

## STARTER

## p4

- 1 **1 C** (The verb 'to be' is used in the question, the short answer must contain 'be' and be in first person, e.g. Yes, I am.)  
**2 A** (The question asks 'What's your name?' so the answer must be in the first person.)  
**3 B** (The answer must contain a number and the verb 'be' to reflect the question 'How old are you?')  
**4 A** (The answer needs to be an opinion. 'Not really' is a fixed expression to someone asking about your likes/dislikes.)  
**5 B** (The answer needs to be a sport.)  
**6 C** (The answer 'He's twelve' means that the question must about age. Tom is a boy, so 'he', not 'she'.)
- 2 A one B six C two D seven E three F eight G four H nine I five J ten**
- 3 Across: 1 basketball 2 music 3 cat**  
**Down: 4 Mexican 5 maths 6 yellow**
- 4 1** It is Daniel's ruler. ('It' requires a singular verb (is). The ruler belongs to Daniel – the apostrophe is added after his name.)  
**2** They are my family's dogs. ('They' requires a plural verb (are). The dogs belong to the family – the apostrophe is added after 'family'.)  
**3** She is my mum's sister. ('She' requires a singular verb (is). The woman is related to mum – the apostrophe is added after 'mum'.)  
**4** They are Josef's books. ('They' requires a plural verb (are). The books belong to Josef – the apostrophe is added after his name.)  
**5** It is my cousin's pen. ('It' requires a singular verb (is). The pen belongs to the person's cousin – the apostrophe is added after 'cousin'.)  
**6** He is my best friend's dad. ('He' requires a singular verb (is). The dad is related to the best friend – the apostrophe is added after 'best friend'.)  
**7** They are Molly's friends ('They' requires a plural verb (are). The friends belong to Molly – the apostrophe is added after 'Molly'.)  
**8** It is Sam's favourite colour. ('It' requires a singular verb (is). The favourite colour relates to Sam – the apostrophe is added after 'Sam'.)

## p5

5

male	female	male or female
brother	mother	parent
grandad	sister	cousin
dad	grandma	grandparent
v	aunt	

- 6** Lily grandma, 65  
 Tim dad, 38  
 Ellen mum, 34  
 Fluffy cat, 13  
 Alex brother, 14  
 Jenny cousin, 11  
 Jill aunt, 41  
 Charlie uncle, 49

- 7 1** Our (The whole family have the same surname so the possessive adjective must be plural and include the writer (first person).)  
**2** My (The possessive adjective refers to the writer (first person singular).)  
**3** Her (The possessive adjective refers to a woman (Lily), third person singular.)  
**4** Its (The possessive adjective refers to an animal and we don't know its gender.)  
**5** His (The possessive adjective refers to a boy (Alex), third person singular.)  
**6** Their (The possessive adjective refers to two people (Tim and Ellen), third person plural.)  
**7** His (The possessive adjective refers to a man, third person singular.)
- 8 1** The boy's cat is (very) old. (The verb 'isn't' needs to be changed to the positive.)  
**2** His parents aren't from Manchester./His parents are from London. (The verb 'are' needs to be changed to the negative.)  
**3** Mike's aunt is forty-one. (The verb 'is' needs to be changed to the negative.)  
**4** Jill isn't his uncle./Jill is his aunt. (The verb 'isn't' needs to be changed to the positive.)  
**5** Charlie and Jill are parents. (The verb 'aren't' needs to be changed to the positive.)
- 9 1** twenty-four (It is a list of consecutive numbers. 24 is next.)  
**2** forty (It is a list of consecutive numbers. 40 is next.)  
**3** sixty-nine (It is a list of odd numbers (counting in twos). 69 is next.)  
**4** fifteen (The numbers are in decreasing order. 15 is next.)  
**5** eighty-six (It is a list of even numbers (counting in twos). 86 is next.)  
**6** one hundred (The numbers go up in fives. 100 is next.)
- 10 1 are 2 is 3 are 4 is 5 are 6 are**  
 Student's own answers.

## p6

- 3 1** Edward **2** 1st February (01/02) **3** Cheshire, England  
**4** Gemma **5** step-brother **6** White **7** Manchester
- 4 1** Is, it is ('pop music' is singular so the verb 'is' must be used. The prompt 'Yes' is given so the verb in the answer must be positive. The pronoun 'it' replaces 'pop music' (a thing, third person) (it is).  
**2** Are, I'm not (the question is directed to another person (you), so the verb must be second person of 'be' and the answer in the first person. The prompt 'No' is given so the verb in the answer must be negative (I'm not).)  
**3** Is, he is ('Harry' is singular, third person, so the verb 'is' must be used.  
 The prompt 'Yes' is given so the verb in the answers must be positive. The pronoun 'he' replaces 'Harry' (a man, third person masculine) (he is).  
**4** Is, she is ('Gemma' is singular, third person, so the verb 'is' must be used.  
 The prompt 'Yes' is given so the verb in the answer must be positive. The pronoun 'she' replaces 'Gemma' (a woman, third person feminine) (she is).  
**5** Are, they aren't (the question is about two people (Harry's parents), so the verb must be second person of 'be' and the answer in the third person. The prompt 'No' is given so the verb in the answer must be negative (they aren't).)

- 6 Is, it is ('birthday' is singular so the verb 'is' must be used. The prompt 'Yes' is given so the verb in the answer must be positive. The pronoun 'it' replaces 'Harry's birthday' (an event/thing, third person) (it is).)
- 7 Is, it isn't ('Liverpool/team' is singular so the verb 'is' must be used. The prompt 'No' is given so the verb in the answer must be negative. The pronoun 'it' replaces 'Liverpool' (a team/thing, third person) (it isn't).)
- 5 (The first number in each answer refers to the day and must be changed to an ordinal number. The second number refers to the month.)
- 1 24th December '24th' is the abbreviation for 'twenty-fourth'. December is month 12.
- 2 3rd September '3rd' is the abbreviation for 'third'. September is month 9.
- 3 27th October '27th' is the abbreviation for 'twenty-seventh'. October is month 10.
- 4 10th August. '10th' is the abbreviation for 'tenth'. August is month 8.
- 5 5th November. '5th' is the abbreviation of 'fifth'. November is month 11.)
- 6 8 14th July.  
5 15th May.  
6 10th June.  
1 2nd January.  
4 3rd April.  
7 4th July.  
2 26th January.  
3 20th March.
- 5 Yes, they are. (The question is about two people, so the pronoun 'they' is used. The answer is positive, so 'Yes' is added at the beginning. In a short answer, the verb is repeated from the question ('are').)
- 6 No, they aren't. (The question is about two people, so the pronoun 'they' is used. The answer is negative, so 'No' is added at the beginning. In a short answer, the verb is repeated from the question, but here it is negative ('aren't').)

## UNIT 1

### Vocabulary 1

- 1 1 desk 2 curtains 3 shelf 4 clock 5 chair 6 wardrobe  
7 laptop

- 2 1 guitar 2 poster 3 bin 4 bat 5 book

3

electrical	on the wall	material
lamp	clock	bed covers
laptop	mirror	cushion
TV	noticeboard	mat
	pictures	
	shelf	

- 4 1 in 2 behind 3 under 4 on 5 in front of 5 above

### Reading

- 1 1 He's Isobel's brother. (Part A says 'Isobel and her brother, Max ...')
- 2 Next to the bed. (Part A says 'Next to the bed, there's a big box'.)
- 3 Three. (Part C says 'There are three doors'.)
- 2 1 box (Isobel says '... there's a big box. Can I look inside it?')
- 2 are above (Ana says 'There are five pictures ... above the table'.)
- 3 Britain (Ana says 'They [the pictures] are all from Britain'.)
- 4 bin (Ana asks '... is there a bin in the room?' and answers 'No, there isn't'.)
- 5 three doors in (Ana says 'There are three doors'.)
- 6 secret door (Ana says 'There's a secret door behind this curtain'.)
- 3 Student's own answers.
- 4 Student's own answers.

### Grammar

- 1 1 D ('any' in phrase 1 means that the matching phrase must have a plural noun. The phrase starts with 'Are' so it must be a question.)
- 2 B (the phrase in 2 already has a verb and noun, so the matching phrase is likely to give some extra information, such as location ('on the shelf').)
- 3 E (the phrase in 3 is negative and after the word 'any' there doesn't have to be an article in the matching part. The noun has to be plural because the first phrase has 'aren't' ('curtains').)
- 4 C (the verb in phrase 4 is singular, so a noun with a singular article matches ('a cupboard').)
- 5 A (the article in phrase 5 is 'an' so the next word must begin with a vowel ('Italian book').)
- 6 F (the article 'a' is already there in phrase 6, so the next word must be a singular noun, which doesn't begin with a vowel ('desk').)

### p7

- 7 1 the USA 2 Turkey 3 Poland 4 Britain 5 Australia

8

-an	-sh	-ese
Russian	Spanish	Chinese
Brazilian	British	
Australian	Polish	

- 9 1 She is/'s Chinese ('China' is changed to nationality adjective 'Chinese'.)
- 2 They are/'re Spanish ('Spain' is changed to nationality adjective 'Spanish'.)
- 3 It is/'s British ('Britain' is changed to nationality adjective 'British'.)
- 4 They are/'re from Mexico (The nationality adjective is changed to the country name (Mexico). The word 'from' is added.)
- 5 He is/'s from Brazil (The nationality adjective is changed to the country name (Brazil). The word 'from' is added.)
- 6 It is/'s from the USA (The nationality adjective is changed to the country name (the USA). The word 'from' is added.)
- 10 1 E 2 D 3 F 4 A 5 B 6 C

- 11 1 Yes, she is. (Ala is a girl, so the pronoun 'she' is used. The answer is positive, so 'Yes' is added at the beginning. In a short answer, the verb is repeated from the question ('is').)
- 2 No, he isn't. (Victor is a boy, so the pronoun 'he' is used. The answer is negative, so 'No' is added at the beginning. In a short answer, the verb is repeated from the question, but here it is negative ('isn't').)
- 3 Yes, he is. (Victor is a boy, so the pronoun 'he' is used. The answer is positive, so 'Yes' is added at the beginning. In a short answer, the verb is repeated from the question ('is').)
- 4 No, he isn't. (Luke is a boy, so the pronoun 'he' is used. The answer is negative, so 'No' is added at the beginning. In a short answer, the verb is repeated from the question, but here it is negative ('isn't').)

- 2 1 No, there aren't. (The question is about more than one item so the answer has a plural verb. They aren't in the picture, so the verb is in the negative form.)
- 2 No, there isn't. (The question is about one item so the answer has a singular verb 'is'. The item isn't in the picture, so the verb is in the negative form.)
- 3 Yes, there are. (The question is about more than one item so the answer has a plural verb. They are in the picture, so the verb is in the positive form.)
- 4 Yes, there is. (The question is about one item so the answer has a singular verb 'is'. The item is in the picture, so the verb is in the positive form.)
- 5 Yes, there are. (The question is about more than one item so the answer has a plural verb. They are in the picture, so the verb is in the positive form.)
- 3 1 Is there a pencil case in your bag? ('pencil case' is singular so the verb in the question is in the singular. 'a' is used because the question is about only one item. A pencil case can be found 'in' a bag so the phrase 'in your bag' is used.)
- 2 Are there any books on your shelves? ('shelves' is plural so the verb in the question is plural. 'any' is used because this is a question about more than one item. Books are 'on' shelves so the phrase 'on your shelves' is used.)
- 3 Is there a clock in your bedroom? ('clock' is singular so the verb in the question is in the singular. 'a' is used because the question is about only one item. Items are 'in' rooms so the phrase 'in your bedroom' is used.)
- 4 Is there a mobile phone in your bag? ('mobile phone' is singular so the verb in the question is in the singular. 'a' is used because the question is about only one item. Items are 'in' bags so the phrase 'in your bag' is used.)
- 5 Are there any computer games on your desk? ('computer games' is plural so the verb in the question is plural. 'any' is used because this is a question about more than one item. Items are 'on' desks, so the phrase 'on your desk' is used.)
- 4 1 Yes, there are. / No, there aren't. (Students must use the plural form 'are', whether the answer is positive or negative, to match the verb in the question.)
- 2 Yes, there is. / No, there isn't. (Students must use the singular form 'is', whether the answer is positive or negative, to match the verb in the question.)
- 3 Yes, there are. / No, there aren't. ((Students must use the plural form 'are', whether the answer is positive or negative, to match the verb in the question.))
- 4 Yes, there is. / No, there isn't. (Students must use the singular form 'is', whether the answer is positive or negative, to match the verb in the question.))
- 5 Yes, there are. / No, there aren't. (Students must use the plural form 'are', whether the answer is positive or negative, to match the verb in the question.)
- 5 1 's ('is' or 'are' must follow 'There'. 'school bag' is singular, so the answer must be singular 'is'. The abbreviated form is in the word choice box.)
- 2 a (an article must follow 'There's'. 'banana' is singular so the answer must be 'a'.)
- 3 isn't ('is' or 'are' must follow 'There'. The article 'a' after the gap means that the verb is singular, 'isn't' is the only singular verb form in the word choice box which hasn't been used.)
- 4 any (after 'aren't' the word 'any' is used)
- 5 some ('are' is plural, so the article which follows must also be plural)
- 6 are ('is' or 'are' must follow 'There'. 'notebooks' is plural, so the answer must be plural 'are'.)
- 7 aren't ('is' or 'are' must follow 'There'. 'pictures' is plural, so the verb is 'are', but the word after the gap is 'any' so it must also be negative.)

## Vocabulary 2

- 1 1 garage 2 bathroom 3 lift 4 living room 5 balcony 6 kitchen
  - 2 A Dad (The only other man's name in the word choice box is 'Dad'. So the man in the bathroom must be Dad ('There's a man in the bathroom'.))
  - B Grandma (The woman in the kitchen must be Grandma (as it isn't Ben's mum or his sister, and there is only one woman's name left in the word choice box).)
  - C Ben (The man in the garden is called Ben ('Ben is in the garden'.))
  - D Mum (Ben's mum must be in the bedroom because the only other room we can see upstairs is the bathroom and there's a man in the bathroom.)
  - E Ben's cat (Ben's cat is on the stairs ('There's a pet on the stairs'.))
  - F Jenny (Jenny must be in the living room, because his mum is 'upstairs'.)
  - 3 1 lift I 2 bedroom I 3 garden O 4 garage B 5 balcony O 6 stairs I 7 bathroom I
  - 4 1 kitchen (we can see two children in the kitchen through the window)
  - 2 the garage (we can see the car in the garage in the picture)
  - 3 one (there is a dog at street level (the other dog is upstairs, on the balcony))
  - 4 in the garden
  - 5 and 6 Student's own answers.
- Possible answers:**
- There is a woman outside the house. The woman has got a dog. There's a balcony. There's a dog on the balcony. There are two children in the kitchen. The children are in the kitchen. There is a tree in the garden. There's a man in the garden.

## Listening

- 1 1 an apartment This apartment is the same as our apartment.
- 2 No, it hasn't. *Our apartment hasn't got a garden.*
- 3 a dog. ... *the same as our apartment. It's got a garage.*
- 4 two *Our apartment has got two bedrooms ...*
- 5 No, it isn't ... *but it isn't near the school.*
- 6 on Saturday ... *we can see the house on Saturday.*
- 2 1 A (It's an apartment with a garage, but no garden.)
- 2 B (Their pet dog always sits on the balcony.)
- 3 A (He shares a room with his sister. She says 'It's got two beds'.)
- 4 C (It's near the shops)
- 5 A (The boy spells out the name.)
- 3 1 has (The verb must be in the third person singular (Angela) and it is positive.)
- 2 has (The verb must be in the third person singular (my house) and is positive)
- 3 has (The verb must be in the third person singular (the cat) and it is positive.)
- 4 have (The verb must be in the first person plural (We) and it is positive.)
- 5 have (The verb must be in the first person singular (I) and it is positive.)
- 6 have (The verb must be in the third person plural (My parents) and it is positive.)
- 4 1 Has your house got a garden? No, it hasn't. (The short answer must be in the third person singular to match the question ('Has your house ...?') and the answer is negative.)
- 2 Have you got stairs in your house? Yes, I/we have. (The short answer must be in the first person and it can be singular or plural The question is 'Have you ...?' and the answer is positive.)

- 3 Have you got a pet? No, I/we haven't. (The short answer must be in the first person and it can be singular or plural (the question is 'Have you ...?') and the answer is negative)
- 4 Has your apartment got a lift? Yes, it has. (The short answer must be in the third person singular to match the question ('Has your apartment ...?') and the answer is positive.)
- 5 Have you got a garage under your apartment? No, I/we haven't. (The short answer must be in the first person and it can be singular or plural (the question is 'Have you ...?') and the answer is negative)
- 6 Has your sister for a big room? Yes, she has. (The short answer must be in the third person singular to match the question ('Has your sister ...?') and the answer is positive.)
- 5 1 has (The verb must be in the third person singular ('it' after the gap refers to the windmill). No contractions are used in questions.)
- 2 It's (The verb must be in the third person singular ('It' before the gap refers to the windmill) and the verb can be contracted.)
- 3 got (After the form of 'have', the next word must be 'got' in a positive sentence.)
- 4 has (The verb must be in the third person singular ('your house', after the gap, is the subject of the verb. No contractions are used in questions.)
- 5 it's (The subject must go in the gap because the next word is the verb. A subject pronoun is used in order not to repeat 'house' from the question.)
- 6 you (The subject must be the second person singular because the verb form is 'Have' and because Eve's answer is about her bedroom 'My bedroom is ...'. In a question, the subject comes after the verb 'Have you ...?')
- 7 haven't (This is a short answer, so the verb from the question above needs to be repeated, and the answer is negative.)
- 3 This is my Chinese friend, Mai. (Capital letters to begin the sentence, for nationalities and names. Full stop to end the sentence.)
- 4 The party is on Saturday 10 March. (Capital letters to begin the sentence, for days of the week and months. Full stop to end the sentence.)
- 5 We've got a holiday house in Malaga, Spain. (Capital letters to begin the sentence, for cities and countries. Full stop to end the sentence.)
- 2 1 of (the preposition 'of' follows 'a photo/picture/poster')
- 2 from (the preposition 'from' comes before the name of a person who sent something (e.g. a postcard, email or letter)
- 3 from (the preposition 'from' comes before the name of a place, such as a café)
- 4 about (the preposition 'about' follows 'a book/story/film/DVD')
- 5 for (the preposition 'for' follows 'ticket')
- 6 card ('birthday card' is a compound noun)
- 3 1 A 2 A 3 C
- 4 1 Elena's grandparents ('This is a photo of my grandparents')
- 2 Forest ('Their names are Mary and Edward Forest')
- 3 London ('... they're in London, on holiday')
- 4 a concert ('The ticket is for a concert in London')
- 5 13 October (1963) (The date is visible on the ticket)
- 6 the Beatles (The name of the group is visible on the ticket and Elena mentions the name again at the end of the paragraph.)
- 5 Student's own answer.  
Model answer in Ex 4

## Unit check

- 1 1 stairs 2 poster 3 clock 4 lift 5 noticeboard 6 chair
- 2 1 on 2 between 3 on 4 behind 5 in front of 6 above
- 3 1 is 2 are 3 aren't 4 isn't 5 some
- 4 1 B (The answer must be a room you usually cook in.)
- 2 C (The answer must be something outside a house, a place where you can keep a car.)
- 3 A (The answer must be singular, since the word 'a' comes before the gap. It must be something outside an apartment.)
- 4 B (The answer must be somewhere people usually have a swimming pool.)
- 5 B (The answer must be a room you can have two of in a house.)
- 6 A (The answer must be a room inside a house, where you usually have a table and chairs.)
- 7 C (The answer must be something you usually use to do homework.)
- 5 1 've (The verb must be in the second person singular as the word before the gap is 'You')
- 2 has (The verb must be in the third person singular as the word before the gap is 'It' and the rest of the sentence doesn't contain 'any' so the verb must be positive.)
- 3 hasn't (The verb must be in the third person singular ('your house'), shows that it must be a negative verb (he says 'No, it hasn't got ...').)
- 4 any (This word directly follows 'haven't got' before a plural noun ('stairs').)
- 5 got (The subject and verb are both missing in this sentence.)
- 6 It's ('Has' and 'got' are inverted in the question form.)
- 7 haven't (The verb must be in the first person singular, as the question is 'Have you got ...?' The answer is negative ('No, I ...').)

## Speaking

- 4 1 07781 432987
- 2 01184 960325
- 3 07700 900784
- 4 01514 960591
- 5 02090 180672
- 6 07700 900162
- 5 1 B (The person making a phone call usually says 'Hello' to the person who answers by name (to check who they are))
- 2 C ('Is ... there, please?' is a fixed expression to ask if the person you want to talk to is available. You usually say it after introducing yourself/saying your name.)
- 3 B ('Just a minute' is a fixed expression to ask someone to wait.)
- 4 A ('Yes, thanks' is a polite, fixed response when someone asks how you are.)
- 5 B (The caller asks about the date (not the time). Ethan is likely to know when his own party is, so the answer 'I don't know' is not valid.)
- 6 C ('Bye!' is the correct way to end an informal phone call.)
- 6 Friends and family: Thanks. Bye. Hi. Are you OK? No problem. People you don't know well: Goodbye. Hello. How are you? Thank you. Of course.

## Writing

- 1 1 This is me in London in September. (Capital letters to begin the sentence, for cities and months. Full stop to end the sentence.)
- 2 My friend Will is Australian. (Capital letters to begin the sentence, for people's names and for nationalities. Full stop to end the sentence.)

# UNIT 2

## Vocabulary 1

- 1 Friday 5  
Monday 1  
Saturday 6  
Sunday 7  
Thursday 4  
Tuesday 2  
Wednesday 3
- 2 1 C 2 E 3 A 4 F 5 D 6 G 7 B
- 3 I got to school. 4  
I have breakfast. 3  
I go home. 5  
I get up at seven. 1  
I do my homework.  
I go to bed. 7  
I get dressed. 2  
I have dinner. 6
- 4 1 get ('get' collocates with 'up' (phrasal verb))  
2 meet ('my friends' collocates with 'meet')  
3 have ('lunch' collocates with 'have' (also 'have breakfast', 'have dinner'))  
4 go ('go' can be followed by the preposition 'to')  
5 play ('computer games' collocates with 'play')  
6 do ('homework' collocates with 'do')
- 5 Student's own answer.

## Reading

- 1 1 E *I teach young actors in a theatre in London*  
2 D *I work with children aged between 9 and 14.*  
3 B *Then they study with me for three hours in the afternoon.*  
4 A *Five days multiplied by three hours a day.*  
5 C *I don't teach the children in a classroom. We use the dining room at the theatre.*
- 2 1 B is (The sentence begins with a third person pronoun ('She') and talks about a profession. It must be 'be' in the third person: 'is'.)  
2 C and (The word 'too' at the end of the sentence shows that the missing word is 'and' (connecting the things the children are).)  
3 A in (The preposition 'in' is used with 'in the morning/afternoon/evening')  
4 C have ('Breakfast' collocates with 'have')  
5 A at (The preposition 'at' is used before times ('at 3.30'))
- 3 7.00–7.30 get up and have breakfast  
7.30–11.30 work in the theatre  
11.30–12.30 have lunch  
12.30–3.30 study with Angela Barns  
3.30 go home

## Grammar

- 1 1 I get up at 8.00 on Sunday. / I don't get up at 8.00 on Sunday.  
2 I have breakfast with my parents. / I don't have breakfast with my parents.  
3 I go to bed at 9.00 in the evening. / I don't go to bed at 9.00 in the evening.  
4 I play computer games in my bedroom. / I don't play computer games in my bedroom.  
5 I watch TV in the morning. / I don't watch TV in the morning.
- 2 1 study (The subject of the sentence is 'They' so the verb which follows needs to be in the third person plural.)  
2 has (The subject of the sentence is 'The school' so the verb which follows needs to be in the third person singular.)

- 3 get (The subject of the sentence is 'The students' (They) so the verb which follows needs to be in the third person plural.)  
4 start (The subject of the sentence is 'Music lessons' (They) so the verb which follows needs to be in the third person plural.)  
5 finishes (The subject of the sentence is 'The school day' so the verb which follows needs to be in the third person singular.)  
6 doesn't (The subject of the sentence is 'The school' so the verb which follows needs to be in the third person singular.)
- 3 1 gets up at 6.30 in the morning.  
2 has lunch at 12.30.  
3 starts music lessons at 7.30.  
4 doesn't have music lessons on Saturday / doesn't go to music lessons on Saturday.
- 4 1 loves (The subject of the sentence is 'She' so the verb must be in the third person singular.)  
2 don't meet (The subject of the sentence is 'We' so the verb must be in the first person plural and negative (as the prompt is 'not meet').)  
3 go (The subject of the sentence is 'we' so the verb must be in the first person plural.)  
4 have (The subject of the sentence is 'we' so the verb must be in the first person plural.)  
5 doesn't cook (The subject of the sentence is 'My dad' so the verb must be in the third person singular and negative (as the prompt is 'not cook').)  
6 go (The subject of the sentence is 'My cousins' so the verb must be in the third person plural.)

## Vocabulary 2

- 1 1 volleyball 2 have swimming 3 the guitar 4 play card games

2

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
Ben	0 go to the beach	1 play volleyball	have piano lessons
Rob	2 play computer games	3 have swimming lessons	4 play football
Mary	5 go to the beach	play the guitar	6 have singing lessons
Anne	7 go to the cinema	8 play the guitar	play football

- 3 1 go ('go' comes before 'to' and a place)  
2 have ('have' collocates with 'swimming lessons')  
3 play ('play' collocates with 'volleyball')  
4 play ('play' collocates with 'card games')  
5 go ('go' comes before 'to the cinema')  
6 play ('play' collocates with 'computer games')
- 4 1 the evening (The preposition 'in' is used with 'in the morning/afternoon/evening'.)  
2 Wednesday (The preposition 'on' is used before days of the week.)  
3 nine o'clock (The preposition 'at' is used before times.)  
4 August (The preposition 'in' is used before months.)  
5 May (The preposition 'in' is used before months.)  
6 May (The preposition 'on' is used before specific dates.)
- 5 1 on (The preposition 'on' is used before days of the week.)  
2 on (The preposition 'on' is used before days of the week.)  
3 in (The preposition 'in' is used before months.)  
4 at (The preposition 'at' is used before times.)  
5 in (The preposition 'in' is used with 'in the morning/afternoon/evening'.)  
6 at (The preposition 'at' is used before 'the weekend/night'.)

## Listening

- 1 Student's own answers.
- 2 1 F (Dillon says 'It's my 'walk to school' badge.')
- 2 T (Dillon says 'We meet in the park ...')
- 3 F (Dillon says '... we get the badge at the end of the month.')
- 4 F (Dillon says 'we walk with my friend's mum. Her name's Mrs Greenhow ...')
- 5 T (Dillon says 'Dad doesn't. He goes to work on the train.')
- 6 T (Rob says 'I'm going now – my school starts in ten minutes!')
- 3 1 October *Because it's 'walk to school' month. Do you mean this October? Yes.*
- 2 8/eight *We meet in the park at eight o'clock in the morning.*
- 3 Greenhow (Rob spells out the name and Dillon says, *Well, she's the leader of the 'walk to school' group ...*)
- 4 Monday ... *mum walks with us on parent's day. That's on Monday morning.*
- 5 star *What's on the badge? Can I see? It's a star. Look! The picture is different every month.*
- 4 1 Does (The verb must be in the third person singular (your big brother).)
- 2 do (The verb must be in the second person singular (you).)
- 3 Does (The verb must be in the third person singular (your sister).)
- 4 does (The verb must be in the third person singular (your guitar lesson).)
- 5 Do (The verb must be in the third person plural (your parents).)
- 6 does (The verb must be in the third person singular (the school bus).)
- 5 1 F (The question is to 'you' so the answer must be in the first person singular. Phrase 'F' has 'I love sport' so it matches 'football' in the question.)
- 2 E (The question is about other people ('your parents') so the answer must be in the third person plural ('they'). Phrase 'E' has 'They love films' so it matches 'cinema' in the question.)
- 3 D (The question is to 'you' so the answer must be in the first person singular. Phrase 'D' has 'His name is Pedro' so it matches 'brother' in the question.)
- 4 A (The question is to 'you' so the answer must be in the first person singular. Phrase 'A' has 'I play the guitar', so it matches 'Do you have piano lessons?' in the question.)
- 5 C (The question is about one other person ('your dad') so the answer must be in the third person singular and have the masculine subject 'he'.)
- 6 B (The question is about other people ('your friends') so the answer must be in the third person plural ('they'). Phrase 'B' repeats the verb 'play' from the question.)
- 6 1 Do, get up (The verb must be in the second person singular (Do) because the subject is 'you'. 'get up' collocates with 'early' and 'in the morning'.)
- 2 Does, teach (The verb must be in the third person singular (Does) because the subject is 'your tutor'. A tutor teaches students.)
- 3 Do, meet (The verb must be in the third person plural (Do) because the subject is 'your friends'. 'meet' collocates with 'friends'.)
- 4 Do, have (The verb must be in the second person singular (Do) because the subject is 'you'. 'have' collocates with 'singing lessons'.)
- 5 Does, like (The verb must be in the third person singular (Does) because the subject is 'your mum'. The 'ing' form follows the verb 'like' ('like meeting').)

## Speaking

- 4 1 nine o'clock 2 ten thirty / half past ten 3 twelve fifteen/ quarter past twelve 4 two forty-five/ quarter to three 5 four o'clock 6 nine thirty / half past nine
- 5 Student's own answers.
- 7 1 time ('time' directly follows 'What' in the question 'What time does ...?')
- 2 starts (The question for this answer uses the verb 'start'. The pronoun before the gap is 'It' so the verb must be in the third person singular.)
- 3 Do (There is a gap for an auxiliary verb is at the beginning of the sentence and there is a question mark, so this must be a question. The verb in the question is 'have' so the auxiliary used must be *do/does*.)
- 4 don't (The pronoun is second person singular 'you' so the form must be 'Do'. This is the short answer to the question in the previous line. The pronoun is 'I' so the verb must be in the first person singular (*do*). It must be negative because the word at the beginning of the answer is 'No'.)
- 5 in (The preposition 'in' is always used before 'the morning/ afternoon/evening'). (6 have ('have' collocates with 'a lesson'. It must be in the first person singular because the pronoun before the gap is 'I'.)
- 8 1 9.00 2 10.30 3 12.30 4 2.45 5 sport 6 science

## Writing

- 1 1 My name's Elisa. (The words 'name' and 'is' are put together. An apostrophe replaces the letter 'i' in 'is'.)
- 2 I've got a little sister. (The words 'I' and 'have' are put together. An apostrophe replaces the letters 'ha' in 'have'.)
- 3 We're both at the same school. (The words 'We' and 'are' are put together. An apostrophe replaces the letter 'a' in 'are'.)
- 4 Elisa doesn't like school. (The words 'does' and 'not' are put together. An apostrophe replaces the letter 'o' in 'not'.)
- 5 She's got a pet rabbit. (The words 'She' and 'has' are put together. An apostrophe replaces the letters 'ha' in 'has'.)
- 6 It's called Fluffy. (The words 'It' and 'is' are put together. An apostrophe replaces the letter 'i' in 'is'.)
- 2 1 you got (any) brothers or sisters (The answer is about how many brothers and sisters the person has and it's in the first person singular, so the question must be in the second person singular.)
- 2 time does your school day start (The answer begins 'My school day starts' and includes a time, so the question must begin 'What time' and the auxiliary verb must be in the third person singular (does) because the subject is 'school day'. The verb 'start' must be used in the question, too.)
- 3 your favourite subject (The question must be about the person's favourite subjects. The answer is in the third person singular and uses the verb 'be'. 'History is ...' so the question must use 'be' in the third person singular 'What's ...?' The possessive changes from 'my' in the answer to 'your' in the question.)
- 4 sport do you like (playing) (The answer is in the first person singular ('I') and uses the verb 'like', so the question must be in the second person singular 'you' and use the auxiliary 'do'. The topic of the answer needs to be in the question 'Which sport ...')
- 5 do you do at the weekend (The answer is in the first person singular ('I') and uses the verb 'do', so the question must be in the second person singular 'you' and use the auxiliary 'do'. The complement from the answer needs to be at the end of the question ('at the weekend').)
- 3 1 Ashwood High 2 500 3 geography, English, maths, drama
- 4 Student's own answers.

## Unit check

- 1 1 have 2 go 3 in 4 play 5 have 6 on  
 2 1 art 2 geography 3 science 4 subject 5 history  
 3 1 C (The answer must be in the third person singular and use the pronoun 'he' because the question is 'Does your father ...?')  
 2 A (The question asks 'What time ...?' so the answer must be a time.)  
 3 C (The answer must be in the first person plural ('we') because the question is about 'you and your friends'.)  
 4 B (The answer must be in the first person singular ('I') because the question is in the second person singular 'Do you ...?')  
 5 A (The answer must be in the third person singular because the question is 'Does ...?' and the pronoun must be 'she' because the question is about 'your sister'.)  
 6 C (The answer must be a time because it asks about a routine action which happens at a particular time of day 'go to bed'.)  
 4 1 doesn't start (third person singular: 'School')  
 2 don't have (first person singular: 'I')  
 3 don't play (first person plural: 'We')  
 4 doesn't like (third person singular: 'My teacher')  
 5 doesn't go (third person singular: 'My cousin')  
 6 don't travel (third person plural: 'Those girls')  
 5 1 half past seven, seven forty-five  
 2 seven forty-five, eight o'clock  
 3 eight fifteen  
 4 five o'clock, half past five  
 5 six o'clock

## REVIEW: UNITS 1-2

- 1 1 C (The answer must be a name. 'Why?' would be a very impolite answer.)  
 2 A (The answer must be an age. The question is in the second person 'are you' so the answer must be in the first person singular or plural.)  
 3 B (The answer must be a surname.)  
 4 B (The same verb must be used in a short answer, but in the first person singular, as the question is 'Are you'.)  
 5 A ('have got' must appear in the answer. 'No, I have.' is grammatically incorrect.)  
 6 C (There answer must include the word 'there')  
 2 1 My favourite colour is red.  
 2 Our house is number forty-three.  
 3 The bed covers in my bedroom are blue.  
 4 Where are the door keys?  
 5 Are there any pictures in your living room?  
 6 Have you got Charlie's mobile phone number?  
 7 There are three bedrooms in our house.  
 8 My room has got yellow walls.  
 3 1 from (The preposition 'from' is used before a place in the expression 'to be from'.)  
 2 old ('be ... years old' is a fixed expression)  
 3 birthday (The rest of the sentence gives a date. The missing word is very likely to be birthday (as it can only be one word).)  
 4 of (The preposition 'of' is used before 'picture/photo/poster')  
 5 twins (If they are both five, the missing word must be 'twins')  
 6 his (Possessive pronoun (referring to the writer's dog))  
 7 My (Possessive pronoun (referring to the writer))  
 4 1 F Georgina's cats are British (Possessive apostrophe after the name of the owner. There is more than one cat so the verb is plural. Country name changes to nationality adjective.)  
 2 E Tom's dog is American. (Possessive apostrophe after the name of the owner. There is only one dog so the verb is singular. Country name changes to nationality adjective.)  
 3 A Carmen's mouse is Spanish. (Possessive apostrophe after the name of the owner. There is only one mouse so the verb is singular. Country name changes to nationality adjective.)  
 4 C Yuri's dogs are Russian. (Possessive apostrophe after the name of the owner. There is more than one dog so the verb is plural. Country name changes to nationality adjective.)  
 5 B Natalia's dog is Brazilian. (Possessive apostrophe after the name of the owner. There is only one dog so the verb is singular. Country name changes to nationality adjective.)  
 6 D Metin's cat is Turkish. (Possessive apostrophe after the name of the owner. There is only one cat so the verb is singular. Country name changes to nationality adjective.)  
 5 1 laptop, lamp 2 clock 3 cushions 4 curtains 5 football  
 6 1 I don't play the drums. (First person singular ('I') auxiliary 'do', negative form.)  
 2 My dad doesn't play card games. (Third person singular (My dad) auxiliary 'does', negative form.)  
 3 There isn't a clock in our living room. (Verb 'be' in the third person singular, negative form 'isn't. The word 'a' needs to be added because 'clock' is singular. The preposition 'in' must be added before 'our living room'.)  
 4 There aren't any pictures in their kitchen. (Verb 'be' in the third person plural, negative form 'aren't. The word 'any' needs to be added after the negative plural 'There aren't', before the noun. The preposition 'in' must be added before 'their kitchen'.)  
 5 We haven't got a dining room in our house. (Verb 'have' in the first person plural, negative form 'haven't. The word 'a' needs to be added because 'dining room' is singular. The preposition 'in' must be added before 'our house'.)  
 6 Silvia hasn't got a desk in her bedroom. (Verb 'have' in the third person singular, negative form 'hasn't. The word 'a' needs to be added because 'desk' is singular. The preposition 'in' must be added before 'her bedroom'.)  
 7 1 is she from (The answer is a country name.)  
 2 family name (The answer is a surname.)  
 3 old is she (The answer uses 'She is' and is a number, so must be her age.)  
 4 (subject) does she (The answer is a subject name and the verb is 'teach'. So the question must be 'What subject ...')  
 5 she play (The verb 'play' collocates with 'guitar', so it must be used in the question.)  
 6 's/is her favourite (The answer is a food, and the question begins 'What' so it must be 'What's her favourite food'.)  
 8 1 are (After 'there' students must use 'is' or 'are'. Since there is a plural number (500) after the gap, the verb must be plural.)  
 2 got ('got' follows 'have')  
 3 lesson ('Spanish' collocates with 'lesson', as does 'teach a')  
 4 starts/begins (The subject is 'School' so the verb must be in the third person singular. The time given looks like the beginning of the day, so the verb must be 'start' or 'begin'.)  
 5 my (The gap is before a noun, so it is likely to be an article or an adjective. The possessive adjective fits because she is writing about travelling to work from her own house (in the morning).)  
 6 don't (The subject is 'I' so the verb must be in the first person singular. There is already a main verb 'travel', so the verb in the gap must be an auxiliary. She lives near the school, so the verb is to make 'travel' negative: 'don't'.)  
 7 at (The preposition 'at' is used before a time.)  
 8 of (The preposition 'of' is used after 'picture'.)  
 9 on (The preposition 'on' is used before days of the week.)

# UNIT 3

## Vocabulary 1

- 1 1 kangaroo 2 dolphin 3 bear 4 shark 5 whale 6 lion  
 2 1 jump, 2 swim, jump 3 walk, climb, run 4 swim  
 5 swim, jump 6 walk, run  
 3 1 climb 2 swim 3 jump 4 fly 5 walk  
 4 Student's own answers.

## Reading

- 1 1 four animals: dog, sheep, goat, pig  
 2 Ellen's favourite month: April  
 3 the name of Ellen's hobby: agility competitions  
 2 1 family (The word must be someone/a group of people because the verb is 'live'. The text goes on to talk about Ellen's dad, so it must be 'family'. The word must describe humans (who own dogs) because the sentence ends 'our dog'.)  
 2 morning (in the 'collocates with 'morning')  
 3 school ('finish' collocates with 'school')  
 4 sheep (The word must be a noun because there is an article 'The' before the gap. The word must describe an animal which has babies and live in a field.)  
 5 runs (The word must be a verb because there is a noun before the gap. The word must describe what the dogs do at the agility competition.)  
 6 listen (The word must be a verb because there is an adverb of frequency before the gap. The reason the dog doesn't win is because he doesn't listen.)  
 3 2 Me and my dog (The best title is 'Me and my dog' because Ellen doesn't describe a whole year on the farm and most of the post is about her dog, not the sheep.)

## Grammar

- 1 1 A always (Must be a positive word (because kangaroos live in Australia) so it can't be 'never'. The noun is plural 'kangaroos' so the answer cannot be 'doesn't' (third person singular).) B live (Must be a verb because there is an adverb before the gap. 'live' collocates with 'in groups')  
 3 B always (The missing word can't be 'never' because the verb is negative already (aren't). 'aren't sometimes' doesn't make sense.)  
 4 A never (In the previous sentence it says that kangaroos only eat plants, so they never eat spiders or beetles.)  
 5 B sometimes (The beginning of the sentence says that kangaroos aren't usually dangerous, but this mean they can 'sometimes' attack people (but not often).)  
 6 C are (The adverb 'often' comes after the verb 'to be'. After 'There' the verb must be is/are. The noun in the sentence is 'signs' so the answer must be 'are'.)  
 2 1 My cat never has milk for breakfast.  
 2 He often goes out at night.  
 3 He doesn't always eat his food.  
 4 He usually sleeps on my sister's bed.  
 5 He is usually very happy.  
 6 He always sits in front of the TV in the afternoon.  
 3 1 usually (It must be an adverb and it can't be 'always' because the writer is describing a usual situation with a caveat 'but I am a bit nervous'.)  
 2 don't (The problem in the post is that the writer doesn't like spiders. The word in the gap must be an auxiliary verb or an adverb.)  
 3 are (The word in the gap must be 'are' because the noun is plural 'spiders' and the writer is using the adjective 'dangerous'.)

- 4 you (The auxiliary verb in the question is in the second person singular 'do' so the pronoun must be 'you'.)  
 5 spiders (The subject is missing from the question. 'spiders' is the only noun in the box.)  
 6 see (The missing word must be a verb, because it comes after the pronoun 'I' and is followed by a noun 'a spider'.)  
 4 1 often see (The adverb of frequency 'often' goes before the verb 'see'.)  
 2 aren't always (The adverb of frequency 'always' goes after the verb because the verb is 'be'.)  
 3 don't often come (The adverb of frequency 'often' goes after the negative auxiliary verb 'don't' but before the main verb 'come'.)  
 4 don't usually see (The adverb of frequency 'usually' goes after the negative auxiliary verb 'don't' but before the main verb 'see'.)  
 5 don't usually like (The adverb of frequency 'usually' goes after the negative auxiliary verb 'don't' but before the main verb 'like'.)  
 6 sometimes climb (The adverb of frequency 'sometimes' goes before the verb 'climb'.)

## Vocabulary 2

- 1 1 forest 2 jungle 3 lake 4 river 5 desert  
 Students draw mountains.  
 2 1 lakes 2 water 3 the mountains 4 desert 5 jungle  
 6 lakes  
 3 1 the 2 insects 3 fish 4 sea 5 drink 6 caves  
 4 Student's own answers.

### Possible answers:

- 1 Parrots usually fly in the forest.  
 2 Sharks always swim in the sea.  
 3 Camels usually walk in the desert.  
 4 Brown bears usually sleep in caves  
 5 People don't usually like crocodiles.

## Listening

- 1 1 in December *The tour starts in December ...*  
 2 parrots *I love parrots. They're my favourite birds.*  
 3 snakes *Does it talk about snakes? I love snakes!*  
 2 Day 1 A (monkeys) *Day 1... What do we see? ... No, not snakes, Jake. Monkeys!*  
 Day 2 F (caiman/crocodile) *On day two we ... We usually see Caiman ... Caiman are a type of crocodile.*  
 Day 3 E (parrots) *listen to the description of day three. In the morning ... we often see Macaws and parrots'*  
 Day 4 D (frogs) *On Day 4 in the evening we ... find interesting frogs.*  
 Day 5 B (snakes) *Day 5 We go on a walk through the forest. This is often a good place to see snakes like the Green Tree Viper.*  
 Day 6 C (hummingbirds) *And on day six of the tour ... What animals and birds do we see? ... we usually see butterflies and hummingbirds.*  
 3 1 C (Where ... ?' requires an answer which is a place ('In the mountains'.))  
 2 D (What ... ?' requires a noun as an answer ('Bamboo'))  
 3 F (When ... ?' requires an answer which is a time/time period ('At night'.))  
 4 E (Why ... ?' requires an answer which is a reason ('Because ...'))  
 5 B (How often ... ?' requires an answer which describes frequency, e.g. an adverb ('Not very often'.))  
 6 A (How ... ?' requires an answer which describes an action/method ('By walking around'.))

- 4 1 Why do armadillos sleep a lot? (A reason, beginning with 'because' is underlined, so the question must start with 'Why'.)  
 2 Where do ducks live? (A place is underlined in the answer, so the question must start with 'Where'.)  
 3 How often do polar bears see penguins? (An adverb is underlined, so the question must start with 'How often'.)  
 4 When do bats sleep? (A time period is underlined, so the question must start with 'When'.)  
 5 What do ducks eat? (A list of nouns is underlined, so the question must start with 'What'.)

## Speaking

- 1-4 1 B (The question is 'Where ...?' so the answer must be a place.)  
 2 C (The question is 'What ...?' so the answer must be a noun (a type of food).)  
 3 A (The question contains 'Has it got ...?' so the answer must be 'Yes, it has.' or 'No, it hasn't'.)  
 4 B (The question is 'Does it swim?' so the answer would usually be 'Yes, it does' or 'No, it doesn't.' Neither of these options is given, so 'Yes, sometimes' must be right ('Yes it sometimes does' is the implied answer).)  
 5 A ('How long is it?' is the question, so the answer must contain a measurement of length.)  
 6 B (The question starts 'Is it ...?' so the answer must be 'Yes, it is.' or 'No, it isn't'.)  
 5 1 B 2 F 3 E 4 A 5 C 6 D  
 6 1 one ('odd one out' is a fixed expression)  
 2 which (A question word is required and 'Which' is the word for choosing between different options (asking about one of a group))  
 3 sure ('I'm not sure' is one of the expressions students have practised in the Student's Book.)  
 4 because (The speaker is giving a reason for his opinion, so it begins with 'because')  
 5 think (This must be a verb because the pronoun 'I' comes before the gap, what follows is an opinion, so the verb must be 'think')  
 6 doesn't (This must be the auxiliary verb for making a regular verb negative in the present tense, third person ('it').)  
 7 1 I think it's the duck because it hasn't got four legs. / I think it's the lion because it doesn't live on a farm.  
 2 I think it's the rabbit because it doesn't climb. / I think it's the monkey because it isn't a pet.  
 3 I think it's the kangaroo because it doesn't fly.  
 4 I think it's the panda because it doesn't live in the desert. / I think it's the snake because it hasn't got legs. / I think it's the camel because it doesn't climb.  
 5 I think it's the polar bear because it doesn't live in Africa / it lives in a cold place.

## Writing

- 1 1 Frogs make eggs, but they don't have nests.  
 2 They can jump, but they can't walk.  
 3 They hide in the day and come out at night.  
 4 They don't like cold places and they always live near water.  
 5 Some frogs sleep under water, but they can breathe.  
 2 Scorpions  
 Scorpions are amazing animals. They live all over the world, but they live in Antarctica. You can find them in jungles, forests and caves, but lots of scorpions live in the desert, under the ground. They go out in the day to look for food.  
 Scorpions are usually about 60 cm long.  
 Scorpions often eat insects, like beetles and spiders, but they don't eat a lot of food. Some scorpions only eat one insect in a day. Scorpions are never dangerous to people.

Mother scorpions usually have four to eight babies. Their nests are usually under the ground or under rocks. The babies live on their father's back.

- 3 1 They go out at night to look for food.  
 2 Scorpions are usually about 6 cm long.  
 3 Some scorpions only eat one insect in a year.  
 4 Scorpions are sometimes dangerous to people.  
 5 The babies live on their mother's back.  
 4 1 legs and a small 2 but they don't 3 get/are tired after  
 4 but they sometimes eat 5 they are 6 and they stay

## Unit check

- 1 A duck B tiger C hippo D armadillo E penguin F bee  
 2 1 B 2 C 3 E 4 A 5 D 6 F  
 3 1 never 2 always 3 always 4 usually / often  
 5 often / usually  
 4 1 Whales are always big. (The adverb goes after the verb 'be'.)  
 2 I often walk to school. (The adverb goes before the verb.)  
 3 Bears sometimes swim. (The adverb goes before the verb.)  
 4 Cheetahs don't usually eat at night. (The adverb goes between the auxiliary and the main verb.)  
 5 We never go to the beach in December. (The adverb goes before the verb.)  
 6 My aunt is always in her car. (The adverb goes after the verb 'be')  
 5 1 Where do they 2 What do they 3 When do they  
 4 How old 5 What do you / we

## UNIT 4

### Vocabulary 1

- 1 A café B hospital C supermarket D bus stop  
 E swimming pool F park  
 2 1 square 2 sports centre 3 museum 4 shopping centre / souvenir shop 5 shopping centre / souvenir shop  
 3 1 opposite 2 near 3 next to 4 near 5 next to 6 opposite  
 4 Students' own answers.

### Reading

- 1 1 C (Giolitti's café) 2 D (Borghese museum) 3 A (Navona square) 4 B (River Tevere)  
 2 1 B ('in the morning' is a fixed expression)  
 2 A (The word must be a verb in the third person singular, because there is a singular subject 'The building' before the gap. At the end of the sentence is 'years old', so the verb is 'be')  
 3 B (The word is an adverb because it comes directly before a verb. The context of the sentence means the adverb is 'often')  
 4 B (The word is a possessive pronoun and it is in the first person singular (the whole article is written in the first person).)  
 5 C ('next' is followed by 'to' if it is a preposition)  
 3 1 breakfast/ice cream ... *have breakfast at a café ... Giolitti's. They also serve fantastic ice cream*  
 2 almost 2,000 years old *The building is almost 2,000 years old!*  
 3 gardens *When you finish looking at the paintings, walk around the amazing gardens.'*  
 4 thirty-one/31 *There are 31 bridges across the river '... go to a restaurant in the evening - there are lots next to the river.*  
 5 (lots of) restaurants *go to a restaurant ... there are lots next to the river.*

## Grammar

- 1 1 river 2 playground 3 cinema 4 bus stop 5 park  
6 swimming pool
- 2 1 Please don't run in the hospital.  
2 Please don't talk in class at school.  
3 Please don't eat or drink in the shop.  
4 Please don't take photos in the museum.  
5 Please don't walk on the grass in the garden / park.  
6 Please don't pick the flowers in the park.
- 3 1 must 2 must 3 mustn't 4 must 5 mustn't 6 mustn't
- 4 1 You mustn't play football here. 2 You must sit down.  
3 You mustn't talk during the film. 4 You mustn't be late.  
5 You must close the doors.  
(Students change positive imperatives to 'You must ...' and negative imperatives to 'You mustn't ...' They repeat the main verb from the original instruction.)
- 5 Student's own answers.  
**Possible answers:** 1 8.30 (students write the time their school starts)/registration/the bell 2 school uniform/trousers and a jumper/comfortable clothes 3 mobile phones/sweets/chewing gum 4 must eat in the canteen/be quiet while you eat / mustn't leave rubbish on the floor 5 you must do it/you mustn't lose it 6 must be nice/mustn't fight

## Vocabulary 2

- 1 1 bus 2 plane 3 train 4 helicopter 5 lorry 6 tram
- 2 1 B (The verb after the gap is 'cycle' so the word must be 'bike'.)  
2 A (The sentence is about travelling the air, so the word must be 'plane'.)  
3 C (The sentence is about a vehicle which stops to pick people up, so the word must be 'bus'.)  
4 B (The sentence is about going to the shopping centre, so 'train' is the most logical answer.)  
5 A (The sentence is about transport which travels between cities, so the word must be train, the other two are for travelling within one city.)  
6 B (The type of transport must be one you would use for short journeys, so the word must be 'car'.)
- 3 1 Dad – small, black car,  
2 Mum – big, family car,  
3 Flavia – bus,  
4 Erik's uncle – lorry  
5 Erik's grandparents – walk
- 4 1 to (The preposition 'to' is used before a destination, after 'get' or 'go'.)  
2 by (The preposition 'by' is used before methods of transport.)  
3 roads (This must be a noun, and plural, because the verb afterwards is 'are'. 'busy' collocates with 'roads'.)  
4 cars (This must be a noun, and plural, because sentence starts 'There are'. 'noisy' collocates with 'cars'.)  
5 walk (This must be a verb because the word before the gap is an auxiliary verb.)  
6 bike (This must be a noun and words in the sentence collocate with 'bike' ('bright clothes', 'helmet'))
- 5 **Possible answers (if students don't tick the sentence):**  
1 I sometimes/never/don't walk to school. I don't always walk to school. 2 My parents have got a car. 3 I like/love cycling.  
4 I don't travel by car every day./I sometimes/never travel by car. 5 I don't usually travel by train. I sometimes/never/always travel by train.

## Listening

- 1 1 woman 2 tables 3 eating 4 five  
2 Madrid

- 3 Students colour the curtains of the café red, the woman's bike blue, the dog yellow and the train green. They write 'Coffee time' on the sign at the café.
- 4 1 Mireia can swim. She can't speak English. She can't play volleyball. She can run 2 km.  
2 Kirsten can swim. She can speak English. She can't play volleyball. She can't run 2 km.
- 5 1 D (can) 2 B (can't) 3 F (can't) 4 E (can't) 5 A (can)  
6 C (can)
- 6 1 him (The subject of the sentence is 'I', students must choose the object pronoun 'him' (it's after the verb).)  
2 I (The pronoun comes before the verb, so it must be the subject pronoun.)  
3 it (The pronoun refers back the restaurant to students must choose 'it', not 'him'.)  
4 She (The pronoun comes before the verb, so it must be the subject pronoun.)  
5 me (The subject of the imperative 'Wait' is 'you', the object pronoun comes after the verb ('me').)  
6 them (The subject of the imperative 'Don't walk' is 'you', the object pronoun comes after the verb ('them').)

## Speaking

- 1 A 5 B 3 C 1 D 2 E 6 F 4
- 2 1 He wants to go to the sports centre  
2 She'd like to go to the cinema  
3 He wants to go to the museum  
4 She wants to go to the shops  
5 He'd like to go to the supermarket  
6 She'd like to go to the park
- 6 1 Where are the famous paintings, please?  
2 Can you help me, please?  
3 I'm sorry, I don't understand.  
4 Can you repeat that, please?  
5 Can you say that again, please?  
6 Can we get a bus to Trafalgar Square?
- 7 1 me (Excuse me' is a fixed expression. An object pronoun must come after an imperative.)  
2 help ('Can you help me?' is a fixed expression for asking someone for directions or help.)  
3 please (The most likely word is 'please' because the person is asking someone they don't know for help, it is a polite question.)  
4 want (The word must be a verb because the word before the gap is a subject pronoun 'I'. The words after the gap 'to go' collocate with 'want'.)  
5 understand (After this sentence, the person giving directions repeats the information in a different way, so the first speaker must have said 'I don't understand'.)  
6 very ('Thanks very much' is a fixed expression.)

## Writing

- 1 1 D (A verb must follow 'Where' and 'are' is the only verb in the matching phrases.)  
2 C ('Can you' is the beginning of a question, so the matching phrase must end with a question mark. The preposition 'to' can follow 'come' so c is the correct answer.)  
3 E (Students match 'I'm sorry' with a possible reason ('I'm late' is the only phrase which could be a reason).)  
4 A (The phrase ends with a conjunction ('when') so it must match to a clause with a subject and verb. It must be 'a'.)  
5 F ('See you' is followed by a time or day, 'in 15 minutes' is the only time)  
6 B ('Can you' is the beginning of a question, so the matching phrase must end with a question mark. 'meet me' must be followed by a place, so it must be 'b' (the bus station).)

- 2 1 on ('on' is used before street or road names)  
 2 on ('on' is used before days of the week)  
 3 at ('at' is used before times)  
 4 to ('to' is used before destinations)  
 5 at ('at' is used before 'the bus stop')  
 6 in ('in' is usually used before public spaces, such as 'the square', 'the park')
- 3 1 me (An object pronoun must come after a verb. The question is 'Can you ...' so the next pronoun can't be 'you'. The email is written in the first person.)  
 2 on ('on' is used before a street or road name)  
 3 my (The possessive 'my' must come before 'birthday', because the email is written in the first person.)  
 4 Be (This must be the imperative form.)  
 5 to ('to' is used with destinations)  
 6 you ('See you soon' is a fixed expression.)
- 4 1 Hi Mark,  
 2 Meet me at the swimming pool in Barrack Street.  
 3 Can you be there at 2.00?  
 4 See you later.  
 5 Tania
- 5 Student's own answers.  
**Model answer:**  
 Please meet Tom after his guitar lesson.  
 Be at the music room at 4.00.  
 See you after work.  
 Thanks.  
 Dad

## Unit check

- 1 1 school 2 square 3 hospital 4 bridge 5 bank 6 park  
 2 It's got wheels: bike, lorry, van  
 It's got wheels / It travels in the air: plane  
 It hasn't got wheels: boat  
 It hasn't got wheels / it travels in the air: helicopter
- 3 1 me (The sentence is in the first person singular, so it must be 'me'.)  
 2 her (The pronoun refers back to 'woman', so it must be third person singular, feminine: 'her'.)  
 3 them (The pronoun refers back to 'souvenirs' so it must be third person plural: 'them'.)  
 4 him (The pronoun refers back to 'David', so it must be third person singular, masculine: 'him'.)  
 5 us (The sentence is in the first person plural, so it must be 'us'.)
- 4 1 Can you swim? 2 Can you play the piano? 3 Can you paint?  
 4 Can you speak Spanish? 5 Can you cycle / ride a bike?

## REVIEW: UNITS 1-4

- 1 1 Wednesday (the next day of the week.)  
 2 always (the opposite of 'never'.)  
 3 April (the month after 'March')  
 4 Sunday (the day after 'Saturday')  
 5 breakfast ('breakfast' collocates with 'have' and it is the only action left you might do in the morning before going to school)  
 6 afternoon (the time of day between 'morning' and 'evening')
- 2 1 There's a monkey behind a tree. (the preposition needs to change)  
 2 There are two frogs in the river. (the verb needs to change to plural form)  
 3 There is one armadillo in the picture.. (the verb 'be' needs to change from the plural 'are' to the singular 'is' because the number of armadillo is one, not three)  
 4 There are some birds flying above the water. (the preposition needs to change)

- 5 There isn't a dolphin in the picture. / There aren't any dolphins in the picture. (the verb needs to change to a negative singular or plural form)
- 3 1 E (The answer must be the name of an animal.)  
 2 D (The answer must be 'Yes, I have' or 'No, I haven't' because the question uses 'have got' is in the second person singular (you))  
 3 F (The answer must be 'Yes, I do' or 'No, I don't' because the question uses 'Do you ... ?')  
 4 A (The answer must describe frequency)  
 5 C (The answer must be a place)  
 6 B (The answer must be a time)
- 4 Student's own answers.
- 5 1 of ( the preposition 'of' follows 'a picture/photo/poster')  
 2 is (this is a short answer, so it must repeat the verb in the question above)  
 3 got ('He's' comes before the gap and after the gap is a noun, so the 's' represents 'has' and the next word must be 'got')  
 4 old ('How old' is a fixed phrase in a question (and the answer is an age 'He's one'))  
 5 likes/loves ( (The verb after the gap is in the 'ing' form so the missing verb must be like/love. It must be in the third person because the pronoun is 'He'.)  
 6 watching ('watch' collocates with 'TV' but it must be in the 'ing' form because it follows 'loves'.)
- 6 1 monkey (the rest live in water) 1 mountains (the rest are bodies of water) 2 bridge (the rest are places people live)  
 3 street (the rest are prepositions) 4 today (the rest are adverbs of frequency) 5 bus stop (the rest are vehicles)
- 7 1 stairs 2 kitchen 3 breakfast 4 weekend 5 frog 6 road
- 8 1 A (The question is about country of origin so the answer must contain the name of a country, not a nationality. The question is in the second person singular so the answer must be in the first person 'I'm from ...')  
 2 C (The answer must be a place someone lives.)  
 3 B (The answer must be a time or day.)  
 4 A (The answer must be something cats usually eat.)  
 5 B (The answer must be a place you can find toilets.)  
 6 C (The answer must be a time.)
- 9 1 Polar bears eat fish.  
 2 Elephants aren't small.  
 3 There aren't (any) penguins in the desert.  
 4 Don't / You mustn't play volleyball at the children's playground.  
 5 Cars can't travel on water.
- 10 1 are (After the subject 'there' the verb must be is or are. The number later in the sentence is 'more than 40' so the verb must be plural 'are'.)  
 2 must (The missing word must be an auxiliary or modal verb, given the meaning of the whole sentence, it must be an imperative. The intended meaning is 'It's important to plan your visit'.)  
 3 walls (paintings are always 'on' walls)  
 4 next ('to' follows 'next' in the preposition of place)  
 5 usually (The missing word must be an adverb of frequency. The rest of the sentence explains that today is an exception, so the first part of the sentence is describing what usually happens.)  
 6 mustn't (The missing word must be an auxiliary or modal verb. Given the meaning of the whole sentence, it is 'mustn't' (because people are not generally allowed to each in museums))  
 7 don't (The missing word must be an auxiliary or modal verb. Given the meaning of the whole sentence, it must make a negative imperative (because people are not generally allowed to use a flash on the camera in museums).)

# UNIT 5

## Vocabulary 1

- 1 1 salad 2 beans 3 bread 4 milkshake 5 fruit 6 cheese  
 2 fruit: apples, oranges, pineapples  
 vegetables: potatoes, carrots, onions  
 drinks: water, lemonade, milk

3 Student's own answers

- 4 1 salad 2 sauce 3 cheese 4 onion 5 chicken 6 banana

## Reading

- 1 1 B 'Why ... ?' in the question matches to 'because ...' at the beginning of the paragraph ('We make pancakes because ...').  
 2 C Paragraph C explains what pancake tossing is.  
 3 A The present continuous form in the question matches the form in the first sentence of the paragraph 'I'm mixing ...'  
 2 1 waits (Students find 'for half an hour' in the text and use the same verb ('wait'). They must change it to the third person 'waits' to match the subject of the sentence ('Louise's mum').)  
 2 Tuesday (The preposition 'on' is used before a day of the week and 'Tuesday' is the day mentioned in section B.)  
 3 finish the food (Students find 'in the house' in the text and use the same phrase as in the text 'finish the food' to complete the sentence.)  
 4 isn't eating (In the article, Louise's mum says 'I'm not eating chocolate in Lent ...' Students change this to the third person (isn't eating) because they already have the subject ('Louise's mum') before the gap.)  
 5 difficult (Students find 'Cooking is ...' in the second sentence and find the adjective used to describe it ('difficult'). The missing word is an adjective because there the verb 'is' comes before the gap.)  
 6 eating her (In the article, Louise writes 'I'm eating my pancakes with lemon juice and sugar.' Students repeat the gerund of the verb ('eating') but change the possessive pronoun to 'her' because the sentence is in the third person.)  
 3 Student's own answer.

## Grammar

- 1 A 5 B 3 C 1 D 4 E 6 F 2  
 2 Sentence A is in the picture.  
 3 1 'm/am cooking (The subject of the sentence is 'I', so students must use the first person singular of the verb 'be' (am) and change the verb to the gerund by adding 'ing'.)  
 2 're/are having (The subject of the sentence is 'We', so students must use the first person plural of the verb 'be' (are) and change the verb to the gerund by removing the 'e' and adding 'ing'.)  
 3 's/is helping (The subject of the sentence is 'My brother', so students must use the third person singular of the verb 'be' (is) and change the verb to the gerund by adding 'ing'.)  
 4 'm/am waiting (The subject of the sentence is 'I', so students must use the first person singular of the verb 'be' (am) and change the verb to the gerund by adding 'ing'.)  
 5 's/is making (The subject of the sentence is 'My dad', so students must use the third person singular of the verb 'be' (is) and change the verb to the gerund by removing the 'e' and adding 'ing'.)  
 6 are sitting (The subject of the sentence is 'The girls', so students must use the third person plural of the verb 'be' (are) and change the verb to the gerund by adding an extra 't' and adding 'ing'.)

- 4 1 They aren't shopping for food at the bookshop.  
 2 We aren't having lunch.  
 3 I'm not watching a film.  
 4 My mum isn't listening to music.  
 5 My granddad isn't wearing jeans.  
 6 The students aren't doing an exercise.  
 5 1 Is he taking the train, he isn't  
 2 Are they making a cake, they aren't  
 3 Are you learning the piano, I'm not  
 4 Is she drawing a picture, she isn't  
 5 Are they playing a game, they aren't  
 6 1 'm/am learning (The subject before the gap is 'I', so students use the first person singular of 'be' and add 'ing' to the verb 'learn'.)  
 2 's/is visiting (The subject before the gap is 'a chef' so students use the third person singular of 'be' and add 'ing' to the verb 'visit'.)  
 3 's/is teaching (The subject before the gap is 'He' so students use the third person singular of 'be' and add 'ing' to the verb 'teach'.)  
 4 're/are having (The subject before the gap is 'We' so students use the first person plural of 'be', remove the 'e' from the infinitive 'have' and add 'ing'.)  
 5 'm/am sending (The subject before the gap is 'I', so students use the first person singular of 'be' and add 'ing' to the verb 'send'.)  
 6 're/are watching (The subject before the gap is 'We' so students use the first person plural of 'be' and add 'ing' to the verb 'watch'.)  
 7 Student's own answers.

### Possible answers:

- 1 I'm learning about the present continuous.  
 2 No, I'm not. I'm wearing a skirt.  
 3 My friend (name) is sitting next to me.  
 4 I'm thinking about the weekend.  
 5 Yes, it is./No, it isn't.

## Vocabulary 2

- 1 1 snowing 2 foggy 3 sunny 4 windy 5 raining 6 cloudy  
 2 1 cold, raining. 2 warm, cloudy 3 cold, snowing  
 3 1 spring 2 summer 3 autumn 4 winter  
 4 1 autumn 2 winter 3 summer 4 spring 5 winter  
 5 1 It's raining and very cold. "What's the weather like in London?" "... it's very cold and it's raining"  
 2 It's raining and very hot. "It's raining here too. ... it always rains a lot in summer, even if it's very hot."  
 3 April and May. "... in autumn it's cloudy but there isn't so much rain. That's April and May."  
 4 June, July and August. "I think it's so strange that winter for you is June, July and August!"  
 5 It's very sunny and warm. "... in spring. That's when it's very sunny and warm."  
 6 Because she wants to go to the beach on Christmas day. "I'd love to go to the beach on Christmas day!"

## Listening

- 1 1 T "It's cloudy again. ..."  
 2 T "Who's your favourite member of the band?" "Nick."  
 3 F "She never sings."  
 4 F "He doesn't play any instruments."  
 5 T "the one next to Lucy. Is she her sister?" "No, she's her cousin. Her name's May."  
 6 F "What about your friend Tom?"  
 2 Lines from: Nick – the drummer in the band "The one playing the drums?" "Yes. That's Nick."

Alice – the girl carrying a guitar *"Alice? Where is she?"*

*"She's carrying her guitar ..."*

Mark – the man reading *"Mark's the one reading."*

May – the girl eating a sandwich *"The one eating a sandwich? ... Her name's May."*

Tom – the boy eating a banana *"What about your friend, Tom? ..."*  
*"Yes, there he is. He's eating some sweets."*

**3** countable: banana, carrot, sandwich, potato

uncountable: bread, meat, fruit, rice

**4 1 B** ('bread' is uncountable and the sentence is a positive statement, not a question or negative)

**2 B** (This is a question and the missing word comes before a countable noun.)

**3 B** ('tomatoes' is a plural countable noun and the sentence is a positive statement, not a question or negative)

**4 C** ('sandwich' is a singular countable noun, and this is a statement not a question)

**5 A** (This is a negative sentence and missing word comes before a plural countable noun.)

**6 B** ('egg' is singular and because it begins with a vowel, students must use the article 'an'. They don't use 'any' because the sentence is a positive statement.)

**5 1** some (This is a positive sentence, so 'some' is used before an uncountable noun.)

**2 a** (This is a negative sentence, so 'a' is used before a countable noun.)

**3** some (This is a positive sentence, so 'some' is used before an uncountable noun.)

**4 any** (This is a question, so 'any' is used before a plural countable noun.)

**5 any** (This is a negative sentence, so 'any' is used before an uncountable noun.)

**6 an** (The article 'an' is used before a singular countable noun which begins with a vowel, in positive sentences questions or negative sentences.)

## Speaking

**1 B ✓** How do you say this in English?

**D ✓** Are there any flowers in picture B?

**E ✓** What's the English for this weather?

**2 1** In the picture on the right it's snowing./It's snowing in the picture on the right. **2** In picture B the man is listening to music. **3** In the first picture the dog is under a tree. **4** In the picture on the left the rucksack is green. **5** In the second picture the boy is wearing sunglasses. **6** In picture A there are five sandwiches on the plate.

**3 1** a mobile phone **2** It's raining. **3** four. **4** He's writing. **5** six. **6** a cat

**4 1** writing. He's looking in his bag.

**2** got any sandwiches.

**3** are big. In picture A they're small.

**4** has got a cup on his table. He hasn't got any juice.

**5** aren't wearing coats. They're wearing T-shirts.

## Writing

**1 1 B 2 D 3 F 4 E 5 B 6 A**

**2 1** RABIER **2** fourteen/14 **3** E12 6VB **4** 0171 564 312  
**5** louislovescooking@rmt.com

**3 1 F** *Send us your ideas for an amazing sandwich party*

**2 T** *you can win free lunches for a month*

**3 F** *our brilliant café Sandy's Sandwiches*

**4 F** *(thirty words) describe your new sandwich in thirty words*

**5 T** *(twelve or older) You must be 12 years or older*

**4** Correct options:

**3** how many people you want ✓

**4** the time the party starts ✓

**5** where the party is ✓

**6** the food you want ✓

**5** Student's own answers.

**Model answer:**

I want mushroom and chilli sandwiches. The party will start at 4pm. I want to invite my class of 30 people. We can have the party at my house!

## Unit check

**1** Hot weather: lemonade, orange juice, water

Cold weather: hot chocolate, soup, tea

**2 1** cheese sandwich **2** chicken sandwich **3** bean and meat soup **4** meat with vegetables and potatoes **5** chicken salad

**3 1** autumn **2** spring **3** foggy **4** Winter **5** cold

**4 1** are flying (The subject before the gap is 'we', so students use the first person plural of 'be' and add 'ing' to the verb 'fly' (because 'fly' collocates with 'kites').)

**2** 'm/am sitting (The subject before the gap is 'I', so students use the first person singular of 'be', add an extra 't' and 'ing' to the verb 'sit' (because 'sit on the beach' makes sense).)

**3** is making (The subject before the gap is 'my mum', so students use the third person singular of 'be', remove the 'e' and add 'ing' to the verb 'make' (because 'make sugar skulls' works as a phrase).)

**4** are having (The subject before the gap is 'My friends and I', so students use the first person plural of 'be', remove the 'e' and add 'ing' to the verb 'have' (because 'have' collocates with 'hot chocolate').)

**5** 'm/am shopping (The subject before the gap is 'I', so students use the first person singular of 'be', add an extra 'p' and 'ing' to the verb 'shop' (because you 'shop for' something).)

**6** 're/are wearing (The subject before the gap is 'We', so students use the first person plural of 'be' and add 'ing' to the verb 'wear' (because 'wear' collocates with 'fancy dress').)

**5 1 B** (The sentence is positive and the word after the gap is plural, so students must choose 'some'.)

**2 A** (This is a question and the word after the gap is an uncountable noun, so students must choose 'any'.)

**3 B** (This is a question and it is about an uncountable noun (cheese) so the verb must be singular (is).)

**4 C** (This sentence is negative and it is about an uncountable noun, so students must choose 'any'.)

**5 C** (This is a question and it is about an uncountable noun (fruit) so the verb must be singular (is).)

**6 A** (The sentence is positive and the objects are plural nouns, so the missing verb must be 'are'.)

**6** Student's own answers.

## UNIT 6

### Vocabulary 1

**1 1** It's old and beautiful.

**2** It's new and clean.

**3** She's young and dirty.

**4** They're ugly and loud.

**2 1** large **2** interesting **3** quiet **4** slow **5** boring **6** difficult

**3 1** mobile phone *there's my mobile phone on the table*

**2** radio *The radio is my dad's/*

**3** records *Those are my grandad's his records*

**4** laptop *That large, heavy laptop is Kate's.*

**5** tablet *My mum always brings her tablet to the kitchen.*

## Reading

- 1 1 last week  
2 1837  
2 In a village.
- 2 1 building (The article before the gap is 'an' so the students must choose a singular noun.)  
2 small (The missing word is an adjective, a desk can't be 'easy' or 'difficult' and because the desks are in a museum, they can't be 'new', so 'small' is the answer.)  
3 pens (Students must choose something you can write with.)  
4 difficult (The missing word is an adjective. It must be 'difficult' because, reading ahead, Jenny says that her answers were wrong.)  
5 laptops (The missing word is a plural noun, and also something which didn't exist in the past ('There weren't any gadgets, like ...'), so the answer must be 'laptops'.)
- 3 A very different school (Students choose the title which best describes the topic of the whole text – it is about differences between modern and old schools, so the title is 'A very different school'.)

## Grammar

- 1 1 were (The sentence is about 1837, so the verb must be in the past. The subject of 'be' is plural ('musical instruments') so the missing word is 'were'.)  
2 are (The sentence is about 'modern British classes', so the verb must be in the present. The subject of 'be' is plural ('children') so the missing word is 'are'.)  
3 Were (The question is about the school museum in the past. The subject of 'be' is plural ('whiteboards') so the missing word is 'Were'.)  
4 is (The sentence is about now, so the verb must be in the present. The subject of 'be' is singular ('work') so the missing word is 'is'.)  
5 was (The question is about yesterday, so the verb must be in the past. The subject of 'be' is third person singular ('she') so the missing word is 'was'.)
- 2 1 There weren't any TVs at the school. 2 The lesson wasn't very interesting. 3 Old computers weren't very quick.  
4 The weather wasn't nice. 5 My parents weren't happy with me.
- 3 1 was (The subject before the gap is 'I', so the verb must be in the first person singular, and it is positive.)  
2 were (The subject of the sentence is third person plural 'gadgets', and the sentence is positive, so the students write 'were'.)  
3 weren't (The subject of the sentence is third person plural 'CDs', and the sentence is negative, so the students write 'weren't'.)  
4 were (The subject of the sentence is third person plural 'machines', and the sentence is positive, so the students write 'were'.)  
5 wasn't (The subject before the gap is 'the sound', so the verb must be in the third person singular, and the meaning of the sentence is negative (the sound wasn't like modern CDs).)  
6 were (The subject of the sentence is third person plural 'gramophones', and the sentence is positive, so the students write 'were'.)
- 4 1 was (The subject before the gap is 'the city' so the verb must be in the third person singular, and the meaning of the sentence is positive (the city was different from in the past), because the speaker says 'Wow!' at the beginning.)  
2 were (The subject of the question is third person plural 'those things', and it is a positive question.)  
3 were (The subject of the sentence is third person plural 'They' and the speaker is explaining what she thinks the word means, so it's positive.)

- 4 weren't (The subject of the sentence is third person plural 'cars', and the sentence is negative, because there aren't any cars in the photograph.)  
5 weren't (The speaker is talking about the same subject (cars) so the verb is third person plural, and the sentence is negative, because she is agreeing with the previous statement ('you're right').)  
6 were (The subject of the sentence is third person plural 'hats' and people are wearing hats in the photo, so it's positive.)
- 5 1 Yes, they were. / No, they weren't. 2 Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't. 3 Yes, there was. / No, there wasn't. 4 Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't. 5 Yes, there were. / No, there weren't. 6 Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't.

## Vocabulary 2

- 1 **Across:** 3 stay 4 travel 7 arrive  
**Down:** 1 change 2 text 5 visit 6 walk
- 2 1 A ('travel' collocates with 'by car')  
2 C ('arrive' is usually followed by 'at' or a time (so 'in the morning' matches))  
3 D ('talk about' needs to be followed by a topic (football))  
4 B ('tidy' collocates with 'garage' (and it doesn't require a preposition (so it isn't 'F'))  
5 F ('help in the garden' works as a phrase)  
6 E (a noun is required after 'wash', they are more likely to wash the dog than the garage, so it must be 'E')
- 3 1 B (There is no preposition after the gap, so the answer must be 'visit' ('talk' is always followed by 'to' or 'with', 'arrive' is usually followed by 'at' or 'in'.)  
2 C ('stay' collocates with a period of time ('for a week'), whereas you can't 'arrive' for a week and 'am' is grammatically incorrect)  
3 C ('travel' collocates with 'by car', you can't 'walk by car' and 'goes' is grammatically incorrect)  
4 A ('arrive' is usually followed by 'at' or 'in' – it collocates with 'in the evening')  
5 B ('walk' collocates with 'on the beach', you can wash on the beach, but it is an unlikely thing to do on holiday, 'visit' is not followed by a preposition (it takes a direct object))  
6 A ('talk' is the only activity in the options which you could do 'for hours')
- 4 1 washes her hair 2 She helps her 3 arrive at eight  
4 stays at the 5 usually visit her 6 clean the street

## Listening

- 1 1 In York (England) 2 Norway 3 Because it has 'time travel' train rides. / Because it helps visitors experience life in Viking times.
- 2 1 B 'It's in a shopping centre!'  
2 C '... my grandma, my sister and I were inside.'  
3 B 'In the Time Machine there was a real computer.'  
4 B They usually had fish and meat with bread  
5 A And in the garden of the house was a real Viking toilet!
- 3 + ed: talked, stayed  
double consonant + ed: travelled, stopped  
change y to ied: carried, tidied  
+ d: changed, arrived
- 4 1 John Lennon didn't play the drums.  
2 Columbus didn't arrive in America in 1942.  
3 Julius Caesar didn't travel by bus.  
4 In 1750 people didn't clean their teeth every day.  
5 Children didn't play computer games in 1960.
- 5 1 arrived ('arrive' collocates with 'home', it must be positive because the rest of the text is about what Mason does after he gets home.)

- 2 didn't travel ('travel' collocates with 'by helicopter', it must be negative, because the previous sentence says 'doesn't like flying'.)
- 3 changed ('change' collocates with 'his clothes', it is positive because he is likely to change his clothes after a concert)
- 4 washed ('wash' collocates with 'his hair')
- 5 didn't talk (you can talk 'a lot' or 'not much', so 'talk' is the correct verb, it is negative because the rest of the sentence says he was 'tired from singing')
- 6 helped (There is a direct object ('his parents') after the gap, 'help' is usually followed by a reference to the person you help, no preposition is used. It is positive because if he likes cooking (as stated at the beginning of the sentence) Mason would help his parents make dinner.)

## Speaking

- 1 1 on ('on' is used before days of the week or dates)
- 2 last ('last weekend' is a fixed expression (also 'last month', 'last week'))
- 3 last ('last night' is a fixed expression (but we say 'yesterday morning/afternoon/evening'))
- 4 last ('last' is used before years or months)
- 5 x (no preposition is required before 'yesterday')
- 6 in ('in' is used before references to decades)
- 2 1 C 2 D 3 F 4 B 5 A 6 E
- 3 1 C 2 A 3 B 4 B 5 A 6 C
- 4 2 I think I do. ✓
- 3 I'm not sure. ✓
- 4 I think the answer is ... ✓
- 5 Well done! ✓
- 6 Yes, that's right. ✓
- 8 That's a good idea. ✓
- 5 1 I think I do. (The phrase must be positive because the word before the gap is 'Yes', and it must answer 'Do you ... ?' (the auxiliary from the question is repeated in the response))
- 2 That's a good idea. (Maria has just made a suggestion with 'Let's ...' so the response needs to be a reaction to this.)
- 3 I think the answer is (The phrase is introducing an answer ('Italy').)
- 4 Yes, that's right. (Since Ana says 'I remember now' at the end of the line, this phrase must be about being sure of an answer.)
- 5 I'm not sure. (Since Ana asks 'what do you think?' at the end of the line, this phrase must be about being unsure of an answer.)
- 6 Well done! (Ana is saying that Maria has got two questions right, so she is praising/congratulating her at the end of the conversation.)

## Writing

- 1 1 Where 2 Who 3 How 4 What time/When 5 What did 6 What is/was
- 2 A 6 very interesting place, the view was beautiful (The adjectives give the person's opinion of the trip, so 'What was your opinion ...' is the matching question.)
- B 3 travelled to the island on a boat (The answer contains a method of transport so 'How did you travel there?' matches.)
- C 4 arrived at ten in the morning (The answer contains a time, so the question 'When did you arrive?' matches.)
- D 5 listened to information about the history of the lighthouse, climbed to the top (119 stairs) (The answer is about what the person did (listened, climbed) so the question 'What did you see and do?' matches.)
- E 1 Red Point Lighthouse on an island near Scotland (The answer is a place, so the question 'Where was it?' matches.)
- F 2 with my parents (The answer is about the people and contains 'with' so the question 'Who were you with?' matches.)

- 3 1 parents ('with my' parents means the missing word is the people she went on holiday with)
- 2 boat ('travelled ... by' before the gap means the missing word is method of transport)
- 3 history ('talked about the' before the gap means the missing word is the topic of the information she listened to)
- 4 stairs (students find the number in the notes and the noun which follows it)
- 5 beautiful ('It' in the sentence refers back to the 'view'. Students look at the notes to find the adjective the writer uses to describe the view ('beautiful').)
- 4 Student's own answers.  
Model answer in Ex 3

## Unit check

- 1 1 surprised (The adjective must describe an emotion someone feels (Dad).)
- 2 record ('record player' is a compound noun)
- 3 exciting (a trip can be described as 'exciting' but not 'modern')
- 4 fun (The first sentence recommends that someone goes to the museum, so the students must choose the positive adjective.)
- 5 different (The first sentence suggests that the speaker wants to go to a different place (because the park is 'boring').)
- 6 new (Students circle the adjective which is an antonym for 'old-fashioned'.)
- 2 1 dirty 2 small 3 loud 4 slow 5 terrible
- 3 1 stay (the preposition 'at' follows 'stay')
- 2 tidy / clean ('tidy' and 'clean' collocate with 'bedroom', a direct object follows both verbs)
- 3 tidy / clean ('tidy' and 'clean' collocate with 'bedroom', a direct object follows both verbs)
- 4 text / visit / help ('text', 'visit' and 'help' collocate with 'my friends', a direct object follows all three verbs)
- 5 text / visit / help ('text', 'visit' and 'help' collocate with 'my friends', a direct object follows all three verbs)
- 6 text / visit / help ('text', 'visit' and 'help' collocate with 'my friends', a direct object follows all three verbs)
- 7 walk / travel (the preposition 'to' and a place follow 'walk' and 'travel')
- 8 walk / travel (the preposition 'to' and a place follow 'walk' and 'travel')
- 4 1 was (The subject before the gap is 'The bus', so students use the third person singular ('was'), which is positive because the words after the gap are adjectives describing the bus (if the verb was negative, the connector between the two adjectives would be 'or').)
- 2 were (The subject of the sentence is 'people', which is a countable plural noun, so the verb is in the third person plural 'were'.)
- 3 Was (The subject of the question is 'your brother', so the verb is in the third person singular.)
- 4 wasn't (The subject is 'my teacher', so the verb is in the third person singular, it is negative ('wasn't') because the meaning of the sentence is that the teacher was unhappy that the writer talked in class.)
- 5 Were (The subject of the question is 'you' so the verb is in the second person. It doesn't make sense to ask 'Where weren't you ... ?' so it must be positive.)
- 6 weren't (The subject is 'CD players' so the verb is in the third person plural, the meaning of the sentence is that CD players didn't exist until 1982, so the verb must be negative.)
- 5 1 B 2 F 3 E 4 A 5 C 6 D
- 6 1 visited 2 didn't visit 3 played 4 didn't play 5 didn't tidy 6 tidied

# REVIEW: UNITS 1–6

- 1 vehicles: car, van, lorry  
animals: bee, whale, sheep  
food and drink: milk, carrot, cake
- 2 1 understand ('I don't understand' explains why you would ask someone to repeat something.)  
2 play ('play' collocates with football)  
3 meet ('meet' collocates with 'my friends', especially since a meeting place is given in the second half of the sentence)  
4 have ('have a party' is a fixed expression)  
5 help ('Can you help me, please?' is a way to stop a stranger and ask for directions (the following sentence suggests that the person needs directions))  
6 say ('How do you say ... in English?' is a common expression, which students practised in Unit 5.)
- 3 1 'm doing (The person is currently doing homework (at the moment of speaking) so the present continuous form must be used.)  
2 mustn't (People generally can't play loud instruments at night, so 'mustn't' is the correct answer.)  
3 any (This is a question about a countable, plural noun, so 'any' is the correct answer.)  
4 is (The subject of the verb is 'he' so 'is' is the correct answer (third person singular))  
5 'm enjoying (The person is currently reading the book (at the moment of speaking), because of the word 'this', so the present continuous form must be used.)  
6 speak (After 'can' the infinitive form is used, not the continuous.)
- 4 1 E 2 C 3 F 4 B 5 A 6 D
- 5 1 How are you? (This is a standard way to ask about someone's health and the usual answer is 'I'm fine, thanks.')
- 2 What do pandas eat? (The answer is about pandas' diet. Students repeat the verb 'eat' in the question, with 'do' in the third person plural (because 'pandas' is plural).)
- 3 Where's the supermarket, please? (The reply gives directions, so the question must be 'Where's ...'. The place mentioned is the supermarket, so students put that in the question.)
- 4 What's the weather like? (This is a standard way to ask about the weather.)
- 5 What's your sister doing (at the moment)? (The answer is in the present continuous, so the question must be in the same form. The speaker is talking about his/her sister, so the question must be about 'your sister' (and the verb must be in the third person singular).)
- 6 1 Do (The verb in the question is 'come' so the question in the present simple is formed with the verb 'do'. The subject of the question is 'you', so 'do' must be in the second person singular.)  
2 This (Ala is introducing her cousin to someone else. 'This is my ...' is a fixed expression for doing this.)  
3 do (In the short answer, the same auxiliary verb from the question must be repeated 'do'. The answer is positive, so it's 'do', not 'don't'.)  
4 eating (Kasia can't understand Marta, and the reason is that she is eating cake ('Christmas cake') comes after the gap, so the verb must be 'eating'.)  
5 Are (The question is in the present continuous, so the missing words must be the auxiliary verb 'be'. The subject of the question is 'you' so the form must be the second person singular 'Are'.)
- 7 1 bicycle (the rest have four wheels and motors)  
2 bus stop (the rest are things people visit)  
3 pasta (the rest are drinks)  
4 change (the rest are adjectives)  
5 forest (the rest are bodies of water)  
6 boring (the rest are positive adjectives)

- 8 A clock B bridge C bat D shower E desert F motorbike  
9 1 C 2 D 3 E 4 A 5 F 6 B
- 10 1 C (Students choose the correct auxiliary verb to make 'arrive' negative (didn't).)  
2 B (Students choose the past tense form of 'text' – it is a regular verb so forms the past with -ed (texted).)  
3 A (Students choose the correct auxiliary verb to make 'help' negative (didn't).)  
4 A (Students choose the past tense form of 'watch' – it is a regular verb so forms the past with -ed (watched).)  
5 B (The auxiliary must be negative because it isn't a good idea to play computer games before bed, 'isn't play' is grammatically incorrect, so the answer is 'mustn't'.)  
6 C (Students choose the correct auxiliary verb to make 'go' negative in the present, also in the third person singular (the subject of the sentence is 'We'), so the answer is 'don't'.)
- 11 1 visited (The verb must be in the past simple (+ed) and it must take a direct object - 'visited' (her) fits the gap.)  
2 pictures/photos (The preposition 'of' follows 'pictures' and 'photos'.)  
3 got ('have got' is used to say how many children/grandchildren someone has. The 's' before the gap means 'has' so the next word must be 'got'.)  
4 are (After the gap there is an adjective, so the verb is 'be'. The subject of the sentence is 'We' and the adverb 'always' means it is in the present simple ('are').)  
5 helped ('help' takes a direct object ('my mum') and afterwards has 'to' + infinitive. The sentence begins 'On Saturday' so it is in the past (students add 'ed').)  
6 was (The sentence is describing a cake – the verb is 'be' in the past. The subject is 'It' so 'be' needs to be in the third person singular.)  
7 didn't (Students need to make the verb negative in the past, so they use the auxiliary 'didn't'.)

## UNIT 7

### Vocabulary 1

- 1 A doctor B scientist C photographer D basketball player  
E farmer F artist  
2 1 C 2 E 3 A 4 F 5 D 6 B  
3 Student's own answers.

### Reading

- 1 1 Chris Haas  
2 hands-on basketball  
3 *Kids Inventing, Shooting for Your Dreams*
- 2 1 USA ('from' before the gap means the missing word is a place or country, the article 'the' means the answer must be 'USA', since countries made up of states/smaller political entities need the article (e.g. 'the UK', 'the UAE').)  
2 help (the direct object and infinitive 'to play' after the gap fit the pattern for 'help' (help someone to do something).)  
3 competition at (The event described in the text is a competition. Students need to add 'at' before the place.)  
4 big sports company bought (Students find the people/company that bought the idea in the text.)  
5 famous (Students look for the verb 'became' in the text to find the corresponding adjective.)  
6 wrote a book (The title of the book is given after the gap, so the phrase must be 'wrote a book'.)
- 3 Student's own answers.  
4 Student's own answers.

## Grammar

- 1 1 had 2 wrote 3 came 4 read 5 were  
 2 1 Suzanne Collins wrote *The Hunger Games* in 2008.  
 2 Barack Obama became president of the USA in 2009.  
 3 Ed Sheeran had his first hit song in England in 2011.  
 4 One Direction made their first album in 2011.  
 5 Germany won the football World Cup in 2014.  
 3 1 Did, see 2 Did, buy 3 Did, go 4 Did, have 5 Did, write  
 6 Did, make 7 Did, read  
 4 1 Did Justin Timberlake sing a song at his wedding? ('sing' collocates with 'a song'. Students use 'did' and the infinitive form to make the question.)  
 2 Did Borge Ousland walk across the Antarctic? ('across' can follow the verb 'walk'. Students use 'did' and the infinitive form to make the question.)  
 3 Did Emma Watson play hockey at college? ('play' collocates with sports like 'hockey'. Students use 'did' and the infinitive form to make the question.)  
 4 Did Rafal Nadal want to be a tennis player? ('to be' follows 'want'. Students use 'did' and the infinitive form to make the question.)  
 5 Did Enrique Iglesias live in Spain when he was young? ('live' collocates with 'in Spain'. Students use 'did' and the infinitive form to make the question.)  
 5 1 Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.  
 2 Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.  
 3 Yes, he/she did. / No, he/she didn't.  
 4 Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. + Student's own answers.  
 5 Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.  
 6 Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

## Vocabulary 2

- 1 1 give 2 go 3 learn 4 see 5 make 6 take  
 2 1 left 2 thought 3 said 4 could 5 found 6 had 7 built  
 3 1 C (The end of the sentence 'for my birthday' is a clue that it is about giving a present. There is also a direct object (me) after the gap.)  
 2 A (The adjective in the sentence suggests it is about an opinion, so 'thought' is the correct choice.)  
 3 B ('took' collocates with 'some pictures')  
 4 A ('train' collocates with 'left')  
 5 C (There is a score at the end of the sentence and 'football match' after the gap, so 'won' is the correct verb.)  
 6 B ('went' is followed by 'to' and a place)  
 4 1 was (Before 'born' students need to put the correct form of 'be'. The subject of the sentence is Alma Deutscher, so 'be' needs to be in the third person singular.)  
 2 could (There is already a main verb ('sing') so the verb in the gap must be an auxiliary ('can'). There is only one past form ('could').)  
 3 learnt (The words after the gap are 'to play', so 'learn' is the best fit.)  
 4 wrote (The words after the gap are 'a piano sonata' so 'write' is the best fit.)  
 5 saw (You can see an orchestra play (e.g. at a concert).)  
 6 made ('make' collocates with 'a TV programme')

## Listening

- 1 Student's own answers.  
 Correct answer: 2 (to break a record)  
 2 1 Milan 'Why did you go to Milan?' ... 'There was a special event there for people who love building.'  
 2 35/thirty-five 'It was 35 metres tall in the end.'  
 3 5/five 'And how long did people work on the tower?'  
 'Five days.'

- 4 Cattelan '... his name was Alessandro Cattelan. C-A-T-T-E-L-A-N.'  
 5 seven 'They gave seven Euros for every centimetre of the tower.'  
 6 work My family and I learnt to work with other people and together.'  
 3 1 Who (The answers are all people and 'go with' in the question suggests the question is asking about 'who'.)  
 2 Where (The answers are all country names.)  
 3 When (The answers are all dates.)  
 4 Did (Short answers are given, so the question needs to be formed with the auxiliary, in the past ('Did').)  
 5 What (The question is about Bruno's opinion ('What' is the correct question word).)  
 4 1 A  
 2 B  
 3 C  
 4 A  
 5 C  
 5 1 Why did she write that message?  
 2 What was your favourite picture?  
 3 When did the train leave?  
 4 Where did your sister go to school?  
 5 Who did you see at the café?  
 6 How long did you stay in Madrid?  
 7 When did you visit the museum?  
 8 What did you do in the evening?

## Speaking

- 1 1 E ('Where' in the question matches the place in the answer (Paris), and the verb 'go' is followed by the preposition 'to'.)  
 2 A ('When' in the question matches a time in the answer (in August))  
 3 F ('How' in the question matches 'by' + a method of transport in the answer (by train))  
 4 C ('Who' in the question matches 'her parents' in the answer.)  
 5 D (The order of pictures show what she did on the first day (go on rides))  
 6 B (The last picture shows what she did on the next day (play tennis))  
 2 1 and (The second clause adds extra information / description to the first. There is no contrast or change in time.)  
 2 when (The beginning of the sentence is about the time of day, 'when' connects this to what happened.)  
 3 when ('when' is used to show that one event happened after soon after another (they arrived/they went to the theme park).)  
 4 but (The second clause has a negative verb, so 'but' connects this to the positive beginning of the sentence.)  
 5 then (The order of events in the day is shown by the connector 'then'.)  
 6 and (The second clause adds extra information about what Rita did. There is no contrast or change in time.)  
 3 Students tick: 3, 4, 5 and 6  
 4 1 Last ('Last' collocates with the name of a month (or day of the week/ 'month' / 'week' / 'year'))  
 2 When ('when' is used to show that one event happened after soon after another (they arrived/they had to wait).)  
 3 knew ('know' collocates with 'face' (you can 'know a face'))  
 4 said (The gap comes after some direct speech, so 'said' is the correct choice.)  
 5 but (The second clause has a negative verb, so 'but' connects this to the positive beginning of the sentence.)

## Writing

- 1 **1** was (The whole article is in the past, so the correct choice is 'was'.)
- 2 **up** ('grow up' is a phrasal verb)
- 3 **go** (After 'didn't' the infinitive of the verb is used.)
- 4 **was** (The subject of the sentence is 'He' so the verb must be in the third person singular.)
- 5 **When** ('when' is used to show that one event happened after soon after another)
- 6 **sang** ('singed' is grammatically incorrect, because 'sing' is an irregular verb)
- 2 **1 D** ('When' in the question matches a date in the answer (In 1989))
- 2 **H** ('Where' in the question matches a place in the answer (London))
- 3 **E** ('When' in the question matches a time period in the answer (When they were young.). The answer reflects the subject of the question (his parents – they))
- 4 **F** (The question is formed with the auxiliary (Did) so a short answer must match. The question is about school, so the answer containing 'He went to a regular school' fits.)
- 5 **A** ('When' in the question matches a time period in the answer (When he was ten years old.) This is a logical answer to when he began acting.)
- 6 **G** ('How old' in the question matches an age in the answer (he was eleven))
- 7 **C** (The question is formed with the auxiliary (Did) so a short answer must match. The question is about Daniel's work in America, so the answer about theatre matches.)
- 8 **B** (The question is formed with the auxiliary (Did) so a short answer must match. The subject of the short answer 'they' matches the subject of the question 'people'.)
- 3 **1** He's from Spain. **2** She was born in 1993. **3** She started to play tennis when she was three (years old). **4** She won the French Open (in 2016). **5** Because when you win everything is beautiful, but when you lose it's hard.
- 4 Student's own answers.  
Model answers in Ex 1 and 3

## Unit check

- 1 **1** buy, bought **2** win, won **3** think, thought **4** sing, sang  
**5** give, gave **6** write, wrote
- 2 **1** said **2** learnt **3** could **4** built **5** did **6** went
- 3 **1** wasn't (The subject before the gap is 'It', so students use the third person singular ('was'), but they make it negative because of the adverb 'always' before 'fun'.)
- 2 **saw** (The object after the gap is 'the same ten people' which collocates with 'see'. The verb is positive because the writer is describing what she saw every day.)
- 3 **didn't have** ('have' collocates with 'time'. The word 'much' after the gap means that the verb must be negative.)
- 4 **knew** (The words after the gap 'that it was cold' follow after 'know'. The verb is positive because the writer is describing a thing she knew.)
- 5 **took** ('with me' at the end of the sentence collocates with 'take'. The verb is positive because she is describing what she took.)
- 6 **made** ('make' collocates with 'friends'. The verb must be positive, because she says the experience was 'amazing' (it wouldn't have been if she didn't make friends))
- 7 **didn't win** (The second part of the sentence says 'I was second' so it's clear that she 'didn't win'.)
- 4 **1** is he from (The answer is a place.)  
**2** was he born (The answer is a date (in the past).)  
**3** did he study (The answer is the name of a university, so 'did he study' fits the question)

- 4 **did he become** ('become' collocates with a profession, such as 'film-maker'.)
- 5 **was his first film** (The verb 'was' is used in the answer, so it needs to be in the question too. The question needs to have the same subject 'His first film'.)
- 6 **did he win/get / did they give him** (An Oscar is a prize, so the verbs 'win', 'get' and 'give' all collocate.)

## UNIT 8

### Vocabulary 1

- 1 one: neck, mouth, head, back  
two: shoulders, legs, arms, hands, feet  
ten: toes
- 2 **1** face **2** hand **3** leg **4** foot
- 3 **1** She's got long curly hair. It's dark. (Third person singular 'She's got' as it is a woman in the photo.)  
**2** He's got short wavy hair. It's brown/dark. (Third person singular 'He's got' as it is a man in the photo.)  
**3** They've got short curly hair. It's fair/blonde. (Third person plural 'They've got' as there are two people in the photo.)  
**4** She's got short straight hair. It's fair/blonde. (Third person singular 'She's got' as it is a woman in the photo.)  
**5** They've got long straight hair. It's brown/dark. (Third person plural 'They've got' as there are two people in the photo.)  
**6** He's got long straight hair. It's fair. (Third person singular 'He's got' as it is a man in the photo.)

### Reading

- 1 **1 F** 'Actor Scarlett Johansson is from New York ...'  
**2 T** 'She acted for the first time in a theatre when she [was] eight years old ...'  
**3 T** 'Hunter was in one film, with his sister, in 1996 ...'  
**4 F** 'Patricia, her twin, is five minutes younger than her famous sister.'  
**5 T** '... they both went to modelling school when they were thirteen.'  
**6 F** 'She was much taller and thinner than the other children in her class at school. "It wasn't fun," she says.'
- 2 **1 A** (on) (The preposition 'on' is used before 'TV'.)  
**2 B** (was) (The verb 'be' is used to talk about ages in English, not 'have' or 'have got'.)  
**3 A** (got) (The verb phrase 'have got' is used to describe eye colour.)  
**4 B** (has) (Before the gap there is a subject, so the verb is missing from the sentence. 'have' must be in the third person singular, because of the subject (she).)  
**5 A** (the) (The definite article is missing.)  
**6 C** (that) (The missing word is a conjunction – to link the two parts of the sentence.)

### Grammar

- 1 **1** Kasia She's got long, fair hair  
**2** Anastasia They look the same, but we always know who is who because Anastasia's hair is longer than Ala's  
**3** Ala They look the same, but we always know who is who because Anastasia's hair is longer than Ala's.  
**4** Jan ... my dad, Jan. Boris is my dad's younger brother, but he's taller than him.  
**5** Dobry My cousin Dobry is 11. His hair is short like mine, but it's curlier and much blonder.  
**6** Boris ... my dad, Jan. Boris is my dad's younger brother, but he's taller than him  
**7** Marek Marek is Dobry's younger brother.
- 2 **1** older **2** curlier **3** than **4** nearer **5** worse **6** than  
3 **1** better **2** bigger **3** easier **4** darker **5** happier **6** louder

- 4 1 The book is sadder than the film. 2 Our kitchen is dirtier than our living room. 3 Your singing is worse than my singing.  
4 Running is easier than skiing. 5 My school is bigger than your school.  
5 Student's own answers.

**Possible answers:**

- 1 My English is better than my parents' English.  
2 My bedroom is smaller than my parents' bedroom.  
3 My bag is lighter than my friend's bag.  
4 My dad is taller than my friend's dad.  
5 My hair is longer than my friend's hair.

**Vocabulary 2**

- 1 1 sunglasses 2 jeans 3 boots 4 hoodie 5 shorts 6 hat  
2 1 shirt 2 tshirt 3 boots 4 across: skirt 4 down: sandals  
5 shoes 6 jeans 7 shorts  
3 1 A ('walking in the mountains' at the end of the sentence means the right footwear is 'boots', not sandals and tights are not 'strong')  
2 B ('swimsuit' is the only item people usually wear at the beach)  
3 C (people usually play tennis in trainers, not boots or sandals)  
4 B (a swimsuit is not appropriate)  
5 B ('socks' is the only item which, if worn, would make boots smaller)  
6 B (people usually stand on boots and shoes, so the answer must be 'sunglasses' because of the negative imperative)  
7 A (a 'cap' would be the only thing that could be worn to hide a haircut)  
8 B ('tights' are usually the only item worn with a skirt)  
4 1 shorts ('shorts' collocates with 'T-shirts' and is it something you would wear in hot weather)  
2 shirts ('shirts' is the only formal item of clothing in the word box)  
3 sandals ('sandals' are a type of footwear, and are worn at the beach)  
4 boots ('boots' are a type of footwear, and are for the winter)  
5 trainers (The phrase 'because we aren't a sports shop' after the gap means the missing word must be something sold at a sports shop.)  
6 jeans (The item must be something which is almost always blue.)  
5 Student's own answers.

**Listening**

- 1 1 C ... the world's first fashion designer. ... she lived about 300 hundred years ago in France  
2 D The wedding dress with the longest train in the world. ... was made in China in 2017.  
3 A They are the highest shoes in the world, ... A man called James Syiemiong made them in India.  
4 E the most people wearing sunglasses in the dark ... people got together in Valladolid, Spain, to set this record.  
5 B people say the British are the people who dress the worst in Europe'  
2 1 queen Her name was Rose Bertin ... One of her most famous clients was Marie Antoinette, the queen of France.  
2 month This dress was made in China in 2017. It took 22 people one month to make it ...  
3 94/ninety-four They are the highest shoes in the world, at 94 centimetres  
4 September On 6th September 2015, 6,774 people got together in Valladolid, Spain, to set this record.'  
5 70/seventy British people spend the most on clothes ... in 2015 it was 70 million euros!'

- 3 1 the slowest 2 the biggest 3 the funniest 4 bad  
5 the saddest 6 the best  
4 1 I think this is the worst DVD I've got. 2 I've got three cousins. Rafael is the tallest. 3 This is the happiest day of my life. 4 Our classroom is the coldest in the school. 5 They've got three dogs. Pablo is the loudest.  
5 1 fastest (The speed given at the end of the sentence means the adjective must be to do with speed, 'fast' is the only one. Students use the superlative.)  
2 smallest (The end of the sentence describes just two rooms, so the adjective must be 'small'. Students use the superlative.)  
3 longest (The distance given at the end of the sentence means the adjective must be to do with length, 'long' is the only one. Students use the superlative.)  
4 youngest (The age given at the end of the sentence means the adjective must be to do with age, 'young' is the only one. Students use the superlative.)  
5 most (The remaining word in the box is 'more', superlative form 'most')

**Speaking**

- 1 A the USA B Antarctica C India D Bolivia E Austria  
F Chile  
2 Student's own answers.  
3 A the USA B Antarctica C India D Bolivia E Austria  
F Chile  
4 1 D (the highest capital city on Earth)  
2 A (the oldest tree in the world)  
3 E (the best place to live in the world)  
4 F (the driest place on Earth)  
5 C (the wettest place on Earth)  
6 B (the coldest place on Earth)  
7 1 summer Even in summer the temperature in higher parts of Antarctica is around minus 20.  
2 89/eighty-nine ... the lowest temperature recorded there was -89 degrees Celsius  
3 desert The Atacama Desert, in Chile has less than one millimetre of rain per year.  
4 rain There are around 11,000 millimetres of rain there every year.  
5 above This amazing city is 3,600 metres above sea level.  
6 2015 In a survey in 2015, experts discovered that people who live there had the best quality of life.

**Writing**

- 1 1 at (The preposition 'at' follows 'look' before something you can see.)  
2 like ('look like' is a phrasal verb)  
3 - (After the gap there is an adjective, so 'look' shouldn't be followed by a preposition.)  
4 for (The preposition 'for' follows 'look' when the meaning of 'look' is 'search'.)  
5 - (After the gap there is an adjective, so 'look' shouldn't be followed by a preposition.)  
6 at (The preposition 'at' follows 'look' before something you can see.)  
7 like (phrasal verb 'look like' means 'similar to')  
8 for (The preposition 'for' follows 'look' when the meaning of 'look' is 'search'.)  
2 1 'I need to see Grandma,' says Mum.  
2 'Can I come too?' asks Daniel.  
3 Mum says, 'Yes that's a good idea.'  
4 'I'm going to look for my shoes,' says Daniel.  
5 'I think they're in the kitchen,' says Mum.  
6 'Yes, here they are,' says Daniel.

**3** Student's own answers.**Model answer:**

Oliver and Robert are twins. They are in their bedroom doing their homework. Oliver takes his brother's homework. Robert isn't looking.

The next day they go to school. Oliver gives some homework to the teacher but Robert can't find his homework. 'I don't understand!' he says.

Later the teacher is asking questions about the homework. 'I don't know the answer,' says Oliver. 'I think Oliver took my homework, Miss!' says Robert. He's very angry.

**Unit check****1** 1 C 2 D 3 B 4 E 5 A**2** 1 head 2 neck 3 shoulder 4 arm 5 hand 6 finger 7 leg**3** Student's own answers.

- 4** 1 world ('world record' is a fixed expression and it collocates with 'break', 'break a pop record' is unlikely (the article is about traditional Irish dancing))  
 2 most (Students choose the superlative form – 'more' would be used before an adjective to make a comparison, but there is no adjective after the gap and no 'than' in the second half of the sentence.)  
 3 than ('than' comes after a comparison)  
 4 straight ('straight' collocates with 'arms', but 'wavy' is for describing hair ('wavy hair'))  
 5 feet ('feet' are used in dancing, 'teeth' aren't)  
 6 louder (Students choose the comparative form because the sentence compares two things and the word 'than' is after the gap.)  
 7 like ('look like' is a phrasal verb)  
**5** 1 Anna 'Anna's got the curliest hair.'  
 2 Eva 'Marta's hair is shorter than Jana's and Eva's hair. Eva's mouth is bigger than Jana's mouth.'  
 3 Heidi 'Heidi's hair is the longest.'  
 4 Isobel 'Isobel has got dark, wavy hair. It isn't the shortest hair.'  
 5 Jana 'Marta's hair is shorter than Jana's and Eva's hair. Eva's mouth is bigger than Jana's mouth.'  
 6 Marta 'Marta's hair is shorter than Jana's and Eva's hair.'

**REVIEW: UNITS 1–8****1**

things in a room	verbs	jobs
bin	help	dentist
mirror	sing	teacher
mat	teach	singer

**2** 1 C 2 H 3 B 4 A 5 G 6 D 7 F 8 E

- 3** 1 above (A shelf can be 'above' a bed.)  
 2 from ('from' is used after 'be' and before a city/country of origin)  
 3 on ('on' is used before days of the week)  
 4 by ('by' is used before methods of transport)  
 5 at ('at the weekend' is a fixed expression)  
 6 in ('in front of' is a preposition made up of three words)  
 7 for ('go for a walk' is a collocation)  
 8 to (go 'to' a place)  
**4** 1 I don't meet my friends in the evening. (Students use the auxiliary 'do' in the first person, negative form. 'meet' is in the infinitive form)  
 2 You mustn't take photos. (Students add 'n't' to 'must'.)  
 3 There isn't any rice in the cupboard. (Students add 'n't' to 'is' and change 'some' to 'any'.)

- 4** We didn't go to a basketball match yesterday. (Students use the auxiliary 'do' in the past tense, negative form. They change 'went' to the infinitive 'go'.)  
**5** She didn't lose her suitcase at the airport. (Students use the auxiliary 'do' in the past tense, negative form. They change 'lost' to the infinitive 'lose'.)  
**6** I'm not having breakfast (Students use 'not' in front of the gerund of the verb)  
**7** My sister doesn't always walk to school (the negative auxiliary verb 'doesn't' goes before the adverb of frequency 'always' and the main verb 'walk'.)  
**5** 1 because (The interviewer asked 'Why' so the reply must include 'because')  
 2 have ('have' collocates with 'singing lessons' (first person singular because the subject of the sentence is 'I'))  
 3 my (The word after the gap is noun, so a possessive pronoun fits.)  
 4 When (The question is about a date, so 'When' is the best question word.)  
 5 was ('be' is used to refer to age. The subject of the sentence is 'I' so students change it to the first person singular (in the past).)  
 6 at ('at' collocates with 'school' ('at' is used with public places e.g. 'at the library', 'at the hospital').)  
 7 didn't (This is a short answer, so the auxiliary 'did' needs to be used. It must be negative because the answer starts with 'No'.)  
**6** 1 play 2 climb 3 travel 4 tidy 5 wash 6 write  
**7** 1 played ('Play' collocates with 'card games'. Students form the past simple by adding -ed.) 2 climbed ('Climb' collocates with 'hill'. Students form the past simple by adding -ed.)  
 3 travelled (The preposition 'to' often follows 'travel' (and there is a named destination). Students form the past simple by adding the letter 'l' (doubling the consonant) and adding -ed.)  
 4 washed (Rain can wash snow away. Students form the past simple by adding -ed.)  
 5 wrote ('Write' collocates with 'on the board'. 'write' is an irregular verb, students use the simple past form 'wrote'.)  
 6 tidied ('Tidy' collocates with the name of a room ('the kitchen'). Students form the past simple by removing the 'y' and adding -ied.)  
**8** 1 Tuesday 2 bread 3 wheels 4 May 5 clock 6 bridge  
**9** 1 Do you live in a village? (Yes, I do. / No, I don't.)  
 2 Is there a noticeboard in your classroom? (Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.)  
 3 Has your best friend got fair hair? (Yes, he/she has. / No, he/she hasn't.)  
 4 Do you play a musical instrument? (Yes, I do. / No, I don't.)  
 5 Did your parents go to work yesterday? (Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.)  
**10** 1 coldest (The word 'the' before the gap and the description in the rest of the sentence means the missing word is a superlative adjective. Since the temperature mentioned is very low, the answer must be 'coldest'.)  
 2 must (The missing word is an auxiliary verb, because the main verb 'wear' is after the gap, with the subject before. Given the meaning of the previous sentence, the verb has to be 'must'.)  
 3 can (The missing word is an auxiliary verb, because the main verb 'be' is after the gap, with the subject before. The sentence is positive, and describes a possibility, so the verb has to be 'can'.)  
 4 difficult (A question can be 'easy' or 'difficult'. The rest of the sentence means students should choose 'difficult' (it goes on to say that it's hard to choose a season to visit Moscow).)  
 5 worst (The word 'the' before the gap, with a noun afterwards suggests the missing word is a superlative adjective. 'best' and 'worst' both collocate with 'time', but the rest of the sentence leads students to choose 'worst' as it describes bad weather.)

# UNIT 9

## Vocabulary 1

- 1 1 rock climbing 2 dancing 3 tennis 4 skiing 5 swimming 6 yoga
- 2 Student's own answers.
- 3 1 do 2 go 3 play 4 go 5 do 6 play
- 4 Student's own answers.
- 5 1 B (sailing) ('go sailing' collocates with 'on a boat')
- 2 B (surfing) (The word must be something you can do 'on the sea', so it can't be 'cycling' and if it were 'skiing' the word 'water' would be needed before the gap.)
- 3 C (volleyball) ('volleyball' is the only option which collocates with 'play')
- 4 A (mountain biking) (In the first part of the sentence the writer mentions her bike, with the two phrases connected with 'and' the next part must also be about cycling.)
- 5 A (skateboarding) ('skateboarding' and 'skiing' both collocate with 'go' (before the gap) but the sport must be something to do 'at the park' so the answer must be 'skateboarding')
- 6 C (basketball) ('basketball' and 'baseball' both collocate with 'go' (before the gap) but the sport must be something you can play either inside or outside. The writer also says 'It helps that I'm tall', so it must be 'basketball'.)

## Reading

- 1 1 C 2 A 3 B 4 A 5 B 6 A 7 C
- 2 Joe: London Eye, Buckingham Palace, British Museum  
Patricia: Switzerland  
Max: train station
- 3 Student's own answers.

## Grammar

- 1 1 They're going to go rollerblading. 2 They're going to play football. 3 They're going to play tennis. 4 They're going to ski/go skiing. 5 He's going to play basketball. 6 She's going to surf/go surfing.
- 2 1 We aren't going to win. 2 He isn't going to sing in the show. 3 They aren't going to have a party. 4 I'm not going to go camping. 5 You aren't going to clean your bedroom. 6 She isn't going to go cycling.
- 3 1 are, going to (Students use 'are' because the subject of the question is 'you' (second person singular))  
2 's/is going to (The sentence must be positive because the speaker is talking about when a birthday is going to be. The subject is 'he' so the verb 'be' needs to be in the third person singular ('is').)  
3 'm going to (The sentence must be positive because the speaker is talking about buying something. The subject is 'I' so the verb 'be' needs to be in the first person singular ('am', abbreviated to 'm').)  
4 is going to (The sentence must be positive and the subject is 'it' so the verb 'be' must be third person singular (is))  
5 are going to (This is a positive sentence. The subject is 'parents' so the verb 'be' is in the third person plural ('are')).  
6 're/are going to (This is a positive sentence. The subject is 'We' so the verb 'be' is in the third person singular ('are')).
- 4 1 Are you going to go to France in the summer? 2 Are you going to travel by plane? 3 Is the weather going to be hot? 4 Is your sister going to go with you? 5 Are you all going to stay in a hotel? 6 Is your dad going to try to speak French?
- 5 1 Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. 2 Yes, they are. / No, they aren't. 3 Yes, I am./No, I'm not. 4 Yes, they are./No, they aren't. 5 Yes, they are. / No, they aren't. 6 Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.

## Vocabulary 2

- 1 1 She's got a cold. 2 She's got stomachache. 3 She's got a sore throat. 4 She's got a headache. 5 He's got toothache. 6 He's got earache.
- 2 1 B 2 A 3 C 4 C 5 B 6 C
- 3 Across: 2 matter 4 sunburn 5 cough 6 well  
Down: 1 cut 3 temperature
- 4 1 Have you got (Students must use 'have got' before 'a temperature'. They use the subject 'you' and invert the subject and verb because it is a question.)  
2 a sore ('sore' collocates with 'throat' and students must use the article beforehand.)  
3 doctor ('see a doctor' is what you should do if you are ill.)  
4 a (The article 'a' must be used before 'cold'.)  
5 to drink (The word after the gap is 'water' and so the main verb must be 'drink' (good advice if you have a sore throat). Students must use the infinitive with 'to' after 'need'.)
- 5 Student's own answers.

## Listening

- 1 A 4 'How was your guitar lesson?'  
B 2 'I want to swap to the after-school tennis club.'  
C 5 'we can leave early tomorrow and have all weekend away'  
D 3 'But I don't like speaking in front people.'  
E 1 'Your mother and I are thinking about the holiday in August.'
- 2 1 C 'I like staying in the flat with Grandma and Grandpa.'  
2 B 'It's just that I don't like playing basketball any more. I want to swap to the after-school tennis club.'  
3 A 'I know there are going to be lots of parents listening ...'  
4 B 'Don't you want to be a pop star?' 'Not a pop star, Mum, a classical guitarist.'  
5 C 'I really want to pack my phone!'
- 3 1 to be (The word after the gap is 'a dancer', so the verb must be 'be'. Students use the infinitive 'to be' after 'want'.)  
2 tidying (The word after the gap is the name of a room, so the verb must be 'tidy'. Students use the gerund 'tidying' after 'like'.)  
3 to watch ('a film' is after the gap, so the verb must be 'watch'. Students use the infinitive 'to watch' after 'want'.)  
4 listening ('listen' collocates with 'to music'. Students use the gerund 'listening' after 'love'.)  
5 swimming ('swim' collocates with 'in the sea'. Students use the gerund 'swimming' (adding an extra 'm') after 'like'.)  
6 to stay ('stay' collocates with 'at home'. Students use the infinitive 'to stay' after 'want'.)
- 4 1 travelling 2 watching 3 having 4 to be 5 to write

## Speaking

- 1 2 Cinema
- 2 1 an exhibition about the history of sports  
2 Cam's sister My sister said it's not that interesting.  
3 It's raining. But it's raining.  
4 some boots I need some boots.  
5 There are always lots of people (on Saturday)... there are always lots of people at the shopping centre.  
6 They go online (and see what's on). We can go online and see what's on.
- 3 1 D (How about' is the beginning of a question, option 'c' already has the word 'about', so the answer must be 'D')  
2 F ('sure' is used after the verb 'be')  
3 B ('Let's' needs to be followed by the infinitive (without 'to'))  
4 A (The matching phrase must have both a subject and a verb (missing from the first part of the sentence).)  
5 C ('What' matches with 'about' to make a fixed phrase used to make suggestions)  
6 E ('Good idea' is a fixed expression.)

- 4 1 How about **having a party**?  
 2 Let's **go swimming**.  
 3 What about **playing baseball**?  
 4 How about **going cycling**?  
 5 I want to **play tennis**.  
 6 What about **doing yoga**?
- 5 1 How/What ('How' or 'What' comes before 'about' to make a fixed phrase used to make suggestions.)  
 2 sure ('sure' is used after the verb 'be', in response to a suggestion (usually to preface a rejection of the suggestion))  
 3 doesn't (Since the subject and verb are both already given, the missing word must be an auxiliary verb. 'doesn't' can be used before 'like' in the present to make the verb negative. Students use the third person singular because of the subject ('Ben').)  
 4 right ('right' is used after the verb 'be', in response to a suggestion when the speaker is agreeing/accepting it.)  
 5 idea ('good idea' is a fixed expression.)  
 6 Let's (The sentence is a suggestion, with the main verb already given. The answer can't be 'How about' because the verb is in the infinitive (without 'to'), so it must be 'Let's'.)

## Writing

- 1 1 Y (The sentence is in the past simple.)  
 2 N (The sentence is in the present continuous.)  
 3 T (The sentence includes 'going to', so it refers to a future plan.)  
 4 T (The sentence includes 'going to', so it refers to a future plan.)  
 5 Y (The sentence is in the past simple.)
- 2 1 (Hi Louis,)  
 7 (Love Maggie)  
 4 (Tomorrow I'm ...)  
 2 (I'm having a ...)  
 5 (I can't wait!)  
 6 (See you soon.)  
 3 (It was a lot of fun.)
- 3 1 play ('play' is used before sports, such as tennis)  
 2 visit ('visit' collocates with 'a museum')  
 3 go ('go' is used before outdoor pursuits, such as swimming)  
 4 meet (You usually meet a person/some people. Since there is a name after the gap, 'meet' is the best fit.)  
 5 have ('have' is used before meals (breakfast/lunch/dinner))  
 6 walk ('walk' collocates with 'on the beach')
- 4 1 played (The sentence begins 'Yesterday' so students use the past tense.)  
 2 visited (The description continues in the past.)  
 3 'm going to go (The sentence begins 'Later this morning' so students use 'be going to' (because it's a plan). The subject is 'I' so they use the first person singular (I'm).)  
 4 'm going to meet (This sentence is also about future plans. Again the subject is 'I'.)  
 5 to have (The verb before the gap is 'want' so students use the infinitive with 'to'.)  
 6 are going to walk (The sentence describes future plans so students use 'be going to'. The subject is 'we' (Carla and I) so students use the first person plural 'are'.)
- 5 Student's own answers.  
 Model answer in Ex 4

## Unit check

- 1 1 skiing 2 volleyball 3 shopping 4 rollerblading 5 sailing  
 2 1 F 2 E 3 A 4 B 5 C 6 D  
 3 1 to do (The infinitive with 'to' is used after 'want'.)  
 2 doing (The gerund 'ing' is used after 'love'.)  
 3 to go (The infinitive with 'to' is used after 'want'.)

- 4 playing (The gerund 'ing' is used after 'like'.)  
 5 to play (The infinitive with 'to' is used after 'want'.)  
 6 going (The gerund 'ing' is used after 'like'.)  
 7 to have (The infinitive with 'to' is used after 'want'.)
- 4 1 's/is going to be (There is an adjective after the gap, so the verb must be 'be'. The subject is 'My mum' so students use the third person singular of 'be'.)  
 2 'm/am going to have ('have' collocates with 'a shower'. The subject is 'I' so students use the first person singular of 'be'.)  
 3 aren't going to travel ('travel' can be followed with 'by' and a method of transport. The subject is 'We' so students use the first person plural of 'be'.)  
 4 Are, going to walk ('walk' collocates with 'home'. The subject of the question is 'you' so students use the second person singular 'Are' (which is at the beginning, since subject and verb are inverted in a question))  
 5 'are going to watch ('watch' collocates with 'TV'. The subject is 'Carla and her brother' so students use the third person plural.)  
 6 's/is going to see ('see' collocates with 'a concert'. The subject is 'he' so students use the third person singular.)
- 5 1 meeting/seeing (The object after the gap is 'my friends' so the missing verb must be 'meet' or 'see'. Students use the gerund because the verb before the gap is 'like'.)  
 2 playing ('play' collocates with 'computer games'. Students use the gerund because the verb before the gap is 'like'.)  
 3 to (After 'want' the infinitive with 'to' must be used. 'to' is missing before 'be'.)  
 4 'm/am (The verb 'be' is used before 'going to' to talk about a future plan (the sentence ends 'next week'). Students use the first person singular because the subject is 'I'.)  
 5 are (The verb 'be' is used before 'going to' to talk about a future plan. Students use the third person plural because the subject is 'My friends'.)

## REVIEW: UNITS 1–9

- 1 1 singer (the rest are medical professionals that deal with health problems) 2 tall (the rest can describe hair) 3 jeans (the rest are worn on the feet) 4 toes (we only have two of the other parts of the body, but ten toes) 5 helped (the rest are irregular past forms) 6 new (the rest can be used to describe hair)
- 2 A mirror B postcard C scientist D socks E sweatshirt F cold
- 3 1 A 2 E 3 F 4 C 5 D 6 B
- 4 1 food / milk  
 2 colourful bird  
 3 drive / road  
 4 insect/animal / eight legs  
 5 someone who works in a hospital  
 6 it to cross over water
- 5 1 city (Liverpool is a city, 'city' is the only available noun that is a place where people can live)  
 2 upstairs (The answer needs to be an adjective that describes the position of the bedroom)  
 3 bathroom (The answer must be a room that isn't in Betty's house. It cannot be 'garden' because of the sentence that follows, describing the position of the toilet.)  
 4 garden (The answer must be a place outside, which is where the toilet is)  
 5 plane (The answer must be a mode of transport because the sentence says 'travel ... by' before the gap)  
 6 difficult (The answer must be an adjective. It has to be a negative adjective because the previous adjective in the text is 'long' and the connector is 'and')

- 7 beautiful (The answer must be an adjective because the gap is before a noun 'house'. A house cannot be 'difficult' (the only other adjective available) and from the context it must be a positive adjective 'beautiful')
- 6 1 She didn't grow up in London.  
2 There aren't any photos of the inside of the house.  
3 The house didn't have three bedrooms.  
4 There wasn't a toilet inside the house.  
5 Betty's family didn't go to Australia by plane.  
6 Emma isn't going to visit Sheffield one day.
- 7 1 lighter (A sword can be 'light'. The word after the gap is 'than' so the sentence is a comparison. Students form the comparative by adding 'er'.)  
2 best (Because the next sentence says 'They're great!' the adjective is 'good'. The word before the gap is 'the' so the missing word must be a superlative form. Students use the superlative of 'good', which is irregular.)  
3 dangerous (Because the next sentence says 'I haven't got any cuts,' the writer is clearly saying that fencing isn't dangerous.)  
4 good (The word after the gap is 'at' followed by a sport/skill, so the missing word is either 'good' or 'bad'.)  
5 quick ('quick' could be used to describe feet, when they have to move fast in a sport. The writer uses 'faster' in the next sentence.)  
6 interesting (The phrase 'it's a very good way to learn' is another way of saying that something is interesting.)
- 8 1 We sometimes go skiing in January.  
2 Football players aren't always tall.  
3 I don't really like playing tennis in winter.  
4 Don't go rollerblading in the children's playground.  
5 My sister usually plays basketball at the sports centre.  
6 You mustn't go swimming when you've got a temperature.
- 9 1 are you (The reply is 'I'm fine, thanks', so the question must be 'How are you?')  
2 did you start (The answer is 'I started playing when I was 11' so the question must also be in the past simple and use the verb 'start' with the auxiliary verb 'did'.)  
3 were you (The answer is 'no, I wasn't', so the question must also be in the past simple and be an inversion of the subject and verb, with the verb 'be' in the second person singular.)  
4 did you (The question already has the question word 'how' and phrasal verb 'get better', so the auxiliary verb 'did' and subject 'you' are needed.)  
5 Do you like (The answer is 'Yes, I do. I love it.' so the question must be 'Do you like ...'. 'Love' is only used in response to the question and never in the question.)  
6 are you doing/are you training for (The reply is in the present continuous, so the question needs to be in the present continuous with the subject 'you' as the reply is 'I'. The question could use the same verb and collocation 'training for' as the reply or could be more general 'what are you doing'.)
- 10 1 A (The answer must be a date.)  
2 C (The question begins 'When' so the answer must be a date, day or time.)  
3 B (The subject of the question is 'it' (family name) so the answer which begins 'It's ...' is correct.)  
4 B (The question is in the second person singular, but the reply must be in the first person, so A and C are both impossible. 'Yes, of course' is a common response to a request for help.)  
5 B (The question is not an offer, so 'No, thank you' (C) is an incorrect reply. The answer must include 'yes' or 'no'. The subject of the question is 'there' so the short answer would be 'Yes, there is' (A is incorrect).)  
6 A (The question 'What's the weather like?' must be answered with a description of the weather, not how you feel (so C is incorrect). 'like' mustn't be repeated in the answer so B is incorrect.)
- 7 C (The person is asking what the problem is, so the usual reply would be a specific answer)  
8 B (The question is a suggestion 'How about ...' so 'Great idea' is the suitable answer, as the other two options are answers to closed questions (starting with 'Do you' or 'Are you').)

## UNIT 10

### Reading

- 1 1 join 2 work 3 wear 4 have 5 learn
- 2 1 Young people aged eighteen to twenty-five *Are you aged between 18 and 25?*  
2 £100 *We pay £100 a day ...*  
3 seven thirty *... extras need to arrive at seven thirty*  
4 three *We can't tell [you] the name or subject of the film, but we can say that three famous actors are making it with us.*
- 3 1 C ('look for' is a phrasal verb. The verb must be in the gerund because the auxiliary 'are' is before the gap, so it's the present continuous.)  
2 C (The preposition 'at' must be used before 'night'.)  
3 A (The subject is missing (because the word after the gap is a verb), so 'they' is the correct choice ('their' is a possessive adjective and 'them' is an object pronoun).)  
4 B ('get up' is a phrasal verb)  
5 C ('we don't/never work long hours' doesn't make sense, when the rest of the sentence is about wanting to complete a scene. 'we sometimes work long hours' is both grammatically correct and makes sense.)  
6 A (An object pronoun is needed after 'tell'. Because the rest of the advert is directed at the reader, the pronoun which fits is 'you'.)
- 4 Students' own information – name must be in capitals.
- 5 1 B (Emma asks 'Is your throat better?', so Clare may be sick.)  
2 A (Take three people with you because the sign says: 'Free drinks for every table of four people or more'.)  
3 A ('My brother's got three tickets for a concert tonight. Are you free?' The answer can't be 'B' because Ed says 'we only need to pay him £20'. Ed doesn't talk about 'meeting' Sam, he says 'tell me before 5 p.m'.)  
4 B ('Only children older than 12 can watch this film'.)  
5 C (It can't be 'A' because Leslie says they are 'beautiful', it can't be B because she says they have 'nice personalities' so it must be C, as she says 'We have three adults, so these little ones need a new home'.)  
6 B ('There is a special volleyball match at 11.30. It's free to watch ...')

### Listening

- 1 1 'Do you like the food here?' 3 'What time did you start work?' 5 'What's the film about?' and 7 'What's the weather like?'
- 2 1 B *It's half past seven in the morning and I'm eating breakfast!*  
2 B *... I got up at six thirty this morning!*  
3 C *In the film I'm going to be talking with some friends.*  
4 A *I'm listening to some music while I wait on the beach ...*  
5 C *It's cloudy and it's raining. No more filming today.*
- 3 1 A month ago. *This is my friend, Karen. We started work together last month.*  
2 Before the extras. *'I did the stars' make-up first. They start work before the extras, you know.'*  
3 Because it's never boring. *'... I love it because it's never boring.'*  
4 Some dolphins. *'Yesterday I saw some dolphins!'*  
5 It's cloudy and it's raining. *'It's cloudy and it's raining.'*  
6 Sunday *'We're not going to work tomorrow because it's Sunday.'*

- 4 1 She's having breakfast.
- 2 She's practising her scene.
- 3 She's waiting on the beach.
- 4 She's having lunch.
- 5 She's going home.

## Speaking

- 1 Students tick:** 1 I love ... 3 What about you? 4 I'm not sure.  
6 Well, I think they're OK. 8 Really?
- 2 1 B (The question starts with 'Where' so the answer must give a location.)
  - 2 C (The question is about types of film, so the answer must be a genre/film type.)
  - 3 B (The question requires a yes/no answer or an opinion. 'They're OK.' is the best response.)
  - 4 A ('What do you think ...' is asking for an opinion. 'I'm not sure.' is the only answer which says what the person thinks/feels.)
  - 5 A ('I love ...' is a statement. The speaker could be agreeing or disagreeing. 'You're boring' is not an appropriate response (very impolite), 'I love, too' is grammatically incorrect because the object 'them' is missing. 'Really?' is an appropriate response – showing that the speaker is surprised.)
  - 6 C (The question requires a yes/no answer, with the same verb ('be'). The short answer 'Yes, they are' is correct because it also repeats the same subject (films = 'they').)
- 4 Student's own answers.

### Possible answers:

- 1 I like animal films because they're interesting.
- 2 I like action films because they're exciting.
- 3 I don't like cartoons because I prefer human characters.
- 4 I love kung fu films because they're different.
- 5 I think sport films are interesting and inspiring. I don't like 3D films because I don't like wearing the glasses.

## Writing

- 1 1 D (The matching phrase must be an adjective followed by a noun (because the article 'a' is at the end of the first phrase).)
  - 2 C ('have' collocates with 'a good time')
  - 3 E ('enjoy' collocates with 'a lot'. The matching phrase must also contain an object (film).)
  - 4 F ('about' follows 'be sure')
  - 5 B ('watch' collocates with 'film'. It can't be 'e' because there is no article, so it must be 'b' ('this film'))
  - 6 A ('like' is followed by a direct object ('the characters').)
- 2 1 I don't want to read the next book in the series. (Students make the sentence negative using the auxiliary 'don't' and the verb in the infinitive (without 'to').)
  - 2 I didn't have a very good time at the concert. (Students make the sentence negative using the auxiliary 'didn't' and the verb in the infinitive (without 'to'))
  - 3 My sister and I laughed. (The main verb is 'laugh'. Students add 'ed' to make the positive past form. An auxiliary verb isn't necessary.)
  - 4 I didn't think it was an interesting programme. / I thought it was a boring programme. (Students make the sentence negative using the auxiliary 'didn't' and the verb in the infinitive (without 'to'). Alternatively, they change the positive adjective 'interesting' to 'boring'.)
  - 5 My family enjoyed watching the film. (The main verb is 'enjoy'. Students add 'ed' to make the positive past form. An auxiliary verb isn't necessary.)
  - 6 The characters were very funny. (Students make the sentence positive by changing the 'be' verb from negative to positive in the third person plural.)

- 3 1 What was (The answer is the topic of a book, so the question word is 'What'. Students use the same verb and tense as in the answer ('be' in the past simple, third person singular to match the subject (the book).)
  - 2 Who were/are (The answer is about people, so the question word is 'Who'. There is no tense in the answer, so the question could be in the present or the past ('be' in the past or present simple, third person plural to match the subject (the characters).)
  - 3 happened (The answer is a description of the plot, so the verb must be 'happen'. Students use the same tense as in the answer (past simple), by adding 'ed' to the infinitive.)
  - 4 Who, you (The answer is about who the book came from, so the question word is 'Who'. The answer is in the first person, so the question needs to be in the second person singular (you).)
  - 5 Who (The answer is a person's name so the question word must be 'Who'.)
  - 6 When (the answer is a time (2017), so the question word must be 'When'.)
  - 7 What, think (The answer is an opinion, so the question must be 'What did you think ...?')
- 4 1 Four stars *The group was called 'Four stars'*
  - 2 The life of a dancer. *It was about the life of a famous Russian dancer*
  - 3 Pablo *The main character, Pablo ...*
  - 4 Russia *... a famous Russian dancer*
  - 5 An hour *We stayed for an hour and then we went home*
  - 6 In a pet shop. *He worked in a pet shop and that's when he had the idea and he wrote the book.*
- 5 1 an 2 at 3 are 4 the 5 swam 6 to
  - 6 1 'Explore Australia' It was called 'Explore Australia'
  - 2 Because he studied Australia at school last year. We learnt a little about Australia at school last year ...
  - 3 Camels and red kangaroos. The presenter took a trip into the desert and she saw camels and red kangaroos there.
  - 4 Sharks. Then she swam with sharks in the ocean
  - 5 Visit Australia. I want to visit Australia now!
- 7 Student's own answers.  
Model answer in Ex 5