

Olivia Johnston

Includes
Audio

Motivate!

Workbook




MACMILLAN

3

Olivia Johnston

Motivate!

Workbook

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Starter unit

Introductions

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

brother friend go to hobbies
live from place computer games
sports swimming

Hello. (1) *I'm* _____ Julia and this is my
(2) _____, Maria and my (3) _____,
Toby.

My (4) _____ are reading and
(5) _____.

My favourite (6) _____ are tennis,
basketball and (7) _____.

We (8) _____ in Bristol. It's a great
(9) _____.

We all (10) _____ Compton School.



3 b _____

s _____



4 e _____

c _____



5 g _____

b _____

Vocabulary

2 Complete the opposite adjectives.



1 tall _____

s _____



2 o _____

y _____

3 Complete the words and add one more to each group.

School subjects	Rooms in a house
h i s t o r y	k _____ n
g _____ h _____	b _____ h _____ m
s _____ n _____	s _____ y
_____	_____
Parts of the body	Seasons
k _____ e	w _____ r
m _____ h	s _____ g
n _____ e	s _____ r
_____	_____
Places in town	Clothes
ch _____ t	t _____ a _____ r s
b _____ k	sh _____
st _____ n	tr _____ e _____ s
_____	_____

Grammar

4 Circle the correct words.

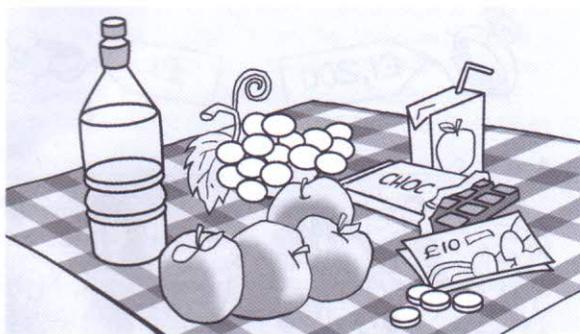
Do / Does your parents like chocolate?

- 1 Has / Have Rosie got any new DVDs?
- 2 Her hobby is / are listening to music.
- 3 Kate go / goes to school in Kingston.
- 4 Mark don't / doesn't like sport.
- 5 My cousins lives / live in Canada.
- 6 That is me / my favourite book.
- 7 The computer games is / are in my room.
- 8 We don't study / studying French.

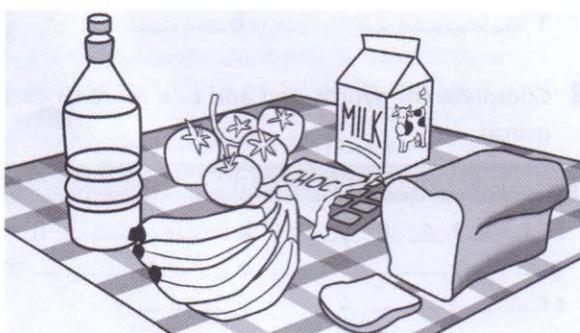
5 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

Use *there is(n't) / are(n't) + some / any*.

Picture A



Picture B



In pictures A and B there is some water.

- 1 In pictures A and B _____ chocolate.
- 2 In pictures A and B _____ fruit.
- 3 In picture A _____ apples, but _____ bananas.
- 4 In picture A _____ juice, but _____ milk.
- 5 In picture A _____ money, but _____ bread.
- 6 In picture A _____ grapes, but _____ tomatoes.

6 Complete with the correct question words.

Then find the answers in the box.

Fifteen Football Johnny Depp Lucy
St Paul's School L-U-C-Y

- What is your name? Lucy.
- 1 _____ old are you? _____
 - 2 _____ do you go to school? _____
 - 3 _____ is your favourite sport? _____
 - 4 _____ is your favourite actor? _____
 - 5 _____ do you spell your name? _____

7 Write questions for the answers.

- Can you swim?
No, I can't swim.
- 1 _____
Yes, my friend likes music.
 - 2 _____
No, I haven't got any brothers.
 - 3 _____
Yes, there is a TV in my room.
 - 4 _____
Yes, my sister has got a laptop.
 - 5 _____
No, there aren't any sweets in my bag.

Classroom language

8 Complete the classroom questions with the words in the box. Then match them with the answers a-e.

got lend mean pronounce say

- 1 How do you say gato in English?
 - 2 What does bowl _____?
 - 3 Can you _____ me a ruler, please?
 - 4 How do you _____ quick?
 - 5 What have you _____ for number 5?
- a) /kwik/
b) I've got false.
c) Cat.
d) Yes, of course. Here you are.
e) You put food in it. You eat from it.

Unit

1

Free time



Vocabulary 1 Free-time activities

1 Complete the words with the vowels.

- chat online
 1 r _ l _ x
 2 pl _ y t _ nn _ s
 3 g _ t _ _ d _ sc _
 4 m _ k _ m _ d _ ls
 5 g _ t _ th _ c _ n _ m _
 6 pl _ y _ n _ nstr _ m _ nt
 7 g _ _ t f _ r _ m _ l

2 Match 1-6 with a-f.

- | | |
|---------|-------------------|
| 1 go to | a) computer games |
| 2 do | b) cartoons |
| 3 learn | c) the gym |
| 4 draw | d) a youth group |
| 5 play | e) a language |
| 6 go to | f) voluntary work |

3 Match phrases from exercises 1 and 2 with the pictures.



1 go to a youth group 2 _____



3 _____ 4 _____

4 Match the activities with what the people say.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 draw cartoons | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 make models | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 chat online | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 play computer games | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 relax | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 learn a language | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 do voluntary work | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 go out for a meal | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a Let's go to the new pizza place in Park Street. Good idea. I'm really hungry.
- Ed: _____
- b R U OK, Dan? Y didn't u come 2 school 2day?
 Dan: _____
- c What are you drawing?
 He's called Superbaby. I'm going to give him really strong legs, and big eyes!
- d You're the blue snake and I'm the red snake. You have to eat all the fruit. Press START when you're ready.
- e This is nice! I love lying on my bed and listening to music.
- f I've got CDs and a book. The CDs are great because I learn the correct pronunciation. I study for an hour every day.
- g It's going to be an aeroplane. There are 40 pieces. When it's ready, I'm going to paint it.
- h We're cleaning the park today and planting some trees. We don't get any money, but we enjoy it.



Grammar 1

Present tenses

- 1** Rewrite the sentences using the adverbs of frequency in brackets.

My mum is tired after work. (always)

My mum is always tired after work.

- 1 I go to the gym before school. (never)

- 2 Alice gives me guitar lessons. (sometimes)

- 3 Jan is tired on Monday mornings. (often)

- 4 I do voluntary work on Fridays. (usually)

- 5 We're late for school. (hardly ever)

- 2** Look at the table and write sentences.

My life	How often
walk to school	100%
1 take taxis	0%
2 go to the cinema	70%
3 go out for a meal	10%
4 go to pop concerts	50%
5 stay up late on Fridays	80%
6 buy new CDs	70%
never = 0% sometimes = 50% usually = 80%	hardly ever = 10% often = 70% always = 100%

I always walk to school.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

- 3** Write sentences for you, your family and your friends. Use the present simple and the adverbs of frequency in the box.

always hardly ever never
often sometimes usually

go to discos

My parents never go to discos.

- 1 buy new clothes

- 2 feel stressed

- 3 talk about problems

- 4 get good marks

- 5 do some kind of sport

- 6 chat online

- 4** Order the words to make sentences.

is / the evening meal / at / My mum / moment / preparing / the .

My mum is preparing the evening meal at the moment.

- 1 twice / goes / guitar classes / a / My brother / week / to .

- 2 my friends / weekend / I / every / meet .

- 3 don't / in / I / go / winter / swimming .

- 4 at / wearing / not / moment / my sunglasses / the / I'm .

- 5 year / you / play / Do / every / a / do ?

- 6 this / cartoons / We're / week / in art / drawing .

- 5**  Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

We usually have lunch in the kitchen, but today we 're having it on the balcony. (have)

- 1 She _____ jeans today. She usually _____ a skirt to work. (wear)
- 2 They usually _____ about films and music, but they _____ about sport at the moment. (talk)
- 3 They _____ online at the moment, but they usually _____ on the phone. (chat)
- 4 My sister always _____ *Friends* on TV. Today she's ill, so she _____ it in bed. (watch)
- 5 I _____ an email to my cousin right now. I never _____ letters to her. (write)
- 6 Charlie usually _____ happy at the weekend, but this weekend he _____ stressed. (feel)

- 6**  Correct the sentences. Write one negative and one affirmative sentence.

I'm playing computer games. (X chat online)

I'm not playing computer games. I'm chatting online.

- 1 My aunt works in a shop. (X an office)

- 2 She goes to her youth group on Wednesdays. (X the gym)

- 3 Emily's working at home now. (X the library)

- 4 We're watching a DVD at the moment. (X play computer games)

- 5 My dad often watches animal programmes. (X sports)

- 7**  Write questions for these answers.

Who are you writing to?

I'm writing to my friend in Italy.

- 1 How often _____?
I write to her once a week.
- 2 _____?
No, she never phones me.
- 3 _____
in Italian?
No, I usually write to her in English.
- 4 What _____?
I'm telling her about my new hobby - drawing cartoons.
- 5 Where _____ drawing classes?
I have them at a place in Westfield Avenue.



- 8**  Match 1-6 with a-f. Then write sentences using the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Chris is using your computer. e
He often surfs the net on it.
 - 2 Cathy isn't eating breakfast.
 - 3 What's that terrible noise? b

 - 4 My brother's doing voluntary work today. c

 - 5 Look at Andy in this photo. f

 - 6 Why are you talking to yourself? a

- a) I (not talk) to myself. I (practise) for the school play.
 - b) She (not eat) in the morning.
 - c) He often (help) Green Planet to clean the beach.
 - d) He (stand) on his head!
 - e) He often (surf) the net on it.
 - f) It's my little sister. She (sing) in the shower.



Vocabulary 2

Character adjectives

1 Find the opposites of the adjectives in the wordsquare.

adventurous dishonest friendly
funny generous lazy quiet shy

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

2 Complete the sentences with the adjectives from exercise 1.

Shy people are a little frightened of new people. Confident people aren't frightened and they feel they can do things well.

- _____ people love chatting.
_____ people don't make a lot of noise.
- _____ people don't make a lot of friends. _____ people are kind and helpful to other people.
- _____ people think a lot. _____ people make you smile and laugh.
- _____ people tell the truth and do the right thing. _____ people tell lies.
- _____ people are always active and busy. _____ people don't do any work.
- _____ people don't like helping others. _____ people give expensive presents.
- _____ people don't do dangerous sports and don't try new things. _____ people like to try new, exciting and dangerous things.

3 Match the adjectives in the box with the sentences.

adventurous energetic friendly lazy
generous talkative selfish cautious

He's going around the world in a balloon at the moment.

adventurous

- I lie on the sofa and watch TV. My mum makes the supper for me and does the washing-up.

- Alice doesn't want to come camping because she doesn't like insects and spiders. She wants to stay at home and tidy her room this weekend.

- Let's go swimming early tomorrow morning. Then we can cook lunch for all your cousins. After that we can go jogging.

- Nice to meet you. Would you like to come to the beach with a group of us next weekend?

- Put your money away. I'm paying for dinner for everybody.

- No, you can't check your email. It's my computer and you can't use it.

- I'm always on the telephone in the evening.

4 Complete the sentences with adjectives. Write a second sentence with an example.

I am energetic. I always get up early and go for a run before breakfast.

- I am _____. I usually _____

- My best friend is _____. He/She _____

- My sister / brother / cousin is _____.
He/She _____

- My mother / father is _____. He/She _____

- _____ is _____. He/She _____

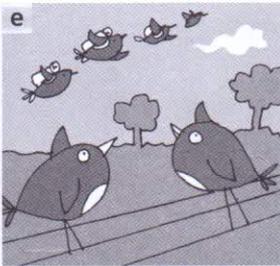
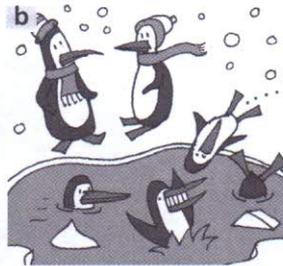
nouns
adjectives
verbs
pronouns
adverbs
tenses

Grammar 2

Gerunds

1 Match the sentences with the pictures.

- 1 We aren't keen on travelling.
- 2 I enjoy relaxing in the garden.
- 3 He likes playing games on his own.
- 4 They hate swimming in cold water.
- 5 She loves wearing unusual clothes.
- 6 I'm good at singing and dancing.
- 7 She's interested in visiting ancient monuments.
- 8 He's bad at drawing cartoons.



2 Order the words to make sentences.

like / early / don't / getting / up / I .

I don't like getting up early.

- 1 enjoys / Everyone / presents / getting .

- 2 learning / Sue / on / new / is / languages / keen .

- 3 hates / My / karaoke / singing / sister .

- 4 taking / my / love / photos / I / friends / of .

- 5 are / monuments / interested / visiting / My / in / ancient / parents .

- 6 is / at / making / friend / My / good / models .

3 Complete the questions with the gerund form of the verbs in the box.

do go make meet read
spend watch

Where do you like going on your holidays?

- 1 Do you enjoy _____ new people?
- 2 What kind of books do you enjoy _____?
- 3 What activities do you like _____ in your free time?
- 4 Do you like _____ cakes?
- 5 What kind of films do you like _____?
- 6 What do you like _____ your money on?

4 Write questions using the gerund form. Use your own ideas.

- 1 Do you like _____?
- 2 What do you love _____?
- 3 Does _____ enjoy _____?
- 4 What kind of _____ does _____ hate _____?
- 5 Are you keen on _____?
- 6 Is _____ good at _____?



Writing

A personal profile

Language focus: joining ideas

1 Complete the sentences with *because*, *so* or *although*.

He's very generous, so he bought me an expensive present.

- 1 I like drawing and painting, _____ I'm not very good at art.
- 2 I'm scared of insects and spiders, _____ I don't like camping.
- 3 I take photos all the time _____ I'd like to be a photographer one day.
- 4 I don't want to try skydiving, _____ I am very adventurous.
- 5 I never do well in exams _____ I hate pressure and stress.
- 6 I love going to the beach, _____ I'm not very keen on swimming.

2 Complete the profile with *although* x2, *because* x2 or *so* x3.

My best friend is called Katie. She's thirteen years old and she's tall with blue eyes and long dark hair. We see each other a lot, (1) _____ she goes to a different school. She lives in the same street as me, (2) _____ I often go to her flat after school. We like talking about music, films and clothes.

Katie is intelligent, artistic and talented. She's very good at maths, art and music. She loves drawing, painting and photography. At the moment, she's painting trees and flowers on the walls of her room. I enjoy spending time with her (3) _____ she's very funny. Katie is sociable too. She's got lots of friends (4) _____ she's fun and energetic, and she's very generous with her time. When I have a problem with my maths, she helps me.

Of course Katie isn't an angel, (5) _____ there are some negative things about her. She's a real baby about spiders, (6) _____ she never wants to go camping. And she sometimes gets jealous when I win at table tennis, (7) _____ she's only angry for three minutes!

By Naomi



3 Listen and check your answers.

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 What do the two girls like talking about? _____
- 2 What is Katie good at? _____
- 3 What is Katie doing to her room at the moment? _____
- 4 When does Katie get jealous of Naomi? _____



Culture

Famous sporting events

1 Read the text and match the paragraphs with the headings. Be careful! There are two extra headings.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Learning to row | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 International teams | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 The history of the Boat Race | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 The people in the boats | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Two colours of blue | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 When, where, what is it? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Why is it so popular? | <input type="checkbox"/> |



The Boat Race

A Every year, in spring, about 250,000 people go to the River Thames in London to watch the Boat Race. And another 28 million people around the world watch it on TV. The Boat Race is sometimes called the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, and it's a rowing race between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The rowers race from Putney Bridge to Mortlake. It's a distance of 6.7 kilometres, and it takes between 16 and 18 minutes.

B There are eight rowers in each boat. They're all big, heavy men who weigh between 95 and 110 kilos. There's also a cox in the boat, who doesn't row. The cox has to be a very light person, so it's often a woman. She sits at the front of the boat and steers it. She also shouts at the rowers to make them row better and go faster. All the people in the rowing teams are students at the two universities.

C The rowers in the Oxford and Cambridge teams wear blue uniforms and they're called Blues. The Cambridge team wear light blue and the Oxford team wear dark blue. Cambridge supporters shout, 'Come on the light blues!' And Oxford supporters shout, 'Come on the dark blues!'

D Although the Boat Race is a famous British sporting event, a lot of the rowers are not British. In 2010, for example, only six people in the two teams were British. The other 12 were American, German, Canadian, Irish and Dutch.

E Why are people interested in a race that is just 18 minutes long? People like it because it's free. You don't need a ticket and it's a fun day out near the river. Before and after the race, people have picnics in the park. People also like it because it's a very old tradition. The first Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race was on the Thames near Oxford in 1829.

2  1.03 Read the text again and listen. Circle T (true), F (false) or DK (don't know).

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1 You can watch the Boat Race on the river in Oxford. | T / F / DK |
| 2 It happens in the summer. | T / F / DK |
| 3 A quarter of a million people go to the river to see it. | T / F / DK |
| 4 The rowers eat burgers before the race. | T / F / DK |
| 5 There are no women rowers. | T / F / DK |
| 6 You must be British to row in the Boat Race. | T / F / DK |
| 7 You don't pay to watch the Boat Race. | T / F / DK |
| 8 Oxford usually wins the race. | T / F / DK |

3 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- How long does the race take?

- What's another name for the Boat Race?

- How far do the rowers row in the race?

- What is the cox's job?

- What colour does each team wear?

- What do people do near the river before and after the race?



Revision

Dictation

1 1.04 Listen and write the sentences.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

Error correction

2 Correct the sentences.

Are you go swimming every Monday? *X*

Do you go swimming every Monday?

- 1 Why don't you wearing your glasses today? *X*

- 2 I love dance at parties. *X*

- 3 She doesn't like to talking about her problems. *X*

- 4 Excuse me, I look for the train station. *X*

- 5 You always are late for your guitar lessons. *X*

- 6 We aren't keen on visit museums. *X*

Translation

3 Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

Unit grammar check

4 Read the text and circle the correct answers.



To: Alex
From: Danielle

Hi Alex
I (1) ... with my cousins in California at the moment.
I (2) ... an amazing time. My cousins are very energetic and we all like (3) ... outside in the sun.
Max (4) ... us to the beach every day, although he's only sixteen. A lot of kids (5) ... their driving test at sixteen here. Right now, Suze and I (6) ... with our feet in the pool and our laptops on our knees! Suze (7) ... an email. She's playing a computer game.
I (8) ... in this garden! What (9) ... this summer?
(10) ... still on the school tennis team? Say 'hi' to her.
Bye for now
Danielle

- | A | B | C |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1 stay | <u>am staying</u> | staying |
| 2 have | has | 'm having |
| 3 be | we be | being |
| 4 is driving | drives | drive |
| 5 take | are taking | takes |
| 6 sitting | sit | are sitting |
| 7 not writing | doesn't write | isn't writing |
| 8 loving relax | love relax | love relaxing |
| 9 are you doing | do you do | are you |
| 10 Does Ellie | Ellie is | Is Ellie |

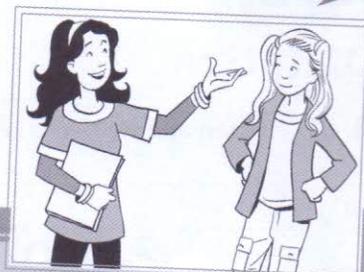
5 1.05 Listen and check your answers.



Extension

Grammar build up 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 Circle the correct words to complete the dialogue.



Anna Why (1) do you talk / are you talking to yourself?

Kate I (2) 'm not talking / don't talk to myself. I (3) practise / 'm practising for the school show on Saturday.

Anna Are you enjoying (4) to act / acting in it?

Kate Yes, I (5) do / am. It's a musical.

Anna What part are you playing?

Kate I'm Carmen. I really love (6) acting / act. And I enjoy (7) singing / sing in front of the whole school.

Anna You're very confident. I (8) hate / am hating doing that sort of thing. I (9) always feel / feel always stressed when people are watching me.

Kate All my family (10) are enjoying / enjoy shows and plays. What about you?

Anna I (11) don't usually like / don't like usually musicals. I (12) go hardly ever / hardly ever go to them because I always (13) am falling / fall asleep in them! But I want to see this one. I want to see you as Carmen. Hey! What's that noise? (14) Does your phone ring / Is your phone ringing?

Kate Yes, it (15) rings / is. Who (16) calls / is calling me now?

Anna Spielberg maybe? Perhaps he wants you in his next film!



Listening

2 1.06 Listen to a radio programme for teens.

Tick (✓) the things you hear about.

school subjects	<input type="checkbox"/>	the internet	<input type="checkbox"/>
the weather	<input type="checkbox"/>	music	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DVDs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	exams	<input type="checkbox"/>
money	<input type="checkbox"/>	sport	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	the beach	<input type="checkbox"/>
eating out	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	photography	<input type="checkbox"/>
clothes	<input type="checkbox"/>	teachers	<input type="checkbox"/>
computer games	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

3 1.06 Listen again and write the correct names.

- Who likes doing sport? _____
- Who enjoys doing things with their hands? _____
- Who is keen on technology? _____
- Who wants to relax in their free time? _____



Rosie



Ed



Adam



Anna

Unit

2

Technology



Vocabulary 1 IT activities

1 Order the letters and write the words.

dsne an imlae

send an email

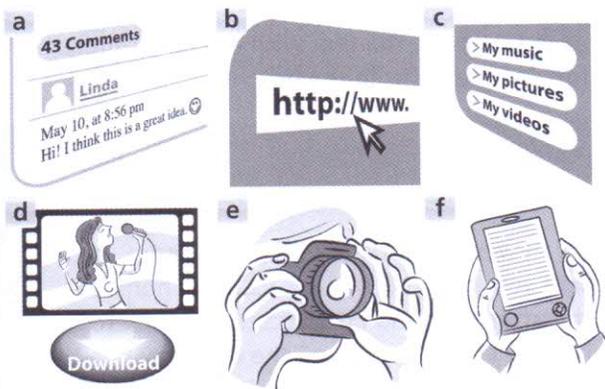
1 daer an okboe-

2 itnpr a mtuneodc

3 lodupa a ediov lcp i

4 lupg in a emomyr tckis

2 Look at the pictures and find six IT activities in the wordsnake.



3 Match the verbs with the phrases.

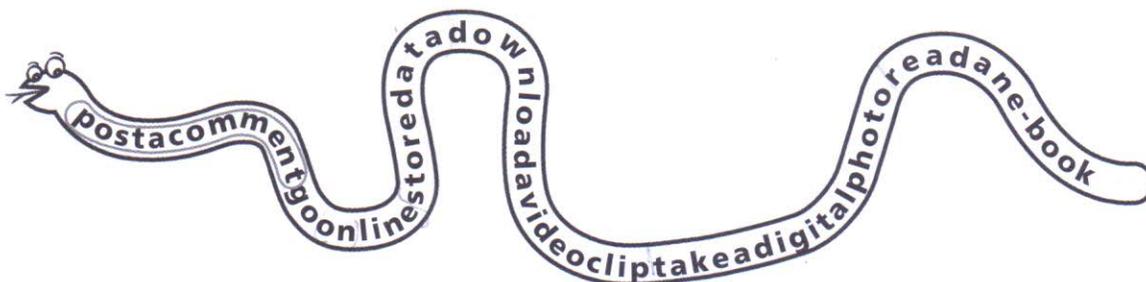
- | | |
|----------|-------------------|
| 1 scan | a) a blog |
| 2 write | b) a phone call |
| 3 charge | c) a photo |
| 4 play | d) a video game |
| 5 make | e) a mobile phone |

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

blog charge data online post
print scan store upload

I've got a video clip on my camera. How can I upload it onto the internet?

- There's an interesting story on this website. I want to _____ a comment.
- I always _____ my mobile phone at night when I go to bed.
- I love cinema and film. I've got a _____ called *Movie Zone* and I write two posts on it every week.
- I don't want to lose this _____. I've got it on my computer and on my memory stick.
- Can you _____ music files on your mobile phone?
- When you buy a ticket _____, you usually need to _____ a copy.
- These are my grandma's old black and white photos. I want to _____ them and give them back to her.





Grammar 1

Past simple

1 ★ Circle the correct words.

The video clip was / were really boring.

- 1 Where **was** / were you last night?
- 2 Who **was** / were that girl at the internet café?
- 3 Adam and Layla **wasn't** / weren't pleased about the comments on their blog.
- 4 There **was** / were an amazing photo on that website.
- 5 My digital camera **wasn't** / weren't a birthday present.
- 6 **Was** / Were there a lot of free games on that site?

2 ★ Complete the sentences with was or were.

How old were you in 2008?

- 1 Where _____ Andy's memory stick?
- 2 Where _____ you during the video conference?
- 3 I _____ annoyed with her about the photos of me on Facebook.
- 4 There _____ a brilliant blog about vampire films by a French guy.
- 5 What _____ Kate's digital photos like?

3 ★★ Correct the sentences. Write one negative and one affirmative sentence.

My video clips were on my digital camera.
(X mobile phone)

My video clips weren't on my digital camera. They were on my mobile phone.

- 1 My mobile was under the bed. (X the sofa)

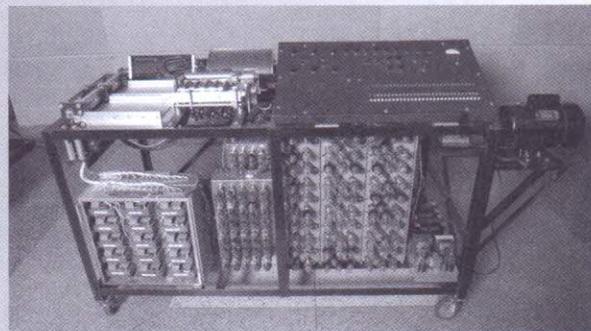
- 2 We were at the computer shop yesterday afternoon. (X park)

- 3 The text message was from Adam. (X Alice)

- 4 The games on that site were terrible. (X great)

4 ★ Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

We (1) visited (visit) the Computer History Museum in California last year. First, we (2) _____ (watch) a film about the history of computers. They (3) _____ (show) us a strange computer from 1939 – the Atanasoff-Berry computer. It (4) _____ (look) like lots of light bulbs on a metal plate! In the film there was also a huge calculator from 1940. They (5) _____ (call) it the Complex Number Calculator. George Stibitz (6) _____ (design) it. It (7) _____ (use) telephone wires to send the calculations to a machine in another city. After the film, we (8) _____ (walk) around the museum with a guide. She (9) _____ (talk) about all the old computers.



5 ★★ Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

arrive call charge chat learn
play stay store try use

My new mobile phone (1) arrived by post yesterday. I (2) _____ at home in the afternoon and (3) _____ how to use it. First, I (4) _____ the battery. Then I (5) _____ all the data from my old phone on it – names, telephone numbers and email addresses. Then I (6) _____ Cindy and (7) _____ to her for ten minutes. After that, I (8) _____ two games. They were both excellent! Then I (9) _____ taking some photos with the camera. It's fantastic. Finally, I (10) _____ a special memory stick to upload some photos and music files from my mp3 player. Technology! I love it!

6  Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

I (1) had (have) an amazing holiday last year. My grandmother (2) _____ (give) me some money and I (3) _____ (go) travelling with my friend, Adam. Our holiday (4) _____ (begin) badly because Adam (5) _____ (lose) his passport in Paris. Luckily, the police (6) _____ (find) it for him. We (7) _____ (take) a train from Paris to the south of France. Then we (8) _____ (get) a boat to the island of Corsica. We (9) _____ (swim) every day, (10) _____ (eat) lots of delicious French food and (11) _____ (make) friends with some Spanish people at the campsite. Then we (12) _____ (fly) back to London.

7  Match the sentence beginnings with the endings. Write the sentences in the past simple negative form.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 I (not visit) you | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 I (not call) you | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 We (not watch) all the DVD | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 I (not scan) his photos | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 We (not chat) to her online | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 We (not go) to the internet café | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a) because I (not have) my mobile.
 b) because we (not like) it.
 c) because I (not have) your address.
 d) because we (not know) her.
 e) because he (not want) me to.
 f) because we (not need) to.

1 I didn't visit you because I didn't have your address.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

8  Complete the questions and answers with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Ross Where (1) did you get (you / get) your new mobile?

Jane I (2) _____ (buy) it at the shop in Cambridge Road.

Ross How much (3) _____ (it / cost)?

Jane I (4) _____ (pay) £80 for it.

Pete (5) _____ (you / call) Ellie?

Carol No I (6) _____ (send) her a text.

Pete What (7) _____ (you / say) in it?

Carol I (8) _____ (invite) her to a concert.

Sue When (9) _____ (Jo / break) her mp3 player?

Paul She (10) _____ (not break) it.
 She (11) _____ (leave) it at her cousin's house on Saturday.

Guy When (12) _____ (Tom download) all this music?

Jen He (13) _____ (do) it yesterday. It (14) _____ (not take) long.

9  Write a short answer and an extra sentence for each question.

Did you wake up early yesterday?

Yes, I did. (short answer)

I woke up at 6.30. (extra sentence)

No, I didn't. (short answer)

I woke up at 10.30. (extra sentence)

1 Did you have breakfast this morning?

2 Did your teacher give you homework yesterday?

3 Did you get any text messages yesterday?

4 Did you leave your flash drive in the school computer?

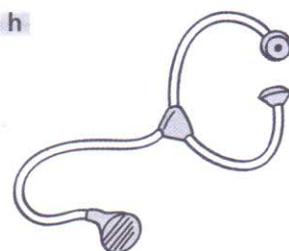
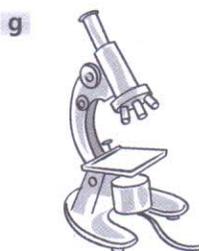
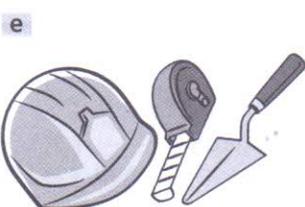
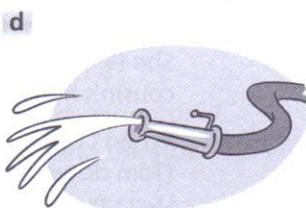
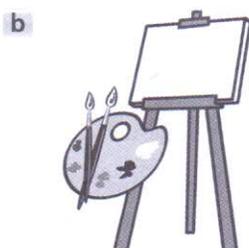
artist
doctor
actor
builder
fireman

Vocabulary 2

Jobs

1 Match the jobs with the pictures.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1 builder | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 5 fireman | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 scientist | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 policewoman | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 postman | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 lawyer | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 doctor | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 artist | <input type="checkbox"/> |



2 Match the word beginnings and endings to make jobs.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 journal | a) tician |
| 2 elec | b) tor |
| 3 ac | c) trician |
| 4 poli | d) earcher |
| 5 res | e) ist |
| 6 tech | f) nician |

3 Read what the people say and write the jobs.

Open your mouth please. I need to check your throat.

doctor

1 Someone dropped a cigarette and that's how the fire started. We managed to put it out and luckily nobody died.

2 The police say he did it. He says he didn't do it. I'm speaking for him in court.

3 The wiring was faulty. That's why the lights didn't work.

4 I did these paintings ten years ago. It was my blue period and, as you can see, the main colour in all of them is blue.

5 We're asking a million mobile phone users to answer these questions. We want to find this out: Are mobile phones bad for us?

6 I've got a part in a new play, so I need to rehearse every day.

7 In our laboratory we're trying to make new kinds of sun cream.

8 I'm arresting you on suspicion of robbery.



Grammar 2

Past continuous

1 Circle the correct words.

I was / were waiting for you outside.

- You was / were using the computer for a long time.
- She was / were writing an email when I arrived.
- We was / were chatting online.
- Josh and Lisa was / were downloading music this morning.
- It was / were raining early this morning when I woke up.
- You and Vicki was / were playing loud music last night.

2 Write sentences using the negative and affirmative form of the past continuous.

Liam (~~X~~ chat) online. He (✓ do) his history project.

Liam wasn't chatting online. He was doing his history project.

- I (~~X~~ read) a blog. I (✓ watch) a video clip.

- He (~~X~~ hang out) with his friends. He (✓ buy) a memory stick.

- They (✓ download) music. They (~~X~~ do) their homework.

- We (✓ upload) photos. We (~~X~~ use) the scanner.

- You (~~X~~ talk) on your mobile. You (✓ take) a photo.

- She (~~X~~ send) a text. She (✓ call) Josie.

3 Complete the questions and the answers with the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Then match the questions with the answers.

- Why were you shouting (you / shout) at the dog? b
 - Who _____ (make) that noise last night? a
 - Where _____ (you / sit) in the concert? c
 - What _____ (your friends / do) on the computer? d
 - Why _____ (Rosie / stand) in the street with her mobile? e
- a) I _____ (not sit). I _____ (stand) at the back.
- b) Because he was eating (eat) my dinner.
- c) She _____ (use) it to make a video.
- d) Steve. He _____ (listen) to very loud rock music.
- e) They _____ (look) at their Facebook pages.

4 Write questions using the past continuous. Then write answers for you.

What / you do / at five o'clock / on Saturday afternoon ?

What were you doing at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon?

I was playing football in the park.

- What / you do / at ten o'clock / yesterday evening ?

- Where / you live / five years ago ?

- What / you wear / yesterday ?

- What / you think about / five minutes ago ?

- Who / you sit / next to / in the last maths class ?



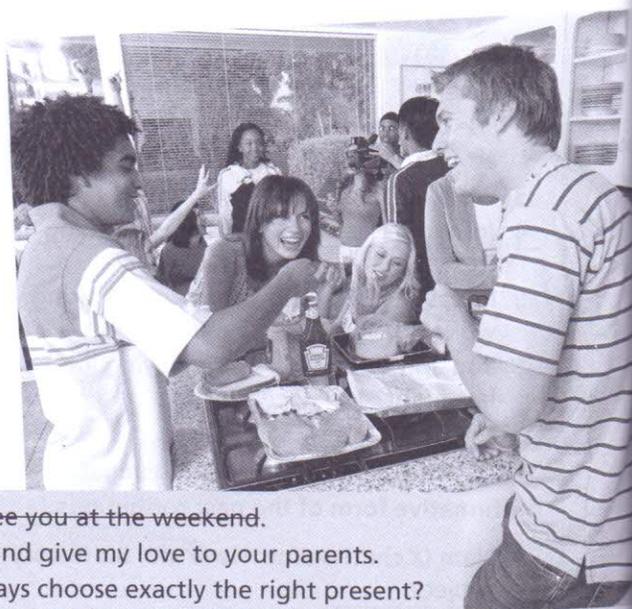
Writing

A thank you letter

Language focus: informal letter

1 Match the beginnings with the endings.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 I hope | a) best |
| 2 Thanks very much | b) for the lovely present. |
| 3 It was exactly | c) I didn't write before. |
| 4 How are | d) like the DVDs. |
| 5 I'm writing | e) love |
| 6 Hope to | f) see you soon. |
| 7 Lots of | g) to thank you for the T-shirt. |
| 8 All the | h) what I wanted. |
| 9 I really | i) you all? |
| 10 I'm sorry | j) you're well. |



2 Complete the letter with the sentences in the box.

And thank you for the presents.
School's OK at the moment.
The T-shirt is really cool too.
How is everything with you?

It was great to see you at the weekend.
Say hi to Adam and give my love to your parents.
How do you always choose exactly the right present?
I've got some amazing photos of the party.

Dear Alice

(1) *It was great to see you at the weekend.* I was really happy that my cousin and all my friends came to my party. (2) _____ I'm going to upload them on Facebook soon. The best one is of you and me making pizza!

Thank you so much for coming all that way. (3) _____

I wore the sunglasses to school yesterday and everybody wanted to try them.

(4) _____ Andy wants to buy it from me!!! I said, 'No way! Forget it,' and he looked really sad! (5) _____ Most girls don't know about things for guys, but you always get it right!

(6) _____ We've got a new maths teacher. She's brilliant.

Suddenly, we all can understand our maths lessons. (7) _____

I hope your exams are going well.

(8) _____

Lots of love

Ben

3 Listen and check your answers.

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why did Alice go to Ben's house at the weekend? _____
- 2 What presents did Alice give Ben? _____
- 3 What subject does Ben's new teacher teach? _____

Writing guide: a thank you letter

→ Step 1 Plan

Think of a friend or relative. Answer the questions. Make notes.

Who is your letter to?	Did you have a party?
What are you thanking him/her for?	Did this person come to the party?
Why did he/she give you a present? (<i>Birthday? for a festival? You passed an important exam?</i>)	Are you using the present already?
Did the person visit and bring the present? Or did he/she send it?	Have you got any news? (<i>About your family / school / hobby?</i>)
What's good about the present? (<i>Useful? Cool? Very generous? Exactly what you wanted?</i>)	Did you do anything interesting last weekend?
	Are you going to see this person soon? (<i>When? Why? Why not?</i>)
	Ask your friend/relative for his/her news.
	How are you going to end the letter?

Then decide on the information you want to use in paragraphs 1–3. Write 1, 2 or 3 next to your notes.

→ Step 2 Write

Write a first draft. Use the notes you made in Step 1. Use the model text on page 20 to help you.

Dear _____

→ Step 3 Check

Check your work. Check your:

phrases for an informal letter

Check your:

grammar vocabulary spelling

→ Step 4 Write

Now write your final copy in your notebook.



Culture

Famous inventions and inventors

1 Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 Was George Stephenson from a rich family? _____
- 2 Where did he and his father work? _____
- 3 What kind of energy did engines use in Stephenson's day? _____
- 4 Did Stephenson design railway lines, locomotives or both? _____

George Stephenson

The English engineer George Stephenson started life poor, but got rich and successful through intelligence and hard work. He built the world's first public railway line for steam locomotives. Because of this, he is sometimes called 'the father of railways'.

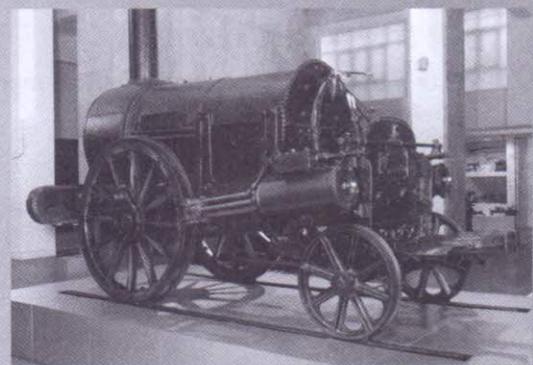
Stephenson was born in 1781 in Wylam, in the north of England. His father worked in a coal mine. Nobody in his family could read or write. George joined his father in the mines when he was a teenager. While he was working there, he went to night school and learnt reading, writing and arithmetic.

Stephenson got the idea for a locomotive from his work in the mines. In those days, engines used steam, not petrol or electricity. The pumps for pumping water out of the mines used steam. One of Stephenson's jobs was fixing these pumps, so he learnt a lot about steam engines. He also learnt about tracks because horses pulled coal-carts along tracks in the mines. Stephenson wanted to design a steam locomotive to pull the coal-carts. But the rails needed to be very strong to carry a heavy steam locomotive. In 1814, Stephenson built his first locomotive – the *Blücher*. It could carry coal up a hill at 6.4 kilometres per hour, but it was more expensive to use than horses.

In 1821, parliament decided to pay for a 40-kilometre metal railway line for coal-carts pulled by horses. Stephenson asked the government to build a railway line for locomotives, not horses. Then he and his son, Robert, helped to design it. After that, the Stephensons started

a company to make the steam locomotives for the line. The Stockton and Darlington Railway opened in 1825. Stephenson drove the first train, *Locomotion*. It carried coal and flour and took two hours to go 15 kilometres.

Stephenson was now famous all over the world. He and his son got the job of designing the Liverpool and Manchester railway line and won a competition to build the locomotives for it. *Rocket*, their first locomotive for the line, was the most advanced steam engine of its day. You can see it today in the Science Museum in London.



2 1.08 Read the text again and listen. Circle T (true), F (false) or DK (don't know).

- 1 George Stephenson never learnt to read or write. T / F / DK
- 2 He never liked spending money. T / F / DK
- 3 He started working in the mines before he was 20. T / F / DK
- 4 Stephenson fixed pumps in the mines. T / F / DK
- 5 The machines for pumping water out of the mines were dangerous. T / F / DK
- 6 *Locomotion* was a coal-cart pulled by horses. T / F / DK
- 7 His first locomotive was called *Rocket*. T / F / DK

3 Find these words in the text and match them with the definitions.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1 tracks | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 5 public | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 coal | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 locomotive | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 pump | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 government | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 steam | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

- a) the engine of a train
- b) the people who control a country
- c) a machine that pushes liquid up or down
- d) trains travel on these
- e) you burn this black mineral
- f) you get this gas when water is at 100°C
- g) for everyone to use



Revision

Dictation

1 1.09 Listen and write the sentences.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

Error correction

2 Correct the sentences.

Adam leaved his memory stick at my house yesterday. *X*

Adam left his memory stick at my house yesterday.

- 1 We didn't met any of our friends at the match. *X*

- 2 He did stopped working as a builder last year. *X*

- 3 Did you saw the programme about Edison last night? *X*

- 4 I was charging my mobile when Max was arriving. *X*

- 5 Did she going fast when the accident happened? *X*

- 6 I walked down the street when suddenly a thief took my mp3 player. *X*

Translation

3 Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

Unit grammar check

4 Read the text and circle the correct answers.

Julie Brinton tells Mark at *Motivate!* about her experience with an online gym.

Mark Why (1) ... you join it?

Julie I didn't (2) ... time to go to the gym last summer. A friend told me about an online gym and I (3) ... to try it. First, I (4) ... questions about my height, weight and age. Then a virtual trainer (5) ... an exercise programme for me.

Mark (6) ... you get fit?

Julie Yes, I (7) But there (8) ... some problems.

Mark What kind of problems?

Julie When I (9) ... exercises, it was often hard to see the screen. Then once when I was lying on the floor, my cat (10) ... on my face!

A	B	C
1 have	<u>did</u>	do
2 had	has	have
3 was deciding	is deciding	decided
4 is answering	answered	was answering
5 chose	was choosing	choosed
6 Do	Were	Did
7 did	was	do
8 was	were being	were
9 was doing	did	am doing
10 jumped	jumps	was jumping

5 1.10 Listen and check your answers.

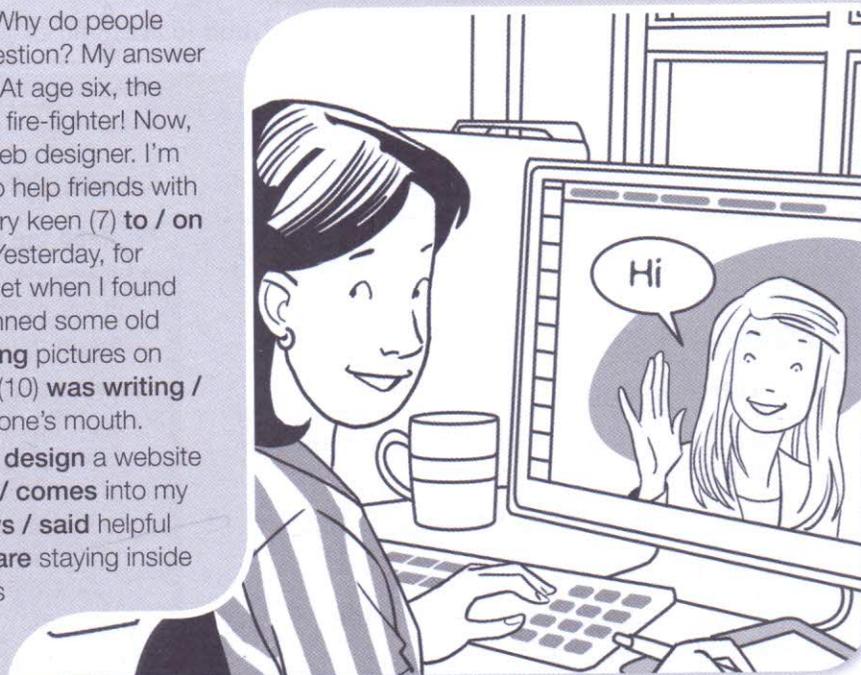


Extension

Grammar build up 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

'What (1) **do / are** you want to be?' Why do people (2) **always ask / ask always** this question? My answer is always, 'I (3) **didn't / don't** know.' At age six, the answer (4) **were / was** easy for me – fire-fighter! Now, I (5) **like / liked** the idea of being a web designer. I'm (6) **always happy / happy always** to help friends with their computer problems. And I'm very keen (7) **to / on** doing fun things with my computer. Yesterday, for example, I (8) **was / am** surfing the net when I found some brilliant design ideas. So I scanned some old photos. Then I (9) **drew / was drawing** pictures on the photos with my digital pen and I (10) **was writing / wrote** words in a balloon from someone's mouth. At the moment, I'm (11) **designing / design** a website for a friend. But my mum (12) **came / comes** into my room every ten minutes and (13) **says / said** helpful things like, 'Why (14) **are you / you are** staying inside on a lovely day like today?' So things (15) **is / are** going very well!



Listening

2 **1.11** Listen to seven teenagers talking about their ideal jobs. Match the letters a-i with the names. Be careful! There are two extra letters.

Who ...

- comes from an international family?
- wants to be a scientist?
- wants to work in the music business?
- wants to work for justice in the world?
- wants to design buildings?
- wants to work in health?
- wants to work with computers?
- is interested in films and theatre?
- wants to be a reporter?

- | | | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| 1 Andrea | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 Mark | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 Tom | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Joel | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 Rose | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 Petra | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Fran | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | |

3 **1.11** Listen again. Circle T (true) or F (false).

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1 Andrea prefers TV to radio and newspapers. | T / F |
| 2 Joel is scared of blood. | T / F |
| 3 Fran's parents are teachers. | T / F |
| 4 Mark can't act. | T / F |
| 5 Rose wants to work in Britain only. | T / F |
| 6 Tom is interested in spaceships. | T / F |
| 7 Petra lives in Greece. | T / F |

Unit 3

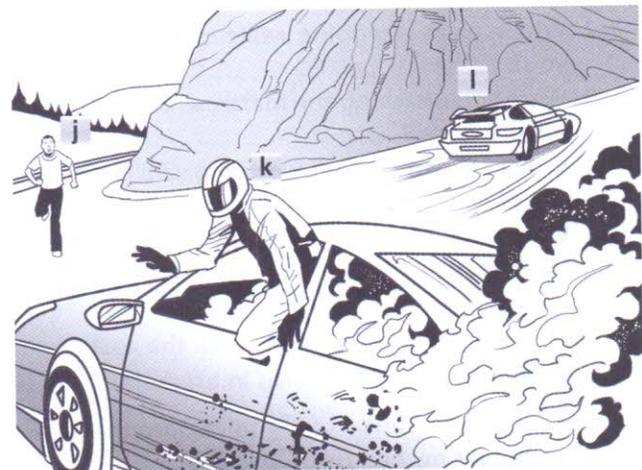
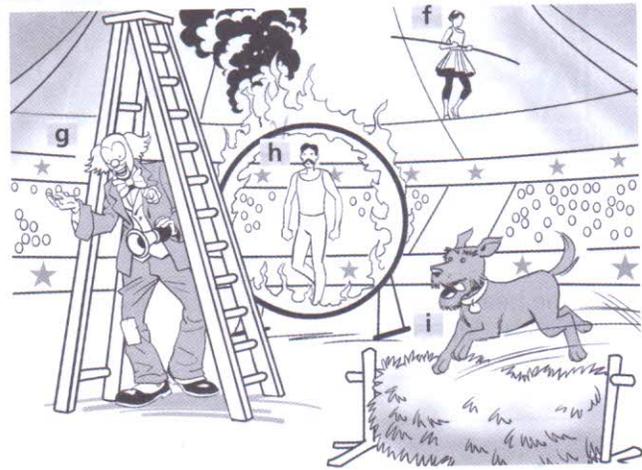
Strange but true!

into
under up
along
over
away from

Vocabulary 1 Prepositions

1 ★ Match the words with letters a-l in the pictures.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 climb out of | <input type="checkbox"/> k | 7 run towards | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 dive into | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 parachute down | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 climb up | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 drive away from | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 walk along | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 walk through | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 sail round | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 swim across | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 jump over | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12 walk under | <input type="checkbox"/> |



2 ★ Complete the text with the prepositions in the box.

- across away from down into up
out of over round under along

I had a strange dream last night. I was looking at a beautiful lake with an island in the middle. A boat was sailing (1) round the island. I felt hot, so I dived (2) _____ the lake and started swimming (3) _____ it. When I got to the other side, I climbed (4) _____ the lake and lay in the sun. Then a plane flew (5) _____ me and a man parachuted (6) _____ to the grass. It was Simon. I waved at him, but he got into a car and drove (7) _____ the lake. Then I saw a river. There was a path next to the river and a bridge over the river. I started walking (8) along the path next to the river. I walked (9) _____ the bridge and found a mountain in front of me. My best friend was at the top of the mountain, so I wanted to run (10) _____ it, but suddenly I couldn't move. That's when I woke up.



Grammar 1

Past tenses

1 ★ Circle the correct words.

We were sleeping on the beach **while** / **when** somebody stole our camera.

- While** / **When** they were cooking sausages on the beach, it started to rain.
- Where were you going **while** / **when** we met you?
- Were you watching the match **while** / **when** I phoned you?
- While** / **When** I wasn't watching, she jumped out of the tree.
- We were cycling in the forest **while** / **when** we saw the bear.

2 ★ Complete the sentences with the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

I was diving (dive) into the lake when I hit my head.

- She fell over while she _____ (run) for the bus.
- Who _____ (you / talk) to when I saw you this morning?
- He lost his keys while he _____ (climb) over the wall.
- _____ (she / play) football when she hurt her leg?
- What _____ (you / do) while he _____ (make) dinner?
- _____ (they / sit) in their living room when the thief broke the window?

3 ★ Circle the correct words.

I **fixed** / **was fixing** my bike when Fred **sent** / **was sending** me a text.

- She **found** / **was finding** the letter from Alex while she **cleaned** / **was cleaning** her room.
- They **played** / **were playing** football when she **broke** / **was breaking** her leg.
- He **fell** / **was falling** out of the tree while he **picked** / **was picking** fruit.
- He **did** / **was doing** the washing-up when he **cut** / **was cutting** his finger on a knife.
- While we **watched** / **were watching** TV, somebody **knocked** / **was knocking** at the door.

4 ★ Order the words to make sentences.

living / Martin / met / were / when / Where / you / you ?

Where were you living when you met Martin?

- A bird / my breakfast / flew / having / I / into / the kitchen / was / while .

- at / her bag / bus stop / a man / She / standing / stole / the / was / when .

- engine trouble / flying / over / the sea / started / the / The plane / was / when .

- saw / shark / swimming / the / the island / to / We / we / were / when .



- getting / I / I / into / saw / snake / my tent / a / was / While .

- the beach / they / some treasure / were / found / While / along / walking / they .

- 5  Complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- It started (start) to rain while we were having (have) a picnic.
- 1 I _____ (not answer) the phone because I _____ (have) my dinner.
- 2 _____ (you / see) anything strange while you _____ (walk) by the river?
- 3 I _____ (woke) you up because you _____ (talk) in your sleep.
- 4 What _____ (Katrin / wear) when you _____ (see) her yesterday?
- 5 She _____ (not hear) the bell because she _____ (listen) to very loud music.
- 6 While she _____ (write) an email, the computer _____ (stop) working.

- 6  Write sentences using the past continuous or past simple form of the verbs.

While / I get / a glass of water / the cat / eat / my lunch .

While I was getting a glass of water, the cat ate my lunch.

- 1 My pet hamster / hide / in my suitcase / while / I pack / it .

- 2 He crash / into another car / because / he talk / on his mobile .

- 3 Who drive / when / they have / the accident ?

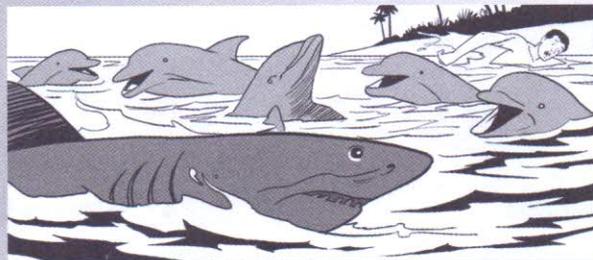
- 4 Where you sit / when / you see / the spaceship ?

- 5 We dance / at a party / when / we hear / a terrible crash .

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

Andrew Philips (1) was surfing (surf) with a friend in California when a shark (2) _____ (attack) him. 'I (3) _____ (lie) on my surfboard, because I was tired, when suddenly a huge black shape (4) _____ (appear) in the water,' Andrew said. Andrew (5) _____ (shout) to his friend, Tom, but Tom (6) _____ (not understand). So Andrew (7) _____ (start) to swim very fast. 'I (8) _____ (try) not to think about the danger while I (9) _____ (swim),' he told newspaper reporters.

The shark (10) _____ (bite) Andrew's arm twice. 'It (11) _____ (not hurt) very much, but there was a lot of blood and I was very frightened. Then, suddenly, six or seven dolphins (12) _____ (swim) towards me. They (13) _____ (make) a circle around me and (14) _____ (stop) the shark getting near me. While I (15) _____ (swim) towards the shore, the dolphins (16) _____ (keep) me safe.'



Andrew (17) _____ (get) very weak and tired when, luckily, Neil Turner, the coastguard, (18) _____ (see) him. 'I (19) _____ (get) into my boat immediately and (20) _____ (go) to help him,' Neil said. 'The water around Andrew was very red because he (21) _____ (still lose) a lot of blood. I (22) _____ (lift) him out of the water immediately and (23) _____ (take) him back to the shore.

When the boat (24) _____ (arrive) at the shore, a medical team (25) _____ (already wait) for Andrew. They (26) _____ (give) him first aid and (27) _____ (drive) him to hospital.

exciting
tired
worried
boring
surprising

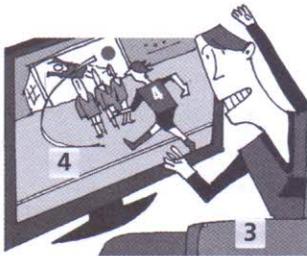
Vocabulary 2

-ed / -ing adjectives

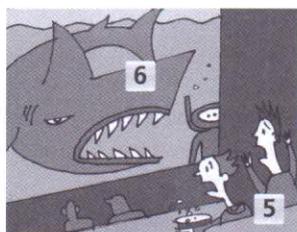
1 Look at the pictures and complete the words.



1 bor ing
2 bor _____



3 excit _____
4 excit _____



5 frighten _____
6 frighten _____



7 worr _____
8 worr _____



9 surpris _____
10 surpris _____



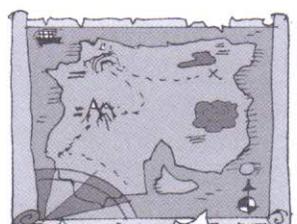
11 annoy _____
12 annoy _____



13 tir _____



14 tir _____



15 interest _____



16 interest _____

2 Circle the correct words.

She borrows my things and doesn't give them back. It's very **annoyed** / **annoying**.

- 1 He travels a lot and tells great stories. He's a very **interested** / **interesting** person.
- 2 We're going on holiday tomorrow. I'm really **excited** / **exciting**.
- 3 I'm very **worried** / **worrying** because I can't find my passport anywhere.
- 4 I didn't expect to get a good mark. I was very **surprised** / **surprising**.
- 5 The waves were really big and I'm not a good swimmer. It was **frightened** / **frightening**.

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

annoyed bored boring exciting
frightened frightening interested
tired tiring

Are you interested in birds? There's a big green one in that tree.

- 1 Let's take the lift to the seventh floor. Walking up the stairs is too _____.
- 2 I got _____ with my brother last night. He was making a lot of noise and I couldn't sleep.
- 3 I don't watch horror films. They're too _____ for me.
- 4 I was _____ in that lesson, so I started to think about the holidays.
- 5 I'm _____ because I didn't sleep last night. I must go to bed early tonight.
- 6 This book is very _____. I can't stop reading it.
- 7 The bull started to run at me and I was really _____.
- 8 The film was really _____. I fell asleep in the middle of it.

4 Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

- 1 I am frightened of _____.
- 2 I think _____ is boring.
- 3 When I'm annoyed, I _____.
- 4 I was surprised when _____.
- 5 I'm interested in _____.

nouns
adjectives
verbs
pronouns
adverbs
tenses

Grammar 2

Present and past tenses

- 1  What tenses are the underlined verbs? Write present simple, present continuous, past simple or past continuous.

Why are you wearing that silly hat?

present continuous

- 1 I always wear a hat in the sun.

- 2 Did you get it in Florida?

- 3 Yes, I bought it at a market.

- 4 What were you doing in Florida?

- 5 My parents took me there on holiday.

- 6 Do you go there every year?

- 7 No. We went there last year because my
_____ uncle was living there.

- 8 Where's he living now?

- 9 Scotland. I want to go there for New Year.



- 2  Match the sentence beginnings with the endings. Then complete the beginnings with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 While I wasn't looking (not look), c
- 2 What _____ (you / do) d
- 3 She _____ (drop) all the plates f
- 4 He always _____ (wear) a suit and tie e
- 5 Look at them! They _____ (smile) b
- 6 I _____ (crash) the car last year a
- 7 Josie _____ (not speak) today g

- a) because I was driving too fast.
b) because someone is taking their photo.
c) my little sister hid my keys under my bed.
d) when he goes to work.
e) because she's got a sore throat.
f) when she heard the terrible news.
g) when you found the scorpion in your tent?

- 3  Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple, present continuous, past simple or past continuous.

Last summer, I (1) was staying (stay) in my little house by the sea when something very strange (2) _____ (happen). I (3) _____ (watch) the sunset when, suddenly, a boy of about ten (4) _____ (appear) from nowhere. He (5) _____ (hold) a big white towel and his hair was wet. I (6) _____ (notice) a chain around his neck with the letter 'C' on it.



He said, 'My sister, Gaby, swam out to Burnt Island. Now she (7) _____ (try) to swim back, but the current is very strong. She (8) _____ (drown). Please do something.'

I (9) _____ (go) to my boat but the boy (10) _____ (not come) with me. Suddenly, he wasn't there. I (11) _____ (take) the boat towards Burnt Island and (12) _____ (find) Gaby. She (13) _____ (not swim) and she (14) _____ (lie) with her face in the water. I (15) _____ (pull) her into the boat. She was very weak, but she was alive. 'Thank you,' she said, 'I (16) _____ (drown). You (17) _____ (save) my life.'

'Your brother did,' I (18) _____ (answer). 'He (19) _____ (tell) me to help you.'

Gaby (20) _____ (start) to cry. 'I haven't got a brother,' she said. 'Charlie (21) _____ (drown) near Burnt Island last year. He was only ten years old. I (22) _____ (think) about him every day. This was his chain. I always (23) _____ (wear) it now.' She (24) _____ (show) me the chain around her neck. It was the same chain as the boy's.



Writing

A description of an accident

Language focus: time expressions

1 Complete the sentences with *suddenly*, *meanwhile* or *then*.

I was looking at the sky. Suddenly, I saw a big shooting star.

- 1 We were swimming to the island. _____, Lily was trying to call us.
- 2 She found some paper and wood. _____, she made a fire.
- 3 We climbed up the ladder. _____, we got onto the roof.
- 4 He was walking through the forest. _____, he saw a big snake on the path.
- 5 Jo and I started putting up the tents. _____, Andy and Sue prepared the supper.
- 6 I was lying in the grass. _____, I got an ant bite and jumped up.

2 Read and complete the text with *suddenly*, *meanwhile* or *then*.

Last Saturday, I had a picnic at the beach with some friends. We were playing volleyball with no shoes on. (1) _____, I stood on a piece of glass. It really hurt and there was blood everywhere.

I sat down on the sand. (2) _____, my friend Jude came to help me. She tried to get the glass out of my foot. (3) _____, the others packed up the picnic things and got ready to leave. (4) _____, my friends helped me walk to the road but it was difficult because the glass was still in my foot.

We were standing at the bus stop waiting for a bus. (5) _____, I heard my name. It was my cousin, Sam, in her car. Sam's a doctor. She looked at my foot carefully. (6) _____, she said, 'Get in the car. You need to go to hospital.' Jude helped me get in the car. (7) _____, Sam drove me to the hospital. (8) _____, my friends phoned my parents and told them about my accident.

By Finn

3 Listen and check your answers.

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 Where were Finn and his friends playing volleyball? _____
- 2 How did Finn hurt his foot? _____
- 3 How did Jude try to help him? _____
- 4 How did Finn get to hospital? _____

Writing guide: a description of an accident

Step 1 Plan

Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Make notes.

- What's the girl's name?
 Where was she going?
 What was the weather like?
 Was she going fast?
 What did the cat do?
 Why did the girl crash her bike?
 Who saw her after the accident?
 What did they do to help?
 What do you think happened next?



Then decide on the information you want to use in paragraphs 1–3. Write 1, 2 or 3 next to your notes.

Step 2 Write

Write a first draft. Use the notes you made in Step 1. Use the model text on page 30 to help you.

Step 3 Check

Check your work. Check you use:

suddenly, meanwhile, then

Check your:

grammar vocabulary spelling

Step 4 Write

Now write your final copy in your notebook.



Culture

Famous writers and books

1 Read the text and match the descriptions with the names.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1 He's a good leader. | a) Jack |
| 2 He's a bad leader. | b) Ralph |
| 3 He's well educated but unpopular. | c) William Golding |
| 4 He thinks a lot and he prefers to be alone. | d) Piggy |
| 5 He's the author of the book. | e) Simon |

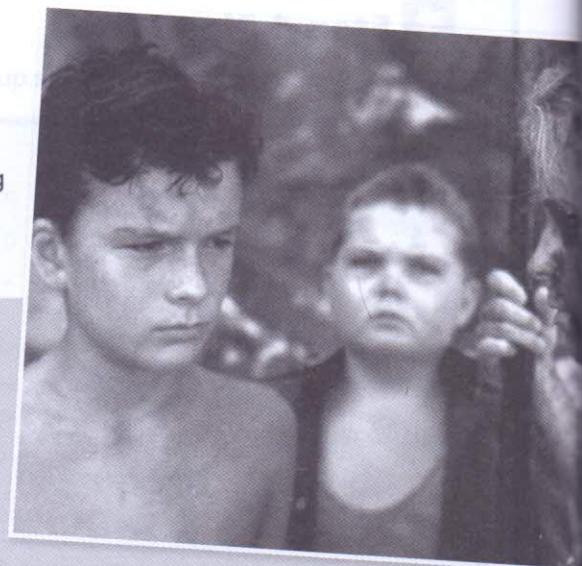
Lord of the Flies

Lord of the Flies is a novel by Nobel Prize-winning author William Golding. It was Golding's first novel and was published in 1954. It's the story of a group of British schoolboys whose plane crashes on a deserted island. The adults are all dead and the boys have to look after themselves and make their own rules. The book has a pessimistic view of human nature. Golding shows that even children are not innocent. Without society's rules, they become cruel and violent.

The main characters in the story are Ralph, Jack, Piggy and Simon. Ralph is one of the oldest boys and the other children choose him as their leader. Ralph thinks it's important to have a fire all the time so ships and planes can see the smoke and rescue them. He's calm and kind and has democratic ideas. However, even he becomes hysterical and frightened and helps to kill Simon.

Jack is violent and sadistic and wants to be the leader. He paints his face and goes hunting all the time. To get power, he promises the other children total freedom. But he doesn't give them freedom. He makes them work for him. He tells them about a 'beast' on the island to make them frightened.

Fat and unhealthy Piggy, with his bad eyes, is an intellectual. He believes in civilization, culture and democracy. Ralph is his friend but



the other children laugh at him. Piggy's glasses become very important on the island because the boys use them to start fires. Jack and his group steal the glasses and Piggy gets killed when Ralph and he try to get them back.

Simon loves nature and walks alone in the jungle. He's a very wise person and understands human nature. All the children are frightened of the 'beast' even Ralph. But Simon isn't, because he knows the beast is the violence inside every person. The other boys think Simon is strange and perhaps mad.

In the end, a boat rescues the children. But Simon and Piggy are dead, and the boys know they can never be the same again. They are not 'innocent' children now.

2 Read the text again and listen. Circle T (true) or F (false).

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 The boys are on the island after a plane crash. | T / F |
| 2 There are two adults on the island. | T / F |
| 3 There are four main characters in the book. | T / F |
| 4 The children want Piggy to be their leader. | T / F |
| 5 Ralph wants fires all the time to keep them warm. | T / F |
| 6 They use Piggy's glasses to start fires. | T / F |
| 7 All the children die in the end. | T / F |

3 Find these words in the text and match them with the definitions.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 view | <input type="checkbox"/> | a) boss, top person |
| 2 main | <input type="checkbox"/> | b) control |
| 3 leader | <input type="checkbox"/> | c) able to make good decisions |
| 4 smoke | <input type="checkbox"/> | d) killing wild animals |
| 5 rescue | <input type="checkbox"/> | e) liberty |
| 6 hunting | <input type="checkbox"/> | f) most important |
| 7 power | <input type="checkbox"/> | g) opinion |
| 8 freedom | <input type="checkbox"/> | h) save, help |
| 9 beast | <input type="checkbox"/> | i) the grey gas from a fire |
| 10 wise | <input type="checkbox"/> | j) wild animal |



Revision

Dictation

- 1 1.14 Listen and write the sentences.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

Error correction

- 2 Correct the sentences.

While you was running round the park,
I phoned Julie. *X*

*While you were running round the
park, I phoned Julie.*

- 1 We meet your cousin yesterday while we were
walking to school. *X*

- 2 Did you heard about the accident? *X*

- 3 I don't usually diving into pools. *X*

- 4 Why you are listening to this boring
programme? *X*

- 5 They always spending summer in the
mountains. *X*

- 6 What do you thinking about at the moment? *X*

Translation

- 3 Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2
into your language.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

Unit grammar check

- 4 Read the text and circle the correct answers.

You probably know
about hypnotists.
They (1) ... into a
person's eyes and
that person (2) ... to
sleep. Tanya Brooks, a



talented hypnotist, and her friend (3) ... a picnic in
Yellowstone National Park when a dangerous bear
came up to them. They were both so frightened,
they (4) ... away. But then, Tanya (5) ... a brilliant
idea. She (6) ... up and looked into the eyes of the
bear. While she was doing this, it suddenly (7) ...
asleep. Then, Tanya and her friend (8) ... into their
car and drove away. Now, she (9) ... a book about
hypnotizing dangerous animals. But be careful! It
usually (10) ...

- | A | B | C |
|------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 are looking | <u>look</u> | were looking |
| 2 went | is going | ✓ goes |
| 3 are having | had | ✓ were having |
| 4 aren't running | ✓ didn't run | weren't
running |
| 5 was having | has | had |
| 6 stood | was standing | stands |
| 7 is falling | fell | was falling |
| 8 were getting | did get | got |
| 9 writes | is write | is writing |
| 10 doesn't work | wasn't working | isn't working |

- 5 1.15 Listen and check your answers.



Extension

Grammar build up 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

Last weekend, I (1) **was staying / stayed** at Gary's house in the country. Gary and I (2) **was / were** lying in the sun in the garden. I was trying to read a difficult philosophy book, but Gary's dog was making a noise, so I (3) **didn't / don't** understand anything. Gary's dog loves (4) **to chase / chasing** after his ball, so I (5) **threw / was throwing** it for him. I was surprised because he (6) **didn't / wasn't** come back to me with it. After a bit, I (7) **was going / went** to look for him. He (8) **was / is** under a tree with a very long white bone. I got Gary to look at it. He (9) **studies / is studying** medicine now, so he knows about bones. Gary (10) **said / was saying** it's definitely a human bone. My question is: Where (11) **did / does** the dog find it? (12) And how and when did that person **die / died**?



Listening

2  1.16 Listen and number the events in the correct order.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| a) Joss got her sweater from her bedroom. | <input type="text" value="3"/> |
| b) Joss met a girl on the stairs. | <input type="text" value="9"/> |
| c) Joss saw a light in her bedroom window. | <input type="text" value="7"/> |
| d) Joss took a photo of a girl in her window. | <input type="text" value="8"/> |
| e) Joss took some photos of the lake. | <input type="text" value="6"/> |
| f) Joss walked around the garden. | <input type="text" value="5"/> |
| g) Joss went to stay with Leonie. | <input type="text" value="1"/> |
| h) Joss looked for her photo of Betsy. | <input type="text" value="10"/> |
| i) Leonie started practising the piano. | <input type="text" value="2"/> |
| j) Leonie told Joss about Betsy. | <input type="text" value="4"/> |

3  1.16 Listen again and circle T (true), F (false) or DK (don't know).

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1 There were usually a lot of visitors in Leonie's house. | T / F / DK |
| 2 Joss hasn't got any brothers or sisters. | T / F / DK |
| 3 Joss didn't know the girl on the stairs. | T / F / DK |
| 4 Joss was not surprised to see the light in her room. | T / F / DK |
| 5 The girl with the pink flower was trying to use Joss's camera. | T / F / DK |
| 6 Betsy was one of Leonie's cousins. | T / F / DK |
| 7 Joss's photo did not show Betsy. | T / F / DK |

Unit

4

Special places

ruin
castle
pyramid
temple
reef
cave

Vocabulary 1 Places to visit

1 Match the words with the places.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1 castle | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 4 rainforest | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 opera house | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 temple | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 pyramid | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |



a) Sydney, Australia



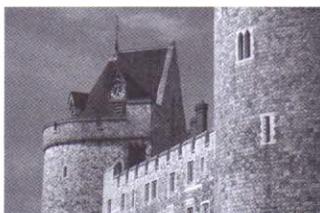
b) Amazon



c) Giza, Egypt



d) Parthenon, Athens



e) Windsor, England

2 Complete the words with vowels. Then match them with the letters on the map.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 c _ a _ v _ e | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 c _ _ _ s t l _ _ n _ _ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 l _ _ g h t h _ _ _ s _ _ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 r _ _ _ f | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 r _ _ _ n | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 t _ _ m b | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3 Match the places in the box with the sentences.

castle cave lighthouse opera house
rainforest reef ruins tomb

The trees were really high. We saw monkeys, parrots and capybara. rainforest

- Look at the fish. They are such beautiful colours. I love exploring underwater. _____
- These buildings were shops and houses. They don't have roofs now and some walls are missing, but you can still imagine the rooms. _____
- They built it in a very strong position on this mountain. Nobody could attack it. _____
- I heard Plácido Domingo sing here once. It was a Mozart opera. _____
- It says, 'Here lies Agnes Maitland who died January 11th 1899.' _____
- It's got huge lamps. They go round and ships know they are near a dangerous coastline. _____
- I don't want to go into it. It's very dark. I'm sure it's full of spiders and bats. _____





Grammar 1

Comparatives and superlatives

- 1 Write the comparative and superlative forms.

adjective	comparative	superlative
short	<u>shorter</u>	<u>the shortest</u>
1 new	_____	_____
2 hot	_____	_____
3 sad	_____	_____
4 funny	_____	_____
5 interesting	_____	_____
6 beautiful	_____	_____
7 good	_____	_____
8 bad	_____	_____

- 2 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- Picasso is more famous than Miró. (famous)
- The Pyramids are _____ than the Parthenon. (old)
 - Tea is _____ for your health than coffee. (good)
 - Football is _____ than basketball. (popular)
 - English is an _____ language than Chinese. (easy)
 - Love is _____ than money. (important)
 - Sweets are _____ for your teeth than chocolates. (bad)

- 3 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in the box.

dangerous heavy high long old
popular pretty

- The The British Museum is the most popular tourist attraction in London. It gets more than five million visitors a year.
- _____ cave passage in the world is in Vietnam. It's 4.5 kilometres long.
 - Loarre Castle is one of _____ castles in Spain. It's nearly 1,000 years old.

- _____ pyramid in the world is the Great Pyramid at Giza, Egypt. It's 138.8 metres high.
- North Yungas Road in the Bolivian Andes is _____ road in the world. Around 150 people die on it every year.
- _____ snake in the Amazon rainforest is the anaconda. It can weigh nearly 180 kilos.
- Many people think that Formentera has _____ coastline in the Balearic Islands because it has white sandy beaches and clear blue water.

- 4 Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

Today is the shortest day of the year. (short)

- Russia is _____ country in the world, but China's population is _____ than Russia's. (large / big)
- Alaska is _____ state in the USA. (big)
- The Nile is a bit _____ than the Amazon River. (long)
- Mont Blanc is _____ mountain in Europe. (high)
- Andorra is one of _____ countries in the world, but Monaco is even _____ than Andorra. (small / tiny)

(not) as ... as

- 5 Circle the correct words.

I'm going to eat now. I'm as / 'm not as hungry as a horse.

- I can't see the board, but you can. My eyes are as / aren't as good as yours.
- The Pyrenees are as / are not as high as the Alps.
- Are you OK? You're very pale. You're as / aren't as white as a sheet!
- Rome is as / isn't as old as Athens.
- This exercise is simple! It's as / isn't as easy as ABC.
- The Atlantic Ocean is as / isn't as big as the Pacific Ocean.

- 6  Rewrite the sentences using *not as ... as*.



The Eiffel Tower is higher than the London Eye.
The London Eye is not as high as the Eiffel Tower.

- 1 The Parthenon is older than the Colosseum.

- 2 Egypt is hotter than Spain.

- 3 Tenerife is bigger than La Gomera.

- 4 Castles are more interesting than caves.

- 5 Delhi is noisier than London.

- 6 Norway is colder than England.

- 7  Write questions with *Which ...?* and a superlative adjective. Then write answers for you.

old building / your town

Which is the oldest building in your town?

The library is the oldest building in my town.

- 1 good café / near your house

- 2 hot month / your country

- 3 expensive clothes shop / you know

- 4 noisy street / your town

- 8  Complete the text with *as + the adjectives* in brackets or use the comparative or superlative form.

My messages

Hi Georgia

I'm on holiday in Sicily. It's

(1) the biggest (big)

island in the Mediterranean. It isn't

(2) _____

(quiet) as Sardinia, and the beaches

here aren't (3) _____

(beautiful) as some of the beaches on the Greek

islands. But the ancient sites and the Greek temples

are (4) _____ (good) than

a lot of the temples in Greece. You see, in ancient

times, from about 800BC, Greeks lived in Sicily.

Agrigento, a world heritage site in the south of

Sicily, has (5) _____ (large)

Greek temples outside of Greece. Sicily isn't

(6) _____ (popular) with tourists

as Sardinia, the other very big Italian island, but

the towns here are (7) _____

(interesting) than the towns in Sardinia. There are

some 11th-century buildings in the city of Palermo

that have some of the (8) _____

(wonderful) Byzantine mosaics in the world. In fact, I

think Sicily is one of (9) _____

(interesting) places in the world. Even if you

are not (10) _____

(interested) in architecture as me, there are

lots of other great things about Sicily. It's much

(11) _____ (warm) and

(12) _____ (sunny)

than England. The fruit and vegetables are

(13) _____ (delicious)

as in Greece or Spain. The shoe shops are a

lot (14) _____ (cheap)

than in London. And the ice cream shops have

(15) _____ (unusual) flavours in

the world. I found a shop selling onion-flavoured ice

cream! Don't worry – I didn't try it! I got the Sicilian

pistachio one instead.

See you soon

Mary



well
happily
hard
quickly
fast

Vocabulary 2

Formation of adverbs

1 Write the adverbs.

adjective	adverb
quick	<u>quickly</u>
1 noisy	_____
2 bad	_____
3 quiet	_____
4 easy	_____
5 careful	_____
6 angry	_____
7 happy	_____
8 hard	_____
9 fast	_____
10 good	_____

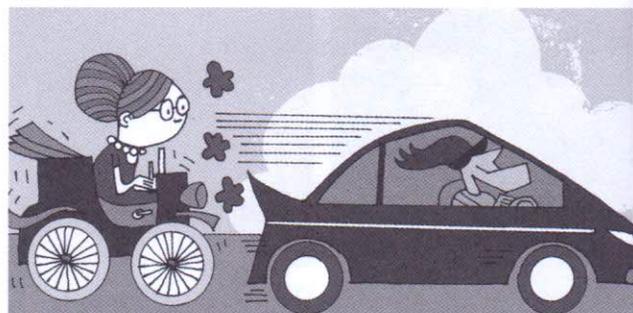
2 Circle the correct words.

And they all lived **happy** / **happily** ever after.
That's the end of the story.

- You really are a **good** / **well** singer. Why don't you join a band?
- He always drives very **careful** / **carefully**.
- She's a very **bad** / **badly** loser. If she doesn't win, she doesn't speak to you for hours.
- Please be **quick** / **quickly**. I can't wait very long.
- They played **bad** / **badly** in the semi-final, but Uruguay played **good** / **well**.
- You look **happy** / **happily**. Are you in love or something?
- She finished her work very **quick** / **quickly** and then went out.
- My ears are hurting. That trumpet is too **noisy** / **noisily**!



3 Order the words to make sentences.



drives / fast / grandmother / My / never .

My grandmother never drives fast.

- always / hard / very / work / You .

- cycled / very / up the hill / She / easily .

- was / quietly / so / shut / Grandpa / the door / I / asleep .

- friends / happily / her / new / She's / talking / to .

- table / carefully / put / He / the / it / on .

- him / quickly / saw / I shut / the / when I / window .

4 Complete the sentences with adjectives or adverbs from exercise 1.

You're only 16 and you want to buy a car this year. Please think about this very carefully.

- It was a great holiday but the time passed too _____. Next time, let's go for three weeks instead of two.
- Her English is very _____. She doesn't make many mistakes.
- She doesn't like spending a lot. She's always _____ with her money.
- You cook really _____. Can I come to dinner with you again!
- She's smiling. I think she's feeling _____.
- The doorbell was ringing _____ this morning.

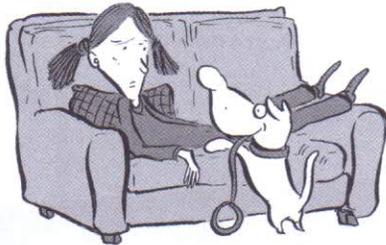
nouns
adjectives
verbs
pronouns
adverbs
tenses

Grammar 2

too, enough and not enough

- 1 ★ Complete the sentences with *too* and the adjectives in the box.

crowded dangerous difficult
expensive short tired



I can't take you for a walk now.
I'm too tired.

- Dan can't do the maths homework.
It's _____.
- We mustn't swim in that fast river.
It's _____.
- I got those jeans when I was 12. I can't wear them now. They're _____.
- Don't pay 50 euros for those sunglasses.
That's _____.
- Let's leave this café. There aren't any seats.
It's _____.

- 2 ★ Match the sentence beginnings with the endings.

- I can't finish this email now. I haven't got f
 - She didn't buy the laptop. She didn't have
 - We couldn't see anything in the caves.
There wasn't
 - I couldn't make a cake because I didn't have
 - I couldn't get my shoes into the suitcase.
There wasn't
 - The party wasn't much fun because there weren't
 - The trees didn't grow in that area because there wasn't
 - We can't go skiing. There isn't
- a) enough eggs. e) enough space.
b) enough light. f) enough time.
c) enough money. g) enough water.
d) enough people. h) enough snow.

- 3 ★ Complete the text with *isn't / aren't / wasn't ... enough* and the adjectives in the box.

big deep light near old
warm windy

Hi Ryan

I'm not having a very good holiday! The camp site is terrible. It (1) isn't near enough the town to walk there, so we have to spend every evening here. The weather is awful. It (2) _____ to swim. And anyway the swimming pool is just for babies. It (3) _____ to swim in. There are four of us in one tent, but it (4) _____ even for two people. So I can't get to sleep at night, but it (5) _____ to read. We tried to hire some motorbikes yesterday, but we (6) _____. You have to be 17. So we went to the beach and tried to hire windsurf boards. Guess what! It (7) _____ to go windsurfing.

Send me an email!

Paul

- 4 ★ Complete the answers to the questions. Use *too* or *enough* and the words in brackets.

- 'Are they going to get married?'
'No, they aren't old enough.' (old)
- 'Can you drive me to the station?'
'Sorry, I'm _____ at the moment.' (busy)
 - 'Are you going to make soup tonight?'
'No, we don't have _____.' (vegetables)
 - 'Let's run to the lake and back.'
'No. I'm not very good at running and that's _____ for me.' (far)
 - 'Is this fruit salad OK?'
'Put some more sugar on it. It isn't _____.' (sweet)
 - 'Let's make a fire on the beach.'
'How can we? We haven't got _____.' (wood)



Writing

A travel guide entry

Language focus: qualifiers

1 Match 1-7 with a-g.

- 1 I spent five or ten minutes looking for the shop.
- 2 It's a big house.
- 3 There are no cars on the island.
- 4 The café isn't very expensive.
- 5 The museum didn't have many good paintings.
- 6 I enjoyed cycling round the city today.
- 7 The garden is really beautiful.

- a) So it's a really quiet place for a holiday.
- b) It's got a pond with a fountain and lots of flowers.
- c) It wasn't very interesting.
- d) It's got six bedrooms.
- e) But I was quite tired when I got home.
- f) We ate there for £10.
- g) It was quite hard to find.

2 Complete the travel guide article with the words in the box.

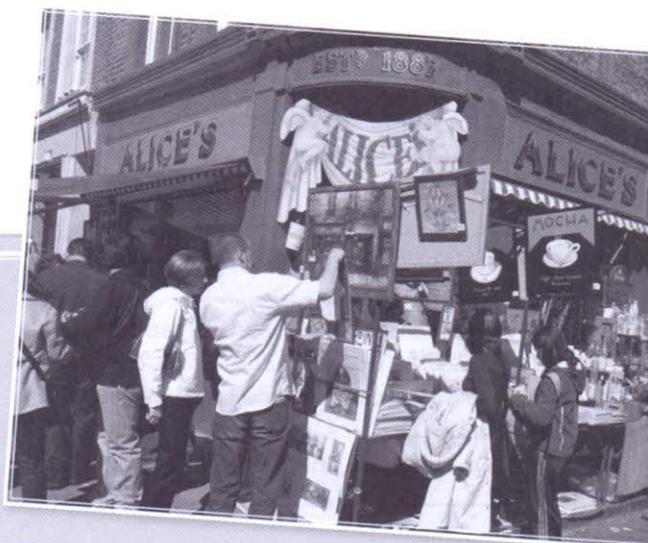
cafés comfortable country crowded
end north restaurant street

Portobello Road in West London is one of my favourite places. It's a really long (1) _____ with shops on both sides. Most of the shops are antique shops but there are also (2) _____ and a cinema.

The best day to go there is Saturday. On Saturdays there's a market and the street is full of stalls. It's also really (3) _____. At the south (4) _____ of the street, the stalls sell antiques and jewellery. In the middle there are stalls selling fruit and vegetables. When you walk further (5) _____, you find stalls selling old clothes. You can find quite interesting things if you like wearing retro clothes.

I like eating on Portobello Road. There's a vegetarian (6) _____ called The Grain Shop. The food's delicious and it's not very expensive.

The Electric Cinema is on Portobello Road. It's one of the oldest cinemas in the (7) _____. The seats are really big and (8) _____, like armchairs. They sell really unusual snacks in the Electric like grilled octopus! The tickets are cheapest on Sunday afternoons. It's a really nice place to be on a rainy day!



3 Listen and check your answers.

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 When is the best day to go to Portobello Road? _____
- 2 What can you buy at the south end of Portobello Road? _____
- 3 What kind of food can you buy at The Grain Shop? _____
- 4 When can you get cheap seats at the Electric Cinema? _____



Culture Famous places

1 Read the text and match the paragraphs with the questions.

- 1 Can you see it in the cinema?
- 2 How did they build the towers?
- 3 When and why did they build it?
- 4 Where is it and how long is it?
- 5 Who can use the bridge?
- 6 Why does it have to be so strong?

The Golden Gate Bridge

A The Golden Gate Bridge is a symbol for San Francisco. The bridge is orange in colour, not gold. But it crosses a narrow bit of water between the San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean, which is called the Golden Gate. It is nearly three kilometres long and for many years it was the longest suspension bridge in the world.

B Construction began in 1933 during the Great Depression and ended in 1937. At that time, there was terrible unemployment in the United States and President Roosevelt wanted to create more jobs. It took 25 million hours to build, so it gave jobs to thousands of workers. It cost \$27 million. The main designer was Joseph Strauss.

C The towers of a suspension bridge usually stand near the shore. But they had to build one tower of the Golden Gate Bridge in the sea. The builders had to work underwater when they were making the base for the tower.

D San Francisco is on a fault line, so there is always a possibility of earthquakes. And the winds from the Pacific Ocean can be very strong. Because of this, the engineers used more than a million tonnes of concrete to build the supports.

E Drivers have to pay to use the Golden Gate Bridge. It is free for bicycles and people on foot, but it takes a long time to walk across! Including the approaches, the bridge is 1.7 miles (or 2.737 kilometers) long.

F The Golden Gate Bridge is the most photographed bridge in the world. You can also see it in a lot of TV programmes and film.

2  1.18 Read the text again and listen. Circle T (true), F (false) or DK (don't know).

- 1 It's called the Golden Gate Bridge because of its colour. T / F / DK
- 2 It is the longest suspension bridge in the world. T / F / DK
- 3 Roosevelt designed the bridge. T / F / DK
- 4 All the construction workers on the bridge could swim. T / F / DK
- 5 You can't cross the bridge on foot at night. T / F / DK
- 6 It costs to cross the bridge in a car. T / F / DK
- 7 Film directors don't have to pay to film on the bridge. T / F / DK

3 Find these words in the text and match them with the definitions.

- 1 unemployment
- 2 tower
- 3 base
- 4 fault line
- 5 earthquake
- 6 concrete

- a) a weak line in the earth's surface
- b) cement
- c) situation when a lot of people can't find work
- d) sudden movement of the earth's surface
- e) a tall construction
- f) the lowest part of something



Revision

Dictation

- 1  1.19 Listen and write the sentences.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

Error correction

- 2 Correct the sentences.

Buckingham Palace is one of most famous buildings in London. *X*

Buckingham Palace is one of the most famous buildings in London.

- 1 The castle was most interesting than the lighthouse. *X*

- 2 The pyramids in Machu Picchu are not old as the ones in Egypt. *X*

- 3 I'm sorry, but you are late to visit the ruins. We are closing now. *X*

- 4 Athens is almost hot as Cairo. *X*

- 5 The Tower of London is one of the more popular tourist sites in London. *X*

- 6 We haven't got enough time for visit the castle. *X*

Translation

- 3 Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

Unit grammar check

- 4 Read the text and circle the correct answers.

I think the (1) ... coastline in England is in Cornwall. The water there is (2) ... than in most places. Of course, the water isn't as (3) ... as in the Mediterranean, but it's not too cold (4) Newquay is probably (5) ... popular beach in Cornwall. All the teenagers go there to surf. But it's (6) ... crowded for me. I prefer Porthcurno. If you go there and it isn't (7) ... to swim one day, go and visit the outdoor theatre on the rocks above the beach. It's got one of (8) ... beautiful views in Cornwall. Dorset also has some wonderful coastline. It's not (9) ... wild as the Cornish coast. The beach at Durdle Door is better (10) ... all the others in Dorset, in my opinion. If you're (11) ..., try swimming through the 'door' in the big rock.



- | A | B | C |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1 good | <u>best</u> | better |
| 2 clean | cleanest | cleaner |
| 3 warm | warmer | warmest |
| 4 to swimming | for swim | to swim |
| 5 more | the most | as |
| 6 too | most | more |
| 7 warmest | too warm | warm enough |
| 8 most | more | the most |
| 9 too | as | more |
| 10 than | to | as |
| 11 more energetic | too energetic | energetic enough |

- 5  1.20 Listen and check your answers.



Extension

Grammar build up 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

I really enjoy (1) **to look / looking** at maps. When I look at maps, I (2) **start / am starting** to think about all the places I would like to visit. Last year, I (3) **went / was** to Kerala in the south of India. I (4) **flew / was flying** to Cochin. The drive from the airport to my hotel was the (5) **most / more** frightening half-hour of my life! There were animals and bicycles on the motorway! I was almost too frightened (6) **for looking / to look** out of the window.

Once, while we (7) **drove / were driving** along in Kerala, I saw elephants working in the fields. The Keralans are also keen (8) **putting / on putting** colourful decorations on elephants and then they (9) **ride / rode** them in festivals. I (10) **rode / was riding** an elephant there and I also helped people wash elephants in an elephant sanctuary.

Indian food in London is nice, but it isn't (11) **very / as** good as the food in Kerala. The food there was (12) **better / more good** than any Indian food in England.

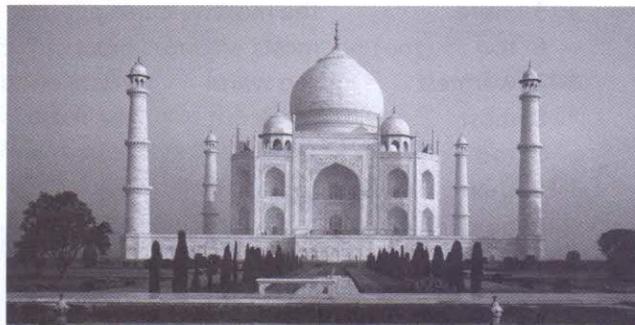
At the moment, I (13) **am thinking / think** about a trip to China, but I've only got a week's holiday. Unfortunately, I don't think that's (14) **long enough / too long** to visit that huge country.



Listening

2 Listen and circle T (true), F (false) or DK (don't know).

- 1 Emperor Shah Jahan only married once. T / F / DK
- 2 He didn't have many children. T / F / DK
- 3 He died in 1666. T / F / DK
- 4 There is Chinese writing on the Taj Mahal as decoration. T / F / DK
- 5 Very early morning is a good time to visit the Taj. T / F / DK
- 6 The best month to visit the Taj by moonlight is December. T / F / DK



3 Listen again and complete the information.

The Taj Mahal

Emperor Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal in memory of his (1) third wife Mumtaz Mahal.

She died when she was having their (2) 14 child.

He started building it in (3) 1631 and finished it in (4) 1666.

They buried Shah Jahan next to Mumtaz when he died in (5) _____.

Big groups of tourists arrive at (6) _____ in the morning.

The light is perfect for photos in the (7) _____.

You can visit the Taj Mahal by moonlight, but you can only stay for (8) _____ minutes. They only allow (9) _____ people in each group at night.

You can't bring a (10) _____ on night tours.

Unit

5

Heroes

sell
sweets
sell badges
wash cars
collect money

Vocabulary 1

Fundraising ideas

- 1  Complete the fundraising ideas with the words in the box.

collect do have (x2) make wash
sell (x3) organize (x2)

- have a bring and buy sale
1 _____ raffle tickets
2 _____ a sponsored swim
3 _____ a jumble sale
4 _____ a charity CD
5 _____ badges
6 _____ money
7 _____ cars
8 _____ a concert
9 _____ sweets

- 2  Match fundraising ideas from exercise 1 with the pictures.



- 1 sell raffle tickets



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____

- 3  Read the sentences and write fundraising ideas from exercise 1.

I've got lots of meat. I'm going to start the fire at six o'clock Have you got any old toys or clothes or books? Could you give them to us if you don't need them? organize a jumble sale

- 1 The musicians are here. The audience is arriving. We're starting in five minutes.

2 It will take about half an hour. It will be lovely and clean when I finish.

3 It's for children in Africa. Put it in the box, please. Thank you very much.

4 She's trying to do 1 kilometre. I'm paying her £1 for every 100 metres. So if she finishes, I have to give her £10. _____
5 They say SAVE THE RAINFOREST and they cost 20 pence. Can I put it on your jacket for you?

6 Tickets are £1 each and you have a chance to win one of these prizes: a weekend for two in Paris, a TV, a meal for two at The Garden Restaurant. _____
7 We're singing and our teacher is recording us.

8 We've got chocolates, chewing gum and fruit pastilles. Everything costs 30 pence.



Grammar 1

Present perfect

- 1 Write the correct forms of the irregular verbs. Look at pages 143 and 144 to help you.

infinitive	past simple	past participle
see	<u>saw</u>	seen
1 break	broke	_____
2 come	_____	come
3 drive	_____	driven
4 eat	ate	_____
5 fly	_____	flown
6 forget	forgot	_____
7 give	_____	given
8 go	went	_____
9 wear	_____	worn
10 write	wrote	_____

- 2 Write the full or contracted forms of the present perfect.

I've lost my purse.

I have lost my purse.

She has written to me.

She's written to me.

- You've made a mistake.

- It's started to rain again.

- Who has eaten the sweets?

- She has not found it.

- They have not done anything.

- He hasn't answered my letter.

- What's happened?

- We haven't had lunch.

- 3 Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

Dianne has run (run) 20 kilometres to raise money for charity.

- Dave _____ (write) 30 emails today.
- I _____ (sell) all the raffle tickets. I've got £100 for Hospitals in Africa.
- I _____ (see) a film showing the terrible conditions in the refugee camps.
- They _____ (do) lots of work for charities all over the world.
- You're brilliant. You _____ (make) lots of money with your jumble sale.
- The charity _____ (give) tents, clothes and food to the refugees.

- 4 Complete the answers to the questions with the present perfect negative form of the verbs in brackets.



Did he enjoy the sponsored walk?

I don't know. He hasn't told (tell) me.

- What's the charity CD like?
I don't know. I _____ (hear) it.
- What did she think of the film?
She _____ (see) it yet. She wants to go next week.
- Why are they so hungry?
They _____ (eat) anything today.
- Are your new shoes comfortable?
I _____ (wear) them very much, so I'm not sure yet.
- The jumble sale is next Sunday, you know.
It's OK. I _____ (forget) about it.
- When are we having the bring and buy sale?
I'm not sure because I _____ (speak) to Ellie about it yet.

5 Complete the quiz questions with *ever* and the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets. Then answer the questions for you.

There are lots of fun and creative ways to raise money for charity or to do something for your community. Which ones have you tried?

Have you ever cleaned up (clean up) a beach or park?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

1 _____ (wear) a red nose for a day?



2 _____ (sing) in front of the whole school?

3 (have) a pyjama party?

4 (paint) people's faces?



5 _____ (dance) for twelve hours without stopping?



6 _____ (organize) a big picnic?

7 _____ (play) the guitar in the street?



8 _____ (sell) things at a jumble sale?

6 Match the statements with the questions. Then complete the questions with the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I feel really tired. b
- 2 It's Ryan's birthday tomorrow. c
- 3 Katy can't see the board. e
- 4 Let's go to the park. d
- 5 That was delicious. f
- 6 The barbecue is this afternoon. a

- a) _____ (you / buy) the meat and fish?
- b) *Have you done* _____ (you / do) a sponsored swim today?
- c) _____ (you / have) enough to eat?
- d) _____ (it / stop) raining?
- e) _____ (she / lose) her glasses again?
- f) _____ (anyone / make) him a cake?

7 Write true sentences with *never* about you, your family and your friends. Write about:

- a sport, game or activity

play do

My father has never played golf.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____

- food

eat try

- 3 _____
- 4 _____

- clothes and fashion

wear buy

- 5 _____
- 6 _____

- places

visit see

- 7 _____
- 8 _____



Writing

A magazine article

Language focus: *so* and *because*

1 Match the pairs of sentences and join them with *so* or *because*.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 A lot of people volunteer. | a) I'm going away this weekend. |
| 2 There was a lot of rubbish on the beach. | b) It's a good way of raising money. |
| 3 I can't do the sponsored swim on Saturday. | c) Our class spent a day cleaning it. |
| 4 They enjoy cooking. | d) They like feeling useful. |
| 5 We're going to have a raffle. | e) They want to help in the kitchens. |
| 6 We wanted to raise some money. | f) We had a jumble sale. |

1 *A lot of people volunteer because they like feeling useful.*

- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

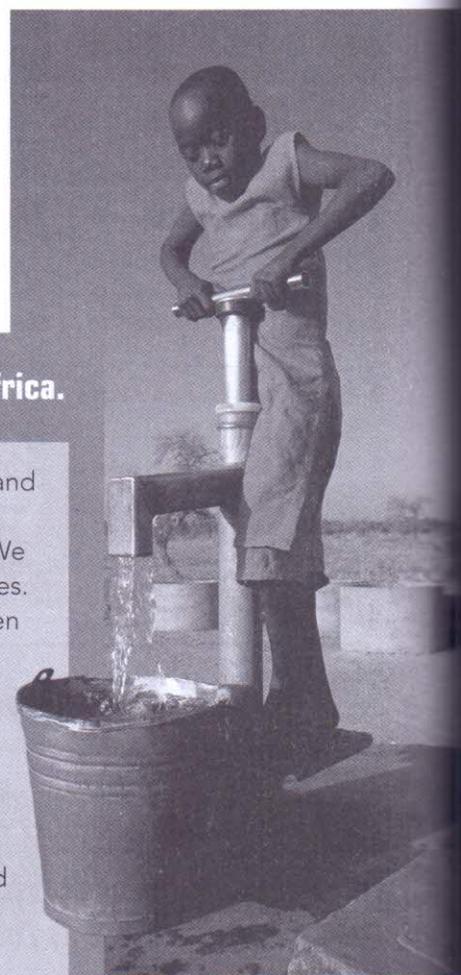
2 Complete the article with *so* or *because*.

A London school has raised £10,000 this year for WaterAid in Africa.

Students at Riverside School organized jumble sales, concerts, pet shows and sponsored walks during the year. And students in one class washed cars at the weekends. Anna Hunter, a student in Year 9 at Riverside School said, 'We chose the charity WaterAid (1) _____ water is so important in our lives. We don't have problems with water in this country, (2) _____ we often waste it. But in many parts of Africa people have to walk many kilometres to get it.'

Twelve-year-old Luke Wise washed 300 cars during the year and raised £1,500. 'I did it (3) _____ I felt sorry for all the people in the world without water,' he said.

The headteacher of Riverside School, Serena Black, is delighted. 'We've never raised so much money before. We hope to raise money for WaterAid next year, too, (4) _____ our fundraising has been such a success this year.'



3 Listen and check your answers.

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 How much money has Riverside School raised for WaterAid? _____
- 2 What charity events did the school organize? _____
- 3 How did Luke Wise raise £1,500? _____



Revision

Dictation

- 1 1.24 Listen and write the sentences.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

Error correction

- 2 Correct the sentences.

I haven't seen her before three weeks. X

I haven't seen her for three weeks.

- 1 She worked for a charity since January. X

- 2 How long have you knew about the picnic? X

- 3 I have lived in France two years ago. X

- 4 What have you did with the charity boxes? X

- 5 Adam hasn't called me since two days. X

- 6 I have done never a sponsored swim. X

Translation

- 3 Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

Unit grammar check

- 4 Read the text and circle the correct answers.



Since last March, we (1) ... nearly £700 for Médecins Sans Frontières. We are very pleased. And now we (2) ... started to raise money for Oxfam too. So far, Carol (3) ... organized a jumble sale. We (4) ... had the sale yet, but some of us have (5) ... a sponsored swim. We have (6) ... a charity CD, so maybe we can try that this year. At my school, the teachers and students have done charity work (7) ... 2000. And we've supported a school in Ethiopia (8) ... three years. With our support, they have (9) ... desks and a board for a new classroom. (10) ... you ever done anything interesting to raise money?

A	B	C
1 raising	<u>have raised</u>	were raising
2 have	did	were
3 did	was	has
4 haven't	didn't	couldn't
5 already did	already doing	already done
6 made never	ever made	never made
7 before	since	in
8 before	since	for
9 bought	buy	buying
10 Did	Have	Were

- 5 1.25 Listen and check your answers.

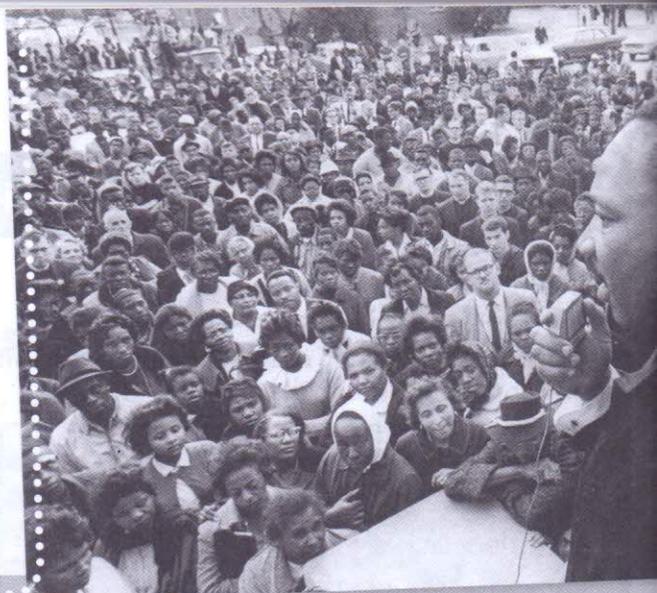


Culture

Famous heroes and heroines

1 Read the text and match the paragraphs with the headings.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 King's famous speech | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 The end in Memphis | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 The Montgomery bus boycott | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Blacks and whites couldn't mix | <input type="checkbox"/> |



Dr Martin Luther King

- A In the United States today, black and white Americans have the same rights. But when Martin Luther King was growing up, there was 'segregation' in the southern states of America. There were separate schools, parks, restaurants, and even toilets for blacks and whites. King became the leader of the Civil Rights Movement, and worked all his life to get equality for black Americans.
- B King was born in Atlanta, Georgia on 15th January 1929. He was an excellent student and went to college at 15. Then he went to work in Montgomery, Alabama. In those days, there was segregation on the buses in Alabama. The seats at the front of the bus were for whites only. And when buses got full, black people had to give their seats to whites. In 1955, the police arrested Rosa Parks, a black woman, because she refused to give her seat to a white person. The black community got angry and chose King as their leader in a 'boycott' of the buses. They refused to use the buses until the government stopped segregation

on them. The bus companies were losing money and after 382 days, the government stopped segregation on buses all over the USA. It was King's first victory for the Civil Rights Movement and soon everyone in the United States knew his name.

- C Martin Luther King was a pacifist. From 1957 to 1968, he organized non-violent protests all around the United States. White people attacked him and the police arrested him, but that didn't stop him. In 1963, a crowd of 250,000 people met in Washington DC to hear King's 'I have a dream ...' speech. It became one of the most famous speeches in history. In 1964, when he was 35, he became the youngest person to win the Nobel Peace Prize.
- D On 4th April 1968, King was standing on the balcony of a hotel in Memphis, Tennessee when James Earl Ray, a white man, assassinated him. America remembers Martin Luther King's birthday every year with a holiday on the third Monday in January.

2  1.23 Read the text again and listen. Circle T (true), F (false) or DK (don't know).

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1 King didn't want black children to go to school with white children. | T / F / DK |
| 2 Rosa Parks wanted to stay in her seat on the bus. | T / F / DK |
| 3 She didn't stand up because she was very tired. | T / F / DK |
| 4 King was the leader of the Montgomery bus boycott. | T / F / DK |
| 5 The Montgomery bus boycott did not work. | T / F / DK |
| 6 Martin Luther King was against violence. | T / F / DK |
| 7 His most famous speech was 'We need to dream'. | T / F / DK |
| 8 King died peacefully in his bed. | T / F / DK |

3 Find these words in the text and match them with the definitions.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1 segregation | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 pacifist | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 community | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 attack | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 arrest | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 speech | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 boycott | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 protest | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a) a formal talk to a group of people
 b) a group of people who have things in common or share cultural heritage
 c) demonstration
 d) keeping groups of people separate
 e) somebody who believes that violence is always bad
 f) take for questioning at a police station
 g) try to hurt
 h) when people get together and stop using / buying something



Revision

Dictation

- 1** 1.24 Listen and write the sentences.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

Error correction

- 2** Correct the sentences.

I haven't seen her before three weeks. X

I haven't seen her for three weeks.

- 1 She worked for a charity since January. X

- 2 How long have you knew about the picnic? X

- 3 I have lived in France two years ago. X

- 4 What have you did with the charity boxes? X

- 5 Adam hasn't called me since two days. X

- 6 I have done never a sponsored swim. X

Translation

- 3** Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

Unit grammar check

- 4** Read the text and circle the correct answers.



Since last March, we (1) ... nearly £700 for Médecins Sans Frontières. We are very pleased. And now we (2) ... started to raise money for Oxfam too. So far, Carol (3) ... organized a jumble sale. We (4) ... had the sale yet, but some of us have (5) ... a sponsored swim. We have (6) ... a charity CD, so maybe we can try that this year. At my school, the teachers and students have done charity work (7) ... 2000. And we've supported a school in Ethiopia (8) ... three years. With our support, they have (9) ... desks and a board for a new classroom. (10) ... you ever done anything interesting to raise money?

A	B	C
1 raising	<u>have raised</u>	were raising
2 have	did	were
3 did	was	<u>has</u>
4 haven't	didn't	couldn't
5 already did	already doing	already done
6 made never	ever made	never made
7 before	since	in
8 before	since	for
9 bought	buy	buying
10 Did	Have	Were

- 5** 1.25 Listen and check your answers.



Extension

Grammar build up

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

Our school has collected money for different charities (1) **since / for** five years now. We all really enjoy (2) **organizing / to organize** different fundraising activities. Last year, we (3) **made / have made** £3,000 for the Red Cross with a big 'Charity Day'. We (4) **were selling / sold** cakes, books and raffle tickets, and washed cars. There (5) **were / was** also a pet show. It was the (6) **funniest / funnier** event of the day. While Peter Shepherd in Year 9 (7) **was showing / showed** his parrot to the judges, it started to say really bad words and the headteacher (8) **has got / got** very annoyed. He said the parrot was not polite (9) **enough for / enough to** win! This year we (10) **are organizing / organize** a concert, a disco, karaoke and a fashion show. We haven't had a disco (11) **since / for** 2008. And we've (12) **never did / never done** a fashion show before, although a fashion show isn't as (13) **interested / interesting** as a pet show. (14) **Have / Did** you ever done karaoke? I (15) **haven't / didn't** because I'm too frightened (16) **for singing / to sing** in public!



Listening

2 Listen to two volunteers talking about their work for Cleaner Beaches. Circle the correct answers.

- The volunteers are cleaning **parks / beaches / roads**.
- Maria Adams is a **teacher / student / secretary** at Newton Community School.
- They're finding **more rubbish / less rubbish / the same amount of rubbish** this year.
- Andy is a **student / teacher / office worker** at the school.
- He arrived at **one o'clock / three thirty / nine thirty**.
- He is volunteering because **he gets free lunch / the school makes him / he cares about the environment**.

3 Listen again and answer the questions.

- How many kilometres have they cleaned up so far? _____
- When did the Cleaner Beaches campaign start? _____
- How much less rubbish are they finding this year? _____
- What does Maria say about beaches in the west of England? _____
- How many items were they picking up per kilometre last year? _____
- How many items are they picking up per kilometre this year? _____
- What has Andy picked up today? _____
- How long has he been there? _____
- What's the strangest thing he has found? _____
- What are the fun activities at the end of the day? _____

Unit

6

Incredible
journeys

set off
send
postcards
meet
have people
adventures

Vocabulary 1
Travel

- 1 Find ten words related to travel in the wordsquare.

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

- 2 Match 1-8 with a-h to make travel phrases.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1 send | a) a journey |
| 2 buy | b) a coach |
| 3 come back | c) a suitcase |
| 4 get off | d) a guidebook |
| 5 have | e) home |
| 6 meet | f) adventures |
| 7 pack | g) people |
| 8 plan | h) postcards |

- 3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

journey people train suitcase
adventures postcards guidebook

Have you ever met nice people when you were camping?

- I always send _____ to my friends when I go on holiday.
- My sister always packs her _____ a week before she leaves!
- I need to buy a _____ so I can plan my trip.
- We got on the _____ at nine this morning.
- You have to plan your _____ before you leave.
- We had a lot of _____ when we travelled around India.

- 4 Match the travel phrases in the box with the sentences.

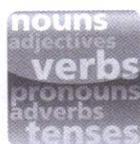
arrive buy souvenirs have adventures
meet people set off plan a journey

'Hi. Do you speak English?' 'Yes, I am English! Do you need help?' meet people

- I've got my passport, ticket and money. Now I must go. Goodbye, everyone.

- Let's fly to Rome. Then we can get the train to Bari. From there we can get a boat to Patras in Greece. _____
- Let's get a T-shirt that says I LOVE LONDON and a statue of Big Ben! _____
- On one Greek island, there wasn't any room in the hostel, so we slept on the beach.

- That was a long journey, but we're here now. Fantastic! _____



Grammar 1

Present perfect and past simple

- 1 Write PS (past simple) or PP (present perfect) next to each sentence.

Kim has gone to China. PP

1 He went three weeks ago. _____

2 Karen lived in Paris from 2001 to 2008. _____

3 Karen didn't enjoy her time there. _____

4 She's told me a lot about those years. _____

5 Have you ever lived outside of Europe? _____

6 I've travelled all around the world. _____

7 I haven't been to South America. _____

8 Where did you go for your last holiday? _____

- 2 Write pairs of sentences using the present perfect and the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Luis has lost (lose) his glasses.
(present perfect)

He left (leave) them on
the bus yesterday. (past simple)

- 1 a) You _____ (change)!
(present perfect)
- b) You _____ (have) long
hair the last time I saw you. (past simple)
- 2 a) Maria _____ (break) her
leg. (present perfect)
- b) She _____ (do) it on her
skiing holiday last month. (past simple)
- 3 a) My parents _____ (buy)
a new car. (present perfect)
- b) They _____ (get) it
yesterday. (past simple)
- 4 a) They _____ (paint) the
house. (present perfect)
- b) Adam _____ (choose) all
the colours. (past simple)
- 5 a) We _____ (write) a letter
to Sylvia. (present perfect)
- b) We _____ (send) it this
morning. (past simple)
- 6 a) I _____ (spend) all my
pocket money. (present perfect)
- b) I _____ (buy) lots of new
clothes at the weekend. (past simple)

- 3 Circle the correct words.

I've never been / gone to Switzerland.
What's it like?

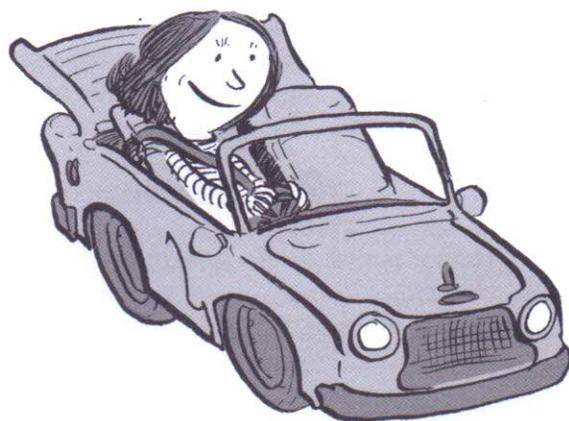
- 1 Jack Where's Tom?
Kay He went out an hour ago.
Jack Where's he **been** / gone?
- 2 How many times have you **been** / gone to Segovia?
- 3 Have you **been** / gone to the Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao?
- 4 They're having a fantastic time in Australia. They've **been** / gone for six months.
- 5 Vicki isn't here. She's **been** / gone to the cinema with her friends.
- 6 I'm at home on my own. Everyone's **been** / gone for a walk by the river.

- 4 Circle the correct answers.

I ... to Italy last summer.

a) have been b) went c) have gone

- 1 They ... that dog for about three months.
a) had b) hasn't had c) have had
- 2 'Did you get those jeans for your birthday?'
'Yes, I ...'
a) have b) did c) did get
- 3 'The new Bond film is on at the ABC cinema.'
'I know.
I ... it already.'
a) 've seen b) saw c) seen
- 4 'Do you like duck?' 'I don't know. I ... it.'
a) never ate b) 've never eaten
c) didn't eat
- 5 'Has Jen learnt the vocabulary for her test yet?'
'No, she ...'
a) haven't b) didn't c) hasn't
- 6 Sue can drive us to the airport. She ... her test yesterday.
a) did pass b) has passed c) passed



5  Are the underlined verbs correct (✓) or incorrect (x)? Rewrite the five sentences that have incorrect verbs.

- I haven't done my homework yet.
- I 've been to the cinema yesterday.
- 1 I 've been in Brighton two weeks ago.
- 2 I never tried Japanese food.
- 3 Hello, ... er ... Mr ... er ... Sorry, I 've forgotten your name.
- 4 I didn't wake up until ten o'clock this morning.
- 5 Alice was in Italy since August.
- 6 She hasn't spoken to me last week.
- 7 Colin has worn glasses for two years.
- 8 Liza didn't speak to me since the party.
- I went to the cinema yesterday.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

6  Write questions using the present perfect or the past simple.

- What time did you go (you / go) to bed yesterday?
- Has Mark already finished (Mark / already / finish) reading that long book?
- 1 _____ (Lucy / ever / go) to New York?
- 2 _____ (they / meet) any nice people on their last holiday?
- 3 What _____ (Jen / say) to you last Tuesday?
- 4 How many times _____ (Lily / lose) her glasses this week?
- 5 Where _____ (you / buy) those amazing shoes?
- 6 How long _____ (you / know) your friend Carmen?
- 7 _____ (Josie / call) you at four o'clock?
- 8 How much money _____ (they / raise) since March?

7  Complete the dialogues with the present perfect or the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- Beth (1) Have you ever been (you ever be) to Italy?
- John Yes, we (2) _____ (have) a holiday in Pisa three years ago.
- Beth (3) _____ (you / fly) there?
- John No, we (4) _____ (drive).
- Liz Where's Ben? (5) _____ (you / see) him anywhere?
- Pete Yes, he (6) _____ (go) to the gym five minutes ago.
- Liz What about Luke?
- Pete I don't know. I (7) _____ (not see) him since lunchtime.
- Ann Do you know Penny's brother?
- Jim I (8) _____ (see) him a few times at parties, but I (9) _____ (never speak) to him. (10) _____ (you / ever / talk) to him?
- Ann Yes. I (11) _____ (meet) him after the match on Saturday. He's really nice.

8  Write questions for the answers. Only use the present perfect or the past simple.

- Have you ever been to Berlin?
- Yes, I have, once.
- 1 _____
- At four o'clock.
- 2 _____
- No, I haven't.
- 3 _____
- Yesterday.
- 4 _____
- Since Monday.
- 5 _____
- For three years.
- 6 _____
- No, never.
- 7 _____
- Two months ago.
- 8 _____
- No, he didn't.

enormous
tiny
awful
boiling
amazing
delighted

Vocabulary 2

Extreme adjectives

- 1 Complete the extreme adjectives with the vowels. Then match them with the normal adjectives in the box.

bad big cold frightening good
happy hot small tired

- a m a z i n g good
1 _ w f _ l _____
2 b _ _ l _ n g _____
3 d _ l _ g h t _ d _____
4 _ n _ r m _ _ s _____
5 _ x h _ _ s t _ d _____
6 fr _ _ z _ n g _____
7 t _ r r _ f y _ n g _____
8 t _ n y _____

- 2 Circle the correct words.

Can we open the window? It's ... in here!

a) boiling b) freezing c) tiny

- 1 It's a film about a man who kills children. It's Don't go and see it.

a) enormous b) tiny c) terrifying

- 2 Can you lend me a sweater and a hat, please? I'm

a) enormous b) freezing c) tiny

- 3 My parents gave my sister a puppy for her birthday. She's ... with it.

a) terrifying b) delighted c) awful



- 4 My feet are much bigger than yours. I can't wear these ... shoes of yours!

a) awful b) tiny c) freezing

- 5 You look Why don't you go to bed early tonight?

a) delighted b) amazing c) exhausted

- 6 This book is You'll love it.

a) amazing b) awful c) delighted

- 3 Replace the words in *italics* with the correct extreme adjectives from exercise 1.

It's *enormous* today. The temperature is about 40°C. boiling

- 1 She was *tiny* when she received two free tickets to the concert. _____
2 I wrote the number on a *boiling* bit of paper and now I can't find it. _____
3 We can't camp in Scotland in the middle of winter. It will be *delighted*. _____
4 Look at the size of that elephant. It's *exhausted*. _____
5 Our holiday in Greece was *terrifying*. I loved it and I want to go back next year. _____
6 We were swimming near the boat when we saw a shark. The shark was *freezing*. _____

- 4 Complete the sentences with extreme adjectives.

I slept for ten hours. Then I woke up, went to the toilet and slept for another six hours. I was exhausted.

- 1 The cake and the flowers are for me? Really? That's so lovely. Thank you so much. I'm _____.
2 The average temperature in January in Novosibirsk, Siberia's largest city, is -24°C. It's _____.
3 The average temperature in August in Jeddah Saudi Arabia is 40°C. It's _____.
4 The Leshan statue of Buddha in China is 71 metres high. His shoulders are 28 metres wide. It's _____.
5 While we were on the boat, there was a storm. The waves were eight metres high. People were crying. It was _____.
6 The world's smallest monkey is the pygmy marmoset. Adults are only about 11cm long and weigh 120 grams. They are _____.





Grammar 2

Quantity

- 1 Write C (countable) or U (uncountable) next to the nouns.

tea	<u>U</u>		
1 money	___	6 space	___
2 water	___	7 socks	___
3 sweets	___	8 noise	___
4 people	___	9 fruit	___
5 information	___	10 ideas	___

- 2 Complete the questions with *much* or *many*.

Health Quiz

- How much fruit do you eat a week?
 How (1) _____ hours of sleep do you get a night?
 How (2) _____ time do you spend in front of the TV?
 How (3) _____ glasses of water do you drink a day?
 How (4) _____ times a day do you clean your teeth?
 How (5) _____ sport do you do a week?
 How (6) _____ tea or coffee do you drink a day?

- 3 Match the sentence beginnings with the endings.

- 1 I can't make this cake because there isn't e
 2 We went to the beach, but there wasn't d
 3 The doctor says I mustn't drink a
 4 You can have a party, but please don't invite too c
 5 There are a lot of boys in this class, but there are only f
 6 There were a lot of potatoes, but there was only b
 7 There aren't any potatoes, but there is g

- a) a lot of meat. e) any butter.
 b) a little meat. f) a few girls.
 c) many people. g) a lot of coffee.
 d) much sun.

- 4 Complete the sentences with *much*, *many*, *a little* or *a few*.

- Let's put a few olives on this pizza.
 1 I'm not very sporty, but I like to take _____ exercise every day.
 2 Let's buy _____ apples for the picnic. I usually eat one after lunch.
 3 Don't eat too _____ sweets. They're bad for you.
 4 Would you like _____ biscuits to take on the trip?
 5 I'd just like _____ chocolate, please.
 6 I can't get her an expensive present because I haven't got _____ money.

- 5 Circle the correct answers.

- There wasn't ... space in the car for our bags.
 a) many b) some c) much
 1 We haven't got ... time to get to the station.
 a) some b) much c) a lot
 2 There are just ... vegetables in the fridge.
 a) a few b) a little c) any
 3 Have you got ... good ideas about raising money?
 a) a little b) any c) much
 4 We saw ... beautiful birds near the coast.
 a) a little b) some c) any
 5 Did you buy ... fruit at the market?
 a) a lot of b) many c) a few
 6 Jack didn't know ... people at the party.
 a) much b) many c) a little
 7 We need ... information about train times.
 a) much b) a few c) some

- 6 Write true sentences about you, your friends, your family or your home.

- My sister doesn't eat any fish.
I have just bought some new computer games.
 1 _____ doesn't eat any _____.
 2 _____ have just bought some _____.
 3 We've only got a few _____.
 4 There is only a little _____.
 5 _____ haven't got much _____.
 6 _____ hasn't got many _____.



Writing

A description of a journey

Language focus: linkers

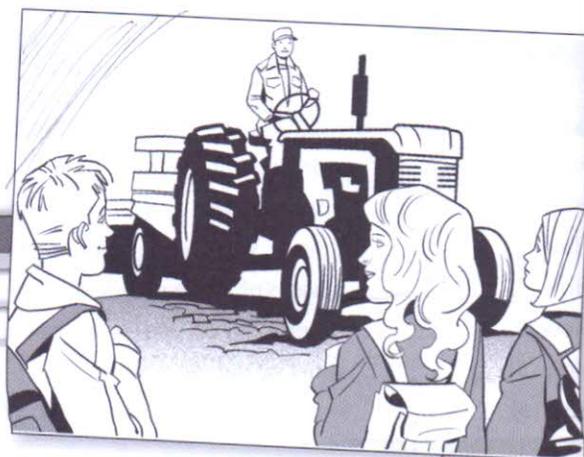
1 Complete the text with the words in the box.

After that Then finally First Next

Everything went wrong on Tuesday. (1) _____ I left my mobile on the bus. (2) _____ I got off at the wrong stop. (3) _____ I dropped my bag and everything fell on the pavement. (4) _____ it started to rain, so I decided to get a taxi. I (5) _____ arrived at the meeting twenty minutes late.

2 Read the email and order these events.

- a) We got a boat to St Martin's.
- b) We got a bus to Land's End.
- c) We got on the train to Penzance.
- d) We had breakfast at the station.
- e) We flew to St Mary's.



To: Chris

From: Amy

Hi Chris

We've arrived! Our taxi collected us at eight yesterday morning. We had breakfast at the station then got our train. It took six hours to Penzance. When we arrived, we got a bus to Land's End airport. Our plane was tiny. It could only take seven people! They weighed us and our luggage before we got on! At St Mary's airport we got a bus to the port and then a little boat to St Martin's. It took 20 minutes, but the sea was rough and we felt a bit sick. Luckily, when we got here, the campsite people met us in their tractor. They took our rucksacks and we walked. We were exhausted when we got to the camp site!

I love this place already. I love the view of the sea from my tent and the sound of the waves at night is magical.

Write to me,

Amy

3 Write the five events in exercise 2 in one paragraph using the linkers: *First, Then, Next, After that* and *Finally*.



Culture Famous journeys

1 Read the text and match a-f with the gaps 1-6.

- a) and only greeted his family at breakfast the next day
- b) He was in an earthquake in Chile.
- c) collected a lot of scientific data and
- d) He sometimes sat on them and had a very slow ride!
- e) studying rocks
- f) The voyage took almost five years.

Darwin's voyage on the Beagle

Charles Darwin very nearly didn't go on his voyage on the Beagle. His father tried to stop him. He told him, 'You only care about shooting, dogs and catching rats. You will be a disgrace to your family.' His father was wrong, of course. During the voyage, Darwin (1) _____ started to develop his theory of evolution, which made him famous.

(2) _____ The Beagle, under Captain Fitzroy, sailed from England in December 1831, first to South America, then to New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and finally back to England in October 1836.

During the voyage, Darwin was very seasick. In one of his letters home he said, 'I hate the sea and all the ships on it.' Luckily, he was able to spend most of his time on land, collecting fossils, (3) _____ and looking at birds and animals.



The Beagle's first stop was the Cap Verde Islands. Here, Darwin saw shells in the cliffs and became interested in geology. In Brazil, he loved the tropical forest, but was angry about slavery. In Patagonia, he went riding with gauchos and hunted rhea - a type of bird that can't fly. (4) _____ He also found fossilized sea shells in Chile, at 4,000 metres in the Andes. From this, he understood that the continent of South America is slowly coming up from the ocean. In the Galápagos Islands, he was very interested in the giant tortoises. (5) _____ And he saw that their markings were different on each island. And in the Galápagos, he collected finches - a type of bird. He learnt that there is a different species of finch on each Galápagos island. From these discoveries, he understood that species adapt to their environment by changing and developing.

When Darwin got home, late at night, after his five-year voyage, he went straight to bed (6) _____. Darwin's father felt differently about his son now and gave him money for his work as a scientist. In 1859, Charles Darwin published one of the most important scientific books ever, *On the Origin of Species*. The ideas in it came from his voyage on the Beagle.

2 Read the text again and listen. Circle the correct answers.

- 1 Charles Darwin became famous ...
 - a) in 1831
 - b) for his theory of evolution
 - c) because of his father
- 2 The Beagle sailed first to ...
 - a) South Africa
 - b) Australia
 - c) South America
- 3 Darwin ... the jungle.
 - a) never went to
 - b) was frightened of
 - c) was delighted by
- 4 Finches ...
 - a) are a type of bird
 - b) can't fly
 - c) are sea birds
- 5 Darwin's father ...
 - a) became a scientist
 - b) helped Darwin in his new career
 - c) refused to greet his son when he returned

3 Complete the sentences with these words from the text.

disgrace environment markings
shells slavery

- 1 Abraham Lincoln stopped _____ in the USA. It became illegal to buy and sell African American workers.
- 2 She found _____ on the beach and made a necklace.
- 3 The desert is the camel's natural _____.
- 4 Zoologists are not sure why zebras have black and white _____.
- 5 He stole money from a poor old woman. It's a _____.



Revision

Dictation

- 1** 1.28 Listen and write the sentences.

1 _____
 2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____
 5 _____
 6 _____
 7 _____
 8 _____

Error correction

- 2** Correct the sentences.

What time have you set off last night? *X*

What time did you set off last night?

- 1 Jack has been to America, so he isn't here at the moment. *X*

- 2 Melissa didn't speak to me since she got back. *X*

- 3 We've bought lots of souvenirs when we were in Guatemala. *X*

- 4 I only got a few information from the tourist office. *X*

- 5 Would you like a little sweets to take on the trip? *X*

- 6 It doesn't take very many time to get there by train. *X*

Translation

- 3** Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

1 _____
 2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____
 5 _____
 6 _____

Unit grammar check

- 4** Read the text and circle the correct answers.

I (1) ... to South America three times in my life. Last year, we (2) ... to Argentina. We (3) ... to dance the tango in Buenos Aires and bought (4) ... souvenirs at San Telmo. We (5) ... La Recoleta cemetery and found the tombs of (6) ... famous people. Then we (7) ... whales at the Valdez Peninsula. Mar del Plata was amazing, but we didn't spend (8) ... time there. We only saw (9) ... seals there, but we'll stay longer next time. What (10) ... when you went to Argentina?



- | A | B | C |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1 went | were | <u>have been</u> |
| 2 went | were | have been |
| 3 were learning | learnt | have learnt |
| 4 a lot | lot of | a lot of |
| 5 have visited | visited | were visiting |
| 6 some | any | much |
| 7 watched | were watching | have watched |
| 8 a lot | some | much |
| 9 a few | a little | not much |
| 10 did you | did you do | have you done |

- 5** 1.29 Listen and check your answers.



Extension

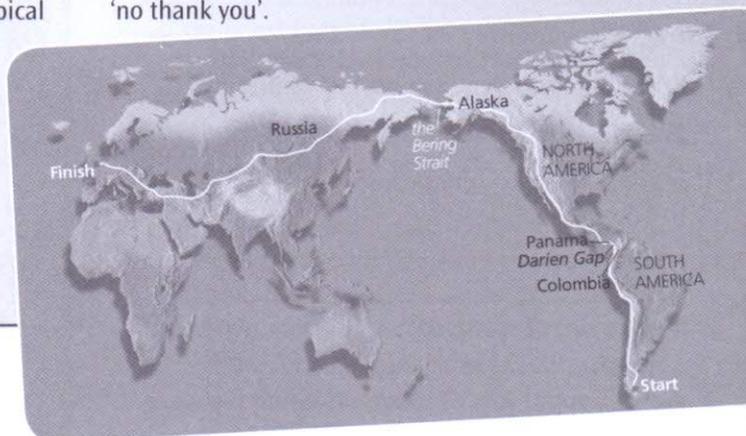
Grammar build up 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

Karl Bushby (1) **started / was starting** walking around the world on 1st November 1998 and he is still (2) **walk / walking**. He (3) **has already walked / already walked** through South, Central and North America. He is the first person who has (4) **ever / never** crossed the Bering Strait from Alaska to Russia on foot. Around the Bering Strait, he (5) **has become / became** terrified of polar bears. They (6) **attack often / often attack** humans when they are hungry. Luckily, they didn't (7) **tried / try** to get into his tent at night when he was camping there.

However, according to Bushby, the Bering Strait wasn't (8) **more / as** terrifying as the Darien Gap, the tropical jungle between Colombia and Panama. He says the Darien Gap was (9) **more frightening / the most frightening** than any other place. While he was (10) **walked / walking** through the jungle there, he became very frightened of the Colombian guerillas. At one point, he was (11) **more / too** frightened to walk, so he swam down a river full of alligators for (12) **a few / a little** days.

Busby (13) **gets / has got** fitter since he started his walk. And he says walking has made him (14) **more ambitious / most ambitious** and more responsible. He loves (15) **spend / spending** time in the world's wildest places. But he has been lonely (16) **many / some** of the time. So walking has taught him (17) **a lot / some** of things about his most important friendships and relationships. Karl (18) **isn't / doesn't** walking for a special reason. He doesn't (19) **want / wants** to get rich from it or make money for charity. Apparently, every day people in cars offer him lifts, and every day he (20) **says / is saying** 'no thank you'.



Listening

2  1.30 Listen to Melissa talking about her trip and tick the things she still needs to do.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| book her flight | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ✓ pay for her ticket | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| collect her ticket | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| arrange travel insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| have her vaccinations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| decide which clothes to take | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| buy a sunhat | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| buy a new rucksack | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| pack her rucksack | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| order pesos and US dollars | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| collect her money from the bank | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| buy a mosquito net | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| buy malaria pills | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3  1.30 Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 What does Melissa have to get on Monday?

- 2 What did she buy when she paid for her ticket?

- 3 What did she do the day before yesterday?

- 4 What does she need to buy before she starts packing? _____
- 5 What has she ordered from the bank?

- 6 What cities is she staying in, in Mexico?

- 7 What isn't she going to buy for space reasons?

Unit

7

On screen



Vocabulary 1

Film vocabulary

- 1 Complete the words with the vowels.

d i r e c t o r

1 s t _ n t m _ n

2 f _ l m s t _ r

3 s c r _ _ n

4 s p _ c _ _ l _ _ f f _ c t s

- 2 Find five film words in the wordsnake and match them with the definitions.



- the words of a film

- a dangerous action in a film

- the music of a film

- the story of a film

- this person organizes the money for a film

- 3 Complete the phrases with the verbs in the box.

star win release film

- _____ a scene
- _____ a film
- _____ in a film
- _____ an award

- 4 What are they talking about? Match the words in the box with the sentences.

soundtrack special effects plot
film star stunt man screen

It's a really good story, with a twist at the end.
plot

- I loved the song when they were standing at the front of the ship. It was very romantic.

- I think the biggest one in the world is 73 metres wide and 18 metres tall.

- It's amazing when the gorilla picks her up and carries her up that high building. How did they do that?

- She's amazingly rich and famous. She got \$15 million dollars for her part in that film.

- The director made him jump out of the helicopter and ski down the mountain instead of the star.

- 5 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

award director release scene star

Steven Spielberg is a well-known director.
Jurassic Park and *E.T.* are by him.

- They filmed the desert _____ in Morocco.
- An Oscar is another word for an Academy _____.
- Johnny Depp and Keira Knightley _____ in *Pirates of the Caribbean*.
- When are they going to _____ the new *Twilight* film?

nouns
adjectives
verbs
pronouns
adverbs
tenses

Grammar 1

will

1 ★ Order the words to make sentences.

change / probably / film / life / This / will / your .

This film will probably change your life.

1 and terrifying / brilliant / find / it / will / You / definitely .

2 a / be / bored / for / minute / won't / definitely / You .

3 probably / come out / DVD / film / for / months / on / six / The / won't .

4 after / become / teen actor / definitely / famous / film / The / this / will .

5 castle / ever / forget / in / Nobody / the scene / the / will .

2 ★ Complete the sentences with *will* and the verbs in the box.

pay be have love walk wear
make

Don't leave your DVD on the floor.
Somebody will walk on it.

- You _____ this film. It's amazing.
- It's a great film, but it _____ you cry.
- People _____ more for cinema tickets in the future.
- In the future, there _____ special air conditioning in cinemas to release different smells.
- One day, people _____ headphones at the cinema, like on planes.
- They _____ special controls on their seats to change the soundtracks and make their seats move.

3 ★ Match the sentence beginnings with the endings. Write sentences using *won't* and the verbs in brackets.

- We (be) late for the film, I
- You (enjoy) that film because you
- He's an excellent stunt man, so
- We (understand) the film because it's
- There'll be advertisements first, so
- Don't worry – the baddies (win) because

- all in Japanese.
- he (hurt) himself.
- they never do!
- don't like romantic films.
- promise you.
- the film (start) at eight.

1 We won't be late for the film, I promise you.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

4 ★ Write questions with *will*. Then answer the questions with your opinions using *will* or *won't*.

In the year 2200 ...

the world / be much hotter?

Will the world be much hotter?

Yes, it will be much hotter. / No, it won't be much hotter.

1 people / take holidays on Mars?

2 there / be deserts in Europe?

3 the sea / cover half of England?

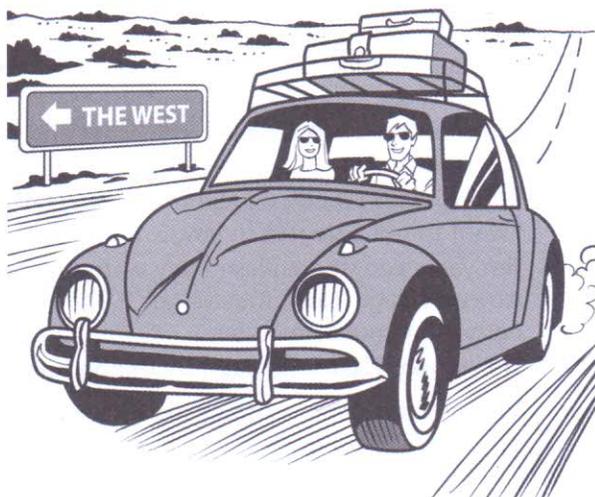
4 we / travel everywhere by bicycle?

be going to

- 5  Complete the sentences with the correct form of *be going to* and the verbs in brackets.

'Have you seen that new Argentinian film yet?'
'No, but I 'm going to see (see) it soon.
It sounds excellent.'

- I _____ (train) as a cameraman when I leave school.
- Why are you holding that camera?
_____ (you / make) a film of us?



- Angie and Colin want to go to the States next summer. They _____ (buy) a car when they get there, and they _____ (travel) from the East Coast to the West.
- I don't like Angelina Jolie, so I _____ (not see) her new film.
- 'I'm going to a party tonight.' 'What _____ (you / wear)?'
- This film is rubbish! It _____ (not win) any awards.

- 6  You have decided to change things in your life next year. What things are you going to change? Write four sentences.

I'm going to get up early every day.

I'm not going to eat too many sweets.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Present continuous for future

- 7  Look at Andy's diary and complete the questions and answers using the present continuous.

Saturday

morning: Meet Rob at 11 to practise our new song.

afternoon: Play tennis with Adam from 2 to 4.

evening: Take Kate to the cinema - pick her up at 6.

Sunday

morning: Go for a run in the park with Adam.

afternoon: Finish science project

evening: Meet Kate at Moonshine at 7 for a meal.

Who is Andy meeting on Saturday morning?

He's meeting Rob.

- What time _____ tennis with Adam?
They _____ from two to four.
- Who _____ to the cinema on Saturday evening?
He _____ Kate.
- What _____ and Adam _____ on Sunday morning?
They _____ for a run.
- What _____ on Sunday afternoon?
He _____ his science project.
- Where _____ Andy and Kate _____ at seven on Sunday?
They _____ at Moonshine.

- 8  What definite plans have you got for this weekend? Write three sentences about your plans using the present continuous.

On Saturday I'm meeting my friends for a meal at the Oasis.

- _____
- _____
- _____

argument
excitement
enjoyment
education
connection

Vocabulary 2 Suffixes

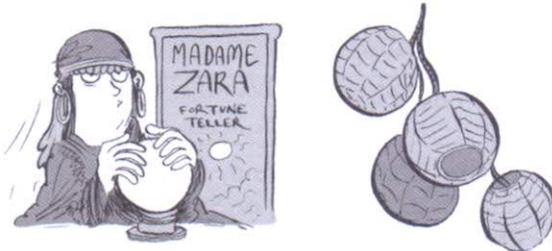
1 Make nouns ending in *-ion* or *-ment* from these verbs.

verbs	nouns
advertise	<u>advertisement</u>
1 decorate	_____
2 enjoy	_____
3 equip	_____
4 possess	_____
5 excite	_____
6 suggest	_____

2 Make verbs from these nouns.

nouns	verbs
education	<u>educate</u>
1 argument	_____
2 competition	_____
3 information	_____
4 development	_____
5 connection	_____
6 prediction	_____

3 Match two nouns from exercise 1 and two verbs from exercise 2 with the pictures.



1 _____ 2 _____



3 _____ 4 _____

4 Match the nouns in the box with the sentences.

advertisement development argument
information education prediction
suggestion

'The Government should ban cars in the centre of London.' 'No. That's a ridiculous idea. Some people live in the centre and they need a car if they have to bring heavy shopping home.' argument

- Buy *Meow!* It's a new kind of cat food and cats LOVE it! _____
- By the year 2080, there will be a holiday hotel on Mars. _____
- Why don't we make some sandwiches and go for a picnic by the river? _____
- When I leave school, I'd like to go to university. I want to get a degree in law. _____
- Ten years ago, there wasn't any water in that African village. Now, they've got it and the people are much healthier. _____
- Trains from Platform 2 are for London only. _____

5 Complete the sentences with the nouns in the box.

competition connection decoration
enjoyment equipment excitement
possession

Can I borrow your camping equipment next week, please? I've got a sleeping bag, but I haven't got anything else.

- I couldn't hear him when he phoned because the _____ was very bad.
- I love this silver necklace. It is my favourite _____.
- This room needs some _____ for the party – maybe flowers, candles and balloons.
- Your photo of the sunset is amazing. You should send it to the photo _____ in this magazine.
- My aunt gets a lot of _____ from her garden. She's always happy when she is working in it.
- There was a lot of _____ at school today because a film crew was filming in some of the classes.



Grammar 2

First conditional

1 Complete the sentence beginnings with the endings a–g. Use a comma (,) where necessary.

- If you make a suggestion, she won't listen.
- You won't get a good job _____
- It will cost more _____
- If you have a party _____
- If you ask at that desk _____
- If you have an argument with Ian _____
- People will come to our sale _____

- they will give you some information.
- if we buy our camping equipment at that shop.
- I'll help with the decoration.
- ~~she won't listen.~~
- if we make a funny advertisement for it.
- if you don't get a good education.
- you definitely won't win it!

2 Circle the correct words.

If it rains / will rain tomorrow, we won't go for a picnic.

- Will you write to me if I **give** / will give you my email address?
- If we **win** / will win this match, we'll be in the finals.
- If the new *Bond* film **comes** / will come to our cinema, I **go** / 'll go and see it.
- How **does** / will Sandy get back tonight if she can't find a taxi?
- I **am** / will be surprised if this film **gets** / will get an award.
- Do you** / Will you make dinner tonight if I **do** / will do the shopping?
- If I **hear** / will hear that song one more time, I **scream** / will scream!
- What **do they** / will they do if they **don't** / won't pass their exams?

3 Match the sentence beginnings with the endings. Write sentences using the first conditional. Use a comma where necessary.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 We (miss) the train | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 (you / help) me with my physics | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 If you (tell) me that secret | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 She (fall off) her horse in a minute | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 If you (lend) me £20 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 (you / talk) to Alex | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 How long (she / stay) in California | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 If the police (not find) his bike soon | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- he (probably buy) another one.
- I (give) it back tomorrow.
- I (not tell) anyone else.
- if he (be) at the party?
- if I (help) you with your French tomorrow?
- if she (go) to the States this summer?
- if she (not ride) more slowly.
- if we (not leave) now.

1 We'll miss the train if we don't leave now.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

4 Complete these sentences for you.

If it rains tomorrow, I'll stay at home and make a cake / play computer games all day.

- In the summer, we'll _____ if _____.
- If my best friend doesn't _____, I'll _____.
- I won't be angry if _____.
- If I have time tomorrow, _____.
- If my friends are free tonight, _____.



Writing A film review

Language focus: giving opinions

1 Match 1–6 with a–f.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 For me, the end was | a) all time is E.T. |
| 2 I have seen it three or | b) four times. |
| 3 I think the special effects | c) the alien's voice was brilliant. |
| 4 I would definitely recommend it | d) the saddest part of the film. |
| 5 In my opinion, | e) to everyone. |
| 6 One of my favourite films of | f) was the best thing about the film. |

2 Complete the film review with the words in the box.

communication cry director government home
recommend science-fiction stars story teenagers

One of my favourite films of all time is *E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial*. This (1) _____ film came out in 1982. The (2) _____ is Steven Spielberg. 30 years later, it still works because it is a timeless story of friendship. The film (3) _____ Henry Thomas with Robert MacNaughton, Drew Barrymore and Dee Wallace.

It's the (4) _____ of Elliott, a lonely boy who makes friends with a lovable alien, or extra-terrestrial, that he calls E.T. for short. E.T. is lost on Earth and wants to get (5) _____ to his own planet. Elliott and his brother and sister help him get back and try to stop their mother and the (6) _____ finding out.

I think the actors and the voice of E.T. are excellent. E.T.'s costume is unforgettable. The music, which won an Academy Award, is sensational. But for me, the best thing about the film is the powerful emotion. The film makes almost everyone (7) _____!

In my opinion, *E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial* is a wonderful film about connection, (8) _____ and understanding. The deep friendship between the child and the alien fills your heart with hope and happiness. I (9) _____ this film to adults, (10) _____ and children.



3 Listen and check your answers.

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 When did the film *E.T.* come out? _____
 - 2 Who is the main actor in the film? _____
 - 3 What are the letters *E.T.* short for? _____
 - 4 What did the film get an Academy Award for? _____
 - 5 Which of these things is the film about? _____
- a) wars in space b) communication c) the planets in our solar system



Culture Famous films and film-makers

1 Read the text and tick (✓) the things you find out about.

- 1 the titles of Spielberg's most famous films
- 2 the reason his parents divorced
- 3 how he got a job as a TV director
- 4 how he likes to spend his money
- 5 Spielberg's political ideas
- 6 Spielberg's awards for films

Steven Spielberg is a world famous film-maker. He is most famous for his adventure and science-fantasy movies with their incredible special effects. Many classics of 20th century cinema are Spielberg films, including *Jaws*, *E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial*, *Raiders of the Lost Ark* and *Jurassic Park*.

Spielberg was born in 1946 in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was a sensitive and imaginative child, and he loved watching films. He used his father's movie camera to make short adventure films. He was just 13 years old when he won his first film prize for a war movie called *Escape to Nowhere*. When his parents divorced in 1965, he went with his mother to California. He was very disappointed when he failed to get into film school. Instead, he went to work unpaid in Universal Studios. In 1969, he won a prize at the Atlanta Film Festival. Universal were so impressed, they offered him a paid job as a TV film director.

In 1975, Spielberg had massive success with *Jaws*, a sensational story about a killer shark. *Jaws* made \$260 million and won three Academy Awards (or 'Oscars' as they are called). Spielberg became one of America's youngest multi-millionaires. He had another great commercial success with *Raiders of the Lost Ark* in 1981. Then in 1982, Spielberg charmed audiences of all ages with *E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial*. From that time, he became a Hollywood legend, making one successful film after another.

Audiences loved Spielberg's films, but critics said they were too sentimental. He wanted to get a reputation as a serious film-maker and above all, he wanted to win an Oscar for Best Director. Eventually, in 1993, he achieved his ambition with *Schindler's List*, a film about the Holocaust. *Schindler's List* won seven Oscars including, at last, one for Best Director. Spielberg won Best Director again in 1998 with *Saving Private Ryan*, a serious war film. Spielberg is still making films today. He is without doubt the most influential director of all time.

Steven Spielberg

2  1.32 Read the text again and listen. Circle T (true), F (false) or DK (don't know).

- 1 Spielberg is most famous for his romantic comedies. T / F / DK
- 2 He started making films at the age of seven. T / F / DK
- 3 He didn't get a place to study at a film school. T / F / DK
- 4 He got an Oscar for Best Director for *Jaws*. T / F / DK
- 5 Audiences and critics have always agreed about Spielberg's films. T / F / DK
- 6 Steven Spielberg only watches serious films nowadays. T / F / DK

3 Find these words in the text and match them with the definitions.

- 1 sensitive
- 2 disappointed
- 3 unpaid
- 4 impressed
- 5 massive
- 6 sentimental

- a) without getting any money
- b) huge, very big
- c) emotional, designed to make you cry
- d) getting upset or embarrassed easily
- e) full of respect for someone's work or ability
- f) unhappy because something didn't happen



Revision

Dictation

- 1** 1.33 Listen and write the sentences.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

Error correction

- 2** Correct the sentences.

We going to watch a DVD after supper. *X*

We're going to watch a DVD after supper.

- 1 I won't to tell you the ending of the film. *X*

- 2 They meeting for a drink after school today. *X*

- 3 Will Giles remembering the name of that actor? *X*

- 4 If Stella will go in for the film competition, she'll probably win. *X*

- 5 If I'm a bit late tomorrow, do you wait for me? *X*

- 6 Do you going to join the school film club? *X*

Translation

- 3** Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

Unit grammar check

- 4** Read the text and circle the correct answers.



When I leave school, (1) ... probably go to university. I (2) ... to study modern languages, I think. Then if I (3) ... a good degree, (4) ... to get a job with a film or TV company for a few years. After that, when I've saved some money, I (5) ... apply for film school. If (6) ... possible, (7) ... go to the film school in Los Angeles. I love the States. (8) ... the whole of next month in California with my Aunt Melanie. My friend, Oliver, (9) ... with me. I can't wait. We (10) ... a lot of fun there!

A	B	C
1 I	I'm	I'll
2 'm going	going	go
3 will get	get	got
4 I try	I tried	I'll try
5 go to	'm going to	'll go
6 it was	it will be	it's
7 I'll	I	I'm going
8 I'll spend	I spend	I'm spending
9 comes	is coming	will come
10 're going to have	're having	'll having

- 5** 1.34 Listen and check your answers.



Extension

Grammar build up 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

(1) **I've spent / I was spending** the last two years watching old movies when I get the chance. I love (2) **watch / watching** them. (3) **I've done / I did** this (4) **since / from** I was 13, when I was in bed for a week with a broken leg. During the winter, I (5) **often stay / am often staying** in all day on Sundays to watch DVDs of old classics. Recently, I (6) **have seen / saw** *Some Like It Hot*. Marilyn Monroe is (7) **funnier / funniest** in that movie than in any of her other films. Last Sunday, I (8) **watched / have watched** half of *Gone with the Wind*. It was (9) **too / very** long to watch it all, so (10) **I'm going / I will** to watch the rest of it next Sunday. My friend Renata

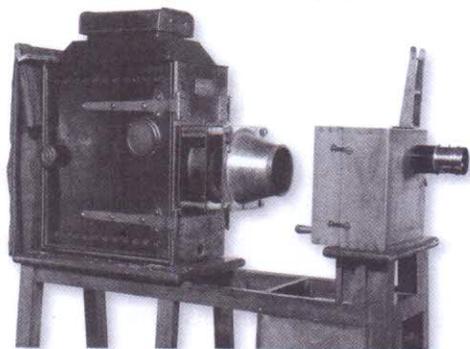
(11) **is coming / will come** to stay next weekend so she'll probably (12) **watching / watch** it with me. If we (13) **have / will have** time, (14) **we watch / we'll watch** *Casablanca* afterwards. (15) **I've already seen / I already saw** it twice, but I think it's the (16) **best / better** film of all time. When I finish school and university, I'm going to get a job as a film reviewer. (17) **I'll spend / I'm spending** every day at the cinema and (18) **I'll get / I'm getting** paid for it. How (19) **much / more fun** will that be? Not (20) **lot / many** people in the world get paid to watch movies, do they?



Listening

2  1.35 Listen and circle T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Auguste and Louis Lumière were brothers. T / F
- 2 At their first public film show, the audience didn't have to pay. T / F
- 3 The cinematographe was a camera and a projector. T / F
- 4 People say *Baby's Breakfast* was the world's first comic film. T / F
- 5 *The Arrival Of A Train at a Station* was a very realistic film. T / F
- 6 The Lumières only filmed real-life situations. T / F
- 7 The Lumières never left France. T / F
- 8 Louis Lumière said the cinema was never going to become popular. T / F



3  1.35 Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 In what year was the first public film show?

- 2 How long was it? _____
- 3 How much did the cinematographe weigh?

- 4 How many films were there in the show?

- 5 What did the first film show?

- 6 What was the first comic film called?

- 7 Which cities did they tour with their films?

- 8 How many Lumière films were there by 1900?



Unit

8

Good friends

be late
tell jokes
shake hands
arrive early

Vocabulary 1

Making friends

- 1 ★ Complete the phrases with the vowels.

interrupt a conversation
 1 jump a qu_____
 2 arrive early
 3 be late_____
 4 kiss a strong____r
 5 be rude_____
 6 be polete_____

- 2 ★ Match the phrases with the pictures.

- 1 bring a present
 2 click your fingers
 3 point at someone
 4 shake hands
 5 take off your shoes
 6 tell jokes

f



- 3 ★ Complete the phrases with the words in the box.

click jump polite rude shake
take off

It's polite to write a thank you letter after a meal at someone's house.

- 1 It's _____ to interrupt someone's conversation.
 2 Everybody is waiting their turn. Go to the back and don't try to _____ the queue.
 3 After a tennis match, we always _____ hands to show we are still friends!
 4 Your house is very clean. Would you like us to _____ our shoes in the hall?
 5 It's rude in Britain to _____ your fingers to get the waiter's attention.

- 4 ★ Match the phrases with the sentences.

arrive early be late bring a present
interrupt a conversation point at someone
tell jokes

Cam and I were chatting and suddenly a guy came up and started talking about his phone.
interrupt a conversation

- 1 Do you like chocolates? These are for you.
 2 Have you heard the one about two cats who had a swimming race? _____
 3 'Look at that man, Mummy. He's walking in a funny way.' 'Don't point, Emma. It's rude.'
 4 'I've been waiting an hour.' 'I'm really sorry. The traffic was terrible.'
 5 My watch was wrong and we arrived at seven. The invitation was for eight. It was embarrassing. _____

nouns
adjectives
verbs
pronouns
adverbs
tenses

Grammar 1

Obligation, prohibition and advice

- 1  Write pairs of sentences with *must* and *mustn't*.

Be here by six. Don't be late.

You must be here by six. You mustn't be late.

- 1 Go to bed early. Don't stay up late.

- 2 Be polite. Don't be rude.

- 3 Don't wear jeans. Wear smart clothes.

- 4 Put your mobile on silent. Don't disturb people on the train.

- 5 Take off your shoes. Don't make the carpet dirty.

- 6 Don't jump the queue. Wait for your turn.

- 2  Complete the sentences with *has to* / *have to* or *doesn't have to* / *don't have to*.



- 1 a) He has to be fit.
- b) He doesn't have to wear a suit and tie.
- c) He _____ train a lot.
- d) He _____ use a computer in their job.



- 2 a) She _____ be calm and reliable.
- b) She _____ wear a uniform.
- c) She _____ like children.
- d) She _____ travel in her job.



- 3 a) They _____ stand a lot.
- b) They _____ have a driving licence.
- c) They _____ be creative and good with their hands.
- d) They _____ sit at a desk.

- 3  Write questions with *have to*. Then write answers for you.

In your country ...

How old / you / be / to drive a scooter ?

How old do you have to be to drive a scooter?

You have to be 17 to drive a scooter.

- 1 you / pay / to see a dentist ?

- 2 young people / do / military service ?

- 3 how old / you / be / to get a job ?

At your school ...

- 4 students / wear / a uniform ?

- 5 How much homework / you / do ?

- 6 students / go home / for lunch ?

- 4  Complete the sentences with *mustn't* or *don't* / *doesn't have to*.

You mustn't tell anyone. It's our secret. OK?

- 1 Great! I _____ get up early. I can stay in bed until eleven!
- 2 It's a pyjama party, but you _____ wear pyjamas if you don't want to.
- 3 The bus leaves at seven. He _____ be late.
- 4 My grandfather _____ pay on the bus. He has a free pass.
- 5 We've got lots of time. We _____ run to the bus stop.
- 6 Your brother _____ park there. The police will take his car away.

5 What things do you have to do at home? What about your friend? Complete the sentences.

I have to make my bed. ✓

I don't have to cook. X

1 I _____ ✓

2 But I _____ X

3 My friend _____ ✓

4 He / She _____ X

6 Give advice for each situation. Use *should* / *shouldn't* and the verbs in the box.

do drink eat go have put on
sit sleep smoke start

GET HEALTHY NOW!

My top tips for teenagers by Dr Suzanne Golden

You should start the day with a healthy breakfast.

You shouldn't go to school with an empty stomach.

- You _____ three meals a day.
- You _____ plenty of water.
- You _____ eight hours every night.
- You _____ some exercise every day.
- You _____ ever. It's the worst possible thing for your health.
- You _____ in the sun in the middle of the day. It's bad for your skin.
- You _____ sunscreen and a hat if you are out in the sun.
- You _____ a lot of fizzy drinks, sweets, chocolate or junk food.

7 Write four tips for a happy life using *should* and *shouldn't*.

You should be friendly and helpful.

You shouldn't worry too much.

- You should _____.
- You shouldn't _____.
- You should _____.
- You shouldn't _____.

8 Circle the correct words.

Go back and have a shower, please. At this pool, you **(must)** **should** have a shower before you go in the pool.



- I've got a headache. Perhaps I **must** / **should** take an aspirin.
- The sign says NO SMOKING. That means you **must not** / **should not** smoke here.
- I don't have to do my homework today, but I think I **must** / **should**. Then I'll be free all weekend.
- People **mustn't** / **shouldn't** drive if it isn't necessary. It's bad for the environment.
- You **mustn't** / **shouldn't** touch things in the museum. If you do, you will get into trouble.

9 Complete the summer camp rules with *have to*, *has to*, *should*, *don't have to* or *mustn't*.

CAMP RULES

You can play music, but you mustn't make a noise after eleven at night.

You (1) _____ make fires. It's very dangerous here in the forest.

You can swim in the lake but you (2) _____ dive. The water isn't deep enough.

Every child (3) _____ pass a water safety test. If you can't swim, you (4) _____ go out in the canoes.

You can do exercises before breakfast with Miss Mortimer, if you like. You (5) _____ do them but it's a great way to start the day.

Group activities start at ten every morning. You (6) _____ be late. If you are late, we all (7) _____ wait for you and it is a waste of everyone's time.

You (8) _____ help with the cooking, but it's great if you do.

There are no cleaners so every camper (9) _____ help with the cleaning. If you don't clean your room, you will be in serious trouble!

We do a concert at the end of your stay. You (10) _____ be in it if you don't want to. But you (11) _____ because it's a lot of fun!

spend
time
have
fun
tell
lies
give
advice

Vocabulary 2

Verb and noun collocations

1 Find these nouns in the wordsquare.

advice argument fun lies money
presents time truth

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

2 Complete the phrases with the nouns from the wordsquare.

- 1 give / receive presents, _____
- 2 spend _____, _____
- 3 have an _____
- 4 tell _____
- 5 tell the _____
- 6 have _____

3 Match the sentence beginnings with the endings.

- 1 At weekends I usually spend
- 2 Let's go now. You don't need to spend
- 3 She wanted my honest opinion so I had to tell
- 4 She had health problems but she didn't receive any
- 5 There's a page in this magazine where they give

- a) advice about teenagers' problems.
- b) her the truth.
- c) money on eating out or going to the cinema.
- d) time changing your clothes.
- e) useful advice from her doctor.

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

argument fun lies presents
receive

I never believe her stories. She always tells lies.

- 1 I didn't want to have an _____, so I just agreed with her.
- 2 We usually have _____ when we go to the beach.
- 3 The best thing about birthdays is that you _____ presents from all your friends.
- 4 How many people do you give _____ to at Christmas?

5 Answer the questions for you.

- 1 What's the best thing you did to have fun?

- 2 Do you always tell the truth?

- 3 What do you love spending money on?

- 4 What's the best advice you have given to a friend?





Grammar 2

Second conditional

1 Match the sentence beginnings with the endings.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 If I had enough money, | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 If we had a mobile with us, | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 It would be fantastic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 I would tell you the answer | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 If she didn't talk so much, | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 I wouldn't ask her for advice | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a) if I had wings and could fly! ^a
 b) she would be less annoying.
 c) I'd buy an electric guitar.
 d) if I were you.
 e) we could phone for help.
 f) if I knew it.

2 Write sentences using the second conditional. Don't forget the comma where necessary.

If I (be) the prime minister / I (build) more hospitals

If I was the prime minister, I would build more hospitals.

- 1 I (not ask) Bob for help / if I (be) you

- 2 He (have) more money / if he (not spend) all his time dreaming

- 3 If people (not drive) so much / this town (be) cleaner

- 4 If you (wear) a coat / you (not feel) cold

- 5 I (not have to) do the washing-up / if we (have) a dishwasher

3 Complete the questions. Then choose your answers and write sentences with I'd ...

The Motivate! Personality Quiz

Are you a lion or a mouse? Find out with this quiz!

What would you do if you saw (see) a shark swimming towards you in the sea?

- a) scream and prepare to die
 b) stick your fingers in its eyes
 c) swim away fast

I'd scream and prepare to die.

1 What would you do if the headteacher (ask) you to sing in front of the whole school?

- a) pretend to be ill
 b) agree to do it in a month
 c) jump up and start singing

2 What would you do if you _____ (break) your father's computer?

- a) go and stay at a friend's house for a week
 b) tell him and say sorry
 c) start saving my pocket money

3 What would you do if you _____ (can) choose a holiday anywhere in the world?

- a) choose a beach holiday in Europe
 b) fly to New York and San Francisco
 c) go walking in the Andes

4 What would you do if you _____ (find) a snake in your tent when you were camping?

- a) die of fright
 b) get out of the tent fast
 c) take a photo of it

5 What would you do if you _____ (go) to a restaurant with a very unusual menu?

- a) leave immediately
 b) pretend to feel ill
 c) order the snails and frogs' legs

4 Complete the sentences with your own ideas using the second conditional.

If I won £1m, I'd give some of it to charity.

- 1 If I had a lot of money, _____

- 2 My life would be better if _____

- 3 I wouldn't be happy if _____



Writing A formal letter

Language focus: linkers of addition and contrast

1 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

- 1 I am very interested in languages. I want to be a scientist. (although)

- 2 I am very happy at my school. I would like to experience school in another country. (however)

- 3 I am keen on drama. I have had big parts in two school plays. (furthermore)

- 4 I have studied some Japanese on my own at home. I am now going to a Japanese evening class. (in addition)

- 5 I am friendly and outgoing. I like meeting people from different cultures. (and)

2 Circle the correct words.



Every year, we invite students to apply for the exchange programme with secondary schools all over the world. (1) **However / Furthermore / Although** students will miss a year of study in this country, we are sure the experience of studying in a foreign country for a year will be very interesting and useful. (2) **However / Furthermore / Although**, it will give language students the opportunity to learn another language. We can give some help to students with travel costs. (3) **However / Furthermore / Although**, the selected students will have to pay all their living costs while they are away. (4) **However / In addition / Although**, they will have to pay for any sightseeing trips around the country at the end of the study period.

Are you interested? Would you like to go on an exchange? Tell us why. Write a letter of application to the Exchange Committee, Landmark House, 30 Queen Street, London W1 3XZ.



56 Station Road
Manchester M16 7DE
7 September 20--

Exchange Committee
Landmark House
30 Queen Street
London W1 3XZ

Dear Sir / Madam,
I am writing to apply for the exchange programme with secondary schools.

3 1.36 Listen and check your answers.

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 Is the exchange programme for primary schools, secondary schools or both?
- 2 How long will students be away from their country?
- 3 Which costs does the programme help students with?
- 4 Who will pay for trips at the end of the study year?

Writing guide: a formal letter

→ Step 1 Plan

You are going to write a letter of application to The Exchange Committee. Answer the questions. Make notes.

Which country would you like to go to?	What are your free-time interests and activities?
Are you studying the language of that country?	Would you be able to do these in the foreign country if they chose you?
Which foreign language(s) are you studying?	What are you like? (Friendly and outgoing? Good at making friends?)
Are you interested in / good at languages?	Are you interested in different cultures?
Are you interested in travelling?	Why would it be good for you if they chose you?
Have you ever lived in a foreign country?	
Which countries have you been to?	

Then decide on the order you want to use for the information in your notes. Write numbers to remind you of the order.

→ Step 2 Write

Write a first draft. Use the notes you made in Step 1. Write your address in the top right corner and the date. Write the address of the people you are writing to below that, on the left. Use some of the linkers *Although*, *However*, *and*, *Furthermore*, and *In addition*.

Dear Sir / Madam,

I am writing to apply for the exchange programme with secondary schools.

→ Step 3 Check

Check your work. Check you use:

Although, *However*, *and*, *Furthermore*, and *In addition*

Check your:

grammar vocabulary spelling

→ Step 4 Write

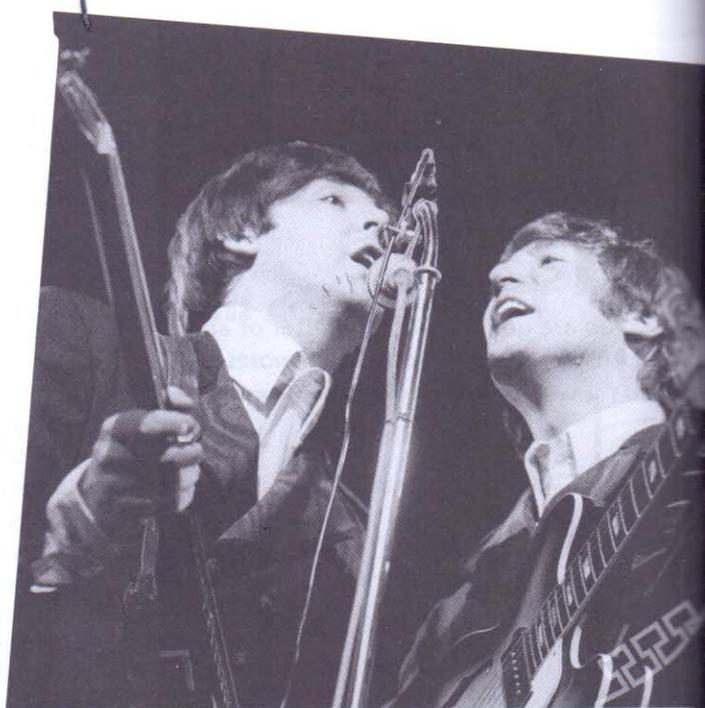
Now write your final copy in your notebook.



Culture Famous friendships

1 Read the text and number the events in the correct order 1–8.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| a) The Beatles split up. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 |
| b) Paul McCartney was born. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| c) Paul's mother died. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| d) John's father ran off. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| e) John's mother died. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 |
| f) Paul and John met for the first time. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 |
| g) John Lennon was born. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| h) The Beatles released their first album. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 |



John Lennon & Paul McCartney

John Lennon and Paul McCartney grew up in Liverpool. They formed their band The Beatles when they were teenagers. They became one of the most successful songwriting partnerships in the history of pop music. Although they couldn't read or write music, they composed all their songs.

John Lennon was born on 9th October 1940. He had a difficult childhood. His father left the family when he was five and his mother, Julia, was not very good at looking after him. She made him live with his aunt, although Julia sometimes came to visit him and taught him to play the banjo. John was a difficult child. He was clever but lazy, so he failed his exams. Luckily, he was good at art and got a place at Liverpool Art College, where he started a band.

Paul McCartney was born on 18th June 1942. His father played the piano in a jazz band and encouraged Paul to play the guitar. In 1956, his mother died. Paul

was very unhappy. He stopped working hard at school and dedicated himself to music. He spent all his time practising the guitar and writing songs.

In 1957, Paul and John met at a festival and Paul joined John's band. It was a strange friendship. Lennon was an angry rebel with a cruel sense of humour. McCartney was calmer and more positive. But they both loved rock and roll music. Then, in 1958, John's mother died in a car accident and John was devastated. Paul understood his feelings. The death of both the boys' mothers brought them closer. Together they formed a new band, The Beatles, and composed songs. That was in 1960. And in 1963, The Beatles released their first album *Please Please Me* with eight out of fourteen songs by Lennon and McCartney.

After seven very successful years, John and Paul started having arguments and The Beatles split up in 1970. Tragically, a mentally ill fan shot John Lennon dead in New York on 8th December 1980. Paul McCartney has continued with his musical career and is the most successful songwriter in the history of popular music.

2  1.37 Read the text again and listen. Answer the questions.

- Where did John and Paul live when they were young? _____
- Who was Julia? _____
- Who played the piano in a jazz band?

- Who was the angrier of the two, John or Paul?

- How long did the Beatles last?

- Where and when did John Lennon die?

3 Find these words in the text and match them with the definitions.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 grow up | <input type="checkbox"/> | a) create music |
| 2 compose | <input type="checkbox"/> | b) help, be supportive |
| 3 look after | <input type="checkbox"/> | c) extremely upset |
| 4 encourage | <input type="checkbox"/> | d) separate |
| 5 devastated | <input type="checkbox"/> | e) spend your time as a child |
| 6 split up | <input type="checkbox"/> | f) take care of |



Revision

Dictation

- 1 1.38 Listen and write the sentences.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

Error correction

- 2 Correct the sentences.

Everybody have to bring some food to the picnic. *X*

Everybody has to bring some food to the picnic.

- 1 If I know the answer, I would tell you. *X*

- 2 You shouldn't telling lies to your best friend. *X*

- 3 People mustn't to use their mobile in lessons. *X*

- 4 You aren't have to take them flowers, but it's a nice idea. *X*

- 5 They mustn't dress up for the party, but they can if they want. *X*

- 6 You don't like it if someone pointed at you. *X*

Translation

- 3 Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

Unit grammar check

- 4 Read the text and circle the correct answers.

Welcome to Oakwood Summer School. We (1) ... if we didn't need to have rules! That's why we don't have very many. Please take the time to read them.

Rooms

Students (2) ... pay a £20 deposit for their room key. If you lose your key, you will lose your deposit.

For security reasons, you (3) ... lock your room when you go out.

It's OK to make hot drinks in your rooms, but you (4) ... cook in them.

Classes

Every student (5) ... sign the register before morning classes. No student (6) ... ever sign in for another student. It is strictly forbidden.

Classes start at 9.30 in the morning. You (7) ... be late.

Excursions

Life wouldn't be much fun for our students if we (8) ... offer a wide range of excursions. We really recommend them. Of course, you (9) ... go on them, but we think you (10) ... try them.

- | A | B | C |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1 <u>would prefer</u> | preferred | prefer |
| 2 should | must | don't have to |
| 3 mustn't | should | shouldn't |
| 4 must | have to | mustn't |
| 5 doesn't have to | has to | mustn't |
| 6 has to | mustn't | must |
| 7 mustn't | shouldn't | don't have to |
| 8 don't | wouldn't | didn't |
| 9 don't have to | shouldn't | mustn't |
| 10 must | have to | should |

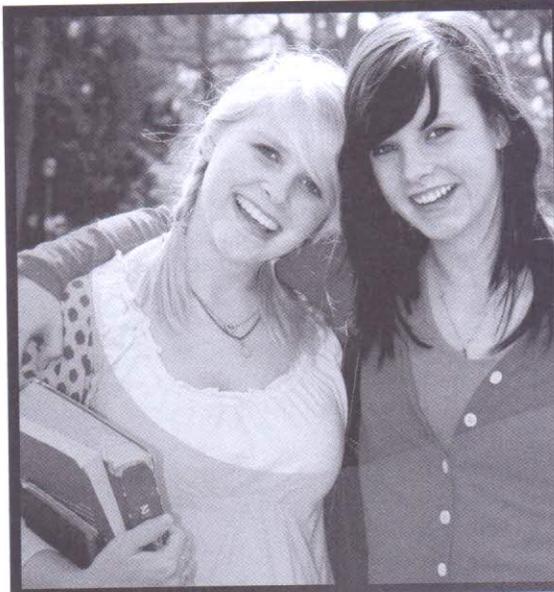
- 5 1.39 Listen and check your answers.



Extension

Grammar build up 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 Circle the correct words to complete the text.



Amanda and I have known each other (1) **since** / **for** nearly ten years. We (2) **met** / **have met** at primary school, so we (3) **were** / **have been** friends since we were six years old. We are both very keen (4) **for** / **on** acting, dancing and music. Amanda is a better musician (5) **than** / **by** me. In fact, she's the (6) **best** / **better** singer I know. She (7) **must** / **should** be a professional singer right now, really. Anyway, I know she'll be famous one day. At the moment, we both (8) **playing** / **play** in a band called Infinity and she also (9) **is singing** / **sings**. I play the drums, but I've (10) **never sung** / **never sang** in public. Last summer, we (11) **played** / **were playing** at a school concert when there was a power cut. The lights went out and the microphone didn't (12) **work** / **worked**. Amanda was as (13) **cooler** / **cool** as a professional singer. She said (14) **a little** / **a few** words and apologized about the problem. She said something like, 'If it's light enough for you to (15) **see** / **saw** me, (16) **I would** / **I'll** sing.' And everybody clapped and she sang (17) **some** / **much** songs without a microphone and without her electric guitar. I wouldn't sing in public if you (18) **pay** / **paid** me a million pounds! Luckily, I (19) **don't have to** / **mustn't** sing because I'm just the drummer. But next year, (20) **I'll** / **I'm** going to learn to play the guitar as well.



Listening

2  1.40 Listen and complete.

- 1 All Francesca's friends are _____.
- 2 Eugenie can keep a _____.
- 3 Eugenie and Francesca both wanted the main _____ in a _____ at school.
- 4 Francesca often sees Bryony at the _____.
- 5 Francesca goes to a _____ after school.

3  1.40 Listen again and circle the correct answers.

- 1 Francesca ...
 - a) met Bryony at a sports club.
 - b) doesn't have a brother.
 - c) goes to a school for boys and girls.
- 2 Her friend Eugenie ...
 - a) doesn't like the other girls in the group.
 - b) is not at Francesca's school.
 - c) is in a group of six friends.
- 3 Francesca ...
 - a) sometimes asks Eugenie for advice.
 - b) doesn't like telling Eugenie her secrets.
 - c) usually tells the whole group her problems.
- 4 Eugenie ...
 - a) was jealous of Francesca's role in the play.
 - b) didn't get a part in the play.
 - c) and Francesca think the same things are funny.
- 5 Bryony ...
 - a) has never met Francesca's new friends.
 - b) and Francesca are at different schools.
 - c) and Francesca usually meet in the week.
- 6 Hannah ...
 - a) and Francesca are going to their sports club this weekend.
 - b) is at Francesca's school.
 - c) and Francesca are doing something together this weekend.

Unit 9

World of music

a hit
a single
a playlist
a music
festival
go on tour

Vocabulary 1 Music

1 Match 1-6 with a-f to make phrases.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 go to | a) a band |
| 2 go on | b) a song |
| 3 form | c) an album |
| 4 play | d) live at a concert |
| 5 release | e) number one |
| 6 record | f) tour |

2 Complete the compound nouns with the words in the box.

cover festival list lyrics studio

recording studio

- 1 album _____
2 song _____
3 music _____
4 play _____

3 Match the words in the box with the definitions.

a playlist a record a hit a band
a single

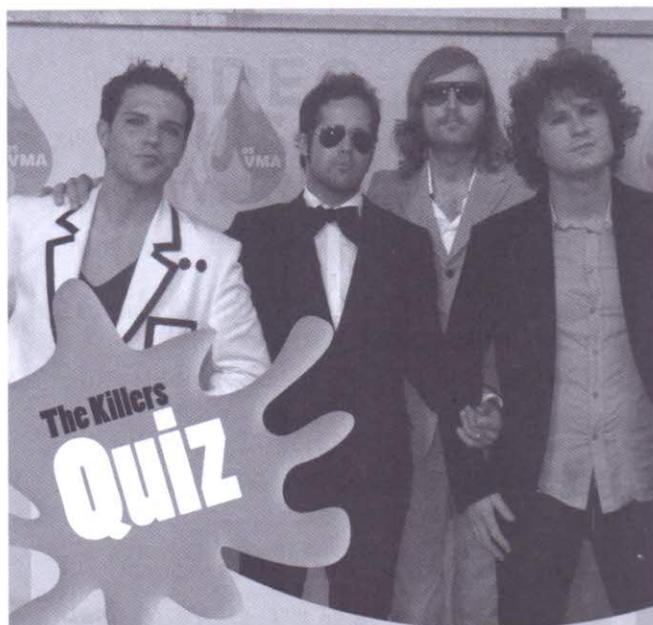
- a group of musicians
a band
- 1 a list of songs chosen by someone

2 a recording of just one song

3 a very successful song

4 a vinyl disc, not a CD

4 Circle the correct words.



The Killers formed their band / record in 2002.

- To begin with, they played **single** / live at small clubs in Las Vegas, Nevada.
- They released their first **album** / playlist, *Hot Fuss*, in June 2004.
- Hot Fuss* **went to** / released number one in the UK and Australia.
- Their **lyrics** / **single** *Mr Brightside* was a big hit in the UK and the USA.
- In November 2006, they used the famous **recording** / **releasing** studio in Abbey Road to record *Live from Abbey Road*.
- In June 2007, they were the top players at Glastonbury, the famous music **festival** / **concert**.
- They went on **concert** / **tour** in the UK and Ireland in 2009.
- They **formed** / **recorded** their album *Live from the Albert Hall* in 2009.
- Some people don't understand the **hit** / **lyrics** of the Killers' song *Human*.

nouns
adjectives
verbs
pronouns
adverbs
tenses

Grammar 1

The passive: present simple

1 Complete the sentences with the present simple passive form of the verbs in brackets.

These jeans are made (make) in Turkey.

- 1 The best chocolate _____ (make) in Belgium.
- 2 You _____ (invite) to my sister's birthday party.
- 3 I _____ (expect) to help with the housework.
- 4 Rice _____ (grow) in India.
- 5 Those doors _____ (not lock) at night.
- 6 Our cats _____ (not leave) outside at night.
- 7 We _____ (not allow) to use our mobiles in class.
- 8 Music _____ (not teach) at our school.

2 Rewrite the sentences using the present simple passive.

They grow a lot of orange trees in Spain.

A lot of orange trees are grown in Spain.

- 1 They produce coffee in Brazil.
Coffee _____.
- 2 They don't allow children in this club.
Children _____.
- 3 They speak French in Belgium.
French _____.
- 4 They don't lock these doors until ten.
These doors _____.
- 5 Where do they keep the animals?
Where _____ the animals _____?
- 6 When do they take the rubbish?
When _____?
- 7 How do they make paper?
How _____?
- 8 Which music festivals do they hold in your country?
Which _____?
_____?

3 Match the words in A with the words in B. Then write questions and answers using the present simple passive.

AROUND THE WORLD QUIZ

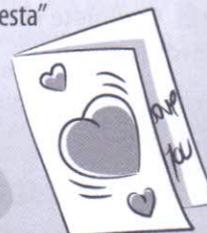


A

- 1 Zapotec (speak)
- 2 the British flag (call)
- 3 kimonos (wear)
- 4 Leicester (pronounce)
- 5 the Olympic Games (hold)
- 6 couscous (eat)
- 7 Porsche cars (make)
- 8 Valentine cards (send)

B

- a) in February
- b) in Mexico
- c) the Union Jack
- d) in Japan
- e) in Germany
- f) in Morocco
- g) every four years
- h) "lesta"



- 1 Where is Zapotec spoken?
It's spoken in Mexico.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

The passive: past simple

4  Complete the text with the past simple passive form of the verbs in brackets.

When we were in London, we
 (1) were taken (take)
 to see Abbey Road Studios. We
 (2) _____ (not allow) to
 go inside the studios because it isn't open to
 the public. We (3) _____
 (show) the famous crossing on Abbey
 Road which (4) _____
 (photograph) for the cover of a Beatles
 album. Most of the Beatles songs
 (5) _____ (record)
 there. We (6) _____
 (tell) about the film score of *Avatar* which
 (7) _____ (mix) and
 recorded by an Abbey Road sound engineer.
 It (8) _____ (not record) at
 the Abbey Road Studios. The engineer, Simon
 Rhodes, (9) _____ (fly)
 to Los Angeles to do the work. As you know,
Avatar (10) _____ (award)
 two Golden Globe Awards.

5  Match 1–8 with a–h. Then write questions and answers using the verbs in the box.

act build create direct discover
 invent paint write

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 the World Wide Web | a) Alexander Fleming |
| 2 <i>The Mona Lisa</i> | b) Daniel Radcliffe |
| 3 <i>Jurassic Park</i> | c) Tim Berners-Lee |
| 4 The Eiffel Tower | d) Walt Disney |
| 5 <i>Don Quixote</i> | e) Leonardo Da Vinci |
| 6 Donald Duck | f) Steven Spielberg |
| 7 penicillin | g) Gustav Eiffel |
| 8 Harry Potter | h) Miguel de Cervantes |

- 1 Who was the World Wide Web
invented by?
It was invented by Tim Berners-Lee.
- 2 _____

- 3 _____

 4 _____

 5 _____

 6 _____

 7 _____

 8 _____

6  Rewrite the questions using the past simple passive. Leave out the words in brackets.

- Did (anybody) meet you at the station?
Were you met at the station?
- 1 Did (they) take your passport?
 _____ your passport _____?
- 2 Where did (they) take these photos?
 Where _____ these photos _____?
- 3 When did (they) invent paper money?
 When _____ paper money _____?
- 4 What did (they) steal from your bag?
 What _____ from your bag?
- 5 Where did (they) grow this tea?
 Where _____ tea _____?
- 6 How did (they) make these CDs?
 How _____ CDs _____?

7  Write about your favourite film using the past simple passive to answer questions 1–4.

- My favourite film is _____
 (write the title)
- 1 Who was it directed by?

- 2 When was it released?

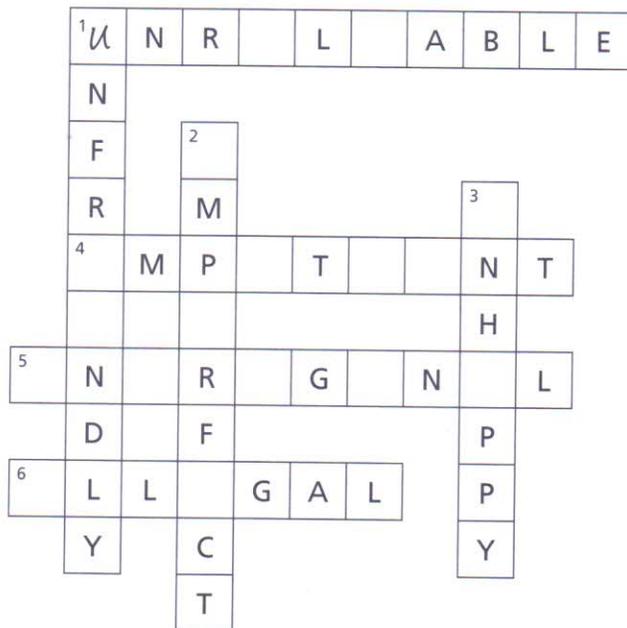
- 3 Where was it filmed?

- My favourite character in the film was
 _____ (write his/her name)
- 4 Who was he/she acted by?

illegal
unoriginal
impossible
imperfect
illogical

Vocabulary 2 Negative prefixes

1 Complete the adjectives in the crossword with the vowels.



2 Write the opposites of the adjectives using negative prefixes.

positive (+)	negative (-)
trustworthy	<u>untrustworthy</u>
1 possible	_____
2 logical	_____
3 practical	_____
4 supportive	_____
5 necessary	_____
6 adventurous	_____
7 imaginative	_____



3 Complete the sentences with the opposite of the correct adjectives.

He promised to help with the party, but he arrived too late to do anything. He's unreliable. (logical / reliable / practical)

- 1 People think she is _____ because she never smiles. (supportive / perfect / friendly)
- 2 Don't lend him money. He is _____ and he will never give it back. (trustworthy / logical / legal)
- 3 I've got a raincoat. I don't need an umbrella as well. It's _____. (reliable / necessary / perfect)
- 4 He loves reading and thinking, but he can't fix a bike or a computer. He's a bit _____. (imaginative / logical / practical)
- 5 She never wants to spend time with me when I have a problem. She is very _____. (supportive / perfect / trustworthy)

4 Complete the sentences with the opposite of the adjectives in the box.

adventurous happy legal original
patient possible

I was only three minutes late, but he didn't wait for me. He's a bit impatient.

- 1 She prefers staying at home to travelling. She's _____.
- 2 You aren't allowed to download these songs without paying. It's _____.
- 3 She hasn't stopped crying since he died. She's very _____.
- 4 You saw a pig flying? That's _____.
- 5 Why do you always copy my ideas? You are so _____.

5 Write sentences about you, your family and your friends.

I am impatient. I don't like waiting for a long time at the bus stop.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____



Grammar 2

Active and passive

1 ★ Are the sentences active (A) or passive (P)?

Human was released in 2008. P

- 1 Robbie Williams has made a cover version of it. _____
- 2 It was voted the best song of 2008 by the magazine *Rolling Stone*. _____
- 3 It reached number one in Norway. _____
- 4 Music styles of the 1980s have influenced The Killers. _____
- 5 Various animals are shown on the music video of *Human*. _____

2 ★★ Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of the passive. Leave out the words in brackets.

(Some) people often illegally download music.

Music is often illegally downloaded.

- 1 (They) didn't release this song in 2008.

- 2 (They) wrote the lyrics three years ago.

- 3 (They) record their albums at Abbey Road Studios.

- 4 (They) used African drums for these songs.

- 5 (They) create the unusual sound effects with a computer.

Tense revision

3 ★★ Write the correct tense for the underlined verbs. Choose from the tenses in the box.

present simple	present continuous
past continuous	past simple
present perfect	future with <i>will</i>

Marsha works for Gold FM. present simple

- 1 She arrived at the radio station two hours ago.

- 2 At the moment, she is interviewing a new band on air. _____
- 3 She has always loved music.

- 4 While she was singing in a band, she got her first radio job. _____
- 5 Now she prefers talking to singing!

- 6 But one day, perhaps she will be the manager of her favourite band. _____

4 ★★ Circle the correct words.

For his eleventh birthday Elvis Presley (1) gave / was given a guitar, which cost \$7.75. The guitar (2) bought / was bought at the Tupelo Hardware Company, which still (3) exists / existed today. In fact, Elvis fans still often (4) go / went there to read a famous letter. The letter (5) wrote / was written by Forest L Bobbo who (6) sold / was sold the guitar to Elvis. If you (7) will go / go to the shop one day, you will see the letter. According to the letter, Elvis wanted to buy a gun! Luckily, he (8) didn't have / hasn't enough money, so he got the guitar.

When he was 13, the Presley family moved to Memphis. While the family (9) were living / are living there, he was influenced by blues and gospel music. At 14, Elvis played his guitar in a high school concert and all the girls (10) are going / went crazy.

He left school at 18 and got a job. While he (11) was working / worked as a driver, he recorded *That's All Right Mama*. It (12) played / was played on the radio and became a massive hit. That song put him on the road to fame.

Elvis (13) is called / calls The King of Rock and Roll by his fans, or just The King. His song *It's Now Or Never* (14) has sold / was selling 25 million copies so far. Since Elvis's death in 1977, his home, Graceland, (15) has become / became a museum. And more than 600,000 people (16) visit / are visiting it every year. At the moment, the managers of Graceland (17) are planning / plan some new exhibitions. Perhaps you (18) visit / will visit Graceland one day!





Writing

A musical hero

Language focus: time expressions

1 Circle the correct time expressions.

- 1 Elvis Presley got his first guitar **at the age of / just** 11.
- 2 Lady Gaga performed at Glastonbury Festival **later / last year**.
- 3 **Last year / Recently**, songs by the sixties band The Beach Boys have been in the top 20.
- 4 The Rolling Stones formed their band more than 40 years **since then / ago**.
- 5 **Since / In** 1991, Bryan Adams's hit single *Everything I do I do it for you* stayed at number one **now / for** 16 weeks.

2 Complete the text with the time expressions in the box.

ago At the age of for in just Last
later now Recently Since then x2

- [1] _____ 17, Madonna gave up her dance studies in Michigan and moved to New York with a pair of dance shoes, a photo of her mother and \$35. A few years [2] _____, she was singing with her first rock band, The Breakfast Club.
- She released her first big hit *Like A Virgin* [3] _____ 1984. It stayed at number one [4] _____ six weeks. [5] _____, she has sold more than 300 million records worldwide.
- In 1984, Madonna also started acting in films like *Vision Quest* and *Desperately Seeking Susan*. [6] _____, she has been in 22 films including *Evita*, for which she won a Golden Globe Award.
- Madonna and her husband Guy Ritchie divorced a few years [7] _____. Madonna has two of her own children. [8] _____, she has adopted two children from the African country, Malawi.
- [9] _____ year, Madonna directed the film *W.E.* She has [10] _____ finished work on an album. And she is [11] _____ planning her next tour.



3 2.02 Listen and check your answers.

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 How old was Madonna when she moved to New York? _____
- 2 What was her first rock band called? _____
- 3 How long did her first big hit stay at number one? _____
- 4 Which film did she act in and win a Golden Globe Award? _____
- 5 From which country are her two adopted children? _____

Writing guide: writing about a musical hero

➔ Step 1 Plan

Use books or the internet to find out about the opera singer, Plácido Domingo. Look for information to answer some of these questions. Make notes.

When and where was he born?	Where has he performed?
Where and what did he study?	When did he get famous?
At what age did he start singing in public?	When did he marry?
Which opera did he first perform in?	How many children does he have?
What have been his most famous roles?	What charity work does he do?
What have been his biggest hits?	

Then decide on the order you want to use for the information in your notes. Write numbers to remind you of the order.

➔ Step 2 Write

Write a first draft. Use the notes you made in Step 1. Use the model text on page 90 to help you.

➔ Step 3 Check

Check your work. Check you use:

time expressions

Check your:

grammar vocabulary spelling

➔ Step 4 Write

Now write your final copy in your notebook.



Culture

Famous music and musicians

1 Read the text and match the questions with the paragraphs.

- 1 What are the Proms?
- 2 What is the Royal Albert Hall used for?
- 3 Where and what is the Royal Albert Hall?
- 4 What's it like inside the Royal Albert Hall?
- 5 Who built the Royal Albert Hall and why?



The Royal Albert Hall

- A The Royal Albert Hall in London is one of the most famous public venues in the world. It is a familiar London landmark and a major tourist attraction. The huge red-brick building is oval, with a domed roof made of glass and steel.
- B The Royal Albert Hall has a romantic history. It was built because of Queen Victoria's love for her husband Prince Albert. The Prince wanted to create a cultural quarter in London for ordinary people to enjoy. He built a lot of museums and colleges, but he died without finishing his project. Queen Victoria built the Royal Albert Hall as a public memorial to him because she wanted the nation to remember him forever. When she opened it to the public in 1871, she was very emotional and she could not speak.
- C Inside, the auditorium is decorated with gold pillars and wine-red curtains and carpets, and there is an enormous golden organ behind the stage. However, the Victorians did not know much about acoustics. The auditorium echoes, and in bad weather you can hear the rain on the glass roof.
- D The auditorium can hold more than 5,000 people. It is used for many different cultural events: classical and pop concerts, opera, ballet, circus, poetry recitals, award ceremonies, and even tennis matches and boxing contests. Leading artists from all over the world have performed here, including José Carreras and Plácido Domingo, Elton John and Tina Turner, Bob Dylan, and of course the Beatles and the Rolling Stones.
- E Every summer since 1941, the famous Promenade Concerts or 'Proms' have taken place at the Royal Albert Hall. The tickets are cheap so anyone can afford to go. Over 70 concerts are performed in eight weeks. A lot of seats are removed from the auditorium and 'Prommers' stand while they listen to the music. The First Night and the Last Night of the Proms are especially popular. Before these concerts, classical music enthusiasts sleep in the street outside the Royal Albert Hall, then queue all day to get a place at the front of the auditorium.

2  2.03 Read the text again and listen. Answer the questions.

- 1 What is the Royal Albert Hall made of?

- 2 Why did Queen Victoria build it?

- 3 When was it opened?

- 4 What is one problem with the Albert Hall's acoustics?

- 5 What is it used for? (three things)

- 6 What are the Proms and when do they take place?

3 Find these words in the text and match them with the definitions.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1 venue | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 Victorians | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 landmark | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 to echo | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 domed | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 to afford | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a) a building that everybody recognizes
- b) a place where people go for concerts or other events
- c) to manage to pay for something
- d) people who lived in Britain when Victoria was the queen
- e) to resonate
- f) rounded, hemispherical



Revision

Dictation

- 1** 2.04 Listen and write the sentences.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

Error correction

- 2** Correct the sentences.

This song was write by my friend. *X*

This song was written by my friend.

- 1 Do these shoes made of plastic? *X*

- 2 This album didn't released last year. *X*

- 3 How long was you been in this band? *X*

- 4 These photos are taken last year by my sister. *X*

- 5 This music were downloaded illegally. *X*

- 6 They have formed the band last year. *X*

Translation

- 3** Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

Unit grammar check

- 4** Read the text and circle the correct answers.



The pop artist, actress and fashion model Beyoncé Knowles (1) ... as Beyoncé. Her name (2) ... pronounced bee-yon-say. Beyoncé (3) ... famous in the 1990s when she (4) ... in the band Destiny's Child. Then, in 2003, her solo album *Dangerously in Love* (5) ... released. It (6) ... one of the most successful albums of that year. It (7) ... in 2006 by the very successful album *B'Day*.

Knowles (8) ... in a lot of films. Her acting career (9) ... when she starred in the film *Carmen: A Hip Hopera*.

Beyoncé (10) ... also collected money for many children's charities and for the victims of the Haiti earthquake.

- | A | B | C |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1 <u>is usually known</u> | usually knows | is known usually |
| 2 was | is ✓ | has been |
| 3 became ✓ | has become | started |
| 4 was singing | was sung | sang ✓ |
| 5 was ✓ | has | has been |
| 6 has become | was becoming | became ✓ |
| 7 was followed ✓ | has followed | followed |
| 8 was | has been ✓ | is |
| 9 has begun | was beginning | began ✓ |
| 10 has ✓ | was | is |

- 5** 2.05 Listen and check your answers.



Extension



Grammar build up 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

The Beatles and The Rolling Stones were the two (1) **more** / **most** famous bands that came out of the sixties. The Beatles (2) **have disappeared** / **are disappearing** now. They (3) **gave** / **have given** their last real concert in 1966. But the Rolling Stones (4) **are still playing** / **were still playing** music. In fact, they have played rock 'n' roll music (5) **since** / **for** five decades now and (6) **much** / **a lot of** people (7) **think** / **thinks** they are (8) **the greater** / **the greatest** rock 'n' roll band in the world.

When the Beatles and the Stones (9) **were playing** / **have played** music in the sixties, people were fans of one band more than the other. The Beatles (10) **had** / **were having** matching clothes and haircuts. Their beautiful

songs (11) **have been** / **were** about all kinds of topics. The Stones (12) **weren't** / **didn't** as clean and polite (13) **like** / **as** the Beatles. They were tougher and (14) **too** / **more** rebellious and they only played real rock and blues.

Which band was better? People (15) **are still arguing** / **have still argued** today about that. More Beatles records (16) **have bought** / **are bought** than Stones records. But the Stones's style (17) **copied** / **was copied** by lots of later rock bands like AC/DC and Guns n Roses. Perhaps you (18) **must** / **have** to ask yourself this question: If you (19) **would** / **could** go back in time to the sixties, which band (20) **would** / **did** you prefer to see live?



Listening

2  Listen and circle T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Maddy has never been to the O2 Arena. T / F
- 2 The O2 Arena is in north-west London. T / F
- 3 It's only used for concerts. T / F
- 4 Concert tickets cost around £50. T / F
- 5 Claudia went there once on a school trip. T / F
- 6 She tried learning to play the guitar at the British Music Experience. T / F
- 7 At Dance Attic you can learn lots of different dances. T / F



3  Listen and circle the correct answers.

- 1 The O2 Arena is
 - a) an ice rink
 - b) a sports stadium
 - c) a huge London venue
- 2 Claudia has been to ... there.
 - a) a basketball match
 - b) a Beyoncé concert
 - c) a Kylie Minogue concert
- 3 She would go to more events there if she
 - a) had the money
 - b) had the time
 - c) lived nearer
- 4 The British Music Experience is
 - a) a concert
 - b) an exhibition
 - c) a film
- 5 At the British Music Experience you can also
 - a) try on rock stars' clothes
 - b) learn old dances
 - c) go to a concert
- 6 Maddy doesn't like
 - a) going to concerts
 - b) going to exhibitions
 - c) learning from videos

Unit

1

CLIL activities: History

1 Read the text in your Student's Book (page 15). Complete the text about the origins of the marathon.

In (1) _____ BC there was a battle between the armies of Greece and (2) _____. The battle was in Greece in the town of (3) _____. Greece had a smaller army than Persia, but (4) _____ won the battle! A messenger called (5) _____ ran from the town of Marathon to (6) _____, to tell the people of Athens about the victory. It was a distance of (7) _____. When he reached the city the messenger said 'We have won.' and then he died.

2 Match the questions and answers about the early Olympic Games.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Where were the first modern Olympic Games? <input type="checkbox"/> | a All marathon races have been 42.195 km since the London Olympics in 1908. |
| 2 How long was the first marathon race? <input type="checkbox"/> | b The organizers of the London Olympics games changed the distance of the marathon race to 42.195 km. |
| 3 Where were the Olympic Games in 1908? <input type="checkbox"/> | c The first modern Olympic Games were in Athens in 1896. |
| 4 Who changed the distance of the marathon race? <input type="checkbox"/> | d The first Olympic marathon race was 40 km at the Athens Olympic Games. |
| 5 How long have marathon races been since the London Olympics in 1908? <input type="checkbox"/> | e In 1908 the Olympic Games were in London. |

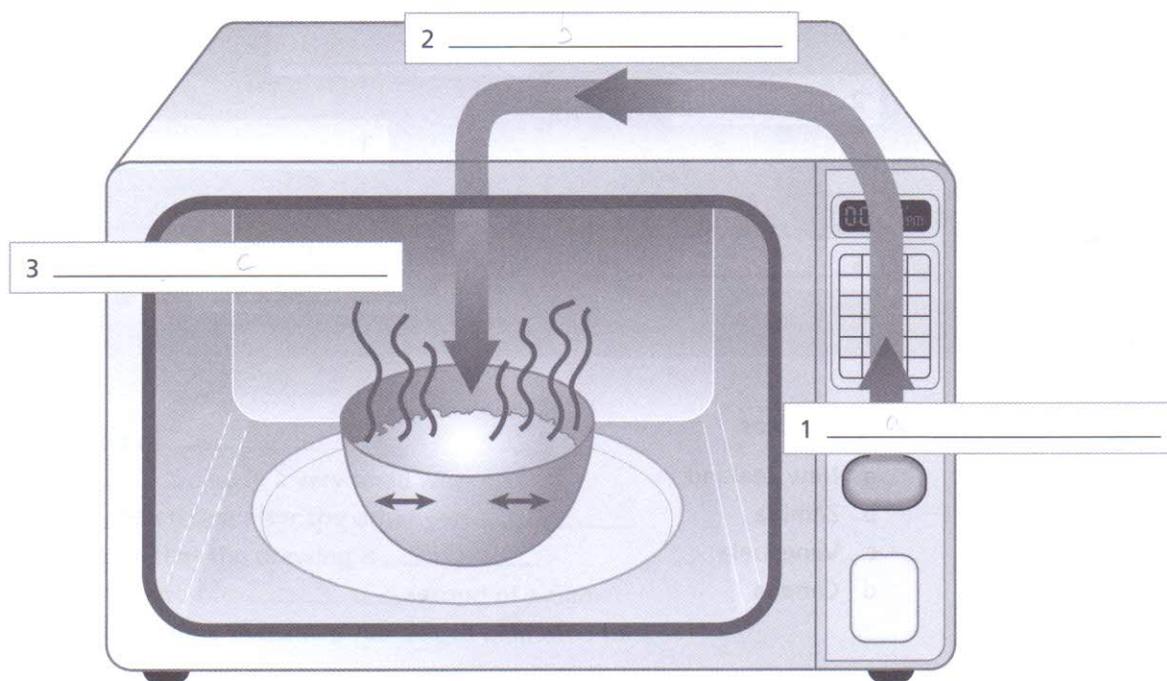
Unit

2

CLIL activities: Science

Match the instructions to the labels on the diagram.

- Microwaves make the water molecules vibrate
- Microwaves travel through the food
- A magnetron generates microwaves



Unit

3

CLIL activities: Literature

1 Read this sonnet and find words in bold which rhyme with these words.

- 1 day _____
 2 temperate _____
 3 shines _____
 4 dimm'd _____
 5 fade _____
 6 owest _____
 7 see _____

2 Read the text in your Student's Book (page 39) and choose the correct answers

- 1 A 'sonnet' is a **story** / **poem**.
 2 A 'rhyme' is when two words sound the same
 e.g. **mat** / **day** and **may**.
 3 A 'quatrain' is **four** / **six** lines of poetry.
 4 A 'couplet' is **two** / **four** lines of poetry where
 the last two words of each line rhyme.

Shall I compare thee to a summer's **day**?
 Thou art more lovely and more **temperate**:
 Rough winds do shake the darling buds of **May**,
 And summer's lease hath all too short a **date**:
 Sometime too hot the eye of heaven **shines**,
 And often is his gold complexion **dimm'd**;
 And every fair from fair sometime **declines**,
 By chance or nature's changing course **untrimm'd**;
 But thy eternal summer shall not **fade**
 Nor lose possession of that fair thou **owest**;
 Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his **shade**,
 When in eternal lines to time thou **growest**:
 So long as men can breathe or eyes can **see**,
 So long lives this and this gives life to **thee**.

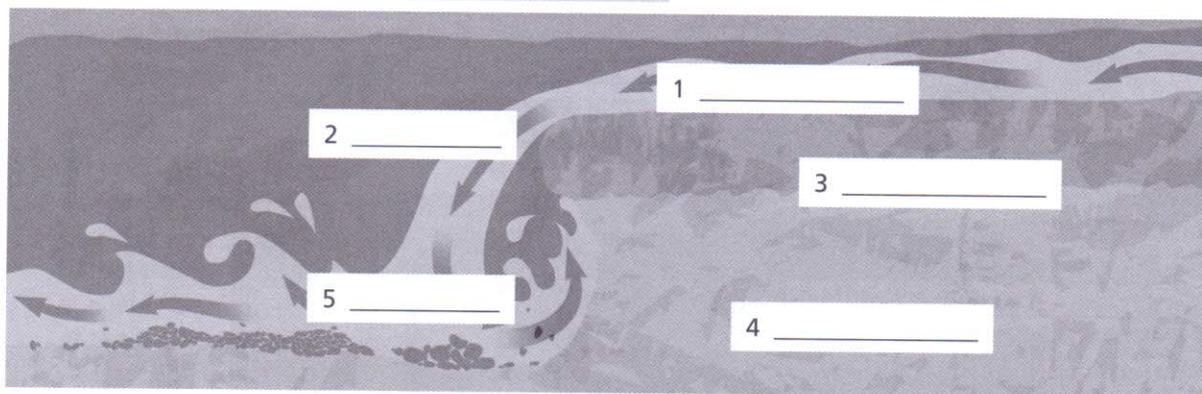
Unit

4

CLIL activities: Geography

1 Look at the picture and complete the labels to show how a waterfall is created.

soft rock river plunge pool hard rock waterfall



2 Match the waterfalls to the countries.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1 Niagara Falls | a New Zealand |
| 2 Angel Falls | b Zambia |
| 3 Victoria Falls | c Venezuela |
| 4 Huka Falls | d Canada |

Unit

5

CLIL activities: History

Read the text in your Student's Book (page 67). Match the questions and answers.

- 1 Where was Edward Jenner from?
 - 2 How did people catch cowpox?
 - 3 What did Jenner use to make the first vaccination?
 - 4 Which disease protects you from smallpox?
 - 5 Who did Jenner use a sample of cowpox from?
- a Jenner made the first vaccination using a knife.
 - b He used a sample of cowpox from the dairy maid, Sarah Nelmes.
 - c He was from Gloucestershire in England.
 - d In the 18th century people caught cowpox from cows.
 - e Cowpox protects you from smallpox.

Unit

6

CLIL activities: Science

Read the text in your Student's Book (page 79). Are the sentences (T) true or (F) false?

- 1 The Sun contains 99.8 % of all the material in the solar system. T / F
- 2 All the planets in our solar system orbit the Sun. T / F
- 3 It takes 365 days for Earth to orbit the Sun. T / F
- 4 The Earth takes one day to turn on its axis. T / F
- 5 The solar system formed 4.6 million years ago. T / F
- 6 The Earth is at the centre of our solar system. T / F

Unit

7

CLIL activities: Art

Read the text in your Student's Book (page 95). Complete these sentences about animation with the words in the box.

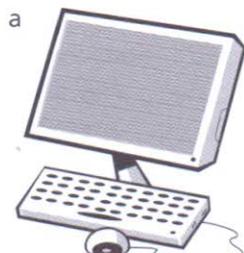
quickly one moving drawings long different

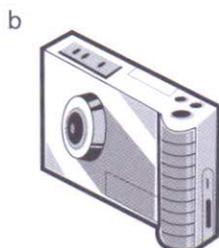
- 1 A cartoon is a series of _____.
- 2 Each drawing is _____ in a very small way.
- 3 The drawings are shown one after the other very _____.
- 4 This gives the illusion that the drawing is _____.
- 5 You need 24 drawings to film _____ second of a film.
- 6 It takes a _____ time to make a full-length animated film.

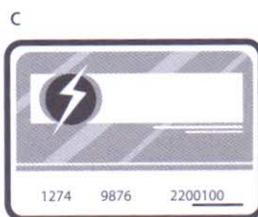
Unit
8

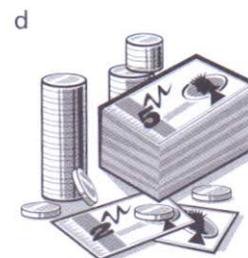
CLIL activities: e-Commerce

1 Tick (✓) the things you use when you shop online.









2 Are the sentences (T) true or (F) false?

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 Shopping online is easy and quick. | T / F |
| 2 You have to shop online between 9.00am and 5.00pm. | T / F |
| 3 You can't pay for things online with money. | T / F |
| 4 You can't return goods if you don't like them. | T / F |
| 5 Hackers can take money from your account illegally. | T / F |
| 6 Some shops only exist online. | T / F |

Unit
9

CLIL activities: Music

1 Order the letters and write the names of the four groups of musical instruments. Then write the instruments from the word box in the correct column.

drums double bass saxophone trumpet clarinet trombone piano

s b a s r	w d i w n o d o	s r u e n p c s o i	t s g i r n
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

2 Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 What do you use to play a double bass? | a The saxophone and the clarinet both have reeds in the mouthpiece. |
| 2 Which instrument do you play with drumsticks? | b You use a bow or your fingers to play the double bass. |
| 3 Which two instruments have a reed in the mouthpiece? | c The piano has black and white keys you press with your fingers. |
| 4 What colour keys has a piano got? | d You play the drums with your hands or drumsticks. |

Unit

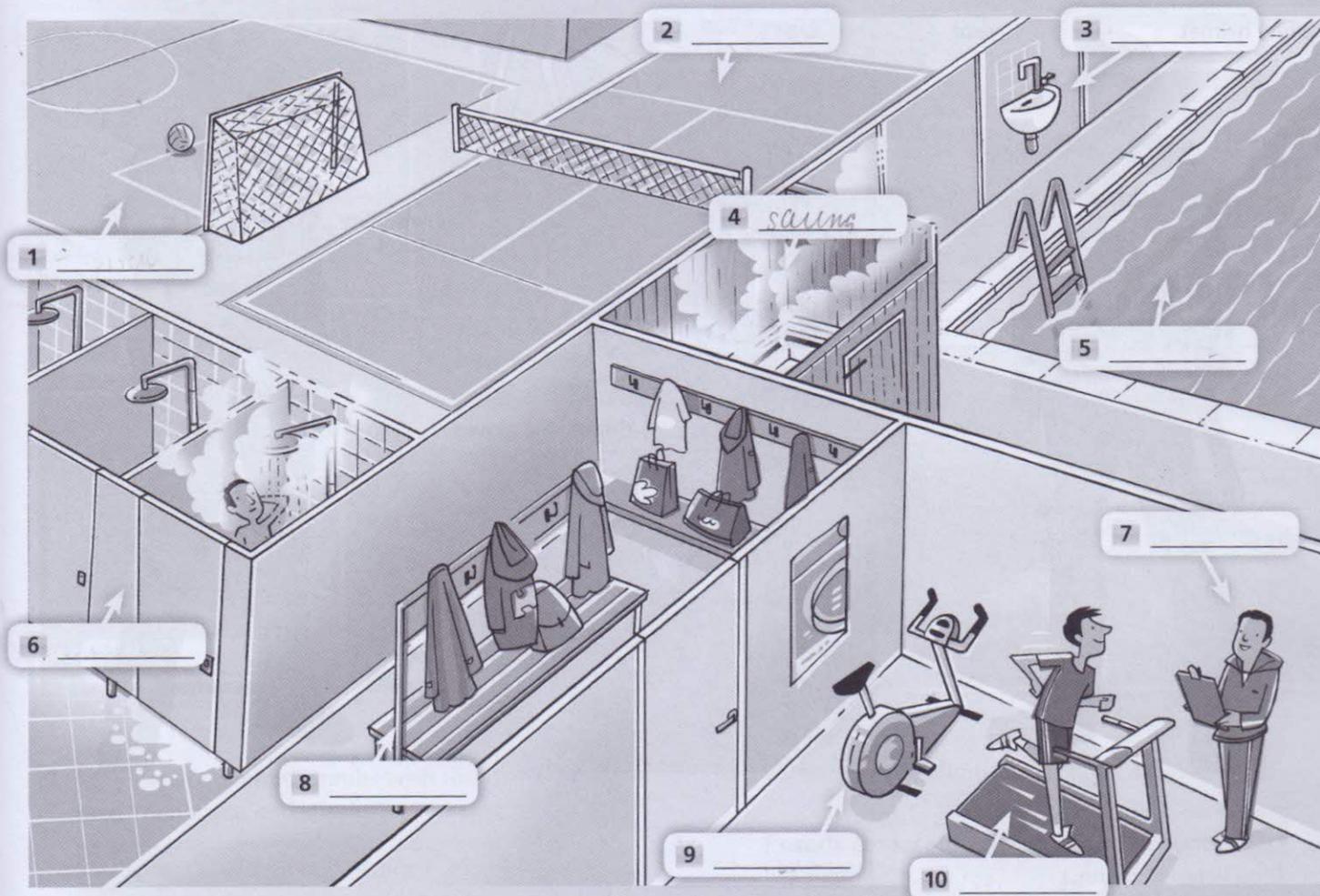
1

Vocabulary plus

Vocabulary plus

2

In the gym



- 1** 2.07 Label the picture with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

sauna changing room football pitch
 exercise bike showers tennis court
 swimming pool personal trainer
 water fountain running machine ✓

- 2** Write the words.

- A place where you swim. swimming pool
 1 A place where you wash yourself. _____
 2 A thing that you drink from. _____
 3 A place that is very hot. _____
 4 A person who trains you. _____
 5 A place where you get changed. _____

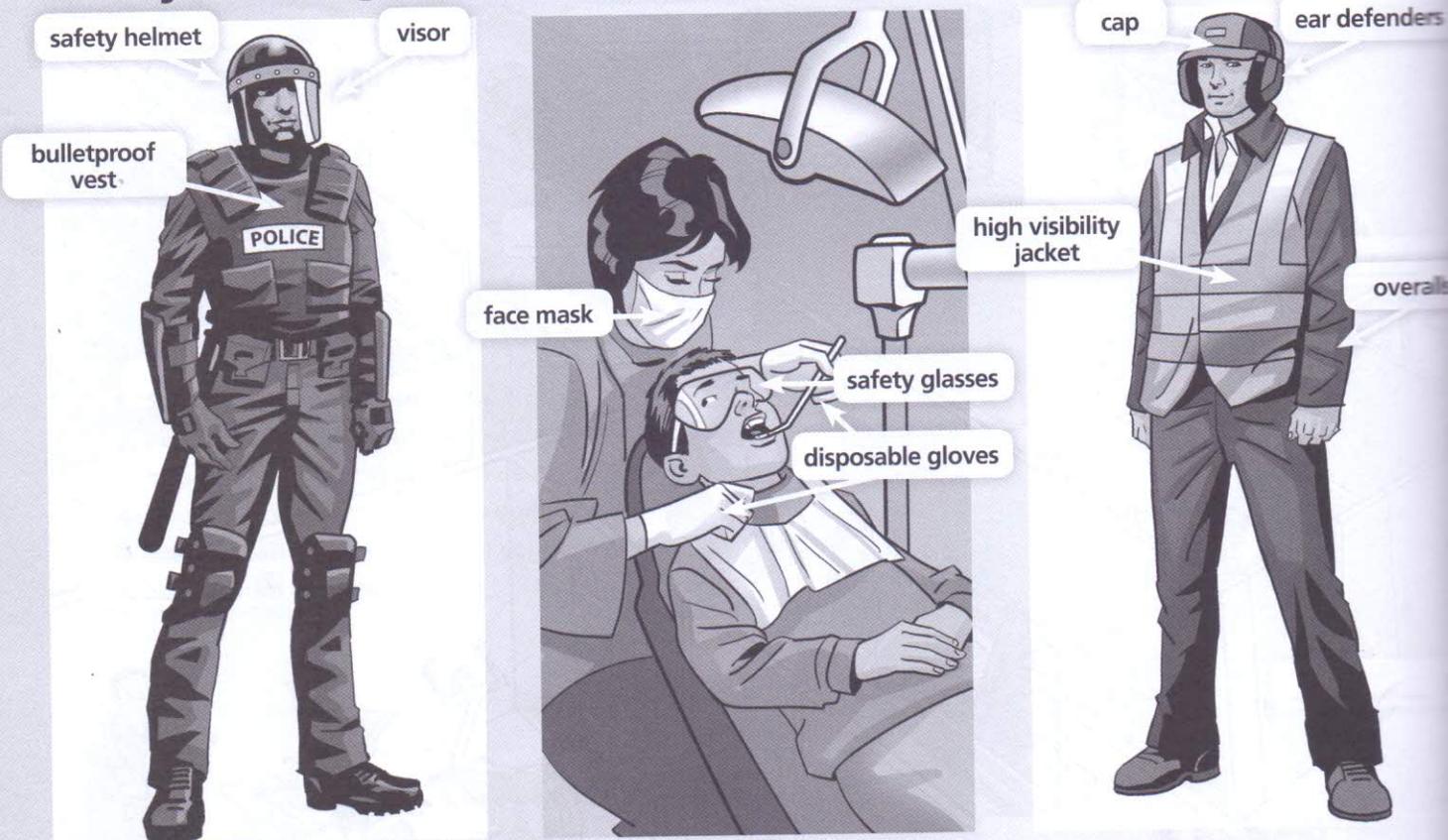
- 3** The words in bold are incorrect. Write the correct words.

Two teams are playing a match on the exercise bike. **football pitch**

- 1 I can't stand swimming so I never go in the **water fountain**. _____
 2 My brother works in a gym as a **running machine**. _____
 3 You can't stay in the **showers** for long. It's about 85°C in there. _____
 4 How many kilometres did you cycle on the **running machine**? _____
 5 Is there a **changing room**? I'm really thirsty. _____

Vocabulary plus

Safety clothing



1 2.08 Complete the table with the words above. Then listen and check.

head	eyes/face	ears	hands	body
cap	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

2 Circle the correct words.

- An artist usually wears overalls / a bulletproof vest.
- 1 A fireman usually wears a **safety helmet** / ear defenders.
 - 2 A scientist often wears a **high visibility jacket** / safety glasses.
 - 3 A security guard usually wears a **bulletproof vest** / face mask.
 - 4 A doctor often wears **disposable gloves** / a cap.
 - 5 A builder often wears a **visor** / high visibility jacket.

3 Read the definitions and write the words.

- These are plastic and they come in pairs.
disposable gloves
- 1 This is made of paper and it covers your mouth.

 - 2 This is always a bright colour like yellow or orange.

 - 3 This is a hat, but it isn't hard.

 - 4 This is plastic and it covers your face.

 - 5 These are plastic and they cover your eyes.

Unit
3**Vocabulary plus****Natural phenomena**

- 1**  2.09 Label the photographs with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

cyclone drought avalanche
tsunami blizzard wildfire
thunderstorm heatwave landslide
hailstorm

- 2** Circle the correct words.

There is often a drought / an avalanche in hot countries in summer.

- It was snowing and then it became a blizzard / landslide.
- The tsunami / wildfire started in the forest.
- The drought / cyclone destroyed everything in its path.
- The dark clouds were followed by a hailstorm / wildfire.
- Thunderstorms / Blizzards often occur in very hot weather.

- 3** Complete the definitions with the correct words.

A tsunami is an enormous wave in the sea.

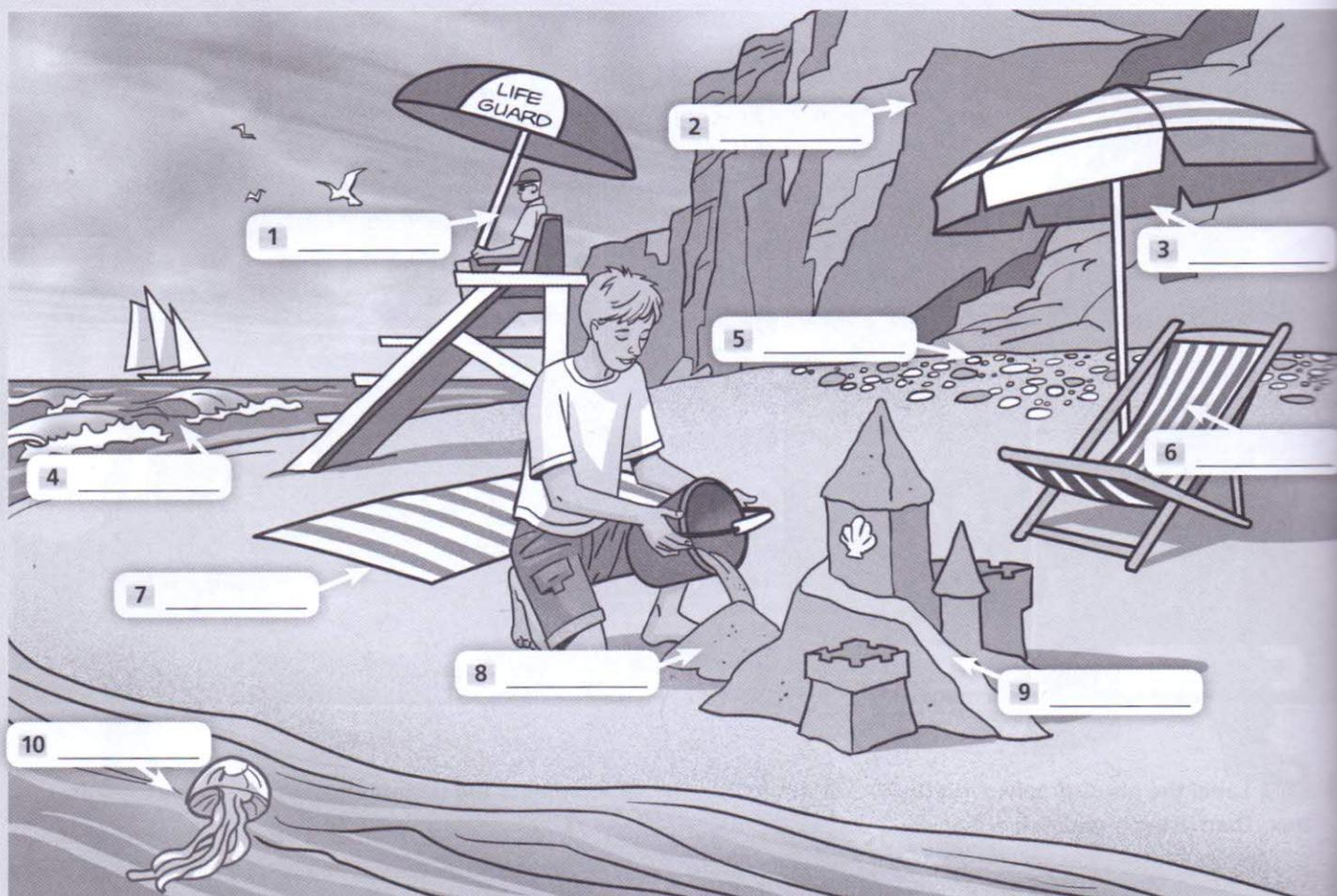
- An _____ is when a lot of snow moves down a mountain.
- A _____ is an extremely strong rotating wind.
- A _____ is when it is unusually hot for several days or weeks.
- A _____ is when there isn't any rain for months.
- A _____ is when a lot of earth moves down a mountain.

- 4** Complete these sentences for you. Try to use words from exercise 1.

- In my country, there are sometimes _____.
- I have never seen _____.
- I am scared of _____.

Vocabulary plus

On the beach



- 1**  **2.10** Label the picture with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

beach towel parasol cliff deckchair
jellyfish lifeguard pebbles sand
sandcastle waves

- 2** Read the definitions and write the correct words.

Someone who works on the beach. lifeguard

- 1 A geographical feature. _____
- 2 Something to protect you from the sun.

- 3 A sea creature. _____
- 4 Something you use after swimming. _____
- 5 Something you build on the beach. _____

- 3** Choose the correct answers.

We aren't going swimming. There are jellyfish in the water.

- a) towels b) jellyfish c) waves
- 1 The _____ says it isn't safe to swim today.
a) cliff b) lifeguard c) jellyfish
 - 2 The _____ is so hot that you can't walk on it.
a) waves b) deckchair c) sand
 - 3 There are _____ on that beach, but there isn't any sand.
a) jellyfish b) sand c) pebbles
 - 4 There weren't any _____ so they sat on their beach towels.
a) deckchairs b) lifeguards c) sandcastles
 - 5 You need good _____ to go surfing.
a) cliffs b) parasols c) waves

Unit

5

Vocabulary plus

Vocabulary plus

Unit

5

Money



1 **2.11** Label the photographs with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

tip	notes	pay in cash	bill	wallet
PIN	coins	pay by credit card	purse	
cash machine				

2 Circle the correct words.

I've never had a £50 coin / note.

- 'Waiter! Can we have the bill / tip, please?'
'Certainly.'
- Someone stole my dad's purse / wallet yesterday.
- I haven't got enough notes. I'll pay by credit card / in cash.
- You shouldn't show anyone your purse / PIN.
- You can't get coins / notes from a cash machine.

3 Read the definitions and write the correct words.

Men usually keep their money in this.
wallet

- Women usually keep their money in this.

- You can get money from here 24 hours a day.

- You leave this if you're happy with the service in a restaurant. _____
- If you pay with notes and coins, you do this.

- A piece of paper that shows you how much to pay in a restaurant. _____

4 Answer the questions for you. Write in full sentences. Use words from exercise 1.

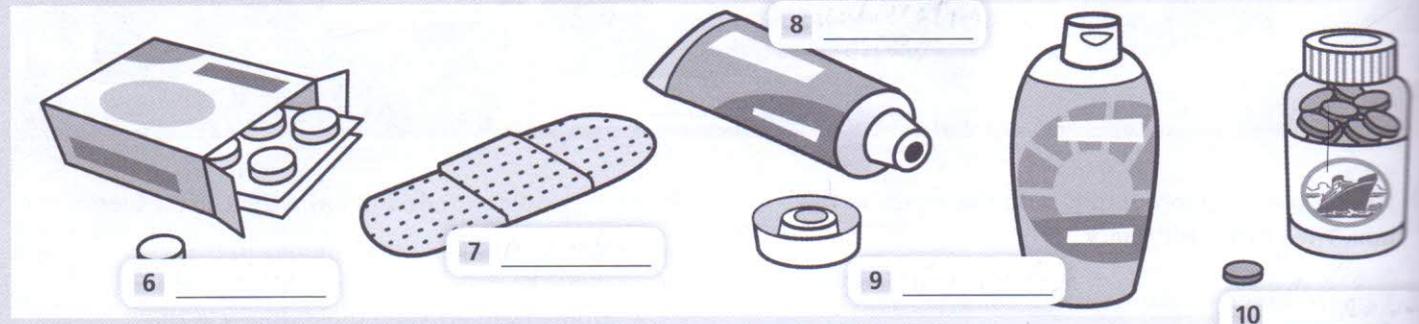
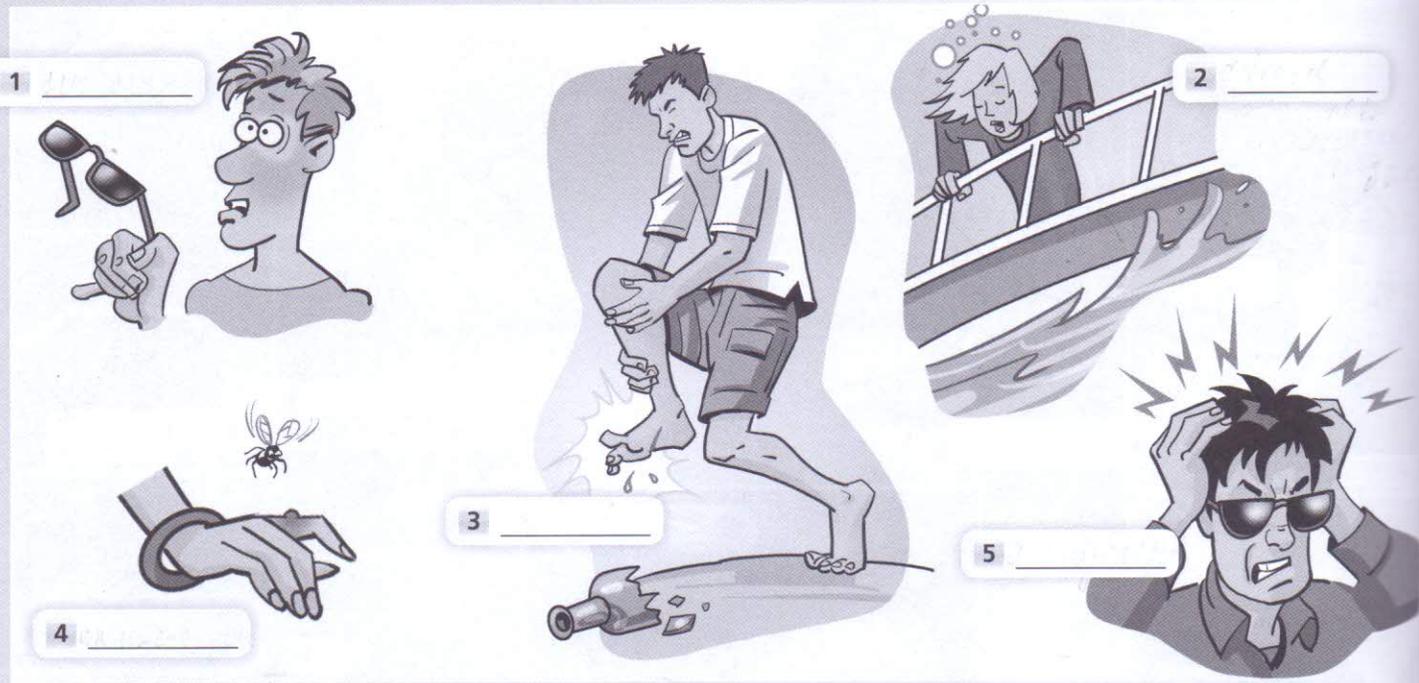
- Where do you keep your money?

- How do you usually pay in a shop?

Unit
6

Vocabulary plus

Health problems and cures



1 Label the picture with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

- an aspirin sunburn a migraine
- after sun lotion a plaster a cut
- travel sickness an insect bite
- antiseptic cream a travel sickness pill

2 Match the treatments a-d with the health problems in exercise 1.

- antiseptic cream
- a) a travel sickness pill
- b) after sun lotion
- c) a plaster
- d) an aspirin

3 Circle the correct words.

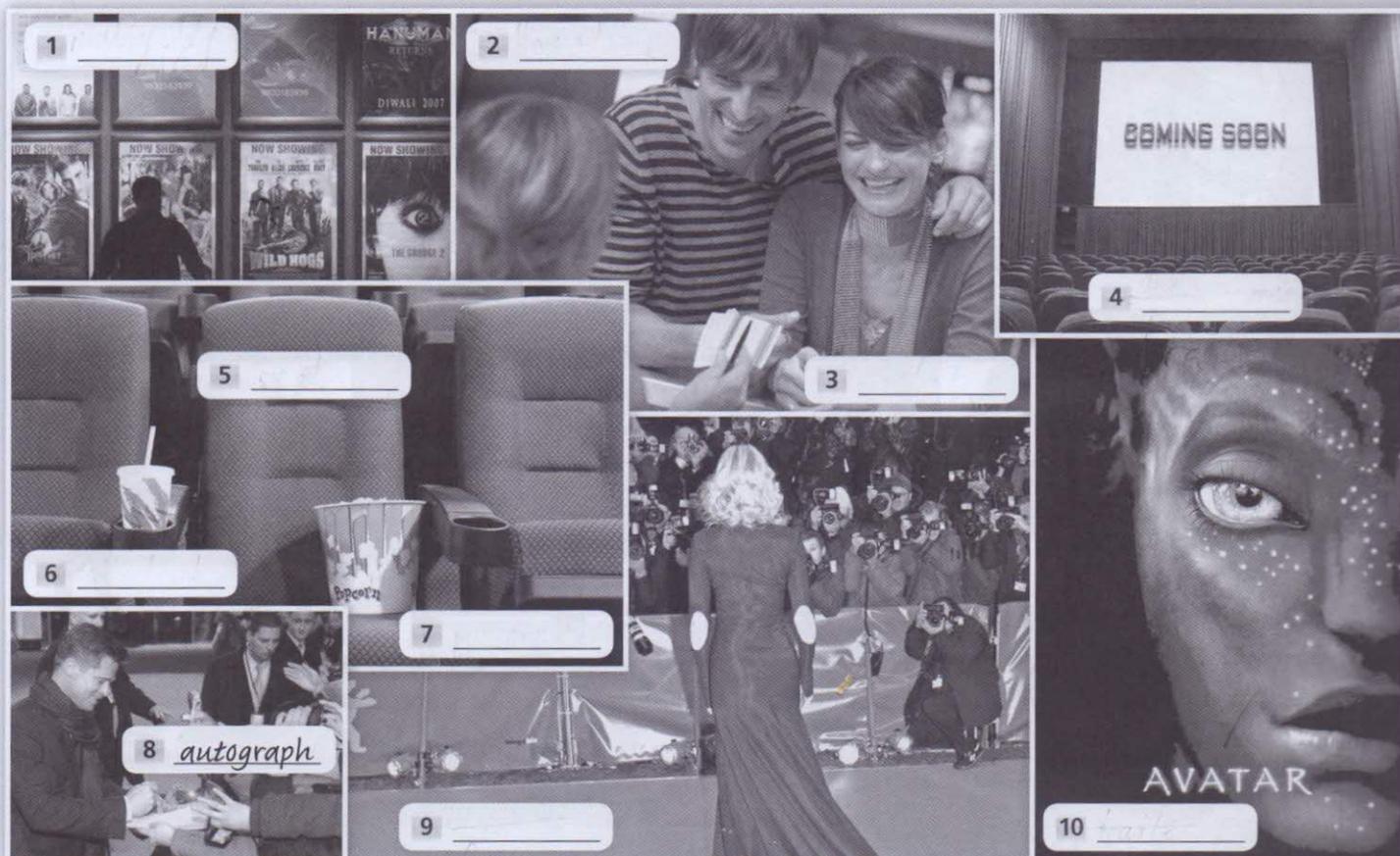
Turn the music down! I've got a terrible insect bite / migraine.

- 1 If you spend a long time in the sun, you'll get a cut / sunburn.
- 2 I take a travel sickness pill / aspirin because I always feel sick on planes.
- 3 He woke up and he had four insect bites / travel sickness on his face.
- 4 Take some antiseptic cream / aspirin and you'll feel better!
- 5 Have you got any after sun lotion / plasters? I've got a cut on my finger.

Unit
7**Vocabulary plus**

Vocabulary plus

8

The cinema

- 1** 2.13 Label the pictures with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

autograph box office film premiere
Hollywood blockbuster multiplex cinema
popcorn seat soft drink ticket trailer

- 2** Complete the definitions with the correct words.

A Hollywood blockbuster is an American film that is extremely popular.

- A multiplex cinema is a cinema that has a lot of different screens.
- A trailer is an extract from a film that will be released soon.
- The box office is the place where you buy your cinema ticket from.
- A film premiere is the first time a film is shown in a country.
- Popcorn is a popular snack that people eat in the cinema.

- 3** The words in bold are wrong. Write the correct words.

I love watching the **box offices** before the main film starts. trailers

- 'Would you like a **seat**?' 'Yes, please. A lemonade.'
- 'Two **trailers** for Avatar, please.' 'That's £11.00 please.'
- We don't like sitting in the **film premieres** directly below the screen.
- The film premiere was fantastic. I'm sure it'll be a **soft drink**.
- I asked a film star for his **popcorn** and he signed my t-shirt!

Friendship

1 to meet a new person 2 to get on with someone 3 to arrange to meet someone 4 to become friends with someone

5 to go off someone 6 to fight with someone 7 to make up with someone 8 to finish with someone

1 2.14 Write the phrasal verbs in the correct box. Then listen and check.

😊	☹️
<i>become friends with someone</i>	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2 Match the verbs and the definitions.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1 make friends with | a) to invite someone to a place |
| 2 to get to know | b) to stop liking someone |
| 3 to go off | c) to have an argument with |
| 4 to make up | d) to learn more about a person |
| 5 to arrange to meet someone | e) enjoy someone's company |
| 6 to fall out with | f) to become friends again after an argument |

3 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

in off on out up with

- Have you heard? Emma is going out of town.
- We're good friends. We really get _____ with each other.
 - I don't want to be Paul's friend anymore. I'm going to finish _____ him.
 - Lydia and Caroline are friends again. They made _____ with each other last night.
 - 'Have you ever been _____ a fight with anyone?' 'No, never!'
 - I've gone _____ Martin. I won't be friends with him anymore.

4 Answer the questions for you. Write in full sentences. Use phrasal verbs from exercise 1.

- Do you sometimes fall out with your family?

- Do you always make up with your friends after arguing?

- Have you ever gone off someone?

Vocabulary plus

Making music



- 1** 2.15 Label the pictures with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

boy band brass band buskers choir
conductor duo soloist string quartet
symphony orchestra tribute band

- 2** Write the correct word.

Two people who play music or sing together.

duo

- 1 A group of people who sing together.

- 2 Someone who stands in front of an orchestra and directs it.

- 3 Four people who play string instruments together.

- 4 Someone who plays a piece of music or sings alone.

- 5 People who play music in the street to get money.

- 3** Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

There aren't any girls in a ...

a) boy band b) choir c) tribute band

- 1 My brother plays the trumpet in a ... at school.
a) string quartet b) brass band c) choir
- 2 There are four sections in a ... – woodwind, brass, percussion and strings.
a) tribute band b) string quartet
c) symphony orchestra
- 3 Jacob is the orchestra's ... He doesn't play an instrument.
a) soloist b) conductor c) duo
- 4 I heard some great ... in the park yesterday so I gave them €2.
a) buskers b) boy bands c) string quartet
- 5 The four people in that ... sound like the Beatles, but they don't look like them!
a) symphony orchestra b) tribute band c) duo

Grammar reference

Present simple

- we use the present simple for habits and routines
- we form the present simple with the base form (eg *play, watch*) of the verb. We add *-s* or *-es* to the verb with *he, she* or *it*

They play football.

She plays tennis

- we form the negative with *do not (don't)* + the verb. We use *does not (doesn't)* + the verb (without *-s* or *-es*) with *he, she* or *it*

They do not (don't) play football.

She does not (doesn't) play tennis

- we put *do / does* before the subject in questions. In short answers, we use *do / don't* or *does / doesn't* without the verb

Do you play football?

Yes, I do. No, I don't.

Adverbs of frequency

0% 100%					
never	hardly ever	sometimes	often	usually	always

- adverbs of frequency go before the verb, but after the verb *to be*

I always drive a car.

They are sometimes happy.

Present continuous

affirmative	contracted form
I am playing	'm playing
You are playing	're playing
He / She / It is playing	's playing
We / You / They are playing	're playing

- we use the present continuous to describe what is happening at the moment

Karen is learning French.

- we form the present continuous with *be* + verb + *-ing*

I am watching TV now.

negative	contracted form
I am not listening	'm not listening
You are not listening	aren't listening
He / She / It is not listening	isn't listening
We / You / They are not listening	aren't listening

- we form the negative with *not*

They aren't relaxing.

questions and short answers

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

- we form questions with *be* + subject + verb *-ing*, in short answers we use *to be*, not *-ing*.

Is she playing tennis?

Yes, she is. No, she isn't.

Time expressions

- with the present and the present continuous time expressions (eg *once a week, every day, now*) usually go at the end of the phrase, but they can go at the beginning

He plays tennis twice a week.

On Mondays I do voluntary work.

I'm watching TV at the moment.

Gerunds

- we use the gerund (*-ing* form) after verbs for like or dislike, and after prepositions

I love playing football.

She's good at learning languages.

Grammar exercises

Present simple

- 1** Complete the sentences with the present simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- Leo watches (watch) the news at 10pm.
 1 I _____ (not eat) meat.
 2 My father _____ (relax) at the weekend.
 3 Her friend _____ (not speak) English.
 4 Emma _____ (do) voluntary work.

- 2** Write questions using the present simple.

Sara's parents / work / in a school?

Do Sara's parents work in a school?

- 1 you and Tom / like / football?

 2 Eduardo / eat / curry?

 3 your grandparents / play / computer games?

 4 your mum / speak / French?

- 3** Write short answers for the questions in exercise 2.

(✓) Yes, they do.

- 1 (✓) _____
 2 (X) _____
 3 (X) _____
 4 (✓) _____

Adverbs of frequency

- 4** Rewrite the sentences using the adverbs of frequency in brackets.

You play tennis after school. (often)

You often play tennis after school.

- 1 I walk to school. (always)

 2 They go to a youth group. (on Fridays)

 3 Clara is unsociable. (sometimes)

 4 We chat online. (every day)

Present continuous and time expressions

- 5** Circle the correct words.

They is / are driving to the cinema.

- 1 She'm / 's listening to music now.
 2 You are / am playing an old violin.
 3 Ben am / is sleeping at the moment.
 4 It's / 'm having lunch right now.
 5 Max and I am / are doing our homework.

- 6** Rewrite the sentences in exercise 5 using the negative.

They aren't driving to the cinema.

- 1 _____
 2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____
 5 _____

- 7** Write the missing words.

'Are you having a good time?'

'Yes, I am.'

- 1 'Is he watching a DVD?'

'No, he _____.'

- 2 'Are your parents chatting?'

'Yes, _____ are.'

- 3 '_____ Tanya swimming?'

'Yes, she is.'

- 4 'Are you enjoying the film?'

'No, I'm _____.'

- 5 '_____ you and Dan relaxing?'

'Yes, we are.'

Gerunds

- 8** Write the gerund (-ing form) of the verbs.

play playing

- a) make _____ d) learn _____
 b) draw _____ e) go _____
 c) chat _____

Unit
2**Grammar reference****was / were**

- *was* and *were* are the past forms of the verb *to be*
- we use *was* with *I / he / she / it* and *were* with *you / we / you / they*
- we form the negative with *was not (wasn't)* or *were not (weren't)*
He was not (wasn't) excited.
- we put *was / were* before the subject in questions and in short answers we use *was / wasn't* or *were / weren't*
Were your parents at home yesterday?
Yes, they were. No, they weren't.

Past simple regular and irregular verbs**affirmative**

I / You / He / She / It We / You / They	decided
--	---------

negative

I / You / He / She / It We / You / They	did not learn (didn't learn)
--	---------------------------------

questions and short answers

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

- we use the past simple to talk about events in the past

Spelling: past simple regular verbs

- for most verbs, add *-ed* in the past simple
- for verbs that end in *-e*, add *-d*
arrive → *arrived*
- for verbs that end in consonant + *-y*, omit the *-y* and add *-ied*
carry → *carried*

- for verbs that end in consonant + vowel + consonant, double the final consonant and add *-ed*
travel → *travelled*
- see the irregular verbs list on pages 143–144

Past continuous**affirmative**

I was writing
You were writing
He / She / It was writing
We / You / They were writing

- we use the past continuous to describe actions that were in progress in the past
- we form the past continuous with subject + *was / were* + verb + *-ing*

negative**contracted form**

I was not listening	wasn't listening
You were not listening	weren't listening
He / She / It was not listening	wasn't listening
We / You / They were not listening	weren't listening

- we use *was not (wasn't)* or *were not (weren't)* to form the negative
They weren't working.

questions and short answers

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

- we form questions with *was / were* + subject + *-ing*, in short answers we use the subject + *was / wasn't* or *were / weren't*

Grammar exercises

was / were**1** Complete with *was / were / wasn't* or *weren't*.

It was my parents' 25th wedding anniversary yesterday. My mum (1) _____ excited; it was just another normal day. There (2) _____ many letters in the post that morning, but there (3) _____ a card from my dad. When my mum opened it, there (4) _____ two air tickets to New York in it. (5) _____ she excited then? Yes, she (6) _____. Very excited!

Past simple regular and irregular verbs**2** Are the verbs regular or irregular? Write R (regular) or I (irregular) and the past simple form of the verbs.

play R played

- 1 take _____ 4 go _____
 2 read _____ 5 work _____
 3 send _____ 6 do _____

3 Complete the sentences with the past simple verbs in exercise 2.

I sent you an email at 11 o'clock last night.

- 1 Marc _____ a photo with his mobile phone.
 2 He _____ the blog and posted a comment.
 3 My mum _____ at the school.
 4 I _____ my homework on my new laptop.
 5 They _____ online to find a website.

4 Rewrite the sentences using the negative.

You charged your mobile phone. *X*
You didn't charge your mobile phone.

- 1 They scanned the document. *X*

 2 I wrote a letter to the politician. *X*

 3 He met Elena online. *X*

 4 The computer stored the data. *X*

5 Complete the past simple questions with the verbs in the box. Then write the correct short answers.

make send take work want

Did he send ten emails yesterday?
 (X) No, he didn't.

- 1 _____ you _____ to be an actor?
 (✓) _____
 2 _____ they _____ any good photos?
 (✓) _____
 3 _____ your sister _____ as an artist?
 (X) _____
 4 _____ you _____ a phone call to Jo?
 (X) _____

Past continuous**6** Complete the sentences with the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

I was choosing (choose) a new book in the library yesterday morning.

- 1 A school boy _____ (use) a computer near me.
 2 He _____ (not do) his homework on the computer.
 3 He _____ (play) a game.
 4 A man _____ (wait) to use it.

7 Write questions in the past continuous. Then circle the correct words in the short answers.

you / live / in Paris / last year?

Were you living in Paris last year?

No, I was / wasn't.

- 1 it / rain / at 6 o'clock?

Yes, he / it was.

- 2 Simon and Jen / work / as researchers?

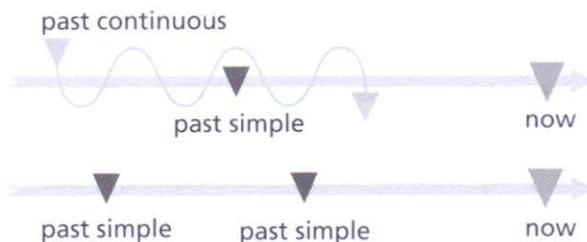
Yes, they was / were.

- 3 the students / download / documents?

No, they were / weren't.

Unit
3**Grammar reference****Past tenses**

- we often use the past continuous and the past simple in the same sentence
When she was falling, her parachute didn't open.
- we use the past continuous for actions in progress in the past and the past simple for events which interrupt the action in progress
John was watching TV when Beth arrived.
- we also use the past simple for a sequence of actions in the past
Joan crashed and her heart stopped.

**when and while****when and while**

He was running away when the bear attacked.

While he was running away, the bear attacked.

- we use the past simple after *when*
- we use the past continuous after *while*

Present and past tenses

		present	
		simple	continuous
+	I / You	walk	I 'm walking
	He / She / It	walks	You 're walking
	We / You / They	walk	He / She / It 's walking
-	I / You	don't walk	I 'm not walking
	He / She / It	doesn't walk	You 're not walking
	We / You / They	don't walk	He / She / It 's not walking
?	Do I / you	walk?	Am I walking?
	Does he / she / it	walk?	Are you walking?
	Do we / you / they	walk?	Is he / she / it walking?
			Are we / you / they walking?

- we use the present simple for habits and daily routines
She brushes her teeth before she goes to bed.
- we use the present continuous for an action that is happening at the moment of speaking
What are you doing now?

		past	
		simple	continuous
+	I / You	walked	I was walking
	He / She / It	walked	You were walking
	We / You / They	walked	He / She / It was walking
-	I / You	didn't walk	I wasn't walking
	He / She / It	didn't walk	You weren't walking
	We / You / They	didn't walk	He / She / It wasn't walking
?	Did I / you	walk?	Was I walking?
	Did he / she / it	walk?	Were you walking?
	Did we / you / they	walk?	Was he / she / it walking?
			Were we / you / they walking?

- we use the past simple for a completed action or a completed sequence of actions in the past
Last night I had dinner, read a book and went to bed.
- we use the past continuous for an action that was in progress in the past
I was watching TV at 10 o'clock last night.

Grammar exercises

Past tenses

1 Circle the correct words.

- I saw the accident while I walked / was walking to school.
- 1 A bus was coming along the road when a dog ran / was running in front of it.
- 2 The driver saw / was seeing the dog and tried to avoid it.
- 3 While the driver tried / was trying to avoid the dog, he drove into a tree.
- 4 Some birds sat / were sitting in the tree and they suddenly flew away.
- 5 I quickly got my mobile and phoned / was phoning the emergency services.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple or the past continuous.

- Someone went into their room while they were sleeping (go / sleep).
- 1 While Lucas _____, he _____ his leg (ski / break).
- 2 I _____ home when I _____ a £50 note (run / find).
- 3 We _____ when the teacher _____ in (chat / come).
- 4 Dad _____ a photo of us while we _____ (take / dive).
- 5 They _____ a barbecue when it _____ to rain (have / start).

when and while

3 Complete the sentences with *when* or *while*.

- I was surprised when I heard the news.
- 1 They saw dolphins _____ they were sailing.
- 2 We stayed inside _____ it was raining.
- 3 _____ he saw the bear, he was walking in the forest.
- 4 The dog was running towards me _____ it suddenly stopped.
- 5 I felt bored _____ I was watching that TV programme.

Present and past tenses

4 Complete the sentences with the present simple or the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- My dad gets (get) emails every day.
- 1 We _____ (go) out for a meal twice a week.
- 2 I _____ (make) a curry right now.
- 3 'What _____ your mum _____ (do)?' 'She's a doctor.'
- 4 Every night they _____ (stay) up late.
- 5 She _____ (eat) an apple now.
- 6 'Where's Frank?' 'He _____ (watch) a DVD.'
- 7 Julia _____ (not have) breakfast today.
- 8 'What _____ you _____ (write) at the moment?' 'My blog.'

5 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Use the past simple or the past continuous.

switch ~~do~~ sit play not know watch

I was doing my homework at 9 o'clock last night. I had to write a blog, but I (1) _____ what to write about. Then, while I (2) _____ in front of my computer, I heard a noise outside. I (3) _____ off my light and looked out of the window. Three foxes (4) _____ in our garden. I (5) _____ them for ten minutes and then started writing my blog!

6 Look at the list of tenses and read the sentences. Write the correct letter next to each sentence.

- a) present simple
b) present continuous
c) past simple (completed action)
d) past simple (sequence of actions)
e) past continuous (action in progress)
f) past simple and past continuous

- I slept badly last night.
- 1 We were sleeping at 11 o'clock last night. c
- 2 Shhh! The baby's sleeping. _____
- 3 The phone rang while I was sleeping. _____
- 4 I sleep 8 hours a night. _____
- 5 I got into bed and went to sleep. _____

Grammar reference

Comparative and superlative adjectives

	adjective	comparative	superlative
1 syllable adjectives	big old large	bigger than older than larger than	the biggest the oldest the largest
2 syllables ending -y	lovely	lovelier than	the loveliest
2 or more syllables	famous	more famous than	the most famous
irregular	good bad far	better than worse than further than	the best the worst the furthest

- we use comparative adjectives to compare two things, people or places
*Paris is **bigger** than Malaga.*
- we form comparatives by adding **-er** to adjectives with one syllable or adjectives with two syllables ending in **-y**
*John is **older** than Deborah.
She is **happier** than him.*
- for adjectives with more than one syllable, we use **more + adjective**
*New York is **more famous** than Bristol.*
- we use **than** after comparative adjectives
*The caves at Lascaux are **older than** Paris.
St Petersburg is **more beautiful than** Moscow.*
- we use superlative adjectives to compare three or more things, people or places
*The Taj Mahal is **the loveliest** palace in the world.*
- we form superlatives by adding **-est** to adjectives with only one syllable and adjectives with two syllables ending in **-y**
*I am the **youngest** person in my class.*
- for adjectives with more than one syllable, we use **most + adjective**
*The Alhambra is the **most beautiful** building in Spain.*
- we use **the** before superlative adjectives
*What is **the most interesting** place you know?*
- **good, bad** and **far** are irregular adjectives and they have a different comparative and superlative form
*'Toy Story' 3 is **better** than 'Shrek 3'.
New York is the **best** city in the world.*

(not) as ... as

- we use **as + adjective + as** to show that two things are similar
*New York is **as famous as** London.*
- we use **not as + adjective + as** to show that two things are different
*The Taj Mahal is **not as old as** the Great Pyramid.*

too, enough and not enough

- we use **too + adjective** to say that something is excessive
*We were **too tired** to visit the caves.*
- we use **adjective + enough** to say that something is sufficient
*The car was **big enough** for us all.*
- we use **not + adjective + enough** to say that something is insufficient
*The holiday wasn't **exciting enough** for me.*

Unit
4**Grammar exercises****Comparative and superlative adjectives****1** Complete the word sets with the correct words.

adjective: fat
 comparative: fatter than
 superlative: the fattest

1 adjective: _____
 comparative: _____ than
 superlative: the easiest

2 adjective: _____
 comparative: better than
 superlative: _____

3 adjective: angry
 comparative: _____ than
 superlative: _____

2 Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

I think history is more interesting than geography. (interesting)

- 1 Paul and Robert are _____ people in our class. (noisy)
 2 I'm _____ at football than you. (bad)
 3 Climbing up a mountain is _____ than walking down a mountain. (tiring)
 4 They live in _____ house in the village. (large)

3 Correct the sentences.

My mum's older than my dad. *X*
My mum's older than my dad.

- 1 I'm bigger than you. *X*

 2 It's the excitingest city in the world. *X*

 3 Is David most famous than Victoria? *X*

 4 You're happier than me. *X*

(not) as ... as**4** Write sentences comparing the hotels in the table. Use the prompts and *(not) as ... as*

Hotel	The Vista	The Court	The Beach
luxury	***	****	****
size	42 rooms	42 rooms	75 rooms
£ (night)	£120	£200	£175
from sea	500m	250m	100m

(The Court / The Beach – luxurious)
The Court is as luxurious as The Beach.

- 1 (The Vista / The Court – luxurious)

 2 (The Vista and The Court / The Beach – large)

 3 (The Beach / The Court – expensive)

 4 (The Vista / The Beach – close to the sea)

too, enough and not enough**5** Rewrite the sentences so they have the same meaning. Use *too, enough or not enough* and the adjectives in brackets.

This town is too small.
 (big) This town isn't big enough.

- 1 These exercises aren't easy enough.
 (difficult) _____
 2 The Formula 1 car isn't fast enough.
 (slow) _____
 3 Ted is the right height to join the army.
 (tall) _____
 4 It wasn't the right temperature to snow.
 (cold) _____

Grammar reference

Present perfect

affirmative	contracted form
I / You have been	've been
He / She / It has been	's been
We / You / They have been	've been

- we use the present perfect to talk about experiences or actions in the past when we don't mention (or we don't know) the exact time

He has bought a raffle ticket.

- we form the affirmative of the present perfect with *have / has + the past participle of the verb*

My dad has built a swimming pool.

negative	contracted form
I / You have not done	haven't done
He / She / It has not done	hasn't done
We / You / They have not done	haven't done

- we form the negative with *haven't / hasn't + the past participle of the verb*

We haven't collected any money for an animal charity.

questions and short answers

Have I / you (ever) seen ...?	Yes, I / you have.	No, I / you haven't.
Has he / she / it (ever) seen ...?	Yes, he / she / it has.	No, he / she / it hasn't.
Have we / you / they (ever) seen ...?	Yes, we / you / they have.	No, we / you / they haven't.

- we form questions with *have / has + subject + past participle*
What have you done?
- we often use *ever* with the present perfect to ask questions about experiences in the past
Have you ever sold raffle tickets for charity?
- we use present perfect + *never* to talk about experiences we haven't had
I've never been to Rome.
- for regular verbs, the past participle is the same as the past simple
- use the irregular verb list on pages 143–144 to learn irregular past participles

for and since

- we use *How long* with present perfect questions to ask about the duration of an activity or situation
How long has she been a doctor?
- we use *for* with durations of time
She's been a doctor for more than a year.
- we use *since* with starting points in time (when the activity commenced)
She's been a doctor since August 2009.

for	since
ten minutes	2010
two hours	2pm
four days	April
three weeks	this morning
a month	I was born
a year	Saturday
a long time	last night

Grammar exercises

Present perfect

1 Write the past participles of these irregular verbs.

- do done
 1 make _____
 2 have _____
 3 see _____
 4 build _____
 5 buy _____

2 Complete the sentences with *have* or *has* and a past participle from exercise 1.

- They have built a new library.
 1 I _____ a mistake.
 2 Gemma _____ a new bag.
 3 The students _____ voluntary work.
 4 We _____ a good time today.
 5 My brother _____ the Tower of London

3 Rewrite the sentences in exercise 2 using the negative.

- They haven't built a new library.
 1 _____
 2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____
 5 _____

4 Write questions in the present perfect.

- you / ever / meet / a scientist?
Have you ever met a scientist?
 1 your parents / sell / their house?

 2 Miss Martinez / give / you any homework?

 3 you / ever / eat / shark?

 4 Charlie / wash / his dad's car?

5 Write short answers for the questions in exercise 4.

- (x) No, I haven't.
 1 (✓) _____
 2 (x) _____
 3 (x) _____
 4 (✓) _____

for and since

6 Complete the table with the time expressions in the box.

2009 last year a year eight months
 the beginning of the century a few minutes
 9 o'clock February a long time hours

for	since
_____	<u>2009</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7 Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

- My mum hasn't worked for ten years.
 1 'How long has there been a cathedral here?'
 '_____ more than five centuries.'
 2 We've known each other _____ Christmas.
 3 Henry has wanted to be an actor _____ he was young.
 4 They haven't seen Katy _____ two weeks.
 5 'How long have you had a headache?'
 '_____ I got up this morning.'

Unit
6**Grammar reference****Present perfect and past simple**

- we use the present perfect to talk about continuing situations when the time period is not finished
He has had that mp3 player for six months.
- we also use the present perfect for things that have happened once or a number of times in a certain time period
I've been to the gym twice this week.
- we use the present perfect to talk about experiences in the past when we don't know or don't mention the exact time
They have been to the USA.
- we never use the present perfect for something that happened at a specific time in the past, we use the past simple in this case
We went to the cinema last Saturday.
- we use the past simple to talk about completed actions at a definite time in the past
They went to the USA in 2009.
- we use the present perfect to ask questions about experiences in the past
Have you ever been to the USA?
- we use past simple questions to ask for more information about the experience
When did you go to the USA?

present perfect	past simple
this week	yesterday
in the last week	last year
never	when I was young
recently	in 2009

Quantity

- we use *some, any, a lot of, a few, a little, much* and *many* to talk about quantities of things
- we use *a lot of* with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns to talk about a large quantity
They eat a lot of fruit and vegetables.
- we use *some* in affirmative sentences with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns to talk about a medium quantity
All students will need to bring some warm clothes.
- we use *a few* in affirmative sentences with plural countable nouns to talk about a small quantity
Please pack a few extra socks as the camp is cold at night.
- we use *a little* in affirmative sentences with uncountable nouns to talk about a small quantity
You can bring a little money.
- we use *many* in negative sentences with plural countable nouns to talk about a small quantity
I don't have many friends.
- we use *much* in negative sentences with uncountable nouns to talk about a small quantity
She doesn't have much time.
- we use *any* in negative sentences with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns to talk about zero quantity
Students don't need to bring any food.
- we use *How many ...?* with plural countable nouns and *How much ...?* with uncountable nouns to ask questions about quantity
How many friends have you got?
How much fruit have you eaten today?

Grammar exercises

Present perfect and past simple

1 Circle the correct words.

My parents love having adventures, so every year we go travelling. We **(ve seen)** / **saw** some amazing places so far. We (1) **'ve been** / **went** to Africa, Australia and South America, and last summer we (2) **'ve stayed** / **stayed** in the Arctic for three weeks! We (3) **haven't stayed** / **didn't stay** in a hotel; we went camping! Over the last five years, we (4) **'ve met** / **met** some really interesting people and my mum (5) **has bought** / **bought** some unusual souvenirs!

2 Complete the sentences with the present perfect or the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

We bought (buy) a guidebook when we were in the museum.

- That man _____ (get) on the train ten minutes ago.
- We _____ (be) on the coach for six hours now.
- 'How _____ you _____ (feel) when you were at the top of the mountain?' 'Exhausted!'
- James _____ (work) in Australia since 2010.
- I _____ (not travel) much.

3 Complete the dialogue with the present perfect or the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

A Have you ever seen (see) one of the natural wonders of the world?

B Yes, I have. I (1) _____ (visit) the Grand Canyon in the USA.

A Really? When (2) _____ you _____ (go) there?

B I (3) _____ (go) last year when I was visiting my aunt and uncle in Las Vegas. They (4) _____ (live) there for two years.

A What was it like?

B It was amazing. It's the best experience I

(5) _____ ever _____

(have). I (6) _____ (take) hundreds of photos when I was there!

Quantity

4 Complete the sentences with *some*, *any*, *much* or *many*.

How many different countries have you been to?

- He didn't send _____ postcards from New York – not one!
- I've got _____ amazing photos from my trip.
- We didn't buy _____ souvenirs – just one or two.
- How _____ food have you got in the suitcase?
- They haven't got _____ money – only a few euros each.
- 'Are there _____ seats near the window?' 'Yes, there are two.'

5 Complete the pairs of sentences with the correct words.

much / many

There isn't much to do in the evenings.

- There aren't _____ things to do in the town. a few / a little
- I've got _____ money.
- I've got _____ £10 notes in my purse. a lot of / many
- There aren't _____ new teachers at the school.
- There are _____ new students.

6 Correct the sentences.

How much people go there every year? *X*

How many people go there every year?

- She drinks a few water every 30 minutes. *X*
- I've got a lot friends in the USA. *X*
- It's empty – there aren't some books in it. *X*
- There's a little food, but not many. *X*

Unit
7**Grammar reference****will****affirmative**

I / You / He / She / It We / You / They	will go
--	---------

negative

I / You / He / She / It We / You / They	will not go (won't)
--	------------------------

questions and short answers

Will I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they go?	Yes, he will.	No, he won't.
--	---------------	---------------

- we use *will / won't* + the infinitive without *to* to make predictions for the future

I think that film will win a lot of awards.

- we can use *definitely* when we are certain about something in the future and *probably* when we think something is likely

That film definitely won't win any awards!

Most films will probably be in 3D in future.

be going to**affirmative**

affirmative	contracted form
I am going to make	'm going to make
You are going to make	're going to make
He / She / It is going to make	's going to make
We / You / They are going to make	're going to make

negative

negative	contracted form
I am not going to win	'm not going to win
You are not going to win	aren't going to win
He / She / It is not going to win	isn't going to win
We / You / They are not going to win	aren't going to win

questions and short answers

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

- we use *be going to* to talk about future intentions
- we also use *be going to* when there is evidence in the present that something is very likely to happen
- we form sentences with *be + (not) + going to + infinitive without to*
They aren't going to watch a film.

Present continuous for future

- we use the present continuous to talk about fixed plans and arrangements in the future
I'm meeting my friends on Saturday.
- see page 106 for how to form the present continuous

First conditional

situation	consequence
If I don't win,	I won't give up.
consequence	situation
We'll win some money	if our predictions are correct.

- we use the first conditional to talk about possible situations and their consequences
- to form first conditional sentences we use *if + subject + present simple (for the situation), subject + will / won't + infinitive without to (for the consequence)*
- if the situation comes first, we need a comma
If the weather is good, I'll go to the beach.
- we don't put a comma if the consequence comes first
She'll get wet if she doesn't take an umbrella.

Unit

7

Grammar exercises

will

- 1** Write predictions for the future with *will* or *won't*. Include the words in brackets.

people / live / on the moon (probably)

People will probably live on the moon.

- 1 my brother / be / a film star (definitely)

- 2 that film / not win / an award (definitely)

- 3 schoolchildren / not use / books (probably)

- 2** Write questions with *will*. Then write true short answers.

(your dad) be Prime Minister

(you and your friends) make a charity CD

(you) go out for a meal on Saturday

(your school) be open tomorrow

Will your dad be Prime Minister?

No, he won't.

- 1 _____

- 2 _____

- 3 _____

be going to

- 3** Complete the sentences with the correct form of *be going to* and the verbs in brackets.

They *'re going to build* a new cinema. (build)

- 1 I _____ any more DVDs.
(not buy)

- 2 Look out! Your book _____ on the floor. (fall)

- 3 '_____ Sara _____ as a stuntwoman?' (work)

- 4 Matt _____ maths at university.
(not study)

Present continuous for future

- 4** Look at Kate's diary and complete the sentences about her weekend. Use the present continuous.

Saturday		Sunday	
10 am	play tennis with Dan	11 am	Grandma & Grandpa come
2 pm	meet friends in town	3 pm	do a sponsored swim
7 pm	go out for a pizza with Emma	6 pm	watch a DVD at Joe's house

Kate's got a lot of arrangements this weekend.

She's *playing tennis with Dan* _____ at

10 o'clock on Saturday. In the afternoon, she

(1) _____

Then, in the evening, Emma and Kate

(2) _____

On Sunday morning, Kate's grandparents

(3) _____

Kate (4) _____

at 3 o'clock that afternoon, and then at 6 o'clock she

(5) _____

at Joe's house.

First conditional

- 5** Circle the correct words.

I am / **'ll be** surprised if you **enjoy** / 'll enjoy that film.

- 1 If Helen **comes** / will come, there aren't / won't be enough seats.

- 2 If they **work** / 'll work hard, they pass / 'll pass their exams.

- 3 We **have** / 'll have a barbecue if it doesn't rain / won't rain.

- 4 If I **go** / 'll go to London, I send / 'll send you a postcard.

Grammar exercises

Obligation

1 Read the sentences and tick the correct meaning.

Lessons must start at 9 o'clock.

- a) obligation b) no obligation

1 We have to stand up when the teacher arrives.

- a) obligation b) no obligation

2 Do you have to wear school uniform?

- a) obligation b) no obligation

3 Students don't have to have lunch in school.

- a) obligation b) no obligation

4 Sara doesn't have to walk to school.

- a) obligation b) no obligation

5 My brother must wear glasses in class.

- a) obligation b) no obligation

2 Circle the correct words.

I'm exhausted. I **must** / don't have to go to bed.

1 We haven't got much time. We **must** / don't have to hurry.

2 The guidebook isn't free. You **have to** / don't have to pay for it.

3 He can bring a present, but he **doesn't** / don't have to.

4 They haven't got any plans for tomorrow so they **must** / don't have to get up early.

5 'Must we / Do we have to take off our shoes?'
'No, we don't.'

Prohibition

3 Complete the sentences with *mustn't* and the verbs in the box.

forget interrupt play point tell

'Have you seen that tall man over there?' 'Anna, you mustn't point at him. It's rude!'

1 It's Patrick's birthday next week. We _____ to send him a card.

2 Jack is only six so he _____ that video game. It's too violent.

3 'I didn't break the window.' 'Alice, I know you broke it. You _____ lies.'

4 'Mum! Mum!' 'Sssh! I'm on the phone and it's important. You _____ me.'

Advice

4 Read the advice about going to the cinema.

Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't* and the verbs in the box.

eat talk arrive switch off put

You should arrive ten minutes before the film starts. It's annoying when people are late.

1 You _____ your mobile phone, or it'll annoy people.

2 You _____ food quietly.

3 You _____ loudly to your friends during the film.

4 You _____ your feet on the seat in front of you.

Second conditional

5 Circle the correct words.

If I **didn't** / wouldn't work hard, I **didn't** / **wouldn't** pass my exams.

1 If he **played** / 'd play a musical instrument, he **chose** / 'd choose the saxophone.

2 Where **did** / would you live if you **moved** / 'd move to another country?

3 My parents **were** / would be delighted if I **went** / 'd go to university.

4 If you **had** / 'd have €10,000, what **did** / would you spend it on?

6 Complete the first half of the sentences with the past simple or *would* / *wouldn't* + infinitive. Then match the sentence halves.

1 I 'd be _____ extremely rich, d

2 What _____ you _____ (say),

3 If we _____ (have) an argument,

4 If I _____ (not know) where I was,

5 My parents _____ (complain)

a) if someone jumped the queue you were in?

b) if they didn't like the food in a restaurant.

c) we wouldn't be happy.

d) if I won the lottery.

e) I'd ask for directions.

Grammar reference

The passive: present simple

affirmative	contracted form
I am invited	'm invited
You are invited	're invited
He / She / It is invited	's invited
We / You / They are invited	're invited

negative	contracted form
I am not paid	'm not paid
You are not paid	aren't paid
He / She / It is not paid	isn't paid
We / You / They are not paid	aren't paid

questions and short answers	
Am I invited? Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you invited? Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he / she / it invited? Yes, he / she / it is.	No, he / she / it isn't.
Are we / you / they invited? Yes, we / you / they are.	No, we / you / they aren't.

- the present simple passive is formed with the present of *be* + the past participle of the verb
- for past participles of irregular verbs, see the irregular verb list on pages 143–144

The passive: past simple

affirmative
I was invited
You were invited
He / She / It was invited
We / You / They were invited

negative	contracted form
I was not paid	wasn't paid
You were not paid	weren't paid
He / She / It was not paid	wasn't paid
We / You / They were not paid	weren't paid

questions and short answers	
Was I invited? Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Were you invited? Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Was he / she / it invited? Yes, he / she / it was.	No, he / she / it wasn't.
Were we / you / they invited? Yes, we / you / they were.	No, we / you / they weren't.

- the past simple passive is formed with the past of *be* + the past participle of the verb.

Active and passive

- active sentences start with the subject; the subject is the person or thing that does the action
The Beatles wrote the song.
- we use the passive when the action of a sentence is important, not the person who does it
active: *They make CDs from plastic.*
passive: *CDs are made from plastic.*
- we also use the passive when we do not know who does the action
active: *Somebody writes the lyrics.*
passive: *The lyrics are written.*
- we use the passive in writing more than in speaking
- we often use the passive in writing to describe a process
Then the song is recorded.
- we use *by* in passive sentences if we want to talk about who or what does an action
active: *Millions of people use YouTube.*
passive: *YouTube is used by millions of people.*

Grammar exercises

The passive: present simple

- 1 Complete the sentences with the present simple passive form of the verbs in brackets.

That hall is used (use) for concerts.

- Records _____ (not sold) here any more.
- Music _____ (download) from the internet.
- Chinese _____ (not speak) on the CD.
- Two thousand songs _____ (store) on my mp3 player.

- 2 Write questions in the present simple passive. Then write the correct short answer.

his blog / read / by thousands ?

Is his blog read by thousands?

(✓) Yes, it is.

- the song lyrics / write / in Spanish ?

(✓) _____

- saxophones / play / on the soundtrack ?

(X) _____

- CDs / produce / in that building ?

(✓) _____

The passive: past simple

- 3 Complete the text with the past simple passive form of the verbs in brackets.

Abbey Road studios are in a house that was built (build) in London in 1813. The building (1) _____ (buy) by a record company in 1931, and the rooms (2) _____ (convert) into recording studios. At first, pop music (3) _____ (not record) there. It was classical music. However, in 1958, the first rock 'n' roll single outside the USA (4) _____ (make) there. It was called *Move It*. It (5) _____ (not sing) by the *Beatles*. It was by Cliff Richard and the *Drifters*, who later became the *Shadows*.

- 4 Write questions using the past simple passive.

when / 1, Abbey Road / build ?

When was 1, Abbey Road built?

- it / design / as recording studios ?

- what kind of music / play / there / at first ?

- other kinds of music / record / there / later ?

- who / *Move It* / sing / by ?

- in what year / the single / make ?

- 5 Read the text in exercise 3 again and answer the questions in exercise 4.

It was built in 1813.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Active and passive

- 6 Rewrite the sentences using the correct active or passive form. Use *by* when necessary.

A teenager designed the cover.

The cover was designed by a teenager.

- Tickets to the music festival are sold online.
They _____.
- Millions of people watch the concert.
The concert _____.
- The band's first album was released last year.
The band _____.
- They still record albums at Abbey Road.
Albums _____.

Making suggestions

1 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

boring let's playing want idea get

A Do you fancy playing this computer game?

B No, that's (1) _____.

A Do you (2) _____ to watch a DVD instead?

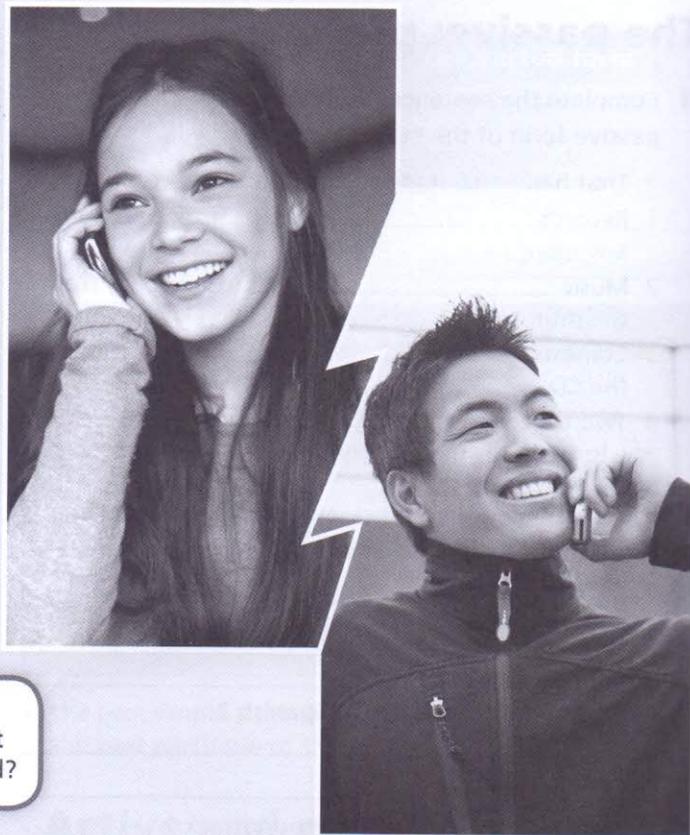
B OK, good (3) _____. There's a new film out.

A Great, (4) _____ go to the DVD shop and get it.

B Let's (5) _____ some sweets, too.

2  2.16 Listen and check.

3 Circle the correct words.



Hi John, how are you?

I'm OK, thanks. Do you want to (1) **meet up** / **go** this weekend?

That sounds great. (2) **Fancy** / **Let's** go out for a meal on Friday night.

OK, cool.

Do you (3) **want** / **fancy** going to that new restaurant in town?

(4) **Maybe** / **No**, that looks really expensive. Let's go to Danilo's and have a pizza (5) **idea** / **instead**.

OK. Do you (6) **want** / **wanting** to invite Tom and Sarah, too?

Yeah, (7) **good idea** / **that's boring**. I'll phone them.

Thanks. (8) **I'll see** / **I see** you on Friday at 7pm.

Bye.

6 You and your friend are making plans for Saturday. Write a dialogue similar to the one in exercise 3.

You What shall we do on Saturday?
 Friend _____ library?
 You No, _____
 Friend Let's _____ instead.
 You OK, _____
 Friend _____
 Louise?
 You _____
 Friend OK. What time _____?
 You _____ o'clock? I'll meet you _____
 Friend _____
 Bye.

4  2.17 Listen and check.

5  2.17 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

Unit
2

Speaking

Requests and offers

1 Circle the correct words.

Assistant Can I help you / it?

Customer (1) Yes, I look / 'm looking for a new printer.

Assistant (2) This one's / was on special offer. It's only £50.

Customer (3) Has it got / Has it a scanner?

Assistant (4) No, but that / it one's got a good scanner.

Customer (5) How many / much is that one?

Assistant (6) It's / Is £70.

Customer (7) OK, I take / 'll take that one, please.

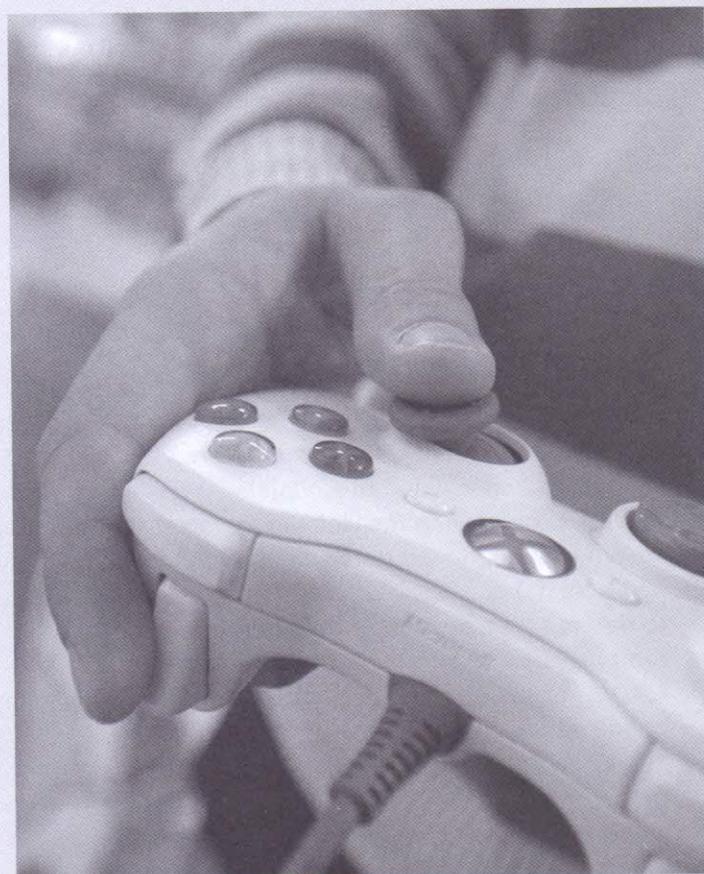
Assistant (8) It's / That's £70 then, please.

Customer (9) Here you are / are you.

2 2.18 Listen and check.

3 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

you are good graphics that one
video-game That's £29 new one It's only



Can I help you? → Yes, I'm looking for a good video game.

This is a (1) _____ . It's £39. → That's expensive! What about (2) _____ ?

That one's on special offer. (3) _____ £29. → Has it got (4) _____ ?

Yes, they're really good. → OK, I'll take that one.

(5) _____ then, please. → Here (6) _____ . Bye.

4 2.19 Listen and check.

5 2.19 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

6 You want to buy a new mp3 player. Write a similar dialogue to the one in exercise 3.

Assistant Hello, how can I help you?
 You I _____ mp3 player.
 Assistant This one _____
 You Has it got _____?
 Assistant _____
 You OK. How _____?
 Assistant It's £ _____.
 You Great, _____
 Assistant That's £ _____.
 You _____
 Bye.

Unit
4

Speaking

Speaking



Describing a place

1 Order the words to make questions.

A 's / What / like / Edinburgh ?
What's Edinburgh like?

B It's a beautiful city.

1 A there / do / there / is / What / to ?

B Well, you can explore the old town and visit the castle.

2 A the / What / old town / 's / like ?

B Really interesting! We went on a ghost tour there.

3 A fun / it / Was ?

B Yeah, we had a great time!

4 A What / weather / like / the / was ?

B It was warm and sunny.

2 2.22 Listen and check.

3 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

really What was like ~~What's~~ can
Sounds

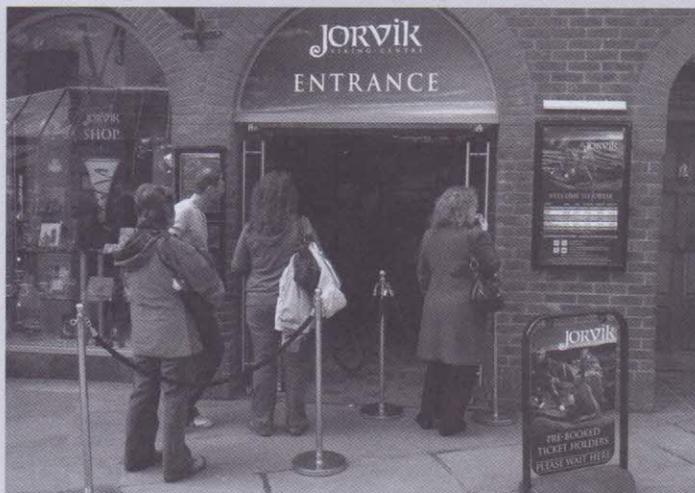
What's
York like? → It's great.

(1) _____ is there to do there? → Well, you (2) _____ visit a museum called the Jorvik Centre.

What's the museum (3) _____? → It's (4) _____ interesting. It's all about York in Viking times.

Viking times? (5) _____ boring! Was it fun? → Yeah, it was great. We travelled round the museum in a special car.

That sounds good. What (6) _____ the weather like? → It was cold and wet.



4 2.23 Listen and check.

5 2.23 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

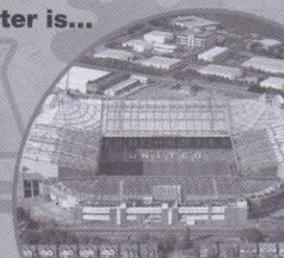
MANCHESTER: A MODERN CITY

Why visit? **Because Manchester is...**

- FUN • EXCITING

What can you see and do?

- Old Trafford, Manchester United's stadium
- Museum of Science and Industry
- shopping in the city centre



6 Your friend is asking you about your visit to Manchester. Use the information from the poster to write a dialogue similar to the one in exercise 3.

Friend What's Manchester like?
You _____

Friend What _____ do there?
You _____

Friend _____?
You _____

Friend Was it fun?
You _____

Friend _____ weather like?
You _____

Unit **5**

Speaking

speaking



Requests and offers (2)

1 Circle the correct words.

I'm washing cars for in charity on Sunday.

- 1 I organize / 'm organizing a cake sale.
- 2 Do / Would you like to buy any raffle tickets?
- 3 Could / Do you donate some money, please?
- 4 Would you like sponsor / to sponsor me?
- 5 We have / 're having a coffee morning on Friday.

2 2.24 Listen and check.

3 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

Tomorrow charity difficult sponsored
luck 10 pence sponsor

I'm doing a sponsored silence at school.

Sounds (1) _____!

Could you (2) _____ me, please?

Certainly! Which (3) _____ is it for?

It's for a cancer charity.

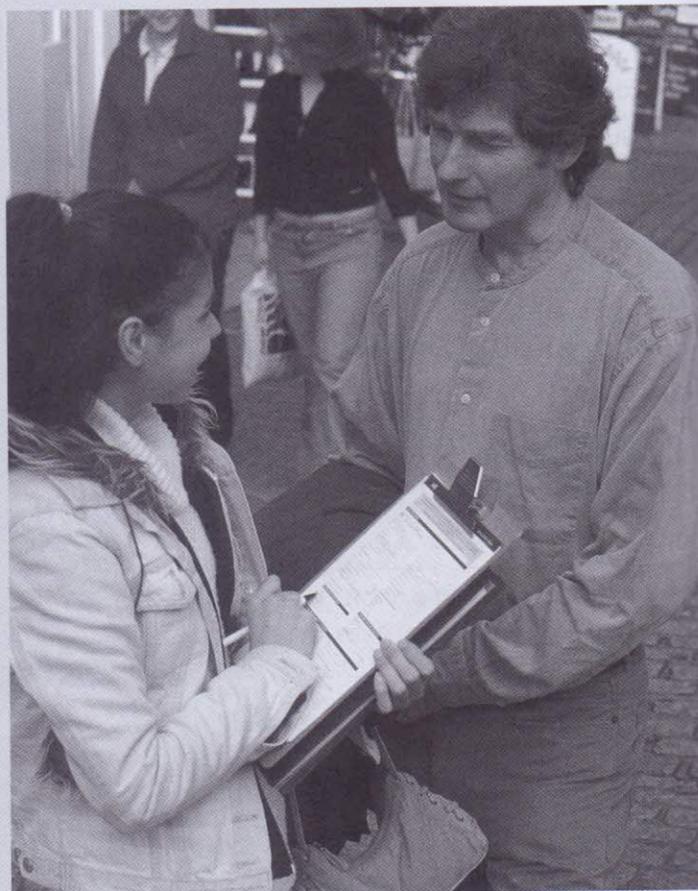
OK. I'll sponsor you (4) _____ a minute.

Great. Thanks very much.

When is it?

(5) _____.

Well, good (6) _____!



6 Imagine you are doing a sponsored swim on Saturday. Write a similar dialogue to the one in exercise 3.

You I'm _____.

Friend That sounds _____.

You Would you like _____?

Friend Of course _____.

You Oxfam.

Friend _____.

You Great! Thanks very much.

Friend _____?

You On _____.

Friend _____.

4 2.25 Listen and check.

5 2.25 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

Unit
6

Speaking

Speaking

Describing a journey

1 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

anything window change was seat
had sandwich

How was the journey?

A Did you get a good (1) _____?

B Yes, I did. I was next to the (2) _____.

A Did you have to (3) _____ coaches?

B Yes, I (4) _____ to change at Birmingham.

A Did you have (5) _____ to eat?

B Yeah, I had a (6) _____ and some crisps.

2  2.26 Listen and check.

3 Circle the correct words.

So, how was the journey / trains?

Oh, it was awful. The train left 45 minutes (1) early / late.

Oh no! Did you (2) have get / get a good seat?

No, I didn't. I had to (3) sit / sat next to a really annoying boy.

That sounds terrible. Did you have anything (4) to eat / eat?

Yes, I did. (5) A / Some crisps and an apple.

Did you (6) change / take trains at Manchester?

No, I didn't. It was (7) straight / direct.



4  2.27 Listen and check.

5  2.27 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

6 Imagine you have just met your friend at the train station. Write a similar dialogue to exercise 3.

Friend So, how was the journey?

You _____

Friend _____ change trains in _____?

You No, _____

Friend Did you _____?

You _____

Friend _____?

You Yes, I had _____ and some crisps.

Unit
7

Speaking

Asking for and giving opinions

1 Order the words to make sentences.

A you / think / did / What / the / DVD / of ?
What did you think of the DVD?

B I thought it was terrible.

A (1) special / But / brilliant / effects / were / the .

B No, they weren't. They were rubbish.

A (2) you / think / did / What / the / plot / of ?

B I thought it was really boring.

A (3) exciting / I / was / thought / it .

B Did you like the actors too?

A (4) they / Yes, / all / were / great .

B Tom Cruise was great, and the other actors were OK.



2 2.28 Listen and check.

3 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

character What thought Did actors
quite about

That was a terrible film.
What did you think of it?

I (1) _____ it was a bit boring, but it was OK.

But the (2) _____ were awful!

Well, I thought Leonardo DiCaprio was (3) _____ good.

Me too. I really liked his (4) _____.

(5) _____ you like the other main character?

No, I didn't. What (6) _____ you?

I thought she was great.

4 2.29 Listen and check.

5 2.29 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

6 You have just seen a new film with your friend. Use the ideas below to write a dialogue similar to the one in exercise 3.

- actors
- plot
- special effects
- soundtrack

You What did you think of the film?

Friend _____

You _____

Friend _____

You _____

Friend _____

You _____

Speaking

Describing people

1 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

kind playing like met brown
How does living from

- A How was the study group?
 B It was great! I (1) _____ a really cool new student named Laura.
 A What (2) _____ she look like?
 B She's got curly, (3) _____ hair and green eyes.
 A What's she like?
 B She's (4) _____ and funny.
 A Where's she (5) _____?
 B She's from London, but now she's (6) _____ in Leeds.
 A What does she (7) _____ doing?
 B She loves (8) _____ the piano.



2 2.30 Listen and check.

3 Circle the words to complete the dialogue.

How / What was the class like last night? → It wasn't very good, but I (1) **made / met** friends with a new student called Brad.

Really? (2) Where he's / Where's he from? → He's from France, but he's (3) **travelling / visiting** in England for six months.

Cool! So, what (4) does / is he like doing? → He loves doing (5) **sport / football**.

And what does he (6) sound / look like? → He's quite tall and (7) **he got / he's got** short, dark hair.

What's he like? → He's really (8) **friendly / brown** hair.

4 2.31 Listen and check.

5 2.31 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

6 You went to the youth club on Saturday. Write a dialogue similar to the one in exercise 3.

- Friend What was the youth club like?
 You It was _____.
 I _____ girl.
 Friend What's she like?
 You She's _____.
 Friend _____?
 You She's tall and _____.
 Friend _____
 like doing?
 You She _____ and
 _____.
 Friend _____ from?
 You _____.

Unit **9**

Speaking

speaking

Unit **9**

Agreeing and disagreeing

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

sure too disagree neither agree

- A I love Rihanna's music.
 B Me too.
 A I think her new album is the best one ever.
 B I (1) _____. Her last one was better.
 A I don't think her new single will be a hit.
 B I'm not (2) _____. I think it might be.
 A I think the JLS song will go to number one.
 B I totally (3) _____. It's great!
 A I'm not going to go to their concert.
 B Me (4) _____. The tickets are too expensive.

2 Listen and check.

3 Circle the correct words.

Have you heard Frankie's new single?
 Rap Star.

I / (I'm) not sure. What's it called?

Oh, yeah, I have. I thought it was rubbish.

Me (1) **too** / **neither**. I definitely won't buy the album.

Me (2) **too** / **neither**. I preferred it when he sang rock music.

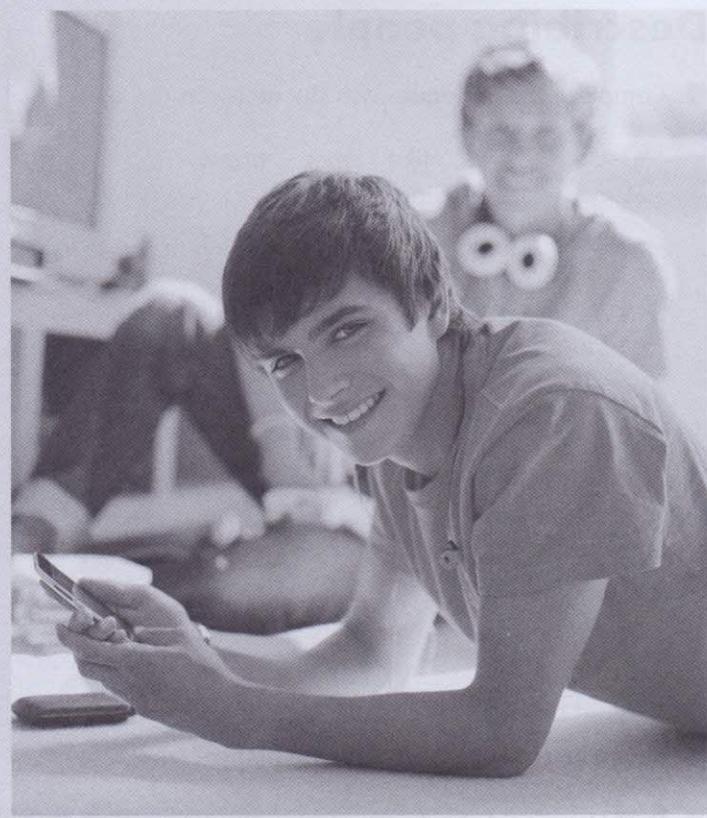
(3) I / I'm totally agree. I think his music was better a few years ago.

I think so (4) **neither** / **too**. It's rap music now and you can't dance to it.

I (5) **agree** / **disagree**. I'm definitely not going to go to his concert next month.

4 Listen and check.

5 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.



6 You are discussing the new Kings of Leon album *Come Around Sundown* with your friend. Write a dialogue similar to the one in exercise 3.

- You** What do you think of the new Kings of Leon album?
Friend I think _____.
You (agree / disagree) _____
Friend I preferred their album *Only by the Night*.
You (agree / disagree) _____
Friend I think their music is _____ now.
You (agree / disagree) _____
Friend I _____ tickets for their concert.
You (agree / disagree) _____



Wordlist

Use your
Macmillan Pocket Dictionary!

Vowels and diphthongs

/ɪ/ bit /i:/ screen /æ/ bad /ɑ:/ cartoon /e/ education
/ɜ:/ early /ɒ/ body /ɔ:/ always /u/ good /u:/ room
/ə/ actor /ʌ/ money /eɪ/ April /aɪ/ bite /ɔɪ/ annoy
/aʊ/ down /əʊ/ home /ɪə/ serious /eə/ careful
/ʊə/ tour

Consonants

/p/ polite /b/ big /t/ tall /d/ decide /k/ castle /g/ go
/tʃ/ change /dʒ/ charge /f/ fast /v/ very /θ/ cathedral
/ð/ there /s/ song /z/ amazing /ʃ/ short /ʒ/ usually /h/ hand
/m/ music /n/ now /ŋ/ boring /l/ laptop /r/ record /j/ young
/w/ water

A ability (n) /əˈbɪləti/
accurate (adj) /ˈækjʊrət/
across (prep) /əˈkrɒs/
action figure (n) /ˈækʃ(ə)n ˈfɪɡə(r)/
actor (n) /ˈæktə(r)/
adopt (v) /əˈdɒpt/
adventurer (n) /ədˈventʃ(ə)rə/
adventurous (adj) /ədˈventʃ(ə)rəs/
advertise (v) /ˈædvə(r)taɪz/
advertisement (n) /ədˈvɜ:(r)tɪsmənt/
after sun lotion (n) /ˈɑ:ftə(r) ˈsʌn ˈləʊʃ(ə)n/
age (n) /eɪdʒ/
album cover (n) /ˈælbəm ˈkʌvə(r)/
along (prep) /əˈlɒŋ/
always (adv) /ˈɔ:lweɪz/
amazing (adj) /əˈmeɪzɪŋ/
ambassador (n) /æmˈbæsədə/
angle (n) /ˈæŋɡ(ə)l/
angrily (adv) /ˈæŋɡrɪli/
angry (adj) /ˈæŋɡri/
animation (n) /ˌænɪˈmeɪʃ(ə)n/
annoyed (adj) /əˈnɔɪd/
annoying (adj) /əˈnɔɪŋ/
annual (adj) /ˈænjʊəl/
antiseptic cream (n) /ˌæntɪˈseptɪk kri:m/
any (det) /ˈeni/
apologize (v) /əˈpɒlədʒaɪz/
appear (v) /əˈpiə(r)/

apple (n) /ˈæp(ə)l/
apply (v) /əˈplai/
April (n) /ˈeɪprəl/
argue (v) /ˈɑ:(r)ɡju/
argument (n) /ˈɑ:(r)ɡjʊmənt/
aristocratic (adj) /ˌærɪstəˈkrætɪk/
arm (n) /ɑ:(r)m/
army (n) /ˈɑ:(r)mi/
arrive (v) /əˈraɪv/
arrive early /əˈraɪv ˈɜ:(r)li/
artist (n) /ˈɑ:(r)tɪst/
ask out (phr v) /ɑ:sk aʊt/
aspirin (n) /ˈæsprɪn/
asteroid (n) /ˈæstəˌrɔɪd/
at the moment /æt ðə ˈməʊmənt/
athlete (n) /ˈæθli:t/
athletic (adj) /æθˈletɪk/
atmosphere (n) /ˈætməsˌfɪə(r)/
attack (v) /əˈtæk/
audience (n) /ˈɔ:diəns/
autobiography (n) /ˌɔ:təʊbaɪˈɒɡrəfi/
autograph (n) /ˈɔ:təˌɡrɑ:f/
avalanche (n) /ˈævəˌlɑ:ntʃ/
awards (n) /əˈwɔ:(r)dz/
away from /əˈweɪ ˈfrəm/
awful (adj) /ˈɔ:f(ə)l/
axis (n) /ˈæksɪs/
B bad (adj) /bəd/
badly (adv) /ˈbædli/

bank account (n) /ˈbæŋk əˈkaʊnt/
basket (n) /ˈbɑ:skɪt/
ball boy (n) /bɔ:l bɔɪ/
ball girl (n) /bɔ:l ɡɜ:(r)l/
battle (n) /ˈbæt(ə)l/
battlefield (n) /ˈbæt(ə)lˌfi:ld/
be (v) /bi:/
be late /bi: leɪt/
be polite /bi: pəˈlaɪt/
be rude /bi: ru:d/
beach (n) /bi:tʃ/
beautiful (adj) /ˈbjʊ:təf(ə)l/
big (adj) /bɪɡ/
bill (n) /bɪl/
bite (v) /baɪt/
blizzard (n) /ˈblɪzə(r)d/
blog (n) /blɒɡ/
blow (v) /bləʊ/
body board (n) /ˈbɒdi ˌbɔ:(r)d/
boiling (adj) /ˈbɔɪlɪŋ/
bored (adj) /bɔ:(r)d/
boring (adj) /ˈbɔ:rɪŋ/
bow (v) /bəʊ/
box office (n) /bɒks ˈɒfɪs/
boy band (n) /bɔɪ bænd/
brass (n) /brɑ:s/
brass band (n) /brɑ:s bænd/
bravery (n) /ˈbreɪvəri/
bread (n) /bred/

brilliant (adj) /'brɪljənt/

bring (v) /brɪŋ/

bring a present /brɪŋ ə 'prez(ə)nt/

broadband (n) /'brɔ:d,bænd/

broadcast (v) /'brɔ:d,kɑ:st/

builder (n) /'bɪldə(r)/

building (n) /'bɪldɪŋ/

bulletproof vest (n) /'bʊlɪt,pru:f vest/

busker (n) /'bʌskə/

buy (v) /baɪ/

buy a guidebook /baɪ ə 'gaɪd,bʊk/

buy something /baɪ 'sʌmθɪŋ/

buy souvenirs /baɪ ,su:və'nɪə(r)z/

C can (n) /kæn/

candle (n) /'kænd(ə)l/

canyon (n) /'kænjən/

cap (n) /kæp/

capital (n) /'kæpɪt(ə)l/

cap rock (n) /kæp rɒk/

career (n) /kə'riə(r)/

careful (adj) /'keə(r)f(ə)l/

carefully (adv) /'keə(r)f(ə)li/

cartoon (n) /kɑ:(r)'tu:n/

cash machine (n) /kæʃ mə'ʃi:n/

cassette (n) /kə'set/

cassette player (n) /kə'set 'pleɪə(r)/

castle (n) /'kɑ:s(ə)l/

cautious (adj) /'kɔ:ʃəs/

cave (n) /keɪv/

CD player (n) /si:'di:'pleɪə(r)/

celebrate (v) /'seləbreɪt/

celebrity (n) /sə'lebrəti/

century (n) /'sentʃəri/

chain store (n) /tʃeɪn stɔ:(r)/

championship (n) /'tʃæmpɪənʃɪp/

change (v) /tʃeɪndʒ/

changing room (n) /'tʃeɪndʒɪŋ ,ru:m/

character (n) /'kærɪktə(r)/

charge (v) /tʃɑ:(r)dʒ/

charge a mobile phone /tʃɑ:(r)dʒ ə
'məʊbaɪl fəʊn/

charity (n) /'tʃærəti/

chat online /tʃæt 'ɒnlaɪn/

cheap (adj) /tʃi:p/

cheer (v) /tʃɪə(r)/

chemist (n) /'kemɪst/

children (n) /'tʃɪldrən/

chocolate (n) /'tʃɒklət/

choir (n) /kwaɪə(r)/

clarinet (n) /'klærə'net/

click your fingers /kɪk jə(r) 'fɪŋgə(r)z/

cliff (n) /klɪf/

climate (n) /'klaɪmət/

clinic (n) /'klɪnɪk/

coastline (n) /'kəʊst,laɪn/

coin (n) /kɔɪn/

cold (adj) /kəʊld/

collapse (v) /kə'læps/

collect money /kə'lekt 'mʌni/

come (v) /kʌm/

come back home /kʌm bæk həʊm/

comet (n) /'kɒmɪt/

commemorate (v) /kə'meməreɪt/

comment (v) /'kɒment/

community (n) /kə'mju:nəti/

compete (v) /kəm'pi:t/

competition (n) /,kɒmpə'tɪʃ(ə)n/

competitor (n) /kəm'petɪtə(r)/

computer (n) /kəm'pjʊ:tə(r)/

computer-generated (adj)
/kəm'pjʊ:tə(r) 'dʒenəreɪtɪd/

conductor (n) /kən'dʌktə/

confident (adj) /'kɒnfɪd(ə)nt/

connect (v) /kə'nekt/

connection (n) /kə'nekʃ(ə)n/

convenient (adj) /kən'vi:nɪənt/

copy (v) /'kɒpi/

couplet (n) /'kʌplət/

costume (n) /kɒstju:m/

cowpox (n) /'kaʊpɒks/

crew (n) /kru:/

crime (n) /kraɪm/

culture (n) /'kʌltʃə(r)/

cut (n) /kʌt/

D daughter (n) /'dɔ:tə(r)/

death (n) /deθ/

deal (n) /di:l/

debit card (n) /'deɪt kɑ:(r)d/

decide (v) /dɪ'saɪd/

deckchair (n) /'dek,tʃeə(r)/

decorate (v) /'dekəreɪt/

decoration (n) /,dekə'reɪʃ(ə)n/

deep (adj) /di:p/

definitely (adv) /'def(ə)nətli/

delicacy (n) /'delɪkəsi/

delighted (adj) /dɪ'laɪtɪd/

dentist (n) /'dentɪst/

desert (n) /'dezə(r)t/

designer (n) /dɪ'zaɪnə(r)/

develop (v) /dɪ'veləp/

development (n) /dɪ'veləpmənt/

digital (adj) /'dɪdʒɪt(ə)l/

digital camera (n) /'dɪdʒɪt(ə)l 'kæm(ə)rə/

direct (v) /dɪ'rekt/

director (n) /daɪ'rektə(r)/

discovery (n) /dɪ'skʌv(ə)rɪ/

disease (n) /dɪ'zi:z/

dishonest (adj) /dɪs'ɒnɪst/

disposable gloves (n) /dɪ'spəʊzəb(ə)l
glʌvz/

do a sponsored swim /du: ə 'spɒnsə(r)d swim/

do a sport /du: ə spɔ:(r)t/

do charity work /du: 'tʃærəti wɜ:(r)k/

do exercise /du: 'eksə(r)saɪz/

do homework /,du: 'həʊm,wɜ:(r)k/

do nothing /du: 'nʌθɪŋ/

do some sport /du: sʌm spɔ:(r)t/

do someone a favour /du: 'sʌmwʌn ə 'feɪvə(r)/

do voluntary work /du: 'vɒlənt(ə)ri wɜ:(r)k/

do your best /du: jə(r) 'best/

doctor (n) /'dɒktə(r)/

document (n) /'dɒkjumənt/

double bass (n) /'dʌb(ə)l beɪs/

down (adv) /daʊn/

download (v) /,daʊn'ləʊd/

download a video clip /,daʊn'ləʊd ə 'vɪdɪəʊ klɪp/

downloaders (n) /,daʊn'ləʊdə(r)z/

downwards (adv) /'daʊnwə(r)dz/

draw cartoons /drɔ: kɑ:(r)'tu:nz/

drawing (n) /'drɔ:ɪŋ/

dream (n) /dri:m/

dream (v) /dri:m/

dried fruit (n) /draɪd fru:t/

drought (n) /draʊt/

drums (n) /drʌmz/

drumstick (n) /'drʌm,stɪk/

dry (v) /draɪ/

duo (n) /'dju:əʊ/

dust (n) /dʌst/

dwarf planet (n) /dwɔ:(r)f 'plænit/

E ear defenders (n) /ɪə(r) dɪ'fendə(r)z/

Earth (n) /ɜ:(r)θ/

earthquake (n) /'ɜ:(r)θ,kweɪk/

easily (adv) /'i:zɪli/

easy (adj) /'i:zi/

economist (n) /'ɪkɒnəmɪst/

educate (v) /'edjukeɪt/

education (n) /,edju'keɪʃ(ə)n/

effort (n) /'efə(r)t/

elderly (adj) /'eldə(r)li/

electrician (n) /,ɪlek'trɪʃ(ə)n/

energetic (adj) /,enə(r)'dʒetɪk/

energy (n) /'enə(r)dʒi/

engineer (n) /,endʒɪ'nɪə(r)/

enjoy (v) /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/

enjoyment (n) /ɪn'dʒɔɪmənt/

enormous (adj) /'nɔ:(r)məs/

environmental (adj) /ɪn,vaɪrən'ment(ə)l/

equip (v) /'ɪkwɪp/

equipment (n) /'ɪkwɪpmənt/

eradicate (v) /'ɪrædɪkeɪt/

erode (v) /'ɪrəʊd/

erosion (n) /'ɪrəʊʒ(ə)n/

establish (v) /'ɪstæblɪʃ/

everlasting (adj) /,evə(r)'lɑ:stɪŋ/

every day /'evri deɪ/

excite (v) /ɪk'saɪt/

excited (adj) /ɪk'saɪtɪd/

excitement (n) /ɪk'saɪtmənt/

exciting (adj) /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/

exercise bike (n) /'eksə(r)saɪz baɪk/

exhausted (adj) /ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/

expensive (adj) /ɪk'spensɪv/

experiment (n) /ɪk'sperɪmənt/

expert (n) /'ekspɜ:(r)t/

extremely (adv) /ɪk'stri:mli/

F face mask (n) /feɪs mɑ:sk/

fake (adj) /feɪk/

fall in love with (phr v) /fɔ:l ɪn lʌv wɪð/

fall out with (phr v) /fɔ:l aʊt wɪð/

famous (adj) /'feɪməs/

fancy dress (n) /'fænsɪ dres/

fashionable (adj) /'fæʃ(ə)nəb(ə)l/

fast (adj) /fɑ:st/

fat (adj) /fæt/

female (adj) /'fi:meɪl/

few (det) /fju:/

fictional (adj) /'fɪkʃ(ə)nəl/

film a scene /film eɪ si:n/

film-maker (n) /film 'meɪkə(r)/

film premiere (n) /film 'premɪə(r)/

film star (n) /film stɑ:(r)/

finger (n) /'fɪŋgə(r)/

finish with (phr v) /'fɪnɪʃ wɪð/

fire-fighter (n) /'faɪə(r),faɪtə(r)/

fireman (n) /'faɪə(r)mən/

flag (n) /flæg/

flat (adj) /flæt/

flood (n) /flʌd/

flow (v) /fləʊ/

food (n) /fu:d/

football pitch (n) /'fʊt,bɔ:l pɪtʃ/

force (n) /fɔ:(r)s/

forest (n) /'fɒrɪst/

forgive (v) /fə(r)'gɪv/

form a band /fɔ:(r)m ə bænd/

former (adj) /'fɔ:(r)mə(r)/

frame (n) /freɪm/

freezing (adj) /'fri:zɪŋ/

frequency (n) /'fri:kwənsi/

friendly (adv) /'fren(d)li/

frightened (adj) /'fraɪt(ə)nd/

frightening (adj) /'fraɪt(ə)nɪŋ/

fruit (n) /fru:t/

fundraising (n) /'fʌndreɪzɪŋ/

funny (adj) /'fʌni/

G gadget (n) /'gædʒɪt/
 gallery (n) /'gæləri/
 gang (n) /gæŋ/
 generous (adj) /'dʒenərəs/
 geographical (adj) /'dʒi:ə'græfɪk(ə)l/
 geological (adj) /'dʒi:ə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l/
 geology (n) /'dʒi:'blɒdʒi/
 get (v) /get/
 get off a coach /get 'ɒf ə kəʊtʃ/
 get on a train /get 'ɒn ə treɪn/
 get on with (phr v) /get ɒn wɪð/
 give advice /gɪv əd'vaɪs/
 give presents /gɪv 'prez(ə)ntz/
 give up (phr v) /gɪv ʌp/
 go (v) /gəʊ/
 go off (someone) (phr v) /gəʊ ɒf/
 go on tour /gəʊ ɒn tuə(r)/
 go online /gəʊ 'ɒnlaɪn/
 go out for a meal /gəʊ 'aʊt fə(r) ə mi:l/
 go out with (phr v) /gəʊ aʊt wɪð/
 go to a disco /gəʊ tə ðə 'dɪskəʊ/
 go to a youth group /gəʊ tə ə ju:θ
 gru:p/
 go to number one /gəʊ tə 'nʌmbə(r)
 wʌn/
 go to the cinema /gəʊ tə ðə 'sɪnəmə/
 go to the gym /gəʊ tə ðə dʒɪm/
 go to the park /gəʊ tə ðə pɑ:(r)k/
 golf (n) /gɒlf/
 good (adj) /gʊd/
 goods (n) /gʊdz/
 gorge (n) /gɔ:(r)dʒ/
 granite (n) /'grænɪt/
 grape (n) /greɪp/
 gravitational (adj) /'grævɪ'teɪf(ə)nəl/
 Greece (n) /gri:s/
 Greek (adj) /gri:k/

guess (v) /ges/
H hacker (n) /'hækə(r)/
 hand (n) /hænd/
 happily (adv) /'hæpɪli/
 happy (adj) /'hæpi/
 hard (adj) /hɑ:(r)d/
 have (v) /hæv/
 have a barbecue /hæv ə 'bɑ:(r)bɪ,kju:/
 have a bring and buy sale /hæv ə brɪŋ
 ənd baɪ seɪl/
 have a party /hæv ə 'pɑ:(r)ti/
 have adventures /hæv əd'ventʃə(r)s/
 have an argument /hæv ən
 'ɑ:(r)gju:mənt/
 have fun /hæv fʌn/
 head (n) /hed/
 health (n) /helθ/
 heat (n) /hi:t/
 heat up /hi:t ʌp/
 heavy (adj) /'hevi/
 helicopter (n) /'helɪ,kɒptə(r)/
 help (v) /help/
 herbal (adj) /'hɜ:(r)b(ə)l/
 high visibility jacket (n) /haɪ 'vɪzə'bɪləti
 'dʒæktɪ/
 hill (n) /hɪl/
 hip (n) /hɪp/
 hit (n) /hɪt/
 hit (v) /hɪt/
 hitchhike (v) /'hɪtʃ,haɪk/
 hobby (n) /'hɒbi/
 Hollywood blockbuster (n) /'hɒli,wʊd
 'blɒk,bʌstə(r)/
 honest (adj) /'ɒnɪst/
 hot (adj) /hɒt/
 hot-air balloonist (n) /hɒt eə(r)
 bə'lʊ:nɪst/
 hurricane (n) /'hʌrɪkeɪn/

husband (n) /'hʌzbənd/
I identity theft (n) /aɪ'dentɪti θeft/
 ill (adj) /ɪl/
 illegal (adj) /ɪ'li:g(ə)l/
 illegal downloads (n) /ɪ'li:g(ə)l
 'daʊn'ləʊdz/
 illness (n) /'ɪlnəs/
 illogical (adj) /ɪ'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l/
 imaginative (adj) /ɪ'mædʒɪnətɪv/
 immune system (n) /ɪ'mju:n 'sɪstəm/
 impatient (adj) /ɪm'peɪʃ(ə)nt/
 imperfect (adj) /ɪm'pɜ:(r)fɪkt/
 impossible (adj) /ɪm'pɒsəb(ə)l/
 impractical (adj) /ɪm'præktɪk(ə)l/
 incredible (adj) /ɪn'kredəb(ə)l/
 infect (v) /ɪn'fekt/
 infection (n) /ɪn'fekʃ(ə)n/
 inform (v) /ɪn'fɔ:(r)m/
 information (n) /ɪnfə(r)'meɪʃ(ə)n/
 injured (adj) /ɪn'dʒə(r)d/
 insect bite (n) /ɪnsekt baɪt/
 instrument (n) /ɪnstrʊmənt/
 interested (adj) /ɪntrəstɪd/
 interesting (adj) /ɪntrəstɪŋ/
 Internet Service Provider (n)
 /ɪntə(r)'net 'sɜ:(r)vɪs prə'vaɪdə(r)/
 interrupt a conversation /ɪntə'rʌpt ə
 'kɒnvə(r)'seɪʃ(ə)n/
 into (prep) /ɪntə/
 inventor (n) /ɪn'ventə(r)/
 investigator (n) /ɪn'vestɪ'geɪtə(r)/
 investor (n) /ɪn'vestə(r)/
J jellyfish (n) /'dʒeli,fɪʃ/
 journalist (n) /'dʒɜ:(r)nəlɪst/
 journey (n) /'dʒɜ:(r)ni/
 juice (n) /dʒu:s/
 jump a queue /dʒʌmp ə kju:/

K karaoke (n) /kæri'əuki/

kernel (n) /'kɜ:(r)n(ə)l/

king (n) /kiŋ/

kiss a stranger /kɪs ə 'streɪndʒə(r)/

L laborious (adj) /lə'bɔ:riəs/

lake (n) /leɪk/

landmark (n) /'lænd(m),mɑ:(r)k/

landscape (n) /'lænd(d),skeɪp/

landslide (n) /'lænd(d),slɑɪd/

laptop (n) /'læp,tɒp/

last night /lɑ:st naɪt/

lawyer (n) /'lɔ:jə(r)/

lazy (adj) /'leɪzi/

learn (v) /lɜ:(r)n/

learn a language /lɜ:(r)n ə 'læŋgweɪdʒ/

leg (n) /leg/

legal (adj) /'li:g(ə)l/

lens (n) /lenz/

leukaemia (n) /lu:'ki:miə/

lie (n) /lai/

lifeguard (n) /'laɪf,gɑ:(r)d/

lighthouse (n) /'laɪt,haʊs/

line (n) /laɪn/

listen to music /'lɪs(ə)n tə 'mju:zɪk/

little (det) /(ə) 'lɪt(ə)l/

lizard (n) /'lɪzə(r)d/

logical (adj) /'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l/

long time /(ə) lɒŋ taɪm/

(a) lot of (det) /(ə) lɒt ,əv/

love (n) /lʌv/

luxury (n) /'lʌkʃəri/

M magic (n) /'mædʒɪk/

magician (n) /mæ'dʒɪʃ(ə)n/

make a charity CD /meɪk ə 'tʃærəti
,si: 'di:/

make a decision /meɪk ə dɪ'sɪʒ(ə)n/

make a mistake /meɪk ə mɪ'steɪk/

make a phone call /meɪk ə fəʊn kɔ:l/

make friends /meɪk frendz/

make models /meɪk 'mɒd(ə)lz/

make money /meɪk 'mʌni/

make someone happy /meɪk 'sʌmwʌn
'hæpi/make someone laugh /meɪk 'sʌmwʌn
lɑ:f/

make up with (phr v) /meɪk ʌp wɪð/

male (adj) /meɪl/

manager (n) /'mænɪdʒə(r)/

many (det) /'meni/

marathon (n) /'mærəθ(ə)n/

marmalade (n) /'mɑ:(r)mələɪd/

medal (n) /'med(ə)l/

medicine (n) /'med(ə)s(ə)n/

meet friends /mi:t frendz/

meet people /mi:t 'pi:p(ə)l/

melt (v) /melt/

metal (n) /'met(ə)l/

Mexican wave (n) /'meksɪkən weɪv/

microphone (n) /'maɪkrə,fəʊn/

microwave (v) /'maɪkrə,weɪv/

microwave oven (n) /'maɪkrə,weɪv
ʌv(ə)n/

migraine (n) /'mi:greɪn/

milk (n) /mɪlk/

mobile phone (n) /'məʊbaɪl fəʊn/

molecule (n) /'mɒlɪ,kju:l/

money (n) /'mʌni/

month (n) /mʌnθ/

moon (n) /mu:n/

mound (n) /maʊnd/

mountain (n) /'maʊntɪn/

mouthpiece (n) /'maʊθ,pi:s/

mp3 player (n) /,em pi: 'θri: 'pleɪə(r)/

much (det) /mʌtʃ/

multiplex cinema (n) /'mʌltɪ,pleks
'sɪnəmə/

music festival (n) /'mju:zɪk 'festɪv(ə)l/

musician (n) /'mju:zɪʃ(ə)n/

myth (n) /mɪθ/

N necessary (adj) /'nesəs(ə)ri/

never (adv) /'nevə(r)/

nickname (n) /'nɪk,neɪm/

noisily (adv) /'nɔɪzɪli/

noisy (adj) /'nɔɪzi/

nominate (v) /'nɒmɪneɪt/

note (n) /nəʊt/

novel (n) /'nɒv(ə)l/

now (adv) /naʊ/

nowadays (adv) /'naʊə,deɪz/

nurse (n) /nɜ:(r)s/

O obligation (n) /'ɒblɪ'geɪʃ(ə)n/

obstacle (n) /'ɒbstəkl(ə)l/

often (adv) /'ɒf(ə)n/

OK (adj) /əʊ'keɪ/

old (adj) /əʊld/

open air (adj) /'əʊpən eə(r)/

opera house (n) /'ɒpə(r)ə haʊs/

opportunity (n) /'ɒpə(r)'tju:nəti/

optical illusion (n) /'ɒptɪk(ə)l ɪ'luz(ə)n/

orbit (v) /'ɔ:(r)ɪt/

organize a jumble sale /'ɔ:(r)gənaɪz ə
'dʒʌmb(ə)l seɪl/

organizer (n) /'ɔ:(r)gənaɪzə/

original (adj) /ə'rɪdʒ(ə)nəl/

out of (prep) /aʊt ,əv/

over (prep) /'əʊvə(r)/

overalls (n) /'əʊvə,rɔ:lz/

P pack (v) /pæk/

pack a suitcase /pæk ə 'su:t,keɪs/

parasol (n) /'pærəsɒl/

parent (n) /'peərənt/

patient (n) /'peɪʃ(ə)nt/
 patient (adj) /'peɪʃ(ə)nt/
 pay by credit card /peɪ baɪ 'kredɪt
 kɑ:(r)d/
 pay for /peɪ fə(r)/
 pay in cash /peɪ ɪn kæʃ/
 pebble (n) /'peb(ə)l/
 peninsula (n) /pə'nɪnsjələ/
 percussion (n) /pə(r)'kʌʃ(ə)n/
 perfect (adj) /'pɜ:(r)fɪkt/
 perform (v) /pə(r)'fɔ:(r)m/
 performance (n) /pə(r)'fɔ:(r)məns/
 permission (n) /pə(r)'mɪʃ(ə)n/
 Persian (n) /'pɜ:(r)ʃ(ə)n/
 persist (v) /pə(r)'sɪst/
 personal trainer (n) /'pɜ:(r)s(ə)nəl
 'treɪnə(r)/
 phonograph (n) /'fəʊnəgrə:f/
 physicist (n) /'fɪzɪsɪst/
 piano (n) /pi'ænəʊ/
 PIN number (n) /pɪn 'nʌmbə(r)/
 pitch (n) /pɪtʃ/
 place (n) /pleɪs/
 plan a journey /plæn ə 'dʒɜ:(r)ni/
 plane (n) /pleɪn/
 planet (n) /'plænɪt/
 plaster (n) /'plɑ:stə(r)/
 play (n) /pleɪ/
 play a sport (v) /pleɪ/
 play a video game /pleɪ ə 'vɪdɪəʊ geɪm/
 play an instrument /pleɪ ən 'ɪnstɹəmənt/
 play basketball /pleɪ 'bɑ:skɪt,bɔ:l/
 play computer games /pleɪ kəm'pjʊ:tə(r)
 geɪmz/
 play football /pleɪ 'fʊt,bɔ:l/
 play live at a concert /pleɪ laɪv æt ə
 'kɒnsə(r)t/
 play tennis /pleɪ 'tenɪs/

playground (n) /'pleɪ,graʊnd/
 playlist (n) /'pleɪ,lɪst/
 plot (n) /plɒt/
 plug in a memory stick /plʌg ɪn ə
 'mem(ə)rɪ stɪk/
 plunge pool (n) /plʌnʒ pu:l/
 poem (n) /'pəʊɪm/
 point at someone /pɔɪnt ət 'sʌmwʌn/
 policewoman (n) /pə'li:s,wʊmən/
 politician (n) /,pɒlə'tɪʃ(ə)n/
 popcorn (n) /'pɒp,kɔ:(r)n/
 possess (v) /pə'zes/
 possession (n) /pə'zeʃ(ə)n/
 possible (adj) /'pɒsəb(ə)l/
 post (v) /pəʊst/
 post a comment /pəʊst ə 'kɒment/
 postman (n) /'pəʊs(t)mən/
 practical (adj) /'præktɪk(ə)l/
 predict (v) /prɪ'dɪkt/
 prediction (n) /prɪ'dɪkʃ(ə)n/
 prejudice (n) /'preʒʊdɪs/
 press (v) /pres/
 pressure (n) /'preʃə(r)/
 price (n) /praɪs/
 print a document /prɪnt ə 'dɒkjʊmənt/
 probably (adv) /'prɒbəbli/
 produce (v) /prə'dju:s/
 producer (n) /prə'dju:sə(r)/
 prohibition (n) /,prəʊɪ'bɪʃ(ə)n/
 project (n) /'prɒʒekt/
 protect (v) /prə'tekt/
 provision (n) /prə'vɪʒ(ə)n/
 publish (v) /'pʌblɪʃ/
 purse (n) /pɜ:(r)s/
 pyramid (n) /'pɪrəmɪd/
Q quality (n) /'kwɒləti/
 quickly (adv) /'kwɪkli/

quiet (adj) /'kwaɪət/
 quietly (adv) /'kwaɪətli/
R race (n) /reɪs/
 rainforest (n) /'reɪn,fɔ:rest/
 rapids (n) /'ræpɪdz/
 rarely (adv) /'reə(r)li/
 read (v) /ri:d/
 read an e-book /ri:d ən i:bʊk/
 realize (v) /'rɪəlaɪz/
 receive advice /rɪ'si:v əd'vaɪs/
 receive presents /rɪ'si:v 'prez(ə)ntz/
 record (n) /'rekɔ:(r)d/
 record a song /rɪ'kɔ:(r)d ə sɒŋ/
 record player (n) /'rekɔ:(r)d 'pleɪə(r)/
 recording studio (n) /rɪ'kɔ:(r)dɪŋ
 'stju:diəʊ/
 recover (v) /rɪ'kʌvə(r)/
 reed (n) /ri:d/
 reef (n) /ri:f/
 reel-to-reel player (n) /ri:l tə ri:l
 'pleɪə(r)/
 reflect (v) /rɪ'flekt/
 reject (v) /rɪ'dʒekt/
 relax (v) /rɪ'læks/
 release a film /rɪ'li:s ə fɪlm/
 release an album /rɪ'li:s ən 'ælbəm/
 reliable (adj) /rɪ'laɪəb(ə)l/
 remarkable (adj) /rɪ'mɑ:(r)kəb(ə)l/
 repair (v) /rɪ'peə(r)/
 reporter (n) /rɪ'pɔ:(r)tə(r)/
 researcher (n) /'ri:sɜ:(r)ʃə(r)/
 restaurant (n) /'rest(ə)rɒnt/
 return (v) /rɪ'tɜ:(r)n/
 rhyme (n) /raɪm/
 rhythm (n) /'rɪðəm/
 rich (adj) /rɪtʃ/
 river (n) /'rɪvə(r)/

ack (n) /rɒk/	send postcards /send 'pəʊs(t),kɑ:(r)dz/	spacesuit (n) /'speɪs,su:t/
tation (n) /rəʊ'teɪʃ(ə)n/	serious (adj) /'sɪəriəs/	special effects (n) /'speʃ(ə)l rɪ'fɛkts/
yal family (n) /'rɔɪəl 'fæm(ə)li/	set (v) /set/	species (n) /'spi:ʃi:z/
und (adj) /raʊnd/	set off (phr v) /set 'ɒf/	spectator (n) /spek'teɪtə(r)/
bbish (adj) /'rʌbɪʃ/	shake (v) /ʃeɪk/	speed (n) /spi:d/
in (n) /'ru:ɪn/	shake hands /ʃeɪk hændz/	spend money /spend 'mʌni/
nning machine (n) /'rʌnɪŋ mə'ʃi:n/	shape (n) /ʃeɪp/	spend time /spend taɪm/
safely (adv) /'seɪfli/	share (v) /ʃeə(r)/	spring (n) /sprɪŋ/
fety glasses (n) /'seɪfti 'glɑ:sɪz/	share songs /ʃeə(r) sɒŋz/	stand up (phr v) /stænd ʌp/
fety helmet (n) /'seɪfti 'helmt/	shark (n) /ʃɑ:(r)k/	star (n) /stɑ:(r)/
il (v) /seɪl/	ship (n) /ʃɪp/	star in a film /stɑ:(r) ɪn ə fɪlm/
ilor (n) /'seɪlə(r)/	shipwrecked (adj) /'ʃɪp,rekt/	steal (v) /sti:l/
lesman (n) /'seɪlzmən/	short (adj) /ʃɔ:(r)t/	steep (adj) /sti:p/
nd (n) /sænd/	shout (v) /ʃaʊt/	stick figure (n) /stɪk'fɪɡə(r)/
ndcastle (n) /'sæn(d),kɑ:s(ə)/	shower (n) /'ʃaʊə(r)/	store data /stɔ:(r) 'deɪtə/
ntellite (n) /'sætələɪt/	shy (adj) /ʃaɪ/	storm (n) /stɔ:(r)m/
aturday (n) /'sætə(r)deɪ/	singer (n) /'sɪŋə(r)/	straight (adv) /streɪt/
una (n) /'sɔ:nə/	single (n) /'sɪŋɡ(ə)l/	strata (n) /'strɑ:tə/
xophone (n) /'sæksə'fəʊn/	sit down (phr v) /sɪt daʊn/	string (n) /strɪŋ/
an a photo /skæn ə 'fəʊtəʊ/	size (n) /saɪz/	string quartet (n) /strɪŋ kwɔ:(r)'tɛt/
ar (n) /ska:(r)/	skydiving (n) /'skaɪ,darvɪŋ/	stunt (n) /stʌnt/
cientific (adj) /,saɪən'tɪfɪk/	slim (adj) /slɪm/	stunt man (n) /stʌnt mæn/
cientist (n) /'saɪəntɪst/	slowly (adv) /'sləʊli/	stunt woman (n) /stʌnt 'wʊmən/
cottish (adj) /'skɒtɪʃ/	small (adj) /smɔ:l/	subscription (n) /səb'skrɪpʃ(ə)n/
reen (v) /skri:n/	smallpox (n) /'smɔ:l,pɒks/	successful (adj) /sək'sesf(ə)l/
ript (n) /skrɪpt/	social network (n) /'səʊʃ(ə)l 'net,wɜ:(r)k/	suffer from (phr v) /'sʌfə(r) frɒm/
ea level (n) /'si:lev(ə)l/	soft (adj) /sɒft/	suggest (v) /sə'dʒest/
eaon (n) /'si:z(ə)n/	soft drink (n) /sɒft drɪŋk/	suggestion (n) /sə'dʒesʃ(ə)n/
eat (n) /sɪt/	soil (n) /sɔɪl/	Sun (n) /sʌn/
ee (v) /si:/	solar system (n) /'səʊlə(r) 'sɪstəm/	sunburn (n) /'sʌn,bɜ:(r)n/
elfish (adj) /'selfɪʃ/	soldier (n) /'səʊldʒə(r)/	supportive (adj) /sə'pɔ:(r)tɪv/
ell badges /sel bædʒɪs/	soloist (n) /'səʊləɪst/	surface (n) /'sɜ:(r)fɪs/
ell raffle tickets /sel 'ræf(ə)l 'tɪkɪtz/	some (det) /sʌm/	surprised (adj) /sə(r)'praɪzd/
ell sweets /sel swɪtz/	sometimes (adv) /'sʌmtaɪmz/	surprising (adj) /sə(r)'praɪzɪŋ/
end (v) /send/	song lyrics (n) /sɒŋ 'lɪrɪks/	survive (v) /sə(r)'vaɪv/
end an email /send ən 'i:meɪl/	soundtrack (n) /'saʊn(d),træk/	swim (v) /swɪm/
	space rock (n) /speɪs rɒk/	swimming pool (n) /'swɪmɪŋ pu:l/

syllable (n) /'sɪləb(ə)l/

symphony orchestra (n) /'sɪmfəni
'ɔ:(r)kɪstrə/

T take (v) /teɪk/

take a digital photo /teɪk ə 'dɪdʒɪt(ə)l
'fəʊtəʊ/

take off your shoes /teɪk 'ɒf jə(r) ʃu:z/

take part /teɪk pɑ:(r)t/

talkative (adj) /'tɔ:kətɪv/

tall (adj) /tɔ:l/

teacher (n) /'ti:tʃə(r)/

technician (n) /tek'nɪʃ(ə)n/

teenagers (n) /'ti:n,eɪdʒə(r)z/

tell jokes /tel dʒəʊks/

tell lies /tel laɪz/

tell the truth /tel ðə tru:θ/

temple (n) /'temp(ə)l/

tennis court (n) /'tenɪs kɔ:(r)t/

terrible (adj) /'terəb(ə)l/

terrifying (adj) /'terə'faɪɪŋ/

theatre (n) /'θiətə(r)/

think (v) /θɪŋk/

this morning /ðɪs 'mɔ:(r)nɪŋ/

this week /ðɪs wɪ:k/

3D film (n) /'θri:'di: fɪlm/

thick (adj) /θɪk/

three weeks /θri: wɪ:ks/

through (prep) /θru:/

thunderstorm (n) /'θʌndə(r),stɔ:(r)m/

ticket (n) /'tɪkɪt/

tiny (adj) /'taɪni/

tip (n) /tɪp/

tired (adj) /'taɪə(r)d/

tiring (adj) /'taɪərɪŋ/

tomato (n) /tə'mɑ:təʊ/

tomb (n) /tu:m/

tornado (n) /tɔ:(r)'neɪdəʊ/

touch (v) /tʌtʃ/

tourism (n) /'tuəɪz(ə)m/

tourist (n) /'tuəɪst/

towards (prep) /tə'wɔ:(r)dz/

towel (n) /'tauəl/

trailer (n) /'treɪlə(r)/

train (n) /treɪn/

travel sickness (n) /'træv(ə)l 'sɪknəs/

treat (v) /tri:t/

tribute band (n) /'trɪbjʊ:t bænd/

trick (n) /trɪk/

trombone (n) /trɒm'bəʊn/

trumpet (n) /'trʌmpɪt/

trustworthy (adj) /'trʌs(t)wɜ:(r)ði/

tsunami (n) /tsu:'nɑ:mi/

twice a week /tuwaɪs ə wɪ:k/

two hours /tu:'aʊə(r)z/

U unadventurous (adj)

/,ʌnəd'ventʃərəs/

under (prep) /'ʌndə(r)/

underneath (prep) /,ʌndə(r)'ni:θ/

unfriendly (adj) /ʌn'fren(d)li/

unhappy (adj) /ʌn'hæpi/

unimaginative (adj) /,ʌnɪ'mædʒmətɪv/

unnecessary (adj) /ʌn'nesəs(ə)ri/

unoriginal (adj) /ʌnə'ɹɪdʒ(ə)nəl/

unreliable (adj) /,ʌnrɪ'laɪəb(ə)l/

unsociable (adj) /ʌn'səʊʃəb(ə)l/

unsupportive (adj) /,ʌnsə'pɔ:(r)tɪv/

untrustworthy (adj) /ʌn'trʌst,wɜ:(r)ði/

up (adv) /ʌp/

upload a video clip /'ʌp,ləʊd ə 'vɪdɪəʊ
klɪp/

usually (adv) /'ju:ʒuəli/

usurp (v) /ju:'zɜ:(r)p/

V vaccination (n) /,væksɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/

value for money /'vælju: fɔ:(r) 'mʌni/

valve (n) /vælv/

venue (n) /'venju:/

verse (n) /vɜ:(r)s/

vertical (adj) /'vɜ:(r)tɪk(ə)l/

very /'veri/

vibrate (v) /vaɪ'bret/

victory (n) /'vɪkt(ə)ri/

vinyl (n) /'vɪn(ə)l/

vision (n) /'vɪʒ(ə)n/

visit relatives /'vɪzɪt 'relətɪvz/

visor (n) /'vaɪzə(r)/

W wallet (n) /'wɒlɪt/

want (v) /wɒnt/

war (n) /wɔ:(r)/

wash cars /wɒʃ kɑ:(r)z/

watch (v) /wɒtʃ/

watch TV /wɒtʃ 'ti: 'vi:/

water (n) /'wɔ:tə(r)/

waterfall (n) /'wɔ:tə(r)'fɔ:l/

water fountain (n) /'wɔ:tə(r) 'faʊntɪn/

wave (n) /weɪv/

wave (v) /weɪv/

way /weɪ/

website (n) /'web,sait/

well (adj) /wel/

wetsuit (n) /'wet,su:t/

wheelchair (n) /'wi:l,tʃeə(r)/

wildfire (n) /'waɪld,faɪə(r)/

win an award /wɪn ən ə'wɔ:(r)d/

woodwind (n) /'wʊd,wɪnd/

worried (adj) /'wʌrɪd/

worrying (adj) /'wʌrɪŋ/

write a blog /raɪt ə blɒg/

writer (n) /'raɪtə(r)/

Y young (adj) /jʌŋ/



Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past simple	Past Participle	Translation
be /bi:/	was, were /wɒz, wɜ:(r)/	been /bi:n/	
beat /bi:t/	beat /bi:t/	beaten /'bi:t(ə)n/	
become /bɪ'kʌm/	became /bɪ'keɪm/	become /bɪ'kʌm/	
begin /bɪ'gɪn/	began /bɪ'gæn/	begun /bɪ'gʌn/	
bite /baɪt/	bit /bɪt/	bitten /'bɪt(ə)n/	
break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /'brəʊkən/	
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔ:t/	brought /brɔ:t/	
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/	
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔ:t/	bought /bɔ:t/	
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔ:t/	caught /kɔ:t/	
choose /tʃu:z/	chose /tʃəʊz/	chosen /'tʃəʊz(ə)n/	
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/	
cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	
cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	
do /du:/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/	
draw /drɔ:/	drew /dru:/	drawn /drɔ:n/	
dream /dri:m/	dreamt, dreamed /dremt, dri:md/	dreamt, dreamed /dremt, dri:md/	
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/	
drive /draɪv/	drove /drəʊv/	driven /'draɪv(ə)n/	
eat /i:t/	ate /eɪt/	eaten /'i:t(ə)n/	
fall /fɔ:l/	fell /fel/	fallen /'fɔ:lən/	
feed /fi:d/	fed /fed/	fed /fed/	
feel /fi:l/	felt /felt/	felt /felt/	
fight /faɪt/	fought /fɔ:t/	fought /fɔ:t/	
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/	
fly /flaɪ/	flew /flu:/	flown /fləʊn/	
forget /fə(r)'get/	forgot /fə(r)'gɒt/	forgotten /fə(r)'gɒt(ə)n/	
forgive /fə(r)'gɪv/	forgave /fə(r)'geɪv/	forgiven /fə(r)'gɪvən/	
get /get/	got /gɒt/	got /gɒt/	
give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /'gɪv(ə)n/	
go /gəʊ/	went /went/	gone /gɒn/	
grow /grəʊ/	grew /gru:/	grown /grəʊn/	
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/	
hear /hɪə(r)/	heard /hɜ:(r)d/	heard /hɜ:(r)d/	
hide /haɪd/	hid /hɪd/	hidden /'hɪd(ə)n/	
hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	
hold /həʊld/	held /held/	held /held/	
hurt /hɜ:(r)t/	hurt /hɜ:(r)t/	hurt /hɜ:(r)t/	
keep /ki:p/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/	
know /nəʊ/	knew /nju:/	known /nəʊn/	
learn /lɜ:(r)n/	learnt, learned /lɜ:(r)nt, lɜ:(r)nd/	learnt, learned /lɜ:(r)nt, lɜ:(r)nd/	
leave /li:v/	left /left/	left /left/	
lend /lend/	lent /lent/	lent /lent/	

Infinitive	Past simple	Past Participle	Translation
let /let/	let /let/	let /let/	
lose /lu:z/	lost /lɒst/	lost /lɒst/	
make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/	
mean /mi:n/	meant /ment/	meant /ment/	
meet /mi:t/	met /met/	met /met/	
pay /peɪ/	paid /peɪd/	paid /peɪd/	
put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/	
ring /rɪŋ/	rang /ræŋ/	rung /rʌŋ/	
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/	
say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said /sed/	
see /si:/	saw /sɔ:/	seen /si:n/	
sell /sel/	sold /səʊld/	sold /səʊld/	
send /send/	sent /sent/	sent /sent/	
shake /ʃeɪk/	shook /ʃʊk/	shaken /'ʃeɪkən/	
shine /ʃaɪn/	shone /ʃəʊn/	shone /ʃəʊn/	
shoot /ʃu:t/	shot /ʃɒt/	shot /ʃɒt/	
show /ʃəʊ/	showed /ʃəʊd/	shown /ʃəʊn/	
shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	
sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sɒŋ/	sung /sæŋ/	
sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/	
sleep /sli:p/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/	
speak /spi:k/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /'spəʊkən/	
spell /spel/	spelt /spelt/	spelt /spelt/	
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/	
stand /stænd/	stood /stud/	stood /stud/	
steal /sti:l/	stole /stəʊl/	stolen /stəʊl(ə)n/	
swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/	
take /teɪk/	took /tu:k/	taken /'teɪkən/	
teach /ti:tʃ/	taught /kɔ:t/	taught /kɔ:t/	
tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/	
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔ:t/	thought /θɔ:t/	
throw /θrəʊ/	threw /θru:/	thrown /θrəʊn/	
understand /ˌʌndə(r)'stænd/	understood /ˌʌndər'stʊd/	understood /ˌʌndər'stʊd/	
wake /weɪk/	woke /wəʊk/	woken /'wəʊ kən/	
wear /weə(r)/	wore /wɔ:(r)/	worn /wɔ:(r)n/	
win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won /wʌn/	
write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /'rɪt(ə)n/	

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