcano
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	bus
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	E	skyline
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	F	cruise
	double-decker		
	active		
	city		
	ancient		
	river		
	camper		

b) ★ Use four of the phrases above to complete the sentences.

- We went on a yesterday. It was nice to be on the water.
- The tour bus stopped at the of a two thousand year old town.
- It was really fun travelling around London on a red and seeing the sights.
- We enjoyed an amazing view of the Parisian from the top of the Eiffel Tower.

Grammar

4 ★ Write the past participles of the verbs below.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 take - | 5 ride - |
| 2 make - | 6 see - |
| 3 swim - | 7 climb - |
| 4 do - | 8 try - |

5 ★ Put the verbs in brackets into the *present perfect*.

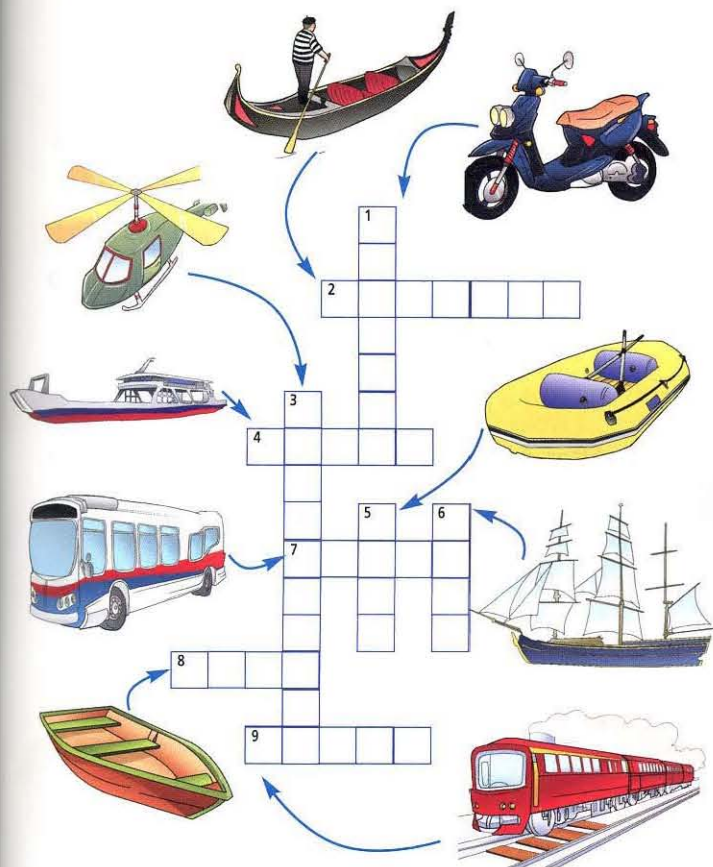
- Susan (visit) Barcelona three times this year.
- Jane (leave) for her two-month holiday around Latin America.
- Of all the hotels we (stay) in so far, this is the best one.
- James and Lilly (travel) to most countries around Europe.
- George (promise) to send us some postcards from his trip to Japan.
- The Smiths (decide) to go camping for their summer holidays.
- Allan (choose) to go camping for his summer holiday.
- It (be) three years since we last went abroad.
- They (bring) back some great souvenirs for everyone from their trip.

6 ★ Choose the correct item.

- Linda's not here. She **has been/has gone** to the travel agent's.
- Dave and Jenna **have been/have gone** to Australia twice.
- Alex **has gone/has been** on a cycling tour across the country. He's coming back next month.
- Kate **has been/has gone** on holiday to Italy four times this year.
- Emma **has been/has gone** to get Terry from the airport. I'm expecting them any time now.
- Diana **has gone/has been** to the shops. Would you like to wait for her?
- I **have gone/have been** to the Edinburgh Festival three times and I'm going again next year.
- Hugh and Laura love New York City. They **have gone/have been** there many times.

Vocabulary

1 ★ Do the crossword puzzle.



2 ★ Fill in: *weird, old-fashioned, on board, bun, still, thought and look.*

- The best way to see San Francisco is to jump a cable car and ride around the city.
- I had a(n) experience on the boat. I thought I saw a sea monster.
- Keep ! I want to take a photo of you next to that statue.
- She was so lost in that she missed her bus stop.
- The air hostess had a blue uniform on and wore her hair in a(n)
- In London, there are taxis from the 1940s.
- Jane gave me a puzzled when the tram stopped suddenly.

Grammar

3 ★ Make sentences using the words below. Use *for* or *since* and the *present perfect*.

- I/not have/a holiday/two years
- Andy/live/Brazil/2008
- It/not snow/in my town/a long time
- He/not travel/abroad/last summer
- I/be/in Venice/a few days now
- We/ not eat/out/months

4 ★ Underline the correct word.

- Helen has **never/ever** been to Italy.
- We have **already/yet** bought the plane tickets.
- Have you been on the sightseeing tour **yet/just**?
- Madeleine has **since/just** missed her flight.
- I haven't ridden a bike **since/for** I was a child.
- Have you **since/ever** been diving with sharks?
- I haven't been camping **for/since** three years.

5 ★ Put the verbs in brackets into the *present perfect*.

- A: (you/ever/be) camping?
B: Yes, but I (not/do) it for ages.
- A: Do you want to go skydiving?
B: Yes I do. I (never/try) skydiving before.
- A: I (just/receive) a postcard from Mary. She's in Hawaii.
B: Really? How long (she/be) there?
- A: (James and Lilly/arrive) in London yet?
B: I don't know, they (not/call) me.
- A: How's your trip? (you/do) anything interesting?
B: Well, we (fly) over the city in a helicopter and we (take) some amazing photos so far.
- A: I (not/book) our ferry tickets yet.
B: That's OK. I (ask) George to do it.

6

c, d

Vocabulary

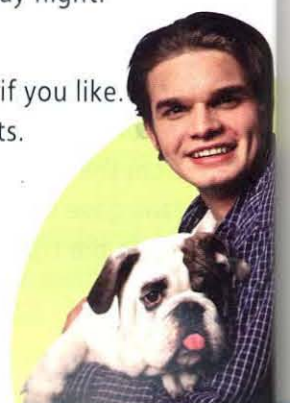
- 1 ★ Fill in: *organised, volunteered, participated, allowed, changed, donate, care, looks after.*
- Last week our school a special charity event to help the poor.
 - Helping at the animal shelter me to learn more about animals.
 - My experience of working with children in Africa my life.
 - Many celebrities money to charity every year.
 - David to collect food and helped give it out to homeless people.
 - People from more than 10 different countries in 'World Animal Day' last October.
 - Jane helps for the elderly at a nursing home.
 - The animal shelter animals, such as stray cats and dogs.
- 2 ★ Fill in: *cultures, raffle, aid, local, race, disabled, experience, fundraising, positive.*
- The programme helps bring clean water to villages in Africa.
 - In Indonesia, I worked with the people to grow food.
 - Carla volunteers to help people do their shopping.
 - The organisers sell tickets at the dinner dance every year.
 - My class organised various events to raise money for charity.
 - Chris is planning to run in next month's charity to collect money for people in need.
 - Volunteers worked hard to help bring a change to the community.
 - After volunteering abroad for more than 10 years, Pat has learned a lot about different
 - Helping others to have a better life is an unforgettable

Listening

- 3 ★ You will hear a radio show about a volunteer programme. For each question (1-5) choose the best answer (A, B, or C).
- 'Thankful Thursday' is a day
 - when children make teddy bears for charity.
 - to discuss different ways to volunteer.
 - when people help sick children.
 - The first step in organising a 'Charity Bear Party' is to
 - raise money.
 - make the bears.
 - find a school or place for the event.
 - After putting the bears' bodies together, the children
 - put clothing on the bears.
 - make birth certificates for the bears.
 - make the bears' faces.
 - In the end, the children
 - give the bears to sick children.
 - sell the bears to children.
 - raise money by selling the bears to hospitals.
 - The programme helps children understand that
 - some children are very sick.
 - teddy bears make sick children feel better.
 - it's possible for them to help people.

Everyday English

- 4 ★ Choose the correct answer.
- A: We're looking for someone to look after the animals.
B: a Fantastic!
b I can definitely help.
 - A: When are you available?
B: a I'm free every Monday night.
b I'll see you there.
 - A: You can start on Friday if you like.
B: a I can sell raffle tickets.
b OK, I'll be there.
 - A: I can help to care for old people.
B: a Are you interested?
b Great!



Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Fill in: *download, caught, instant, networking, browse, mode, text*
- You should only music from online music shops.
 - I was so up in texting someone, I didn't see my bus go past.
 - I bought a new smartphone so I can access the Internet and my favourite web pages.
 - I often use my computer to message my friends on line.
 - Social sites are a great way to keep in touch with people and share photos.
 - Most teenagers their friends often.
 - You should always check that your GPS receiver is in driving before you start driving.

Grammar

- 2 ★ Put the verbs in the brackets in the *past simple* or the *present perfect*.

- A: Hi Jenny, I 1) (not/see) you for ages!
 B: Hi Alice! I know, I 2) (be) really busy lately. How are you?
 A: I'm great. It 3) (be) my birthday last week.
 B: Oh no, I 4) (forget) to call you, I'm so sorry.
 A: That's OK.
 B: Did you do anything special?
 A: Yes. I 5) (go) to the cinema with friends and my parents 6) (give) me an amazing new phone.
 B: Really, can I see it?
 A: Yeah, here it is. It's the best phone I 7) (ever/have).
 B: Wow, I 8) (never/see) a touch-screen phone before. Can you download videos?
 A: Yes, I 9) (just/download) Rihanna's new video.
 B: Is it good? I 10) (not/see) it yet.
 A: I like it, but then again, I love all her music!
 B: Well, I have to run. I've got my IT class in a few minutes.
 A: OK. See you soon!

- 3 ★ Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *present perfect*.

- A: (you/listen) to Tom's new CD single yet?
 B: Yes, it's great! I (watch) the video clip on YouTube last night.
- A: (you/ever/be) to a technology exhibition?
 B: Yes. In fact I (go) to one last week.
- A: I (start) taking computer lessons last month.
 B: That's great! What (you/learn) so far?
- A: (you/send) Sue a message about Friday's party yet?
 B: Oh no. I totally (forget).
- A: (you/hear) any news from Joe and Linda?
 B: Yes, I (chat) with them online last night.
- A: (you/speak) to Bob yet?
 B: Yes, I (call) him a few minutes ago.

- 4 ★ Circle the correct item.

- I've sent Tom a text message.
 A yet B ever C just D for
- Have you written a blog?
 A yet B ever C since D for
- Sarah hasn't finished her ICT project
 A yet B just C already D for
- you emailed Tony yet?
 A Did B Does C Have D Are
- I've had this netbook two years.
 A for B ever C since D already
- you call me yesterday?
 A Did B Does C Have D Do
- Julie a new MP3 player last week.
 A gets B got
 C has got D is getting

6f

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Fill in: *blow, point, kiss, greet, burp, purse, nod, shake.*

- 1 In Europe when relatives meet they give each other a on the cheek.
- 2 It is impolite to your nose during meals.
- 3 In the Philippines guests loudly after a meal to show they've enjoyed it.
- 4 Russian people never hands before they take off their gloves.
- 5 It's rude to at a person with your finger.
- 6 In many countries people their lips and shake their heads to show disapproval.
- 7 You can your head or move it up and down, in most countries to show you agree.
- 8 In Canada, the Inuits each other, by rubbing noses instead of shaking hands.

- 2 ★ Choose the correct word.

- 1 Respect **country/social** rules when you greet people abroad.
- 2 Please sit and **do/make** yourself comfortable.
- 3 Don't use your **index/thumb** finger to point at people.
- 4 People in the Philippines move their eyes to **show/point** direction.
- 5 In Canada, maintain direct eye **contact/communication** when talking to another person.
- 6 In the USA greet people with a **firm/stiff** handshake.
- 7 In most countries when people clench their fists it is a **sign/mark** of anger.
- 8 In Asian countries guests feel **obliged/ forced** to remove their shoes before entering a home.

Grammar

- 3 ★ Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

- 1 If you break something, tell the host.
.....
- 2 They appreciate a thank-you note after the dinner.
.....
- 3 Alice sent flowers to the Martins.
.....
- 4 They require formal dress.
.....
- 5 The host offered the first toast.
.....

Reading

- 4 ★ Read the text and mark the sentences (1-6) T (true) or F (false).

From Table to Table

Just like food is different from country to country so are table manners. Before you travel to another country there are a few things you should know about mealtimes around the world.

At a table in England, it's rude to lick your fingers or your knife. You need to be careful when eating soup. Don't slurp or make noise while eating it. It is also impolite to start eating before your host has served everyone at the table. Try not to put your elbows on the table and, finally, don't take food from your neighbour's plate.

In France it is important to always say 'please' and 'thank you' to people serving at the table. When eating bread, break off a piece with your fingers rather than use a knife. When you are at a restaurant and haven't finished your food make sure you don't leave your fork and knife on your plate as this is a signal for the waiter to take your plate.

For most meals in Saudi Arabia people sit on the floor or at a low table with cushions. Remember to cross your legs when you sit. Eat only with your right hand because most Saudi Arabians think the left hand is not clean. It is polite to try all of the food that the host serves. Saudi Arabians usually don't say much when they eat as they really want to enjoy the food. Finally, it is okay to burp after a meal as it tells the host that you liked the food.



- 1 English people wait for their host to finish serving before they start their meal.
- 2 In England, it is acceptable to eat from someone else's dish.
- 3 French people use knives to cut their bread.
- 4 In France, waiters take your plate when they see your fork and knife on it.
- 5 People in Saudi Arabia sit on a chair to have a meal.
- 6 The Saudi Arabians talk a lot during mealtime.

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Use the words in the boxes to label the pictures.

cut
have
sprain
twist
get

• nosebleed • wrist • finger
• stomach ache • fever • toothache
• ankle • headache • cold • sunburn



1 He's cut his finger



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10

- 2 ★ Use sentences A-E to complete the dialogue.

- A If I were you, I would stay home.
B I have a fever too.
C What seems to be the problem?
D My advice is to drink lots of fluids.
E What are the symptoms?

A: Hello, Mr Smith. 1)

B: I don't feel well, doctor! I think I'm ill.

A: 2)

B: Well, I have a headache and a runny nose.

A: Hmm, anything else?

B: 3)

A: It sounds like the flu, Mr Smith.

B: Oh, no. What should I do?

A: 4)

B: Can I still go to work?

A: 5) You need your rest.

B: Thank you, doctor.

Listening

- 3 ★ You are going to hear a radio interview with Michelle Whiten, who works at a local hospital. For each question (1-5) choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 1 Michelle works as a
A doctor. B nurse. C receptionist.
- 2 Michelle says that headaches
A are normally easy to treat.
B are no reason to go to the doctor.
C take a long time to go away.
- 3 Michelle says that people often sprain their ankles while
A going for a walk. B making food.
C in their homes.
- 4 The interviewer believes that aspirin
A is a very popular treatment.
B can't help someone with a sprained ankle.
C can't relieve pain as much as having a rest does.
- 5 People who suffer from a minor ailment
A usually worry too much about it.
B should seek advice immediately.
C often do not need to see a nurse or a doctor.

6h

Writing (A story)

- 1 ★ Read the story and choose the correct sequence word.

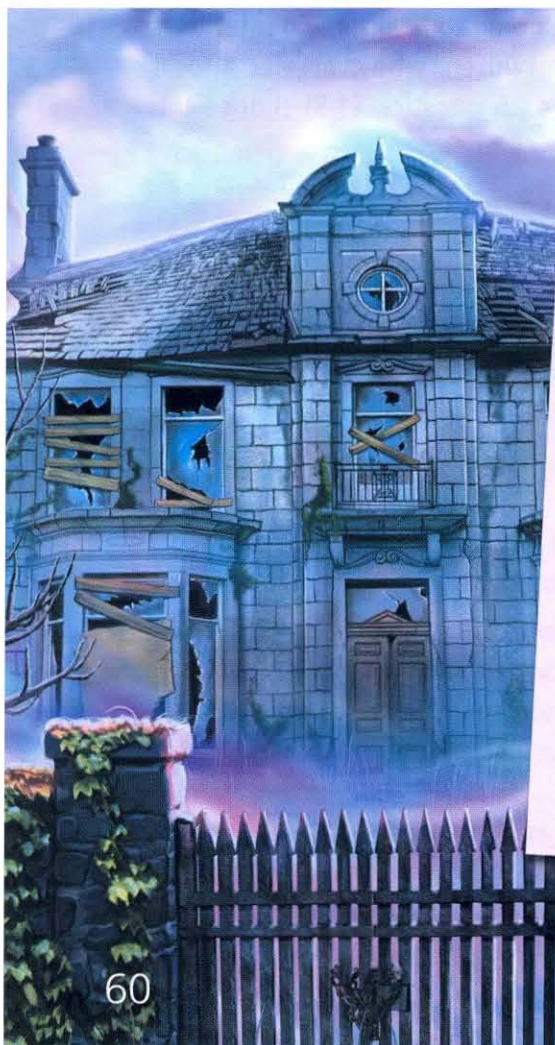


Last Sunday I went fishing with my best friend Nick. We left very early in the morning and drove to the lake.

1) **First/Next** we made some sandwiches to take with us. 2) **Finally/Then** we packed our fishing gear into the boat.

3) **First/After that**, we set off and rowed to the deepest part of the lake, where we hoped to catch a big fish. After many hours without catching a fish, we were ready to head back to shore when suddenly we got a bite! I looked up and in the distance I saw a huge scary looking fish. I screamed at Nick to let go of the fishing rod and pulled him down into his seat. 4) **Finally/Next**, I told him to grab the oars and we rowed away as fast as we could. 5) **First/Finally** we made it to the shore and we felt very glad to be safe. We never went fishing on the lake again, though!

- 2 ★ Read the extract. Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple*.



My friends 1)
(tell) me that the old empty house on the corner of my street
2) (be)
haunted. But I 3)
(not/believe) them. So one day
I 4) (decide) to go
and look for myself! I
5) (open) the front
door slowly and
6) (enter) the
house. I 7)
(start) to walk down the hallway.
Suddenly, I 8)
(hear) a loud bang behind me. I
9) (turn) around
and 10) (see)
a scary shadow. Then, I
11) (shout) for
help and 12)
(run) quickly out of the house.

- 3 ★ Look at the picture and use the words/phrases in the list, as well as your own ideas to write a paragraph setting the scene for a story.



- Saturday morning
- My friend Ted and I
- warm sunny day
- go mountain biking

- 4 ★ Put the events of the story in the correct order.

- a ☐ Ted had a broken leg and the doctor put a plaster cast on it for six weeks.
b ☐ I used my mobile phone to call for help.
c ☐ We were on a rough biking trail.
d ☐ Ted was on the ground in pain and couldn't move his right leg.
e ☐ An ambulance came and took us to the hospital.
f ☐ Ted rode over a rock and fell off his bike.

- 5 ★★ Read the rubric and use the paragraph you wrote in Ex. 3 and the events in Ex. 4 to write your story. Write a different ending to your story.

Write a story about a cycling experience (100-120 words).

- Say when and where the story took place.
- Describe the events in the order they happened.
- Say what happened in the end and how you felt.

Reading

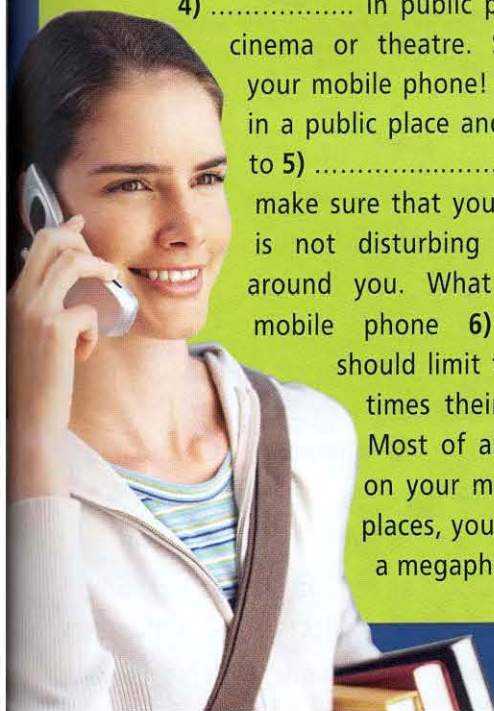
- 1 ★ Fill in: *touch, messages, get through, users, communicate, sophisticated.*

Mobile Phone Etiquette

Mobile phone etiquette is a hot topic. Today's teenagers are increasingly using 1) technology, like mobile phones, to keep in 2) with their friends and families. But does your need to 3) upset other people?

Here are a few tips on how to be polite. It is disrespectful to make calls and to send or receive

- 4) in public places, like the cinema or theatre. So switch off your mobile phone! When you are in a public place and you do need to 5) to someone, make sure that your conversation is not disturbing other people around you. What is more, all mobile phone 6) should limit the number of times their phone rings. Most of all, don't shout on your mobile in public places, your mobile is not a megaphone!



- 2 ★★ Mark the sentences *T* (true) or *F* (false).

- 1 Most teenagers use mobile phones to communicate with the people who are closest to them.
- 2 Using a mobile phone in the cinema is rude.
- 3 You should never make calls in public places.
- 4 It doesn't matter how many times your mobile rings.
- 5 When you use a mobile, you need to speak loudly.

Notions & Functions

Choose the correct response.

- 1 A: I can help to collect money.
B: a I'm interested in volunteering.
b Great!
- 2 A: When are you available?
B: a Ok, I'll see you there.
b I'm free on Tuesday afternoons.
- 3 A: What are the symptoms?
B: a I've cut my finger.
b I have a runny nose and fever.
- 4 A: I'm interested in volunteering for the youth centre.
B: a I can definitely organise a fundraising event.
b We're always looking for new volunteers.
- 5 A: I have a toothache.
B: a Why don't you see a dentist.
b If I were you I would drink lots of fluids.
- 6 A: Have you ever sailed on a yacht?
B: a No, I didn't.
b No, I haven't.
- 7 A: When are you free?
B: a I can make it on Monday mornings.
b You can start on Monday if you like.
- 8 A: Just come in around noon and ask for Peter.
B: a Goodbye.
b Ok, I will be there.
- 9 A: I've twisted my ankle and it hurts.
B: a I think you should rest it for a few days.
b My advice is to take cough medicine.
- 10 A: Joe has already left for Madrid.
B: a He's lived there for a year.
b When did he leave?
- 11 A: Is Louise at home?
B: a She's just gone out.
b She's already been to the doctor.
- 12 A: Good morning. A Friend in Need Charity.
B: a Hello, I'm interested in volunteering.
b Are you interested?

6

Language & Grammar Review

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I'd really love to in a camper van.
A sail B travel C fly
- 2 Dean abroad many times.
A travel C has travelled
B have travelled
- 3 We went on a camel when we were in Egypt.
A drive B cruise C ride
- 4 Social networking sites are great for with your friends online.
A sharing B chatting C writing
- 5 Ben and Sue come back from their holidays yet.
A hasn't B don't C haven't
- 6 Emma has got a lot of working as a volunteer.
A experience B field C culture
- 7 John's new quad bike yet?
A Have you seen C Has you seen
B You have seen
- 8 When I suggested going skiing at the weekend, Tom his head in agreement.
A pursed B showed C nodded
- 9 Barney his profile picture last night.
A changed B has changed C changes
- 10 Sam isn't here. He's to the beach.
A been B went C gone
- 11 Don't you know it's rude to at people?
A kiss B point C show
- 12 You need to see a dentist about that of yours.
A headache C stomach ache
B toothache
- 13 In some countries it's impolite to your nose in public.
A burp B nod C blow
- 14 James called for a to take him to the airport.
A tram B bus C taxi
- 15 Gina has been a nurse 1995.
A since B for C just
- 16 I've always wanted to in a charity aid programme.
A volunteer B organise C participate
- 17 We've already to the Greek islands. Let's go somewhere else this summer.
A been B gone C stayed
- 18 Our teacher explained to us how a mobile phone works.
A frequency B user C network
- 19 This is the first time I on a yacht.
A have sailed B sails C sailed
- 20 The Coliseum in Rome is a place where history to life.
A comes B goes C walks
- 21 Chris is in a charity race this weekend.
A attending B organising C running
- 22 Volunteers get to work hand hand with the locals.
A by B in C and
- 23 Jonathan dozens of web pages before he found the information he wanted.
A browsed B shared C updated
- 24 Helen's plane has landed.
A just B yet C never
- 25 My mum all our old clothes to charity.
A donates B collects C volunteers
- 26 Jason always hands with someone he meets for the first time.
A shakes B gives C takes
- 27 I this laptop for only a week and it's already having problems.
A had B 've had C 'm having
- 28 Why don't you use your GPS receiver to the map of the area?
A tweet B look up C surf
- 29 Sandra had the and didn't go to school.
A fever B cold C flu
- 30 Janet from Mexico yesterday.
A has returned B returns C returned

Reading Task (True-False)

Read the text and mark the sentences (1-7) T (true) or F (false).

Climbing San Jacinto

Last summer my best friend and I went travelling in Nicaragua, in Central America. Nicaragua is a very beautiful country. People call it "the land of lakes and volcanoes". We visited some huge lakes, with lovely, clear, blue water. But what I really wanted to do was climb a volcano.

We chose to climb a volcano called Telica. It's an active volcano, which means that you can see smoke and lava at the top. The nearest town is a little place called San Jacinto. There is no road from San Jacinto to the volcano. We found a friendly, local woman who could guide us to the top. "The climb isn't easy," she told us. "Make sure you bring lots of water and some warm clothes".

We left for the volcano just after midday. The sun was bright and the path was small and rocky. We were soon tired. Our guide was full of energy, though. The heat and the long walk were normal for her! After three long hours we arrived at the bottom of the volcano. I saw smoke at the top and I felt very excited.

After a short break, we began to climb again. It took another two hours to reach the top. My legs hurt a lot! When we finally arrived, it was magical! It was sunset and the sky was pink and orange. We could see tiny San Jacinto far away. Then, we walked to the edge of the volcano's giant crater and looked down. We saw a lake of orange lava 120 metres below us. My friend was terrified. I thought it was amazing.

That night we camped at the bottom of the volcano. Our guide made us a traditional Nicaraguan dinner of rice, beans and vegetables. The food was delicious. As I ate, I looked up at the volcano. I saw many wonderful things while I was in Nicaragua, but my trip to Telica was the most spectacular!



- 1 Nicaragua has some interesting geographical features.
- 2 A lady from San Jacinto took them to the volcano.
- 3 The guide had problems with the hot weather.
- 4 They stopped for a rest on the way to the volcano.
- 5 When they reached the top, it was night time.
- 6 Inside the volcano's crater it was empty.
- 7 Going to the volcano was the highlight of the writer's visit.

Grammar Bank

1

The indefinite article (a/an)

- We use the indefinite article **a** before nouns which begin with a **consonant** sound (b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z).

a balloon **a** horse **a** kite

- We use the indefinite article **an** before nouns which begin with a **vowel** sound (a, e, i, o, u).

an egg **an** aeroplane **an** umbrella

The verb to be (affirmative)

AFFIRMATIVE	
Long Form	Short Form
I am	I'm
you are	you're
he is	he's
she is	she's
it is	it's
we are	we're
you are	you're
they are	they're

- We usually use the **long form** of the verb **to be** in written English. *They **are** from Poland and they **are** seventeen years old.*
- We use the **short form** of the verb **to be** in spoken English and informal written English.

A: *What's your name?*

B: *My name's Marco and I'm from Italy.*

The verb to be (negative & interrogative)

NEGATIVE		INTERROGATIVE
Long Form	Short Form	
I am not	I'm not	Am I?
you are not	you aren't	Are you?
he is not	he isn't	Is he?
she is not	she isn't	Is she?
it is not	it isn't	Is it?
we are not	we aren't	Are we?
you are not	you aren't	Are you?
they are not	they aren't	Are they?

- In short answers, we do not repeat the whole question. We use **Yes** or **No**, the subject pronoun and the appropriate verb form.
- We use the long form of the verb **to be** in **positive short answers**. *Are you a teacher? Yes, I **am**.* (NOT: *Yes, I'm.*)
- We use the **short form** of the verb **to be** in **negative short answers**. *Are you French? No, I'm **not**.* (NOT: *No, I am not.*)

Subject Pronouns

SINGULAR	PLURAL
I	we
you	you
he	they
she	
it	

- I** → always with a capital letter
- you** → in the singular and plural
- he** → for a man or a boy
- she** → for a woman or a girl
- it** → for an animal or a thing
- we** → for people
- they** → for people, animals or things

Possessive Adjectives/Pronouns

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	my/your/his/her/its/our/yours/their
POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS	mine/yours/his/hers/ours/yours/theirs

- Possessive adjectives** show:
 - that something belongs to somebody. *This is **my** camera.*
 - the relationship between two or more people. *She is **our** sister.*
- We put possessive adjectives **before** nouns. *He is **my** brother.*
- We use **your** for both the second person singular and plural.
- We do not put possessive pronouns **before** an adjective or a noun. *This book is **mine**.*

The verb have got

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	
	Long Form	Short Form
I have've got	I have not got	I haven't got
you have've got	you have not got	you haven't got
he has's got	he has not got	he hasn't got
she has's got	she has not got	she hasn't got
it has's got	it has not got	it hasn't got
we have've got	we have not got	we haven't got
you have've got	you have not got	you haven't got
they have've got	they have not got	they haven't got

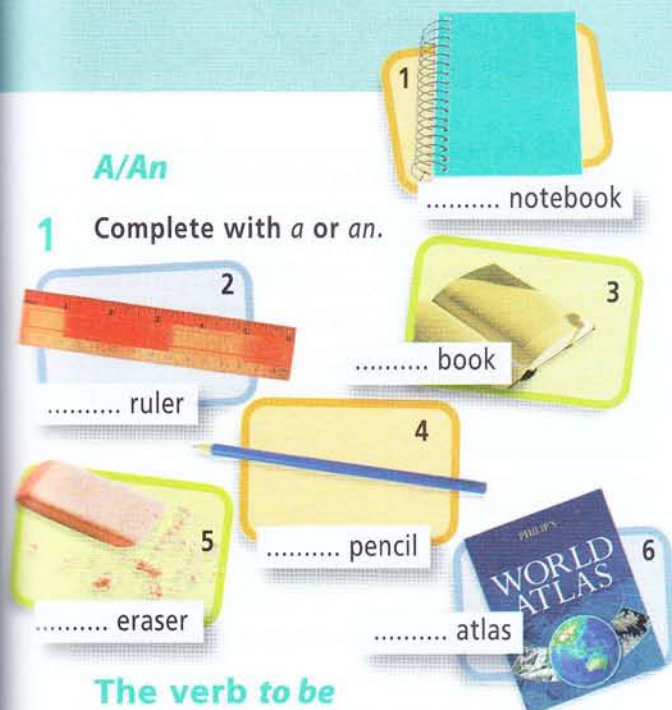
INTERROGATIVE	
Have I got ?	Have [we] got ?
Have you got ?	Have [you] got ?
Has [he] got ?	
Has [she] got ?	
Has [it] got ?	

- We form the 3rd-person singular in the negative with **has not/hasn't got**.
- We form all the other persons in the negative with **have not/haven't got**.
- We form the 3rd-person singular in the interrogative with **has + subject (noun or personal pronoun) + got**.
- We form all the other persons in the interrogative with **have + subject + got**.

Use

- We use the verb **have got**:
 - to show that something belongs to somebody. *He **has got** a computer and a bike.*
 - to describe people, animals or things. *Lucy **has got** short brown hair and brown eyes. His dog **has got** a very short tail.*
 - to talk about relationships. *I **have got** two brothers.*
- In short answers we use **have/haven't/has/hasn't**.

A/An

1 Complete with *a* or *an*.The verb *to be*2 Complete the email with *am*, *is*, or *are*.

To: Jim
From: Rachel
Subject: Hi!

Hi Jim,
My name 1) Rachel. I 2) from Manchester, England. I 3) 17 years old and I 4) at secondary school. The teachers 5) very nice at school and the Art teacher 6) my favourite. Art and ICT 7) my favourite subjects. My best friends 8) Mandy and Shelley. They 9) in my class. They 10) good at Maths and History. Mandy 11) 13 and Shelley 12) 14.
What about you?
Write soon,
Rachel

3 Complete the sentences. Use *am*, *is*/*'s*, *isn't*, *are*/*'re*, *aren't*.

- 1 A: you a student?
B: Yes, I
- 2 A: Julia from England?
B: No, she She from Chile.
- 3 A: the boys Mexican?
B: No, they They from Spain.
- 4 A: Maths your favourite subject?
B: No, it My favourite subject History.
- 5 A: Arthur and Maria thirteen years old?
B: No, they They fourteen.

4 Read the dialogue and underline the correct words.

Sue: Hi, I 1) 'm/'s Sue. I 2) 'm/'re from Ireland.
Nick: And I 3) 's/'m Nick. I 4) 're/'m Irish, too.
David: Nice to meet you! I 5) 's/'m David.
Sue: 6) Is/Are you from Italy?
David: No, I 7) 'm not/isn't Italian. I 8) 's/'m from Krakow. I 9) 'm/'re Polish.
Nick: 10) Is/Are you a new student in this school?
David: Yes, I 11) am/are. And you? 12) Are/Is you new here, too?
Sue: No, we 13) isn't/aren't. It 14) 's/'re our second year here.

Subject Pronouns/Possessive Adjectives/Possessive Pronouns

5 Underline the correct word.

- 1 I/My sister isn't an actress. She/Her is an architect. These books are her/hers.
- 2 Lucia is from Argentina. She/Her is fifteen years old. She/Her favourite singer is Lady Gaga.
- 3 The waiters aren't from Peru. They/Their are from Brazil.
- 4 We/Our are Spanish. We/Our favourite actor is Gael Garcí a Bernal. He/His is great.
- 5 Andrew's from Italy. He/His is sixteen years old. He/His favourite sport is tennis. This ball is he/his.
- 6 Peter and Lucy are fourteen years old. They/Their are from England. They/Their favourite subject is Science. These books are theirs/their.

The verb *have got*6 Fill in *has* or *have*, then answer the questions.

- 1 Has Simon got brown eyes? (X / blue eyes)
No, he hasn't. He's got blue eyes.
- 2 the boys got blue eyes? (✓)
.....
- 3 Jane and Clare got short dark hair?
(X / long blonde hair)
.....
- 4 Mr Parker got a moustache? (✓)
.....
- 5 Anna got long red hair?
(X / short brown hair)
.....

Comparisons – Adjectives (Comparatives – Superlatives)

	ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
one-/two-syllable adjectives	short big nice	shorter (than) bigger (than) nicer (than)	the shortest the biggest the nicest
-y adjectives	easy	easier (than)	the easiest
more than two-syllable adjectives	successful	more successful (than)	the most successful
irregular adjectives	good bad much/many	better (than) worse (than) more (than)	the best the worst the most

Form

- With **one-syllable** and **two-syllable** adjectives we add **-er** in the comparative and **-est** in the superlative.
cold – colder (than) – the coldest
fast – faster (than) – the fastest
- With **adjectives of more than two syllables** we form the comparative with **more** and the superlative with **the most**.
beautiful – more beautiful (than) – the most beautiful
difficult – more difficult (than) – the most difficult
- Some **two-syllable** adjectives such as **friendly, clever,** etc form the comparative and superlative either with **-er/-est** or with **more/the most**.
clever – cleverer (than) – the cleverest or
clever – more clever (than) – the most clever
- Some adjectives are **irregular** and change completely in the comparative and superlative.
good – better (than) – the best

Spelling

- With **one-syllable** adjectives ending in **-e** we add only **-r** in the comparative and **-st** in the superlative.
nice – nicer (than) – the nicest
- With **one-syllable** adjectives that end in **vowel + consonant**, we double the last consonant and we add **-er** or **-est**.
big – bigger (than) – the biggest
- With **two-syllable** adjectives that end in **-y**, we change the **-y** to **-i** and we add **-er** or **-est**.
easy – easier (than) – the easiest

Use

- We use **the comparative** to compare two people, animals, things, places, etc. We can use **than** with the comparative.
John is taller than Nick.
Football is more difficult than basketball.
- We use **the superlative** to compare one person, animal, thing, etc with more than one person, animal, thing, etc in the same group. We use **the ... of/in** with the superlative.
Ben is the tallest student of all.
Russia is the biggest country in the world.

Can

We use **can** to express ability. *I can speak Spanish.* **Can** is the same in all persons. The negative of **can** is **cannot** or **can't**.

AFFIRMATIVE	I/you/he/etc can dance.
NEGATIVE	I/you/he/etc cannot/can't dance.
INTERROGATIVE	Can I/you/he/etc dance?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I/you/he/etc can. No, I/you/he/etc can't.

Question words

We use:

- Who** for people.
A: **Who** are you?
B: I'm Bob.
- What** for things.
A: **What** is it?
B: It's a book.
- Where** for places.
A: **Where** is Michelle from?
B: She's from France.
- How old** for age.
A: **How old** is Kate?
B: She's twelve years old.
- Which** for things when there are two or more possible answers.
A: **Which** is your favourite colour, blue or red?
B: Blue.

Comparatives/Superlatives

7 Use the adjectives in the comparative or the superlative form.

- Rugby is
(dangerous) than American football.
- Tony is
(tall) of the three players.
- A football team has
(many) players than a basketball team.
- Tennis is
(tough) than golf.
- I think Lionel Messi is
(good) footballer in the world.
- To me tennis is
(difficult) sport to learn.
- Swimming is
(easy) than canoeing.
- Wembley is
(big) football stadium in England.
- Tennis is
(expensive) than football.
- David Beckham is one of
(popular) footballers in the world.

8 Fill in the *comparative* or *superlative* form of the adjectives in brackets.

- Cristiano Ronaldo is
(**tall**) than Lionel Messi.
- Michael Phelps is
(**fast**) swimmer in the world.
- Serena Williams is
(**strong**) than her sister, Venus.
- Golfer Tiger Woods is
(**rich**) than tennis player Roger Federer.
- Yelena Isinbayeva is
(**good**) female pole vaulter of all.
- Grzegorz Lato is
(**successful**) Polish footballer of all time.

9 Read about Tom's friend, Joe, and fill in the gaps with the adjectives in the *comparative* or the *superlative* form.

This is my friend Joe. He is in his early twenties like me, but he is six months **1)** (**old**) than me. Joe is much **2)** (**short**) than me. He's only 1.70m and I'm 1.98m! We've both got wavy hair but his hair is **3)** (**long**). We're on the same swimming team. He's a **4)** (**good**) swimmer than me. Actually, he's the **5)** (**fast**) swimmer on the team. He's got **6)** (**many**) medals than anyone else. He is the **7)** (**successful**) athlete on the team.



10 Use *What's* or *Who's* and the adjectives in brackets in the *superlative* to complete the questions. Then ask and answer in pairs.

- Who's the thinnest** (thin) student in your class?
It's
- (difficult) subject at school?
It's
- (easy) sport to play?
It's
- (famous) athlete in the world?
It's
- (popular) sport in the world?
It's

Can

11 Look at the table and fill in *can* or *can't*.

	Jane	Chris	Kirsty
dance	✓	X	✓
swim	✓	✓	X
cook	X	✓	✓
sing	✓	X	✓
dive	X	✓	X

- Jane dance, but she cook.
- Jane and Kirsty sing, but they dive.
- Chris dance, but he swim.
- Kirsty sing and dance, but she swim.
- Chris and Kirsty cook, but Jane

Question words

12 Complete the questions to the answers below.

- A: is your name?
B: My name is Juan.
- A: are you?
B: I'm sixteen years old.
- A: are Kate and Jenny?
B: They're at school.
- A: is your favourite sport, tennis or basketball?
B: My favourite sport is tennis.
- A: is she?
B: She's my sister, Tonia.

13 Look at the notes. Then complete the questions and answers.

Name: Vicky
Age: 17
Country: Russia
Favourite Subject: Music

- A: is she?
B: She
- A: old is she?
B: She
- A: is she from?
B: She
- A: is her favourite subject?
B: It



Grammar Bank

2

There is – There are – A/An – Some – Any

- We use **there is/(there's)/there are** to say that someone or something exists.

There is a television in the room.

There are four oranges on the table.

- There are** doesn't have a short form.
- We use **there is** when we are listing individual things.
There's a melon, a watermelon and a carton of eggs on the table. (NOT: *There are a melon, a watermelon and a carton of eggs on the table.*)

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
AFFIRMATIVE	There's a clothes shop in my neighbourhood.	There are some shops in my neighbourhood.
NEGATIVE	There isn't a baker's.	There aren't any supermarkets.
INTERROGATIVE	Is there a toy shop?	Are there any theatres?

SHORT ANSWERS

Is there ...?	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.
Are there ...?	Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

- We use **a/an** in the **singular** in all three forms (affirmative, negative and interrogative).
*There's **a** melon. There isn't **a** watermelon. Is there **an** apple?*
- We use **some** in the plural in the affirmative.
*There are **some** grapes in the bowl.*
- We use **any** in the plural in the negative and interrogative.
*There aren't **any** berries. Are there **any** berries?*

Plurals

- Most nouns take **-s** to form their plural. *book – books*
- Nouns ending in **-s, -ss, -ch, -x, or -sh** take **-es**.
bus – buses, dress – dresses, church – churches, fox – foxes, brush – brushes
- Some nouns ending in **-f** or **-fe** drop the **-f** or **-fe** and take **-ves** to form their plural.
wolf – wolves, wife – wives BUT roof – roofs
- Nouns ending in a **consonant + -y** drop the **-y** and take **-ies**.
raspberry – raspberries, baby – babies
- Nouns ending in a **vowel + -y** take **-s**.
boy – boys, toy – toys
- Some nouns ending in **-o** take **-es**.
potato – potatoes BUT radio – radios, piano – pianos, photo – photos, video – videos, rhino – rhinos, hippo – hippos

Irregular plurals

SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
man	men	foot	feet
woman	women	tooth	teeth
child	children	mouse	mice
person	people		

This/These – That/Those

- We use **this/these** to talk about or point to people, animals or things which are **near** us.



This is a table.



These are CDs.

- We use **that/those** to talk about or point to people, animals, or things which are **far** from us.



That is a lamp.



Those are books.

There is – There are – A/An – Some – Any

- Fill in: *Is there* or *Are there*. Look at the pictures and answer the questions.



- A: *Is there* a coffee table in the living room?
B: *Yes, there is.*
- A: a sofa in the living room?
B:
- A: any cushions on the sofa?
B:
- A: any chairs in the living room?
B:
- A: any curtains at the windows?
B:
- A: a mirror in the living room?
B:

2 Choose the correct word.

- 1 There are **some/an/any** chairs in the kitchen.
- 2 There is **a/an/some** mirror in the bathroom.
- 3 There are **any/a/some** books on the desk.
- 4 There is **some/an/any** armchair in the living room.
- 5 There aren't **some/an/any** cupboards in the bedroom.
- 6 There isn't **some/a/any** window in the kitchen.

Plurals

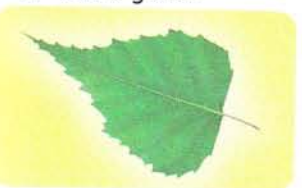
3 Rewrite in the plural.



1 It is a bus.

*They are buses.*

2 It is a glass.



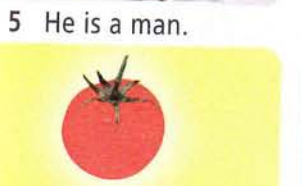
3 It is a leaf.



4 He is a student.



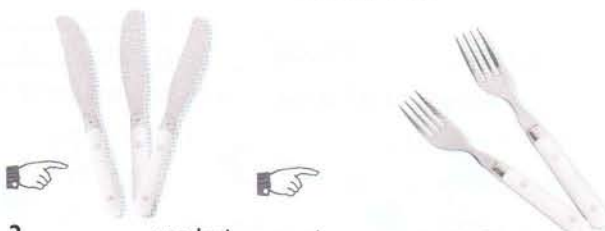
5 He is a man.



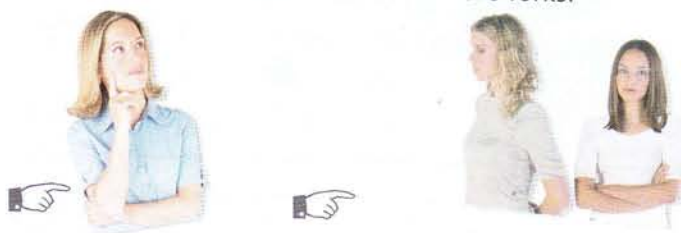
6 It is a tomato.

*This/These – That/Those*

4 Complete the sentences, as in the example.

1 *That* is a clock and *this* is an iron.

2 are knives and are forks.



3 is a woman and are girls.



4 are pillows and is a bed.



5 is a toaster and are cups.

5 Write the sentences in the plural, as in the example.

- 1 This is a bus. *These are buses.*
- 2 That is a mouse.
- 3 This is a brush.
- 4 That is a chair.
- 5 This is a box.
- 6 This is a desk.
- 7 That is a poster.
- 8 This is a sofa.

Grammar Bank

2

The Imperative

- We form the imperative with the base form of the verb without the subject. **Stand up!**
- We form the negative imperative with **do not/don't** and the base form of the verb. **Don't speak.**

Use

We use the imperative to:

- give orders. **Stop that man!**
- give instructions. **Open the box first.**

Prepositions of Place

We use **prepositions of place** to say where somebody or something is.



A/an – The

- We use **a/an** before countable nouns in the singular when we talk about something for the first time.
*There is **an** orange on the table. There is **a** poster on the wall.*
- We use **a** before words that begin with a consonant sound. (b, c, d, f, etc) ***a** vase*
- We use **an** before words that begin with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u) ***an** animal*

We use **the** to talk about something specific, when the noun is mentioned for the second time or it is already known.

*There is **a** book on the desk. **The** book is red.* (Which book? The book on the table.)

We don't use **the**:

- before proper nouns. *Alice is here.*
- with the words **this/that/these/those**.
That house has got a garden.
- with possessive adjectives. *This is his book.*
- before names of countries (*Portugal*), cities (*Paris*), mountains (*Everest*), islands (*Rhodes*), lakes (*Lake Baikal*) and continents (*Europe*).
- before sports. *Football is my favourite sport.*

Pronunciation

- The** is pronounced /ðə/ before words which begin with a consonant sound. *the table*
- The** is pronounced /ði/ before words which begin with a vowel sound. *the iron*

Adjectives

Adjectives are words that describe nouns. They have the same form in the singular and plural.

a beautiful house – beautiful houses

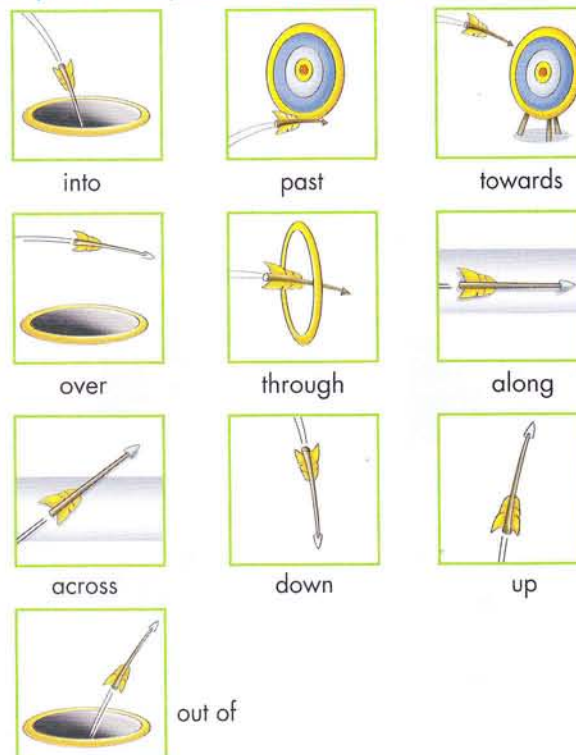
Adjectives go before nouns. *He is a tall boy.* They can also go after the verb **to be**. *The boy is tall.*

Prepositions of Movement

Use

We use **prepositions of movement** to show the direction in which someone or something is moving. These prepositions are: **up, down, along, across, into, out of, over, under, through, past.**

*Walk **past** the library. Then turn **into** High Street.*



Note: **by + car/bus/train/taxi/plane/boat** BUT **on foot**

When there is an article (**a/an/the**) or a possessive adjective (**my, your**, etc) before the means of transport, we don't use **by**. *on the plane* (NOT: *by the plane*) *in his car* (NOT: *by his car*)

The Imperative

6 Look at the signs and write sentences.

- 1 turn right (X)
Don't turn right.



- 2 go straight on (✓)



- 3 cross the road (X)



- 4 turn left (✓)



- 5 park here (X)



2

Grammar Bank

Prepositions of Place

- 7 Look at the picture and complete the email with the correct prepositions.

To: Carla
From: Paula
Subject: Our living room



Hi Carla,
This is the living room in our new house. It's really big. There is a long sofa 1) the living room. There are some cushions 2) the sofa and there is a wooden coffee table 3) it. There is a carpet 4) the coffee table. There is a large window 5) the sofa. The sofa is 6) two tables. There are lamps 7) the tables and there is a picture 8) the wall, 9) the window. There are also two armchairs 10) the room. Do come to our new house this weekend!

Love,
Paula

Adjectives

- 8 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 bedroom/Jane's/small/is
- 2 got/has/house/our/garden/big/a
- 3 busy/school/is/street/on/their/a
- 4 favourite/book/my/is/this
- 5 town/has/a/modern/our/sports centre/got
- 6 is/table/the/a/there/large/dining room/in?

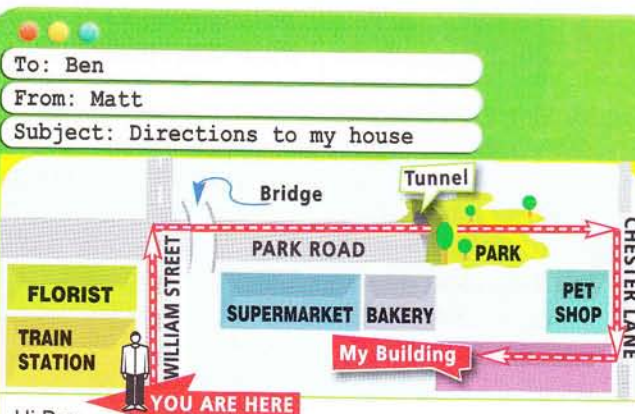
A/An – The

- 9 Fill in *a/an, the* or *—*.

- 1 Their favourite sport is tennis.
- 2 Is there dishwasher in kitchen?
- 3 There's baker's next to my house. There's butcher's opposite baker's.
- 4 This notebook is blue and that notebook is green.
- 5 I have got bike. bike is red.
- 6 There are pencils on my desk. pencils are next to my books.
- 7 I've got armchair in my room. armchair is brown.
- 8 This book is Tom's. It's his book.
- 9 Paris is beautiful city. It's most beautiful city in Europe.
- 10 Can you play basketball?
- 11 "Is there estate agent's near here?" "Yes, there's one in Queen Street."
- 12 There is fast food restaurant next to cinema. burgers there are very good.

Prepositions of Movement

- 10 Look at the map and complete Matt's email to Ben with: *into, past, over, along, through, out of, up and across*.



Hi Ben,
This is how you can come to my house. Come 1) the train station and turn left. Walk 2) William Street until the florist's. Turn right into Park Road and go 3) the little bridge. Walk 4) the supermarket. There is a tunnel after the bakery. Go 5) the tunnel and walk 6) the park. Turn right into Chester Lane. My building is next to the pet shop. Go 7) the building and go 8) the stairs to the second floor and my door is on the left. See you there,
Matt

Grammar Bank

3

Present Simple

AFFIRMATIVE			
I]	work	we
you			you
he]		they
she		works	
it			

- We form the 3rd-person singular in the affirmative by adding **-s** to the main verb.

NEGATIVE			
Long Form		Short Form	
I]	do not work	I
you			you
he]		he
she		does not work	she
it			it
we]		we
you		do not work	you
they			they

- We form the 3rd-person singular in the negative with **does not/doesn't** + main verb.
- We form all the other persons in the negative with **do not/don't** + main verb.

INTERROGATIVE			SHORT ANSWERS	
Do	I	work ...?	Yes, I/you do.	No, I/you don't.
Does	you			
	he	work ...?	Yes, he/she/it does.	No, he/she/it doesn't.
	she			
Do	it			
	we	work ...?	Yes, we/you/they do.	No, we/you/they don't.
	you			
	they			

- We form the 3rd-person singular in the interrogative with **does + subject + main verb**.
- We form all the other persons in the interrogative with **do + subject + main verb**.

Use

We use the **present simple** for:

- permanent states – *She lives in London.*
- repeated actions – *He plays football on Sundays.*
- daily routines – *We watch TV every evening.*

Time expressions used with the present simple:

every hour/day/week/month/etc, usually, always, etc

Spelling rules (3rd-person singular)

- Most verbs take **-s** in the 3rd-person singular.
I talk – he talks I hate – he hates
- Verbs ending in **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, and -o** take **-es**.
I pass – he passes I fix – he fixes
I brush – he brushes I go – he goes
I watch – he watches
- Verbs ending in a **consonant + -y** drop the **-y** and take **-ies**. *I cry – he cries*
- Verbs ending in a **vowel + -y** take **-s**. *I play – he plays*

Prepositions of Time

We use prepositions of time to say when something happens.

We use **at** with:

- the time: **at 5 o'clock, at 9:30**, etc
- holidays: **at Easter**, etc
- expressions: **at night, at noon, at midnight, at dawn, at the weekend**, etc

We use **on** with:

- days: **on Monday, on Tuesday**, etc
- dates: **on 6th July**, etc
- expressions: **on weekdays, on Monday morning(s)**, etc

We use **in** with:

- months: **in March, in August**, etc
- seasons: **in (the) winter, in (the) summer**, etc
- years: **in 2020, in 2035**, etc
- expressions: **in the morning/afternoon/evening, in an hour, in a minute, in a week/few days/month/year**, etc

Adverbs of Frequency

- Adverbs of frequency tell us **how often** something happens. These are:
always (100%) sometimes (25%)
usually (75%) rarely/seldom (10%)
often (50%) never (0%)
- Adverbs of frequency go **before the main verb**, but **after auxiliary verbs** and the verb **to be**.
We are never late for school in the morning. He always drinks a glass of milk at bedtime. He is usually late for work. Do you often go to the park with your friends? I sometimes read newspapers. They rarely/seldom wake up early on Saturdays.

Present Simple

1 Fill in the third-person singular.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 I send – he | 4 I live – he |
| 2 I play – she | 5 I study – he |
| 3 I listen – she | 6 I do – she |

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple.

- A: (you/have) a music lesson on Saturdays?
B: No, I usually (play) computer games then.
- A: What (Desmond/do) on Sunday mornings?
B: He (listen) to music.
- A: Bill (not/like) eggs for breakfast.
B: Really? His sister always (eat) two!
- A: (your dad/go) to work by car every day?
B: Not every day. Sometimes he (catch) the bus.

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple*.

- 1 They **get up** (get up) early for school every day.
- 2 Steve (work) in a bookshop.
- 3 Laura (live) on campus at university.
- 4 Sophie (read) her book every night before bed.
- 5 My dad and I (go) to the library every Monday.
- 6 On Saturday mornings, my mum (take) me to ballet class.
- 7 Uncle Frank (catch) the Tube to work every morning.
- 8 My little brother (hang out) with his friends on Friday evenings.

4 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Every Saturday my brother and I with our friends.
A hang out B hangs out
- 2 What time to bed every night?
A do you go B you go
- 3 Freddy on Saturdays.
A doesn't work B don't work
- 4 Mary a music lesson every afternoon.
A have B has
- 5 your mother work in a hospital?
A Does B Do
- 6 Bill and his father a football match every weekend.
A watches B watch
- 7 Do you a uniform at school?
A wear B wears

5 Fill in: *do* or *does*. Answer the questions.

- 1 **Do** you go to school? *Yes, I do.*
- 2 your mum work?
- 3 your dad speak Spanish?
- 4 you catch a bus to school?
- 5 your friend have a skateboard?

Prepositions of Time

6 Circle the correct word.

- 1 I go rollerblading **on** / **in** Saturday mornings.
- 2 We eat lunch **at** / **on** 12 pm on school days.
- 3 They get up very early **in** / **at** the morning.
- 4 My sister's birthday is **in** / **on** May.
- 5 We don't go to school **at** / **in** the weekend.

Adverbs of Frequency

7 Put the adverbs in the correct place.

- 1 My dad buys a newspaper. (usually)
My dad usually buys a newspaper.
- 2 I catch the bus to school. (never)
.....
- 3 I help with the shopping. (sometimes)
.....
- 4 Mrs Jones is on time for lessons. (always)
.....
- 5 They play computer games. (never)
.....

8 Read David's email to his new pen-friend, Steve. Fill in the gaps with the verbs in brackets in the right form of the *present simple*.

To: Steve

From: David

Subject: Hello

Hi Steve,

I'm David your new pen-friend. I'm 17 years old and I
1) (live) on a farm in Scotland. There
2) (be) 4 people in my family; my mum and my
dad, my brother and me. I 3) (not/have) any
sisters. 4) (you/have) any brothers or sisters?
Every morning, we 5) (get/up) at 6 am.
We 6) (have) breakfast together and then my
brother and I 7) (walk) to school. In the
afternoons, I 8) (not/go) home after school. I
usually 9) (stay) at the library and do my
homework. Then, I 10)
(hang out) with friends at the park. My
brother 11)
(not/like) to hang out at the park. He
usually 12)
(go) home to study. At the weekend,
we 13)
(help) dad with chores on the farm.
14) (you/do)
any chores at home?
Write soon,
David



Grammar Bank

3

Should/Ought to

- We use **should/shouldn't/ought to/ought not** to give advice.
*You **should** exercise more often.* (It's a good idea.)
*You **ought not to** be late for an appointment.* (It's morally wrong.)
- We use **should/shouldn't** to make a suggestion.
*You **should** go to the party.* (It's my suggestion.)

Have to (it's necessary/it's your duty)**Affirmative**

*I/You/We/They **have to** work on Saturdays.*
*He/She/It **has to** work on Saturdays.*

Negative

*I/You/We/They **do not/don't have to** work on Saturdays.*
*He/She/It **does not/doesn't have to** work on Saturdays.*

Interrogative / Short answers

***Do** I/you/we/they **have to** work on Saturdays?*
Yes,** I/you/we/they **do.** / **No,** I/you/we/they **don't.
***Does** he/she/it **have to** work on Saturdays?*
Yes,** he/she/it **does.** / **No,** he/she/it **doesn't.

We use **have to / has to** to say that it is necessary to do something or to express **obligation** or **duty**.

*He **has to** find a job soon.* (It's necessary)

*We **have to** be at school at half past eight every morning.* (It's the rule./It's a duty.)

We use **don't/doesn't have to** to express **lack of obligation**.

*They **don't have to** go to school at the weekends.* (It is not necessary)

Adjectives

Adjectives are words that describe nouns. They have the same form in the singular and plural.

*a **rare** animal – **rare** animals*

Adjectives go before nouns. *He is a **good** student.* They can also go after the verb to be. *This student is **good**.*

We usually form an adjective by adding **-ful, -al, -ous, -able, -y, -less** to the noun/verb.

*play – **playful** fashion – **fashionable***
*person – **personal** risk – **risky***
*danger – **dangerous** care – **careless***

Adverbs

Adverbs describe verbs. They tell us how something is done.
*She **dances beautifully**.* (How does she dance? Beautifully.)

- We usually form an **adverb** by adding **-ly** to the adjective.
*slow – **slowly***
- Adjectives ending in **-le** drop the **-e** and take **-y**.
*possible – **possibly***
- Adjectives ending in **consonant + -y** drop the **-y** and take **-ily**.
*happy – **happily***
- Adjectives ending in **-l** take **-ly**.
*beautiful – **beautifully***
- Some adverbs are irregular. They are either the same or completely different from the adjective.
good – well, fast – fast, hard – hard, early – early, late – late

Linkers

- When we want to link ideas in spoken and written English we use **and, but** and **or**.
- We use **and** to link similar ideas. *Fiona studies French **and** German.*
- We use **but** for things that are different. *I love football, **but** I don't like basketball.*
- We use **or** to give a choice. *We can go to the theatre **or** the cinema.*

The Possessive Case

To show possession:

- we add **'s** when a noun is singular.
It is the boy's cap. (= It is his cap; the cap belongs to him.)
- we add **'** when a noun is plural and ends in **-s**.
This is the girls' house. (= It is **their** house; the house belongs to them.)
- we add **'s** when a noun is plural irregular.
These are the women's umbrellas.
- we add **'s** to the last noun of a phrase to show that something belongs to two or more people.
This is Paul and Jane's television. (= It is their television.)
- we add **'s** to each noun of a phrase to show that something belongs to each person. *These are Mary's and Fiona's bags.* (= Each girl has their own bag.)

In general, the possessive case is used for people. In order to talk about things, we use the preposition **of**.

*John's mother **BUT** the window **of** the room*

We use **Who's/Who is** to ask about a person.

***Who's** Tom? My new classmate.*

We use **Whose** to ask about possession.

***Whose** bag is this? It's Mary's.*

Possessive Adjectives/Pronouns

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	–
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

Possessive adjectives and **possessive pronouns** show possession (something belongs to somebody) and the relationship between people. *This is **my** book. That is **her** father. That car is **hers**.*

Possessive adjectives are followed by nouns whereas **possessive pronouns** are not.

Compare: *This is **our** house.* (possessive adjective)
*This house is **ours**.* (possessive pronoun)

Should/Ought to/have to

9 Rewrite the sentences using *should/ought to*, *shouldn't/ought not to*, *have to*, *don't have to*, *has to*, *doesn't have to*.

- 1 It's a good idea to brush your teeth after meals.
You
- 2 It is necessary to switch off your mobile phone during exams.
You
- 3 It isn't necessary for us to get up early at the weekends.
We
- 4 Doctors are obliged to wear a uniform at work.
Doctors
- 5 It's not a good idea to eat in class.
You
- 6 It is a teacher's duty to check students' homework.
A teacher
- 7 It's not necessary for Tom to go to football practice on Sundays.
Tom
- 8 It's not a good idea for students to be late for the exam.
Students
- 9 It's not necessary for Jane to take the bus to school.
Jane
- 10 It's a good idea to exercise to keep fit.
You
- 11 It's Ruth's duty to answer phone calls and make appointments.
Ruth
- 12 It isn't necessary for students to wear a uniform at school.
Students

Adjectives/Adverbs

10 Identify the adjective or the adverb in each sentence, as in the example.

- 1 The cheetah runs *fast*. (*adverb*)
- 2 She is a careless driver.
- 3 Susan thinks school exams are difficult.
- 4 They sleep late at night.
- 5 She sings wonderfully.
- 6 The giraffe is a tall animal.
- 7 He usually goes to bed early.

11 Choose the correct word.

- 1 Angie is a **good**/well trapeze artist.
- 2 Sharon dances very **well**/great.
- 3 My best friend speaks **soft**/softly.
- 4 Simon sings **terrible**/terribly.
- 5 My aunt drives very **careful**/carefully.
- 6 Please talk **quietly**/quiet! There is an exam.

12 Complete the sentences with the correct adverbs from the adjectives in the list.

• polite • early • beautiful • quiet • good

- 1 Please speak to your classmates!
- 2 Play, the baby is asleep!
- 3 My little brother reads very for his age.
- 4 He plays the guitar
- 5 She always arrives at school.

Linkers

13 Fill in: *and*, *but*, *or*.

- 1 I enjoy surfing the Net sending emails.
- 2 I like Science, I don't like Maths.
- 3 Sue loves going to the library reading books.
- 4 Snowboarding is fun, it's sometimes dangerous.
- 5 Do you want to play a board game watch a DVD?

The Possessive Case/Possessive Pronouns/Adjectives

14 Underline the correct word in bold.

- 1 This is **Marcella's**/Marcella mobile phone.
- 2 Is this notebook **your**/yours?
- 3 **Who's**/Whose rollerblades are these?
- 4 This is the **car's** key/key of the car.
- 5 **Who**/Who's that man? That's my teacher.
- 6 This is **Nick's** and Mary/Nick and Mary's house.
- 7 **Hers**/Her birthday is in May.
- 8 Those are the **children's**/childrens' grandparents.
- 9 These bikes are **their**/theirs.
- 10 Where are the **boys'**/boys jackets?
- 11 What is the **address** of the house/house's address?

Present Continuous (am/is/are + verb -ing)

AFFIRMATIVE		INTERROGATIVE
Long Form	Short Form	
I am walking	I'm walking	Am I walking ...?
you are walking	you're walking	Are you walking ...?
he is walking	he's walking	Is he walking ...?
she is walking	she's walking	Is she walking ...?
it is walking	it's walking	Is it walking ...?
we are walking	we're walking	Are we walking ...?
you are walking	you're walking	Are you walking ...?
they are walking	they're walking	Are they walking ...?

NEGATIVE	
Long Form	Short Form
I am not walking	I'm not walking
you are not walking	you aren't walking
he is not walking	he isn't walking
she is not walking	she isn't walking
it is not walking	it isn't walking
we are not walking	we aren't walking
you are not walking	you aren't walking
they are not walking	they aren't walking

SHORT ANSWERSYes, I **am**./No, I'm **not**.Yes, he/she/it **is**./No, he/she/it **isn't**.Yes, we/you/they **are**./No, we/you/they **aren't**.

Time expressions used with the present continuous:
now, at the moment, at present, these days, etc

Form

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

Spelling rules (-ing form)

- Most verbs add **-ing** after the base form of the main verb.
wash – washing, read – reading, watch – watching
- Verbs ending in **-e** drop the **-e** and add **-ing**.
write – writing, take – taking
- Verbs ending in a **vowel + a consonant** double the consonant and add **-ing**. *run – running, stop – stopping*

Use

We use the present continuous for:

- actions happening now, at the time of speaking.
*Jenny **is doing** her homework now.*
- actions happening around the time of speaking.
*Jerry **is working** hard these days.*

Present Simple vs Present Continuous

We use the **present simple** for:

- permanent states. *John **lives** in New York.*
- daily routines. *He **works** from 11 to 7 every day.*
- repeated actions. *He **usually plays** tennis at weekends.*

We use the **present continuous** for:

- actions happening now, at the time of speaking.
*Tony **is watching** TV right now.*
- actions happening not necessarily now, but around the time of speaking. *Laura **is looking** for a new job these days.*

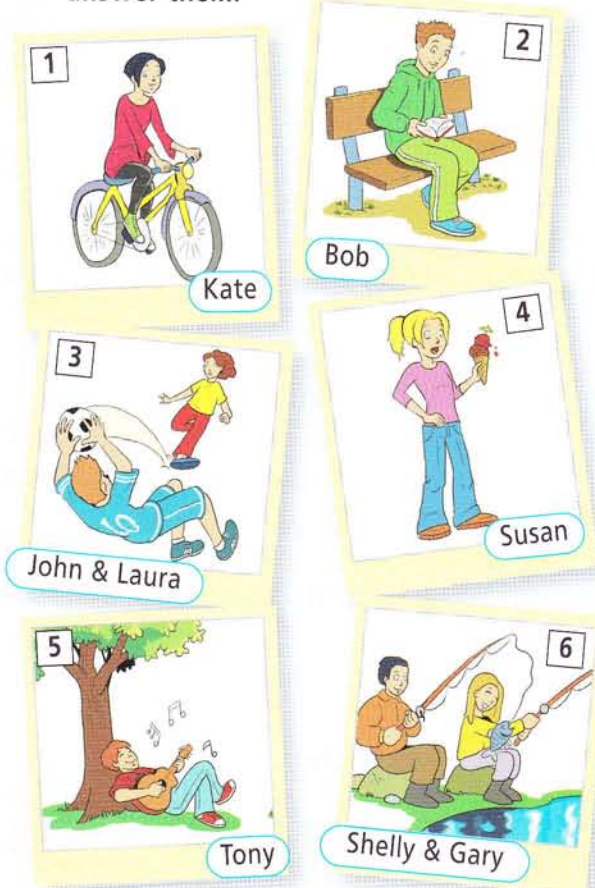
Some stative verbs do not usually have a present continuous form. Some of these verbs are: **have** (= possess), **like**, **love**, **want**, **know**, **live**, **remember**, **understand**, **believe**, **need**, **see**, **smell**, etc *I **need** a bike.* (NOT: *I'm needing a bike.*)

*I **have** a car.* (NOT: *I'm having a car.*)

BUT *I'm **having** breakfast now.* (= I'm eating)

Present Continuous

- 1** Look at the picture. Write questions and answer them.



1 Kate/ride a horse? *Is Kate riding a horse?*
No, she isn't. She's riding a bike.

2 Bob/sunbathe?

3 John and Laura/play basketball?

4 Susan/eat a burger?

5 Tony/play computer games?

6 Shelly and Gary/swim in the lake?

4

Grammar Bank

- 2 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present continuous*.

It's 2 o'clock in the afternoon ...

- 1 Paula (eat) her lunch now.
- 2 Kevin and Mark (watch) a film at the cinema.
- 3 Paula's brother (play) football in the park.
- 4 Paula's parents (hike) in the hills.
- 5 Kevin and Mark's sister (read) a travel magazine.

Present Simple vs Present Continuous

- 3 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

- 1 A: I usually (watch) a film on Friday evenings.
B: Really? You're lucky! I (have) dance lessons then.
- 2 A: Where (Lucy/go)?
B: She (visit) her grandparents.
- 3 A: What (Dave and Vicky/do) at the moment?
B: They (eat) lunch with their parents.
- 4 A: (you/want) to visit a museum today?
B: I can't. I (do) the household chores.
- 5 A: What (they/talk) about?
B: They (try) to decide where to go on holiday.
- 6 A: What (you/think) of my new dress?
B: I (like) the colour. Blue really suits you.
- 7 A: Jake, I (need) some help with my homework.
B: Later, Pete. I (have) dinner now.
- 8 A: (it/rain) a lot in England?
B: Yes, but this week the sun (shine)!

- 4 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.



To: Bridget

From: Christina

Subject: Hi from Spain

Dear Bridget,

Greetings from Spain! My family and I 1) (have) a wonderful time in Malaga. The weather 2) (be) perfect! We 3) (go) to the beach every day.

We 4) (stay) at a beautiful hotel. At the moment, I 5) (sit) at the hotel café and 6) (eat) my favourite ice-cream. My mum and dad 7) (swim) in the sea and my little brother, Jack, 8) (make) sandcastles.

The food is great here, too! We 9) (eat) local dishes every night at one of the seaside restaurants. My favourite dish is paella. After dinner, we usually 10) (go) for a walk around the port. We 11) (return) to the hotel late in the evening.

How is it in Italy? 12) (you/enjoy) your holiday?

Can't wait to hear from you!

Christina

- 5 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Tina TV at the moment.
A watch B is watching C watches
- 2 It isn't raining
A now B often C usually
- 3 We wear boots in the summer.
A aren't B doesn't C don't
- 4 Billy walk to school every morning?
A Do B Does C Is
- 5 She gets up early.
A now B at the moment C usually
- 6 Do you to school?
A walk B walks C walking
- 7 I often computer games in the afternoon.
A am playing B play C plays
- 8 Ann staying with her aunt these days.
A am B are C is

Can/Can't (be able to/be allowed to/it's possible)

We use **can**:

- to express ability in the present.
*Helen **can** speak four languages.* (She is able to.)
- to show that something is possible or allowed.
*You **can** visit the museum at weekends.* (It is possible.)
*You **can** use my laptop.* (You are allowed.)

We use **can't**:

- to express lack of ability. *I **can't** play the piano.* (I am not able to.)
- to show that something isn't possible.
*You **can't** visit the museum on Sundays – it's not open.* (It isn't possible.)

Must/Must not – Mustn't (It's necessary/You are obliged)

- We use **must** to express a rule, "obligation" or necessity.
*You **must** come to class on time.* (It's the rule/law.)
*I **must** study harder.* (It's necessary.)
- We use **must not/mustn't** to express prohibition.
*You **must not/mustn't** eat in class.* (It isn't allowed, it's forbidden.)

Countable/Uncountable nouns – Quantifiers

- Countable nouns** are nouns we can count. They have plural forms. *one pear – two pears*
- Uncountable nouns** are nouns we can't count. They don't have plural forms. *milk, bread, pasta*
- Uncountable nouns** usually have only singular forms.
meat (NOT: *two meats*)

COUNTABLE NOUNS	UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS
Plural	
How many potatoes are there? Are there any potatoes? There are too many potatoes. There are some potatoes. There are a lot of/lots of potatoes. There are a few potatoes. (not many, but enough) There are (very) few potatoes. (hardly any, almost none) There aren't any potatoes.	How much tea is there? Is there any tea? There is too much tea. There is some tea. There is a lot of/lots of tea. There is a little tea. (not much, but enough) There is (very) little tea. (hardly any, almost nothing) There isn't any tea.

- We use **a/an** with **countable nouns** in the **singular**.
*I've got **an** orange.*
- We use **some** with **countable nouns** in the **plural** and **uncountable nouns** in the **affirmative**.
*He's got **some** oranges. He's got **some** milk.*
- We use **any** with **countable nouns** in the **plural** and **uncountable nouns** in the **negative** and **interrogative**. *There aren't **any** apples. Is there **any** flour?*

Be going to

AFFIRMATIVE	
Full Form	Short Form
I am going to	I'm going to
you are going to	you're going to
he is going to	he's going to
she is going to	she's going to
it is going to	it's going to
we are going to	we're going to
you are going to	you're going to
they are going to	they're going to

NEGATIVE	
Full Form	Short Form
I am not going to	I'm not going to
you are not going to	you aren't going to
he is not going to	he isn't going to
she is not going to	she isn't going to
it is not going to	it isn't going to
we are not going to	we aren't going to
you are not going to	you aren't going to
they are not going to	they aren't going to

INTERROGATIVE	SHORT ANSWERS
Am I going to ...?	Yes, I am./ No, I'm not.
Are you going to ...?	Yes, you are./ No, you aren't.
Is he going to ...?	Yes, he/she/it is.
Is she going to ...?	No, he/she/it isn't.
Is it going to ...?	
Are we going to ...?	Yes, we/you/they are.
Are you going to ...?	No, we/you/they aren't.
Are they going to ...?	

Use

We use **be going to** to talk about our future plans and intentions.

*She **is going to** make a pizza.* (She's planning to.)

*What **are you going to** do at the weekend?*

Time expressions used with be going to: tomorrow, next week/month/year, etc

Subject/Object Personal Pronouns

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	OBJECT PRONOUNS
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

- We use a subject personal pronoun before a verb instead of the noun or the name of a person.
***He** is a vet. **She** works in a school. **We** live in London.*
- We use the object personal pronouns after verbs or prepositions as objects.
*I like Peter. I like **him**. Look at the girls. Look at **them**.*

4

Grammar Bank

Can – Must

- 6 Rewrite the sentences using *can*, *can't*, *must* or *mustn't*.
- It isn't allowed to take photographs in the museum.
You *can't/mustn't take photographs in the museum*.
 - It's possible to buy souvenirs until 11 pm.
You
 - It isn't possible to watch this film if you're under 15.
You
 - You aren't allowed to talk in class.
You
 - It's necessary for children to be with an adult in the pool.
Children
 - It's not allowed to eat food inside the aquarium.
You
 - It's possible to find lots of antiques at the local market.
You
 - It's necessary for people to book their tickets early.
People

Quantifiers

- 7 Choose the correct word.
- A: How's your coffee?
B: It's very sweet. There's **too much/too many** sugar in it.
 - A: Can I have a **few/a little** bananas, please?
B: I'm sorry! We haven't got **any/some** left.
 - A: **How much/How many** bread do we need?
B: We've got **many/some**. We don't need **any/many** more.
 - A: Is there **any/some** milk in the fridge?
B: Only a **few/a little**.
 - A: We've got **much/a lot of** oranges.
B: That's OK. We can make **many/some** orange juice.
 - A: **How much/How many** drinks do we need?
B: All our friends are coming, so we need **too many/lots of** drinks.
 - A: Is there **many / much** pasta left?
B: No. Let's buy **some / a few**.
 - A: Do you need **any / a little** pears?
B: Yes, and **too many / some** apples.

Be going to

- 8 a) What are Mary, Sam and Alex *going to/not going to* do this weekend? Use the prompts to complete the sentences.

	Mary	Sam	Alex
Do homework	✓	✓	✓
Have lunch with friends	✗	✓	✗
Shop for shoes	✓	✓	✗
Watch a film	✗	✗	✓

- Mary, Sam and Alex their homework.
- Mary and Alex lunch with friends.
- Sam lunch with friends.
- Alex for shoes.
- Mary and Sam for shoes.
- Alex a film.
- Mary and Sam a film.

- b) What *are/aren't* you going to do this weekend? Write four sentences.

.....

Subject/Object personal pronouns

- 9 Rewrite the sentences. Replace the underlined words with the correct subject or object pronoun.
- Kathy and Liam are friends with Phil.
They are friends with him.
 - Jack is going to call his parents tonight.
.....
 - Look at Anna. Anna is beautiful.
.....
 - Mary is going to meet me, you and Jill at the cinema.
.....
 - Nick has got two dogs. He's walking the dogs in the park.
.....
 - Ben and I are going to visit you and Tom tomorrow.
.....

Grammar Bank

5

Was/Were

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
I was	I was not/wasn't
you were	you were not/weren't
he was	he was not/wasn't
she was	she was not/wasn't
it was	it was not/wasn't
we were	we were not/weren't
you were	you were not/weren't
they were	they were not/weren't

INTERROGATIVE	SHORT ANSWERS
Was I ...?	Yes, I was./ No, I wasn't.
Were you ...?	Yes, you were./ No, you weren't.
Was he ...?	Yes, he/she/it was.
Was she ...?	No, he/she/it wasn't.
Was it ...?	
Were we ...?	Yes, we/you/they were.
Were you ...?	No, we/you/they weren't.
Were they ...?	

Time expressions used with the past simple of the verb **to be**: yesterday, last week/month/year, two days/weeks/months/years ago, in 1995, etc.

Had (past simple of have)

AFFIRMATIVE	I/you/he/she/it/we/they had .
NEGATIVE	I/you/he/she/it/we/they did not/didn't have .
INTERROGATIVE	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they have ?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.

- Had** is the past simple of the verb **have**. It is the same in all persons in the singular and plural.
- We form the interrogative with **did + subject + have**.
Did he have a lesson last night?
- We form the negative with **did not/didn't + have**.
I did not/didn't have a skateboard when I was five years old.

Could (past simple of can)

AFFIRMATIVE	I/you/he/she/it/we/they could sing.
NEGATIVE	I/you/he/she/it/we/they could not/couldn't sing.
INTERROGATIVE	Could I/you/he/she/it/we/they sing?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they could. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they couldn't.

Could is the past simple of **can**. **Could** is the same in all persons in the singular and plural. *When he was young, he could play football.* (= he was able to play football)

Was/Were**1** Fill in: *was, were, wasn't, weren't*.

- A: Where 1) you yesterday?
B: I 2) at home.
A: Who 3) you with?
B: I 4) with Jason and George.
Where 5) you?
A: I 6) at the cinema waiting for you!
- A: 7) you at school this morning?
B: Of course I 8)! Today is Saturday.
A: Oh yes, you're right. 9) you and your sister at the Saturday Club then?
B: Yes, we 10)
- A: 11) Jim and Mary at the café on Sunday?
B: No, they 12) 13) you there?
A: Yes, I 14)
- A: My parents 15) at the theatre last night.
B: 16) you with them?
A: No, I 17) but my brother 18)
B: Where 19) you?
A: I 20) at home watching TV.

2 Use the prompts below to ask and answer questions as in the example.

- William Shakespeare/actor?/writer
A: *Was William Shakespeare an actor?*
B: *No, he wasn't. He was a writer.*
- Machu Picchu/volcano?/ancient city
A:
B:
- Thomas Edison/military leader?/famous inventor
A:
B:
- The Beatles/warriors?/a famous rock band
A:
B:
- Neil Armstrong/English admiral?/American astronaut
A:
B:
- The Navajo/explorers?/ farmers
A:
B:

Had

- 3 Nick's family were on a winter holiday last year. Ask and answer



questions about what they had on their holiday as in the example.

- 1 dog (✓)

Did they have a dog?

Yes, they did.

- 2 sled (✓)

- 3 bike (X)

- 4 winter clothes (✓)

- 5 canoe (X)

Could

- 4 Write what Julian *could/couldn't* do when he was eight years old, as in the example.

- 1 sail a boat (X)

Julian couldn't sail a boat when he was eight.

- 2 play the guitar (X)

- 3 ride a horse (✓)

- 4 swim (✓)

- 5 speak Italian (X)

- 6 play volleyball (X)

- 7 read and write (X)

- 8 help his mother with chores (✓)

- 5 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 "Did the children have a fancy dress party last week?" "Yes, they **had/did**."
- 2 Was/Were the Vikings pirates?
- 3 Claire **couldn't/wasn't** ride a bike when she was four.
- 4 The town didn't **had/have** running water for many years.
- 5 "Could you play the piano when you were seven?" "No, I **didn't/couldn't**."
- 6 "Was Steve at home last night?" "Yes, he **did/was**."

- 6 Fill in the gaps with *was, were, have* or *could*.

- 1 Did you a nice flight? Yes, it was fine.
- 2 Tom at the theatre last night? No, he was in bed with the flu.
- 3 you ride a bike at the age of three? No, I was too young.
- 4 Did you long hair when you were young, granny? Yes, dear. I had beautiful long hair.
- 5 Fay at the gym last Tuesday? No, she had a music class.
- 6 Did Pompeii a cinema? No, but it had a hotel.
- 7 Did your grandparents a house by the sea? No, it was up in the mountain.
- 8 women attend school in ancient Greece? No, they couldn't.

Was/Were/Had

- 7 Read the text and fill in the gaps with *was/wasn't, were/weren't, had/didn't have*.

**LONDON in the 1700s**

London was a very different city in the 1700s. Buildings 1) any running water or baths. There 2) any blocks of flats but small ugly buildings. The streets 3) narrow and dirty. They 4) department stores and there 5) a post office. London 6) some shoe shops for the rich, but there 7) a museum in town. There 8) some hospitals and a lot of sick people.

running water	X
narrow streets	✓
department stores	X
post office	X
block of flats	X
shoe shops	✓
museum	X
hospitals	✓

Grammar Bank

5

Past Simple**Regular verbs**

AFFIRMATIVE	I/you/he/she/it/we/they waited .
NEGATIVE	I/you/he/she/it/we/they did not/didn't wait .
INTERROGATIVE	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they wait ?

SHORT ANSWERS

Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they wait ?	Yes , I/you/he/she/it/we/they did ./ No , I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't .
--	---

Irregular verbs

AFFIRMATIVE	I/you/he/she/it/we/they saw .
NEGATIVE	I/you/he/she/it/we/they did not/didn't see .
INTERROGATIVE	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they see ?

SHORT ANSWERS

Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they see ?	Yes , I/you/he/she/it/we/they did ./ No , I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't .
---	---

Form

We form the **past simple** with the **subject (noun or personal pronoun)** and the appropriate form of the **verb**.

Affirmative

- We form the affirmative of most regular verbs by adding **-ed** to the base form of the verb. *I play – I played*
- Other verbs have irregular affirmative forms. *I eat – I ate*

Interrogative

We form the interrogative of the past simple with **did + subject + base form of the verb**.

Did you play tennis yesterday?

Did you eat breakfast this morning?

Negative

- We form the negative of the **past simple** with **didn't + base form of the verb**. *I didn't watch television yesterday.*
He didn't sleep well last night.
- We form **positive** short answers with **did** and **negative** short answers with **didn't**.
"Did you call him?" "Yes, I did."
"Did you tell her?" "No, I didn't."

Spelling: affirmative of regular verbs

- We add **-d** to verbs ending in **-e**. *I live – I lived*
- Verbs ending in **consonant + -y** drop the **-y** and add **-ied**.
I study – I studied
- Verbs ending in one stressed vowel between **two consonants** double the last consonant and take **-ed**.
I slip – I slipped

Use

We use the **past simple** for:

- past habits. *He wore glasses when he was young.*

- actions which happened **at a specific time** in the past. The time is either mentioned or implied.

He moved to England from Australia in 1984.

Mozart composed a number of symphonies and concerts.

Time expressions used with the past simple: yesterday, last night/week etc., two weeks/a month ago, in 1988, etc.

Past Simple (regular verbs)**8 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets in the past simple.**

- Europeans (arrive) in America during the 15th century.
- The eruption of Mount Vesuvius (destroy) the city of Pompeii.
- Ancient Egyptians who had little money (not/attend) school.
- In the 1960s many teenagers (listen) to *The Beatles*.
- (you/watch) the comedy film on Channel 3 last night?
- Mark and David (live) on a farm when they were little.

9 Write questions and answers, as in the example.

- Leila/watch *The Avengers*/yesterday? (*James Bond film*)

Did Leila watch The Avengers yesterday?

No, she didn't. She watched the James Bond film.

- Andrea and John/go to the cinema/last night? (theatre)

.....
.....
.....

- Ben/go to school/this morning? (stay at home)

.....
.....
.....

- You/walk the dog/yesterday afternoon? (help with chores)

.....
.....
.....

Past Simple (irregular verbs)

10 Write the *past simple* form of the verbs.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 come | 6 see |
| 2 do | 7 read |
| 3 have | 8 tell |
| 4 spend | 9 write |
| 5 meet | 10 buy |

11 Fill in the gaps with the *past simple*. Use verbs from Ex. 10.

- Joe over to watch TV last night.
- John Lucy at the department store and they some new winter clothes.
- They a great time at the fancy dress party last weekend.
- I about the new James Bond film in the newspaper yesterday.
- He all his pocket money on fashionable clothes.

12 Choose the correct answer.

- Did you **went/go** to the cinema last Sunday?
- The earthquake **destroy/destroyed** all the buildings in the old town.
- Were/Did** the children play outside all day yesterday?
- Did Ann help her mum with chores? Yes, she **did/had**.
- Susan and Craig **live/lived** on a farm when they were children.
- What did you **eat/ate** for dinner yesterday?

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

- Sally: Hi, Jenny. How 1) (**be**) your weekend?
 Jenny: Quite boring. I 2) (**not/do**) much. What 3) (**you/do**)?
 Sally: On Saturday, I 4) (**go**) to the cinema with Paul. We 5) (**watch**) the film *Valentine's Day*.
 Jenny: 6) (**you/like**) it?
 Sally: Yeah, it was OK. I 7) (**enjoy**) watching all my favourite actors. But, I 8) (**not/like**) the story. It was too confusing. There 9) (**be**) too many storylines.

14 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple*.

- A: (**you/go**) to the bookshop yesterday?
 B: Yes, I (**buy**) Paul Coelho's new book.
- A: John (**arrive**) late for work this morning.
 B: I know. He (**have**) a dentist's appointment.
- A: Pam and her sister are glad they (**come**) to your party!
 B: Good! (**they/meet**) many new people?
- A: Stella (**find**) a great new Japanese restaurant in town.
 B: Oh, I (**eat**) there last night, but I (**not/try**) the sushi!
- A: (**you/see**) the new James Bond film last night?
 B: No. I (**have**) a shower and (**go**) to bed early.

15 Complete the questions with the verbs below in the correct form. Then choose the correct answer.

• play • make • go • write • attack • visit

Film Quiz

- What character Harrison Ford in 1981?
 A Indiana Jones B Han Solo
- Which city Mr Bean in *Mr Bean's Holiday*?
 A Cairo B Paris
- What film George Lucas ?
 A Avatar B Star Wars
- Who the Green Goblin ?
 A Spiderman B Darth Vader
- What planet Jack to in *Avatar*?
 A Death Star B Pandora
- What book Stephanie Meyer in 2005?
 A Twilight B Harry Potter

Past Continuous (was/were + verb -ing)

AFFIRMATIVE	
I/He/She/It was playing.	We/You/They were playing.
NEGATIVE	
Long Form	Short Form
I/He/She/It was not playing. We/You/They were not playing.	I/He/She/It wasn't playing. We/You/They weren't playing.
INTERROGATIVE	SHORT ANSWERS
Was I playing?	Yes, I was ./No, I wasn't .
Were you playing?	Yes, you were ./No, you weren't .
Was he/she/it playing?	Yes, he/she/it was ./No, he/she/it wasn't .
Were we/you/they playing?	Yes, we/you/they are ./ No, we/you/they aren't .

Spelling rules

- verb + -ing *work – working*
- verb -e + -ing *dance – dancing*
- one syllable verbs ending in vowel + consonant → double consonant + -ing *sit – sitting BUT travel – travelling*

Use

We use the **past continuous**:

- for an action that was in progress at a stated time in the past. We do not know when the action started or finished.
*She **was ironing** at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon.* (We do not know when she started ironing or when she finished.)
- for a past action which was in progress when another action interrupted it. We use the **past continuous** for the action in progress (longer action) and the **past simple** for the action which interrupted it (shorter action).
*I **was sleeping** when Alison **called**.*
- for two or more actions which were happening at the same time in the past (simultaneous actions).
*Mum **was cooking** while I **was doing** my homework.*
- to give background information to a story.
*It **was raining** and the wind **was blowing** when we left home.*

Time expressions used with the past continuous:

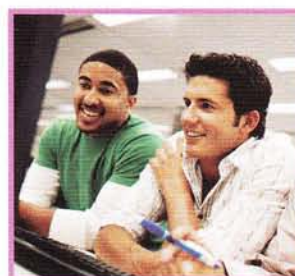
while, when, as, all day/night/morning, all day yesterday, etc.

Past Simple vs Past Continuous

PAST SIMPLE	PAST CONTINUOUS
actions which happened at a stated time in the past <i>Keith visited London last month.</i> (The time is stated. The action is complete.)	actions in progress at a stated time in the past (we do not know when the action started or finished) <i>Eric was working at five o'clock yesterday afternoon.</i>
actions which happened one after the other in the past <i>He got up, made breakfast and went to work.</i>	two or more actions which were happening at the same time in the past <i>I was watching a film while my dad was listening to music.</i>

Past Continuous

- 16 a) What were these people doing at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon? Use the verbs to write sentences.



1 they/surf the Net

.....
.....



2 they/have dinner

.....
.....



3 Bob/work on his laptop

.....
.....



4 they/drink coffee

.....
.....



5 Claire/talk on her mobile

.....
.....



6 they/play football

.....
.....

- b) What were you doing at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon?

.....
.....
.....
.....

- 17 a)** Look at Ann's diary for last Tuesday.
Write what she was doing at the times mentioned below.

7:30 - 8:00	have breakfast
8:00 - 8:30	drive to work
8:30 - 9:00	check emails
10:00 - 12:00	prepare reports
12:00 - 2:00	have lunch with Sue
4:00 - 6:00	do the shopping with Mark
7:00 - 8:00	exercise at gym

- Ann *was having* breakfast at 7:45.
- Ann at 8:15.
- Ann at 8:45.
- Ann at 11:00.
- Ann and Sue at 1:00.
- Ann and Mark at 5:30.
- Ann at 7:30.

b) Correct the statements.

- Ann was having breakfast at 8:25.
No, Ann wasn't having breakfast at 8:25. She was driving to work.
- Ann was driving to work at 9:00.
.....
- Ann was checking her emails at 10:00.
.....
- Ann was exercising at the gym at 5:30.
.....
- Ann was doing the shopping with Mark at 1:30.
.....

18 Use the *past continuous* to form questions, then answer them.

- you/play football/at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon?
Were you playing football at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon? Yes, I was./No, I wasn't.
- your friends/watch TV/at 9 o'clock last night?
- you/have lunch/at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon?
- it/rain/all day yesterday?
- your friend/do his/her homework/at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon?

Past Continuous – Past Simple

19 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or *past continuous*.

- A: What (Ron/do) at 10 o'clock yesterday morning?
B: He (study) for his test.
- A: Why (not/you/call) Tracey yesterday?
B: I wanted to but I (work) all afternoon.
- A: (you/meet) Anna yesterday?
B: Yes, we (have) lunch together.
- A: When (they/leave) for Moscow?
B: Two years ago.
- A: What happened to you?
B: I (play) football when I (slip) and fell down.
- A: (you/enjoy) your trip?
B: Not really. It (rain) the whole time.
- A: When (you/see) Andy?
B: While I (wait) for the bus.
- A: I (call) you yesterday afternoon but there was no answer.
B: Sandy and I (do) the shopping.

20 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.

- A** Bob and Steve 1) (walk) to the library yesterday afternoon and they 2) (eat) a sandwich. Suddenly it 3) (start) raining so they quickly 4) (run) to the bus shelter. They 5) (decide) to wait there until it 6) (stop) raining.

- B** The sun 1) (shine) and the birds 2) (sing) while the Smiths 3) (have) a picnic in the forest. Suddenly, they 4) (hear) a strange noise coming from behind some bushes. Mr Smith 5) (go) to check. A small puppy 6) (hide) there. They 7) (decide) to take it home with them.

Present Perfect**Form:** subject + *have/has* + past participle

AFFIRMATIVE	
Long Form	Short Form
I have arrived/eaten	I 've arrived/eaten
you have arrived/eaten	you 've arrived/eaten
he has arrived/eaten	he 's arrived/eaten
she has arrived/eaten	she 's arrived/eaten
it has arrived/eaten	it 's arrived/eaten
we have arrived/eaten	we 've arrived/eaten
you have arrived/eaten	you 've arrived/eaten
they have arrived/eaten	they 've arrived/eaten

NEGATIVE	
Long Form	Short Form
I have not arrived/eaten	I haven't arrived/eaten
you have not arrived/eaten	you haven't arrived/eaten
he has not arrived/eaten	he hasn't arrived/eaten
she has not arrived/eaten	she hasn't arrived/eaten
it has not arrived/eaten	it hasn't arrived/eaten
we have not arrived/eaten	we haven't arrived/eaten
you have not arrived/eaten	you haven't arrived/eaten
they have not arrived/eaten	they haven't arrived/eaten

INTERROGATIVE	SHORT ANSWERS
Have I arrived?/eaten?	Yes, I/you have / No, I/you haven't .
Has he/she/it arrived?/eaten?	Yes, he/she/it has . No, he/she/it hasn't .
Have we/you/they arrived?/eaten?	Yes, we/you/they have . No, we/you/they haven't .

Form

- We form the **present perfect** with the auxiliary verb **have/has** and the **past participle** of the main verb.
- We usually form the past participle of regular verbs by adding **-ed** to the verb. *play – played*
- We form the past participle of irregular verbs differently. *leave – left*
- We form questions by putting **have/has** before the subject. *Have you travelled by aeroplane?*
- We form the negative by putting **not** after **have/has**. *They **haven't** finished yet.*

UseWe use the **present perfect** for:

- actions which started in the past and continue up to the present. *They **have lived** in this house since last October.*
- experiences. *She **has travelled** all over Europe.*
*Have you ever **been** hiking?*

Note: *She **has gone** to France.* (She is still there.)
*She **has been** to France.* (She has come back.)

Time expressions used with the present perfect: for, since, yet, already, just, ever, never

Present Perfect vs Past SimpleWe use the **past simple** for:

- past habits. *She **lived** on a farm when she was young.*
- actions that happened at a specific time in the past. *They **flew** to India last month.*

We use the **present perfect** for:

- actions which started in the past and continue up to the present. *She **has lived** on a farm since she was young.*
- experiences. *They **have flown** to India.*

Present Perfect**1 Write the past participles of the following verbs.**

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 do | 8 ride |
| 2 write | 9 give |
| 3 see | 10 sleep |
| 4 make | 11 read |
| 5 go | 12 drink |
| 6 take | 13 leave |
| 7 swim | 14 come |

2 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- in/we/ridden/Egypt/have/camels
.....
- finished/she/homework/hasn't/her/yet
.....
- never/I/San Francisco/have/visited
.....
- they/travelled/have/to/ever/Pompeii?
.....
- has/three/seen/she/The Twilight Saga/times
.....

3 Circle the correct word.

- A: Have you been on holiday **just** / **yet**?
B: Yes, I have. I have **already** / **just** returned from Rome.
- A: I haven't visited a museum **since** / **for** ages.
B: Me neither. I haven't been to one **since** / **already** last summer.
- A: Have you lived in London **for** / **since** long?
B: No, not at all. I have **already** / **just** moved here.
- A: Have you decided which film to watch **yet** / **since**?
B: Yes, but I think it's started **just** / **already**.

Present Perfect vs Past Simple

- 4 Put the verbs in brackets into the **present perfect** or the **past simple**.

- 1 Where (you/be)?
I (not/see) you for ages.
- 2 Chris (not/make) any plans for his birthday yet.
- 3 Sally (live) in London when she was young, but she (live) in Paris since she was sixteen.
- 4 (you/ever/try) Japanese food?
- 5 I usually meet Adam every day, but I (not/see) him since last week. We (speak) for five minutes on the phone yesterday, though.

- 5 In pairs, act out dialogues, as in the example.

- meet a famous person (who)
- try bungee jumping (when)
- fly in a plane (where)
- go camping (when)

A: *Have you ever met a famous person?*

B: *Yes, I have.*

A: *Who did you meet?*

B: *I met Brad Pitt. etc*

- 6 Use the time expressions to write sentences about yourself.

- two weeks ago • since • for • last month
- just • already • yet • yesterday
- never • last year

- 1 *I went to a concert two weeks ago.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

- 7 Read Joanne's postcard to her friend and put the verbs in brackets into the **past simple** or **present perfect**.

Hi Jesse,

Greetings from Canada. I'm here with my cousins Bob and Lance. Canada is amazing. We 1) (already/cycle) through most of the country. I 2) (take) many photos since we 3) (get) here. Bob 4) (email) you some the other day. 5) (you/see) them yet?

Anyway, so far I 6) (go) bungee jumping and 7) (ski) down some mountains. Yesterday, Bob and Lance 8) (fly) over Toronto in a helicopter. I 9) (not/go) because I 10) (have) a stomach ache. Tomorrow we're going to Montreal. 11) (you/ever/be) there before? Well, Lance 12) (never/tour) this city so he's really excited. Natalie lives there and I 13) (not/see) her since she 14) (visit) me at Christmas, so I can't wait to go either!

Bye for now!

Joanne

- 8 Read the fact file about Miley Cyrus, who is a famous teenage pop star. Write a short paragraph for the *Famous People* section of your school magazine using the notes.

- be born/23rd Nov 1992
- grow up/Nashville, Tennessee, USA
- have many TV & film roles/since 2001
- Disney/choose/her to play Hanna Montana in 2006
- Make/3 solo albums/so far
- She/just release/her new album
- Win/13 awards/since 2006
- Not receive/Golden Globe award



Miley Cyrus was born on November 23, 1992. She ...

The Passive

Form

We form the passive with the verb **to be** in the appropriate tense and the **past participle** of the main verb.

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present Simple	Joanna waters the plants.	The plants are watered by Joanna.
Past Simple	Joanna watered the plants.	The plants were watered by Joanna.

We use **the passive**:

- when the person/people doing the action is/are **unknown, unimportant** or **obvious** from the context.
*The glass **was broken**.* (We don't know who broke it.)
*The decision **was announced** yesterday.* (Who announced it is unimportant.)
*The patient **was operated on**.* (It's obvious that the doctor operated on the patient.)
- when the **action** itself is **more important** than the person/people doing it, as in headlines, newspaper articles, formal notices, advertisements, etc.
*Hundreds of buildings **were damaged** by the earthquake.*
- to make statements more formal or polite.
*Wedding ceremonies **are held** in the city hall.* (formal)
*This glass **wasn't cleaned** properly.* (more polite than saying: 'You **didn't clean** the glass properly'.)

Changing from the active to the passive:

- The **object** of the active sentence becomes the **subject** of the passive sentence.
- The **active verb** remains in the same tense, but changes into a **passive form**.
- The **subject** of the active sentence becomes the **agent**, and is either introduced with the preposition **by** or it is omitted.

ACTIVE	Subject Mary	Verb cooked	Object lunch.
PASSIVE	Subject Lunch	Verb was cooked	Agent by Mary.

- The agent can be omitted when the subject is **they, he, someone/somebody, people, one**, etc.
Active: *Someone left the door open.*
Passive: *The door was left open.*
- The agent is not omitted when it is a specific or an important person, or when it is essential to the meaning of the sentence.
*The announcement was made **by the president himself**.*
- With verbs that can take two objects, such as **bring, tell, send, show, teach, promise, sell, read, offer, give, lend**, etc, we can form two different passive sentences.
Active: *He offered her some flowers.*
Passive: *She was offered some flowers.*
Some flowers were offered to her. (passive, less usual)

The passive

9 Fill in: *is, are, was or were*.

- The house destroyed by the earthquake last week.
- The event organised every year.
- The email sent by Jane last Monday.
- The missing painting found last week.
- The letters delivered every morning.
- Dinner served at 7:00. Don't be late.
- Great Expectations* written by Dickens.
- The invitations posted last Friday.
- A reception held after the ceremony.
- The first film released in 2009.

10 How is paper made? Rewrite the following sentences in the *passive*.

- They cut down trees.
Trees are cut down.
- They send the trees to a paper mill.
- A machine removes the bark from the wood.
- They chop the wood into small pieces.
- They cook the pieces until they become a pulp.
- They pour the paper pulp into a container.
- They pour the pulp onto a large screen.
- They drain the water from the paper.
- Finally, they press the paper flat.



11 Rewrite the sentences in the *past simple passive* form. Use the agent where necessary.

- The Phoenicians first used sails around 2,000 BC. *Sails were first used by the Phoenicians around 2,000 BC.*
- They introduced electric cars in 1896.
- The Egyptians created the first organised navy in 2,300 BC.
- The Sumerians developed oar-powered ships in 3,500 BC.
- Cornelius van Drebbel built the first submarine in 1620.

Grammar Bank Revision

Revision of tenses

1 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple*.

Jasmine Walsh is a teacher. Every morning she
1) (get up) at
7 o'clock, has a shower and gets dressed. She
always 2) (wear) smart
clothes to school, like jackets and trousers.

Lessons 3)
(begin) at 9 am and Jasmine is
never late. She always
4)
(arrive) at school at 8.45. In
the morning, she 5)

..... (teach)
Maths, English and Science. There is a
break for lunch at 12.30. Jasmine usually

6) (eat) in the school canteen or
she brings a sandwich. Lessons start again at 1.30. In the
afternoon, there 7) (be) Art,
Music and PSHE classes. Sometimes, Jasmine
8) (read) stories to the class, too.
The children 9) (go) home at 3.30.
Jasmine 10) (tidy) up the classroom.
She often 11) (have) pupils' work to
correct, as well. When she gets home at 5.30, she usually
12) (feel) very tired. After dinner, she
13) (watch) TV, but she rarely
14) (go) to bed later than 10 pm!

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

Hi, my name's Irena. I'm 20 years old and I
1) (come) from Poland. I
2) (work) in Warsaw as a nurse.
At the moment, I 3)
(stay) in Ireland. I 4) (take) a
three-month course in English
here and I 5)
(look) for English-speaking
friends. Please contact me if
you 6) (like)
walking, eating out and going to
the cinema.

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

Dear Clare,

I 1)

(write) from the beautiful
Italian island of Capri.

Every day the weather

2) (be)

warm and sunny so we

3) (spend) most days on the

beach. My family and I 4)

(stay) in the main town. Right now, I 5)

(sit) by the swimming pool and listening to music

on my MP3 player. My parents 6)

(be) in town. They 7)

(buy) souvenirs. Tomorrow, I 8)

(want) to visit Ana Capri, a town up in the

mountains. You 9) (travel)

there by bus. Then, a chairlift 10)

(take) you up to Mount Solaro. The view from

there 11) (be) breathtaking.

Hope you 12) (have) a good

time back in England. 13)

(it/rain) there now?

See you soon.

Adam



4 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple*, *present continuous* or *present perfect*.

1) (you/be) young and
enthusiastic? 2) (you/have)
free time on Saturdays? 3)
(you/ever/do/any) babysitting before? We 4)
..... (look for) for a babysitter
for our son Jason (8) and our daughter Chloe (6).
We 5) (want) someone
to play games with the children and take them for
walks. Jason 6) (learn) to
play the piano and he 7)
(need) help with his music lessons. The hours
8) (be) from 9 am to 6 pm.

Please contact Mrs Walters on 0994 - 30082.

Grammar Bank Revision

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple*.

The classes in Victorian English schools were often very large. Sometimes a single teacher 1) (**teach**) 70 or 80 pupils! The children 2) (**spend**) their day learning reading, writing and Maths. Pupils 3) (**sit**) in rows facing their teacher. The teacher 4) (**write**) on the blackboard and the pupils 5) (**copy**) the lesson on their slates with a sharp tool. Schools 6) (**not/buy**) much paper because it was expensive. For the reading lesson, children 7) (**stand**) up in a semi-circle and 8) (**read**) from a book in turns. They also 9) (**repeat**) poems many times until they 10) (**know**) them by heart. It was a long day for children from the countryside. They often 11) (**have**) to walk several miles to school. They 12) (**come**) to their lessons cold and tired at 9 o'clock and 13) (**leave**) at 5 o'clock.

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *present perfect*.

- A: Alex, 1) (**you/go**) to Charlotte's party last night?
 B: Yes, I 2) (**do**).
 A: Really? But I 3) (**not/see**) you there.
 B: Well, I 4) (**arrive**) quite late. What time 5) (**you/leave**)?
 A: I 6) (**leave**) just after 10 pm.
 B: Well I only 7) (**get**) there at 10.30 pm.
 A: That explains it then. 8) (**you/have**) a good time?
 B: I 9) (**have**) an amazing time!
 A: Me too. I 10) (**just/call**) Charlotte to thank her.
 B: That's nice. I 11) (**not/call**) her yet because I 12) (**lose**) my mobile phone last night!
 A: Oh! Bad luck! 13) (**you/cancel**) your contract yet?
 B: Yes, I 14) (**do**) that first thing this morning.

7 Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Greetings from London! We 1) here for 3 days but we 2) loads of sightseeing already! Yesterday, we 3) Buckingham Place, the National Art Gallery and the British Museum. Then we 4) a boat ride along the River Thames. The day before that, we 5) around London's historical centre and 6) some shopping on Oxford Street. Oxford Street is one of the busiest shopping streets in Europe. We 7) so many people! So far, both of us absolutely love London. Alex says it is the most exciting city he 8) to. The only bad thing is we 9) any sunny weather yet. It 10) raining since we got here! But you don't come to England for the weather!

See you when we get back.

Love

Alex and Kelly



- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 A be | C have been |
| B being | D is |
| 2 A do | C are doing |
| B have done | D did |
| 3 A visited | C visit |
| B were visiting | D have visited |
| 4 A has taken | C are going to take |
| B takes | D took |
| 5 A walking | C is walking |
| B walked | D have walked |
| 6 A does | C did |
| B do | D done |
| 7 A have never seen | C are never seeing |
| B never saw | D never see |
| 8 A did ever go | C has never been |
| B has ever been | D never went |
| 9 A didn't have | C haven't had |
| B are not having | D have not |
| 10 A doesn't stop | C hasn't stopped |
| B isn't stopping | D isn't going to stop |

Grammar Bank Revision

8 Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

Dear Jack,

Thanks for your email. You 1) me what hobbies I have. I like football, swimming and doing crosswords. And guess what? I 2) a new hobby – skiing! I 3) last Christmas

at my friend's house in the mountains. There 4)

lots of snow and my friend

5) me how to ski. I

loved it! I 6) my

own set of skis and poles. I

usually 7) skiing

at the weekends. Next

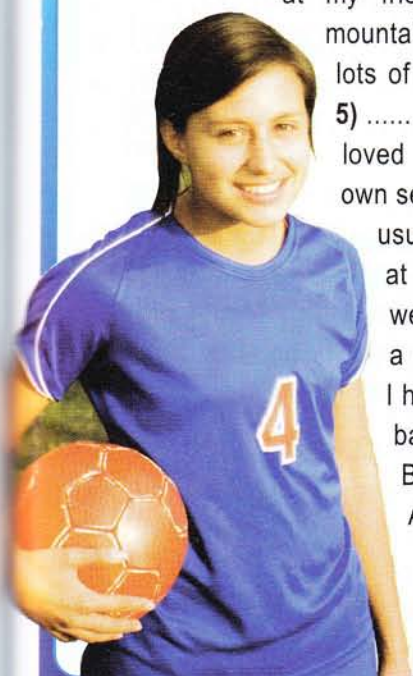
weekend, I 8) a cross-country event!

I have to go now. Write

back soon.

Best wishes,

Anatol



- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 A asking | C asks |
| B asked | D are asking |
| 2 A 've just taken up | C are just took up |
| B am just taking up | D am just took up |
| 3 A spend | C spent |
| B have spent | D am spending |
| 4 A is | C was |
| B are | D were |
| 5 A have taught | C is going to teach |
| B taught | D teaches |
| 6 A already buy | C have already bought |
| B has already buy | D has already bought |
| 7 A have gone | C goes |
| B are going to go | D go |
| 8 A entered | C have entered |
| B enter | D am going to enter |

9 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present perfect*, the *past simple* or *going to*.

- A: (you/fill in) the job application form yet?

B: No. I (do) it tomorrow.
- A: Alex (live) in London for two years.

B: Does he like it there?

A: Yes. Actually, he (buy) his own flat next month.
- A: (Carol/come) to the party last Friday?

B: No. We (not/see) her for three weeks.
- A: Brad and Julie (not/have) a holiday since 2005!

B: I know, but they (visit) Kenya this April.
- A: (you/do) your homework yet, Bill?

B: Yes, Mum. I (already/finish) it.
- A: Your bedroom's a mess. When (you/tidy) it?

B: But Mum! I (tidy) it this morning!
- A: (Tom/start) judo lessons next autumn?

B: Actually, he (already/start). He (go) to his first lesson yesterday.
- A: (Bob and Diane/ever/be) to Poland before?

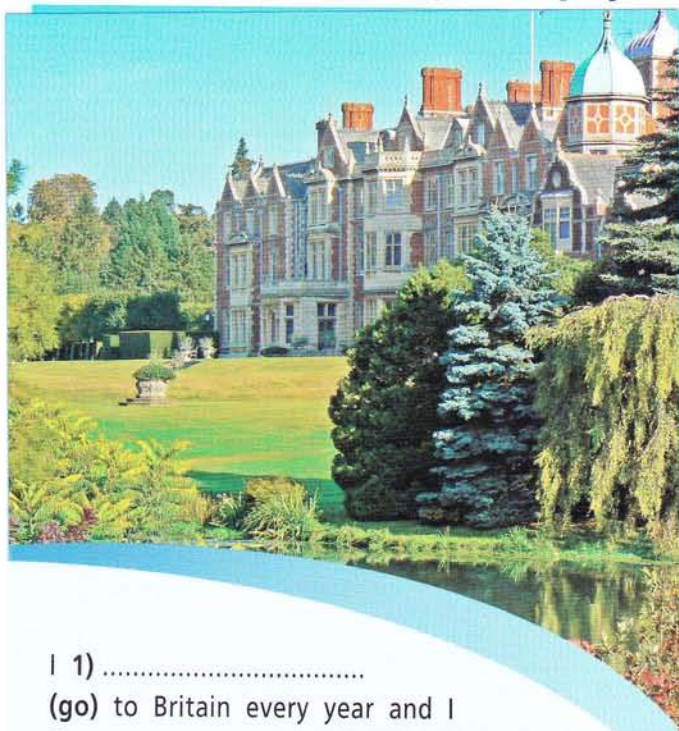
B: Yes, they (spend) their summer holidays there in 2002.
- A: I (not/eat) at that restaurant again!

B: I agree. The food (taste) absolutely awful.
- A: Harriet's so excited. She (just/get) a GPS in her car.

B: Oh really? I (have) one of those for five years.

Grammar Bank Revision

10 Put the verbs in brackets into the **present simple, past simple, present perfect or going to**.



I 1)
 (go) to Britain every year and I
 2) (visit) Buckingham
 Palace more than once. But last summer I
 3) (go) to
 Sandringham, the Queen's country house in
 Norfolk. Some tourists 4)
 (not/know) about this place even though it's quite
 near London.
 Last June, my family and I 5)
 (take) a guided tour of the house. I 6)
 (never/see) seen such amazing antique furniture
 and paintings.
 In Sandringham's huge garden, the Queen
 7) (grow) lots of fruit and
 vegetables. On our visit it was full of flowers. It
 was so hot we 8) (not/walk)
 very far. Instead, we 9) (have)
 a tractor ride round the grounds past the big lake.
 After lunch at the Visitor Centre we 10)
 (decide) to see the Museum. My
 dad 11) (think) the vintage
 cars and the old red fire engine were really cool!
 Next year we 12) (visit) Woburn
 Abbey Safari Park! Dad 13)
 (already/book) the tickets!

11 Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

Saturday, 14 July

Dear Diary,

It's 11 pm and I 1) this in bed! I
 2) a wonderful birthday. This
 morning, Mum and I 3) shopping.
 She 4) me a super new handbag.
 In the afternoon, I went to the
 amusement park with Dad and my sister
 Betty. Betty 5) scared on some of
 the rides but I 6) they were fun.
 I usually 7) a party on my
 birthday, but most of my friends
 8) away at the moment. So, Dad
 9) us all out for a Chinese meal.
 My best friend Amelia 10) too.
 She 11) Chinese food so she
 ordered a steak! I had a fabulous day!

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 A write | C wrote |
| B 'm writing | D written |
| 2 A 've just had | C just has |
| B did just have | D have just |
| 3 A go | C went |
| B going | D goes |
| 4 A got | C has got |
| B get | D is getting |
| 5 A is being | C were |
| B was | D has been |
| 6 A have thought | C thinks |
| B am thinking | D thought |
| 7 A have | C has had |
| B are having | D am going to have |
| 8 A is | C was |
| B are | D were |
| 9 A takes | C took |
| B is going to take | D has taken |
| 10 A come | C are coming |
| B have come | D came |
| 11 A isn't liking | C doesn't like |
| B like | D has liked |

Further Practice

Listening

Part 1

 You will hear Kelly talking to a friend about her holiday. Listen and mark the sentences *T* (true) or *F* (false).

- 1 Kelly stayed in a hotel while in Queenstown.
- 2 Kelly didn't like the weather.
- 3 Kelly tried bungee jumping.
- 4 The locals were very nice to Kelly and Paul.
- 5 Paul and Kelly want to return to Arrowtown.


TRUE	FALSE

Study skills

T/F statements

Read the T/F statements carefully to familiarise yourself with the content of the recording. It is often **one word** that determines if a statement is *T* (true) or *F* (false).

Part 2

 You are going to hear five teenagers talking about an unusual activity they like to do. Match the speakers (1-5) to the statements (A-F). There is one extra statement that does not match.

- A The speaker met new people while doing their activity.
- B The speaker got a chance to discover new places.
- C The speaker is very private about what they do.
- D The speaker finds what they do very amusing.
- E The speaker wants to do the activity more often.
- F The speaker discovered what they like to do by accident.

1	2	3	4	5

Study skills

Multiple Matching

Read the sentences and underline the key words. While listening, try to listen for words/phrases related to the underlined words.

Part 3

 You will hear an interview with a famous architect. For each question (1-5) choose the best answer (A, B, or C).

- 1 Steve's homes have
 - A lots of windows.
 - B lots of rooms.
 - C bright colours.
- 2 Steve feels people are surprised to learn that
 - A he is so passionate about architecture.
 - B his favourite architecture is from the 50s and 60s.
 - C he never went to architecture school.
- 3 The Glass Pavilion is unique because of
 - A its great views of Los Angeles.
 - B the nature around it.
 - C its glass walls.
- 4 Steve buys old cars because
 - A he likes driving them.
 - B he enjoys the way they look.
 - C he makes money from them.
- 5 Steve advises listeners to
 - A read architecture books.
 - B follow their dreams
 - C be careful about choosing their dreams

Study skills

Multiple Choice Listening

Read the questions and the possible answers. Underline the key words. Listen carefully the first time and choose your answer. Confirm your answer during the second listening.

Further Practice

Study skills

Matching headings to paragraphs

The title of a paragraph gives the main idea of that paragraph. Read the paragraph once to get the main idea. Then look for words related to the title. This will help you match the paragraph to its title.

Reading

Part 1

Read the information about a wildlife group. Match the headings (A-G) with their correct paragraphs (1-6). One heading does not match.

- A EDUCATING OTHERS
- B OUR PRESENT PROJECT
- C HELPING OUR ANIMAL FRIENDS
- D MAKING NEW FRIENDS
- E WORKING WITH OUR COMMUNITY
- F WE WELCOME NEW VOLUNTEERS
- G KEEPING UP WITH WHAT'S NEW

Welcome to the Oxford Student Wildlife Group!

1 We are a student conservation group that works to protect wildlife locally and globally. Every day, more and more species, like the brown bear, the African elephant and the cheetah, become endangered. As a group, we work on different projects that protect our wonderful wildlife.

2 One of our goals is to get local people to join. We organise events with schools and other local organisations to raise money for the conservation of different nature parks.

3 Through our conservation work and events, our members never stop learning about wildlife. We attend wildlife talks with animal experts and take small trips to forests and mountains as part of our effort to stay in touch with the latest information on conservation issues. One of our most important activities is the improvement of our area by planting more trees and gardens and cleaning up parks and nature areas.

4 Teaching people to respect nature is our main goal. Through our events and talks, people learn about the importance of wildlife. We also send out a lot of information and visit schools to present the problems wildlife faces today.

5 Right now, we are working with other conservation groups to create a nature park in East Oxford. It's a park that provides a safe place for wildlife to grow and develop. We organise work days in the park where our members help develop and clean up an area of the park. We are proud that we have created such a valuable area.

6 Here at the Oxford Student Wildlife Group, we want to make positive changes in the world. We love nature and want to protect it. We are always happy to have new members. So, take a friend and come and check us out!



Further Practice

Part 2

Read the text and mark the statements 1-8 T (true), F (false) or DS (the text doesn't provide such information).

Working at a circus

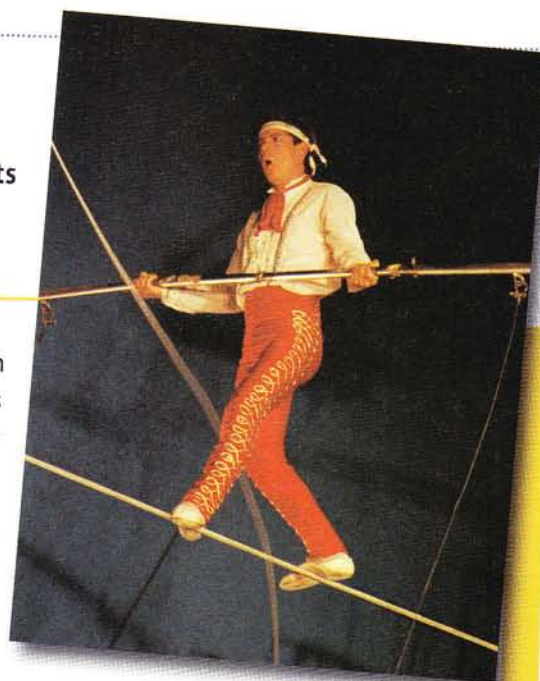
It's fun being a circus acrobat. As "Damian the Great", I love performing for hundreds of people. Of course, I also work very hard and performing for a circus means that you're never in the same place for very long. But that's great because every day is a little bit different!

In my circus there are 150 performers, from 40 different countries. Usually, we do between six and ten shows a week. On an average day, I wake up about ten o'clock in the morning. I'm always hungry, and I start the day with a big breakfast; coffee, orange juice, eggs and toast. After this, I take a long shower! I have lived far away from my family and friends for a long time now, and I miss them a lot. So after breakfast, I use my laptop to send emails to friends and family back home. In the afternoons, I often go sightseeing in the place we are performing.

The show starts at 7 pm, but performers have to be in the circus tent at 5 pm. I like to get there early to practise my routine. Even though I've done the performance hundreds of times, I still get nervous. I perform nine metres up in the air and there's no safety equipment.

After this, it's time for me to put my costume on. I also paint my face completely white, which takes another thirty minutes. Next, all the acrobats do some exercises together, and then I spend some time relaxing. I have to be very calm before I perform because I could easily fall. I feel great when I'm in the air but I'm always happy to come down again!

By the time I've finished work, I'm hungry again. I don't normally eat lunch because I've got to hang upside down a lot during my act! For dinner, I go to the circus canteen with the other acrobats. I spend so much time with the other performers that they are like family to me. I'm happy to work with such great people. My job can be difficult and dangerous but it's also very exciting, I don't think I could do a normal 9-5 job now!



Study skills

T/F/DS statements
Read the T/F/DS statements and underline the key words. Look for similar words/phrases in the text. Then decide if a statement is T (true), F (false) or DS (the text doesn't provide such information). For a statement to be 'true', every part of it has to match the information in the text.

- 1 Damian enjoys his job because of the variety.
- 2 People of many different nationalities work for the circus.
- 3 Damian begins his day with a small meal.
- 4 Damian has got a big family.
- 5 Damian performs in the afternoon.
- 6 Damian has to be careful at work.
- 7 Damian is close to the other acrobats.
- 8 Damian would prefer a 9 to 5 job.

T	F	DS

Further Practice

Study skills

Multiple choice reading

Read the text quickly to get the gist. Read the questions and possible answers. Find the part of the text that contains the answer to the question. Read carefully trying to find synonymous phrases. Remember that the questions follow in the order the information appears in the text.

Part 3

Read the text. In each question choose the right answer A, B, C or D.

Babylon

Historians describe the ancient city of Babylon as a beautiful place with green gardens, amazing architecture and busy marketplaces. About 3000 years ago, the city of Babylon was an impressive place. Today, this once great city lies in ruins next to the Euphrates River, about 85km south of the present-day city of Bagdad, Iraq.

Around 2000 BC, King Hammurabi created the empire of Babylonia and named the then small city of Babylon its centre. Under Hammurabi the Babylonian empire became very powerful and the city of Babylon became the largest city in the world at the time. King Hammurabi developed a code of written laws in the Babylonian language that everyone in Babylonia, rich or poor, had to follow.

The most famous king of Babylon was Nebuchadnezzar II. He made the city into one of the wonders of the ancient world. Nebuchadnezzar II achieved this through his amazing construction projects. For example, to improve the entrance of the city, he built the beautiful Ishtar Gates. These huge gates stood at the start of Processional Way, a wide street with statues of animals that led into the city. The Ishtar Gates honoured the goddess Ishtar and had her symbol, the lion, on them. He also built various grand temples and made the imperial palace more luxurious. One of these grand temples was a pyramid-shaped temple that stood 91 metres high in the palace gardens and was the tallest building in Babylon. Many ancient writers called it the 'Tower of Babel' and it was another architectural wonder of the city. The king also built another amazing place in Babylon. According to ancient writings, he constructed the Hanging Gardens of Babylon to honour his wife. Archaeologists have yet to find evidence of the existence of these mythical gardens that hung from a terraced building.

Besides the amazing architecture, life in the city of Babylon was great. There were busy markets that sold food, jewellery and clothing. Everyone lived inside the city and had comfortable homes. People celebrated various festivals and holidays in the many temples. The city enjoyed many years of greatness, until it eventually fell to the hands of the Persians in 539 BC.



- 1 The location of Babylon was
 - A where Bagdad is today.
 - B close to the Euphrates River.
 - C 85km from the Euphrates River.
 - D south of the Euphrates River.
- 2 King Hammurabi
 - A was the first Emperor of Babylonia.
 - B created the city of Babylon.
 - C developed the Babylonian language.
 - D created a city centre in Babylon.
- 3 The Ishtar Gates had
 - A statues of the king on them.
 - B the goddess Ishtar on them.
 - C pictures of lions on them.
 - D Babylonian symbols on them.
- 4 The Tower of Babel was
 - A a terraced building.
 - B on Processional Way.
 - C at the entrance of the city.
 - D part of the imperial palace.
- 5 According to archaeologists,
 - A it is not certain whether the Tower of Babel really existed.
 - B it is not certain whether the Hanging Gardens of Babylon really existed.
 - C the Tower of Babel was outside the city.
 - D the Hanging Gardens of Babylon honoured the King.
- 6 According to the author,
 - A the people of Babylon had a good life.
 - B living in Babylon was difficult.
 - C most people lived near the city.
 - D Babylon was a quiet city.

Revision

Modules 1-6

REVISION (Module 1)

Vocabulary

A Choose the correct item.

- My favourite is reading.
A game B sport C class D hobby
- My mother has got long, hair.
A slim B straight C plump D full
- Who is your athlete?
A best C favourite
B popular D famous
- The colours of the UK are red, white and blue.
A nation C flag
B symbol D country
- Anna is good basketball.
A for B to C from D at
- Tom is a(n) at the local restaurant.
A architect C vet
B electrician D waiter
- The Maasai people are an African
A tribe B nation C group D team
- J.K Rowling is a famous Her books are amazing!
A astronaut C author
B electrician D fire fighter
- My brother is He isn't fat.
A middle-aged C plump
B of medium height D fair
- Her favourite day of the week is
A October B Sunday C May D April

B Complete the sentences with the correct word.

• dark • dream • hero • landmark • wealth

- My is to become a famous actress.
- The Leaning Tower of Pisa is a famous
- My is the famous tennis player, Serena Williams.
- In many cultures, gold jewellery is a sign of and beauty.
- Many people from Africa have got skin.

Grammar

C Choose the correct item.

- Jane is than Mary.
A tall B taller C tallest
- names are Daniel and Jim.
A They B Their C His
- Pedro Spanish. He's Mexican.
A isn't B aren't C 'm not
- They got a computer.
A 's B 'm C 've
- This is my notebook. blue.
A Its B It's C It
- is your surname?
A What B Where C How
- Hockey is the sport in Canada.
A popular C most popular
B more popular
- Simon play the guitar?
A Has B Is C Can
- Anna and Celeste are from Italy. are Italian.
A Their B They C We
- This is Peter. favourite sport is tennis.
A He B His C My
- Carla got long hair. It's short.
A hasn't B has C isn't
- 's she? Her name is Anna.
A What B How C Who
- Liz has got medals than Sandra.
A more B most C many
- Tammy and Jen sisters?
A Have B Is C Are
- Steven is the tallest his class.
A of B from C in

REVISION (Module 1)**Everyday English****D** Choose the correct response.

- 1 A: Are you Rebecca?
B: a Nice to meet you.
b Yes, I am.
- 2 A: How's everything?
B: a So-so.
b Take care.
- 3 A: Have a nice evening, William.
B: a Oh, hi Carla.
b You too.
- 4 A: See you tomorrow
B: a I'm OK.
b Goodbye
- 5 A: How are you?
B: a Hello! I'm Jack.
b Not bad.
- 6 A: Goodbye.
B: a Great.
b Take care.

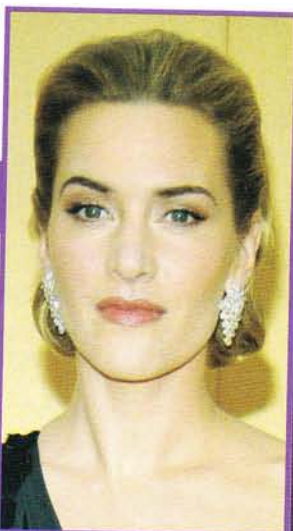
Reading**E** Read the text and mark the sentences *T* (true) or *F* (false).*My Favourite Film Star*

My favourite actress is Kate Winslet. She's from England, but has got a home in New York City, USA. She's got two children. Kate is tall with long, fair hair and blue eyes. Kate can cook very well and is good at many sports. Her favourite hobby is reading. Kate is an excellent actress and is the winner of an Academy Award for Best Actress for her work in the film *The Reader*. She's also the winner of many other acting awards.

My favourite film with Kate is *Titanic*. It's a love story about a young man and woman who are on the famous ship, the *Titanic*. It's an amazing film with a sad ending.

My favourite actor is Tom Hanks. He's a very popular American actor. Tom is tall and slim. He's got short, curly, brown hair and brown eyes. Tom can surf and is good at golf. His favourite sport is baseball. Tom is famous for many great films. He's the winner of two Academy Awards for Best Actor.

My favourite film with Tom is *Forest Gump*. It's the story of a young man's life and his many different experiences. It's one of the most successful films of all time and the winner of many awards. Tom is brilliant in the film.



- 1 Kate Winslet is American.
2 Kate is a mother.
3 *Titanic* is a funny film.
4 Tom Hanks is plump.
5 Tom can't play golf.
6 Tom has got two Academy Awards.
7 *Forest Gump* is a very popular film.

True	False

Listening

F You are going to hear five people talking about their friends. Match the speakers (1-5) to the statements (A-F). There is one extra statement that does not match.

- A The speaker's friend is good at many sports.
B The speaker has got the same hobby as their friend.
C The speaker's friend is good at languages.
D The speaker's friend is shorter than the speaker.
E The speaker's friend's dream is to become a famous author.
F The speaker and their friend are different.

1	2	3	4	5

Writing

G Write a short email to your new pen-friend (50-60 words).

Include:

- your name, age and nationality
- a description of your appearance
- your favourite hobby, school subject and sport
- your favourite sport star and film star
- ask your pen-friend about their favourite sport
- ask your pen-friend to write back

REVISION (Module 2)

Vocabulary

A Choose the correct item.

- There are three red on the sofa.
A carpets C mirrors
B cushions D armchairs
- There is a cooker in the
A living room C dining room
B kitchen D utility room
- You can see the New York from the top of the skyscraper.
A view B sight C skyline D shape
- The hotel is with tourists.
A unique C popular
B simple D unusual
- Go to the and get me some medicine, please.
A florist's C butcher's
B baker's D chemist's
- There are a lot of plants in the
A beach C forest
B desert D waterfall
- There are floating on the lake.
A deserts C mountains
B islands D forests
- Is there any milk in the?
A fridge C toaster
B iron D cooker
- You can buy at the clothes shop.
A a dictionary C flowers
B a jacket D bread
- This skyscraper has got 105!
A surfaces B floors C metres D flights

B Circle the correct item.

- Wash the dishes in the **sink** / **bath**, please.
- There is a boat on the **river** / **cliff**.
- You can **buy** / **rent** a flat for £300 per month.
- The city is **home** / **house** to three million people.
- At the post office you can buy **jackets** / **stamps**.

Grammar

C Choose the correct item.

- There is a poster the wall.
A on B under C in
- a carpet on the floor?
A There are B There is C Is there
- cameras are very expensive.
A That B These C This
- There are some in the garden.
A leaf B leaves C leafs
- Walk the bridge and turn right.
A into B over C through
- Is there baker's in your neighbourhood?
A the B - C a
- There are four in the living room.
A persons B people C person
- Ted is the dining room.
A on B in C under
- There aren't pillows on the bed.
A some B any C the
- desk in my bedroom is green.
A The B An C -
- There's a huge statue of the park.
A opposite B next C in front
- Their new house is in New York.
A a B - C the
- Are your books?
A that B those C this
- are some cafés in the city.
A There B These C Those
- There's bookshop in my neighbourhood.
A an B a C -

REVISION (Module 2)

Reading

D Read the information about the Eiffel Tower. Match the headings (A-I) with their correct paragraphs (1-8). One heading does not match.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A TAKE THE EIFFEL TOWER HOME | E A HIGH AND WELL-BUILT TOWER |
| B GREETING FROM PARIS | F CINEMA TIME |
| C SEE THE ARCHITECT | G HOLIDAY IN FRANCE |
| D THE AMAZING SIGHTS OF PARIS | H LUNCH IN THE CLOUDS |
| | I A LOVELY PLACE FOR PARTIES |

The Eiffel Tower

The Eiffel Tower is the symbol of Paris! Let's take a look at this unique tower ...



1 The Eiffel Tower is 324 metres tall. It's a strong steel tower with 3 floors. From the ground to the third floor there are 1,665 stairs.

2 Visitors can start their tour on the first floor at the "Cineiffel". Here, they can watch short films about the history of the tower and see unique old photos of the tower and the city of Paris.

3 On the first floor there is also the Gustave Eiffel room. This is a large, elegant room. It has got 250 red chairs and a big balcony. This room is for special events, like award ceremonies and birthdays.

4 Next, visitors can go up to the second floor. This floor is 115 metres high. This is the floor for food! Visitors can eat a sandwich in a café. Or, for some real French food, they can go to the expensive Jules Verne restaurant!

5 For shopping, visitors can go to the second floor. It has got three shops. They can buy souvenir items, like cups, T-shirts and small models of the Eiffel Tower, for their friends and family.

6 Then it's up to the third floor, the top of the tower. Here, at 276 metres high, the view of the city is wonderful. It's a great place for photos!

7 On the top floor, visitors can also visit the office of Gustave Eiffel, the creator and the man behind the tower! Inside the office they can see a wax model of Gustave and his old office furniture.

8 Finally, visitors can go to the Eiffel Tower post office on the ground floor. They can send their friends and family a postcard with a picture of the Eiffel Tower. They can say hi from Paris in style!

Everyday English

E Choose the correct response.

- A: Hi, I want to rent a flat near the city centre.
B: a It's on High Street, opposite the Gym.
b OK, there is a nice flat in that area.
- A: Can I see the flat?
B: a It's on the first floor.
b Of course. Is 5 o'clock OK?
- A: What's that?
B: a It's next to the park.
b It's a toaster.
- A: How much is the flat?
B: a It's number 25.
b It's £340 per month.
- A: Where's the Internet café?
B: a It's in the living room.
b It's in Princess Street.
- A: How many rooms has it got?
B: a It's a three-bedroom flat.
b It's a large flat.

Listening

F You are going to hear five teenagers talking about their homes. Match the speakers (1-5) to the statements (A-F). There is one extra statement that does not match.

- | |
|---|
| A The speaker's house is small. |
| B The speaker has got an amazing view of the city. |
| C The speaker has got a modern flat. |
| D The speaker's house is in a very beautiful area. |
| E The speaker's neighbourhood is very busy. |
| F The speaker's home is very large. |

1	2	3	4	5

Writing

G Write a short text describing your dream house (50-60 words). Include:

- where your dream house is
- how many rooms your dream house has got
- what is inside your dream house
- what is the best thing about your dream house

REVISION (Module 3)

Vocabulary

A Choose the correct item.

- It's not nice to at people.
A stare C see
B watch D view
- I dinner at 6 o'clock in the evening.
A take B have C do D get
- My mother's brother is my
A grandfather C son
B nephew D uncle
- Sam the Net every evening.
A surfs B listens C sends D plays
- Hannah has guitar.....on Tuesday afternoons.
A routines C chores
B games D lessons
- I often text messages to my friends.
A watch B send C get D do
- John has got no brothers or sisters. He is a(n) child.
A divorced B married C single D only
- You can't find this species of plant everywhere. It's very
A rare C wild
B typical D normal
- My aunt's daughter is my
A niece C nephew
B cousin D sister
- The at this animal clinic are very nice.
A jugglers C staff
B acrobats D performers

B Complete the sentences with the correct word.

• shifts • poisonous • still • quarter • raise

- Be careful of snakes in the jungle.
- Charity organisations money to help the poor.
- Most nurses work either morning or evening
- Keep so I can take a photograph of you.
- Lessons finish at a to four.

Grammar

C Choose the correct item.

- Emma Music at school.
A study B don't study C studies
- I enjoy Art, I don't like P.E.
A but B and C or
- walk to school everyday?
A You do B Do you C Does you
- MP3 player is this?
A Who B Whose C Who's
- Kat usually goes to the cinema Saturday afternoons.
A on B in C at
- Mary cooks; she doesn't like it!
A never B often C sometimes
- Is this the car?
A woman's B women C woman
- I like to surf the Internet the evenings.
A on B in C at
- This is house.
A Jack's and Sue B Jack and Sue's
C Jack and Sue
- Basketball practice is 6 o'clock.
A on B in C at
- Ben arrives late. He's never early.
A never B always C usually
- You chew gum in class.
A ought not to B don't have to
C doesn't have to
- Chris like Maths.
A do B don't C doesn't
- Tom speaks French really
A best B good C well
- My dad is a police officer. He wear a uniform.
A has to B has C should

REVISION (Module 3)

Reading

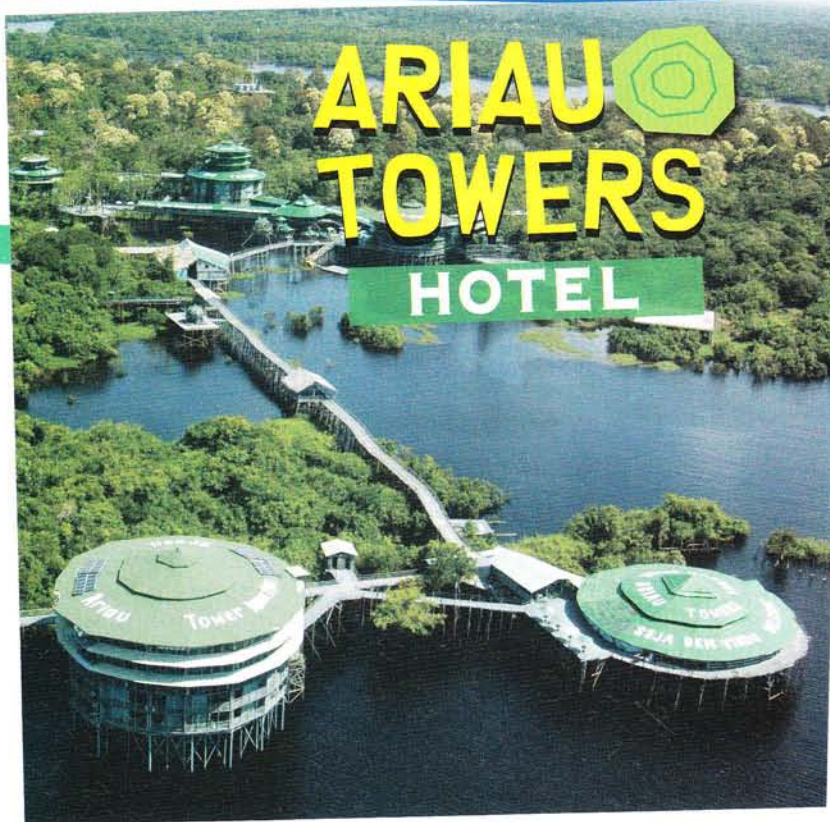
D Read the text. In each question 1-6 choose the right answer, A, B, C or D.

What's a holiday in the Amazon rainforest like? Well, come to Arian Towers Hotel in Brazil and find out! The hotel is next to the beautiful Rio Negro, or "black river", and it is 60km from Manaus, the largest city in the Amazon. But it's not the location that makes the hotel unique. The hotel is 10-20 metres above the rainforest floor. That's right, it's a hotel in the trees!

The hotel has got eight large wooden towers with rooms for guests and many small tree houses. Eight kilometres of bridges join the different areas of the hotel. So, when guests at Arian want breakfast, they don't go downstairs. They have to leave their rooms and walk along small wooden bridges to the Arian restaurant!

So, what can you do high up in the trees in the Amazon rainforest? Well, like any normal hotel Arian has got big swimming pools, an internet café and shops. And simply walking around the hotel is like being in a huge zoo! You can watch the colourful parrots and monkeys in the trees of the rainforest. Then there are extraordinary activities for guests to try. Guests can swim with dolphins, take a boat ride to see alligators or go on a rainforest tour and learn which plants they can use as medicine.

At the end of the day, guests can have dinner in one of the hotel's restaurants and they can try lots of delicious



Brazilian meals. After dinner is a good time for guests to have a coffee in a tree-top café and watch the wildlife. Guests can sit outside, but they have to watch out for the playful monkeys. They like to eat the hotel food too!

At Arian Towers, the staff want guests to feel welcome and have an amazing experience. Experienced staff that speak many different languages also teach guests about the importance of the environment and wildlife. Guests at Arian have a great time. They can also learn something if they want, too!

- 1 The hotel is special because
 - A it is in a very big city.
 - B it is floating on a river.
 - C it is in the rainforest.
 - D it is high up in the forest trees.
- 2 To get their meals guests have to
 - A walk eight kilometres.
 - B walk to a different area.
 - C go to the ground floor.
 - D wait in their rooms.
- 3 The hotel has got
 - A dangerous animals.
 - B an animal park.
 - C a chemist's.
 - D places to buy things.
- 4 In the evenings, guests can
 - A go on a rainforest tour.
 - B eat dinner in a café.
 - C see a film about animals.
 - D taste local dishes.
- 5 Guests at Arian Towers
 - A learn about nature.
 - B go to classes about the rainforest.
 - C think the staff are amazing.
 - D learn a foreign language.
- 6 The above text is typical of
 - A a geography book.
 - B an adventure story.
 - C a tourist magazine.
 - D an environmental book.


REVISION (Module 3)

Everyday English

E Choose the correct response.

- 1 A: Have you got the time, please?
B: a At quarter past three. b It's a quarter past three.
- 2 A: Do you go to the cinema often?
B: a Not really. b That's OK.
- 3 A: What time do you want to meet?
B: a Let's meet by the Internet Café.
 b Is 3:30 OK for you?
- 4 A: Do you want to go to the circus on Friday?
B: a That sounds good. b No, it isn't.
- 5 A: Don't be late.
B: a That's not bad. b OK, see you there.
- 6 A: Is 6:30 OK?
B: a Yes, I am. b Yes, it is.

Listening

F  You will hear two people talking about pet reptiles. Listen and mark the sentences *T* (true) or *F* (false).

- 1 Dogs are the most popular pets in the UK.
- 2 Reptiles are very difficult to keep as pets.
- 3 Pet dogs are more expensive to keep than reptiles.
- 4 Leopard Geckos are safe to have as pets.
- 5 Anna has a pet snake.

True	False

Writing

G Read the rubric and answer the questions.

This is part of an email you received from your English pen-friend, Sam.

My weekdays are very busy. What time do you usually get up? What is a typical weekday of yours like? What do you usually do on Saturdays? Write back.

Write your email answering your pen-friend's questions. (50-80 words).

REVISION (Module 4)

Vocabulary

A Choose the correct item.

- Tim and his brother are going on a tour bus around the city.
A walking C shopping
B hiking D sightseeing
- It's really chilly outside; take your with you.
A top B boots C shorts D coat
- People in Guatemala wear costumes at the marketplace.
A same C usual
B traditional D routine
-, like a scarf and a bag, make a dress look better.
A Antiques C Tops
B Jewellery D Accessories
- People can buy crafts at the market
A souvenirs B sights C courts D stalls
- The to Puebla is fantastic with great views of the mountain.
A route B coach C guide D map
- Children must learn table manners.
A important C good
B traditional D strong
- At night temperatures drop below
A boiling B freezing C chilly D cold
- Let's go to the new indoor park.
A amusement C cinema
B mall D museum
- Kevin eats too much food, like eggs and bacon.
A scrambled B steamed C sliced D fried

B Circle the correct item.

- We are going to watch the **firework** / **parade** display.
- The village is near **snow-capped** / **freezing** mountains.
- Carla is buying ten CDs; they're **gorgeous** / **half-price**!
- It's **foggy** / **raining** outside; take your umbrella.
- You can buy antiques at the **flea** / **snack** market.

Grammar

C Choose the correct item.

- This market is great. I love
A them B it C him
- The mall is closed; we go shopping today.
A mustn't B aren't C can't
- How eggs do you need?
A much B many C few
- We are going a parade tomorrow.
A watching B watch C to watch
- We miss you. Send an email soon.
A us B them C it
- You leave the mall now. It's closing.
A can B are C must
- Can I have oranges, please?
A a few B too many C a little
- Anthony's friends are meeting at the mall.
A he B his C him
- Steve to play tennis this afternoon.
A goes B is going C go
- There is too milk in my cereal.
A many B few C much

D Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or *present continuous*.

- On Saturdays, my mum (go) to the flea market.
- Joel usually (wear) trainers to school.
- Look, they (dance) in the street!
- This blouse is gorgeous. I really (like) it!
- Patrick (visit) an aquarium with his class today.

REVISION (Module 4)

Everyday English

E Read the dialogue and fill in the missing phrases.

- Here's your change • That's £4.25 • What can I get you
- Can I have a lemonade • Anything else

A: Next please. 1)?
 B: I'd like a slice of pizza, please.
 A: Ok. 2)?
 B: Yes. 3), please?
 A: Sure, here's your pizza and your drink. 4)
 please.
 B: Here you are.
 A: Thank you. 5)
 B: Thank you.

Reading

F Read the text and mark the sentences *T* (true) or *F* (false).

Shopping in PRAGUE

Are you looking for an unusual shopping experience? At Galerie



Harfa Mall in Prague, The Czech Republic, there are lots of shops, people and even dinosaurs! That's right; dinosaurs come to life at this unique shopping mall. Outside, on the roof of the mall, is a huge dinosaur-themed amusement park. Here, you can see many giant dinosaur robots that move and make sounds. The rooftop has also got cafés and fast-food restaurants, a children's playground, and an ice-skating rink. Inside the mall there are 160 shops and stalls that sell everything from electronics and clothing to books, toys and fresh vegetables. After a day of shopping you can relax at the health spa and gym or take a swim in the indoor swimming pool. You can end your day with a meal at one of the many nice restaurants or at the food court in the mall. At Galerie Harfa there is something for everyone. So, it's worth a visit!

- The dinosaurs are inside the mall.
- You can't eat on the roof of the mall.
- Kids can play on the roof of the mall.
- The mall has got an indoor ice-skating rink.
- You can buy televisions and CD players at the mall.
- There is a place to exercise at the mall.
- There are only fast-food restaurants at the mall.

True	False

Listening

G You will hear an interview with a tour guide. For each question (1-5), choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- The tour guide says it's
 - cloudy outside.
 - raining outside.
 - warm outside.
- The India Gate is a popular
 - monument.
 - park.
 - restaurant.
- Red Fort is a good place to
 - take pictures.
 - have a picnic.
 - start the tour.
- At the Dilli Haat flea market you can buy
 - maps.
 - food.
 - music CDs.
- Lodhi Garden is
 - next to the India Gate.
 - a place where people can exercise.
 - a very noisy place.

Writing

H Read the rubric and answer the questions.

This is part of an email you received from your English pen-friend, Paul.

What's the most popular market in your city? What can you buy there? Do you like it?

Write your email answering your pen-friend's questions. (50-80 words).

REVISION (Module 5)**Vocabulary****A** Choose the correct item.

- 1 The TV show was so that I almost fell asleep.
A depressing C boring
B scary D interesting
- 2 I like to do my shopping at the big on Park Street.
A department store C hospital
B block of flats D hotel
- 3 The Incas crops, like corn and cocoa.
A grew C hunted
B fished D built
- 4 The ancient city of Babylon had thick walls to it from attack.
A destroy C protect
B invade D disrupt
- 5 Rock and roll bands like The Beatles had a lot of in the 1960s.
A hits C fads
B fashions D crazes
- 6 In Troy the helped protect the city.
A temple C marketplace
B palace D watchtowers
- 7 The ancient Phoenicians an alphabet.
A made C invented
B evolved D explored
- 8 The Inca emperor lived in a beautiful
A fountain C forum
B palace D wall
- 9 The Sunday market is always of people.
A busy C full
B empty D crowded
- 10 I like films because they are funny.
A horror C romance
B comedy D thriller

B Circle the correct item.

- 1 Troy was famous for its **narrow** / **thick** streets.
- 2 The son of a king is a **knight** / **prince**.
- 3 The Navajo were a **native** / **public** tribe of North America.
- 4 *Avatar* was a great film and the **plot** / **star** was interesting.
- 5 The ancient Egyptians **transported** / **travelled** goods by boat.

Grammar**C** Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.

- 1 We (visit) an ancient temple last weekend.
- 2 What (Tom/see) at the cinema on Friday?
- 3 They (watch) TV when the phone rang.
- 4 The Vikings (carry) goods by boat.
- 5 When I saw her, she (talk) to Jeff.
- 6 Where (they/live) when they were young?
- 7 The girls (sleep) in their room while the boys (play) computer games.
- 8 The Navajo Indians (not/build) houses from stone.
- 9 (you/see) the Machu Picchu ruins when you were in Peru?
- 10 He (fly) to Rome this time last Monday.

D Fill in the gaps with *had*, *could*, *was* or *were*.

- 1 The people of Troy workshops to make clothes.
- 2 The stone buildings of Machu Picchu very strong.
- 3 I watched Indiana Jones on Saturday. It a very exciting film.
- 4 The Spanish colonies all over South America.
- 5 In ancient times, only the Phoenicians make purple-coloured dye.

REVISION (Module 5)

Reading

E Read the text. In each question choose the right answer, A, B, C or D.



Erik the Red

For the Vikings, the greatest achievement for any man was to do something great in their lifetime so that people remembered them after their death. To achieve this, some Vikings sailed the seas in search of treasure and new lands. One of the most famous Vikings is Eric Thorvaldson. He achieved fame as Erik the Red, the man who discovered Greenland.

Erik the Red lived between 950-1005 AD. He got his name from his bright red hair and beard, and his hot, fiery personality. For the first part of his life, Erik lived happily in Iceland. His adventures started in 981, when he had a fight with his neighbours and killed two men. Local people were very mad. They told Erik to leave the country for 3 years. Erik and his family had no choice. They left Iceland and sailed off into the huge Atlantic ocean.

Erik sailed west from Iceland to look for a new island to live on. However, he sailed so far that he discovered something amazing. A new country! Erik spent two years exploring the new country. The land was mostly covered in ice, but he found

a few green areas and decided to found a colony there. To begin his colony, Erik needed help. So, in 985, he returned to Iceland to tell people about his "wonderful" new land. Erik called his new land Greenland to make people think it was a nicer place to live than Iceland. Many people were interested in the new country. When Erik sailed back to Greenland in 986, 25 ships with 500 men and women and many animals went with him.

The Vikings started two colonies in Greenland. To survive, they farmed sheep and cows, hunted polar bears and whales, and traded whale bones and bear skins. Thanks to their farming and hunting skills the colonies grew and grew. By the year 1000, about 3,000 people lived in Greenland. For the next 500 years, Vikings lived in Greenland. Then, the Vikings left, and no one really understands why. But Erik the Red is still famous as the man who discovered and named Greenland!

1 Viking men wanted

- A to sail to Greenland.
- B to write lots of history books.
- C to find lots of ships.
- D to be famous after they died.

2 Eric left Iceland because

- A people didn't like his personality.
- B his family wanted to leave.
- C he killed some people.
- D he wanted an adventure.

3 Eric discovered

- A new islands to the west of Iceland.
- B a green area in the west of Iceland.
- C a wonderful new tribe of people.
- D a new country he could live in.

4 Eric went back to Iceland

- A to meet some interesting people.
- B to begin a colony there.
- C to buy animals.
- D to ask people to move to Greenland.

5 The colonies were successful because

- A the villagers farmed wild animals.
- B they could grow a lot of food.
- C the Vikings were great hunters and farmers.
- D 3000 people moved to Greenland.

6 The Vikings stayed in Greenland for

- A 1000 years.
- B 3000 years.
- C 500 years.
- D no one knows how long.

REVISION (Module 5)

Everyday English

F Choose the correct response.

- 1 A: Did you live here when you were young?
B: a Yes, I did.
b No, they didn't.
- 2 A: Does he miss all that?
B: a Well, sometimes he does.
b Yes, sometimes we do.
- 3 A: What was the film like?
B: a It was very funny.
b It was *Spiderman 2*.
- 4 A: What did you do last night?
B: a It was amazing!
b I saw a film at the cinema.
- 5 A: Could you play tennis at the age of six?
B: a No, you couldn't.
b No, I couldn't.
- 6 A: Do you like musicals?
B: a No, I prefer science-fiction films.
b Yes, it was a great science-fiction film.

Writing

H Read the rubric and answer the questions.

This is part of an email you received from your English pen-friend, James.

I went to the cinema last Saturday. I saw a science fiction film. What's your favourite film? What is it about? Who stars in it?

Write your email answering your pen-friend's questions. (50-80 words).

Listening

G You will hear two people talking about films. Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Mark and Emmy want to go to the cinema at the weekend.
- 2 Mark doesn't want to see *Twilight* because it's a fantasy film.
- 3 Emmy liked the new *Harry Potter* film.
- 4 Mark thinks *Fantastic Four* films are thrilling.
- 5 Emmy and Mark decide to watch a comedy film.

True	False
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REVISION (Module 6)

Vocabulary

A Choose the correct item.

- Last year, I went on an amazing helicopter over New York City.
A cruise C climb
B ride D drive
- Remember to buy a ticket before you get on the
A lorry C van
B scooter D tram
- You shouldn't music without paying for it.
A download C listen
B update D browse
- I for a local charity that works with animals.
A participate C attend
B help D volunteer
- Travelling by is very good exercise.
A bike C bus
B coach D gondola
- Tom ate too much at dinnertime and now he has a
A stomach ache C fever
B headache D toothache
- In the UK, people normally hands when they first meet.
A shake C point
B give D take
- I love to online with my friends.
A listen C chat
B text D surf
- I always my old books to charity.
A buy C collect
B donate D organise
- Mobile phones allow us to very easily.
A transmit C communicate
B share D join

B Complete the sentences with the correct word.

- Can you help me **organise/attend** a fundraising event for charity?
- In the UK, **shaking/nodding** your head means no.
- I have a lot of **experience/contact** working with animals.
- In some countries, it is rude to **blow/purse** your nose in public.
- It is easy to **cut/twist** your ankle when skiing.

Grammar

C Choose the correct item.

- Anna to Europe last year.
A has been B has gone C went
- Tina's plane hasn't landed
A yet B already C never
- Ben has lived in India 3 years now.
A since B just C for
- Tara them an email last night.
A has sent B sent C send
- Jane with dolphins in Mexico last summer.
A swum B swam C has swum
- I've never a blog.
A written B wrote C write
- Have you volunteered for a charity?
A never B yet C ever
- Maria a new smartphone yesterday.
A has given B was given C is given
- they visited the pyramids yet?
A Did B Has C Have
- Laura isn't home. She's to work.
A gone B go C went
- Films in Hollywood.
A made B are made C make
- Bill travel to Paris in 2001.
A didn't B hasn't C haven't
- The children anything since lunch.
A hasn't eaten B didn't eat C haven't eaten
- Chris left an hour
A yesterday B ago C last
- Jake has climbed a mountain.
A ever B yet C never

REVISION (Module 6)

Reading

D Read the information about a cruise. Match the headings (A-I) with their correct paragraphs (1-8). One heading does not match.

- A WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD
- B BEAUTIFUL BEACHES
- C UNDERWATER MAGIC
- D PUT YOUR FEET UP
- E A WILD DRIVE

- F SHOPPING FOR TREASURES
- G SPORT AT SEA
- H THE SHIP THAT NEVER SLEEPS
- I WHEN YOU FEEL HUNGRY

A cruise to remember

Have you ever wanted to explore Egypt, the land of endless sun and ancient history? Why not do so on a cruise? Consider the Egyptian Magic cruise ...

1 The Egyptian Magic cruise ship has a fantastic variety of facilities available. For example, there is not one, but five restaurants. Have lunch in our top-quality restaurant or enjoy a snack at one of our cafés. The choice is yours!

2 There's always something to do on the ship. A whole floor of basketball and tennis courts keeps exercise lovers happy. There's a modern gym and two large swimming pools too.

3 For those who want a more relaxing holiday, there's a beauty salon and spa on the 4th deck. Lie down, relax, and enjoy a back or foot massage from our top beauty professionals.

4 In the evening, the fun continues late into the night! The ship has got a cinema, a small theatre and a disco with live music. Watch the latest films, a play or dance the night away!

5 Our first stop is Port Said. From here we travel to Cairo, to visit Egypt's most famous monuments – the pyramids. The pyramids are over 4500 years old. Seeing them is an incredible experience.

6 The next stop is Safaga. Here it's time for a desert adventure. Spend a day riding a quad bike across the golden sands of the Egyptian desert. Stop for tea with a Bedouin tribe before you speed back across the dunes!

7 Before we leave Safaga, there is time to visit a busy local market. Egypt has always been famous for gold, and here is a great place to buy some beautiful gold jewellery. You can also buy lovely silver dishes. They make great souvenirs!

8 Our last stop is the seaside city of Sharm El Sheikh. With its warm blue sea and bright coral reefs, this is a great place for scuba diving. Dive down into a sea world more exotic and colourful than you could possibly imagine!



REVISION (Module 6)

Everyday English

E Choose the correct response.

- 1 A: Hello. I'm interested in volunteering.
B: a Great. We always want new volunteers.
b I can start on Saturday.
- 2 A: When are you available?
B: a I can sell raffle tickets.
b I'm free at weekends.
- 3 A: I have a cough and I can't stop sneezing.
B: a My advice is to drink lots of fluids.
b OK. Thank you.
- 4 A: Have you ever sailed on a yacht?
B: a Yes, I have. b No, they haven't.
- 5 A: What are the symptoms?
B: a I have a fever b I cut my finger.
- 6 A: You can start on Saturday at 4 pm.
B: a OK, I will be there.
b Come in and ask for Jenny.

Listening

F You will hear an interview about a trip to South Africa. For each question (1-5) choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 1 Ben is a
A university student. B a scientist.
C a sports player.
- 2 Ben went to South Africa to
A watch wildlife. B do water sports.
C help people learn English.
- 3 At the school there was
A a library. B a gym.
C a place to play outside.
- 4 Ben thought
A people in Balen were nice.
B life was boring without TV.
C the food was very bad.
- 5 Ben's favourite thing about the trip was
A the children he worked with.
B the natural beauty of Africa.
C the local animals.

Writing

H Read the rubric and answer the questions.

This is part of an email you received from your English pen-friend, Nathan.

*Did you enjoy your holiday? Where did you go?
What did you do? Was everything OK?*

Write your email answering your pen-friend's questions. (50-80 words).

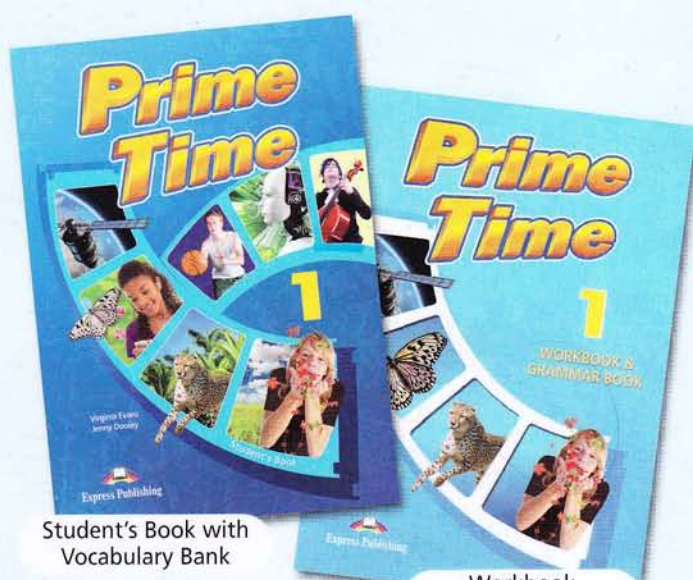
Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
be /bi/	was /wɒz/	been /biːn/	lead /liːd/	led /led/	led /led/
bear /beər/	bore /bɔː/	born(e) /bɔːn/	learn /lɜːn/	learnt (learned) /lɜːnt/	learnt (learned) /lɜːnt/
beat /biːt/	beat /biːt/	beaten /biːtən/	leave /liːv/	left /left/	left /left/
become /bɪkʌm/	became /bɪkeɪm/	become /bɪkʌm/	lend /lend/	lent /lent/	lent /lent/
begin /bɪɡɪn/	began /bɪɡæn/	begun /bɪɡʌn/	let /let/	let /let/	let /let/
bite /baɪt/	bit /bɪt/	bitten /bɪtən/	light /laɪt/	lit /lit/	lit /lit/
blow /blɔː/	blew /bluː/	blown /blɔːn/	lose /luːz/	lost /lɒst/	lost /lɒst/
break /breɪk/	broke /brɒk/	broken /brɒkən/	make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔːt/	brought /brɔːt/	mean /miːn/	meant /ment/	meant /ment/
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/	meet /miːt/	met /met/	met /met/
burn /bɜːn/	burnt (burned) /bɜːnt/	burnt (burned) /bɜːnt (bɜːnd)/	pay /peɪ/	paid /peɪd/	paid /peɪd/
burst /bɜːrst/	burst /bɜːst/	burst /bɜːst/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔːt/	bought /bɔːt/	read /riːd/	read /red/	read /red/
can /kæn/	could /kʊd/	(been able to) /biːn əbəl tə/	ride /raɪd/	rode /rəʊd/	ridden /rɪdən/
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔːt/	caught /kɔːt/	ring /rɪŋ/	rang /ræŋ/	rung /rʌŋ/
choose /tʃuːz/	chose /tʃoʊz/	chosen /tʃoʊzən/	rise /raɪz/	rose /rəʊz/	risen /rɪzən/
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/	run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/
cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said /sed/
cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	see /siː/	saw /sɔː/	seen /siːn/
deal /diːl/	dealt /deɪlt/	dealt /deɪlt/	sell /sel/	sold /sɒld/	sold /sɒld/
dig /dɪɡ/	dug /dʌɡ/	dug /dʌɡ/	send /send/	sent /sent/	sent /sent/
do /duː/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/	set /set/	set /set/	set /set/
draw /draʊ/	drew /druː/	drawn /draʊn/	sew /soʊ/	sewed /soʊd/	sewn /soʊn/
dream /drem/	dreamt (dreamed) /dremt/	dreamt (dreamed) /dremt/	shake /ʃeɪk/	shook /ʃʊk/	shaken /ʃeɪkən/
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /draŋk/	drunk /draŋk/	shine /ʃaɪn/	shone /ʃɒn/	shone /ʃɒn/
drive /draɪv/	drove /droʊv/	driven /draɪvən/	shoot /ʃuːt/	shot /ʃɒt/	shot /ʃɒt/
eat /iːt/	ate /eɪt/	eaten /iːtən/	show /ʃoʊ/	showed /ʃoʊd/	shown /ʃoʊn/
fall /fɔːl/	fell /fel/	fallen /fɔːlən/	shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/
feed /fiːd/	fed /fed/	fed /fed/	sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/
feel /fiːl/	felt /felt/	felt /felt/	sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/
fight /faɪt/	fought /fɔːt/	fought /fɔːt/	sleep /sliːp/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/	smell /smel/	smelt (smelled) /smelt/	smelt (smelled) /smelt/
fly /flaɪ/	flew /fluː/	flown /floʊn/	smelt (smelled) /smelt/	smelt (smelled) /smelt/	smelt (smelled) /smelt/
forbid /fəbɪd/	forbade /fə'baɪd/	forbidden /fə'bɪdən/	speak /spiːk/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /spəʊkən/
forget /fəget/	forgot /fə'ɡɒt/	forgotten /fə'ɡɒtən/	spell /spel/	spelt (spelled) /spelt/	spelt (spelled) /spelt/
forgive /fəɡɪv/	forgave /fə'ɡeɪv/	forgiven /fə'ɡɪvən/	spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/
freeze /friːz/	froze /froʊz/	frozen /froʊzən/	stand /stænd/	stood /stʊd/	stood /stʊd/
get /ɡet/	got /ɡɒt/	got /ɡɒt/	steal /stiːl/	stole /stoʊl/	stolen /stoʊlən/
give /ɡɪv/	gave /ɡeɪv/	given /ɡɪvən/	stick /stɪk/	stuck /stʌk/	stuck /stʌk/
go /ɡoʊ/	went /went/	gone /ɡɒn/	sting /stɪŋ/	stung /stʌŋ/	stung /stʌŋ/
grow /ɡroʊ/	grew /ɡruː/	grown /ɡroʊn/	swear /swɛər/	swore /swɔː/	sworn /swɔːn/
hang /hæŋ/	hung (hanged) /hʌŋ/	hung (hanged) /hʌŋ (hænd)/	sweep /swiːp/	swept /swept/	swept /swept/
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/	swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/
hear /hɪər/	heard /hɜːd/	heard /hɜːd/	take /teɪk/	took /tʊk/	taken /teɪkən/
hide /haɪd/	hid /hɪd/	hidden /hɪdən/	teach /tiːtʃ/	taught /tɔːt/	taught /tɔːt/
hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	tear /tiːər/	tore /tɔː/	torn /tɔːn/
hold /həʊld/	held /held/	held /held/	tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/
hurt /hɜːrt/	hurt /hɜːrt/	hurt /hɜːrt/	think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔːt/	thought /θɔːt/
keep /kiːp/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/	throw /θroʊ/	threw /θruː/	thrown /θroʊn/
know /noʊ/	knew /njuː/	known /noʊn/	understand	understood	understood
			/ʌndə'stænd/	/ʌndə'stʊd/	/ʌndə'stʊd/
			wake /weɪk/	woke /wəʊk/	woken /wəʊkən/
			wear /weər/	wore /wɔː/	worn /wɔːn/
			win /wɪn/	won /wɒn/	won /wɒn/
			write /raɪt/	wrote /roʊt/	written /rɪtən/

Prime Time

1

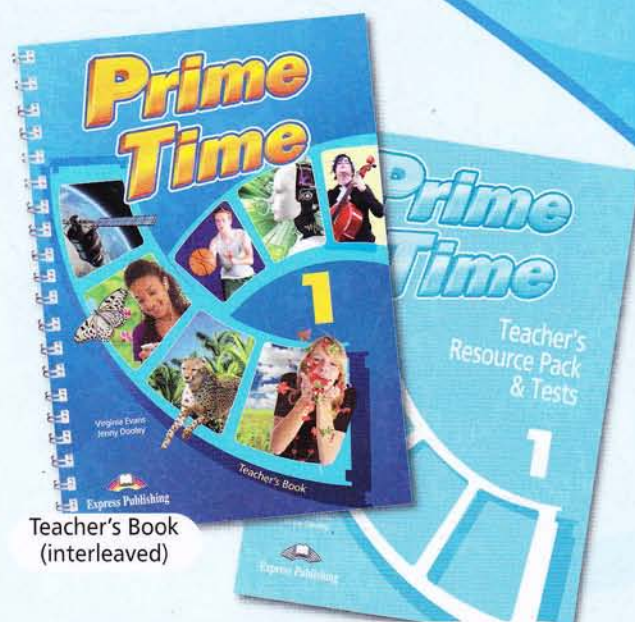
Prime Time 1 is a modular course at CEF level A1/A2. The course combines active learning with a variety of lively topics presented in six themed modules.



Student's Book with Vocabulary Bank



Workbook & Grammar Book



Teacher's Book (interleaved)

Teacher's Resource Pack & Tests



Student's audio CDs

eBook



IWB software

Class audio CDs

ISBN 978-1-78098-443-8



9 781780 984438



Express Publishing