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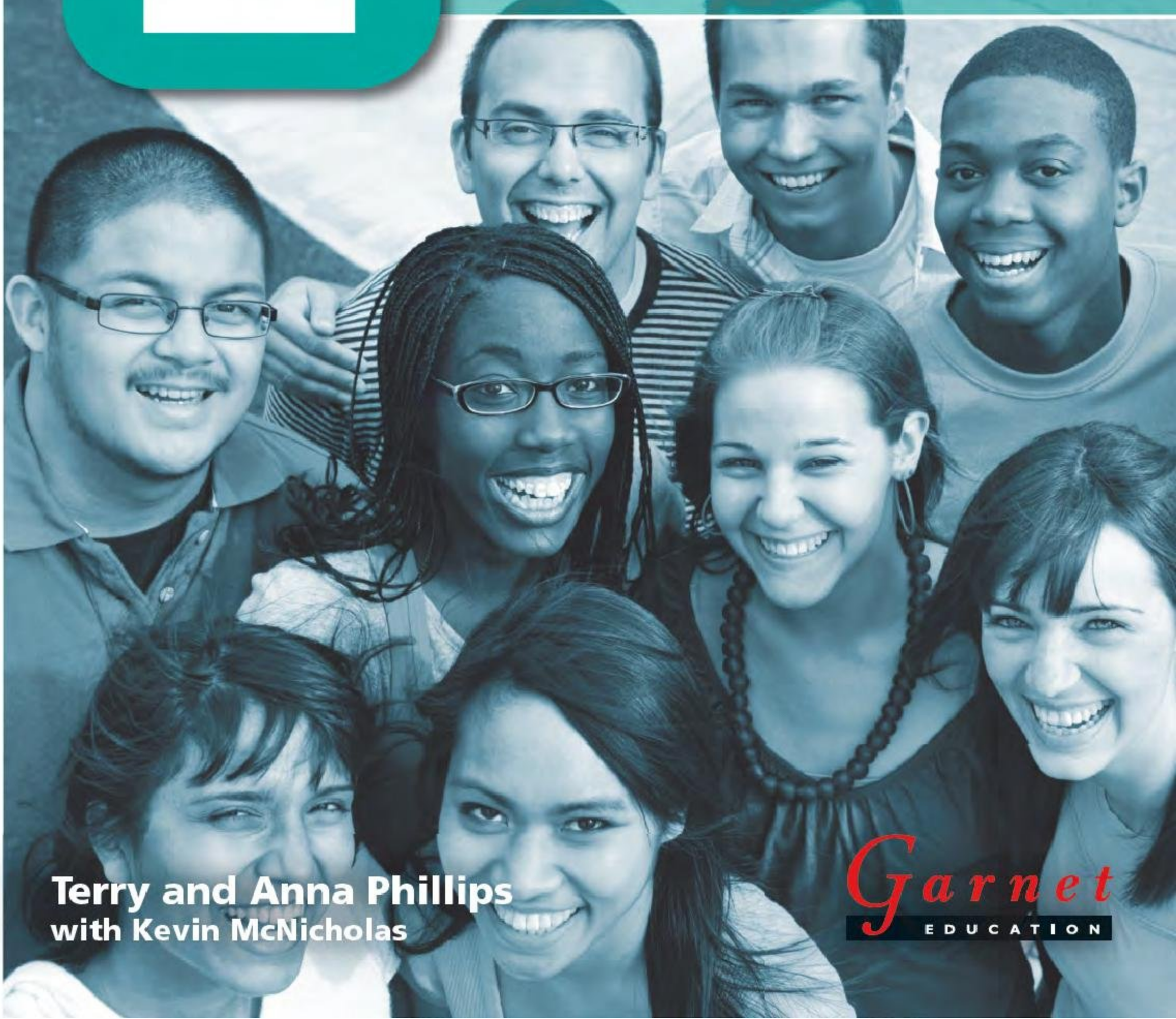
Starting Skills 2

Workbook



Terry and Anna Phillips
with Kevin McNicholas

Garnet EDUCATION

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UNIT 1 Education

Listening and Speaking

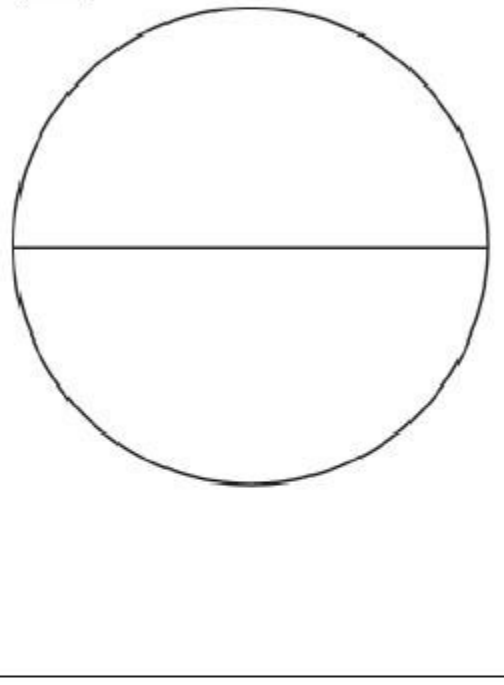
A Choose, listen and tell.

1 Choose one of the subjects below. What is the lecturer going to talk about?

2 1.1–1.5 Listen and complete the handout.

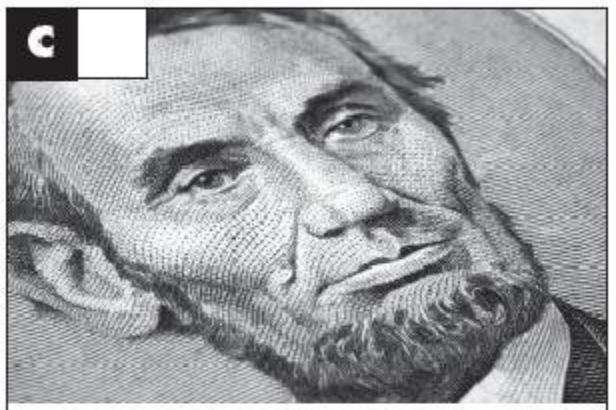
3 Work in groups of five. Tell your group about your handout.

A



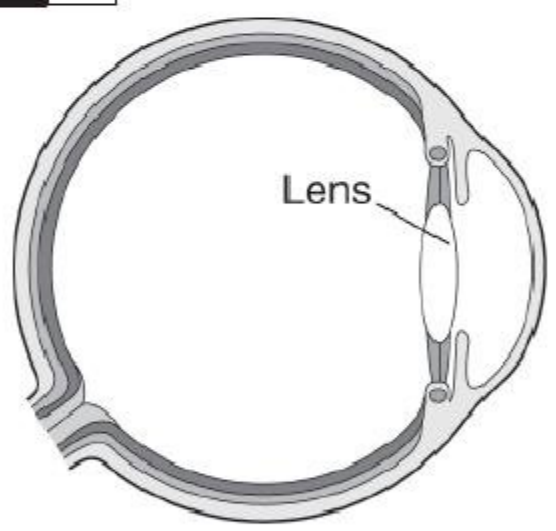
B

C



Abraham Lincoln
President of the USA
(1861–1865)
Important because:
1 Pres. during _____
2 _____

D



E

INPUT e.g. keyboard

e.g.

OUTPUT e.g.

B Read and match. Look at Table 1 on the opposite page.

1 Cover the answers. Think of a suitable reply to each question.

2 Uncover the answers. Write the correct number next to each question.

3 1.6 Listen and check.

4 Practise the questions and answers in pairs.

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Listening and Speaking

1 When do children begin pre-school in your country?	☐	Nowadays, most teenagers go on to university or college.
2 Do all children go to pre-school?	☐	Most children leave at 11. A few children change schools at 12 or 13.
3 When do children leave primary school?	☐	No. Some children leave then, but most children stay at school for another two years.
4 Where do they go?	☐	To a secondary school, from 11 to 18.
5 Do all children study the same subjects?	☐	Yes, they do. For the first three years of secondary school. Then they can choose – History or Geography, for example.
6 When can children leave school?	☐	No. Most children start school at five.
7 Do most children leave school then?	☐	When they are 16.
8 What about university or college?	1	They begin at three or four.

C Ask and answer.

Student 1: *Ask the questions in Exercise B.*

Student 2: *Answer with true information about your country.*

D Say and write.

1 Say the words in each box below. Write them in the correct column of the correct table.

2 Add one more word.

short vowels
adult black bread does drink fish friend give hot leisure man month sun want watch

long vowels
ask blue can't court first her juice last mall move people read walk week work

dipthongs
brown child cloud day go grey how right road sky snow type

Table 1: Short vowels

/æ/	/e/	/ɪ/	/ɒ/	/ʌ/
bank	**ten**	**six**	**wrong**	**one**

Table 2: Long vowels

/ɑː/	/ɜː/	/iː/	/ɔː/	/uː/
grass	**third**	**three**	**four**	**do**

Table 4: Dipthongs

/aɪ/	/eɪ/	/aʊ/	/əʊ/
five	**eight**	**now**	**no**

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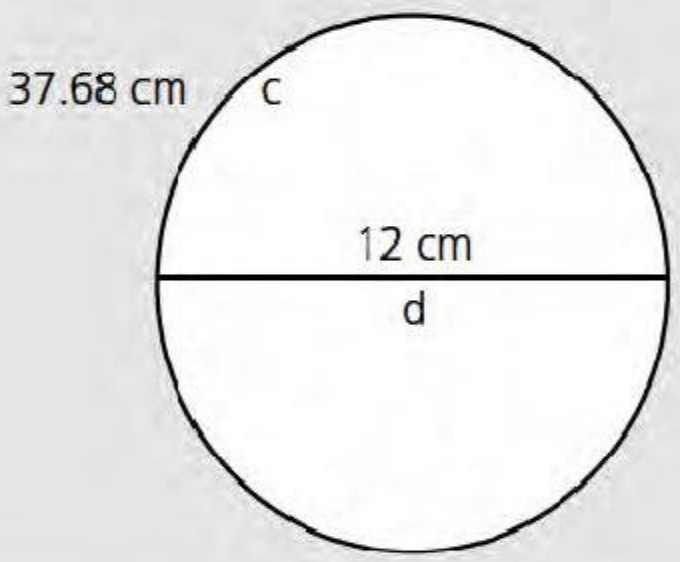
Reading and Writing

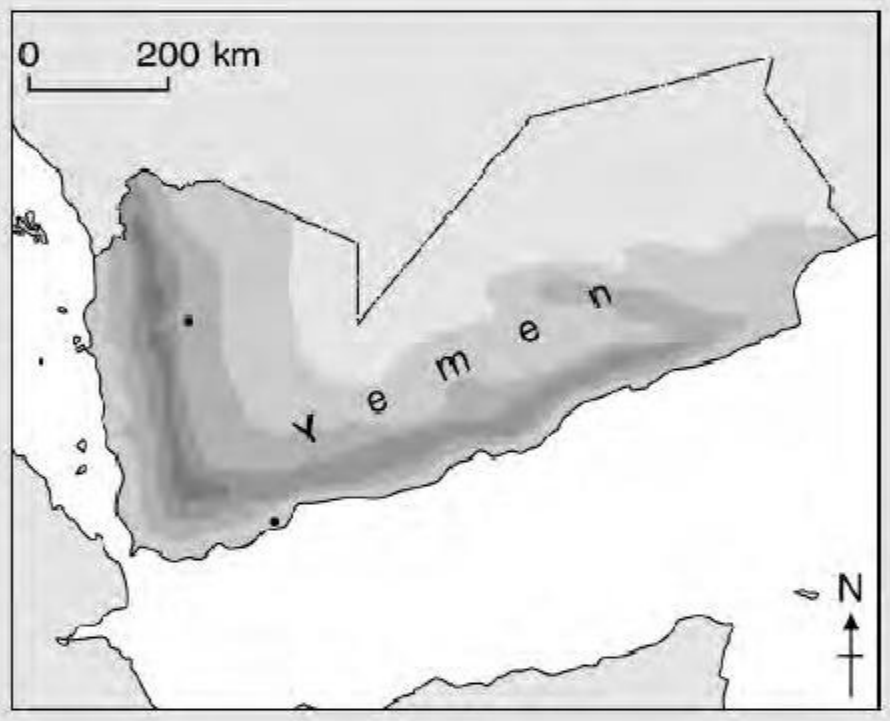
1 What is pi?

The area of a circle is Πr^2. The symbol Π is called pi. It is a special number. Four thousand years ago, the Egyptians discovered the number. They looked at circles of different sizes. They looked at the circumference (c) – all the way round the circle – and the diameter (d) – all the way across the circle. They found that c/d is always the same number. The number is 3.14. A thousand years later, the Greeks called the number pi. They gave it the symbol Π.



2 Yemen

There are mountains in the west. They are called the Haraz. There are also mountains in the south, called the Hadramawt. There are islands near the west coast, including Kamaran, Al Zubair and Abu Ali. The capital of the country is Sana'a. It is in the west of the country. The population is 1,700,000. There is another large city on the south coast, called Aden. It has a population of 800,000.



A Study the illustrations.

1 What does each illustration show?

2 What will the text be about?

3 What do you know about this subject?

B Read the headings.

Check your answers to Exercise A.

C Scan text 1.

1 How many sentences are there?

2 Find two names. What is each name?

3 Find three numbers. What is each number?

D Read text 1.

1 What do you learn from this text?

2 What is the area of the circle in the diagram?

E Scan text 2.

1 How many sentences are there?

2 Find seven names. What is each name?

3 Find two numbers. What is each number?

F Read text 2.

1 What do you learn from this text?

2 Write captions on the map.

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Reading and Writing

3 Nineteenth-century Britain

In the 19th century, there were only four monarchs of the United Kingdom. There were three kings and one queen.

At the start of the century, George III was king. He died in 1820 and George IV became king. He was king for 10 years. In 1830, he died and William IV came to the throne. In 1837, William IV died. At the age of 18, the monarchy passed to Victoria. Sixty-four years later, in 1901, she died. She was 81 years old. George III ruled for 60 years but Victoria was queen for 64 years.

G **Scan text 3.**

1 How many sentences are there?
2 Find five names. What is each name?
3 Find two numbers. What is each number?

H **Read text 3.**

1 What do you learn from this text?
2 Make a timeline of 19th-century British monarchs.

I **Think and write.**

1 Make a timeline of rulers of your country in the 20th century in your notebook.
2 Write a paragraph in the space below.

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Vocabulary and Grammar

A Think and write.

1 Complete the table. Write fractions, words or percentages.

Fractions	Words	Percentages
	a half	
1/4		
	two-thirds	
3/4		75%
	a fifth	
1/3		
		60%
1/10		
		40%
	four-fifths	

2 Complete the table. Write numbers or words.

Numbers	Words
	nought point five
0.25	
	one point three three
2.8	
	five point seven five
0.6	
	ten point six six
0.4	
	nought point one
2.2	

B Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

1 I love to listen _____ music on the radio.

2 Can you wait _____ me?

3 I write _____ my friends by e-mail.

4 This week we learned _____ Japan.

5 Put your hand up to ask _____ help.

6 Don't talk _____ each other in class.

7 Look _____ your books on page twelve.

8 She explained the problem _____ the class.

E Look and write.

2 Look at the words in the box. Complete the table.

class study interesting teach question good
difficult learn history easy spell teacher

Verbs	Adjectives	Nouns

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Vocabulary and Grammar

2 Rewrite these sentences and questions in the correct order.

1 spell do it you How? _____

2 learned We a lot new the from teacher. _____

3 college is study going to History She at. _____

4 in secondary She Maths a teaches school. _____

5 lots of us He asked questions difficult. _____

6 teacher I to the explain asked problem the. _____

7 lesson an interesting this It was morning. _____

8 easy It is an understand subject to. _____

3 Underline the correct option to complete each statement.

1 We are going learn / to learn about triangles, today.

2 What / Where are we going to do, tomorrow?

3 Are you / You are going to go to college next / the next term?

4 What did you studied / study at university?

5 Can you explain this word to / of me?

6 Yesterday we learned of / about Henry VIII.

7 Do you know the right spelling about / of this word?

8 Write a summary of the points important / important points.

D Write the questions.

1 Match the questions to the answers.

1	Are you going to school, today?		Of course, he's the teacher.
2	Do you like football?		No, it's today!
3	Is he in your class?		Yes, It's πr2.
4	Are they leaving next year?		Yes, as well as French and German.
5	Are we having a test next week?		Yes, I sit next to him.
6	Do they teach Spanish in your school?	1	No, it's Sunday!
7	Does he come to class every day?		Not, really, I prefer baseball.
8	Do you know the formula?		Yes, they are all going to university.

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UNIT 2 Daily Life

Listening and Speaking

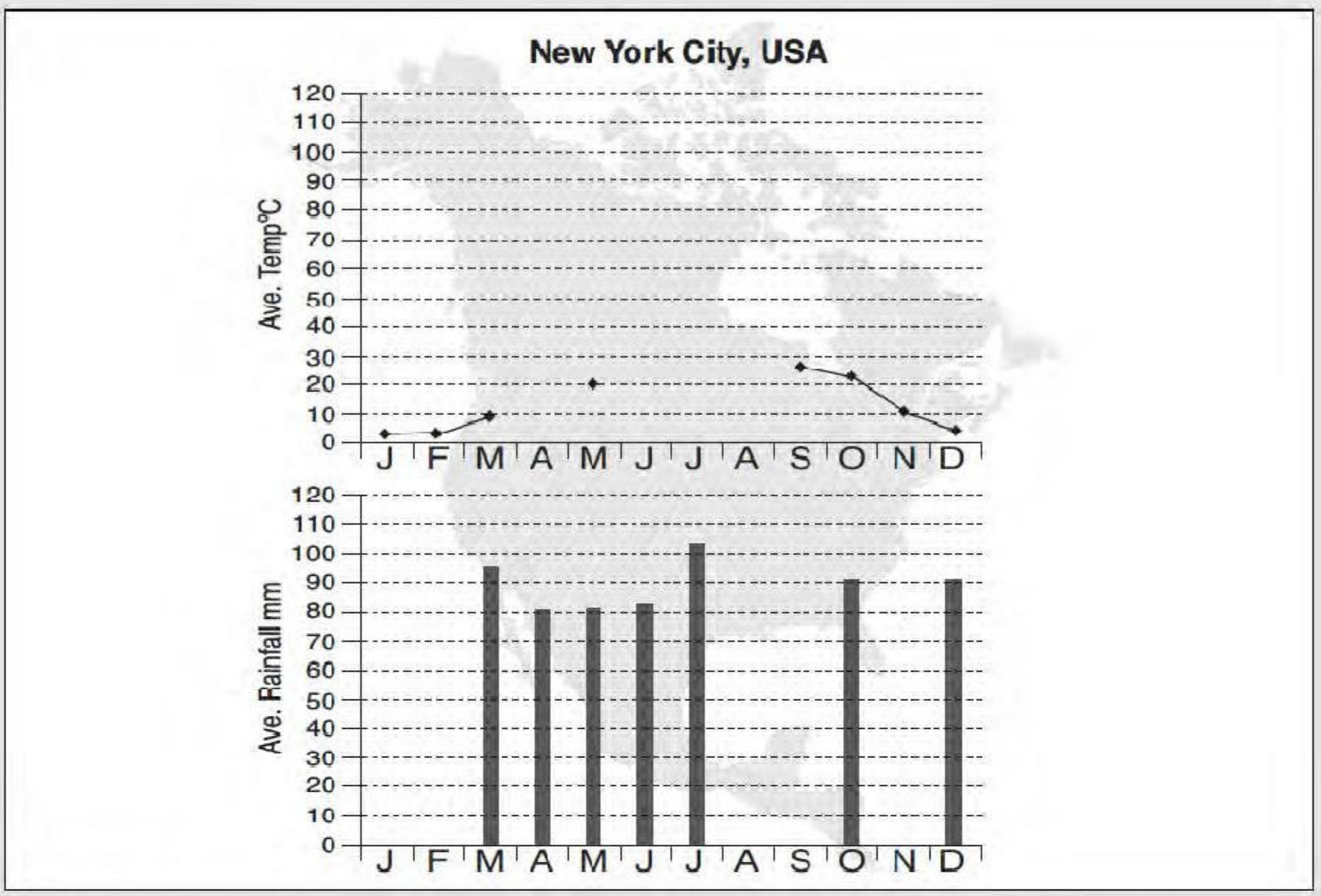

Table 1: The seasons in New York

seasons	start	end	temperature	rainfall
summer				
autumn				
winter				
spring				

A 1.7 **Listen and write.**

1 Listen to some information about New York. Complete each graph.

2 Listen to more information about New York. Complete Table 1.

B 1.8 and 1.9 **Choose, listen and tell.**

1 Choose Paris or London. Listen and complete the graphs for your choice.

2 Listen and make some notes about the seasons in the space below.

_____

_____

3 Work in pairs. Tell your partner about your choice.

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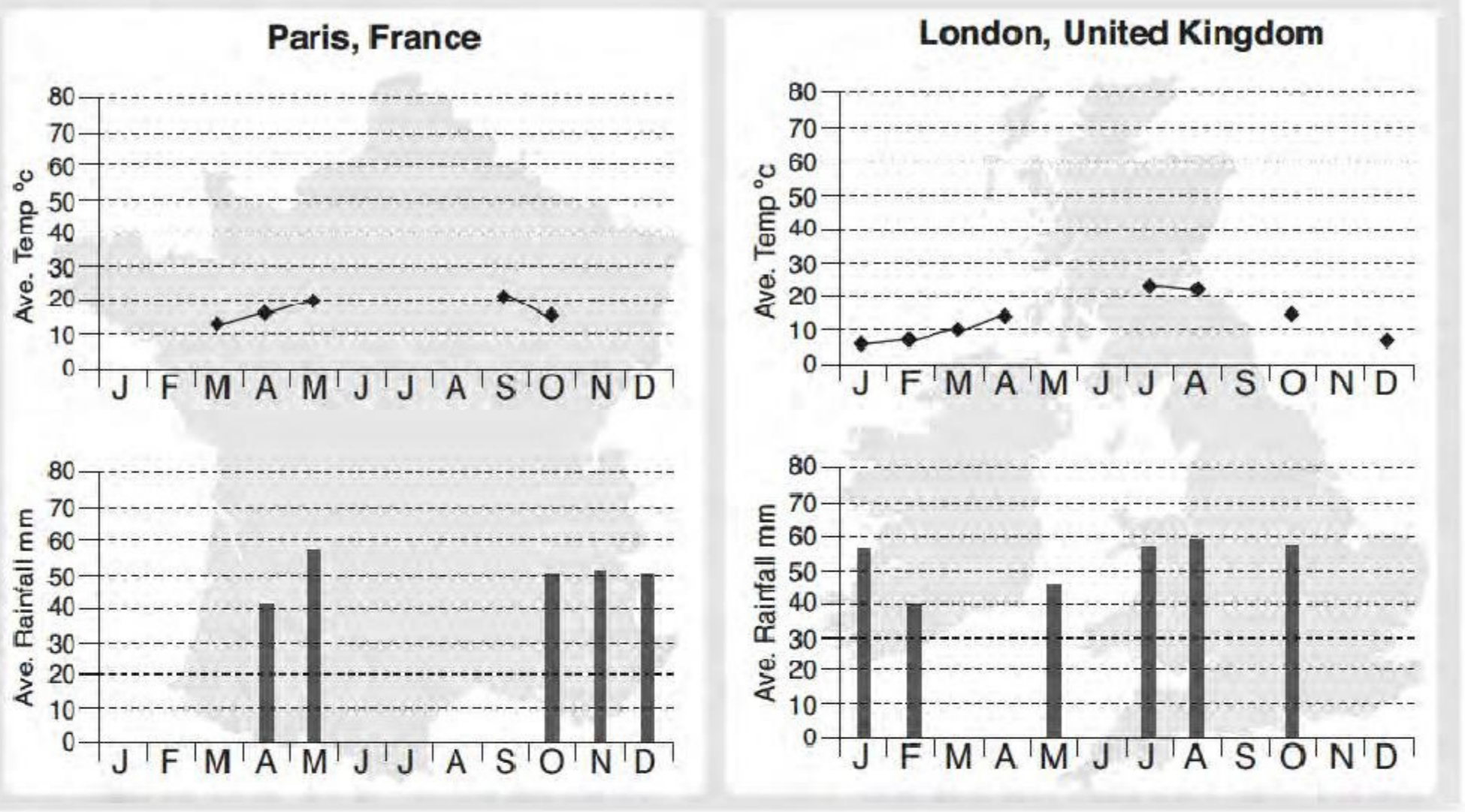
Listening and Speaking



C **Ask and answer.**

1 **What do you usually do at the weekends in summer?**

2 **What about in winter?**

3 **Which is your favourite season? Why?**

D **Say and write.**

1 **Say the words in each box. Write them in the correct column of the correct table.**

2 **Add one more word for each pattern.**

words with two syllables			
adult	answer	begin	explain
July	lawyer	people	tonight

words with three syllables		
accountant	afternoon	architect
computer	engineer	February	hospital
Mathematics	tomorrow	vegetable	

Table 2: Words with two syllables

Oo	oO

Table 3: Words with three syllables

Ooo	oOo	ooO

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Reading and Writing

A Scan the text opposite.

1 How many paragraphs are there?

2 How many sentences are there in each paragraph?

3 Find ten countries.

4 Find five months.

B Think and speak.

1 What is the text about?

2 What do you know about this subject?

C Read and think

1 Read the questions. Can you answer any of them?

2 What sort of information will be in each paragraph?

D Read the first paragraph.

Answer the question in the heading.

E Choose, read and tell.

1 Choose one of the questions. Read the paragraph and make notes.

2 Work in groups of five. Tell your group the information in your paragraph.

F Read and write.

1 Read your paragraph again.

2 Cover the text on the opposite page. Write your paragraph. Use your notes to help.

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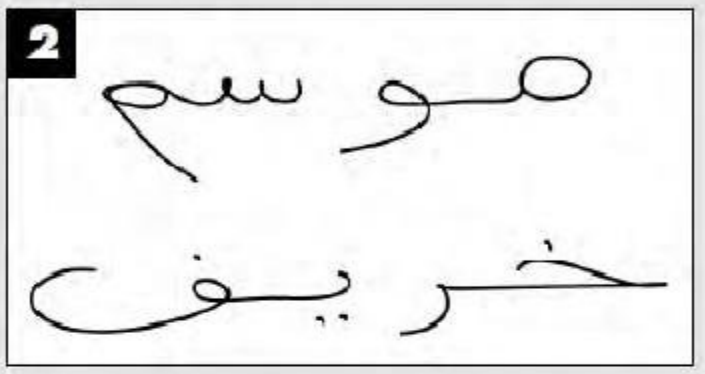
Reading and Writing



1 What is a monsoon?

Most people think a monsoon is a period of heavy rain. People talk about 'the monsoon season', and they mean a season of heavy rain. But, in fact, a monsoon is a wind.

2 Where does the word come from?

The word probably comes from the Arabic word *mausem*, which means season or, perhaps, season of the winds. So 'monsoon season' actually means 'season season'! A monsoon wind, called the *khareef*, blows over southern Oman. 'Khareef' also means *autumn*, so this is the autumn wind.

3 Where do monsoons happen?

Monsoon winds happen all over the world, but the main places are the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia. The winds bring rain to India and Pakistan, Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. There are also monsoon winds in Africa, Australia and the USA.

4 When do monsoons happen?

Monsoons in Southeast Asia usually occur from June to September. Monsoons in North America start a little later, in mid-July, and end in September. Monsoons in Northwest Australia usually start in mid-December and end in mid-March. The *khareef* blows in southern Oman from June to early September.

5 Why do monsoons happen?

In winter, the land cools down but the sea keeps its heat, so the land is colder than the sea. A dry wind blows from the land to the sea. In summer, the land heats up. A wet wind blows from the sea to the land because the land is warmer than the sea. This is the monsoon wind. The wind from the sea carries a lot of water, so there is a lot of rain over the land.

6 What do monsoons do?

Monsoons bring rainfall. The west of India, for example, receives 90 percent of its annual rainfall in the monsoon season. This is usually a good thing, but sometimes there is too much rain from the monsoon and towns and villages are flooded.

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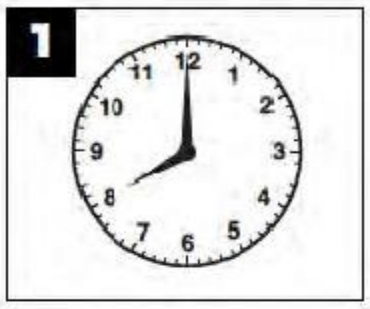
Vocabulary and Grammar

A Look and write.

1 Write these times in words.



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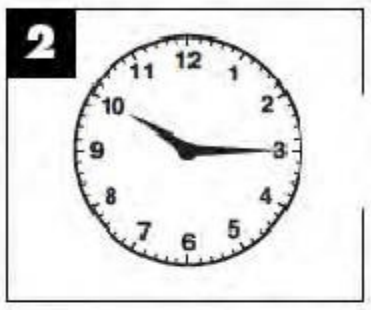

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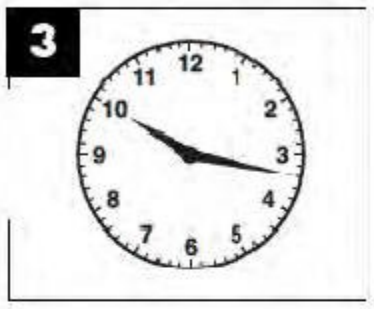

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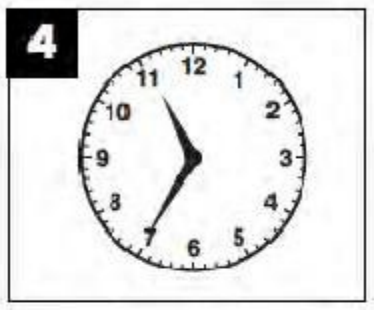

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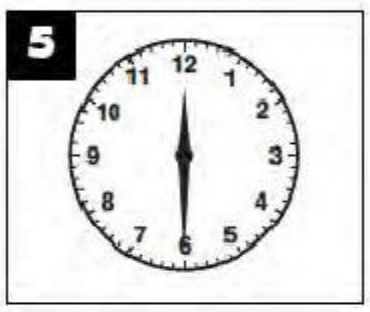

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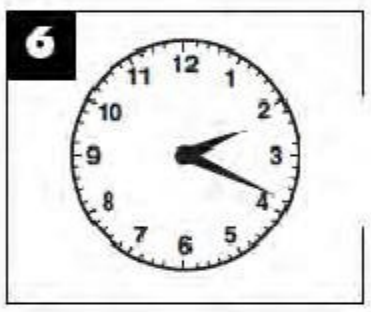

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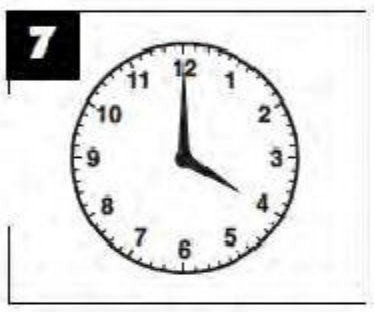

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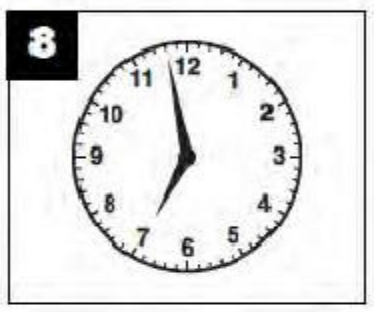

_____

2 **Answer the questions. Write the times.**

1 What time do you get up? _____

2 When do you have breakfast? _____

3 When do you have lunch? _____

4 What time do you finish school? _____

5 What time do you eat dinner? _____

6 When do you go to bed? _____

B **Which comes first? Put the words in each group in the correct order.**

1 summer, winter, autumn, spring _____

2 May, February, November, August _____

3 Thursday, Wednesday, Monday, Friday _____

4 Tomorrow, Today, Yesterday, next week _____

5 last year, next month, this month, next year _____

6 evening, afternoon, morning, night _____

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Vocabulary and Grammar

C Think and write.

1 Write these words in alphabetical order.

high	cold	wet	sweet	gentle	cool	grey	big	small	warm

_____

_____

2 Write the comparative form of these adjectives.

1	big	_____	**6**	high	_____
2	cold	_____	**7**	small	_____
3	cool	_____	**8**	sweet	_____
4	gentle	_____	**9**	warm	_____
5	grey	_____	**10**	wet	_____

D One word or phrase is in the wrong place in each sentence. Rewrite the sentences correctly.

1 I play often football on Sundays.

_____

2 My dad eats never pizza.

_____

3 Mike's family once a year go on holiday.

_____

4 They play every computer games night.

_____

5 The students usually study don't at the weekend.

_____

6 Winter every we go skiing.

_____

7 It snows in summer never.

_____

8 Hotter is July than in April.

_____

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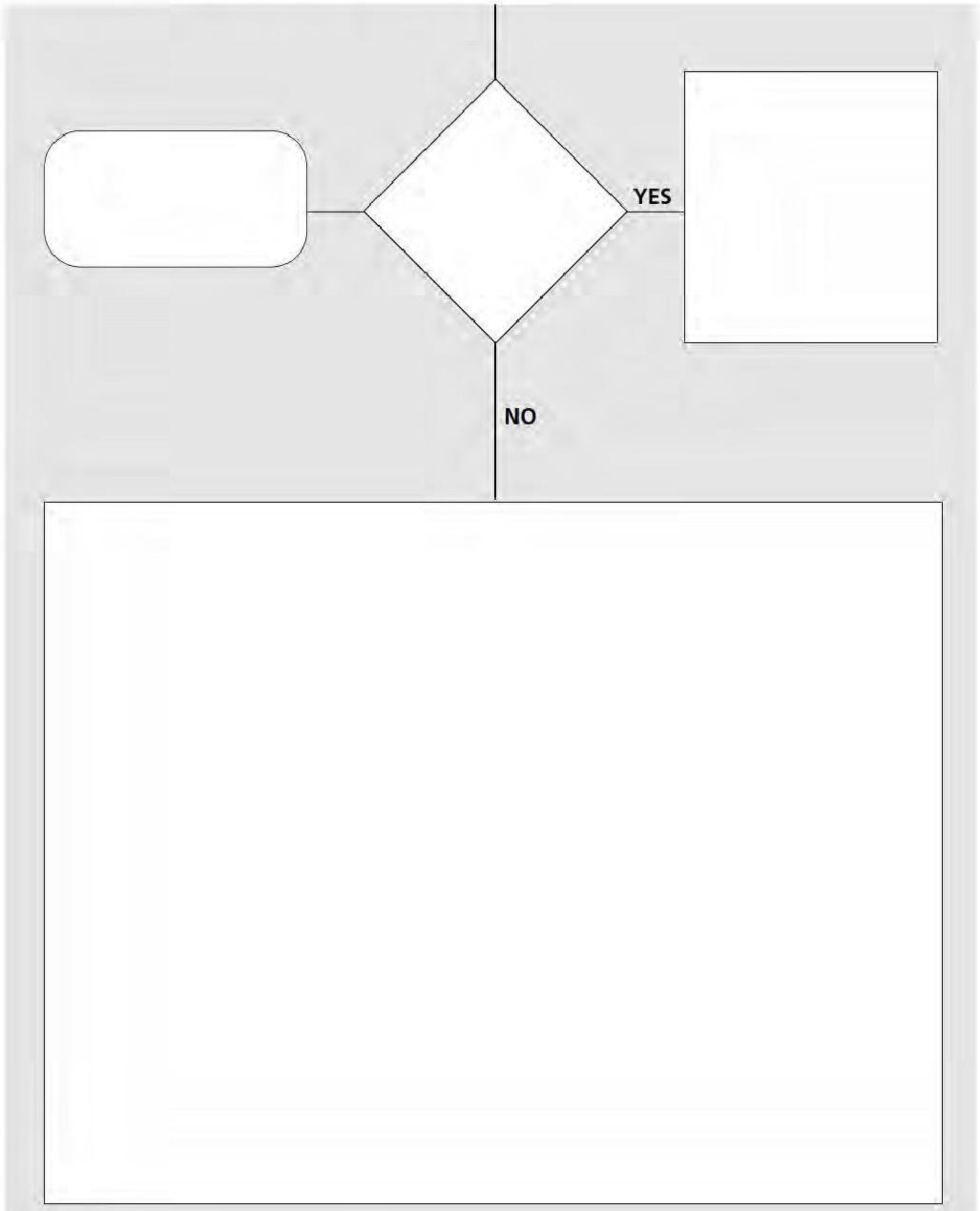
UNIT 3 Work and Business

Listening and Speaking



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Listening and Speaking

A 1.10 Listen and draw the flowchart on the opposite page.

B Ask and answer.

1 Work through the flowchart in pairs. Find the correct *type* of job for your partner.

2 Think of an actual *job* for your partner.

C Read and match.

1 Write the correct number to complete each question.

2 1.11 Listen and check.

1	Do you work inside		a lot?
2	Do you work with your		computers?
3	Are you in		things?
4	Do you meet		hands?
5	Do you work for		dangerous?
6	Do you use mathematics		of money in your job?
7	Do you work with		a factory?
8	Do you sell		charge of people?
9	Do you travel	1	or outside?
10	Is your job		a lot of people?
11	Do you get a lot		in your job?
12	Do you work in		the government?

D Role play.

Work in pairs. Look at page 34 of the Course Book.

Student 1: *Choose a job from this page. Don't tell your partner. Answer his/her questions.*

Student 2: *Ask your partner the questions from Exercise C. Which job does he/she want to do?*

Swap roles.

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Reading and Writing

A **Look and complete the table.**

Look at the photographs on page 38 of your Course Book.

1 Which employment sector does each person work in?

2 What does each person do? Use a dictionary to check the name of the job.

3 What is each person doing in the photograph? Use a dictionary to check the action.

photo	employment sector	job	action in the photograph
1	She works in finance.	She is a banker.	She is talking to a customer.
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

B **Scan the text opposite.**

1 Where is the text from?

2 Who is Annie? What does she do?

3 Who is Andrew? Why is he writing to the magazine?

C **Read the headline of the text.**

What is Andrew's problem? Guess!

D **Andrew's letter has some long sentences.**

What should you do? Do it!

E **Read and answer.**

Read Andrew's letter. Then cover the letter.

1 What is the name of Andrew's friend?

2 What does he do every day?

3 What did he do last week?

4 What did he do last month?

5 How does Andrew feel about his friend's actions?

F **Discuss. What should Andrew do? Why?**

G **Write a reply.**

You are Annie. Reply to Andrew's letter.

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Should I tell the teacher?

I have a good friend, Paul. He has lots of younger brothers and sisters. They are all still at school. Every day, Paul takes things from the school and gives them to his brothers and sisters. He usually takes small things, like pencils, pens, paper, notebooks, but sometimes he takes big things, like school textbooks. Last week, he took a big dictionary and last month he took a world atlas. He never takes things from other students and he never takes money, but I still think it is wrong.

His family is quite poor because his mother doesn't work and his father doesn't have a job at the moment. His brothers and sisters are too young to work at the moment, so there is not much money coming into the house, but I don't think he should take things from school.

Should I tell the teacher about Paul? I don't want to get him into trouble, but I don't think he should do this.

Andrew (14)

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Vocabulary and Grammar

A Look and write.

1 Write the jobs. Use the words in the box.

architect	driver	receptionist	vet	farmer	teacher

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2 Complete each sentence with *a* or *an*.

1 He's _____ engineer.

2 He's _____ driver.

3 She's _____ architect.

4 She's _____ office worker.

5 He's _____ teacher.

6 He's _____ vet.

7 She's _____ manager.

8 He's _____ farmer.

9 She's _____ accountant.

10 He's _____ electrician.

B Rewrite the sentences in the correct order. Use the comparative form of each adjective.

1 pay the in job my is new (good) _____

2 is year this business (bad) _____

3 them hard work we than (little) _____

4 than this expected is I (more) _____

5 than it thought is I (far) _____

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Vocabulary and Grammar

C Read and write.

1 Complete the table.

Subject	Object	Possessive
	me	
	you	
	him	
	her	
	it	
	us	
	them	

2 Rewrite the sentences with the correct pronouns.

1 Here is the computer of him. _____

2 This is the coffee of you. _____

3 Here is the report of the manager. _____

4 That is the office of them. _____

5 This is the desk of Peter. _____

6 This is the coat of her. _____

7 That is the car of me. _____

8 This is the house of us. _____

D Look at the sentences. Circle the correct word or phrase in each one.

1 I would <u>like / liking</u> to do an exciting job.

2 He <u>would / woulds</u> like to go home.

3 You not <u>should / should</u> not be late.

4 Ana would like <u>to go / go</u> to university.

5 <u>I should / Should I</u> apply for that job?

6 David <u>should / shoulds</u> work harder at school.

7 I don't think you <u>shouldn't / should</u> do that.

8 Do you <u>would like / want</u> to have some coffee?

9 I <u>will / would</u> like to ask a question.

10 You <u>should / shall</u> finish that later.

E Make these sentences negative.

1 I have got much time. _____

2 He has got some news. _____

3 I would want to be unemployed. _____

4 They want to sell at that price. _____

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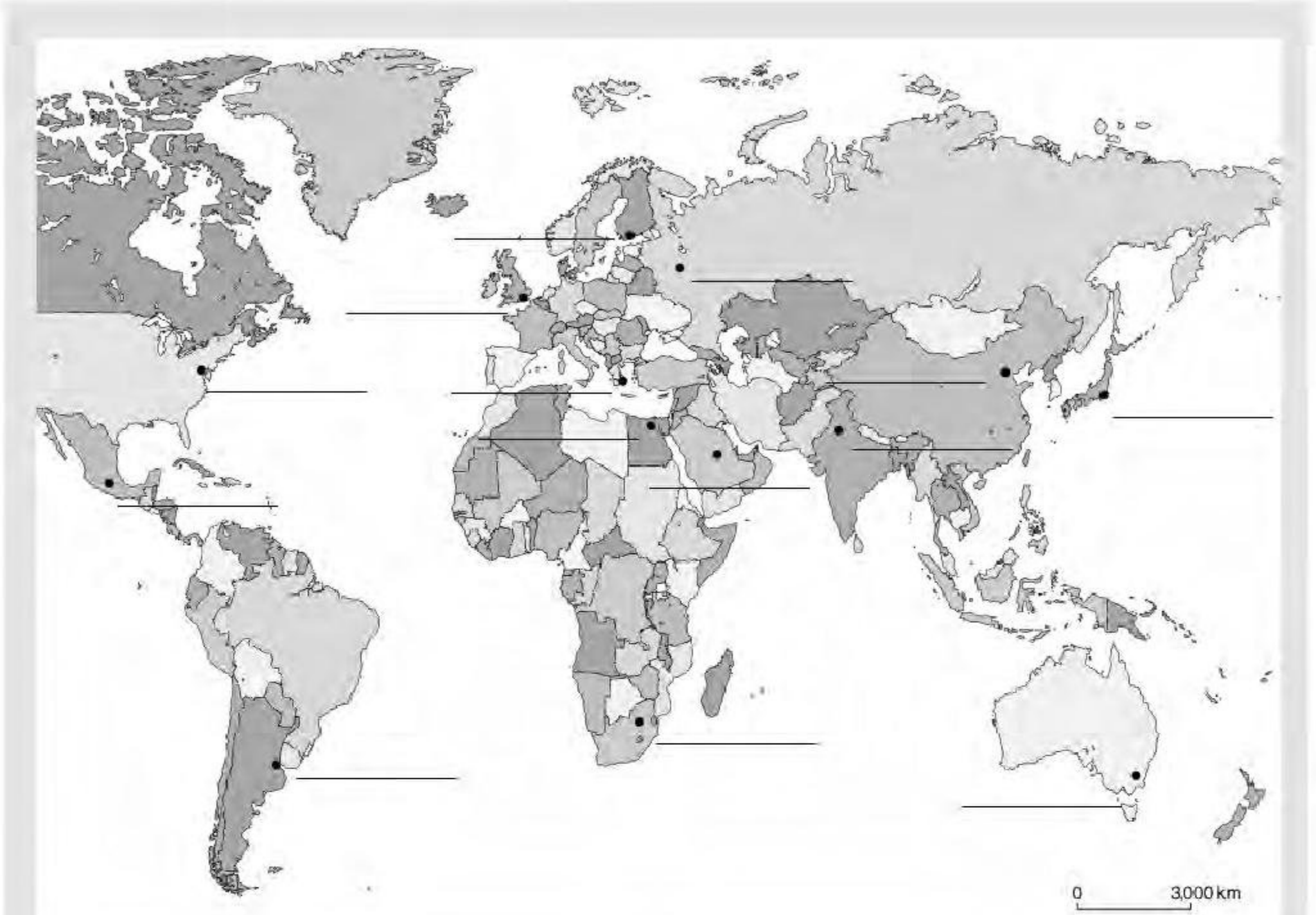
UNIT 4 Science and Nature

Listening and Speaking



A Read, listen and label.

1 Study the world map.
Which cities are marked?
Which country is each city in?

2 1.12 Listen and label the map with the capital cities.

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Listening and Speaking

B **Read, listen and complete.**

1 **Complete Table 1 with the missing capital cities and countries.**

2 1.13 **You are going to travel between two of the capital cities in Table 1. The teacher will give you the start city. Circle it. Choose your destination city.**

Listen to the weather forecast. Complete the table for your cities.

3 **Your plans have changed. Choose a new destination city.**

4 **Find out the weather forecast for that city.**

Table 1: Weather around the world

capital	country	°C max	weather
Athens	Greece		
	China		
Buenos Aires	Argentina		
Cairo			
Canberra	Australia	30	☼
Helsinki			
London	UK	8	🌧
Mexico City	Mexico	21	☁
	Russia		
New Delhi			
Pretoria			
Riyadh	Saudi Arabia	18	☼
	Japan		
Washington			

C **Listen and answer.**

1 **Read each statement from the start of a conversation.**

Write a suitable response.

2 1.14 **Listen and check.**

Bit cold today.	
Nice day today.	
Dark this morning.	
What a horrible day!	
Look at those black clouds!	
It's getting warmer.	

D **Ask and answer.**

Practise the statements and responses in Exercise C.

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Reading and Writing

A **Read and write.**

1 Read Table 1. Find the weather extremes for 1st April.

2 Read Table 2. Complete Column 1.

3 Read Table 1 again. Complete Table 2.

Table 1: Weather reports from around the UK (1/04/10)

city	sun hrs	rain mm	°C max	°C min	wind m.p.h. max
Belfast	5.0	1.63	7	3	10
Birmingham	5.9	2.72	6	2	14
Edinburgh	9.8	0.18	8	-1	15
Glasgow	9.5	0.42	8	1	14
Liverpool	6.9	3.33	7	3	14
London	6.0	1.17	9	2	14
Oxford	6.1	1.02	7	2	17
Plymouth	6.3	0.00	7	6	22

Table 2: Highs and lows (1/04/10)

city	extreme
London	warmest
	coldest
	wettest
	driest
	sunniest
	windiest

B **Look and speak.**

Look at the map on the opposite page. Where is each city?

Examples: *Southampton is on the south coast. York is northwest of Hull.*

C **Read and write.**

Read each sentence or paragraph. Study the map and write the name of the city in each case.

1 This city is on the southeast coast of the country. _____

2 This city is on the coast in the southwest of the country. _____

3 This city is in the centre of the country. It is northwest of London, and southeast of Birmingham. _____

4 This city is the capital of Scotland. It is in the north of the United Kingdom. It is in the east, near the coast. It is 43 miles, or 69 kilometres, east of Glasgow. _____

5 This is the second city of the United Kingdom. It is in the centre of the country. It is 92 kilometres northwest of Oxford, 142 kilometres northeast of Cardiff and 125 kilometres southeast of Liverpool. _____

6 There are many islands in the United Kingdom. The main island contains England, Scotland and Wales. This city is not on the main island but on another large island called Ireland. The city is in the northeast of Ireland, near the coast. _____

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Reading and Writing

Yesterday's Highs and Lows

The driest place _____ the United Kingdom yesterday was Plymouth _____ the southwest. There was no rain at all. The wettest place was Liverpool, _____ 3.33 millimetres of rain. The warmest place was the capital city, London, _____ the southeast _____ a maximum of 9 degrees Centigrade, but this was not the sunniest place. Edinburgh _____ the northeast had 9.8 hours _____ sunshine. Edinburgh was also the coldest place _____ the country. The temperature there went down _____ minus one. Belfast _____ Northern Ireland, probably had the largest amount _____ cloud. There were only 5 hours of sunshine for the whole day. The windiest place was the city _____ Plymouth _____ a maximum wind speed _____ 22 miles per hour.

D Complete the text with a suitable preposition in each space.

E Write about the highs and lows in your country or region yesterday.

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Vocabulary and Grammar

A Complete the sentences. Use the words from the box.

centimetres	lowest	change	average	Fahrenheit	longer	shorter	warmer

1 An inch is _____ than a centimetre.

2 The _____ temperature in Scotland is 8˚C.

3 Which is _____ 20˚C or 70˚F?

4 Is a kilometre _____ than a mile?

5 There are a hundred _____ to a metre.

6 What is 100˚C in _____ ?

7 How do you _____ miles to kilometres?

8 The _____ recorded temperature ever was -89.2˚C.

B Look at the words in the box. Complete the table.

autumn	Friday	half	midday	Monday	noon	quarter	spring
summer	sunrise	sunset	third	Thursday	Wednesday	whole	winter

Amount	Days	Times of Day	Times of Year

C Think and write.

1 Put the words in order of frequency.

usually _____ never _____ always 1 _____

often _____ sometimes _____ occasionally _____

2 Rewrite these sentences in the correct order.

1 is one year quarter a of a season. _____

2 usually it winter the cold in is. _____

3 day after half of is the midday. _____

4 always I in hate winter Mondays. _____

5 the love I of the whole spring. _____

6 is autumn it in often the rainy. _____

7 great sometimes we sunsets have. _____

8 day he on works half a Fridays sometimes. _____

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Vocabulary and Grammar

3 Circle the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

1 The snow is falling lightly / lightly.
2 The weather was good / well last week.
3 There / It was cold last week.
4 It is foggy / fog today.
5 It is raining heavily / heavily raining now.
6 There / It was a storm yesterday.
7 It is / is like snowing in the mountains.
8 The temperature / It was very high yesterday.

D Read and write.

1 Make these sentences negative.

1 I'm going to study Science. _____
2 It was warm last month. _____
3 It is windy at the moment. _____
4 There was some lightning yesterday. _____
5 It snowed heavily last week. _____
6 It's going to rain hard soon. _____

2 There are five mistakes in the text. Underline them, then write the corrections below.

Changeable Weather

The weather in Britain always is changing. It is never too hot and never too cold. The more coldest places are in the mountains of Scotland, in the north-east. The warming places are in the east of England. It is raining all year and the wettest places are in the west, in Wales, in Scotland and in England. There is foggy, sometimes, too. It usually stays in the west, on the coast.

1 _____ 3 _____ 5 _____
2 _____ 4 _____

3 Write five sentences about the weather in your country. Use these words; *sometimes, always, usually, never, often*.

_____
_____
_____
_____

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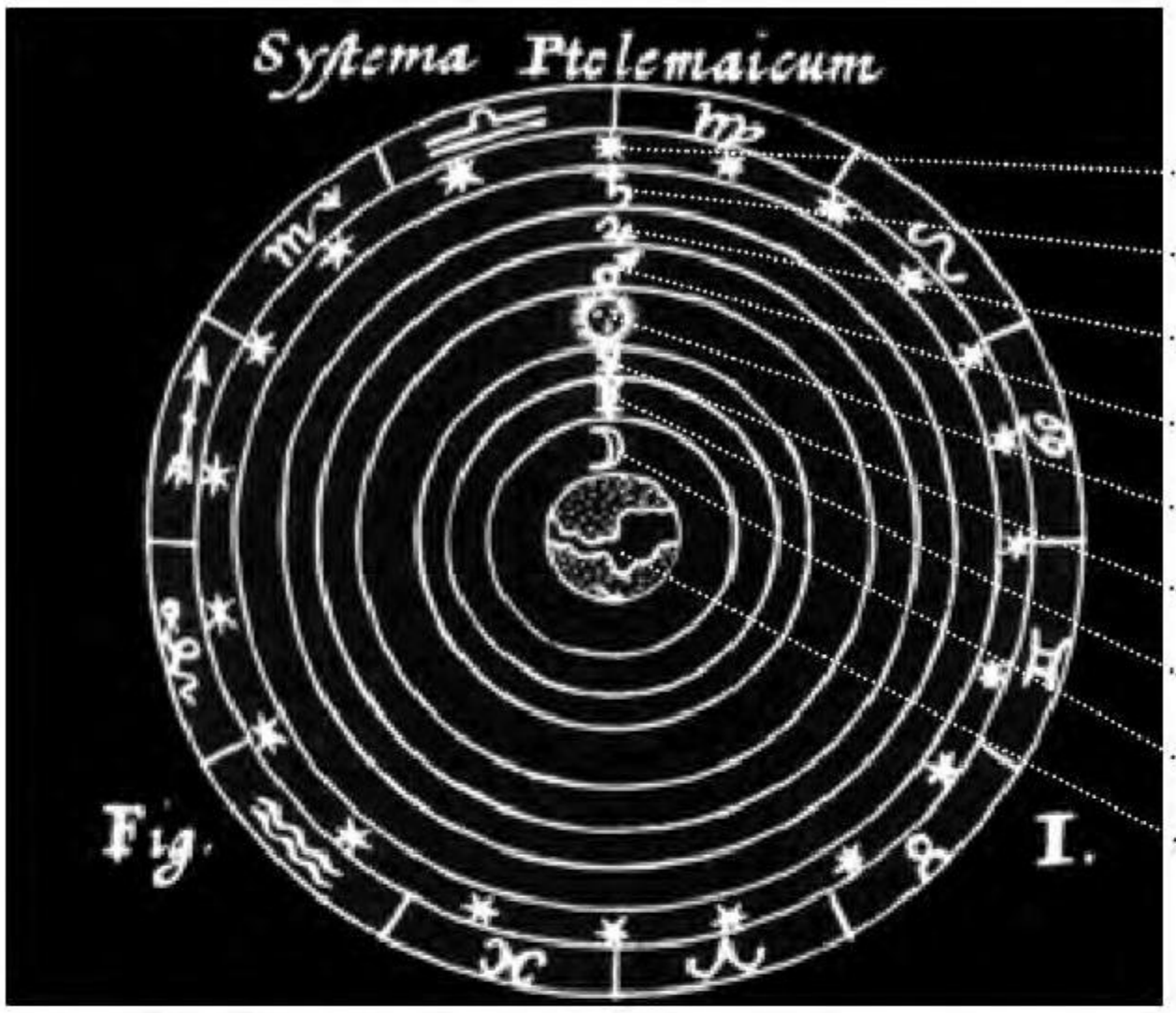
UNIT 5 The Physical World

Listening and Speaking



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

Figure 1 Ptolemy's Planetary System

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

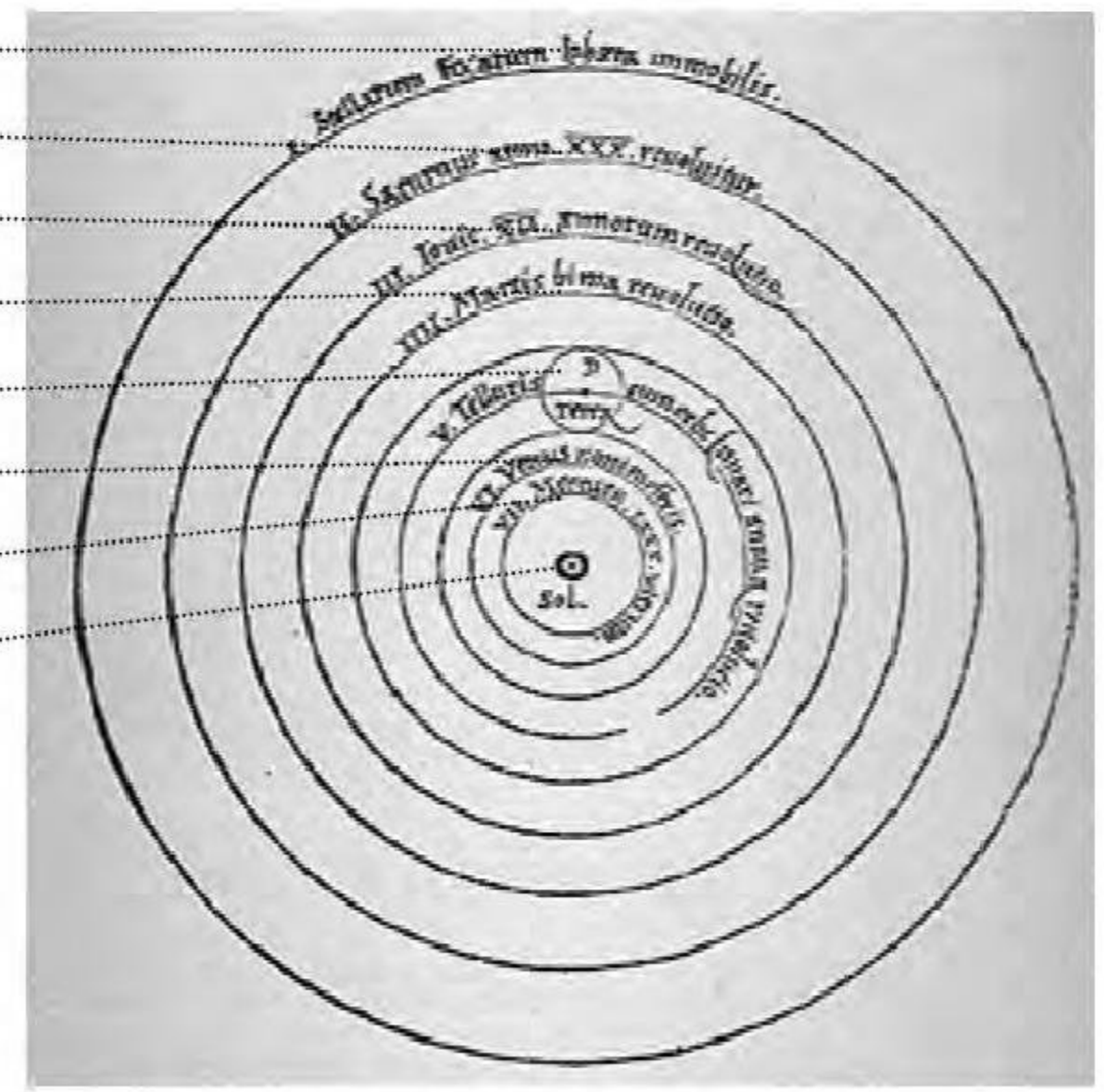


Figure 2 Copernicus's Planetary System

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Listening and Speaking

A 1.15 **Read, listen and label.**

1 Study the two figures. They are from a Geography lesson. What do they show?

2 Listen to the introduction to a lesson and check your ideas.

3 Listen to the next part and label Figure 1.

4 Listen to Part 3. What is wrong with Figure 1?

5 Listen to Part 4 and label Figure 2.

B **Read and compare.**

Compare the two figures. Find similarities and differences.

C 1.16 **Read, listen and draw.**

1 What is wrong with Figure 2?

2 Listen to the last part of the lesson. Add information to Figure 2.

D 1.17 **Read, listen and answer.**

1 Look at Figures 1 – 7 on pages 58 and 59 of your Course Book. What can you see in each figure?

2 Listen and answer the questions.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

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Reading and Writing

The Earth

This planet is 149.6 million kilometres from the Sun. It has a diameter of 12,756 kilometres. The Earth orbits the Sun in 365 days. This period is called one year. The Earth turns on its axis in 24 hours. This period is called one day. The Earth weighs 5.4×10^{24} kilograms. That is 54 plus 24 noughts! The planet can be quite cold and quite hot. It has a temperature range from minus 70 degrees Centigrade to plus 55 degrees Centigrade. The Earth is quite a bright planet. It reflects only 37 per cent of the Sun's rays. The planet has one moon.

Table 1: The Inner Planets

	Earth	Mercury	Venus	Mars
Distance from Sun (m km)				
Diameter (km)				
One 'year' in days				
One 'day' in days				
Weight				
Temperature range (°C)				
Brightness (%)				
Number of moons				

A **Read and think.**

Cover the text. Look at Table 1. Can you put any information in the *Earth* column?

B **Read and write.**

1 Scan *The Earth* text above. Underline all the numbers. What is each number?

2 Read *The Earth* text. Complete the *Earth* column of Table 1.

C **Scan the text on the opposite page.**

What is the text about?

D **Choose, read and tell.**

1 Choose one of the Inner Planets. Read the paragraph and complete the correct column in Table 1.

2 Work in groups of three. Tell your group the information in your paragraph.

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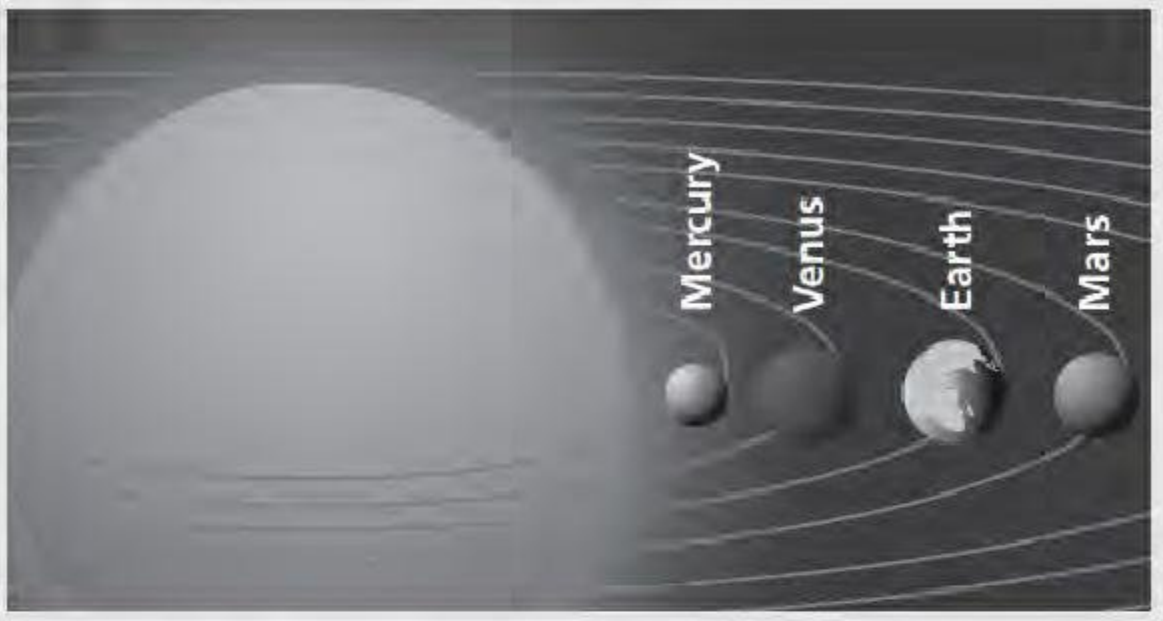
Reading and Writing

EXTREMES IN THE INNER PLANETS

The Inner Planets are the Earth's nearest neighbours in space. They are called the Inner Planets because they are the closest to the Sun. After the Inner Planets, there is a large distance to the first of the Outer Planets. How much do you know about the Inner Planets Mercury, Venus and Mars?



MERCURY This planet is 57.9 million kilometres from the Sun. It has a diameter of 4,878 kilometres. One year on Mercury takes only 88 Earth days, but one day takes 58 Earth days so the planet orbits the Sun very quickly but turns on its axis very slowly. Mercury is much lighter than the Earth. It has a weight of only 5.5 per cent of the Earth's weight. The planet can be very cold and very hot. It has a temperature range from minus 180 degrees Centigrade to plus 430 degrees Centigrade. Mercury is not as bright as the Earth. It reflects only 11 per cent of the Sun's rays. Mercury does not have any moons.

VENUS This planet is 108.2 million kilometres from the Sun. It has a diameter of 12,103 kilometres. One year on Venus is shorter than on Earth but one day is much longer. A year on Venus takes 225 Earth days, but one day takes 234 Earth days so the planet orbits the Sun slightly faster than the Earth but turns on its axis very, very slowly. Venus is nearly as heavy as the Earth. It has a weight of 80 per cent of the Earth's weight. The planet is very hot. It has a temperature of 465 degrees Centigrade. Venus is brighter than the Earth. It reflects 65 per cent of the Sun's rays. Venus does not have any moons.

MARS This planet is 227.9 million kilometres from the Sun. It has a diameter of 6,786 kilometres. One year on Mars is nearly twice as long as on Earth but one day is exactly the same. A year on Mars takes 687 Earth days, but one day takes one Earth day so the planet orbits the Sun at half the speed of Earth but turns on its axis in the same time. Mars is not as heavy as the Earth. It has a weight of only 11 per cent of the Earth's weight. The planet can be very cold. It has a temperature range from minus 120 to plus 25. Mars is not as bright as the Earth. It reflects only 15 per cent of the Sun's rays. Mars has two moons.

E Work it out!

Which of the inner planets ...

1 is the furthest from the Sun?	
2 is the biggest?	
3 has the longest year?	
4 has the longest day?	
5 is the heaviest?	
6 is the hottest?	
7 is the coldest?	
8 is the brightest?	

F Write a paragraph about the extremes in the Inner Planets.

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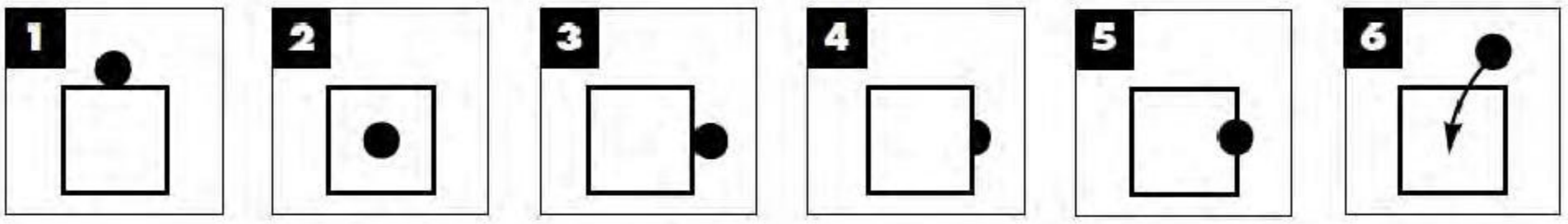
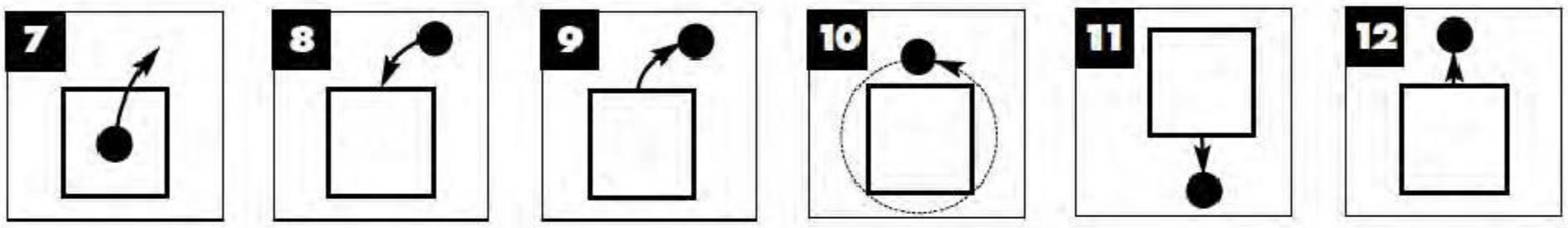
Vocabulary and Grammar

A Read and match.

1 Write the correct word. Use the words in the box.

above	around	in	in front of	onto	next to
off	under	on	into	out of	behind





2 Underline the correct option to complete each statement.

1 He put it into / in front of the drawer.
2 The computer is on / in the corner of the room.
3 The road goes over / around the bridge.
4 There's a clock out of / on the table.
5 Take the book into / out of your bag.
6 'This is the 4th floor, Ana works on the 5th floor, above / below this one.'
7 There's oil under / into the ground.
8 The road goes under / around the mountains.
9 The cinema is next to / into the restaurant.
10 'You can't see the house, it's in front of / behind the trees.'

B Think and write.

1 Look at the words in the box. Complete the table.

at the moment	yesterday	in 2001	in June 2020	last week
next month	now	ten years ago	today	tomorrow

Past	Present	Future

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Vocabulary and Grammar

2 There is one mistake in each sentence. Find it and correct it.

1 I come here from the Paraguay last year. _____

2 They got married next week. _____

3 It is formed a long time ago. _____

4 Man landed on the moon on the 1960s. _____

5 Europeans settled in America a lot of years ago. _____

6 They first climbed Mount Everest by 1952. _____

7 The Earth began millions of years. _____

8 They built the Panama Canal in the twentieth century ago. _____

C Read and write.

1 Write the superlative form of these adjectives.

1 high _____

2 tall _____

3 cold _____

4 far _____

5 deep _____

6 warm _____

7 near _____

8 long _____

2 Find and correct the five untrue statements. Use your Course Book to help you.

1 Mercury is the furthest planet from the Sun. _____

2 The Earth is between Mars and Venus. _____

3 Jupiter is the largest planet. _____

4 Pluto is the smallest planet in the Solar System. _____

5 Everest is the highest mountain in Africa. _____

6 The warmest place in the world is in Antarctica. _____

7 The Pacific is the world's deepest ocean. _____

8 The Amazon is the longest river in the world. _____

9 The world's largest island is Greenland. _____

10 The foggiest place in the world is Wellington in New Zealand. _____

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REVISION 1

Listening

A 1.18 **Listen and write.**

Example:

You hear: *1 We have Mathematics at twelve.*

You write:

1 We have Mathematics at twelve.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

B 1.19 **Listen and write.**

1 Read each sentence from a conversation. Find a suitable reply. Write the number.

2 Listen and check.

Example:

You hear: *1 It's hot today.*

You write:

1	It's hot today.		I hope so.
2	Hotter than yesterday.		I don't like it this hot, no.
3	Will it be as hot tomorrow?		Oh, I think so. Much hotter.
4	Have you heard a forecast?	1	Yes, it is. It's boiling.
5	So it should get a bit cooler.		Yes, I have. They say it's going to rain.
6	You don't like the heat, then?		I don't know.

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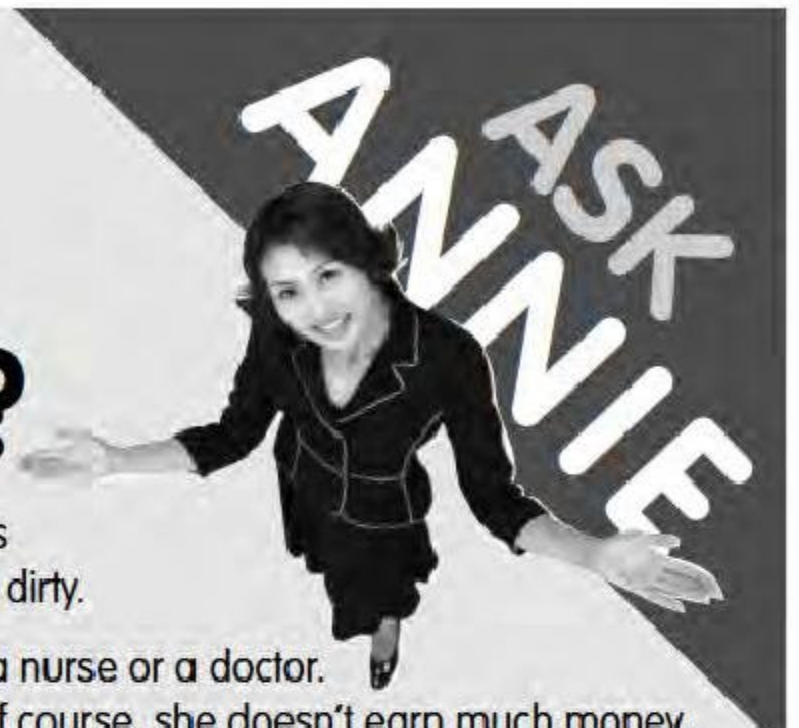
Reading and Writing

How can I get a better job than my brother and my sister?



My brother left school last year. He got a job in a factory. He operates a machine, I think. He works long hours, and the factory is noisy and dirty.

My sister left school last month. She got a job in a hospital. She isn't a nurse or a doctor. She makes the beds and she has to do a lot of boring jobs, I think. Of course, she doesn't earn much money.

I want to get a good job when I leave school. How can I get a better job than my brother and my sister? I don't want to work long hours in a noisy, dirty factory, and I don't want to do boring things.

Judy (15)

You want to get a good job, but what is a good job? I think you want an interesting job with lots of money, but you don't want to work long hours. But it is very difficult to get that kind of job straight from school.

You will probably have several jobs in your life, and your first jobs will probably be boring, you will probably have to work long hours, and you will probably not get a lot of money. But if you work hard in your first job, you will get a better job. In a few years' time, you will have an interesting, well-paid job.

I think your brother and sister understand about first jobs. I think you should talk to them about their plans for the future.

A Read and write.

Read Judy's letter above. Answer the questions. Use short answers.

1 When did her brother leave school? _____

2 Where does her brother work? _____

3 What does he do? _____

4 When did her sister leave school? _____

5 Where does she work? _____

6 What does she do? _____

7 What is wrong with her brother's job? _____

8 What is wrong with her sister's job? _____

B Read and write.

Read Annie's reply. What should Judy do? (Two things)

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Vocabulary

A Match the opposites.

Example:

1	learn		short
2	dull		but
3	a.m.		later
4	sun		before
5	so		further away
6	after		bright
7	closer	1	teach
8	and		p.m.
9	earlier		because
10	long		moon

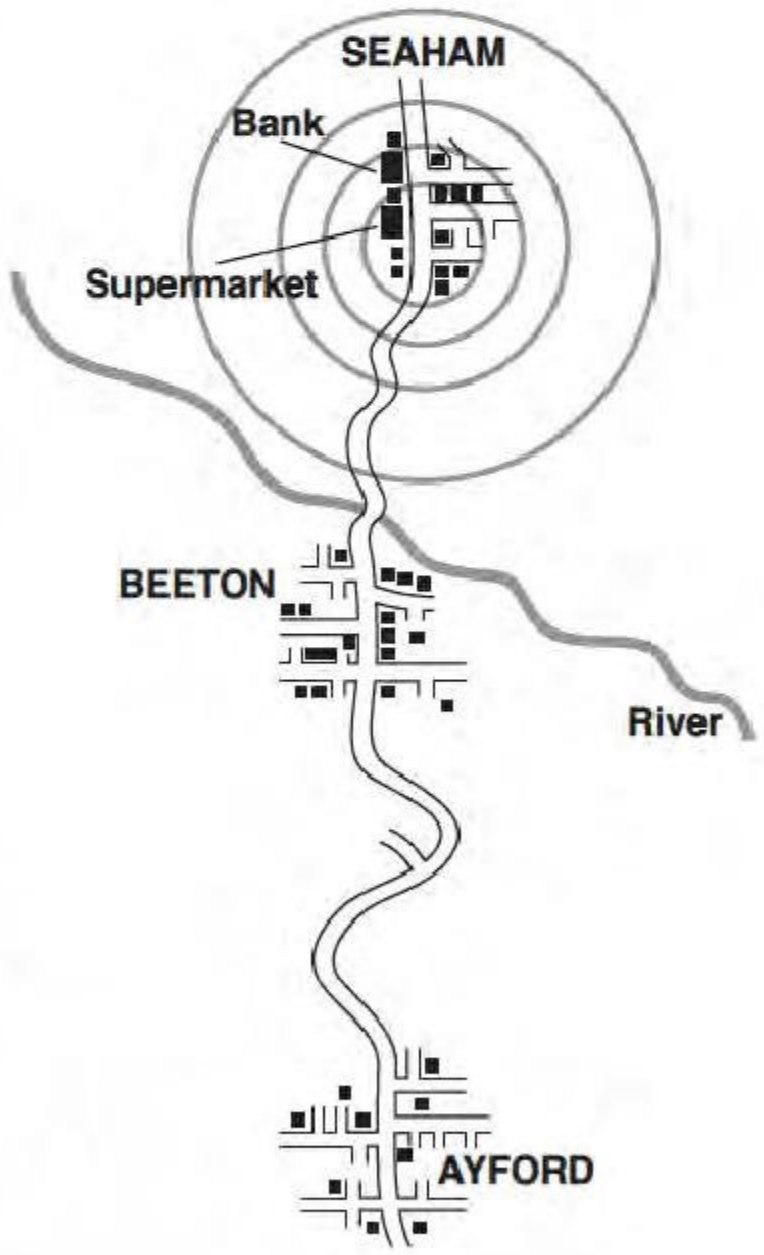
B Write *a* or *an*.

Example:

1 a company
2 _____ bank
3 _____ year
4 _____ accountant
5 _____ European community
6 _____ e-mail
7 _____ international bank
8 _____ English company
9 _____ university
10 _____ office manager

C Complete the text with a suitable preposition in each space. Be careful! Sometimes you need two words.

I live *in* Beeton. It is **1** _____ Ayford and Seaham. Yesterday, I decided to walk **2** _____ Seaham very early in the morning. I walked **3** _____ the quiet streets. I went **4** _____ the town, **5** _____ the shops and the houses. I went **6** _____ the river bridge. I looked **7** _____ at the river. It was flowing fast **8** _____ the bridge. Then I climbed **9** _____ the hill and walked **10** _____ Seaham. I wanted to get some money **11** _____ the bank. It is **12** _____ the supermarket. I heard a noise **13** _____ me. I looked up. A small plane was flying **14** _____ the town. It went **15** _____ a cloud and I could not see it anymore.



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Grammar

A **Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.**

1 _____ is a student.
A It **B** She
C They **D** You

2 She _____ for work.
A is never late **B** never is late
C never late is **D** late is never

3 First we have Maths _____ English.
A then we **B** then have
C then **D** after

4 My sister wants _____ in a hospital.
A work **B** is working
C to working **D** to work

5 It snowed _____ yesterday.
A lightly **B** light
C lighter **D** lightning

6 Antarctica is the _____ continent.
A dry **B** drier
C dryest **D** driest

7 She works in the shop _____.
A once a week **B** every weeks
C all weeks **D** one time a week

8 It will be sunny _____ not very warm.
A or **B** not
C and **D** but

9 This is _____ house.
A ours **B** they
C yours **D** our

10 My mother works _____ banking.
A for **B** at
C in **D** as

11 Which planet is _____ the sun?
A near **B** nearest
C far **D** nearly

12 Miguel should study _____ at college.
A hardly **B** hards
C harder **D** hardy

13 Which is _____ restaurant in the city?
A best **B** the best
C good **D** better

14 Today I am _____ to the cinema.
A go **B** going to go
C will go **D** goes

15 Was it _____ last week?
A rain **B** wetter
C windy **D** wind

16 I don't think _____ eat that.
A you should **B** you shouldn't
C should you **D** shouldn't you

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UNIT 6 Culture and Civilization

Listening and Speaking

A 1.20 **Listen and answer.**

1 The Birthday Party

2 The Wedding

3 The Funeral

B **Ask and answer.**

1 Make two *Yes/No* questions about each picture.

2 Make two information questions about each picture.

3 Ask and answer in pairs.

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Listening and Speaking

C Read the sentences.

1 Complete the six conversations. Use sentences from the box.

2 1.21 Listen and check your answers.

3 Practise the conversations in pairs.

And what about an eclipse of the Moon?	So where do you want to work? In a hotel?
And when do they leave?	The Earth moves between the Sun and the Moon.
Do you have any children?	The Moon passes between the Earth and the Sun.
Goodness me! That is hot!	Well, some children start at three but compulsory education begins at five.
~~I think it's São Paulo.~~	Yes, but, of course, we have air conditioning everywhere.
I'd like to work in the leisure industry.	Yes, I am. I got married in 2002.
It's very, very hot. Sometimes, the temperature reaches 46 or 48.	Yes. We have two – a boy and a girl.
~~No, that's the biggest city, but it isn't the capital.~~	~~You're right. It's Brasilia.~~
No. I want to be a sports trainer.	
Nowadays most children stay at school up to the age of 18.	

Example:

1: What's the capital of Brazil?

2: I think it's São Paulo.

1: No, that's the biggest city, but it isn't the capital.

2: You're right. It's Brasilia.

3: When do children start school in your country?

4: _____

3: _____

4: _____

5: What kind of job would you like to do after college?

6: _____

5: _____

6: _____

7: What's the weather like in your country in summer?

8: _____

7: _____

8: _____

9: What happens in an eclipse of the Sun?

10: _____

9: _____

10: _____

11: Are you married?

12: _____.

11: _____

12: _____

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Reading and Writing

A Read and complete.

1 Complete the last word in each case. All the sentences come from a biography.

2 What sort of information might come next?

1 She was bo_____

2 Her first na_____

3 Her family na_____

4 Her mother di_____

5 She went to sc_____

6 She then went to un_____

7 She got ma_____

8 She had three ch_____

B Read and complete.

Write a preposition in each space.

1 _____ one time

2 a member _____ the French parliament

3 _____ the age _____ 18

4 _____ the time _____ his death

5 died _____ a plane crash

6 _____ some time

7 _____ 2004

8 _____ March 12, 1952

9 the governor _____ of Texas

10 worked _____ a local school

C Scan the two texts on the opposite page. What are the texts about?

D Choose, read and tell.

1 Choose one of the people. Read the text and complete one column in Table 1.

2 Work in pairs. Tell your partner the information from your text.

3 Find five things in common between the two people.

E Write a paragraph about the second person ⇨.

Table 1: Two lives

	Indira	**Lázaro**
born		
school		
university		
jobs		
married		
children		
died		

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Reading and Writing

Indira Gandhi

She was born on November 19, 1917. Her family name was Priyadarshani. She was the only child of Jawaharlal Nehru. He was India's first prime minister.

Indira's mother died when she was 19. Indira went to school in India and in Switzerland, and then went to Oxford University in England. She loved school and said: 'Education makes balanced people.'

Indira met her future husband at school in England. In 1942, at the age of 25, she got married. Her husband was called Feroze Gandhi. They had two sons, Rajiv and Sanjay. Rajiv was born in 1944 and Sanjay in 1946. Her husband died in 1960. Sanjay died in a plane crash in 1979.

Indira worked as her father's secretary for some time. In 1959, she became a member of the Indian parliament. Five years later, she became Minister of Information. In the same year, her father died. In 1966, she became prime minister. She lost power in 1977 but became prime minister again in 1980. In 1984, she was killed at the age of 66.

Lázaro Cárdenas

He was born on May 21, 1895. His father was a shopkeeper. He was a Mexican revolutionary leader and president.

His father died when he was 16 and he became the father figure for his seven brothers and sisters. He left school at 11 and later worked at a local jail to support his family.

The Mexican revolution broke out in 1910 and three years later he joined the rebels. During the 1923 rebellion he commanded loyal forces in his home state, Michocan. The following year he was promoted to brigadier general.

In 1928 Cárdenas became governor of Michoacán. He served there until 1932. He supported land reform, developed education, and helped labour and peasant organizations. During the following years, Cárdenas was minister of war.

In 1934 Cardenas became president, the same year that he married. He spent a lot of time visiting towns and villages listening to the people to understand their problems. Cárdenas distributed land to the peasant communities. He nationalized the railways and put them under governmental control. In 1938 he nationalized land used for drilling oil that was owned by foreign countries.

After leaving the presidency, he remained in politics and became secretary of defense in 1943. His son, Cuauntémoc Cárdenas, was also a well-known politician. Lázaro Cárdenas died on October 19, 1970, in Mexico City at the age of 75.

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Vocabulary and Grammar

A Think and write.

1 Complete the table with the words in the box.

age	born	dead	die	family	group	guest
leave	married	present	single	thank	visit	

Noun	Adjective	Verb

2 Complete the sentences. Use the words from the box.

1 He was _____ in Italy in the fifteenth century.

2 I need to buy a _____ for my wife.

3 How many people in your _____?

4 Don't forget to _____ him for his help.

5 He _____ from the illness.

6 There were fifty _____ at the party.

7 They are a _____ couple.

8 People _____ their relatives at Christmas.

3 Choose four other words from the box. Write four sentences of your own.

_____

_____

_____

_____

4 Write questions for the sentences you have written.

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Vocabulary and Grammar

B Rewrite the phrases. Use apostrophe *s* where necessary.

1 the children of the woman _____

2 the car of his father _____

3 the house of James _____

4 the death of the president _____

5 expectancy of life _____

6 rate of growth _____

7 her place of birth _____

8 the school of my brother _____

C Think and write.

1 Circle the correct form in each sentence.

1 Does / Do everybody have a pen and paper?

2 Somebody has / have made a mistake.

3 There are / is nobody here.

4 Where are / is everybody?

5 Nobody wants / want to fail the test.

6 Somebody is at the door, isn't he / aren't they?

7 Does / Do anyone want another piece of cake?

8 They love Spain, doesn't / don't they?

2 Complete each sentence with the correct preposition.

1 At one time he worked _____ England.

2 He was a member _____ a cultural organisation.

3 He died _____ a plane crash.

4 He was a student _____ some time.

5 He was the President _____ the United States.

6 He went to university _____ Paris.

7 They were married _____ 1992.

8 He was the youngest _____ three children.

D Write about your family.

1 Make notes about a member of your family, grandparent, parent etc. Then write about that person.

Event	When and where
born	
live	
first job	
marriage	
children	

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UNIT 7 They Made Our World

Listening and Speaking

boat

Pierre Curie

Dag Hammarskjöld

motorcycle

31/08/1997

car

19/04/1906

plane

Paris, France

Ndola, Zambia

T E Lawrence

pedestrian

13/05/1935

Dorset, England

Livorno, Italy

17/09/1961

Diana, Princess of Wales

Percy Bysshe Shelley

08/07/1822

Table 1: Deaths of famous people in transport accidents

				What happened?

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Listening and Speaking

A Read and write.

You are going to hear about some transport accidents.

1 Read the pieces of information opposite. Find four types of information.

2 Write the types of information as headings for the first four columns of Table 1.

B Read and speak.

Do you know anything about any of the people?

1 How did they die?

2 When did they die?

3 Where did they die?

C Listen.

1 1.22 Listen and copy each piece of information into the correct place in Table 1. You can use the same information more than once.

2 Write notes about each accident in the final column.

D 1.23 Listen and speak.

You are going to hear some sentences about the information in Table 1. Think of another sentence which will come later.

Example:

You hear: *One person died in a car accident.*

Perhaps you will hear later: *Another person died in a motorcycle accident.*

E Say and write.

1 Tick the stress pattern for each word connected with transport.

2 1.24 Listen and check.

3 What does each word mean?

F Write and speak.

1 Choose one of the accidents. Write a short talk about it.

2 Give your talk in groups.

	O	Oo	oO	Ooo	oOo	ooO
approach			✓			
avoid						
carriage						
crashed						
drowned						
pillar						
rescuers						
survived						
swerved						
travel						
tunnel						

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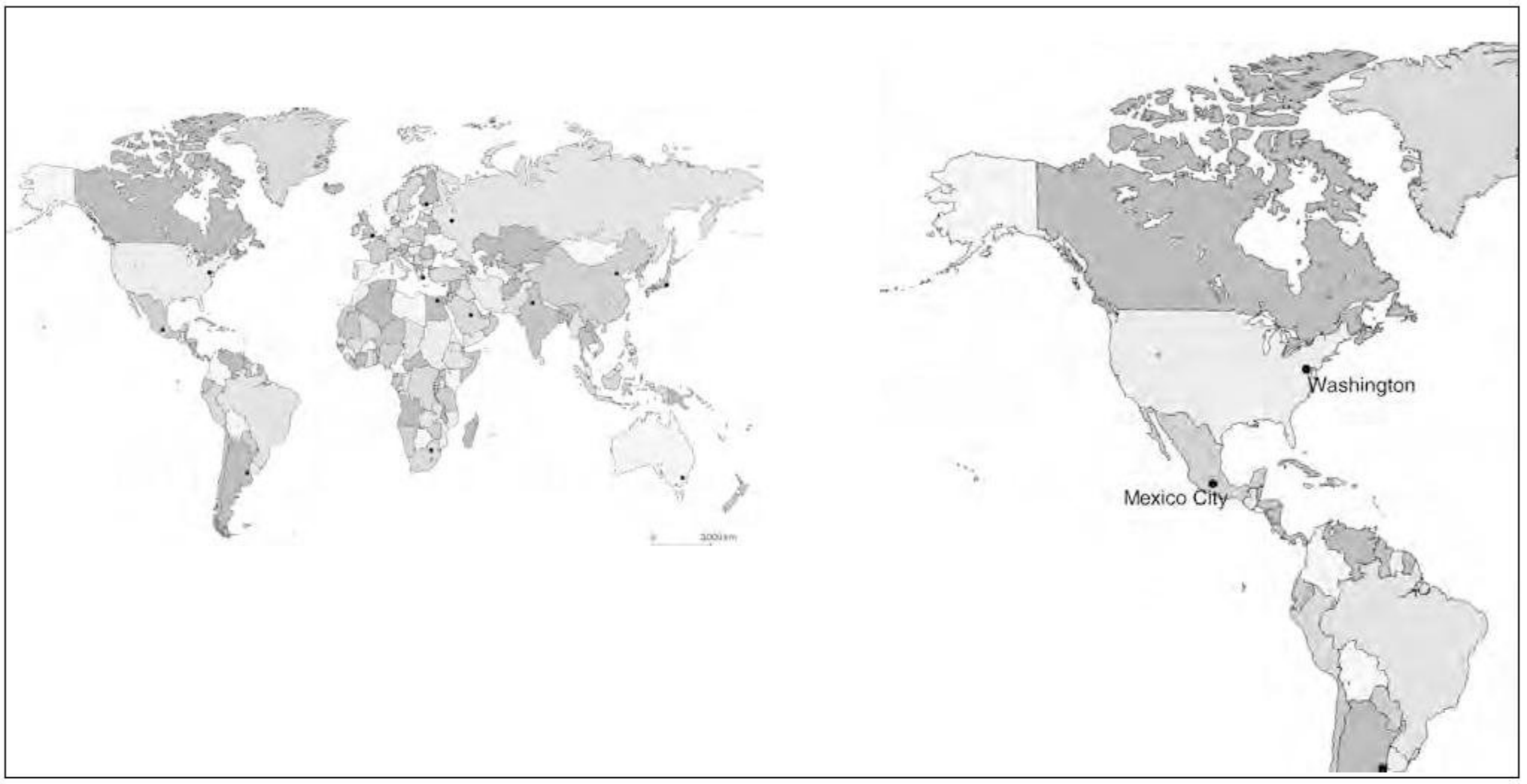
Reading and Writing



A **Scan the two texts on the opposite page.**

What are the texts about?

B **Choose, read and tell.**

1 **Choose one of the people. Read the text and mark information on the map(s) above.**

Show routes and dates.

2 **Complete Table 1.**

3 **Work in pairs. Tell your partner information from your text.**

4 **Find five things in common between the two people.**

Table 1: Two deaths

	Amelia Earhart	**Amy Johnson**
born		
died		
nationality		
bought a plane		
became a pilot		
what happened to her?		

C **Write a paragraph about the second person.**

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Reading and Writing

Amelia Earhart

She was born on 24th July, 1897, in Kansas in the United States.

When she was ten, she saw a plane. She was not interested in it. However, ten years later, she had a ten-minute flight in a plane and loved it. She did lots of jobs to pay for flying lessons. She bought her own plane in 1920 and got her pilot's licence in 1923.

In 1932, she flew across the Atlantic on her own. She was the first woman to do this. The journey took 15 hours and 18 minutes. At the age of 40, she decided to fly around the world. She took one other person, Fred Noonan. His job was to plan the route.

The first part of the flight was a success. They took off on 17th March, 1937, from California and flew to Florida. Then they crossed the Caribbean to South America. From there, they flew across the South Atlantic to Africa, over the Sahara Desert, around the tip of Arabia and on to India. From India, they flew to Australia.

Next they had to fly 4,000 kilometres to a small island in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. They took off on 2nd July, 1937. They never arrived. Where did they go? Nobody knows. The government of the United States spent $4 million looking for the plane but never found it.

Amy Johnson

She was born on 1st July, 1903, in Hull in the United Kingdom.

She was interested in flying as a girl and got her pilot's licence in 1929. She could not get a job as a pilot so she studied to be an engineer. In 1930, her father and a friend, Lord Wakefield, bought her a plane and, in the same year, she became the first woman to fly from England to Australia. The journey took 19 days. In 1931, she flew from England to Japan, and in 1932 from England to South Africa.

She married another famous pilot, Jim Mollison, in 1932, and they flew to the United States, but the plane ran out of fuel and crashed in Connecticut. They both survived.

The Second World War started in 1939. In 1940, Amy got a job transporting planes around the United Kingdom. On January 5th, 1941, the weather was very cold and foggy. Amy was taking a plane from Blackpool in the northwest of England to Oxford in the centre of the country. She crashed into the sea near London. Why was she so far off course? Nobody knows.

She survived the crash, but rescuers could not reach her in time and she drowned. She was 37 years old.

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Vocabulary and Grammar

A Think and write.

1 Complete these word groups. Use the words in the box.

airport	bicycle	by road	car	cyclist
driver	on foot	platform	take off	train

1 _____, plane, _____, landing

2 station, _____, _____, return

3 bus, _____, lorry, _____

4 _____, _____, on the train, by ship

5 _____, pilot, _____, pedestrian

2 Complete the sentences. Use words from Exercise 1.

1 We flew by _____ to Washington.

2 It is better to buy a _____ ticket.

3 We waited for twenty minutes at the _____ stop.

4 Cars are not allowed here, this is for _____ only.

5 The _____ left his bike outside the shop.

6 The trains are very slow, it's quicker _____.

7 We got out of the taxi and paid the _____.

8 What _____ does the train for Liverpool go from?

B Read and write.

1 Write the comparative of these adjectives.

1 dark _____

2 popular _____

3 difficult _____

4 crowded _____

5 short _____

6 expensive _____

7 safe _____

8 dangerous _____

9 noisy _____

10 loud _____

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Vocabulary and Grammar

C Think and write.

1 Circle the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

1 A way / One way to measure distance is in kilometres.
2 Another / An other way of finding out information is to look at old newspapers.
3 We could / might get some petrol here.
4 There are two ways to repair it. Shall we do it this way or another way / the other way?
5 When did / have you report the accident?
6 The train was travelling / travelling quite slowly.
7 There is a delay because there was been / has been an accident.
8 The motorbike hit / was hitting the traffic light.
9 Luckily when the bus crashed / was crashing no one was hurt.
10 We could / might be say that traffic moves no faster now than fifty years ago.

2 Rewrite these sentences in the correct order.

1 by train of getting one way is there. _____
2 arrived plane the was when they taking off. _____
3 moving he bus got off as it the was. _____
4 or can we go the way this other way. _____
5 very traffic moving was the slowly. _____
6 us waited the for driver. _____
7 were passengers the the train getting on. _____
8 your buy when you ticket did? _____

D Read the text and complete the accident report.

I was driving at 50 kph, along a narrow road. I was slowing down to turn left. A dog ran across the road in front of me. I turned to avoid it and hit a tree at the side of the road. The road was wet and my car skidded across the road. I hit a car coming the opposite way. My headlights were broken and both sides of the car were damaged. The other car was damaged on one side only.

Speed	
Action	
Hit	
Damage own car	
Damage other car	

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UNIT 8 Art and Literature

Listening and Speaking

A 1.25 **Listen, choose and write.**

You are going to hear some people talking about the films below.

Write the number next to each film poster.

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

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Listening and Speaking

B **Look and speak.**

Talk about each film. Guess the answers to these questions.

1 Which type of film is it?

2 What is it about?

3 What time in history is it set?

4 What happens in the film?

5 How does it end?

C **Look and speak.**

1 Which film would you like to see? Why?

2 Which film would you not like to see? Why?

D **Look and speak.**

1 Cover the answers. Think of a suitable reply to each question.

2 Uncover the answers. Write the correct number next to each question.

3 1.26 **Listen and check.**

4 Practise the questions and answers in pairs.

1 How often do you go to the cinema?		Yes, I quite like them.
2 What sort of films do you like?		Oh, they all lived happily ever after, of course.
3 What about love stories?		It was a comedy, actually.
4 When did you last go to the cinema?	1	Once or twice a month.
5 What did you see?		Very funny.
6 What was it about?		A group of friends. They go on holiday to South America and lots of silly things happen.
7 What was it like?		Adventure and science fiction.
8 How did it end?		About a week ago.

E **Ask and answer.**

Have a real conversation about films. Use the questions from Exercise D.

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Reading and Writing

A Read and think.

1 Scan the text opposite. What is it about?

2 What do you know about this topic already?

B Read and speak.

Read the first paragraph and look at the picture. Discuss these questions.

1 What does the picture show?

2 Who is the man in white?

3 Where is the creature?

4 Where will the electricity come from?

5 What happened in the story just after this picture?

C Read, write and draw. (jigsaw)

1 Read ONE of the paragraphs, A - F. Draw pictures of the events in your paragraph.

2 Complete Table 1 for any new words in your paragraph. Try and work out the meanings from context.

D Speak and order.

1 Cover the text. Work with students who have read the other paragraphs. Explain your drawings. Explain the new words.

2 Work out the correct order of the paragraphs.

3 Uncover the text. Check your order.

E Think and speak.

What do we learn from this story?

Table 1: New words

word	n, v, adj	meaning

F Read and write

We normally tell the story of a novel in the present tense. Re-write your paragraph in the present tense.

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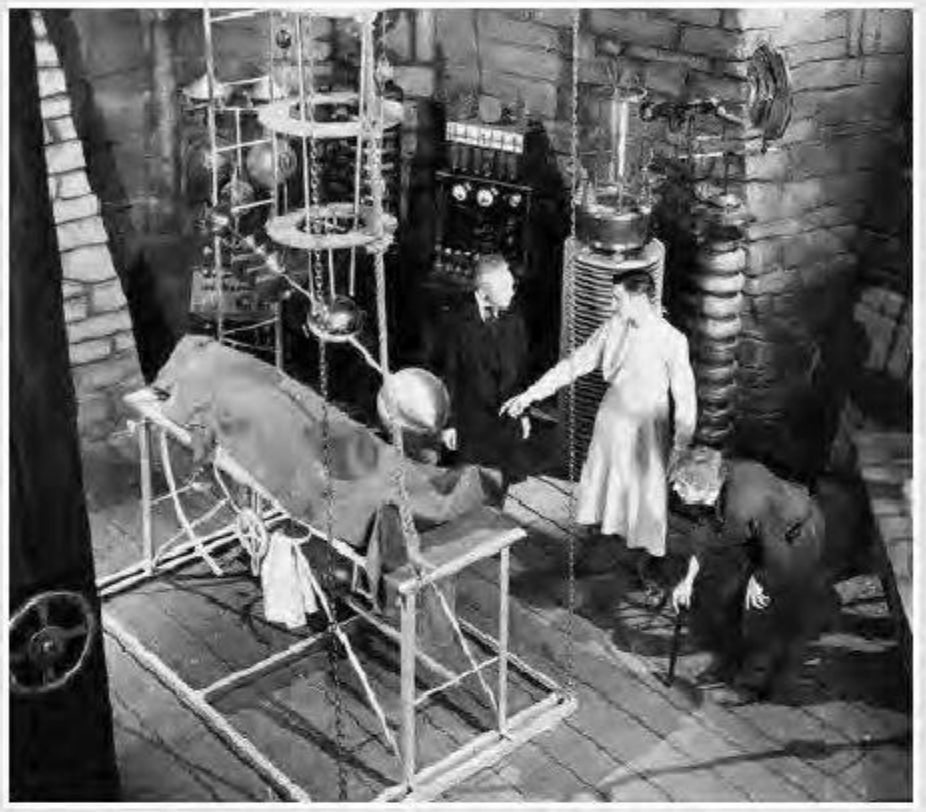
Frankenstein

by Mary Shelley (1818)

Victor Frankenstein was a young scientist. He learnt how to make a living creature from body parts. He brought it to life with electricity. He wanted it to be beautiful but it was ugly. The creature wanted Frankenstein to love him but Victor hated the creature and ran out of his laboratory.



A *Frankenstein agreed and started to make another creature. Suddenly, he realised that two creatures were much worse than one. What if they had children? He destroyed the second creature, but the first one was watching. "I will be with you on your wedding night,' the creature told Victor.*

B *Frankenstein decided to kill the creature on his wedding day. But the creature was too clever for him and killed Elizabeth and ran away. Frankenstein went mad and followed the creature for hundred of kilometres, right up to the North Pole. Finally, Victor died in the snow and ice.*

C *Frankenstein returned later but the creature was not there. Victor was happy and went back to his normal life. He met a woman, Elizabeth, and they decided to get married.*

D *Meanwhile, the creature was lonely and wanted a wife, too. By now, he could use human language. He learnt by listening to people while he hid on a farm. He found Frankenstein and asked for his help.*

E *The creature was sad after Victor's death. "I will not kill again,' he said. 'I will go out into the cold, and die." At the end of the story, the creature walked into the snow and disappeared.*

F *Then a horrible thing happened. Someone, or something, killed Frankenstein's young brother, William. The police arrested a young girl for the murder. Victor knew the creature killed William, but he did not say anything. The police thought the girl was guilty and they executed her.*

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Vocabulary and Grammar

A Look and write.

1 Write the past tense of these words.

1 begin	_____	**6** go	_____
2 come	_____	**7** make	_____
3 do	_____	**8** run	_____
4 eat	_____	**9** send	_____
5 feel	_____	**10** spell	_____

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1 They _____ here yesterday. (come)

2 I _____ to the cinema with my friends last night. (go)

3 He _____ all the way, but missed the bus. (run)

4 I _____ a mistake in my homework. (make)

5 He _____ her to the office. (send)

6 The problem _____ early this morning. (begin)

7 Someone _____ all the sandwiches. (eat)

8 I _____ unwell and stayed at home. (feel)

9 They _____ it before you arrived. (do)

10 He _____ the words wrong. (spell)

3 There is one mistake in each sentence. Find it and correct it.

1 He know where to go. _____

2 They goed away quickly. _____

3 It rain heavily last night. _____

4 We buyed it at the supermarket. _____

5 He starts his new job, yesterday. _____

6 We take the bus into town earlier. _____

7 It is very warm yesterday. _____

8 She drinked her coffee very quickly. _____

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Vocabulary and Grammar

B Think and write.

1 Circle the correct word in each sentence.

1 I don't eat meat / meet, I'm a vegetarian.

2 It all depends on the whether / weather.

3 You can buy / by it if you have the money.

4 I have two daughters and a sun / son.

5 Turn write / right at the post office.

6 Do you remember where / were you put it?

7 You have to wait for / four a few minutes.

8 I didn't sea / see what happened.

9 I don't know whether / weather you have heard.

10 They where / were coming from the airport.

2 Complete the table with the correct object and reflexive pronouns.

Subject	Object	Reflexive
I	me	
you		
he		
she		
we		
they		

3 Complete the sentences. Use words from the table.

1 No one helped me I did it _____.

2 We asked them to help _____.

3 He told her to do it _____.

4 Did you think of that by _____?

5 He thought he could help _____.

6 I let him find out for _____.

C Read and write.

1 Circle the correct word in each sentence.

1 It rains / was raining all last night.

2 We were / was watching football on television.

3 Perhaps it isn't starting / wasn't starting on time.

4 We were waiting / was waiting in the office.

5 "I asked you a question." He said / told.

6 I wasn't looking / wasn't look where I was going.

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UNIT 9 Sports and Leisure

Listening and Speaking

Time:	Time:	Time:
Channel	Channel	Channel
Details:	Details:	Details:
Time:	Time:	Time:
Channel	Channel	Channel
Details:	Details:	Details:
Time:	Time:	Time:
Channel	Channel	Channel
Details:	Details:	Details:

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Listening and Speaking

A Look and write.

1 Name the TV programmes on the opposite page.

2 Which is your favourite type of programme? Why?

3 Which type(s) of programmes do you never watch? Why?

B 1.27 Listen and write.

Listen to a TV announcer. Make notes in the space below the programmes you like.

C Speak and write.

Check the programme details with other students.

D Say and write.

1 Mark the stressed syllable (with ') for each word connected with TV programmes.

2 1.28 Listen and check.

channel comedy daily

documentary tonight later

evening hobby interview

programme soap opera

E Choose and speak.

What are you going to watch this evening?

1 Choose the programmes.

2 Tell your partner.

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Reading and Writing

A **Read and think.**

1 Scan the texts opposite. What are they about?

2 What do you think about this subject already?

3 What words do you know from this area?

B **Read and speak.**

Read the introduction. What does the text do?

Tick one or more.

☐ gives advice ☐ gives information

☐ makes you think ☐ says 'Television is bad'

Table 1: New words

word	n, v, adj	meaning

C **Read and tell.**

1 Read two or three pieces of information each. Learn the information.

2 Complete Table 1 for any new words in your information. Work out the meanings from context.

3 Cover the text. Tell the group your information and words.

4 Which piece of information is different from all the rest?

D **Read and check.**

Read the other pieces of information. Did you understand the information correctly?

E **Discuss.**

You are going to write a short article entitled 'Television is bad for young children'.

1 Make a list of points. Write the number of the piece(s) of information opposite next to each point. The first one has been done for you.

2 Number your points in order (1 = most important).

points	information	order
TV and video games may slow down development	3	
Children see violent acts and copy them.		
Children become frightened of the real world.		
Children don't know adverts are adverts.		
Too much television makes you fat.		
Children see bad habits and copy them.		

F **Read and write.**

1 Read and copy the introduction to the article.

2 Write the rest of the article in your notebook.

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Discussion Point

Is television bad for young children?

Young children in most countries watch a lot of television, but do they watch *too much*? Do young children learn from television or is it bad for them? In this week's Discussion Point, we look at evidence from the United States, including the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), and invite you to decide.

1 Most children watch television before they start school. Seventy percent of centres for children under five use TV to entertain the children.

2 According to the AAP, schoolchildren in the United States watch about four hours of TV a day. In a year, the average schoolchild spends 900 hours in school but nearly 1,023 hours in front of a TV.

3 According to the AAP, children under 2 should not watch TV or play video games because television can slow down the development of very young children. The child does not explore or play with parents and other children.

4 Television can help very young children to learn the alphabet and can teach them about the world, including animals, nature and other children.

5 If a child watches more than four hours of TV per day, he will probably get fat.

6 The average American child sees more than 200,000 violent acts (e.g., murder) on television by the age of 18. Many of these violent acts are by 'good guys', for example, policemen, not 'bad guys'. Some children will copy the violent acts.

7 According to research, children between 2 to 7 are frightened by monsters on television. You cannot tell them, 'It's OK. It is not real.' They do not know the difference between real and not real at that age.

8 News programmes are often full of violent pictures, e.g., crashes, murders. Parents want their children to know about the world, but these pictures can frighten young children. If a child watches programmes about crimes, including murder, he will probably become frightened of the world.

9 Television programmes often show people with bad habits, for example, smoking. Some children will copy these habits because they have seen them on television.

10 According to the AAP, children in the United States see 40,000 advertisements each year, including adverts for junk food and sweet drinks. Children under eight do not know the difference between an advert and a programme.

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Vocabulary and Grammar

A Read and write.

1 Complete the table. Use the words in the box.

drama	geography	walking	basketball	gardening	tennis
comedy	history	maths	football	collecting things	thriller

Sports	School Subjects	Hobbies	Types of Film

2 There is one mistake in each sentence. Find it and correct it.

1 My sport favourite is basketball. _____

2 My best sport is geography. _____

3 I like collecting a thing. _____

4 I like to watch a well drama. _____

5 I am not very good on maths. _____

6 I can't play tennis very good. _____

7 I hate really gardening. _____

8 I don't very like thrillers much. _____

3 Put the sentences in the correct order to make conversations.

1

A What kind of models? ☐

B Have you got any hobbies? ☐

C Well, I'm interested in cars. ☐

D Yes, I make models. ☐

2

A What kind of films do you watch? ☐

B I like going to the cinema. ☐

C Anything really, but I really like horror films. ☐

D What do you do in you free time? ☐

3

A Are you good at it? ☐

B Do you play any sports? ☐

C No, but I like playing. ☐

D Not much. I play a little tennis. ☐

4

A How do you relax? ☐

B What do you do in the evenings? ☐

C I watch TV or read a book. ☐

D Not much, I'm usually too tired. ☐

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Vocabulary and Grammar

B Read and write.

1 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the adjectives.

1 This is an _____ book. (interest)

2 I am _____ with this subject. (bore)

3 She is _____ by wildlife. (fascinate)

4 This is the most _____ film I have seen. (excite)

5 What a _____ story. (depress)

6 I am not _____ of spiders. (frighten)

7 The film has a very _____ ending. (surprise)

8 I had a nice _____ holiday. (relax)

9 She is _____ in science. (interest)

10 That was a very _____ game of football. (bore)

2 Complete the table. Use the words in the box.

comedy	documentary	news	serial	soap opera	talk show

Factual programme	Fiction

3 Match the beginnings with the endings to make sentences.

1	The joke made	him fit and healthy.
2	The bad news made	us ill
3	The boring programme made	us tired.
4	The hard work made	her laugh.
5	The fish made	us fall asleep.
6	Regular exercise made	her depressed.

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UNIT 10 Nutrition and Health

Listening and Speaking

A Read and guess.

1 Read the title of the poster. What is the poster about?

2 Read *Did you know ...?* What are the missing numbers?

3 Read Remember! How can you complete each piece of advice?

B Listen and write.

1 1.29 Listen to the introduction. Fill in the missing numbers in *Did you know ...?*

2 1.30 Listen to the next section. Think about the advice in *Remember!*

3 1.31 Listen. Complete each piece of advice, then check.

4 1.32 Listen. Complete the *Fact*.

C Read the sentences.

1 Complete the four conversations.

2 1.33 Listen and check your answers.

3 Practise the conversations in pairs. Continue each conversation with two or three more sentences.

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Listening and Speaking

A car hit a bus.	It was a love story.
About ten years ago.	Oh dear. What happened?
Adventure stories.	So, did it end happily?
Can I have some more tea?	~~There has been an accident on the main road.~~
Certainly, madam. Milk and sugar?	~~What type of books do you like?~~
~~Excuse me.~~	What was it about?
I find them exciting.	When did she die?
~~I saw a good film last night.~~	Why do you like them?
Is it serious?	Yes, madam?
~~Is Princess Diana dead?~~	Yes, she is.

1: Is Princess Diana dead?

2: _____

1: _____

2: _____

3: There has been an accident on the main road.

4: _____

3: _____

4: _____

5: What type of books do you like?

6: _____

5: _____

6: _____

7: I saw a good film last night.

8: _____

7: _____

8: _____

9: Excuse me.

10: _____

9: _____

10: _____

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Reading and Writing

A **Read and think.**

1 Scan the text opposite. What is it about?

2 What do you know about this subject already?

3 What words do you know from this area?

B **Read and speak.**

Read the introduction. What are the subsections of this text, e.g., campylobacter?

C **Read, write and tell.**

1 Read about one of the bacteria. Complete Table 1.

2 Cover the text. Tell your group about your bacterium. Make notes about the other bacteria in Table 1.

Table 1: Common food poisoning bacteria

bacteria	how serious?	foods	solution
campylobacter			
salmonella			
listeria			
E. coli			

D **Read and check.**

Read about the other bacteria. Did you understand the information correctly?

E **Read and write.**

Cover the text. Write about one of the other bacteria.

_____

_____

_____

_____

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How can I make my food safe?

This week: *Killing the bacteria*

One cause of food poisoning is bacteria. In fact, bacteria cause about 65 percent of all cases of food poisoning. The main bacteria are campylobacter, salmonella, listeria and E. coli.

Campylobacter

This bacteria is very common in chickens. In fact, it is present in more than half the chickens in the United States. You can also get the bacteria from raw milk – that is, milk straight from the cow. Milk producers do not sell raw milk. They sell pasteurized milk – see inset. If you cook chicken properly, you will kill the bacteria. Over two and a half million Americans suffer from campylobacter per year. Most people recover, but around 500 die.

Salmonella

Salmonella is common in raw or badly cooked eggs. It is also present in about a quarter of the chickens in the US. We also find it in raw meat and dairy products, like milk, butter or cheese. You will kill salmonella if you pasteurize milk before you make butter or cheese – see inset. You will also kill it if you cook food properly. Salmonella only causes about 10 percent of food poisoning cases around the world but it leads to most of the deaths. In the United States, 500 people die from salmonella poisoning every year.

Listeria

Listeria is in the water around us. It can occur in dairy products, including ice-cream, but it can also occur in fast foods like hot dogs and burgers. It also appears in raw fish and raw meat. We can even get listeria poisoning from vegetables. If you cook meat for long enough at a high temperature, you will kill the listeria bacteria. You will also kill the listeria bacteria if you pasteurize the milk for ice-cream – see inset.

Only about 2,500 people in the US get listeria poisoning each year, but 500 die. Listeria causes about 28 percent of all deaths from food poisoning.

E. Coli

E. coli is sometimes present in fast foods, like hot dogs and burgers, but it can also appear in apple juice, if the juice is not pasteurized – see inset. If you cook meat for long enough at a high temperature, you will kill the E. coli bacteria. If you pasteurize juice, you will also kill the E. coli bacteria. Most forms of this bacteria are harmless, but some forms are very dangerous. If you eat just ten bacteria of these forms, you will be very ill and you may die.

Pasteurizing

Pasteurizing is a method of making milk and other liquids safe to eat. It is named after the French scientist, Louis Pasteur. He invented the method in 1862. Pasteurizing involves heating a liquid to 72 degrees Celsius for 15 seconds.

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Vocabulary and Grammar

A Read and write.

1 Complete the table. Use the words in the box.

bake	biscuit	boil	bottle	box	cake
can	carton	fry	meat	potato	roast

Containers	Ways of Cooking	Food

2 Label the pictures.

1

1 a litre of water

2

2 _____ of orange juice

3

3 _____ of cola

4

4 _____ of lemonade

5

5 _____ of sugar

6

6 _____ of cake

7

7 _____ of chocolates

8

8 _____ of coffee

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Vocabulary and Grammar

B Read and write.

1 Circle the correct word or phrase to complete the dialogues.

1 Is / Are there any cake?
Yes there is. Would you like some?
Yes, please.
How much / many would you like?
One / One slice, please.

2 Is / Are there any more bananas?
Yes there are. Would you like some?
Yes. Please.
How much / many would you like?
Three / Three pieces, please.

3 Is / Are there any more rice?
Yes there is. Would you like some?
Yes. Please.
How much / many would you like?
One / One spoonful, please.

4 Is / Are there any more potatoes?
Yes, there are. Would you like some?
Yes, please.
How much / many would you like?
Two / Two slices, please.

2 Rewrite these sentences in the correct order.

1 are bananas there on the some table. _____

2 more to there isn't any drink coffee. _____

3 sugar is in my there coffee any? _____

4 cupboard have got any in the you carrots? _____

5 like many how would you sausages? _____

6 the milk there is in any fridge? _____

7 to there are any biscuits eat? _____

8 you would like of a glass water? _____

C Read and write.

1 Match the beginnings with the endings to make sentences.

1 If you eat too much,	you will burn.
2 If you have too much salt,	you will feel better.
3 We won't eat the food,	if you feel ill.
4 You shouldn't drive,	if it's not fresh.
5 If you get a cold,	you will get fat.
6 You should see the doctor,	if you are tired.
7 If you stay in the sun,	you should stay at home.
8 If you go to bed early,	you will get ill.

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REVISION 2

Listening

A 1.34 **Listen and write.**

Example:

You hear: *1 A fire has started on the ship.*

You write:

1 A fire has started on the ship.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

B 1.35 **Listen and write.**

Listen to the start of a story. What kind of story is it?

Example:

You hear: *1 Mary was sitting in her room. She was thinking about the evening before. She remembered the music, the lights. And she remembered seeing Joseph for the first time. Her heart started to beat a little faster …*

You write:

Science fiction	☐	Adventure	☐	Horror	☐
Historical	☐	Love story	1	Crime story	☐

C 1.36 **Listen and write.**

Listen to the beginning of the sentence. Think of a suitable word to complete the sentence.

Example:

You hear: *1 I don't watch television very much, because I have a lot of …*

You write:

1 hobbies

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

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Reading and Writing

A **Read the text below. Complete the table.**

Table 1: Writers and their famous novels

Type	Writer	Born	Died	Novel Title	Date	Main person
Children's						
Historical						

Who wrote the most famous stories ...

in English Literature?

We continue our series with the most famous children's story and the most famous historical story.

The most famous children's story is English literature is probably *Treasure Island* by Robert Louis Stevenson. He was born in 1850, in Edinburgh in Scotland. He was ill for most of his life and he died in 1894, thousands of miles away, in Samoa, an island in the South Pacific. He was only 44. Stevenson wrote many novels and short stories and also hundred of poems. He wrote *Treasure Island* in 1883. It was his first major success. It is set in the 19th century on a desert island. A boy called Jim Hawkins sails with a group of friends to find treasure.

Perhaps the most famous historical story in English literature is the story of King Arthur. Historians are not sure if there ever was a king of Britain called Arthur. Perhaps he lived in the 6th century. There is no historical record of him then, but he appeared in a book by Thomas Mallory nearly a thousand years later. Mallory was born around 1410 and died in 1471. The book, *Morte D'Arthur* (The Death of Arthur) was published 14 years later, in 1485.

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Vocabulary

A **Write the past tense of each verb.**

1 is _____
2 come _____
3 see _____
4 hit _____
5 fall _____
6 make _____
7 take _____
8 leave _____
9 ride _____
10 fly _____
11 drive _____
12 do _____

B **Complete each sentence with the correct group word.**

1 Yellow is a _____
2 Handball is a kind of _____
3 A rose is a _____
4 Summer is a _____
5 A supermarket is a _____
6 May is a _____
7 Saturn is a _____
8 Beef is a kind of _____
9 Snow is a kind of _____

C **Match the people and places.**

1 student	☐	office	**5** guest	☐	port
2 pilot	☐	university	**6** train driver	☐	street
3 manager	☐	party	**7** sailor	☐	plane
4 pedestrian	☐	primary school	**8** child	☐	railway station

D **Think and write.**

1 **Complete each phrase with one word.**

1 tea and _____
2 food and _____
3 salt and _____
4 fruit and _____
5 meat and _____
6 eat and _____

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Grammar

A Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

1 My friend _____ in 2004.

A arrive **B** arrived
C is arriving **D** was arriving

2 I was not _____ .

A amusing **B** amuse
C amusement **D** amused

3 Do you know _____ find the area of a circle?

A that **B** how to
C to **D** how

4 It gets dark earlier _____ we are near the Equator.

A because **B** so
C then **D** means

5 'That was a good film,' she _____ .

A says **B** is saying
C said **D** was saying

6 I think trains are _____ way to travel.

A interesting **B** the most interesting
C most interesting **D** more interesting

7 My grandmother _____ in 2001.

A died **B** was died
C was dead **D** has died

8 'I _____ ' she said.

A told to you **B** told
C telling you **D** told you

9 Don't eat too _____ sweets.

A much **B** some
C many **D** any

10 The black bag is _____ than the red bag.

A expensive **B** expensive
C more expensive **D** most expensive

11 _____ there any more cakes?

A Are **B** Is
C How **D** Where

12 If it is sunny tomorrow, we _____ a picnic.

A have **B** will have
C will go to have **D** had

13 There is a _____ milk in the fridge.

A some **B** few
C any **D** little

14 I watch TV _____ the evenings.

A in **B** on
C at **D** by

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