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Vocabulary
Countries and nationalities

1 Rearrange the letters to make countries.
   1 zrabli __________  Brazil
   2 eht ku __________  __________
   3 niagenrta __________
   4 het sau __________  __________
   5 kutery __________  __________

2 Write the nationality of each country in the correct column.
   Ireland  Brazil ✓  The UK  Hungary
   Scotland  Spain  Argentina  Mexico
   Poland  Italy  The USA  Turkey

   -ian  -an  -ish
   Brazilian  __________  __________

3 Complete the gaps with the correct country or nationality.
   1 Paella is a __________ dish.
   2 Dublin is in __________.
   3 Madonna is an __________ singer.
   4 Istanbul is a city in __________.
   5 Pizza is __________.
   6 Edinburgh is the capital city of __________.
   7 Shakespeare is __________.
   8 Buenos Aires is the capital of __________.

Grammar
Verb to be singular

4 Underline the correct form of the verb to be.
   1 Peter __________ a student.
   2 You __________ not/am not in my class.
   3 I __________n’t/m not a teacher.
   4 Is/Is not Eve from Poland?
   5 She __________n’t/aren’t Turkish.
   6 His name __________m Patrick.
   7 Is/Are you from Prague?
   8 I __________m in the football team.

5 Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Then write the short answer.
   1 you/student/are/a? (√)
      Are you a student? Yes, I am.
   2 Spanish/is/she? (X)
   3 they/brother and sister/are? (X)
   4 friends/are/we? (√)
   5 is/from/Spain/he? (√)
   6 a/is/teacher/she? (X)
   7 class/in/you/are/my? (X)
   8 she/Scottish/is? (√)
Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives

6  ** Complete the sentences with the words below.

- its  
- his  
- he  
- she  
- her  
- I  
- my  
- your

1. My name is James, I am English.
2. She is in my class, _______ name is Sophie.
3. Sophie isn't Italian, _______ is Argentinian.
4. Are _______ friends Spanish?
5. Is this your dog? What's _______ name?
6. Alex is fourteen, it's _______ birthday today!
7. Is Alex in the football team? Yes, _______ is.
8. I'm Irish but _______ mother is Scottish.

7  ** Replace the underlined word with the correct subject pronoun or possessive adjective.

1. Tina and Fred aren't American. 
   Tina and Fred are English. 
   _______

2. Tina and Fred's parents are Brazilian.
3. Are you and I in the basketball team?
4. Toby isn't in the basketball team. 
   Toby is in the football team.
5. My dog is cute. 
   My dog's name is Alf.
6. Ayla is in my class. Ayla is Turkish.
7. Sarah is fifteen. Sarah's birthday is in April.
8. You and I are Mexican.

Verb to be singular

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>am ('m) a teenager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>are ('re) a teenager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It</td>
<td>is ('s) a teenager.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes/No questions
- Am I a teenager? 
  Yes, I am.
  No, I'm not.
- Are you a teenager? 
  Yes, you are.
  No, you aren't.
- Is she/he/it a teenager? 
  Yes, she/he/it is.
  No, she/he/it isn't.

Wh- questions
- What is your name?
- Where is Chris from?
- Where are your parents from?

Verb to be plural

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We/You/They</td>
<td>are ('re) Spanish.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes/No questions
- Are we/you/they Spanish? 
  Yes, we/you/they are Spanish.
  No, we/you/they aren't Spanish.

Wh- questions
- Where are you from?
- What's your favourite football team?

Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject pronouns</th>
<th>Possessive adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>my</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>their</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Our teacher is English.
Are your names Tom and Nick?
What is their favourite football team?
1 Look at the picture and label the objects.
2 Look at the picture again and underline the correct word.
   1 The pencil is on/next to the pencil sharpener.
   2 The calculator is under/on the pencil case.
   3 The dictionary is on/in the bookshelf.
   4 The bag is near/next to the desk.
   5 The scissors are in/on the pencil case.
   6 The pencil case is on/under the desk.
3 Look at the clocks and write the times.

4 Write the numbers in full.
   1 1002  one thousand and two
   2 54,900
   3 546
   4 78
   5 4,670
   6 90
   7 9,922
   8 32,600
   9 8,312
   10 234

Grammar
Singular and plural nouns
5 ♦ Put the words in the correct column.
[ pen ✓ ruler eraser computer box dictionary exercise book orange desk interactive whiteboard calculator ]

   a  an
   [ pen ]
6 Write the plural forms of the words.
1 book books
2 box
3 orange
4 class
5 watch
6 computer

7 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.
1 my/is/this/book
2 are/these/desks/your
3 her/are/pencils/those?
4 brother/he/is/their/not
5 our/this/is/teacher
6 his/dogs/these/are
7 that/my/is/computer?
8 not/are/our/those/pens

8 Complete the sentences with these, that, this or those.
1 Are your pens?
2 Is my dog.
3 your books?
4 isn't my dictionary.

Grammar reference
Singular and plural nouns
Singular nouns
We use a or an with singular nouns.
- a is used before nouns starting with a consonant sound,
a calculator, a dictionary, a pencil
- an is used before nouns starting with a vowel sound,
an exercise book, an eraser, an orange

Plural nouns
To make plural nouns, we add -s to a singular noun:
ruler → rulers, cupboard → cupboards,
computer → computers
We add -es to singular nouns ending in ch, sh, s, x and o.
watch → watches, box → boxes, bus → buses

this, that, these, those
We use this, that, these, those when we point at something.
- We use this and these for things which are near to you,
  this pen
  These are my pens.
- We use that and those for things which are far from you,
  that pen
  Those are my pens.
- We use this and that with singular nouns,
  this computer, this book, that student, that dictionary
- We use these and those with plural nouns,
  these computers, these books, those students, those dictionaries
**Vocabulary**

My things

1. Look at the pictures and complete the crossword.

2. **Tick (✓) the different word in each group.**
   1. phone  pet ✓ camera
   2. friend  classmate computer
   3. skateboard bicycle goldfish
   4. songs computers guitar
   5. pet  goldfish bicycle
   6. band bicycle songs

**Grammar**

*have got*

3. **What does "s" mean in each sentence? Underline is or has.**

   1. Lily's sixteen. [is/has]
   2. She's from Brighton. [is/has]
   3. She's got a brother. [is/has]
   4. She's music mad. [is/has]
   5. She's got 500 songs on her MP3 player. [is/has]
   6. She's got an electric guitar. [is/has]

4. **Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.**

   1. got/electric/she/guitar/an/has
      *She has got an electric guitar.*
   2. a/TV/i/have/got
   3. Lily/phone/has/a/got/mobile
   4. goldfish/Paul/a/got/not/has
   5. not/they/a/got/computer/have
   6. DVD/got/player/a/they/have

5. **Write questions with has got or have got.**

   1. Lily/brother
      *Has Lily got a brother?*
   2. Lily/pet
   3. Peter/new bicycle
   4. They/mobile phones
   5. You/camera
   6. He/computer
6 Read the questions and write the correct short answer.
1 Has Maria got a brother? (√)
   Yes, she has.
2 Has Peter got a pet? (√)
3 Has Tony got an electric guitar? (X)
4 Have your friends got cameras? (√)
5 Have you got an MP3 player? (X)
6 Has Paul got a nickname? (X)

7 Complete the letter from Dima to Charlie with the words below.
I'm √ I've got is (x2) are there are

Hi Charlie,

I'm Dmitri Marconitch. My nickname's Dima. I'm from St Petersburg. I've got two interests: football and music. I'm in the school football team. My favourite football team is Zenit FC in St Petersburg.

I'm music mad. I've got an electric guitar and I'm in a band with my friends. My band is 'The Novachiefs'. I've got one brother called Igor. He's in the band with me. Igor hasn't got an electric guitar. Igor's the singer in the band. He has three bands in the school.

Where are you from? Are you in a football team? Are you in a band? Have you got an electric guitar?

Bye!
Dima.
Vocabulary
My family
1 Complete the words.
  1 fa___ily
  2 m__e
  3 f_th_
  4 b__er
  5 g__er
  6 ch__n
2 Choose words from exercise 1 to complete the sentences.
  1 My __________ and _________ are my parents.
  2 There are six people in my _________.
  3 My uncle and aunt have got two _________.
  4 I've got one sister and two ________s.
  5 My _________ is ninety-four years old!
     He's great!
3 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with the words below.
[beard moustache glasses fair dark]
      long ✓ short

Grammar
Possessive’s
4 *) Look at Jill’s family tree. Complete the sentences with the correct name using possessive’s.
  1 Peter is _________ husband.
  2 Marta is _________ wife.
  3 Jill is _________ sister.
  4 Frank is _________ brother.
  5 Eva and Max are _________ and _________ grandparents.
  6 Frank and Marta are _________ parents.
  7 Simon is Tim and Jill’s _________.
  8 Tim and Jill are Peter and Fiona’s _________.
5 *) Underline the correct words.
  1 Hi! I’m Jill. I’m Tim’s/ Tim’s/ Tim’s sister.
  2 My father’s/ fathers’/ father’s name is Peter.
  3 Our parents’/ parent’s/ parents’ names are
     Fiona and Peter.
  4 Eva is my father’s/ fathers’/ father’s mother.
     She is my grandmother.
  5 Frank and Martas’/ Frank and Marta’s/ Frank and Marta’s/ Frank
     and Martas’ son is Simon. He’s my cousin.
  6 Max and Eva are my grandparents’/ grandparents’ grandparents.
Grammar Plus: ’s

6 ** Read the sentences. What does ’s mean in each sentence? Underline is, has or possessive.
   1 Peter’s moustache is dark. is/has/possessive
   2 Jill’s got long, fair hair. is/has/possessive
   3 I’ve got a pet. It’s a cat. is/has/possessive
   4 My cat’s name is Blackie. is/has/possessive
   5 Frank’s my uncle. is/has/possessive
   6 I am my parent’s son. is/has/possessive
   7 She’s my sister. is/has/possessive
   8 Tom’s hair is brown. is/has/possessive

7 * Look at the family tree in exercise 4 again. Write ’s, ’s or s.
   1 My father’s name is Peter.
   2 Peter and Fiona are my parent’s children.
   3 I am Peter and Fiona’s son.
   4 Max and Eva are my grandparents’ children.
   5 Peter is my grandfather’s son.
   6 Eva is my grandmother’s wife.
   7 Jill is Tim’s brother.
   8 Simon is Marta’s son.

8 ** Answer the questions about the family tree in exercise 4.
   1 Who is Jill?
      She’s Tim’s sister.
   2 Who is Fiona?
      _______ Peter’s wife.
   3 Who is Simon?
      _______ Tim and Jill’s cousin.
   4 Who is Marta?
      _______ Jill’s aunt.
   5 Who are Max and Eva?
      _______ Peter’s parents.
   6 Who are Tim and Jill?
      _______ Peter and Fiona’s children.
   7 Who is Frank?
      _______ Marta’s husband.
   8 Who is Max?
      _______ Tim and Jill’s grandfather.

Grammar reference

Possessive ’s

Form

| Singular nouns | my sister’s bag |
|               | Kate’s boyfriend |
| Plural nouns regular | my brothers’ names |
|                 | my parents’ car |
| Plural nouns irregular | her children’s teacher |
|                  | people’s names |

My father’s name is David. (father = a singular noun)
Robert’s camera is very good. (Robert = a singular noun)
My sisters’ names are Imogen and Claire.
(sisters = regular plural noun)
My grandparents’ garden is very big.
(grandparents = regular plural noun)
This is my children’s school.
(children = irregular plural noun)
I don’t know these women’s names.
(women = irregular plural noun)

Notice!
My brother’s name is Mark. (= I’ve got one brother)
My brothers’ names are Tom and Ian.
(= I’ve got two brothers)

Use

We use the possessive ’s to talk about people and their possessions.
Paul’s dog is very big.
My best friend’s names are Joanna and Georgia.
Is this Peter’s book?

There are three different uses of ’s in writing:
• to show possession.
  This is Tom’s bag.
  I like your father’s car.
• the short form of is.
  She’s from Spain. (she’s = she is)
  He’s very nice. (he’s = he is)
  It’s open. (it’s = it is)
• the short form of have got.
  He’s got two brothers. (he’s got = he has got)
  She’s got a dog. (she’s got = she has got)
  It’s got 250 calories. (it’s got = it has got)
Vocabulary
What's in your bag?

1. Look at the picture and label the objects with the words below.
   - keys
   - lip salve
   - packet of tissues
   - purse
   - hairbrush
   - MP3 player

2. Complete the sentences with the words below.
   - photos
   - mobile phone
   - keys
   - MP3 player
   - hairbrushes
   - chewing gum

   1. I've got _______ for my house and my moped.
   2. My sister's got fifty-two contacts on her ________.
   3. Peter's got a lot of songs on his ________.
   4. I've got two ________ of my boyfriend.
   5. Lily's got two ________ in her bag.

Grammar
there is/there are

3. ∗ Complete the sentences with There is or There are.
   1. _______ a packet of tissues in my bag.
   2. _______ a hairbrush in my room.
   3. _______ two pencils on my desk.
   4. _______ an inhaler in my bag.
   5. _______ fifty-two songs on my MP3 player.
   6. _______ two packets of chewing gum in my bag.

4. ∗∗ Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Then write short answers.
   1. there/pen/in/is/bag/your/a/? (√)
      Is there a pen in your bag?
      Yes, there is.

   2. is/packet of tissues/there/your/bag/in/a/? (X)
      _______

   3. two/are/keys/bag/there/your/in/? (√)
      _______

   4. in/your/photo/wallet/is/a/there/? (√)
      _______

   5. two/are/bag/your/there/notebooks/in/? (X)
      _______

   6. purse/is/there/her/an ID card/in/? (X)
      _______

   7. hairbrush/there/is/a/your/in/bag/? (X)
      _______

   8. photos/are/there/desk/on/the/? (X)
      _______
Plural nouns

5 Complete the sentences describing the picture with the correct plural noun.

1 There are two ___women___ (woman) in the café.
2 There are three ___children___ (child) in the café.
3 There are two ___persons___ (person) in the street.
4 There are two ___men___ (man) in the café.

Possessive pronouns

6 Match the pronouns in column A with the possessive pronouns in column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 I</td>
<td>a hers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 you</td>
<td>b ours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 he</td>
<td>c theirs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 she</td>
<td>d his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 we</td>
<td>e mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 they</td>
<td>f yours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 Underline the correct words.

1 I've got my keys. Have you got you/your/yours?
2 Tim's got his notebook but I haven't got my/me/mine.
3 I haven't got my brother's phone. My sister has got him/his/he.
4 Ben hasn't got Lily's dictionary. She/Her/Hers is on her desk.
5 This is the band's guitar. It's theirs/they/their.
6 Have you got your bags? We've got our/us/ours.

Grammar reference

there is/there are

Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>There is (There's)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a book.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>There is not (isn't)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a book.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>Is there a book?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use

We use there is/there are + a noun to talk about where a thing or a person is or isn't.

There isn't a book on the table.
There are two mirrors in my room.
Are there ten boys in your class?

Possessive adjectives and pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possessive adjectives</th>
<th>Possessive pronouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>my book</td>
<td>mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your book</td>
<td>yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his book</td>
<td>his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her book</td>
<td>hers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>its book</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>our book</td>
<td>ours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your book</td>
<td>yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>their book</td>
<td>theirs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When we talk about possession we can use possessive adjectives + a noun or possessive pronouns.

This is my computer. (possessive adjective my + a noun)
It's mine. (possessive pronoun mine)
Is this your wallet? (possessive adjective your + a noun)
Is it yours? (possessive adjective yours)
It isn't their car. (possessive adjective their + a noun)
This car isn't theirs. (possessive adjective theirs)
Writing

An email

To: jennybix@domail34.com
From: Stacey@ge45mail.com
Subject: Hello from Brighton!

Hi Jen,

How are you? Hope you are well. I’m fine. I’m here on holiday in Brighton. It’s brilliant!

My cousins Charlie and Sally are great and their friends are a lot of fun. Charlie is sixteen and Sally is fifteen. Sally is really fun. Charlie is nice, too. He’s tall and he’s got short dark hair – he’s very good-looking! Charlie’s got a dog. Its name’s Harry.

See you soon.
Stacey

Say how things are:
I’m fine, Manchester is fun! It’s great here!

Write your news:
My cousins are friendly, Charlie’s got a dog, Sally is really fun.

Use contractions:
He’s tall, He’s good-looking.

End the email:
See you soon, That’s all for now, Love.

Sign your name.

---

1 Read the email and answer the questions.
1 Where is Stacey? __________________
2 Who is Harry? __________________

2 Complete Jenny’s email with the phrases below.

Dear That’s all for now. How are you? The school is fun! I’m fine. My summer school ✓

To: Stace@grapple.com
From: jenny34@grapple.com
Subject: My summer school

2 ______ Stacey,
3 ______ I hope you are well. 4 ______ I’m here in London.

The students are very friendly and the teachers are very nice.

My teacher’s names are Mr Stevens and Mr Cliven.
5 ______
6 ______

Love,
Jenny

3 Put the phrases below into the correct column.

that’s all for now I hope you are well ✓
How are you? love
Hi Jenny Dear Mum
Speak to you soon
See you soon

Opening
1 I hope you are well.
2
3
4

Closing
5
6
7
8
4. Change the underlined phrases to contracted forms.

To: mum@demail37.com
From: karen56@grapple.com
Subject: How are you?

Dear Mum and Dad,

How are you? ¹ I am fine. ² I am here in Brighton! ³ It is great.

⁴ Jane is great and her family is very friendly. Her parents are very nice and her sister Gill is fun.
⁵ She is fifteen. ⁶ She is tall and ⁷ she has got long hair.
⁸ That is all for now.

Love,
Karen

5. Complete the strategies box with the words below.

[dear + name news say name subject]

Writing an email
- Give the email a ¹ subject.
- Open the email with Hi, or ² __________.
- Ask how things are and also ³ __________ how things are.
- In the main paragraph write your ⁴ __________.
- End your email and sign your ⁵ __________.

6. Read the task and then write your email. Use the strategies in exercise 5 to help you.

Imagine you are on holiday with your cousins. Write an email to your friend.
- Say how you are.
- Ask how they are.
- Write your news.

Speaking
Meeting and greeting

7. Put the phrases in the correct order to make a dialogue.
   a. Pleased to meet you, too.
   b. This is Sam.
   c. Hi, Peter, pleased to meet you.
   d. Hi, Sam, I'm Peter.

Getting to know people

8. Match the questions 1–5 with the answers a–e.
   1. Where are you from?
   2. Have you got brothers or sisters?
   3. How old are you?
   4. Is this your first time in London?
   5. What is your favourite music?

   a. Yes, it is.
   b. I haven't got a brother but I've got a sister.
   c. Rock.
   d. Barcelona.
   e. Sixteen.

9. Complete the dialogue with the phrases below.

   it Where old sisters Pleased your I'm 🗣️ What
dear + name news say name subject 🗣️

A: Hello. ¹ __________ Jim.
B: ² __________ Jim, I'm Katie.
A: ³ __________ to meet you, Katie. ⁴ __________ are you from?
B: I'm from Southampton, in England.
A: Have you got brothers or ⁵ __________?
B: I've got two ⁶ __________. Their names are David and Michael.
A: How ⁷ __________ are they?
B: They are ten and fourteen.
A: Is this ⁸ __________ first time in Italy?
B: No, ⁹ __________ isn't. But it's my first time in Venice.
A: ¹⁰ __________ is your favourite food?
B: Erm... pizza?
Vocabulary
School life
1 Look at the pictures and label the school subjects.

1 Music
2 __ Science
3 Art
4 Physics
5 English
6 Geography

2 Match the sentences 1–6 with the school subjects a–f.

1 'Go is an irregular verb.'
a Science
2 'Beethoven is a famous composer.'
b Music
3 'Cairo is a big city in Egypt.'
c Art
4 'Draw a picture of your classmate.'
d English
5 'There is no water on the moon.'
e Maths
6 'What is 354 + 235?'
f Geography

3 Complete the sentences with the words below.

student teacher class lessons uniform subject

1 I'm a student at Latimer High School.
2 There are thirty-eight students in my ________.
3 Mr Maddigan is my English ________.
4 There are seven ________ every day.
5 My favourite ________ is PE.
6 I wear a school ________. It's blue and white.

Grammar
Present simple affirmative

4 ** Read Marta's profile and complete the sentences.

PROFILE CARD
My day
Get up: 7.00
Go to school: by bus
Start school: 8.30
Lunch: in town with friends
Finish school: 3.30
After school: have saxophone lessons, do homework
In the evening: watch TV
Go to bed: 11.00

1 (get up) Marta gets up at 7.00.
2 (go to school)

3 (start school)

4 (lunch)

5 (finish school)

6 (after school)

7 (in the evening)

8 (go to bed)

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

1 She always _______ (carry) her ID card.
2 Mr Simpson _______ (teach) geography.
3 Rosa _______ (watch) TV after school.
4 Kate _______ (do) her homework in the library.
5 Orlando _______ (go) to the sports club in the afternoon.
6 My English lesson _______ (finish) at 4.30.
7 Katrina _______ (tidy) her desk after school.
8 My aunt always _______ (wear) glasses.
Time expressions

6 Write sentences about Dan’s weekend. Use always (**), usually (**), often (**), sometimes (*) and never.

Dan’s weekend

do sport in the evening ****
listen to music ***
go to parties **
play the guitar 

Grammar Plus: Position of time expressions

7 Rewrite the sentences with the time expressions in the correct place.

1 My dad and I go to the football stadium on Saturdays. (usually)
   My dad and I usually go to the football stadium on Saturdays.

2 My sister wears sunglasses. (often)

3 I go to school on Saturdays. (never)

4 I tidy my room on Saturday morning. (always)

5 We have lunch in a restaurant. (once a week)

6 Jose and Julio watch MTV. They love music! (always)
Vocabulary
Routine
1. Label the activities with the words below.

- wake up ✓
- have a shower
- go to bed
- go to school
- watch TV
- have breakfast

2. Maria is an exchange student from Madrid. Read her letter to her friend Anna and complete the sentences with the words below.

- wake up ✓
- have breakfast
- get dressed
- walk to school
- do homework
- watch TV
- do sport
- go home

Hi Anna,

I'm here in London - it's great! Here's what I do every day. Every morning I wake up at half past seven. I'm in the kitchen with Natalie - she's sixteen, too. Then I go shopping with the kids (there are some good programmes in England). Sometimes we go to Kate's house - there are tennis courts there. We usually go to Kate's house - there are tennis courts there. We usually go to Kate's house. We usually go to Kate's house. We 4 go to Kate's house. We usually go to Kate's house.

Write soon!
Maria

Grammar
Present simple negative

3. Complete the sentences with don't or doesn't.

1. Georgia doesn't eat hamburgers. She likes salads.
3. My parents play computer games very often.
4. Chris and Tim read many books.
5. Karen walk to school. She goes by bicycle.
6. You tidy your room very often.

4. John is a student at a summer school. Read his email to his friend Simon and complete the sentences.

To: simon@12gmail.com
From: john12@ttmial.co.uk
Subject: Summer school

Hi Simon,

Summer school is fantastic! We get up at 9.00 a.m. every day, then we have lessons at 10.00 a.m. They're really easy! In the evening, we watch TV or play computer games - we don't have homework! We go to bed at about 11.00 p.m. The food here is great - tonight is hamburgers and chips. 😊

Talk to you soon,
John

1. John gets up at 7.00 a.m.
   He doesn't get up at 7.00 a.m.
   he gets up at 9.00 a.m.

2. Lessons start at 8.00 a.m.
   Lessons start at 8.00 a.m.

3. In the evenings, John does homework.
   In the evenings, John does homework.

4. John goes to bed at 10.00 p.m.
   John goes to bed at 10.00 p.m.

5. John doesn't like the food at summer school.
   John doesn't like the food at summer school.
5 ** Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.
1 alone/Emma/live/doesn't
   ▼ doesn't live alone.
2 chocolate/eat/don't/I
   ___________________________
3 long/read/don't/they/books
   ___________________________
4 hair/my/like/doesn't/brother/his
   ___________________________
5 wear/don't/parents/glasses/my
   ___________________________
6 doesn't/Mike/in/watch/bed/TV
   ___________________________
7 doesn't/to/school/cycle/Sam
   ___________________________
8 work/my/parents/don't/the weekends/at
   ___________________________

Object pronouns
6 ✺ Underline the correct objects pronouns.
1 I don't watch TV. I don't like it/ us/ them very much.
2 She's mad about football. She always watches them/ it/ him on TV.
3 Your parents aren’t at home. Send it/ them/ her a text message.
4 This homework is very difficult. Please help us/ them/ our!
5 I haven't got my keys. Have you got them/ us/ it?
6 She never helps her brother. She doesn't like him/ her/ it very much.

7 ** Complete the sentences with the correct object pronouns.
1 Is this your new MP3 player? I really like it/.
2 James isn't friendly. I don't like ____.
3 Have you got your photos? I want to see ____.
4 She always drinks cola. She loves ____.
5 My computer is broken. Please send a text message.
6 Miss Robson is my Science teacher. I really like ____.
Vocabulary

Free time

1. Match the words in column A with a word or phrase in column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>listen</td>
<td>a sport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read</td>
<td>b to cinema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hang out</td>
<td>c at home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>d to music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>help</td>
<td>e books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>f with friends</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Complete the sentences with the correct words.

1. I usually listen to music on my MP3 player.
2. We often hang out with our parents at the weekend.
3. Helena often reads books in the evening.
4. All students at our school hang out at the cinema.
5. We usually visit relatives on Sundays.
6. I sometimes go to the cinema on Saturdays.

3. Complete the sentences about Sandra's weekend with the words below.

hang out lunch piano listen to the cinema visit

Grammar

Present simple questions

4. Complete the conversation between Dan and Ana. Use do or does.

Dan: Do you see your boyfriend every day?
Ana: No, I don't but I phone him every day.
Dan: Does he go to school with you?
Ana: Yes, he does but we're in different classes.
Dan: Where do you and your boyfriend go out? Do you often go to the cinema?
Ana: Yes, we do. We love films!
Dan: Does your boyfriend play football?
Ana: Yes, he does. He plays every Saturday!
Dan: Do you watch football?
Ana: No, I don't. I hate football!

5. Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Then write short answers.

1. like/coffee/you/do/? (X)
   Do you like coffee?
   No, I don't.

2. Peter/football/does/play/? (✓)

3. Madrid/does/in/Leona/live/? (X)

4. your/do/parents/tennis/play/? (✓)

5. Frank/by bus/does/go/to school/? (X)

6. you/Chinese/do/? (✓)
6  Match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.
   1 How old is Peter? a At 7.15.
   2 What time does Nico get up? b By bus.
   3 Where is the cinema? c Every day.
   4 How often does Tim phone you? d He's fifteen.
   5 Are you a student? e It's in the city centre.
   6 How do you go to school? f Yes, I am.

7  Complete the questions with the correct question word:
    Where, How, What time, When or How often.

   1 Where do you live?
      I live in Manchester.

   2 _______ is Manchester?
      It's in England.

   3 _______ do you have PE lessons?
      Every day.

   4 _______ do you wake up in the morning?
      At seven o'clock.

   5 _______ do you go to school?
      By bike – and sometimes I walk.

   6 _______ do you do your homework?
      In the evening after school.

8  Read the dialogue. Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

Marco: Hi! I'm Marco!

Pete: Hi, Marco! I'm Pete. I'm from the UK. Where/are/you/from?

Marco: Where are you from?

Pete: I'm from Italy. Do you/like/music?

Marco: Do you like music?

Pete: I like rock and heavy metal.

Marco: I like rock, too. Do you/at the weekend/like?

Pete: I hang out with friends – we often go shopping or to the cinema.

Marco: Yes! I love football! Especially AC Milan. Do you/play/football?

Pete: Yes, I play football at weekends and I watch it on TV.

Marco: Do you/How often/visit this chat site?

Marco: Every day! Speak to you soon!
Vocabulary & Grammar

1. Write the words with the opposite meaning.
   1. girlfriend
   2. grandmother
   3. men
   4. tall
   5. dark hair

2. Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.
   1. Mr Smith has got two children: his son is twelve and his daughter is fifteen.
   2. I've got a packet of tissues in my bag.
   3. My Maths teacher has got a moustache but he hasn't got a beard.
   4. I haven't got my ID card with me.
   5. Robert has got £5 in his wallet.

3. Underline the word that you cannot use with the words in bold.
   1. start lessons/the classroom/school
   2. go to the library/for a walk/to music
   3. do uniform/homework/sport
   4. get dressed/school/up
   5. study school/science/languages
   6. go by bus/home/lunch

4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.
   1. I don't like (not like) chewing gum.
   2. Nick often watches (watch) TV after school.
   3. I haven't got (not have got) a pet.
   4. Bethany and Matthew wake up (wake up) late on Saturdays.
   5. My dad helps (not help) me with my homework.
   6. We cycle (not cycle) to school every day.
   7. My best friend has got (have got) two mobile phones.

5. Choose the correct option a, b or c, to complete the sentences.
   1. Where is my hairbrush?
      a. me       b. my ✓    c. mine
   2. What's your cousin's name?
      a. cousin    b. cousins    c. cousins'
   3. a packet of tissues in your bag?
      a. Is there    b. There is    c. There isn't
   4. This is our house.
      a. us        b. ours     c. our
   5. three pens on her desk.
      a. There is    b. Are    c. There are
   6. The TV is in my parents' room. They watch it every day.
      a. parents   b. parents'   c. parent's
   7. I never eat bananas. I don't like them.
      a. them    b. they    c. their

6. Complete the questions with the verbs below in the correct form. Then match the questions with the answers.

   read  play  have  visit  finish ✓  hang  out

   1. What time do you finish (you) school?
   2. How often do you see (she) with friends?
   3. What do you do (they) for breakfast?
   4. When do you have (Robert) relatives?
   5. Where do you play (your friends) football?
   6. What books do you like (you) in your free time?

   a. I like Lord of the Rings books.
   b. Once a week.
   c. In the park near our school.
   d. At 3.30 pm ✓
   e. Orange juice and toast.
   f. At the weekend.
**Reading**

7 Read the website for teenagers who want to make new friends. Then complete the sentences with the correct names.

---

**teen bloggers**

My name is Hannah but my friends call me Shorty because I'm very short. I'm fifteen years old and live with my parents, my sister Ella and our cat Flossy. After school I usually hang out with friends and go shopping! And I often buy small things: a new hairbrush, lip salve or chewing gum.

---

Hi! I'm Tim and I'm fourteen. I often read books and go to the cinema with Fiona, my sister. I sometimes watch films on TV and play computer games. I've got a lot of books, computer games and magazines in my room. It's a complete mess! I like school. I love History and Geography but PE is not my thing at all.

---

I'm sixteen and my name is Alice. I'm football mad. Sometimes I go to bed and watch football matches in my room at night. And the next day I start school at 8 a.m. I always walk or cycle so I'm often late! School is OK and I like my teachers, too. They are really nice.

---

Hello everybody! It's Nick here. I'm good-looking and fun! 🎵 I live in Bournemouth with my parents and my little brother Tom. I think Bournemouth is a fantastic town. My grandparents and my cousins live here too and I go to their house by bus three times a week. They love animals and they've got a dog called Bobby. At weekends I play the guitar and the piano and listen to my MP3 player.

---

1 _______ often visits her/his relatives.
2 _______ has got TV in her/his room.
3 _______ never goes to school by bus.
4 _______'s things are not tidy.
5 _______ has got a nickname.
6 _______ likes music.
7 _______ doesn't like sport.
8 _______ has got a pet.

---

**Listening**

8  2 Listen to the conversation between Jane and her aunt Beth. Tick (✓) true or cross (X) false.
1 X Jane doesn't like her new History teacher.
2 ✓ There are thirteen boys in Jane's class.
3 ✓ Matthew has got one brother.
4 X Matthew's aunt is an Art teacher at Jane and Matthew's school.
5 X Jane and Matthew have Art three times a week.
6 ✓ Matthew doesn't like Art.
7 ❌ Matthew is good at French.

---

**Communication**

9 Complete the sentences with one word in each gap. Then match the sentences with suitable answers.

1 a How ( ______ ) __________ is your sister?
2 a I'm from Prague.

2 b She's eighteen.

3 b It's Chelsea.

4 c Pleased to meet you.

5 c Yes, it's my first time in London.

6 d I've got two sisters. ✓

---

**Marks**

Vocabulary & Grammar /30 marks
Reading /8 marks
Listening /7 marks
Communication /5 marks
Total: /50 marks
**Vocabulary**

**Shopping**

1. Match the objects 1-8 with the shops a-h.

1. magazine  a. clothes shop
2. jeans  b. newsagent’s
3. make-up  c. baker’s
4. paper  d. stationer’s
5. CD  e. shoe shop
6. banana  f. greengrocer’s
7. bread  g. pharmacy
8. trainers  h. music shop

2. Complete the crossword.

Across
5. You eat food in a __________.
7. You buy fruit and vegetables at a __________.

Down
1. I go to the __________ to get medicine.
2. You buy pens, pencils, paper, cards and diaries at a __________ shop.
3. My sister buys her magazines at the __________.
4. A __________ makes bread.
6. I often buy CDs at the __________ shop.

**Grammar**

**Countable and uncountable nouns**

3. Put the words in the correct column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>countable</th>
<th>uncountable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rain</td>
<td>key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bread</td>
<td>perfume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>music</td>
<td>banana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pen</td>
<td>make-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Complete the sentences with a or some.

1. Ben is in the stationer’s. He wants to buy a diary.
2. Rosa has got some new trainers.
3. There is some brown bread on the table.
4. I’ve got some great music on my MP3 player.
5. Is there any hairbrush in your bag?
6. It isn’t cold today but there is any rain.

**some/any**

5. Write sentences about Jay’s bag of shopping. Use a, some or any.

1. There is some bread (bread)
2. There aren’t any magazines (magazines)
3. ___________________________ (bottle of shampoo)
4. ___________________________ (purse)
5. ___________________________ (chocolate)
6. ___________________________ (MP3 player)
7. ___________________________ (book)
8. ___________________________ (chewing gum)
6 Write questions with a or any. Then write short answers.
1 children/park (x)
   Are there any children in the park?
   No, there aren't.
2 people/shopping mall (v)

3 sugar/my coffee (x)

4 Chinese restaurant/your town (v)

5 bookshelf/classroom (x)

6 traffic/town centre (v)

Grammar reference
Countable and uncountable nouns; some/any

Countable nouns
Countable nouns can be singular or plural (a shop, shops; a book, books).
We use plural countable nouns with some (in affirmative sentences) and any (in negative sentences and questions) to talk about quantity.
There are some nice cafés in my town.
I've got some CDs in my bedroom.
We haven't got any apples.
Are there any good cinemas here?
We don't use some or any with singular countable nouns; we use a.
I've got a cat.
There isn't a wardrobe in our bedroom.
Have you got a gift for her?

Spelling of plural nouns
- With most nouns, we add -s.
cat → cats, apple → apples
- With nouns ending in a consonant + y, change to -ies.
city → cities, lady → ladies
- With nouns ending in -ch, -sh, -s, -x and some ending in -o, add -es.
mom → moms, dish → dishes, class → classes, fox → foxes, potato → potatoes
- With nouns ending in -fe, change to -ves.
wife → wives, knife → knives, life → lives

Important irregular nouns are:
man → men, woman → women, child → children,
person → people, foot → feet, tooth → teeth

Uncountable nouns
Uncountable nouns are always singular (water, music, traffic).
We can use them with some (in affirmative sentences) and any (in negative sentences and questions) to talk about quantity.
There is some milk in the fridge.
I've got some chocolate.
There isn't any traffic today.
Have you got any shampoo?

+ There's some water.
- There isn't any water.
? Is there any water?

8 Complete the sentences. Write the plural form of the words in brackets.
1 I've got some good __friends__ in the USA.
   (friend)
2 There are five ___________ on the table. (glass)
3 Are there any ___________ in the house? (woman)
4 There are ten ___________ in the garden. (person)
5 Has Mia got any ___________ in her bag? (tomato)
6 There are four ___________ on the table. (box)
Vocabulary

My home

1 Find the home words in the word square. Look ↗ and ↘.

[cooker] ✓ sink wardrobe chair bed cupboard bath

2 Complete the text about Jo's bedroom with the words below.

Flat ✓ bed living room bedroom bookcase wardrobe

3 Underline the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 Harry doesn't play football in the garden. There's not many/much space.
2 Melanie doesn't wear many/much make-up.
3 There aren't many/much restaurants in my town.
4 Brad hasn't got many/much books. He doesn't read very often.
5 Lily usually sits on the floor to watch TV. There aren't many/much armchairs in the living room.
6 My bedroom is very small. There isn't many/much space for my things.

4 Complete the questions with How much or How many. Then answer the questions.

1 How many rooms are there in your house?
2 How many books are there in your bedroom?
3 How much money do you get from your parents every month?
4 How many people are there in your family?
5 How much space is there in your house?
6 How many subjects do you study?

5 Write questions with How much or How many.

1 money/purse

   How much money is there in your purse?

2 students/your class

   How many students are in your class?

3 contacts/your mobile phone

   How many contacts are there on your mobile phone?

4 space/your bedroom

   How much space is there in your bedroom?

5 rain/your country

   How much rain does your country get?

6 shops/your town

   How many shops are there in your town?
6 Look at the questions. Choose the correct short answers.
1 Have you got a lot of rooms in your flat?
   a No, not many. ✓
   b No, not much.
2 Have you got much homework tonight?
   a No, not many.
   b No, not much.
3 Have you got a lot of clothes?
   a No, not very many.
   b No, not very much.
4 Is there a lot of rain in the summer?
   a No, there aren't very many.
   b No, there isn't very much.

7 Look at the picture of Bill's room and write sentences with much/many/a lot of. Use the ideas below.

   space  clothes ✓ posters  books  CDs  furniture  shoes

There are a lot of clothes.
There aren't many.

---

Grammar reference
much/many/a lot of
We use much, many and a lot of to talk about quantity.

Much
We use much with uncountable nouns in negative sentences, questions and negative short answers.
I haven't got much money.
How much sugar do you want?
Not much.

Many
We use many with plural countable nouns in negative sentences, questions and negative short answers.
She hasn't got many friends.
How many CDs have you got?
Not many.

A lot of
We use a lot of with uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns in affirmative and negative sentences.
There's a lot of traffic here.
We've got a lot of sweets.
There isn't a lot of homework for tomorrow.
We haven't got a lot of eggs in the fridge.

Notice!
I read a lot of books.
I read a lot.
Vocabulary

In town

1. Match the activities with the places in town.
   1. leave your car        a. stadium
   2. read a book          b. restaurant
   3. surf                 c. post office
   4. see a film           d. beach
   5. see famous paintings e. cinema
   6. buy stamps or postcards f. library
   7. eat dinner           g. art gallery
   8. watch a football match h. car park

2. Complete the text with the words below.
   sports centre polluted beautiful√ markets fantastic terrible university

Reading

3. Look at the photos in the leaflet about summer school cities. Do you know any of these places?

SUMMER SCHOOL CITIES

York is a beautiful city in the north of England. There are some beautiful
old buildings in York and lots of interesting art galleries and cafes. The
weather is often bad, it can be cold and rainy but it isn’t an expensive city.

BRIGHTON

Brighton is a young and exciting place. The music scene is
brilliant in Brighton and in the evening you can go to some
great clubs. Brighton has got a fantastic beach and the
weather is often good.

LONDON

This is a famous and beautiful city. It is very popular with tourists. It
has got a very famous university and there are lots of students.
There are lots of interesting bookshops and cafes. There are
about eighty parks in Cambridge and traffic isn’t a problem in
the city centre - cars do not go in the city centre but cyclists can!
The weather is usually good, it’s often sunny.

I’m from Edinburgh in Scotland. It’s a beautiful old
city. I love Edinburgh because there are lots of things
to do. The weather is sometimes cold and
wet, but you can visit museums or go to the shops and department stores when the weather is bad!

There is a very good in the city. Lots of
students love to come to Edinburgh to study. The
students like the great restaurants and cafes - they are
not expensive! Edinburgh has some interesting
they sell lots of different things - clothes,
books, jewellery ...

There is a great in the city. It has a big
swimming pool and lots of people do sport there. I go
swimming once a week. Edinburgh is not - it
is near beautiful countryside with mountains and lakes.

Mohammed
4 Read the leaflet. Tick (✓) true or cross (×) false.
1 ☐ The weather in York is good.
2 ☐ York is an expensive city.
3 ☐ There is a beach in Brighton.
4 ☐ There is not a lot to do in the evening in Brighton.
5 ☐ You can eat food from lots of different countries in London.
6 ☐ The weather is bad in London.
7 ☐ There are a lot of tourists in Cambridge.
8 ☐ The weather is often bad in Cambridge.

5 Read the sentences and write where the speakers are: York (Y), Brighton (B), London (L) or Cambridge (C).
1 ☐ It is great for cycling and clean air!
2 ☐ I'm glad I've got my umbrella with me!
3 ☐ You can have Chinese food, Thai, Greek, Turkish - there is so much choice.
4 ☐ I can sit on the beach and read all day, it's brilliant.
5 ☐ Everything is very cheap here, I love it.
6 ☐ In the park there are hundreds of students studying in the sunshine.
7 ☐ I dance every night, so I'm tired every day!

6 Read what these students say. Write the best city for Lucy, Fred, Jane and Jonathon.
1 Lucy: ________
   I want to be in the countryside. I don’t like big cities or traffic.
2 Luca: ________
   I haven’t got much money so I don’t want to go to an expensive city. I study History and Art in my free time.
3 Jane: ________
   I spend a lot of time in shops. I go out a lot in the evenings and I often eat in restaurants. I like big cities.
4 Joshua: ________
   I listen to music a lot and dance in clubs. I like exciting cities. I don’t like bad weather.

7 Listen to the conversation between Lucy and her friend, Jill. Match the words in the box to the adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>college</th>
<th>buildings</th>
<th>city</th>
<th>bedrooms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>college</td>
<td>buildings</td>
<td>city</td>
<td>bedrooms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a beautiful   college
b small

c famous

d interesting

e not exciting

f fantastic

8 Listen again and choose the correct answer.

1 Lucy describes her summer school as
   a brilliant. b not brilliant. c terrible.
2 In Cambridge there is
   a a lot of traffic and pollution. b no traffic only bikes. c not a lot of traffic.
3 Lucy says there are
   a lots of famous buildings but no parks. b lots of parks and famous buildings. c lots of parks and lots of bikes.
4 Lucy goes to the bookshops and cafés and
   a buys books.   b drinks tea.   c buys books and has coffee.
5 In the evenings Lucy
   a goes to bookshops and cafés.   b eats in restaurants.   c meets other students and studies English.
6 Why doesn’t Lucy go to restaurants?
   a She hasn’t got much money.   b There aren’t any.   c She has to study.
**Writing**

**A note to a friend**

1. Write the name of the person you are writing to: Anna, Hi John.

2. Make a suggestion: Let's go to the cinema. Come to the park. Can you meet me?

3. Janet,

   Let's go shopping on Saturday. There's a new shopping mall near the market.

   See you at the bus stop at 10.00 a.m.

   Can you come? Give me a call or send me a text.

   Rachel.

4. 3 Arrange a place and a time to meet:

   See you at the cinema at 6.00 p.m. The address is... Let's meet at 2.00 p.m.

5. 4 Ask for confirmation:

   Can you come? Send me a text.

6. 5 Sign your name:

   Liz, Neil, Rachel

---

1. Read the note and answer the questions.
   1. Where does Rachel want to go?
   2. When does she want to go?
   3. What time does she want to meet?
   4. Where does she want to meet?

2. Read the note and replace the underlined phrases with a phrase below.

   Call me. The address is. Let's go. See you.

3. Sentences 1–6 are very long. Match them with the short phrases a–f.
   1. I have a new mobile phone and you can text me on that. The number is 788 6536479.
   2. Dear Sarah,
   3. The film starts at 7.30 p.m. so my idea is to meet at 7.15. We can meet outside the cinema.
   4. Do you want to come to the cinema with me?
   5. Do you know where the cinema is? Let me tell you. It is in town and the address is 15 Galway Road.
   6. You know I love horror films and I think that there is a good film on tonight.

   a. The address is 15 Galway Road.
   b. There's a good horror film on tonight.
   c. My number is 788 6536479, send me a text.
   d. Sarah,
   e. Let's go to the cinema.
   f. See you at 7.15 outside the cinema.

4. a. Underline the important information in Peter's note.

   Dear Andy,

   How are you? I'm fine. I want to go to the new youth club on Sunday, do you want to come? There is a new music band and I like to see new bands. Do you know where the new club is? Here is the address - 60 High Farm Road. I live near there so we can meet at my house. I think 6.00 is a good time. Do you think you can come? Maybe you can call me?

   That's all for now.

   Peter.
b Rewrite Peter's note using just the underlined important information. Use the short phrases from exercise 3 to help you.

Let's go to the new youth club on Sunday.

5 Put the phrases below into the correct category.

Let's meet at 7.00. See you at the bus stop.
Come to the concert with me. 
See you at 10.00. Let's go to the cinema.
The address is 4 Old Road.

Suggestions
1 Come to the concert with me.
2

Where to meet
3
4

Time to meet
5
6

6 Complete the strategies box with the phrases below.

at the park  Send me a text! Can you come?  the cinema at 8 p.m.

Writing a note
- Make a suggestion: Let's go to ...
  1 Can you come?
- Arrange when and where to meet: Let's meet ...
  2
- Remember to include a time: See you outside ...
  3
- Ask for confirmation: ...
  4
- Remember to sign your name.

7 Read the task and then write your note.
Use the strategies in exercise 6 to help you.

You want to go to a music concert on Friday. Write a note to your partner.
- Make the suggestion.
- Say a time and place to meet.
- Ask for confirmation.

Speaking

Asking for directions

8 Use the diagrams to complete the dialogue.

1 A: Excuse me. How do I get to the Post Office?
   B: Let me see. 1 turn right
       into Elm Street. Then 2 ... .
       Then take the 3 ... into Baker
       Street. You can't miss it.
   A: Thank you very much.

2 A: Excuse me. How do I get to the art gallery?
   B: 4 ... King Street. Then
       take the 5 ... , that's
       Ash Road. Take the 6 ... and
       the gallery is there.

9 Complete the dialogues with the phrases below.

   turn Can miss excuse me  
   straight get take here

1 A: 1 Excuse me. How do I 2 ... to
      the train station?
   B: You 3 ... left into Drum Street.
      Then you 4 ... the second right
      into Harly Road.
   A: 5 ... , you say that again?
   B: Yes, Harly Road.

A: OK, right into Harly Road.
   B: Yes, and then go 6 ... on, and it is
      on the right. You can't 7 ... it.
   A: Is it near 8 ... ?
   B: Oh yes, it is a short walk.
   A: Thank you very much.

2 A: Excuse me. Is the History Museum
      1 near here?
   B: Yes it is. Take the 2 ... right into King
      Street. Then 3 ... at the Post Office.
   A: Go 4 ... St John's Street and the
      History Museum is in front of you.
   B: Is it a big museum?
   A: Yes, it's a big glass square, you 5 ... miss it.
   B: 6 ... very much.
Vocabulary

Sport

1. Label the sports.
   - karate
   - gymnastics
   - baseball
   - rugby
   - badminton
   - rowing
   - judo
   - basketball

Grammar

can

3. Look at the table. Complete the sentences with can and can’t.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Leo</th>
<th>John</th>
<th>Ann</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>play the piano</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speak French</td>
<td></td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do karate</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swim</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cook well</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ski</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Leo can play the piano.
2. Ann and Leo ☑️ speak French.
3. John and Leo ☑️ do karate.
5. John and Ann ☑️ play the piano.
7. Leo, John and Ann ☑️ swim.

4. Write questions. Use the information in exercise 3 to answer the questions. Then write short answers.

1. Ann and Leo ☑️ speak French?
   - Ann can speak French.

2. Ann and Leo and Leo ☑️ do karate?
   - Yes, she can.

3. Leo ☑️ play piano?
   - Yes, he can.

4. John and Leo ☑️ do karate?
   - Yes, he can.

5. John ☑️ cook well?
   - Yes, he can.

6. Leo and John ☑️ ski?
   - Yes, they can.
** Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. Spanish / can / I / speak
   _I can speak Spanish._

2. grandfather / play / tennis / can / my

3. Sam / the / can / play / piano

4. Japanese / speak / can / teacher / my

5. Natasha / run / can / five / kilometres

6. my friends / the / can / dance / tango

7. Emma / speak / can / French

8. can / do / I / gymnastics

** Rewrite the sentences. Put the words in brackets in the correct place.

1. I play the piano very well. (can’t)
   _I can’t play the piano very well._

2. My sister can swim. (quite well)

3. Can you play rugby? (well)

4. My grandmother walk very well. (can’t)

5. Can your sister sing? (well)

6. Dan and Kim dance quite well. (can)

7. My brother plays tennis very well. (can’t)

8. I can ski. (quite well)

** How well can you do these things? Write sentences using can/can’t with very/quite well.

- speak English
- dance
- play tennis
- ski
- cook
- sing
- swim
- play the piano

1. ____________________________

2. ____________________________

3. ____________________________

4. ____________________________

5. ____________________________

6. ____________________________

7. ____________________________

8. ____________________________

Grammar reference

_ can – ability_

**Form**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>I / You / He / She / It / We / They can</td>
<td>play tennis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>I / You / He / She / It / We / They can’t</td>
<td>play tennis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>Can I / you / he / she / it / we / they can?</td>
<td>play tennis?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Short answers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I / you / he / she / it / we / they can.</td>
<td>I / you / he / she / it / we / they can’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wh-questions</th>
<th>Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What can you do?</td>
<td>I can play tennis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Use**

We use _can_ to talk about ability.

- I can swim.
- My sister _can’t_ dance.
- Can you run fast?
- We use very well, well, quite well with _can_ to say how well we can do something.

- Our teacher _can_ speak English _very_ well.
- Robert _can play_ tennis _well._
- I _can ride_ a motorbike _quite well_.
- We use _well_ and _very well_ with _can’t_.
- We _can’t sing_ (very) _well._
- I _can’t drive_ a _car_ (very) _well._

**Notice!**

We do not use _quite well_ in negative sentences.
Vocabulary

Health

1 Label the parts of the body.

head toe foot shoulder hand
arm knee ankle stomach leg
elbow finger neck

2 _______

3 _______

4 _______

5 _______

6 _______

7 _______

8 _______

9 _______

10 _______

11 _______

12 _______

13 _______

2 Underline the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 I’ve got a sore leg/stomachache and I don’t want to eat.
2 She can’t play the piano very well because she’s got a sore throat/pain in her hand.
3 John’s got a toothache/backache. He doesn’t want any ice-cream.
4 I’m sorry, I can’t sing very well. I’ve got a sore throat/pain in my arm.
5 Brenda can’t run very fast because she’s got an earache/pain in her knee.
6 I’ve got a stomachache and I can’t eat. I feel sick/have got a cough.

Grammar

Adverbs of manner

3 ** Make adverbs from the adjectives below and complete the sentences.

loud hard slow careful quick clear

1 I’ve got a sore foot so I walk slowly.
2 Ali can’t sing carefully. He’s got a sore throat.
3 Jessica’s got a pain in her leg. She can’t walk quickly.
4 Miss Lane is a good teacher. She explains things slowly.
5 Elena is a good student. She always works carefully.
6 My mum is a good driver. She always drives slowly.

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the words in brackets.

My brother

My brother Thomas is disabled. He uses an electric wheelchair because he can’t walk. He can move very 1 _______ (fast) in his wheelchair. He plays wheelchair basketball with his friends. He can play very 2 _______ (good). Thomas writes for a sports magazine. He works very 3 _______ (hard) on his computer at home. He types very 4 _______ (quick). He works in the living room at home. He always plays music 5 _______ (loud). Thomas has got a special car. He is a good driver and he drives very 6 _______ (careful).
Grammar Plus: Position of adverbs

5  ** Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.
   1 very fast/runs/she
      She runs very fast.
   2 can/play/the piano/very well/l
   3 he/makes friends/easily/very
   4 swim/can/well/l
   5 baby/gently/hold/the
   6 carefully/to/listen/the teacher

Imperatives

6  * Match the problems 1–6 with the advice a–f.

   Problems
   1 I always feel tired.
   2 I can't see very well.
   3 I've got a headache.
   4 I haven't got any money.
   5 I can't do my homework.
   6 I've got a pain in my knee and my back.

   Advice
   a Drink lots of water and take some medicine.
   b Do some exercise every day and go to bed early.
   c Phone your friends and ask for help.
   d Don't do any exercise today and go to see the doctor.
   e Get some glasses.
   f Try to find a job and earn some money.

7  * Complete the advice with don't or –.

How to do an English speaking test:

1 Don't go to bed late.
2 _____ be nervous.
3 _____ listen to your teacher carefully.
4 _____ speak clearly.
5 _____ speak quickly.
6 _____ speak sadly, speak happily.

Grammar reference

Adverbs of manner

Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slow</td>
<td>slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loud</td>
<td>loudly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear</td>
<td>clearly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>badly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- With adjectives ending in -y, -y becomes -ily:
  easy → easily, happy → happily
- Some adverbs are the same as adjectives:
  hard → hard, fast → fast, late → late
- Other irregular adverbs:
  good → well

Use

We use adverbs of manner with verbs to talk about how we do something.

My grandmother walks very slowly.
(walks → how? → very slowly)
They run quickly. (run → how? → quickly)
She speaks English well. (speaks English → how? → well)
You swim fast. (swim → how? → fast)

Position of adverbs

We usually put adverbs after the verb or verb + object.
She sings beautifully.
I ride a horse very well.

Imperatives

Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drink it.</td>
<td>Don't drink it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sing a song.</td>
<td>Don't sing a song.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go to school.</td>
<td>Don't go to school.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use

We use imperatives to give advice or instructions.
Talk to your mother about it. (advice)
Go to bed and rest. (advice)
Do your homework now. (instructions)
Don't touch it. (instructions)
Vocabulary
Extreme sports

1 Complete the crossword.

Across
2
4
5
6

Down
1
3

2 Which equipment from exercise 1 do you use for these sports?
1 Cycling: helmet
2 Climbing: 
3 Skating: 
4 Surfing: 
5 Diving: 
6 Skateboarding: 

Reading

Try a new sport!

What's on in your area?
Meet the teachers and try something new!

My name's David and I'm a surfing instructor. There are surfing lessons every weekday. We go to the beach in the morning with students before school. All the students wear wetsuits to surf because the water is usually cold. You need to bring your own surfboard. You can buy one at a good sports shop. A lot of my students can swim really well, but surfing is a difficult sport so my advice to new surfers is learn this sport slowly!

Surfing lessons Monday – Friday 7.00 a.m. – 8.00 a.m., West Point Beach

I'm Cheryl and I teach rock climbing. There are climbing classes for students on Saturdays. It's great fun and you can make a lot of new friends. You don't need much equipment for climbing - just rope and we have some here at the centre, if you need some. You need to wear a helmet to protect your head but we have some here at the school and students can use them. Students always want to climb very fast but you need to practice a lot first. My advice to new climbers is warm up before you start and don't start climbing too fast. Climbing is hard work!

Climbing lessons Saturday – 3.30 p.m., Climbing Wall, East Road Sport Centre

Hi! I'm Ryan. I'm a skateboarding instructor. I love my job because I love skateboarding! There are lessons here at the skate park every day after school and on Sundays. Skateboarding is very popular. All my students bring their own skateboards and many students also wear knee pads because you can hurt your knees easily. My advice to new skateboarders is always wear a helmet. Skateboarding is a lot of fun but it is sometimes dangerous.

Skateboarding lessons Sunday – Friday 4.30 p.m. – 6.30 p.m., Shaw Lane Skate Park
3 Read the text and match each sentence with the correct sport: surfing, climbing or skateboarding.
1 There are lessons on Saturday.
2 There are no lessons at the weekend.
3 It's a good way to meet new people.
4 It's good to learn this sport slowly.
5 The centre has equipment if you need it.
6 You can hurt your knees.
7 It is sometimes dangerous.
8 Lessons are before school.

4 Read the text again and choose the correct answer.
1 There are surfing lessons
   a every day.
   b every weekday.
   c every weekend.
2 It's good to wear a wetsuit because the __________ is cold.
   a weather
   b water
   c beach
3 A lot of David's students
   a can swim really well.
   b can surf really well.
   c can swim really fast.
4 The climbing centre has __________ for you to use.
   a equipment
   b special shoes
   c knee pads
5 Cheryl says climbing is
   a dangerous.
   b hard work.
   c slow.
6 All Ryan's students bring their own
   a helmets.
   b skateboards.
   c knee pads.
7 Ryan think skateboarding is
   a not difficult.
   b good fun.
   c very difficult.
8 When can you go to skateboarding lessons?
   a Saturday morning.
   b Monday morning.
   c Monday afternoon.

5 Look at the leaflet. What types of races are in the sports day?

6 Listen and tick (√) true or cross (X) false.
1 Race one is for boys and girls.
2 Only students age eighteen can run in race one.
3 Race two starts at 10.00 a.m.
4 Race two is 100 metres.
5 Race three starts at 3.00 p.m. today.
6 There are helmets for the cycling race in the blue tent.

7 Listen again and match the statements to the correct race 1-3.
1 The race is 400 metres.
2 The race is tomorrow morning.
3 Only students from the school club can race.
4 You need to collect your number from the yellow tent.
5 You need to go to the sports centre at 9.45 a.m. tomorrow.
6 You need to wear protective equipment.
Reading

True/False

Exam Tip
A sentence is true if all the information in it is true.

1 Read texts A, B and C. Tick (v) true or cross (x) false for sentences 1–6. In the false sentence, underline the wrong information.

A

I like my town because there is a lot to do there. There are many restaurants and cafés, an interesting old museum and a great new sports centre.

1 [ ] The writer’s town has got a lot of restaurants, a new museum and a sports centre.

2 [ ] The writer likes his town because you can go to cafés, visit a museum and do sports.

B

I’ve got a brother and a sister. We like sports. We play badminton and tennis together every Saturday morning.

3 [ ] The writer often plays badminton with her sister and brother.

4 [ ] The writer plays badminton and tennis every morning.

C

I live near to my school. I usually cycle to school but on Thursdays I walk with my friend, Amy.

5 [ ] The writer always cycles to school.

6 [ ] The writer doesn’t cycle to school on Thursdays.

2 Read the text about Richard’s life at Cambridge University. Tick (v) true or cross (x) false.

I study Maths at Cambridge University. Life in Cambridge is a lot of fun. The town is beautiful. There are lots of old university buildings, great parks and more than twenty bridges over the River Cam. Lots of people go to work or university on their bikes.

I live in my college with other students but I’ve got my own room with a bathroom. In the morning I go to lectures or study in the library. In the afternoon there are a lot of things to do. People say there is a club for everything at Cambridge University – and if there isn’t, you can easily start one! I play in an orchestra and I’m also part of my college’s rowing team. But some afternoons I just hang out at the pub with my friends or sit in a park... if the weather is good.

1 [ ] There are many beautiful new buildings in Cambridge.

2 [ ] Richard doesn’t live in a room with other students.

3 [ ] There are a lot of different clubs at the university.

4 [ ] Richard practises with the orchestra every afternoon.

Listening

Multiple choice

Exam Tip
Before you listen, read the questions and name the things in the pictures.

3 a Look at the pictures and do the tasks in italics.

1 Describe the men in the pictures.

[ ] a

[ ] b

[ ] c

Which picture shows John?

2 Name the things in the pictures.

[ ] a

[ ] b

[ ] c

What do the women buy?
3 Write the times using words.

What time do Zoe and Dave agree to meet?

b 5 Now listen and answer the exam questions in exercise 3a.

Use of English
Gap fill

Exam Tip
Learn collocations. They can help you do a gap-fill task.

4 Match a word from column A with a word from column B to make collocations.

A
1 a packet
2 sports
3 car
4 do
5 go
6 have
7 listen

B
a centre
b swimming
c gymnastics
d lunch
e of tissues
f to music
g park

5 Read about Anna's typical Saturday. Complete the text with the words below. There is one extra word that you do not need.

centre do go have home often packet play park to up

Anna's Saturday
On Saturdays I'm very active. I get up at eight o'clock. I go to the sports centre. I've got a big bag with my clothes, my equipment, a big bottle of water and a packet of tissues. I meet my friends in the car at the centre. We play gymnastics for an hour and then we go swimming. After that we have lunch in a cafe and then we go to music, sometimes we watch a film. In the evening we go dancing.

Speaking
Talking about yourself

Exam Tip
At the beginning of the speaking test, the examiner asks you some questions about yourself. Say as much as you can!

6 Tick (✓) the best answer.
Examiner: Have you got any brothers and sisters?

Student:

a 5 No.
b 5 Yes, I've got two sisters. Eva is twenty and Jana is fourteen. Eva studies Physics at university. We're very good friends.

c 5 Yes.
d 5 Yes, I have. His name is Kristof.

e 5 Yes, I have. His name is Kristof.

7 Match questions 1–5 to answers a–e.
1 Tell me about your family.
2 Have you got a best friend?
3 What sports do you like?
4 What do you usually do at weekends?
5 What do you like about your city or town?

a I like my town because there's a lot to do.
b I live with my mother, father and my little sister Barbara.
c I read or I do sports.
d Oh, all kinds, really. I like swimming, running, tennis, skiing, football, basketball.
e Yes, I have. His name is Kristof.

8 Add sentences 1–5 below to answers a–f in exercise 7 to add more information.

1 He's not very tall but very good at sports. We do a lot of sports together. And he is a very good friend. When I have a problem, he always listens to me.

2 I go surfing every summer and skiing every winter. I also do karate.

3 My brother Marko doesn't live with us, he's studying in Germany. But we all meet in the holidays.

4 There are some good cinemas and a very good new sports centre with a swimming pool. And there's a really nice park in the centre.

5 These are my two favourite activities, so every weekend I read a bit at home and then I go out and play sports with my friends. I also go to the cinema a lot.
Vocabulary & Grammar

1. Choose the best word or expression a, b or c to complete the sentences.
   1. Our new kitchen is great. We've got a new cooker and a new
      a. armchair. b. fridge. c. sofa.
   2. You can buy bread at the
      a. greengrocer's. b. baker's. c. newsagent's.
   3. My two sisters sleep upstairs. They've got a big
      a. bedroom. b. living room. c. bathroom.
   4. Is your shoe size seven? You've got very big
      a. arms. b. feet. c. legs.
   5. Your new T-shirt? I think it's in the ___ in your room.
      a. sink b. bookcase c. wardrobe.
   6. I can't walk. I've got
      a. a cough. b. an earache. c. a pain in my knee.
   7. There are a lot of cars in my city. The traffic is
      a. terrible. b. polluted. c. exciting.
   8. We use a rope for
      a. rowing. b. skiing. c. rock climbing.
   9. Robert ___ judo twice a week.
      a. goes b. does c. plays

2. Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.
   1. We've got a new washing ___.
   2. It hurts when I talk. I've got a ______ throat.
   3. I swim three times a week in a local swimming ___.
   4. A ______ shop sells pens and paper.
   5. My grandmother is very ill. She's in ______ and we visit her every day.
   6. People have ten fingers and ten ______.
   7. Do you live in a house or in a ______?
   8. Do you sometimes ______ skiing in winter?

3. Some of these sentences are wrong. Tick (✓) the correct sentences or cross (X) the wrong ones.
   1. How much money have you got?
      ✓
   2. Is there some post office near your school?
      Is there a post office near your school?
   3. How many girls are there in your class?
   4. Do you eat much apples?
   5. I haven't got a space on my desk.
   6. Are there some sports centres in your town?
   7. There is a lot of milk in the fridge.

4. Complete the conversation with can or can't and the verb in brackets.
   A: ___ Can you play (you/play) basketball, Bethany?
   B: No, I ___ . I hate team sports. And you?
   A: I ___ (play) it but not very well.
       My brother is brilliant at it. He's good at all sports. He ___ (do) karate and
       gymnastics.
   B: Really? ___ (he/swim) well, too?
   A: Yes, he ___ . He's the best swimmer in our school.

5. Underline the correct words to complete the sentences.
   1. My sister can speak French very good/well.
   2. He walks slow/slowly because he's got a sore leg.
   3. You haven't got much money? You find/find a part time job.
   4. Robert is a good/well volleyball player.
   5. Don't watch/Not watch TV now – you've got a lot of homework.
   6. I can't understand him - he speaks very quick/quickly.
Listening

6 Listen to the conversation between Scott Perkins and a young sportswoman. Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

1 Scott is at
   a school. b the sports centre. c the university.

2 Kate's team usually play basketball
   a twice a week. b three times a week. c every day.

3 Kate is also a good
   a volleyball player. b surfer. c swimmer.

4 Kate sometimes does shopping in
   a a music shop. b a bookstore. c a shopping mall.

5 At the end of the conversation Kate
   a has got backache. b feels sick. c has got a pain in her knee.

Reading

9 Read the email from Ella to Alexia. Tick (√) true or cross (X) false.

To: Alexia@gmail98.com
From: Ella@tmail67.com
Subject: Hello from Ireland!

Hi Alexia,

Hello from Ireland! Yes, I am in Ireland now. My dad has got a new job and we've got a new house here. It's fantastic! And it's quite big - there are three bedrooms (my parents', my sister's and mine), a living room, a kitchen and a bathroom. My bedroom is small but I like it a lot and I spend a lot of time here. I've got a new bookcase and an armchair so I often sit and read my books and magazines. And I play computer games or chat on the Internet.

My sister's bedroom is really big, maybe because she's only got a bed and a small wardrobe in it. She hasn't got a computer or a bookcase. And she's never home. I think she's got a new boyfriend!

My new school is OK and I've got two new friends. We often go to a shopping mall after school. We don't go into the shops, we just meet there and hang out with some other friends. Or we sometimes play volleyball in a local park. My new town is quite small but I like it a lot. There's only one problem - there's a lot of traffic here. But buses are good so I always get to school on time.

I hope you're well.

Love,

Ella

Communication

7 Write a question for the answers with the words in brackets.

1 What sport do you watch on TV? (what/watch/TV)
   I watch football and gymnastics.

2 (do/any sports)
   Yes, I go swimming and play tennis.

3 (be/your city/famous)
   Oh, yes it is! Everyone knows Paris.

4 (shops/good/in your town)
   Yes, we've got two big shopping malls.

5 (what/favourite)
   Basketball and skiing.

8 Underline the correct words in the dialogue.

Peter: 1 Excuse/Sorry me. How do I go/get to the town hall from here?

Woman: Let me see. You take/turn left into West Street. Then you take/turn the second right into Pine Road. The town hall's on the left. You don't/can't miss it!

Peter: 6 Thank/Thanks you very much.

Marks

Vocabulary & Grammar  /30 marks
Listening  /5 marks
Communication  /9 marks
Reading  /6 marks
Total:  /50 marks
Vocabulary

Food

1 Label the food pictures.

1 apples

2 ______ as

3 eggs

4 ______

5 ______

6 ______

2 Put the words from exercise 1 in the correct column.

healthy unhealthy

apples

3 Complete the sentences with the words below.

vegetables milk salad junk drink potatoes

1 Do you often drink milk?
2 ______ are vegetables.
3 Robert often makes a ______ with tomatoes, rice and vegetables.
4 Are you tired? Take some exercise and don't eat ______ food!
5 Keith and Tom never ______ fruit juice.
6 Susanna always buys fresh ______ at the market.

Grammar

like/love/hate + ing

4 * Complete the sentences with the -ing form of the verb in brackets.

1 They love making pizzas. (make)
2 Elsa hates ______ tea. (drink)
3 We love ______ CDs. (buy)
4 Liz hates ______ tennis. (play)
5 Ali loves ______ ice-cream. (eat)
6 Mario likes ______ pasta. (cook)

5 ** Make the sentences negative.

1 Mark likes eating salad.
   ______ eating salad.
2 Tim and Beth like playing video games.
   ______ playing video games.
3 Harry likes eating onions.
   ______ eating onions.
4 Linda likes doing Maths homework.
   ______ doing Maths homework.
5 Jerry likes drinking coffee.
   ______ drinking coffee.
6 Paul and Sue like going for a walk.
   ______ going for a walk.

6 ** Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Then answer the questions.

1 pizzas/Do/like/you/making
   ______
2 your sister/reading/Does/like
   ______
3 football/playing/Do/your friends/like
   ______
4 music/Do/listening/you/to/like
   ______
5 your family/like/food/junk/eating/Does
   ______
6 hate/Do/you/studying/Maths
   ______
7. **Write sentences with love (❤️), like (❤️) and hate (💔).**

1. Chris ❤️ drink coffee / drink tea.
   - Chris loves drinking coffee but he hates drinking tea.

2. My parents ❤️ listen music / watch TV

3. My friends ❤️ do homework / go to the cinema

4. Carla ❤️ cook / wash up

5. Belinda ❤️ read books / watch films

6. Marco ❤️ eat healthy food / do exercise

7. Jane ❤️ play tennis / do gymnastics

8. Ben ❤️ play football / do karate

---

8. **Read the questions and write short answers. Use the information in exercise 7.**

1. Does Chris like drinking coffee?
   - Yes, he does.

2. Do your parents like watching TV?

3. Do your friends like going to the cinema?

4. Does Carla like cooking?

5. Does Belinda love reading books?

6. Does Marco like eating healthy food?

7. Does Jane like doing gymnastics?

8. Does Ben hate playing football?

---

**Grammar reference**

*like/love/hate + ing*

After love, like, hate and prefer we use the -ing form.

*My little sister loves going to school.*

*Do you like cycling?*

*I hate getting up early on Sundays.*

**Form**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+</th>
<th>/You/We/They like eating</th>
<th>He/She/It likes eating</th>
<th>ice-cream.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>/You/We/They don't like eating</td>
<td>He/She/It doesn't like eating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>Do /you/we/they like eating</td>
<td>Does he/she/it like eating</td>
<td>ice-cream?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Short answers**

| Yes, /you/we/they do. |
| No, /you/we/they don't. |

**Wh- questions**

| Why does she hate swimming? | Because she's doesn't like water. |
| What do you like cooking? | Italian food. |

---

*eat well*
Vocabulary

Cooking

1 Complete the sentences with the words below.
boil lemon Tuna✓ cake bean vegetarian

1 Tuna is a type of fish.
2 Do you know how to ________ an egg?
3 A ________ doesn't eat meat or fish.
4 A green ________ is a healthy vegetable.
5 A ________ is a yellow fruit.
6 Dan likes eating ________ and biscuits.
   He doesn't like healthy food!

2 Complete the recipe with the words below.
Put (x2) Mix (x2) Cut✓ Cook

3 * Put the food words in the correct column.
milk crisps rice fish onion juice
cheese meat apple egg cereal
pizza tomato potato ice-cream
biscuit✓ coffee

4 * Complete the sentences with a or an.
1 My sister's husband is a chef.
2 _______ tomato is a red vegetable.
3 You've got a cold? Eat _______ orange every day.
4 Cake and ice-cream is _______ unhealthy snack.
5 _______ apple is a healthy food.
6 Let's have _______ pizza for lunch.
7 My brother is _______ vegetarian.
8 I have _______ egg for breakfast.

5 * Complete the sentences with a, an or the.
1 There is _______ new cinema in my town.
   _______ cinema is near my house.
2 Cut _______ tomato into pieces. Put _______ pieces
   in _______ sandwich.
3 Boil _______ egg in some water for three
   minutes. Carefully, take _______ egg out of
   _______ boiling water.
4 _______ onion is _______ type of vegetable.
5 _______ homework for tonight is _______ grammar
   exercise on page 10.
6 I've got _______ great birthday present for my
   brother. It's _______ camera.
Hi Mum,

Here I am at ___ cooking school in ___ London. It's great here! I live near the centre and I usually walk to lessons because ___ traffic is very bad in ___ city centre.

There are four hours of lessons a day! ___ lessons are really fun but also hard work. Today's lesson is how to cook ___ Italian food – great! I love ___ pasta!

See you soon!

Michelle

London, England

Grammar Plus: Article or no article

7 (**) Complete the sentences with a, an, the or 0 (no article).

1 Barack Obama is ___ famous man. He is ___ president of ___ USA.
2 Sydney is ___ big city in Australia. It isn't ___ capital of Australia. ___ capital is Canberra.
3 Manchester City are ___ famous British football team. Their stadium is in ___ Manchester.
4 Get ___ tomato. Cut ___ tomato into ___ pieces.
5 I love listening to ___ Indian music. I love ___ music in ___ films.
6 I eat ___ lot of fruit and vegetables because I'm ___ vegetarian.

Grammar reference

Articles a/an/the

a/an

We use a/an in the following ways:
- with countable singular nouns. We use a before words beginning with a consonant and an before words beginning with a vowel.

a house, a dog
an apple, an egg
- when we mention a thing or a person for the first time.
I've got a cat and a dog.
There is a desk in my room.
- to describe a thing or a person with the verb to be.
Julia Roberts is an actress.
Are you a vegetarian?

the

We use the in the following ways.
- with singular and plural nouns when we talk about a thing or a person again.
I've got a cat and a dog. The dog is very big.
- when we talk about a specific thing and our listener knows which one we mean.
Where is the cat? (I've got only one cat)
The girls in my class are very nice. (these ones in my class)
- with musical instruments.
My sister plays the piano.

No article (a)

We don't use articles when:
- we generalise.
I don't like pizza. (pizza in general)
Robert loves tomatoes. (tomatoes in general)
- with sports, activities and school subjects.
He plays football very well.
We often go swimming.
I don't like Maths.
- with the names of places.
My grandparents live in Warsaw.
- with most countries.
They come from Sweden.
What's the capital of Italy?

Notice!

Barbara lives in England.
Barbara lives in the United Kingdom.
They're going to America.
They're going to the USA.
Vocabulary

Food

1. Complete the sentences with the words below.
   - meal
   - breakfast
   - foreign food ✓
   - lunch
   - traditional dish
   - ready meals
   - dessert

1. My mum loves foreign food, especially Indian and Chinese.
2. Judy always has _______ before she goes to school.
3. Fish and chips is a _______ in Britain.
4. Supermarkets sell a lot of _______ for people who haven’t got much time.
5. At school the _______ break is from 12.30 to 1.30.
6. On my birthday I go to a special restaurant for my favourite _______: lasagne and chips!
7. The children’s favourite _______ is ice-cream.

2. Look at the pictures and write when you have each food or drink: breakfast, lunch or dessert

1. breakfast
2. _______
3. _______
4. _______
5. _______
6. _______
7. _______
8. _______

Reading

3. Before you read, look at the photo of Vera. Where do you think Vera works? Read the text and check.
   1. restaurant
   2. school
   3. café
   4. supermarket

Read about Vera. She has a very important job, she is a dinner lady at St Alban’s school in Swindon.

1. I love my job. I like working with young people and I love preparing food. I cook lunch every day in the school canteen and I also help to serve the food. Then I clean up – I suppose I am a waitress, chef and cleaner! I work with seven other dinner ladies because there are around 1,400 students at our school and that is a lot of meals!

2. My job is sometimes difficult. We try to cook healthy meals and to teach students to eat healthily but some students don’t always listen. They sometimes say they don’t like the food. I think it’s important that students understand that healthy food is really important.

3. There isn’t any junk food in the school canteen and there aren’t any ready meals. We use fresh ingredients
4 Match the headings a–e with the paragraphs 1–5 of the text.
   a Favourite food  d My job
   b School dinners  e Problems
   c Snacks

5 Read the text again and tick (√) true or cross (X) false.
   1 □ Vera does not like her job.
   2 □ There are 1,400 students at St Alban’s school.
   3 □ Not all students love healthy food.
   4 □ They sometimes cook junk food at the school.
   5 □ In the break students often have fizzy drinks.
   6 □ All the students love the idea of free fruit.
   7 □ Vera doesn’t like pizza.

6 Answer the questions.
   1 How many dinner ladies are there at St Alban's school.

   2 What kind of food does Vera cook in the school canteen?

   3 What does Vera think is the perfect healthy meal?

   4 What do students often eat at break?

   5 How much do the students pay for fruit at break?

   6 Why doesn’t Vera want the students to know what her favourite dessert is?

---

for all our meals. We sometimes cook traditional British food but we often have foreign food especially Italian or Chinese. I think the perfect healthy meal is meat or fish with vegetables and rice or potatoes and fresh fruit for dessert.

4 □

In the break students often eat crisps or chocolate and fizzy drinks, so now we give the students free fruit and milk so they can have a healthy snack. This is a very popular idea. Parents love it and some students love it, too!

5 □

I think that a lot of students’ favourite meal is pizza, and ice-cream for dessert. I like that, too but you can’t eat it every day. My favourite meal is lasagne and salad and my favourite dessert is chocolate cake but don’t tell the students!

---

Listening

7 7 Listen to the conversation and tick (√) the food that the students talk about.

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

8 7 Listen again and say if the students like (✓), love (✓✓), don’t like (X) or hate (XX) the food.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Dave</th>
<th>Linda</th>
<th>Macy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>burger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fish and chips</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vegetables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 7 Listen to part 2 and tick (√) true or cross (X) false.

   1 □ Macy has rice and meat for dinner.
   2 □ There are no chips today.
   3 □ There is pizza today.
   4 □ Dave doesn’t want pasta or vegetables.
   5 □ Linda has a chicken sandwich.
   6 □ Linda doesn’t want any salad.
Writing
A postcard

1. Begin the postcard with Hi or Dear + name of person: Dear Mum, Hi Gerry.
2. Say where you are: I'm in London, I'm in a great café.
3. Give information about the place/your holiday: This is a brilliant city. It's a brilliant city.
4. End the postcard: See you soon.
5. Sign off and write your name: Lots of love, Joan

Dear Bill,

I hope you are well.

I'm here in London with my mum and dad. We're in a very interesting art gallery. It's called the Tate.

This is a fantastic city for art and culture and there are lots of museums. I think my favourite is the Science Museum. There are lots of cafes and fantastic restaurants, and you can find every kind of shop. It's a brilliant city but it is quite polluted.

See you soon.

Lots of love,

Angela

1 Read the postcard and underline the correct words.
   1 Angela is in Madrid/London.
   2 She is with her mum and dad/Bill.
   3 They are in a museum/gallery.
   4 There are lots of galleries/restaurants.
   5 Her favourite museum is the Science Museum/the Tate.

2 Complete the postcard with the phrases below.

There are lots of museums, It's called the Boboli Garden.
My favourite gallery I hope you are OK. See you soon. The city has got some very nice cafés.

Dear Mum,

I hope you are OK.

I'm here in Florence with my classmates. We're in a wonderful garden.

It's very beautiful.

This is a fantastic city for art and culture.

famous buildings, the Uffizi. There are lots of famous paintings.

There are lots of nice restaurants, too but it is very expensive.

Lots of love,

Terry

3 We can use and to give more information and but to contrast information. Underline examples of and and but in Angela and Terry's postcards.

4 Match phrases 1–5 with phrases a–e to make sentences.
   1 There are lots of galleries
   2 The teachers are nice
   3 The beach is beautiful
   4 There are lots of cafés
   5 It's an exciting city

   a but there aren't many restaurants.
   b and museums.
   c and the students are friendly.
   d but it is very polluted.
   e but the sea is cold.
5 Complete the postcard with the adjectives and linkers below. Use each adjective once.

- new ✓
- friendly
- polluted
- beautiful
- but
- terrible
- exciting
- and
- (x2)
- great
- delicious

Hi Dad,

I hope you're well.

I'm in Brighton in my new school. There are lots of 7 ________ students in the school. Brighton has got a ___ ________ beach, so the weather here is ___ ________. It's very rainy. There are lots of ___ ________ restaurants; the food here is ___ ________. There are lots of tourists here ___ ________ there is lots of traffic too. Brighton is ___ ________ but there is a lot to see and do here — it is a very ___ ________ city.

Lots of love,
Will

6 Complete the strategies box with the words below.

where End information Hi ✓

Writing a postcard
- Greet the person you are writing to: 1 Hi, Dear + name
- Say 2 ________ you are and who you are with:
  I'm here in Seville / I'm here with Jo.
- Give 3 ________ about the place. Use adjectives to describe it: This is a brilliant city.
- 4 ________ you postcard: Lots of love, Terry

7 Read the task and then write your postcard. Use the strategies in exercise 6 to help you.

You are on holiday with your friends in England. Write a postcard to your English class.
- Say where you are.
- Say who you are with.
- Describe the place.

8 Put the phrases in the correct order to complete the dialogue.

Waiter: help / can / you / I
1. Can I help you?
Tim: I'd like a burger, please.
Waiter: to / OK / and / drink?
2. ____________________
Tim: Water, please.
Waiter: Anything else?
Tim: have / a / salad / can / please / I?
3. ____________________
Waiter: OK, that's £5.40, please.
Tim: you / here / are
4. ____________________
Waiter: your / here / s / change
5. ____________________
Tim: Thanks.

9 Complete the dialogue with the phrases below.

- How much is that
- A fruit juice
- What would you like ✓
- Here you are
- Anything else
- I'd like salad, please

Waiter: 1. What would you like?
Luke: Can I have a cheese sandwich, please?
Waiter: And to drink?
Waiter: 3. ____________________?
Luke: 4. ____________________
Waiter: OK, so a cheese sandwich, a fruit juice and a salad.
Luke: 5. ____________________?
Waiter: That's £4.10, please.
Luke: 6. ____________________?
Waiter: Here's your change.
**Vocabulary**

**Free time**

1. Label the activities.
   - have dinner
   - babysit ✓
   - watch a film
   - have a piano lesson

2. Rearrange the letters in the words to complete the sentences.
   1. Do you make _______ a lot of phone calls on your mobile?
   2. I usually _______ to my parents at the weekend.
   3. My friend Bruno comes to my house and we _______ on school projects.
   4. My sister has got my computer. She wants to _______ some music.
   5. After school I often hang out at the mall and _______ with friends.

3. Complete the sentences with the words below.
   - email ✓
   - music
   - games
   - dinner
   - project
   1. Alana is writing an _______ to her friend.
   2. Serena is working on a school _______ on the computer.
   3. I often download _______ from the Internet.
   4. My brother loves playing computer _______.
   5. We’re having _______ with our friends at the moment.

**Grammar**

**Present continuous**

1. Complete the postcard with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.
   
   Dear Mum and Dad,
   
   Jill and I are having (have) a great time in Edinburgh! The weather is great, the shops are fantastic and the people are nice. At the moment, I _______ (sit) in a café and I _______ (eat) fish and chips. I _______ (read) about Edinburgh castle - I really want to go there!

   Jill likes Edinburgh too. She isn’t here now, she _______ (visit) the Museum of Edinburgh and _______ (learn) about Scottish history.

   See you soon!

   Kate xx

2. Look at the picture. Write what the people are doing.

   1. Mark _______
   2. Liz _______
   3. Matt _______
   4. Lisa _______
6️⃣ Look at the picture on page 48 again. Then write questions and answer them.

1. Mark/eat lunch?
   Is Mark eating lunch?
   No, he isn't. He's texting.

2. Matt and Lisa/have lunch?

3. Liz/do a project?

4. Liz and Mark/chatting?

5. Lisa/listen to music?

7️⃣ Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. today/mother/working/your/is
   Is your mother working today?

2. History/aren't/today/studying/we

3. isn't/the/moving/train

4. uniform/wearing/I'm/today/not/school

5. music/downloading/we're/some

6. homework/doing/are/they/their

Grammar Plus: Present continuous: spelling rules

8️⃣ Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Bill: Hi Liz! Where are you?
Liz: I'm in my aunt's flat.

Bill: What _______ you _______ (do)?

Liz: I _______ (work) on a school project. I _______ (get) some information from the Internet. What _______ you _______ (do)?

Bill: I _______ (hang out) with Ben, we _______ (shop) at the shopping mall. Do you want to see a film?

Liz: Sorry, I'm busy.

Bill: Star Wars is at the Rex Cinema. Come and join me.

Liz: I'm sorry. I can't. I _______ (babysit) for my niece and we _______ (make) pizza.

Bill: OK. See you at school tomorrow. Bye!
Liz: Bye, Bill.
Vocabulary

Clothes

1. Label the types of clothes.

1. skirt
2. jacket
3. shirt
4. hat
5. dress
6. trousers
7. trousers
8. shoes

2. Complete the sentences with the words below.

- piercing
- T-shirts
- trainers
- hat
- shirt
- dress
- shoes

1. I usually wear a __________ on cold days in the winter.
2. Harry's school uniform is a white __________ and blue trousers.
3. My sister's school uniform is a brown __________ and black __________.
4. Mandy has got a __________ in her nose.
5. I wear __________ and a T-shirt to do sport.
6. They are going to watch their local football team so they are wearing red and white __________.

Grammar

Present simple and present continuous

3. Underline the correct form to complete the sentences.

1. I often hang out/am hanging out with my friends on Saturdays.
2. She wears/is wearing a hoodie and jeans today.
3. He goes/is going to school by bus every day.
4. My dad reads/is reading the newspaper now.
5. We download/are downloading music at the moment.
6. They have/are having dinner in a restaurant twice a week.

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

1. What do you wear at school?
2. What are you wearing at the moment?
3. What's Susanna doing now?
4. What time does Ben usually go to bed?
5. What are Steve and Sarah doing now?
6. When do you usually have dinner?

a. She's downloading music.
b. They're playing tennis.
c. I wear school uniform.
d. I usually have dinner at seven o'clock.
e. I'm wearing a T-shirt and jeans.
f. He usually goes to bed at ten o'clock.

5. ** Rewrite the sentences using the word in brackets.

1. Kit is wearing trainers now. (every day)
   ___________ wears ___________ ___________.
2. David usually wears his school uniform. (today)
   ___________ ___________ ___________.
3. My friends are wearing casual clothes today. (often)
   ___________ ___________ ___________.
4. Sometimes I wear a lot of jewellery. (now)
   ___________ ___________ ___________.
5. Bethany makes a salad every day. (at the moment)
   ___________ ___________ ___________.
6. We're cooking dinner at the moment. (every day)
   ___________ ___________ ___________.

1.掛上
2. 穿戴
3. 行走
4. 做
5. 開始
6 Complete the text with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Polly usually 1 goes (go) shopping on Friday, but today she 2 ______ (have) dinner at her uncle and aunt's house in Spain. They 3 ______ (eat) a special Spanish dinner. Polly 4 ______ (sit) near her uncle. She 5 ______ (talk) to him.

Polly's uncle and aunt usually 6 ______ (have) a big dinner every Friday. Her aunt 7 ______ (be) a good cook and she always 8 ______ (make) nice food. Her uncle and aunt usually 9 ______ (speak) Spanish but tonight they 10 ______ (speak) in English.

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

1 aren't/History/studying/they/today
   They aren't studying History today.

2 music/what/listening to/are/you
   ______

3 school/at/study/they/French
   ______

4 today/they/wearing/aren't/school uniform
   ______

5 does/work/Mr Davis/in/your school
   ______

6 are/film/they/at the moment/what/watching
   ______

Grammar reference

Present simple and present continuous

Present simple

We use the present simple to talk about habits/routines or facts/things that are generally true.

I usually go to sleep at ten o'clock. (habit/routine)

Matthew doesn't like mushrooms. (fact)

We often use the present simple with these adverbs of frequency:
always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every day/week/month, once/twice a week, three/four/twelve a year.

I often wear this skirt.
She never eats meat.
They go to Spain once a year.

Present continuous

We use the present continuous to talk about actions happening at the moment of speaking.

I'm tired – I'm going to bed.
(action happening at the moment of speaking)

We often use the present continuous with these adverbs of frequency:
now, right now, at the moment, today.

She's talking to Sandra at the moment.

I'm not wearing my favourite earrings today.

What is Robert doing now?

Notice!

We can use the present simple and present continuous in the same sentence.

We often have pasta for dinner but today we're having fish and chips.
Vocabulary

The Internet

1 Rearrange the letters to make computer words.
   1 hact           chat
   2 elima          lemma
   3 glob           gelob
   4 woaldndo       woldand
   5 neonli         neoli
   6 psawrod        psawrod

2 Match the words 1–8 with the definitions a–h.
   1 password       a. a place on the Internet to chat and make friends
   2 username       b. a message you send on the Internet
   3 chat room      c. getting music and games from the Internet
   4 online         d. the name you use on the Internet
   5 email          e. when you are connected to the Internet.
   6 web page       f. a page on the Internet
   7 download       g. you type your username and password to do this
   8 log on         h. a secret word you use to log on to websites

3 Complete the sentences with the words below.

chat  web page  password  ✓  online  download  email

1 I don’t use my real name in my password.
2 Mike sends me an email every day.
3 I use the Internet to chat and make friends and photos.
4 Sue can log on to her friends for hours on the Internet.
5 The class has its own web page with all our profiles on it.
6 You need to be online to send an email.

Reading

4 Look at the reading text. What type of text is it?
   a a newspaper article     b a web page
   c an email

5 Read the article. Match the phrases a–f with the gaps 1–6.
   a I think that adults need to socialise more, not teenagers.
   b Is this really true?
   c I agree with Betsy.
   d are teenagers spending too much time online?
   e There are so many things you can do on your computer.
   f We text and chat and send messages.

6 Read the article again. Tick (✓) true or cross (✗) false.
   1 Adults think using computers too much is unhealthy.
   2 Adults think teenagers don’t spend time in the real world.
   3 Lily has got a computer.
   4 Lily uses her computer for seven hours each day.
   5 Betsy only communicates using the Internet.
   6 Betsy uses the Internet at least once a day.
   7 Jaz is Betsy’s friend.
   8 Bob doesn’t use the Internet to chat to friends.

BlogSpeakOut

On this week’s discussion board we ask – 1 ___.
A lot of adults think that teenagers spend too much time online and this is not healthy. They think that teenagers only use the Internet for fun and not for real life. I think that teenagers use the Internet for fun and for real life. They use it to communicate with friends and family.

2 What do you think?

But that’s not true! I don’t spend a lot of time online but I do use my computer. I also spend a lot of time at school. I think that adults don’t understand that teenagers are with other people for seven hours or more every day. We use our classmates, taking to each other. 3 ___.

Lily, 15

I use the Internet to chat to my friends. 4 ___ I think this is very sociable. I communicate a lot in fact. I create blog pages so I can tell my friends what I am doing all the time and upload photographs. I write my news on there once
Choose the correct answer.

1. Many adults
   a. think that teenagers use the Internet too much.
   b. think that adults use the Internet too much.
   c. think that teenagers are unhealthy.

2. Lily doesn’t spend
   a. a lot of time on the Internet.
   b. a lot of time at school.
   c. a lot of time with her classmates.

3. Lily thinks adults
   a. need to spend more time at school.
   b. need to spend more time socialising.
   c. need to spend more time on the Internet.

4. Betsy
   a. writes news on her blog everyday.
   b. uploads photographs everyday.
   c. phones her friends every day.

5. Jaz
   a. has got a lot of friends at school.
   b. has got a lot of friends on the Internet.
   c. hasn’t got a lot of friends at school.

6. Bob uses the Internet for
   a. uploading photos and chatting to friends.
   b. talking to friends.
   c. doing homework and chatting to friends.

Listening

8. Listen to part 1 of the radio interview. Tick (V) true or cross (x) false.
   1. Most teenagers chat on the Internet to people they already know.
   2. It is normal to receive emails from people you do not know on the Internet.
   3. Teenage girls use the Internet more than teenage boys.
   4. Girls use the Internet to make new friends.
   5. Carol thinks chatting to friends on the Internet is normal.
   6. Carol uses the Internet more than most teenagers.

9. Listen again. Match the numbers 1–5 with sentences a–e from the interview.
   1. 55% a. Twenty-two percent go online more than once a day.
   2. 70% b. I spend about four hours on the Internet a day.
   3. 22% c. Most teenagers spend about two hours online a day.
   4. Two d. Seventy percent of 15–17-year-old girls have profile pages.
   5. Four e. Fifty-five percent of teenagers have profile pages.

10. Listen to part 2. Who says the sentences below: Gerry, Alice or Mike.
    1. I know where my son is and what he is doing.’
    2. ‘He doesn’t spend much time with other people.’
    3. When we are eating, she is texting.’
    4. ‘He is helping me learn about computers now too.’
    5. ‘She’s always on the Internet.’
    6. ‘I don’t know what my son does on the Internet.’

Yaah, 5. But I think she is lucky that she has so many friends. I am really shy and I don’t have a lot of friends at school. I think the Internet is a great way to chat and make new friends. It’s a very positive experience for a lot of teenagers.

Jaz, 14

Computers are useful for so many things. I don’t just use the Internet to chat to friends, I watch videos, download music, share games with friends, I also use it for homework. 6. I think that it is normal to spend a lot of time in front of a computer.

Bob, 16
Vocabulary & Grammar

1. Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.
   1. I love Italian food—pasta is my favourite.
   2. I drink orange juice for breakfast.
   3. My brother is a vegetarian; he doesn’t eat meat.
   4. Chinese people eat a lot of rice.
   5. What do you want on your bread: ham or cheese?
   6. I love fresh fruit, especially apples.
   7. Robbie’s favourite pizza is cheese and tomatoes.

2. Write the names of the clothes and accessories in the picture.
   1. T-shirt
   2. __________
   3. __________
   4. __________
   5. __________
   6. __________

3. Write sentences in the present continuous.
   1. She is swimming in the sea.
   2. You are writing a letter?
   3. We are studying/history/today.
   4. I am not watching/this film.
   5. What is he doing?
   6. Two students are not listening to the teacher.
   7. Where are Tom and Robbie going?

4. Choose the best option a, b, or c to complete the sentences. Choose d for no article.
   1. I don’t really like __ tomatoes.
      a. a
      b. __
      c. the
   2. My brother wants to be __ actor.
      a. an
      b. __
      c. the
   3. Can you see a boy and a girl over there?
      I think __ girl is very pretty.
      a. a
      b. __
      c. the
   4. __ eggs in the fridge are not fresh—don’t eat them!
      a. An
      b. The
      c. __
   5. Do you know that __ carrots are good for your eyes?
      a. a
      b. __
      c. the
   6. We’ve got __ cat and two rabbits.
      a. a
      b. __
      c. the
   7. I never drink __ milk in the morning.
      a. a
      b. __
      c. the

5. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Use the present simple, present continuous, or like/love/hate + ing.
   1. Ann __________ (talk) on her mobile now.
   2. I hate __________ (visit) relatives.
   3. Stop talking! I __________ (do) my homework.
   4. She usually __________ (have) lunch at school.
   5. You __________ (wear) a very nice dress today.
      Is it new?
   6. My father __________ (go) to Spain on business three times a year.
   7. Mike and Pete are very good at languages.
      They __________ (speak) English and French.
   8. I like __________ (walk) to school. Buses are often late.
Listening
6 11 Listen to the radio programme.
Tick (✓) true or cross (✗) false.
1   Amy is wearing a green T-shirt.
2   Amy has got a lot of stylish friends.
3   Tim is wearing jeans and a white shirt.
4   Tim likes wearing his school clothes.

Communication
8 Put the sentences in the correct order to make a dialogue.
   a   [ ] OK, that's £3.50, please.
   b   [✓] Can I help you?
   c   [ ] OK. And to drink?
   d   [ ] Yes, ..., can I have a ham and tomato sandwich, please? On white bread.
   e   [✓] Thanks.
   f   [ ] I'll have a fruit juice, please.
   g   [ ] No, thank you.
   h   [✓] Here you are.
   i   [✓] Anything else?

Reading
7 Read the postings page of a website for teenagers. Put sentences a–e in the correct place in the text.

Internet Forum
'Young people eat unhealthy food.' Do you agree?
What's your favourite food? And do you think it's good for you? Join our online discussion now!

Cathy
I agree! 1. I love eating and I eat a lot. I usually have cereal and two pieces of toast in the morning, and then ... I'm usually hungry at about ten o'clock at school. 2. Then I have a sandwich for lunch. And ... some biscuits again before dinner. I know it's not very good for you but I do a lot of sport and I'm always hungry.

Samuel
I don't think so! It's not true, certainly not about me! I have a glass of milk in the morning and then my next meal is lunch. I usually make a sandwich for myself. Cheese and tomato is my favourite. I don't often eat meat. 3. But I'm not because I sometimes eat chicken. I love eggs, they're very quick and easy. My favourite recipe is egg and mushroom omelette. Delicious! 4.

Debbie
Some people do but not me. My family always eat healthy food. 5. And I have an apple every day ... or grapes—they're my favourite kind of fruit. And I don't eat between meals. I think I can say that I have a very healthy diet.

9 Underline the correct word to complete the dialogues.
1 A: I'm going shopping. How much/many is a sandwich?
   B: It's £3.00.
2 A: Do the French usually have toast for breakfast?
   B: I'm not/don't know.
3 A: I think the Italian's favourite lunch is pizza.
   B: I don't agree/sure. I think it's pasta.
4 A: Do you want/can to go to the cinema with me?
   B: Sure.

10 Complete the description of the picture with one word in each gap.
   1. In the park. 2. a lot of people in the park. 3. The left, three boys are playing football. In the centre, there is a small girl. She's sitting on the grass. 4. The background, there are a lot of trees.

Marks
Vocabulary & Grammar /30 marks
Listening /4 marks
Reading /5 marks
Communication /11 marks
Total: /50 marks
Vocabulary

Music
1 Write in the missing letters to complete the types of music.
   1 p__o p___
   2 a s_s c__
   3 f__
   4 e_v _ m__a__
   5 p__ k
   6 j__z_
   7 o_k
   8 i__h_p

2 Complete the sentences with some of the words from exercise 1.
   1 Madonna is my favourite ___n__ singer.
   2 In the 1980's ___n__ music was popular in London.
   3 The saxophone is a popular ___n__ musical instrument.
   4 We listened to some good ___n__ music at the Glastonbury Festival.
   5 The Rolling Stones and REM are famous ___n__ bands.
   6 ___n__ concerts are often very noisy.
   7 I think ___n__ is great dance music.
   8 My dad loves Mozart, but I hate ___n__.

3 Complete the sentences with the words below.
   concert  weather  festival  music
   noise  tent  rock  singer

   1 My favourite ___n__ is Bono from U2.
   2 My mum always listens to ___n__ in the car.
   3 Diwali is a famous ___n__.
   4 We love camping and sleeping in a ___n__.
   5 I can't play my guitar at home because of the loud ___n__.
   6 The ___n__ is often terrible at festivals - there is a lot of rain!
   7 For my birthday my mum always takes me to a ___n__.

Grammar

Past simple: verb to be

4 Underline the correct form of the past simple to complete the dialogue.
   Jill: '___s ___ere you at the concert last night?
   Mark: Yes, I '___s ___ere there with Katie.
   Jill: '___s ___ere Luke with Katie, too?
   Mark: No, he '___s '
   Jill: '___s ___ere there lots of rock bands?
   Mark: Yes, there '___s ___ere. There '___s ___ere all kinds of bands.
   Jill: '___s ___ere the weather okay?
   Mark: No, it '___s '___ere, it was terrible.

5 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.
   1 music/was/brilliant/the
      The music was brilliant.
   2 wasn't/Luke/at the festival
      Luke wasn't at the festival.
   3 Luke/why/at the festival/wasn't
      Why wasn't Luke at the festival?
   4 terrible/the/weather/was
      The weather was terrible.
   5 a disaster/was/the/concert
      The concert was a disaster.
   6 last night/you/cold/were
      Were you cold last night?

6 Complete the email with the correct form of the verb to be.

To:  george@gmail34.com
From:  lukesmile@dmail.co.uk
Subject: The festival

Hi George!
Thanks for your text! I 1 ___n't at the festival with Katie - 2 ___n't in bed with a bad cold but
3 ___m___ and dry! The tickets 4 ___n't expensive, too, so I 5 ___n't really upset but it
6 ___n't a very exciting night. 7 ___n't some good programmes on TV but all my friends
8 ___n't at the festival so I 9 ___n't alone. 8
Luke
Look at the poster for Dalesbury 2010. Answer the questions with short answers.

**2010 Dalesbury Festival Highlights**

**Friday 27th:** New bands competition
**Saturday 28th:** Tent 1 - Rock bands
**Sunday 29th:** Tent 2 - Rap and hip-hop bands
Glade Field - Party
Festival Tent - New bands

1. Were there rock bands in tent two?
   - No, there weren't.

2. Were there rap bands in tent one?

3. Were there rock bands in tent one?

4. Was the party on Saturday night?

5. Was the new bands competition on Friday night?

6. Was the party in the festival tent?

---

Write questions with the past simple tense.

1. Who/with Sarah/yesterday?
   - Who was with Sarah yesterday?

2. Where/you/last night?

3. Why/Sarah/not at concert/last week?

4. Where/Tom/in January?

5. Who/at concert/last month?

6. Why/was/Tom/at home/yesterday?
Vocabulary
Festivals

1 Match the words 1–8 with the words a–h to make phrases.
1 light  a New Year
2 watch  b special clothes
3 give  c a parade
d fireworks
5 watch  e special food
6 eat  f emails
7 wear  g presents
8 celebrate  h candles

2 Complete the crossword.

Across
3 You give this to people on their birthday.
4 A public celebration on the streets.
5 You wear these on special occasions.
7 Explosions of colourful lights in the sky.
8 People light these for Diwali.

Down
1 You send this to people on birthdays or at Christmas.
2 You eat this on special occasions.
6 A celebration with food and dancing!

Grammar
Past simple affirmative

3 * Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs below.

- start
- wear ✓
- clean
- decorate
- celebrate
- text

1 For Diwali Anisha wore new clothes.
2 I ______ Diwali with Anisha's family this year.
3 We ______ the house with candles.
4 Jamie finally ______ his bedroom!
5 The fireworks display ______ at 9.30.
6 Anisha ______ her sister at midnight.

4 * Complete Jamie's diary with the correct form of the past simple.

31 December

Tonight we went to a fantastic street party in town. I ______ (wear) my new jacket - and ______ (take) a hat and scarf because it was cold. There were a lot of people and we ______ (dance) all night. At midnight we ______ (sing) a traditional song and I ______ (send) a text message to my girlfriend Lily to say Happy New Year! We had a brilliant evening. I'm very tired now!

Grammar Plus: Position of time expressions

5 ** Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 you/were/yesterday/where

Where were you yesterday?

2 went/I/to Scotland/last year

______________________________

3 in February/New/is/Chinese/Year

______________________________

4 was/at the party/Peter/last night

______________________________

5 in 2007/I/on holiday/to India/went

______________________________

6 the/started/yesterday/festival

______________________________
6 ** Write sentences in the past simple.
1 The party starts at five o'clock.
   *The party started at five o'clock.*
2 My friend gives me presents at Christmas.
3 Oscar goes to Scotland in January.
4 They put candles in the garden for Diwali.
5 We sing traditional songs on New Year's Eve.
6 Jamie sends me text messages.
7 My dad cooks Christmas dinner.
8 Lee's parents tidy and decorate their house for Chinese New Year.

7 ** Complete the text with the correct past simple form of the verbs below.
   have tidy start wear be √
   dance finish clean give go
decorate cook watch

Grammar reference
Past simple affirmative (regular and irregular verbs)

Form
Regular verbs
- With most regular verbs we add -ed to the infinitive.
  listen → listened, paint → painted
- With infinitives ending in -e, we only add -d.
  live → lived, decorate → decorated
- With infinitives ending in a consonant + y, -y in the past simple affirmative becomes -ied.
  carry → carried, marry → married
- With infinitives ending in a single vowel + single consonant, we often double the final consonant.
  stop → stopped, plan → planned

Irregular verbs
Some verbs are irregular, for example:
give → gave, wear → wore, put → put
go → went, send → sent, hold → held
sing → sang, do → did, see → saw

Use
We use the past simple to talk about actions which started and finished in the past.

She married Tom.
I watched the film on TV yesterday.

Time expressions
yesterday, last night, week/month/year, three days/weeks/months ago, in March/September, in 2006
Ann wore a nice dress yesterday.
We saw Mark last Saturday at the party.
The band gave their last concert in August.

Position of time expressions
Time expressions can go:
- at the beginning or end of affirmative and negative sentences.
I went there three years ago.
Last year, we spent Christmas in London.
They didn't visit Tom in March 2007.
- at the end of questions.
Did you talk to him last night?
Where were you yesterday at five o'clock?

Notting Hill Festival
This year the Notting Hill festival was really good. Before the parade the organisers decorated the streets in beautiful colours and special food to sell to tourists and visitors.

At one o'clock the streets were very busy, there were lots of people. The parade started at two o'clock in the afternoon. The children and adults in the parade were in special clothes - they were very colourful and they were to the traditional music. They gave free sweets to the children. A lot of tourists enjoyed the celebrations.

The party was at around two o'clock in the morning and people people home to sleep. Everybody had a great time. The next day volunteers and the streets and Notting Hill was a normal London street again.
Listening

1. Listen to DJ Karen Mace talking to John Connelly. Underline the correct answer.

2. Listen again and choose the correct answer.

Reading

3. Match the words a–e with their definitions 1–5.
1. raise money (v)
2. success (n)
3. crowd (n)
4. cheer (v)
5. charity (n)

a. to collect money to help people
b. an organisation that gives money or help to people
c. a good result
d. a large group of people
e. to shout and show support

4. Read the text. Match the headings a–e with the correct paragraph 1–4. There is one extra heading.

a. My big day
b. Facts
c. History
d. Olympic champions
e. London’s sports festival

5. Read the text again and choose the correct answer.

1. How many people finished the first race in 1981?
   a. 7,700  b. 6,250  c. 32,500

2. How many people competed last year?
   a. 46,600  b. 32,500  c. forty-two

3. The London Marathon is
   a. forty-two miles.  b. forty-one kilometres.  c. twenty-six miles.

4. The roads are closed for
   a. twenty-four hours.  b. seven hours.  c. twelve hours.

5. Last year
   a. half a million people raced.
   b. half a million people watched the race on TV.
   c. five million people watched the race on TV.

6. Tick (✓) true or cross (×) false.

   2. There is a London Marathon every year.
   3. In 1981 all the competitors finished the race.
   4. Most competitors in the London Marathon are English.
   5. The London Marathon is forty-two kilometres long.
   6. The race started at 7.00 in the morning.
   7. Jess wore a funny costume for charity.
   8. Jess finished the race in seven hours.
Jess Pitcher’s Marathon Blog

This year was an amazing year for me because I finished the London Marathon!

The London Marathon is more than a race — it’s a London sports festival. It is famous all over the world now. Lots of people run in the marathon and many more people watch it on TV.

The first London Marathon was on 29th March 1981. A British Olympic runner, Chris Brasher, decided to organise a marathon in London because there was a marathon in New York every year and it was very successful, so he wanted to do the same in London. There were over 7,700 competitors and around 6,250 people finished the race.

There is a marathon in London every year and competitors come from all over the world. There are young people like me and old people, too — some are eighty years old! Last year there were more than 46,000 competitors and around 32,500 finished the race.

The distance of the London Marathon is forty-two kilometres or twenty-six miles and that is a very long distance!

There is no traffic, the roads close at 7:00 a.m. and open again at 7:00 p.m.

The race started at 10:00 a.m. and I was very nervous! There were thousands of competitors. Most people wore normal clothes like me but some people wore funny and unusual costumes like Batman or a big banana! Usually people run to raise money for charity. Half a million people watched the race and cheered the competitors, and five million watched on TV! It was amazing! I finished the race at 5:00 p.m. and I had very sore feet, but I still celebrated with some traditional London food — fish and chips — fantastic!

Jess Pitcher, 19
Writing

An informal letter

1 Write your address and the date in the top right corner.

2 Open the letter: Dear + name,

3 Start a new paragraph to give and describe new information.

4 Close the letter: Write and tell me your news. Write soon. Take care. Lots of love.

5 Sign your name.

1 Read Adele's letter and answer the questions.
   1 Where is Adele?
   2 Who is she with?
   3 What are they celebrating?
   4 What did they eat?
   5 Where did they go in the evening?
   6 How did Adele feel at the end of the evening?

2 Put the phrases in the correct order.
   a Write soon.
   b How are you?
   c Dear Mary,
   d 28 April 2010
   e 15 Wisbeck Avenue, London, E12 4TR
   f I'm fine. I had a fantastic weekend in Paris. The weather was great and the food was delicious. I stayed with my friend Marie.
   g Lots of love, Alex

3 We organise our ideas in paragraphs. A new paragraph talks about different topics or times.
   Read Bob's letter and put the paragraphs in the correct order.

Dear James,

   a On Saturday morning we visited the modern art gallery with Tom. It was really interesting. Then we had lunch in the town centre.
   b We got up early on Sunday and took the train to the coast. It was really beautiful but it was cold. We came home in the afternoon and watched football on TV.
   c We went to Trinity College Museum on Saturday afternoon and saw lots of interesting Celtic objects and books. I really enjoyed it.
   d Hey! How are you? I'm here in Dublin and having a great time. It's a really interesting city. There are lots of great shops and galleries.

Write and tell me your news.

Bob
4 Read the letter and divide it into three paragraphs.

How are you? I'm studying English in Edinburgh for the summer. I'm having a great time. It's a brilliant city. The students here are really nice. They are from all over the world. Most of the students are the same age as me so we go out together in the evenings. The school is in the centre of town. There are ten small classrooms and there is a café, a library and a language laboratory.

5 Complete the strategies with the phrases below.

1. Start the letter with an informal greeting: Hi, Hello, or Dear + name
2. Ask how the person is: How are you?
3. Describe where you are and what you are doing/did: Devon is brilliant.
4. Organise your letter into paragraphs to add new information.
5. Close the letter with a phrase: Write soon, Take care, Lots of love.

6 Read the task and then write your informal letter. Use the strategies in exercise 5 to help you.

Imagine you went to a music festival last weekend. Write a letter to your friend and tell them about the festival.

- Write your address and the date.
- Describe the festival.
- Write a closing sentence.

7 Match the questions 1–5 with the answers a–e.

1. What time is the next train?
2. What platform is the next train?
3. Can I have a ticket to Bristol, please?
4. How much is it?
5. Is there a student reduction?

a. Single or return?
b. That's £20, please.
c. Yes, there is.
d. It's in half and hour, at 12.45.
e. Platform 3.

8 Complete the dialogue with the words below.

start tickets What time How much have □ student reduction

Sue: Can I have two tickets for High Street Musical, please?
Assistant: Certainly.
Sue: Are they?
Assistant: Tickets are £7, so that's £14, please.
Sue: Is there a student reduction?
Assistant: No, there isn't. Sorry.
Sue: Does the film start at 8.30?
Assistant: At 8.30.

9 Put the dialogue into the correct order.

a. Is there a student discount?
b. The tickets are £15 each, so that's £30, please.
c. Platform 7 in twenty minutes.
d. Yes, there is. It's £10 for students, so that's £20 for two tickets.
e. Can I have two return tickets to London, please?
f. Here you are. Which platform is the next train?
Vocabulary
Everyday technology

1 Label the names of the objects.

1 mobile phone

2 ______

3 ______

4 ______

2 Put the words below in the correct column.

- cooker
- alarm clock
- electric kettle
- electric toothbrush
- hairdryer
- toaster
- TV

bedroom    bathroom    kitchen

hairdryer

3 Which of the items from exercises 1 and 2 do you:

1 watch in the evening? ______ TV
2 use to make your breakfast? ______
3 use after you wash your hair? ______
4 use to make a cup of tea? ______
5 use to talk to friends? ______
6 use in the morning to wake you up? ______

Grammar
Past simple negative and questions

4 ** Use the prompts to write sentences.

1 I/not brush/my teeth this morning
   I didn't brush my teeth this morning.

2 The English/not invent/toothbrushes

3 Italians/not wear/make-up 6000 years ago, the Egyptians did

4 People/not watch/TV three hundred years ago

5 This morning/I/not have/
   a bowl of cereal for breakfast

6 The Persians/not have/mobile phones

7 The ancient Greeks/not build/the first bicycle

8 2,000 years ago the Germans/not make/
   the first battery

5 ♠ Complete the text with the verbs in brackets.

I woke up late this morning and I turned the alarm clock off but I \(1\) didn't listen (not/listen) to the radio. I brushed my teeth but I \(2\) didn't eat (not/eat) cornflakes, I had toast.

I was late so I \(3\) didn't comb (not/comb) my hair and I \(4\) didn't say (not/say) 'goodbye' to Mum.

When I arrived at school I \(5\) didn't see (not/see) my friends and I \(6\) didn't check (not/check) my homework. At 4 p.m. I walked home.

I \(7\) didn't go (not/go) by bus because I \(8\) didn't have (not/have) any money.
**6** Put the words in the correct order to make questions or negative sentences.

1. read/you/newspaper/did/yesterday/the/?
   Did you read the newspaper yesterday?

2. didn’t/eat/Sue/this morning/toast

3. eat/Sue/cereal/did/this morning/?

4. wear/didn’t/Sue/her sunglasses/yesterday

5. the/Egyptians/did/eat rice/6,000 years ago/?

6. draw/Einstein/didn’t/Mickey Mouse

7. Columbus/did/invent/electric light/?

8. you/text messages/didn’t/I/send/any

**7** Use the prompts to write questions and answers.

1. Tracy/wear/make-up/last night (√)
   **Did Tracy wear make-up last night?**
   Yes, she did.

2. Chinese/invent/paper (√)

3. you/know/the answers/to the quiz (X)

4. Einstein/fail Maths at school (√)

5. Charlie/finish/homework/yesterday (X)

**8** Use the prompts to complete the online chat.

ClareKy: Hi Dan, How are you?
DANZ5: Gr8!
ClareKy: You weren’t online yesterday. Did you have (you/have) a busy day?
DANZ5: Yes, (I/do). I studied all day!
ClareKy: Wow! (you/finish) the homework?
DANZ5: No, (I/do), it was difficult, (you/understand) it all?
ClareKy: No, I (not/understand) it. I sent you an email (you/check) your emails yesterday?
DANZ5: Yes, (I/do), I sent you a text message, (you/read) it?
ClareKy: No, (I/do). Sorry, I lost my phone last week.
Vocabulary
Modern science

1 Rearrange the words to complete the sentences.
1 Alexander Fleming discovered (vdsioeodr) antibiotics.
2 Les Paul evolved (evdldpee) the electric guitar.
3 Dr Martin Cooper invented (veintedn) the mobile phone.
4 Jean Nouvel designed (geidnse) the Louvre museum in Paris.
5 The Ancient Egyptians built (tubil) the pyramids.

2 Complete the text about Professor Fess with the correct form of the words below.

develop design build discover invent ✓

This is Professor Fess – he thinks he’s a genius. He always has new ideas and he loves
1 inventing things.

Last year he 2 built his own eco car and his friend Mikey the mechanic 3 designed it.
Professor Fess says he is also 4 inventing a new green energy source in the Amazon rainforests.
Now he wants to 5 invent a way for everybody to use this new energy.

Grammar
Past simple + question words

3 Match the question words 1–7 with the questions a–g.
1 Where a discovered electricity?
2 How many b did Einstein live?
   In Germany.
3 What c did Alexander Bell invent
   the telephone?
4 Who d did the Ancient Egyptians build?
5 Why e did people communicate
   before the invention of the Internet?
6 When f is Leonardo da Vinci famous?
7 How g paintings did Leonardo da Vinci complete?

4 Complete the dialogue with the questions below.

What did you do there?
Who did you go with?
Where did you have lunch?
Where did you go? ✓
How did you get there?

Ana: I had a great time on holiday last year.
John: 1 Where did you go?
Ana: I went to Galway on the west coast of Ireland.
John: 2 ____________________________
Ana: I travelled by ferry from Liverpool to Dublin and then I took a coach to Galway.
John: 3 ____________________________
Ana: I went with my cousin Julia. It was her first time in Ireland, too.
John: 4 ____________________________
Ana: One day we went horse riding and another day we tried windsurfing, and on the last day we went to the Galway races. It was brilliant.
John: 5 ____________________________
Ana: We usually ate in the pubs and had fresh fish and Irish bread.
**Write questions for the answers. The words in bold help you.**

1. *What did you buy?*
   I bought a *book.*

2. ___________________________
   I went to the museum *yesterday.*

3. ___________________________
   I saw Tim in the café.

4. ___________________________
   I went to school *by bus.*

5. ___________________________
   I met Jane in the café.

6. ___________________________
   I listened to the radio *because the TV didn’t work.*

7. ___________________________
   I spent £10.

8. ___________________________
   I did two English exercises.

**Grammar Plus: which and what**

**6. Complete the questions with what or which.**

1. _______ food do you like?
2. _______ flavour did you prefer, apple or orange?
3. _______ train goes to Leeds?
4. _______ music do you listen to?
5. _______ book did you choose?
6. _______ books do you like to read?

**7. Write questions for the answers.**

1. Who _______ the webpage?  
   James designed the webpage.

2. Who _______ the French developed Gothic architecture.

3. Who _______?  
   I visited my best friend.

4. Who _______?  
   The teacher gave Tom extra homework.

5. Who _______?  
   Gabriel helped Tom.

6. Who _______?  
   I saw the accident.

**Grammar reference**

**Past simple + question words**

**Form**

We put question words at the beginning of a *wh-* question:

- *Where did you study?* → At Cambridge University.
- *What did they have for lunch?* → Fish and chips.
- *Which bus do you take to school? 3b or 5a?* → 3b.
- *What time did she go to bed?* → At 11 p.m.
- *When did the film start?* → At 5 p.m.
- *How did he go to work?* → By taxi.
- *Why did you come to school so late?* → Because my mother didn’t wake me up.
- *How much did she pay for her new dress?* → £20.
- *Who did you meet at the cinema?* → Mark and Jane.

We use what in very general questions and which in questions with a limited choice of answers:

- *What books do you like?*  
  (in general, there are many kinds of books to choose from)
- *Which is your pen: the red one or the blue one?*  
  (a limited choice, only two pens to choose from)

**Notice!**

- *What films do you like?*
- *Which film did you like more: Shrek 3 or Madagascar?*

**Subject and object questions**

Questions with who and what can be subject or object questions. Subject questions have the form of an affirmative sentence (we don’t use *did*).

- **Subject**
- **Object**

  Larry Page and Sergey Brin created **Google**.

Subject question:


Object question:


- **Subject**
- **Object**

  Robert danced **with Elizabeth all the time.**

Subject question:

- *Who danced with Elizabeth all the time?* → Robert.

Object question:

- *Who did Robert dance with all the time?* → Elizabeth.
**Vocabulary**

**Inventions**

1. Read the sentences and match them with the words below. There are two items you do not need.

   - the Internet
   - the mobile phone ✓
   - the hairdryer
   - the aeroplane
   - the radio
   - the MP3 player

   **I can’t live without it. I use it every day to speak to friends and family. It is so easy to communicate now.**
   - the mobile phone

   **It is a fantastic form of transport – people can travel easily all over the world whenever they want.**

   **I can download music and listen to all my favourite songs. It’s very light and very easy to use.**

   **I use it to do my homework, my mum uses it to do online shopping and my sister uses it to chat with friends. It’s really useful.**

2. Write in the missing letters to complete the text.

**The way we use technology now**

So many objects now have more than one function and technology is changing fast. Most people have a **1. m** obile **p** hone and they use it to talk to their friends. They also use it to listen to music, too so they don’t need an **2. M** one. There are **3. c** ontent **u** t **t** now in every home, and people use them to **4. b** surf the internet but they can also use them to watch **5. T** elevision and listen to the **6. r** ap id. It’s amazing. Technology and the way we use it is changing very fast. The only bad thing about this new technology is that it uses a lot of **7. e** lectricity and this is expensive for us!
5 Read the text again and tick (√) true or cross (×) false.

1 □ In 1262 Roger Bacon discovered that glass can help you see.
2 □ Roger Bacon invented the first pair of glasses.
3 □ The first tin opener was difficult to use.
4 □ William Lyman invented the first tin opener in 1870.
5 □ Toilets were popular in England during the time of Queen Elizabeth I.
6 □ Alexander Cummings developed a new toilet design.

Listening

6 Listen to Nadia presenting her school project and complete the notes about Samuel Houghton

Name: Samuel Houghton
Age: 
Home town: Buxton
Invention: Broom
Use of invention: 
Where Nadia got her information:

7 Listen again and choose the correct answer.

1 Nadia chose Samuel Houghton because
   a he is a very young inventor.
   b she knows him.
   c he invented a kind of brush.

2 Samuel Houghton invented the broom
   a to help his dad.
   b to make money.
   c to become famous.

3 Samuel Houghton invented the broom when he was
   a three years old.
   b five years old.
   c six years old.

4 Samuel wants to produce
   a new technology.
   b beautiful things.
   c useful things.

5 Samuel Houghton’s father
   a started a programme in schools about inventions.
   b started a programme in schools about business.
   c started a programme in schools about money.

6 Nadia read about Samuel Houghton
   a on the Internet.
   b in a magazine.
   c in a newspaper.
Reading

Multiple choice

Exam TIP

The questions follow the order of the information in the text. Look for the same information in different words.

1 Read the beginning of Tom's story and questions 1–2. Use the underlined words in the story to choose the best option a, b or c.

How I met my girlfriend

I first met my girlfriend Mary on the internet, on a website for music fans. Not many people listen to the same kind of music as I do, especially not many girls... A lot of people just don't know the bands I like. And I saw this girl's profile on the website, and she liked them all! I wrote her a message and she replied. And guess what? We discovered that we went to the same school!

The next day I met her at school and she was really pretty. She looked beautiful in her old jeans and black jumper. I thought, 'This is fantastic: she's pretty and she likes my favourite music and she likes me!'

1 Why did Tom write to Mary?
   a He liked her photo on the website.
   b They had the same interests.
   c They went to the same school.

2 What did Tom discover when he met Mary?
   a She liked his favourite music.
   b She was good-looking.
   c She wore beautiful clothes.

2 Match the wrong answers in exercise 1 to the reasons why they are wrong.
   a He discovered that before.
   b He didn't know that when he wrote to her.
   c She didn't; she wore old jeans.
   d He doesn't say anything about a photo.

3 Read the end of Tom's story and choose the best option a, b or c.

We talked every day at school. We didn't walk home together because she lives in a different part of the town. Then one Saturday we went to a gig. It was a new band. The tickets were expensive, the weather was terrible and the music wasn't very good... But we were happy just because we were together.

Now we go everywhere together: to concerts, to the cinema, to music festivals, to film festivals. It's great to have a girlfriend who is your best friend.

1 Where did Tom and Mary meet every day?
   a They met at school.
   b They walked home together.
   c They went to gigs.

2 Why did Tom like the concert?
   a Because the music was great.
   b Because the tickets were cheap.
   c Because he was with Mary.

Listening

True/False

Exam TIP

If one piece of information in a statement is false, the statement is false.

4 14 Listen to the first part of Tricia and Dave's conversation. Tick (√) true or cross (×) false. Listen again and correct the false information.
1 [ ] Dave is waiting for Tricia at the cinema.
2 [ ] Dave is twenty minutes late.
3 [ ] Tricia and Dave are in two different places.

5 15 Listen twice to the rest of the conversation. Tick (√) true or cross (×) false.
1 [ ] Tricia orders a chicken salad.
2 [ ] Dave wants to drink water and coffee.
3 [ ] A piece of carrot cake is £2.50.
4 [ ] Tricia doesn't order cake.
Use of English

Jumbled sentences

Exam Tip

When you are putting jumbled sentences in order, remember:
• Check if the sentence is a statement or a question. The word order is different.
• Notice collocations.

6 Put the words in the correct order to make phrases.
1 favourite/singer/my
my favourite singer
2 cake/a/of/piece
3 music/to/listen
4 to/easy/use
5 new/meet/people
6 a/wear/jacket
7 the/at/party

7 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences. The first word is there for you.
1 favourite/who/actor/your/is
Who is your favourite actor?
2 listening/to/am/music/I

3 I/have/a piece/carrot cake/of/can
Can
4 phone/use/this/is/to/mobile/easy
This
5 people/you/meeting/do/new/like
Do
6 is/jacket/he/a/wearing/not
He
7 party/do/at/did/the/what/they
What

Speaking

Photo description

8 Look at the photo and answer the questions.
1 Who is in the photo?
Three teenagers.
2 Where are they?
In a
1. What are they doing?
They are

9 Complete the description with the verbs below in the present continuous tense.

chat look read sit stand study watch

In the photo I can see three boys or young men in a library. I know this is a library because there are a lot of books in the background. In the centre of the photo there is a laptop on a table and the boys are looking at it. Two of them are looking at the table and one

There are some books on the table, so maybe the boys are looking at them... but I don’t think so. I think they can see something funny on the screen – perhaps they’re watching a film or a funny blog, or

Exam Tip

Say who is in the photo, where they are and what they are doing. Use the present continuous tense to say what people are doing.
Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Rearrange the letters to make the names of seven types of music.
   1 zaji  __________  jazz
   2 crko  __________
   3 kolf  __________
   4 kump  __________
   5 iphho  __________
   6 loscd  __________
   7 callais  __________

2 Match the words 1–6 from column A with the correct nouns a–f from column B.
   A   B
   1 music  a phone
   2 electric  b dancing
   3 mobile  c clock
   4 heavy  d toothbrush
   5 alarm  e metal
   6 traditional  f festival

3 Complete the sentences with the words below.
   cards ✓ fireworks party candles parade way hairdryer
   1 Every year I get a lot of __________ and presents for my birthday.
   2 The invention of the computer changed the __________ we live.
   3 On New Year's Eve we usually go to the city centre and watch amazing __________.
   4 Do you usually go to a __________ on New Year's Eve or do you stay at home?
   5 Sara's eight today so there are eight __________ on her birthday cake.
   6 There was a big __________ in the streets yesterday. More than 250 people walked through the town centre.
   7 I wash my hair every day but I never use a __________.

4 Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.
   1 I __________ (text) you an hour ago.
   2 Last year we __________ (go) on holiday to Spain.
   3 The concert yesterday __________ (be) brilliant.
   4 I __________ (not finish) my essay last night.
   5 __________ (you/wear) this dress to the party?
   6 Robert __________ (make) a cake on Sunday!
   7 They __________ (not be) here yesterday.
   8 I __________ (give) you my pen two days ago.
   9 __________ (they/talk) about me at the party?

5 Write past simple questions for the answers in bold.
   1 What time did the film __________?
      The film __________ at 7 p.m.
   2 __________
      I saw them at the party.
   3 __________
      My grandparents sold their house in February.
   4 __________
      Larry Page and Sergey Brin created Google.
   5 __________
      I read __________ last month.
   6 __________
      I talked to my History teacher after the lesson.

Listening

6 Listen to three friends talking about their school science project. Answer the questions with their names: Pete (P), Debbie (D) or Michael (M)
   Who:
   1 doesn't want to write about a modern invention?
   2 finished writing his/her project?
   3 didn't know who invented Google?
   4 knows somebody who doesn't use a mobile phone?
   5 thinks modern inventions changed the way we live?
Cheese Rolling Festival

The Cooper's Hill Cheese Rolling Festival happens every year in May near the cities of Cheltenham and Gloucester in England. Somebody rolls a large Double Gloucester cheese from the top of the hill and a lot of people race down the hill after it. Cheese Rolling on Cooper's Hill has a very long tradition. It started in the early 1800s.

In the past, there were four races at the Cheese Rolling Festival. But in 2006 there was one extra race because so many people came to Gloucester and wanted to take part in the event. So now there's an extra race every year. The 3rd race is always Ladies' Race (only for women).

The winner of the race gets the cheese, the second prize is £10 and the third £5. But people don’t come to win. Some enter the competition but many more come to watch. Hundreds of people love it and everybody has a lot of fun. Competitors and journalists travel from all over the world to be at the festival, including Brazil, the USA, Germany and Australia. In 2008 two actors came to Cooper's Hill and finished their races... last!

In Cheese Rolling 2008, the first three ladies were: Flo Early, Carly Johnston and Brythe Jopling. The winner - Flo Early - was a student from Painswick.

But Cheese Rolling is not fun for everybody. Some people think it’s very dangerous. There are lots of accidents during the festival and Gloucester Royal Hospital has a lot of work. Mark Cooper from Birmingham was 4th in 2008 but after the race he had two operations on his knee. Coming out of hospital he said: ‘I’m OK now. I don’t feel pain in my knee anymore and my dream now is to win that cheese next year.’

1. In the article, Gloucester is the name of
   a. a city and a hill.
   b. a city and a type of cheese.
   c. a type of cheese and a hill.

2. In 2006 there were ___ cheese rolling races.
   a three  b four  c five

3. Every year ___ come to the festival.
   a. hundreds of people
   b. people from many countries
   c. many famous people

   a. £10   b the cheese   c £5

5. Mark Cooper
   a. didn’t finish the race in 2008.
   b. wants to come to the Festival again.
   c. felt OK after the race.

Communication

8. Complete the dialogue with one word in each gap.
   Liz: Can I have three ___ tickets to London
       Victoria, please?
   Man: Single or ___ ?
   Liz: Single, please. Is there a student ___ ?
   Man: Yes, there is. The student tickets are £2.50
       ___ . So that’s £7.50, please.
   Liz: Here you are. What platform is the next ___ ?
   Man: Platform eleven, in ten minutes.
   Liz: Thanks.

9. Use the words in brackets to write questions about your friend’s weekend.
   1. (go) ___ Where did you go ___ the weekend? ___
      I went to Paris.
   2. (how) ___ ___ ___ ___ ?
      I went by train.
   3. (who) ___ ___ ___ ___ ?
      With my parents.
   4. (do) ___ ___ ___ ___ ?
      We visited the Louvre Museum.
   5. (enjoy) ___ ___ ___ ___ ?
      Oh, yes. Very much.

10. Underline the correct words to complete the sentences.
    A: What do you ___ think/opinion is the most modern invention?
    B: I ___ I'm not/don't sure. Perhaps the computer
        or the TV.
    A: The computer or the TV? I don’t ___ think/agree.
       For me it’s electricity.
    B: Well, perhaps you’re right.

Marks

Vocabulary & Grammar  /30 marks
Listening  /5 marks
Reading  /5 marks
Communication  /10 marks
Total:  /50 marks
**Vocabulary**

Green lifestyle

1. Write the words below next to the correct verb.
   - bottles ✓ taps paper computer
   - batteries lights packaging the TV
   - recycle
   - turn on/off

2. Complete the poster with the words below.
   - environment the lights turn off plastic glass recycling greener ✓ batteries

---

**Grammar**

Comparative adjectives

3. Complete the table with the comparative form of the adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>green</th>
<th>greener</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>old</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>bad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>convenient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>easy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>big</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>small</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>expensive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>healthy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Complete the sentences with the correct comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

   1. A car is **faster** than a bus but a bus is **cheaper**. (fast/cheap)
   2. A laptop is **lighter** than a traditional computer but it's also **cheaper**. (expensive/light)
   3. Salad is **healthier** than pizza but pizza is **tastier**. (healthy/nice)
   4. Air travel is **faster** than the train but the train is **cheaper**. (convenient/green)
   5. Badminton is **easier** than tennis but tennis is **more expensive**. (easy/light)
   6. English is **easier** than Italian but Chinese is **more difficult**. (difficult/bad)
   7. My village is **smaller** than the city but the city is **more beautiful**. (beautiful/exciting)
   8. Marie is **taller** than me but I'm **healthier**. (tall/healthy)
5  ** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the comparative adjectives below.

| tall | expensive | old | big | fast ✓ | cheap |

1. A Ferrari can travel at 200 kilometres per hour.
   A horse can travel at 30 kilometres per hour.
   A Ferrari is **faster** than a horse.

2. My dad is forty-two, my mum is forty-nine.
   My mum is **younger** than my dad.

3. A CD player costs £30. An MP3 player costs £100.
   A CD player is **cheaper** than an MP3 player.

   A train ticket is **more expensive** than a coach ticket.

5. The Empire State Building is 1,250 feet.
   The Eiffel Tower is 990 feet.
   The Empire State Building is **taller** than the Eiffel Tower.

6. A football field is a hundred metres long.
   A tennis court is twenty-four metres long.
   A football field is **longer** than a tennis pitch.

Grammar Plus: Spelling of regular comparative adjectives

6  ** Read Emily’s email. Complete the gaps with the correct comparative form of the adjectives below.

| cheap | fast | green ✓ | safe | healthy | easy |

Hi Fred,
Do you know the school’s new eco rules? We want our school to be **greener** than other schools. The eco rules say that it is **better** not to bring glass bottles into school because they are dangerous. So we bring plastic bottles and recycle them. We also walk to school now – this is **cheaper** because the bus costs £1.50. It’s also better for the environment and **safer** for students, too but some students say that the bus is **slower** than walking and they don’t want to be late for school. There are special coloured bins for different types of recycling – this makes it **easier** to find where to put your rubbish.

Everyone at school is **healthier** because we are doing something to help the environment!

Bye for now,

Jen

Grammar reference

Comparative adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Comparatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>one syllable</td>
<td>add -er</td>
<td>older</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old</td>
<td>older</td>
<td>cleaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean</td>
<td>cleaner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one syllable ending in -e</td>
<td>add -er</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large</td>
<td>larger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nice</td>
<td>nicer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one syllable ending in single vowel + single consonant</td>
<td>double the final consonant and add -er</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slim</td>
<td>slimmer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot</td>
<td>hotter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one or two syllable ending in -y</td>
<td>change -y into -ier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dry</td>
<td>drier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happy</td>
<td>happier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two or more syllables</td>
<td>add more before the adjective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interesting</td>
<td>more interesting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dangerous</td>
<td>more dangerous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irregular</td>
<td>better</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use

We use comparative adjectives to compare two (or more) things or people. When you make comparisons using the comparative form, add *than* after the adjective.

*Jessica is prettier than me.*

*This book is more interesting than that one.*

*Your house is bigger than mine.*

*Who is more intelligent: Mark or Tim?*

*Tom and James are taller than me.*
Vocabulary

Go green

1 Complete the sentences with the words below.
   pollution hurricane solar power ☑
droughts save rainforest floods destroy

1 Light from the sun produces __________.
2 A __________ is a large area of tropical woodland.
3 Some African countries don't have a lot of rain and this can cause __________.
4 If it rains a lot there are a lot of __________.
5 Turn off the lights to __________ energy.
6 Cars and planes produce a lot of __________.
7 People __________ the rainforests for wood.
8 A __________ is a very big wind and rain storm.

Weather

2 Look at the weather map. Complete the weather forecast with the words below.
   cloudy ☑ rainy windy snowy foggy sunny

Weather Forecast

Monday 21 April

Today in Scotland it will be cool. In Glasgow it will be __________ and in Edinburgh it will be __________. Please take your umbrella today!
In Leeds it will be __________. In Birmingham it will be __________. The temperature will be very cold and it will be __________ all day. It will be __________ in London today - it will be __________ all day.

Grammar

** Will for predictions

3 Look at the weather map in exercise 2. Answer the questions using short answers.
   1 Will it be rainy in London?
      __________
   2 Will it be snowy in Wales?
      __________
   3 Will it be warm in Scotland?
      __________
   4 Will it be foggy in Leeds?
      __________
   5 Will it be windy in Birmingham?
      __________
   6 Will it be cloudy in Glasgow?
      __________

** Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1 global warming/will/be worse/in the future
   __________
2 become/will/pollution/a bigger problem
   __________
3 help to/scientists/will/save the world
   __________
4 will/what/be/weather/like/the
   __________
5 rainforests/we/all/destroy/the/will
   __________
6 droughts/we/will/have/in the future
   __________

5 Complete the predictions using the correct form of will and the verbs in brackets.

1 Most people think things __________ (be) worse in the future.
2 Governments __________ (not/be able to) stop global warming.
3 In Africa droughts __________ (become) more common.
4 I don't believe we __________ (destroy) all the rainforests.
5 In the future many countries __________ (use) wind power.
6 Walking to school __________ (not/stop) pollution.
7 I think scientists __________ (develop) more powerful solar energy.
** Put the questions in the correct place to complete the dialogue.

a. Why do you think there will be droughts in Africa?
b. Do you think there will be floods?
c. What do you think the weather will be like in the future? ✓
d. Do you think it will be hotter?
e. Do you think there will be more natural disasters?
f. What will the weather be like in the UK?
g. Where do you think there will be droughts?
h. Do you think scientists can stop global warming?

Chris: 1. What do you think the weather will be like in the future?
Anne: I'm not sure.
Chris: 2. 
Anne: Yes, I think the weather will be very hot.
Chris: 3. Really?
Anne: Yes, I do. I think there will be more droughts and hurricanes in the future.
Chris: 4. 
Anne: I think there will be droughts in Africa.
Chris: 5. 
Anne: Africa is already a hot country, global warming will make it hotter and cause droughts.
Anne: No, I think that everybody needs to help to stop global warming, not just scientists.
Chris: 7. 
Anne: I'm not sure but I suppose there will be a lot more rain and it is very rainy now!
Chris: 8. 
Anne: Yes, there definitely will be, more rain will mean more floods.

** Complete the sentences with will or won't and the verbs below.

meet not like feel have hear

This week the stars are looking very good for Leo. You 1. will have a successful day and you 2. will meet lots of interesting people.
Be careful – you 3. will hear everything you hear today, you 4. will hear some bad news and you 5. will feel worried.

be (x2) need change not be

The weather 6. will be warm and sunny but up in Scotland it 7. will need a good day, temperatures will go down and you 8. need your coat. At the weekend the weather 9. will change and it 10. will be hot and sunny.
Vocabulary

Go green

1 Match the words in column A with the words in column B to make environment words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 cycle</td>
<td>a pollution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 global</td>
<td>b spaces</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 green</td>
<td>c zones</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 litter</td>
<td>d lane</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 air</td>
<td>e bin</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 traffic free</td>
<td>f warming</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Put the environment vocabulary into the correct category.

- cycle lanes ✓
- quieter buses
- litter bins
- traffic
- green spaces
- air pollution
- traffic free zones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>good for the environment</th>
<th>bad for the environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cycle lanes</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

3 Complete the sentences with the correct words from exercise 2.

1 Riding your bike in town can be dangerous because there aren't any cycle lanes.
2 I think _________ are a great idea, our city is so noisy.
3 Traffic causes _________ and that makes our city an unhealthy place.
4 We need more _________ for children to play and people to walk and sit outside.
5 Rubbish is a problem in our school, we need more _________.
6 You can't take your car into _________.

Reading

4 Look at the photos. What do you think the article will be about? Read the article and choose a title.

a Motorists support new speed limits
b Resident stops traffic
c Comedy show in road

5 Read the first part of the article and underline the correct answer.

1 Traffic in Oxford is not better/worse than other UK towns.
2 It is more difficult/easier for cyclists to use the road.
3 Ted wants people to drive slower/faster.
4 Ted thinks motorists will be surprised/angry about his protest.
5 Ted put his furniture/bicycle in the road.
6 Ted hopes the government will introduce more cycle lanes/more bicycles on the roads.

PROBLEMS IN OXFORD

Part 1

Oxford is a beautiful city but the traffic is very bad and a lot of people think the roads are dangerous and that it is more difficult for cyclists to use the roads in Oxford than in other UK cities. So Ted Dewan, a local resident in Oxford, decided to start a personal protest to make the streets of Oxford safer and cleaner.

Ted wants people to drive slower and he wants to stop air and noise pollution, too. He thinks of funny and creative ways to stop or slow traffic. He thinks motorists will be surprised when they see these strange things and they will drive with more care.

One day he moved his living room furniture into the road and watched TV in the street. Another day he put a double bed in the road to slow the traffic. He also put a giant rabbit in the road!

Ted thinks the government will see his protest and introduce more cycle lanes and traffic free zones in Oxford.

Part 2

What do the residents think?

Traffic is a problem in this town but it isn't because people drive fast. It's because the roads are busy and people need their cars to get to work. I think drivers will be very angry about these silly protests.

Mary, 34

Cars are noisy, they create pollution and they make our town dirtier. Ted's protest will show people that they don't need to use their cars every day and speed limits will stop accidents on our roads.

John, 40
6 Read the second part of the article. Who thinks these things? Write John (J), Ted (T) or Mary (M).
1 Cars create a lot of pollution. __________
2 The roads are busy in Oxford. __________
3 People don’t need to use their cars every day. __________
4 Air pollution is a problem in Oxford. __________
5 Drivers will not be happy about the protest. __________
6 People need their cars to get to work. __________
7 Oxford needs more cycle lanes. __________
8 Speed limits will stop accidents. __________

Listening

7 How green is your lifestyle? Read the list below and tick the things you do.
1 □ Recycle paper
2 □ Recycle plastic
3 □ Ride a bike or walk
4 □ Turn off lights
5 □ Recycle old batteries
6 □ Try to use less water

8 17 Listen and complete the gaps with David (D), Sarah (S) or Emma (E).
1 □ thinks a lot of people worry but don’t do anything about the environment.
2 □ thinks the weather will become worse in the future.
3 □ doesn’t recycle paper at home.
4 □ thinks bikes are faster than cars.
5 □ tries to save water.
6 □ worries about global warming.

9 17 Listen again and complete the table with the green things David, Sarah and Emma do and don’t do.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How green is your lifestyle?</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sarah</td>
<td>cycles, does not use cars or buses</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>David</td>
<td>goes to school by car</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emma</td>
<td>special recycling bins</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>special recycling bins</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Writing

A notice

1. Give your notice a title: Lost, Found
2. Say what the object is: Mobile phone, Keys
3. Describe the object: a silver watch, a black and white cat
4. Say where you lost or found the object: I lost them at the gym, I left it in the café
5. Leave your name and contact details: Call me on 788 2334466, Send me an email at Asif@stmail.com

LOST

My new trainers.

They are red and black. They are new and they were a birthday present from my mum.

I lost them at the Abbey Road Gym yesterday afternoon.

Please text me on 788 2334467

Thanks

Dave

Found

A silver girl's watch.

I found it in the school canteen on Friday afternoon.

Is it yours?

Send me an email at Asif@stmail.com

Asif

Lost!

My pet cat

She is small and white and has got black ears.

I lost her on Tuesday afternoon after school.

I think she ran into Roundhay Park.

Do you know where she is?

765 9987960.

Reward of £30.

Linda

1. Read the notices a–c. Who:
   1. lost some trainers? _________
   2. didn’t lose anything? _________
   3. lost a present? _________
   4. lost an animal? _________
   5. offers a reward? _________
   6. was in the school canteen on Friday?

2. Complete the notices opposite with the words below.

LOST

My address book. It’s _______yellow______ and white.

It’s got all my friends’ _______ in it.

It’s really _______ to me!

I think I _______ it at the Cerec Road Youth Centre on _______.

Please _______ me on 0112 7654321.

Reward of _______ of £15.

Janet

FOUND

A _______ jacket. I found it in the Clarey Café on Vernon Road on _________.

You can _______ an email at kilgy@voogle.com

Kate
3 In short notices it is important to include key information. Look at the notices a–d and say which text does not include:

1 Contact details ☑
2 Where they lost the object ☑
3 When they lost the object ☑
4 A description of the object ☑
5 The name of the object ☑

Lost
My bag. It was a present from my dad. I lost it at the Envy's concert on Saturday.
Please text me on 347 4309988.
Harry

A coat
It's red and black. I left it in the art gallery café on Wednesday afternoon.
Please call me on 750 639108.

Found
A wallet. It's grey and white with a pink dog on it. I found it in Denison Park. Is it yours? Call me.
Mandy

Lost
It's small and black. It was a birthday present and I love it. Please call me on 01297 8358927.
Mark

4 Complete the strategies box with the phrases below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>title ✓</th>
<th>contact</th>
<th>when</th>
<th>Describe what</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

A notice
- Give your notice a short 'title': Lost, Found
- Say how you lost or found: an object, mobile phone
- Add the object: old, new, red, small
- Say where and when you lost or found the object.
- Include details and your name.

5 Read the task and then write your notice. Use the strategies in exercise 4 to help you.

Choose an object and write a 'Lost' notice.
- Say what you lost.
- Describe the object.
- Say where you lost it.

Speaking
At the shops

6 Complete the dialogue.

Lucy: Hello, excuse me?
Assistant: Yes, can I help you?
Lucy: I'm looking for a new pair of trainers.
Assistant: OK, what size are you?
Lucy: I think I'm a thirty-eight.
Assistant: Are you?
Lucy: Thanks. Can I try them on?

Assistant: Yes, of course.
Lucy: I think they're too big. Have you got a bigger size?
Assistant: Yes, here's a thirty-seven.
Lucy: Great. I love them. I'll take them.

7 Put the phrases in the correct order to make a dialogue.

Part 1
☐ James: I'm a size thirty-two.
☐ Assistant: Here you are, a size thirty-two.
☐ Assistant: What size are you?
☐ Assistant: Can I help you?
☐ James: I'm looking for a pair of jeans.

Part 2
☐ James: Yes, these are great, I'll take them.
☐ Assistant: Yes, of course.
☐ James: Can I try them on?
☐ Assistant: Yes, no problem, is a size thirty-four better?
☐ James: I think they are too small. Have you got a bigger size?
Vocabulary
Visit Britain

1 Find the adjectives in the word square.
Look ← and →.

```
bad ✓ happy busy high exciting
good hot small long tall
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2 Complete the sentences with the words below.

mountain Museum River university airport roller coaster castles ✓ pubs

1 Kings and Queens lived in castles in the past.
2 I think the biggest _______ in London is Heathrow. There are hundreds of flights.
3 I always visit the British _______ when I go to London. There are a lot of interesting things to see there and it’s a beautiful building.
4 I think the highest _______ in the world is Everest.
5 My dad loves the _______ in England. He likes the traditional drinks.
6 I never go on the _______ when we go to a theme park. I’m too scared!
7 We visited the _______ in Oxford where many famous people studied.
8 London is on the _______ Thames. You can take a boat trip on it.

Grammar
Superlative adjectives

3 Complete the text with the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

Visit London, the _______ (big) city in Britain. There is so much to see and do.

- Take a trip up Canary Wharf tower, the _______ (tall) building in London, where you can see the _______ (beautiful) views of the city. Travel along the _______ (long) underground transport system in the world.
- For culture you can spend a day at London’s Tate Modern art gallery – the _______ (popular) gallery for tourists to visit – or go to the _______ (famous) tourist attraction – Madame Tussauds. For shopping London is fantastic – there are all kinds of shops in Oxford Street, the _______ (busy) shopping street in Britain.
- There are also some very expensive shops, where _______ (rich) people in Britain do their shopping.
- There is something for everyone in London – _______ (exciting) city in the world!

4 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives below.

hot beautiful old expensive interesting ✓ tall

1 I love History. I think it is the _______ subject that I study. It’s fascinating.
2 I think Kate Winslet is the _______ woman in the world.
3 _______ thing that I own is my MP3 player, it cost over £100.
4 Tom is the _______ boy in the class, he’s 1.80 metres!
5 My grandfather is eighty-nine, so he’s the _______ person in my family.
6 I think Seville is the _______ city in Europe. It was forty-eight degrees last summer.
5 ** Use the prompts to make questions about the attractions. Use the superlative. Then answer the questions.

### Tate Modern art gallery
- **Price:** free
- **Opening times:** 10 a.m. – 10 p.m.
- **Visitors per year:** 5 million
- **Facilities:** gift shop, restaurant, café, and bar

### Madame Tussauds
- **Price:** £21.00
- **Opening times:** 9 a.m. – 6 p.m.
- **Visitors per year:** 3 million
- **Facilities:** gift shop

### Tower of London
- **Price:** £16.50
- **Opening times:** 9 a.m. – 5.30 p.m.
- **Visitors per year:** 2 million
- **Facilities:** gift shop, café

1. **Which/expensive place?**
   - Which is the most expensive place? The most expensive place is Madame Tussauds.

2. **Which/cheap place?**
   - Which is the cheapest place?

3. **Which has/long opening times?**
   - Which has the longest opening times?

4. **Which is/popular?**
   - Which is the most popular?

5. **Which has/low number of visitors?**
   - Which has the lowest number of visitors?

6. **Which has/good facilities?**
   - Which has the best facilities?

**Grammar Plus: less/the least**

6 **Rewrite the sentences using less or the least and the adjective in brackets.**

1. Football is the most boring sport. (interesting)
   - Football is the least interesting sport

2. That café is the cheapest in town. (expensive)

3. George is happier now. (sad)

4. This is the easiest exercise. (difficult)

5. I think Art is more interesting than PE. (boring)

6. Canary Wharf is the ugliest building in London. (beautiful)

**Use**

We use superlatives to compare people or things with all of the group to which they belong. We normally use the before a superlative.

- **Who is the most intelligent student in your class?**
  - (the group = your class)

- **Jessica is the prettiest girl I know.**
  - (the group = girls I know)

- **This is the most interesting book in the library.**
  - (the group = the library)

- **Your house is the biggest in our street.**
  - (the group = our street)

**less and the least**

Less and the least are the opposites of more and the most.

- **Julia is more intelligent than Patricia.**
  - (= Patricia is less intelligent than Julia.)

- **Your car is more expensive than mine.**
  - (= My car is less expensive than yours.)

- **For me, Maths is the most interesting subject.**
  - I don't agree, for me Maths is the least interesting subject.
Vocabulary
Summer holidays

1 Put the words in the correct column.

hotel  beach ✔  walking
bed and breakfast  campsite
camping  holiday apartment
sightseeing  adventure

types of holiday  |  places to stay

beach  |  -

2 Write the names of the types of holiday.

1 beach

3 Match the people with the type of holiday in exercise 2.

1 Marta: I just want to relax and sunbathe. beach
2 Jill: I want to learn new sports. -
3 Pete: I love visiting museums and galleries. -
4 Bill: I want to be in the countryside and get some exercise, but nothing very tiring. -

Grammar

be going to

4 ** Read Sophie’s family’s holiday ‘to do’ list and write sentences using be going to.

To do!
Before we go:
book the campsite - dad
clean the car - me
buy the food - mum
make sandwiches for the journey - Lily

On holiday:
drive the car - mum
put the tent up - dad and me
cook the food - mum and Lily
have fun - everyone!

Before we go:
1 Dad is going to book the campsite.
2 I ____________________________.
3 Mum ____________________________.
4 Lily ____________________________.

On holiday:
5 Mum ____________________________.
6 Dad and me ____________________________.
7 Mum and Lily ____________________________.
8 Everyone ____________________________.

5 ** Write questions for Sophie with be going to.

1 go to France Are you going to go to France?
2 go to sightseeing ________?
3 cook French food ________?
4 eat at local restaurants ________?
5 swim in the sea ________?
6 speak French ________?
7 take your school books ________?
8 sleep in a tent ________?
6 Complete the sentences with be going to and the verbs below.

- take  
- read ✓ finish eat not worry
- not swim ✓

1 I love reading so I am going to read lots of books.
2 Lily hates the water so she isn't going to swim in the sea.
3 We are going to take lots of photos in Spain.
4 I don't know what kind of food we are going to eat on holiday.
5 Sarah isn't going to do her homework before she goes on holiday.
6 This year I am going to study about exams.

7 Complete the text about Tom's holiday plans with be going to and the verbs below.

- hang out  
- not speak  
- dance  
- eat not study ✓ speak

Tom is going on holiday next week with his family and some friends. They are going to France. Tom isn't going to study for his exams on holiday - he's going to have a good rest! He is going to hang out at the disco with his friends and he is going to dance on the beach. He is going to eat much English food - Tom learns French at school, so he is going to speak a lot!

8 Complete the dialogue using the correct form of be going to and the verbs in brackets.

Sophie: So what are you going to do (do) in the summer holidays, Sam?
Sam: We are going to go (go) to Spain.
Sophie: Wow! Are you going to visit (visit) Barcelona?
Sam: No, we are not going (not/travel) to Barcelona, we are going to see (see) the Prado Museum in Madrid.
Sophie: Where are you going to stay (stay)?
Sam: In a tent.
Sophie: No, you are not going (not/camping) this year. I think you are going to stay (stay) in a bed and breakfast.
Vocabulary
Transport

1 Match the words below with the pictures.

- plane ✓
- canoe
- on foot
- ship
- boat
- helicopter

2 Complete the sentences with the words below.

- sail (x2)
- skate
- ride
- fly
- cycle
- drive
- flew ✓

1 Last year I flew in a helicopter for the first time.
2 I think only very rich people have yachts.
3 I'm going to learn to cycle because I have some inline skates.
4 1000 kilometres is too far to fly a mountain bike.
5 You can't drive your car into the city centre.
6 In England you can drive a boat all the way around the island.
7 Sarah was too scared to fly in a helicopter.
8 I have a mountain bike and I drive to school everyday.

3 Underline the correct words to complete the sentence.

1 I don't like traffic. I prefer to go on foot.
2 You need a special licence to drive a helicopter.
3 He went by canoe to Portugal.
4 I can't drive a moped - I'm too young.
5 The ship sailed to America in 1850.
6 Not many people know how to ride a bus.

Reading

4 Look at the pictures. What do you know about these people? Read the text to check your ideas.

Amazing facts about the world's most famous TRAVELLERS and EXPLORERS!

Did you know that on Christopher Columbus's first journey there were just three small ships and around a hundred people working on the ship? The ships were smaller and slower than modern ships. Columbus sailed to the Canary Islands from Spain in five weeks. Today the same journey takes three or four hours!

Amelia Earhart was the first woman to fly across the Atlantic in 1932. She became one of the most famous women in the world after this journey. Sadly, Amelia disappeared in 1937 on her mission to fly around the world. The American government sent out soldiers to look for her. It was the most expensive rescue mission in history at the time but they didn't find her. She was forty years old.

Captain Scott explored Antarctica - Antarctica is one of the most enormous areas of land in the world (fifty times bigger than Britain) and possibly the coldest! He wanted to learn more about the weather and the plants in Antarctica. He became one of the most famous explorers in history. Scott travelled mainly on foot, but on his second journey to the South Pole he took horses and dogs, too. The weather was not good - it became very stormy and windy and Scott didn't return. It is one of the saddest stories in history.
5 Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. How many ships sailed with Christopher Columbus on his first journey?
   a. one  b. two  c. three

2. How long was Columbus's journey to the Canary Islands?
   a. fifty-five weeks  b. five weeks  c. four hours

3. Amelia Earhart was the first woman to:
   a. sail across the Atlantic.
   b. fly across the Antarctic.
   c. fly across the Atlantic.

4. Amelia Earhart
   a. flew around the world.
   b. did not fly around the world.
   c. flew across America.

5. Captain Scott went to the Antarctic to:
   a. study the weather and plants.
   b. become famous.
   c. study animals.

6. Captain Scott
   a. one of the saddest explorers in history.
   b. one of the most famous explorers in history.
   c. one of the biggest explorers in history.

6 Tick (√) true or cross (X) false.

1. There were a hundred ships on Columbus's first journey.
2. The ships were smaller than modern ships.
3. It took Columbus five hours to sail to the Canary Islands from Spain.
4. Amelia Earhart was forty years old when she flew across the Atlantic.
5. She became one of the most famous women in the world.
6. It cost a lot of money to try to find Amelia Earhart.
7. Britain is smaller than the Antarctic.
8. Scott travelled mainly with horses and dogs.

7 Answer the questions.

1. How many people travelled with Columbus on his first journey?

2. How long does it take a modern ship to sail from Spain to the Canary Islands?

3. What happened to Amelia Earhart in 1937?

4. What did Scott take on his second journey to the South Pole?

5. Why is Scott's second journey to Antarctica sad?

---

Listening

8 (18) Listen to the adverts and choose the correct answer.

1. Holiday 1 costs
   a. £130  b. £1,300  c. £10,300.

2. Holiday 1 is to

3. Holiday 1 takes
   a. two weeks  b. four weeks  c. six weeks.

4. Holiday 2 takes
   a. two weeks  b. three weeks  c. six weeks.

5. What is the main form of transport for Holiday 2?
   a. ship  b. foot  c. train

6. On Holiday 2 you sleep in
   a. tents  b. local hotels  c. bed and breakfasts.

7. Holiday 3 is in
   a. the orient  b. Europe  c. America.

8. Holiday 3 costs
   a. £15,000  b. £80  c. £800.

9. On which holidays do you travel to Europe?
   a. holidays 1 and 2  b. holidays 1 and 3  c. holidays 1, 2 and 3

10. Which object is not talked about in the adverts?
    a. camera  b. walking boots  c. guidebook

9 (18) Listen again and tick (√) the correct answer.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Holiday 1</th>
<th>Holiday 2</th>
<th>Holiday 3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Which holiday is the most expensive?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Which holiday is the longest?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Which holiday is the shortest?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Which holiday is the cheapest?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Which holiday is the healthiest?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Vocabulary & Grammar**

1. Choose the best word a, b or c to complete the sentences.
   1. I don't like hotels. I prefer staying on a
      a camping.  b B & B.  c campsite. ✓
   2. I always go to school on
      a bus.  b foot.  c motorbike.
   3. There isn't any rain here. We have a lot of
      a droughts.  b hurricanes.  c floods.
   4. I hate the sea, so I never travel by
      a ship.  b moped.  c helicopter.
   5. I can't see much. It's very ___ today.
      a sunny  b windy  c foggy
   6. My mum loves ___. She always visits
      museums on holiday.
      a walking  b sightseeing  c camping

2. Match the words 1–7 from column A with the correct nouns a–g from column B.
   
   **A**
   1. solar  2. green  3. global  4. pedal  5. holiday  6. recycled  7. inline
   
   **B**
   a boat  b skates  c spaces  d paper  e warming  f power  g apartment

3. Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.
   1. Do you usually choose products with little
      p  e  c  t  e  g  i  n  e  r  a?  ?
   2. Do you recycle your r ___?     ?
   3. I often go to the seaside. I love sitting on the
      b ___ and relaxing in the sun.
   4. P ___ is a big problem in my city
      We've got a lot of traffic and very bad air.
   5. We'll probably have heavy rain and s ___
      tomorrow in the morning.
   6. Our organisation 'Go Green' is for people who
      care about the e ___.

4. Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adjective in brackets.
   Robert has got three __________ (young) sisters: Kate, Gina and Maria. Kate studies a lot and she's
   __________ (good) student in her class. She is also
   __________ (intelligent) than her sisters. Gina is
   very kind – in fact, she's __________ (nice) person
   I know. Maria is very good-looking. She's
   certainly __________ (tall) and __________ (pretty)
   than the other two sisters. Many boys think she's
   __________ (beautiful) girl in our school. But she
   can't play basketball very well – she's __________
   (bad) player on her team.

5. Complete the sentences with going to and the verbs in brackets.
   1. Ian and Carol __________ to play (play) tennis at 6 p.m.
   2. I __________ (not take) my camera. It's broken. Can you take yours?
   3. Barbara has got a terrible toothache. She
      __________ (see) a dentist tomorrow morning.
   4. __________ (you/help) me to do my Maths homework?
   5. We have a History test on Monday. We
      __________ (study) hard this weekend.

6. Complete the sentences with the verbs below and the correct form of will.

   travel  not be  go up ✓  do

   1. I think the price of petrol __________ in the next five years.
   2. In the future, people __________ most of their shopping on the Internet.
   3. I hope there __________ any more natural disasters in the future.
   4. Do you think people __________ to other planets in the next ten years?
Listening
7 10 Listen to the conversation between two friends. Choose the best answer a, b or c.
   1 Robert and his family are going to
      a go on a walking holiday.
      b do some sightseeing.
      c go camping.
   2 When Jill went to France, her younger brother was ___ years old.
      a two  b three  c four
   3 Jill wants to go on holiday with her
      a sister.  b boyfriend.  c parents.
   4 Jill is going to
      a go bungee jumping again.
      b work in her father's shop.
      c ask her parents for money.
   5 It's very ___ in the Alps at the moment.
      a cloudy  b windy  c rainy

Communication
9 10 Complete the dialogue with the words and phrases below. There are some extra words and phrases.

   have help ✓ are number serve try are they looking for size just looking put is it

   Assistant: Can I help you?
   Sue: Yes, please. I'm ___ trainers.
   Assistant: What ___ are you?
   Sue: Four, I think.
   Assistant: OK. I've got a nice pair of trainers here. Here you ___.
   Sue: Thanks. Can I ___ them on?
   Assistant: Of course.
   Assistant: Everything OK?
   Sue: Yes, thanks. How much ___?
   Assistant: £25.
   Sue: I'll take them, please.

Reading
8 10 Read two students' answers to the question in a school newsletter. Tick (✓) true or cross (X) false.

How Are You Helping To Save The World?
I don’t do much for the environment but my mother really cares about it. She always tells us to turn off the lights and all electrical appliances when we are not using them. My sister is good at it but I still forget from time to time. Last week I forgot to turn off the taps in the bathroom and my mum was really angry. I think I need to change my habits.

Ann Roberts (Year 9)

I think my family and I are quite green. There's a lot of pollution in our area so we only use our car on rainy days. I often walk to school, my mother goes to work by bike and my father uses public transport. But we know it's not enough and we want to do more. Next week we're going to buy three bags – one for glass and metal, one for paper and cardboard and one for plastic. This way we will organise our rubbish better.

Paul Blackmoore (Year 9)

1 ✓ Ann is the greenest person in her family.
2 ✓ In Ann's family everybody saves water.
3 ✓ Ann needs to behave differently in the future.
4 ✓ Paul’s father often cycles to work.
5 ✓ Paul and his family want to start recycling.

Marks
Vocabulary & Grammar /30 marks
Listening /5 marks
Reading /5 marks
Communication /10 marks
Total: /50 marks
Vocabulary

Jobs
1 Match the activities 1–6 with the jobs a–f.

1 Take photos  ——
2 Work with children  ——
3 Sell things  ——
4 Work with animals  ——
5 Talk on the phone  ——
6 Look after people  ——

2 Put the words below in the correct column.

- night
- children
- uniform ✓
- animals ✓
- money ✓
- the weekend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>work with</th>
<th>wear</th>
<th>work at</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>animals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

3 Complete the sentences with the words below.

- sells
- a uniform ✓
- money ✓
- do
- phone
- the weekend

1 I'm an actor so I don't wear a uniform.
2 Most teachers don't work at ________.
3 Bank clerks work with other people's ________.
4 Do you think police officers talk on the ________?
5 A good shop assistant ________ lots of things.
6 Hairdressers ________ people's hair.

Grammar

have to

4 Complete the answers to the questions with the short answers below.

[Yes, he does✓ Yes, she does
No, they don't ✓ No, I don't ✓
No, you don't ✓ Yes, they do

1 Do you have to get up early?
   No, I don't ✓ I can get up when I want.
2 Do teachers have to wear a uniform?
   ________, they wear their own clothes.
3 Does Sarah have to tidy her bedroom?
   ________, every Saturday.
4 Do I have to go to school today?
   ________, it's Sunday.
5 Do students have to pay?
   ________, £6 each, please.
6 Does Pete have to go home now?
   ________, his mother is waiting for him.

5 Complete the sentences with have to or don't have to.

1 Hairdressers ________ sell things.
2 Vets ________ work with animals.
3 Office workers ________ work with children.
4 Photographers ________ take photos.
5 Teachers ________ wear a uniform.
6 Bus drivers ________ work with animals.

6 John works in a café. Look at the list from John's boss and make sentences using have to or don't have to.

John's tasks – Saturday
wear your uniform ✓
wash the floor ✗
remember to be polite ✓
close the shop at 5.30 ✓

1 John has to wear his uniform.
2
3
4
7 *** John phones the café manager to ask some questions. Use the prompts to complete the dialogue. Use have to or don't have to.

John: Hi Mr Dash.
Mr Dash: Hello John, is everything OK?
John: Yes, it's fine. I just have a couple of questions about the list you gave me.
Mr Dash: OK, no problem.
John: Well, firstly (I/open the café)
1. ______________?  
Mr Dash: Yes, you have to open the café at 9.30 a.m.
John: OK, and (I/tidy the café/before 9.00 a.m.)
2. ______________?  
Mr Dash: Yes, that's right, and try and keep it tidy during the day.
John: (I/clean/windows) 3. ______________?  
Mr Dash: Oh no, you don't have to do that, John.
John: And what about the telephone, (I/answer phone)
4. ______________?  
Mr Dash: No, you don't.
John: Last question, (customers/pay with money)
5. ______________?  
Mr Dash: Customers can pay with credit card or cash. Is that everything?
John: Oh, just one last thing. (I/make cakes)
6. ______________?  
Mr Dash: No, you just have to sell them.

8 *** Complete Jason's email using have to or don't have to and a verb below.

To: jason452@gmail.com
From: darren56@gmail34.com
Subject: New job

Hi Darren,
I've got a new job but I don't think I like it. I am looking after my aunt's children. They live in Oxford. She's got three small children and they are hard work! 1. **have to get up** early because the children sometimes get up at 6.00 a.m. Then 2. ___________ the breakfast and help the children to eat.
1. ___________ a uniform, I can wear what I like but the children make a lot of mess so I wear old clothes. After breakfast 2. ___________ the kitchen but 3. ___________ because my aunt has got a dishwasher. Then 4. ___________ the children to nursery school. That's the best part of the day, because I have a rest! But at the weekend 5. ___________ all day without a break. I'm glad this job is just for the summer and 6. ___________ it forever!

See you in September.
Jason.
**Vocabulary**

Feelings

1. Match the pictures to the feelings below.
   - tired
   - sad
   - angry
   - happy

2. Underline the correct word in each sentence.
   1. That wasn't an interesting lesson, I was very **bored/tired**.
   2. Shirley was **excited/surprised** she passed the exam, she thinks Maths is really difficult.
   3. The children were all **tired/sad** today because they went to bed very late last night.
   4. My dad is **angry/nervous** that I stayed out late. He has stopped my pocket money.
   5. I always feel very **upset/nervous** before a test.
   6. I'm reading a really **sad/angry** book.
   7. I'm going on holiday next week! I'm so **surprised/excited**.
   8. Tara has lost her dog and she's very **angry/worried** about it.

3. Complete the gaps with the words below.
   - **socialising**
   - **patient**
   - **skills**
   - **is**
   - **plays**
   - **humour**
   - **good at**
   - **memory**
   - **team**

Let me tell you about my older brother James. Everyone thinks he's perfect! He is very independent. He does well at school and he likes working in a **team**. He's **5** **Maths** and Science because he has a good **3**. He's got lots of friends and is very good at **4**. He's really popular because he's **5** polite and he has a good sense of **6**. On Friday afternoons he **7** the guitar in a band. But there is one thing he can't do - he doesn’t have good **computer** **9**. I always help him with his homework on the computer - he says that I’m great and very **9** because we always spend one or two hours on the computer.

**Grammar**

Prepositions

4. Match phrases 1–6 with phrases a–f to make sentences.
   1. My mobile phone is in
   2. The teacher says we can't have mobile phones in
   3. We're going to meet at
   4. I always do my homework in
   5. My dad comes home at
   6. My birthday is on

   **a** the living room
   **b** the same time every day
   **c** the cinema
   **d** my bag
   **e** Wednesday this year
   **f** class

5. Underline the correct preposition to complete the text.

   My boss Harry is a nice man but he can't get up 'at/in the morning. We have to open the shop two**at/in the same time everyday, so I usually have to do that. Our shop is an interesting place and I love working 'at/in the weekend because there are always lots of customers. It's not usually very busy 'in/at the week. He spends most of the day in his office and I don't think he often goes out 'in/on the evening but he says he is very happy.

6. Complete the gaps with **in**, **on** or **at**.

   1. There's a good programme **on** TV tonight.
   2. Jon has guitar lessons **on** Wednesday.
   3. We eat lunch **on** the same time every day.
   4. My birthday is **on** April.
   5. School starts every day **in** 8,00 a.m.
   6. Bill can't get up **at** the morning.

92
Grammar Plus: good at/bad at

7. **Complete the sentences about Amy with good at or bad at.

- = quite good at
= bad at
= very good at

English lessons ✓
play football XX
speak French
cook X
surfing
remember people’s names XX

1. Amy is good at English lessons.

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

8. **Complete the gaps with the correct preposition.

James,
Dentist appointment on Thursday 25 March at 6:00 in the evening.
Don’t forget and please try to be more organised next time!

Grammar reference

Prepositions

Place

in my bedroom, in my house, in my bag
The computer is in my bedroom.
My dog is in my house.
My keys are in my bag.
on the bookshelf, on my desk
The CDs are on the bookshelf.
your books are on my desk.
at the café, at the train station
Jane is at the café with Sam.
We’re at the train station.

Time expressions

at five o’clock, at half past ten
at the same time
in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, at night
on Monday, on Tuesday, at the weekend
in May, in April
on 1st May, on 27th April
Let’s meet at four o’clock tomorrow.
I always have a shower in the morning.
What do you usually do on Fridays?

Notice!

My brother and I were born in March, I was born on 1st March and he was born on 26th March.

good at/bad at

- Use good at/bad at + -ing to talk about ability.
Larry is good at skiing.
I’m bad at playing the guitar.
- Use not, quite and very to modify the adjectives.
We are quite good at playing tennis.
She isn’t bad at singing.

NEWTON COLLEGE
creative writing course!

Are you good at writing?
Come along to learn about writing, a very friendly class!
Course starts on Monday evening
7.00 p.m. and then continues the same time every week.

Vacancy for holiday representative

Do you enjoy working the summer?
We have some great jobs in Europe!
Are you reliable, polite and do you have a good sense of humour?
We want to hear from you!
Fill in the application form and come to one of our open days the Greenfield School.
1. What does Janek do?
2. What is special about the school?

2. Listen to part 1 again and complete the notes about Janek's school.

Name of school: **Rainbow Bees**

Location: __________
School opens: __________
School closes: __________
Number of children at school: __________
Age of children: __________

3. Listen to part 2 and tick (✓) true or cross (✗) false.

1. Janek only drives the school bus in the morning.
2. There are ten volunteers at the school.
3. Janek helps to cook the lunches.
4. All the volunteers teach at the school.
5. All volunteers have to have experience of working with children.
6. Janek thinks volunteering at the school is an easy job.
7. Janek is going to college when the school closes.
8. Janek wants to be a driver.

Reading

4. Read the text and put the tasks in the correct column.

- Have meals with the children
- Listen to the children
- Prepare the food
- Tidy the bedrooms
- Look after the children in their free time
- Teach the children sport
- Wash up
- Serve the food

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>counsellor</th>
<th>activity leaders</th>
<th>kitchen and cleaning workers</th>
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5. Read the text again and tick (✓) true or cross (✗) false.

1. For all the jobs you need to speak English well.
2. Activity leaders help to prepare food.
3. Counsellors look after the children in their free time.
4. Kitchen workers have to get up early.
5. Activity leaders have to speak English well.
6. Kitchen workers have to be good at sport.

6. Choose the correct answer.

1. You don't need ___ to be a volunteer.
   a) special training  b) special clothes  c) special food

2. It's important to be good at ___ to be a counsellor.
   a) sports  b) listening  c) Maths

3. The activity leaders teach ___.
   a) English  b) sport  c) cooking

4. It's important that kitchen and cleaning workers like working ___.
   a) with people  b) alone  c) at night
Do you want to make a difference to children’s lives this summer?
Then volunteer for Camp UK!

**Camp UK** is a charity that organises summer camps for children with social problems or learning disabilities. Every year we need volunteers. You don’t have to have any special training, you get free food and accommodation and a great experience. Here are some of the jobs that you can do.

**Activity leaders**
An activity leader helps the children to learn how to do a particular sport or activity. You teach the children how to do the activity safely and have fun.

**Qualities needed:** You have to be patient and good at communicating. You have to be good at sport and you have to have a good level of English.

**Kitchen and cleaning workers**
We need people to help prepare food and cook meals, serve the food and clean up after. We also need people to help keep the bedrooms and toilets clean and tidy.

**Qualities needed:** You have to get up early, so you have to be reliable and organised. You have to enjoy working in a team. You don’t have to speak English well but you do have to have a good sense of humour.

**Counsellor**
A counsellor takes care of a group of children. You have to look after the children in their free time, have meals with them and talk to the children about any problems they have.

**Qualities needed:** You have to have experience of working with children. Sometimes you have to work in your free time. You have to speak English very well.

Do you think you can help? Complete an application form today and help make a difference to young people’s lives.
Writing

A formal letter

1. Write your address in the top right-hand corner:
   77 Fleetwood Street, London

2. Write the name and address of the company you are writing to on the left:
   Holiday Homes, King's Cafe

3. Write the date under your address:
   12 March 2010

4. Open the letter with
   Dear Ms France,
   112 Beesdale Road
   Bristol
   BS21 4HJ

5. Say why you are writing and use formal language:
   I am writing to apply for the job of hotel receptionist. I saw the job advertisement on the 5th of May on the Holiday Help website.

6. Explain why you want or can do the job:
   I have sales experience, I worked in a hotel last year, I am reliable.

7. Give contact details:
   You can contact me by email... please call me on...

8. Close the letter with
   Yours sincerely,
   Julie Granger

9. Sign your name.

10. Print your name.

---

1 Read the application letter and complete the sentences.

1. Julie lives in ________.
2. She is applying for a job in ________.
3. She is applying for the post of ________.
4. Julie saw the advertisement on a ________.
5. Last year Julie worked as a ________ in Paris.
6. She worked in Paris for ________.
7. Julie is very ________ and ________.
8. She can speak ________, ________, and ________.

2 Match the formal and informal phrases.

1. Write soon.
2. Take care.
3. Email me.
4. I would like to apply for the post of waitress.
5. I've done the job before.

   a. I want the job of waitress.
   b. Please contact me by email.
   c. I have the necessary experience for the job.
   d. Yours faithfully.
   e. I look forward to hearing from you.

---

Hello Mr Green,

I want to work as a part time chef. My friend texted me about the job. She showed me the advertisement in the Evening Herald, on the 16th of May I think.

I can do the job no problem. I did it for two months last year in a hotel in central London. I was great because I'm very patient and I work hard, too.

Send me a text on my mobile – 798 2387654.

Love,

Luke

Luke Lackner
b Rewrite the informal phrases using formal language.

I am writing to apply for the job of part-time chef.

4 Complete the strategies box with the words below.

[Sign sincerely why date]

A formal letter
- Include your address, the 1 date and the address of the company you are writing to.
- Explain where and when you saw the advertisement and 2 you can do the job.
- Use formal language.
- Include contact details e.g. email or telephone number.
- Close the letter with Yours 3 if you started with Dear + surname, or Yours faithfully if you started with Dear Sir or Madam.
- 4 and print your name.

5 Read the task and then write your formal letter. Use the strategies in exercise 4 to help you.

Write an application letter for the job advertisement below. Imagine you did a similar job last year in a gift shop in London.
- Say why you are writing.
- Say where you saw the job advertisement.
- Describe your experience and skills.

Speaking
A job interview

6 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1 got/sales/any/experience/you/have
   Have you got any sales experience?

2 your/what/best/is/subject/at school

3 you/from/where/are

4 this/want/why/do/job

5 languages/you/what/do/speak

6 got/have/qualities/skills/what/and

7 any/questions/have/got

7 Match the questions 1–7 from exercise 6 with the answers a–g.

a 2 I think English is my best subject.

b □ Yes. How many people work for the company?

c □ Yes. I worked in a clothes shop for two years.

d □ I am very patient and organised.

e □ I like your products very much and I think this is a great place to work.

f □ I'm from Manchester, in the north of England.

g □ I can speak Italian and Spanish.
Vocabulary

Our world

1 Complete the crossword.

Across
1 B_______ your nose.
5 Re________ a gift from someone.

Down
2 O_______ a gift to someone.
3 Bow to g_______ someone.
4 Have a m________.

2 Label the pictures with the phrases below.

- bow to greet
- have a meal
- offer a gift

Grammar

if + imperative

3 Match phrases 1–8 with phrases a–h to complete the sentences.

1 If you feel hot,________ a cycle to school.
2 If you feel ill,________ read this book.
3 If you receive a gift,________ wear a sweater.
4 If you like detective stories,________ call me.
5 If you are cold,________ stay at home and rest.
6 If you want to talk,________ ask the teacher.
7 If the traffic is bad,________ open the window.
8 If you don’t know the answer,________ say ‘thank you’.

4 Underline the correct form to complete the sentences.

1 If you are cold, ______ close/don’t close the window.
2 Learn/Don’t learn the grammar rules if you want to pass the exam.
3 If it is rainy, don’t forget/forget your umbrella.
4 Go/Don’t go outside if it is cold.
5 Have/Don’t have a sandwich if you are hungry.
6 If you are tired, sit/don’t sit down.

5 Complete the sentences with the verbs below.

- go
- like
- call
- eat
- get
- take
- stay
- forget

1 If the train is late, ______ me from the station.
2 Don’t ______ on the bus if it’s busy.
3 If Sarah calls, ______ a message.
4 If you ______ coffee, try the special cappuccino.
5 Visit your grandmother if you ______
to the village on Sunday.
6 If it’s cold, ______ in the house.
7 If you are hungry, ______ the salad.
8 If you go out, don’t ______ your coat.
6 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.

1 If you _______ romantic stories, _______ this book. (like/read)

2 _______ to the cinema if you _______ homework to do. (not go/have)

3 If you _______ on holiday, _______ me a postcard! (go/send)

4 If you _______ fashion, _______ to this new clothes shop – it’s fantastic! (like/go)

5 If you _______ to read at night, _______ the light on. (want/put)

6 If you _______, please _______ me. (not understand/ask)

Grammar Plus: if and when

7 Complete the notes with the words below.

- have
- leave
- try
- need
- ask
- says
- understand
- start
- turn
- finish

8 EXAM RULES

1 When the teacher _______ the test, start it.

2 If you don’t _______ the question, _______ the next one.

3 If you _______ more paper, _______ the teacher.

4 If you _______ a mobile phone, _______ it off.

5 If you _______ early, _______ the room quietly.

9 HOTEL REX – fire alarms

- If you _______ smoke, _______ the fire brigade.

- If you _______ the alarm, _______ to the fire exit.

- When you _______ outside, _______ with the other guests.

Grammar Reference

if + imperative

Form

if + present simple + imperative

If you feel cold, put on a sweater.
If you don’t understand, ask the teacher to explain.
If you have a lot of homework, don’t watch TV.
If you don’t like him, don’t invite him to your party.

Use

We use if + imperative to give somebody instructions or advice.

If you’ve got a pain in your knee, go to the doctor.
(advice)

If you like her so much, call her and ask her out.
(advice)

If you see John, tell him to come back to the classroom.
(instructions)

If you don’t know this word, find it in your dictionary.
(instructions)

if/when + present simple, + imperative

We use if or when + present simple, + imperative to make a suggestion. The meaning of if and when here is the same.

If/When you feel cold, put on a sweater.
If/When you’re thirsty, drink some water.
If/When you feel tired, go to bed early.
Vocabulary
Politics
1 Complete the crossword.

Across
6 The natural world.
7 When you talk in public you make a ___.

Down
1 To hurt or frighten someone.
2 The organisation that controls the country.
3 People who work in politics.
4 We ___ about things we don't like.
5 People who vote in an election.
8 Does your town have a problem with knife ___?

2 Complete the text with the words below.
[environment voters protested elections ✓ crime bullying politics government]

I always vote in MYP 1 elections. I think it's important to vote. It helps find a solution to global problems like protecting the 2 ________ but also local problems like knife 3 ________. I am very interested in 4 ________ and last year I wrote to the 5 _________. I 6 ________ about 7 _________ which is a big problem in my school. It is important for politicians to know the opinions of young people because the students of today are the 8 ________ of tomorrow.

Grammar
Present perfect
3 * Underline the correct word to complete the dialogue.
Journalist: Have you 4 spoken/spoke to all your voters?
Politician: No 5 have/haven't but I have 6 written/wrote a letter to all the voters.
Journalist: Have you 7 ever/never made a speech?
Politician: Yes, of course 8 have/did I have travelled all over the area and I have 9 meet/met a lot of people.
Journalist: I know you are also a good sports woman in your free time.
Politician: Yes, that's right. I have 10 run/ran two half marathons and I have 11 swim/swum a five kilometre race for charity.
Journalist: Wow, that's brilliant. 12 Have/Did you ever won any sporting competitions?
Politician: No, I have 13 never/ever won anything.
Journalist: Well, good luck in the election!

4 *** Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.
1 never/I/voted/have
I have never voted.

2 organised/a protest/have/the students

3 haven't/we/a politician/met

4 have/you/read/book/this

5 has/Kath/a car/never/driven

6 he/a speech/ever/has/made

7 today/eaten/haven't/I/lunch

8 gone/students/the/have/home
5. **Read the notes the journalist has made for his interview with a politician and complete the sentences using the present perfect with ever.**

1. organize a protest?
2. make a speech?
3. meet any famous people?
4. visit foreign countries?
5. speak to the prime minister?
6. think about changing your career?
7. protest about climate change?
8. write to voters?

---

6. **Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the present perfect.**

**Bill:** 1. Have you **been** (go) on holiday this year, Neil?

**Neil:** No, but I am going cycling in Italy in September. 2. **Have** you ever **been** (be) to Italy?

**Bill:** No, I 3. **haven't**. I 4. **always** (want) to go on a cycling holiday though.

**Neil:** Oh, why don't you come? I am going to Florence and then to a small town called Volterra. 5. **Have** you **ever** (hear) of it? They 6. **have** (build) a new museum there and 7. **have** (open) a new campsite. I think it will be a lot of fun.

**Bill:** Who are you going with?

**Neil:** I'm going with Mark from class 4C, 8. **Have** you **ever** (meet) him?

**Bill:** No, I don't think so but it sounds great.

**Neil:** 9. **Have** you **ever** (ride) a bike so far before?

**Bill:** No, but I can practise before we go.

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**Grammar reference**

**Present perfect**

**Form**

- **I/You/We/They have (ve) met**
- **He/She/It has (s) met**
- **I/You/We/They have not (haven't) met**
- **He/She/It has not (hasn't) met**
- **Have I/you/we/they met**
- **Has he/she/it met**

**Use**

We use the present perfect to talk about experiences.
We don't say when they happened.
I've won five swimming competitions.
He's been in a lot of elections.
We often use ever in questions.
Have you ever been to Africa?
Has she ever worked with children?
Have they ever swum in the sea in winter?
We often use never in negative statements.
I've never found any money in the street.
We've never run a marathon.
Barbara has never ridden a horse.

**Notice!**

My uncle has **climbed** Mont Blanc. (present perfect)
He **climbed** it two years ago. (past simple)
Listening

1 Look at the photos and the list of topics below. What do you think the listening text will be about?

- Weather
- Clothes
- Food
- Shopping
- Language
- People
- Culture
- Crime
- Noise
- Poverty
- Prices

2 Listen to the conversation. Look at the apartments below. Which one is the Mendez apartment?

3 Listen again and tick (✓) true or cross (✗) false.

1. The Varsys thought the apartment in Seville was very big.
2. The Varsys thought Seville was noisy.
3. They stayed outside the city.
4. They did a lot of sightseeing in Seville.
5. They cooked most of their own food.
6. They tried a lot of local food.
7. The weather was hot.
8. They spoke to local people in Spanish most of the time.
Home share shocks and surprises

Mr and Mrs Mendez from Seville tell us about their experience of home exchange. They exchanged their two bedroom flat in the centre of Seville for the Varsy’s five bedroom house in the suburb of Redree in California for two weeks.

We have two children. Holidays cost a lot of money, so we have never travelled very far. On the Internet we found a ‘home exchange’ website. It was a good idea – we gave our home to an American family and we lived in their house for two weeks.

When we first arrived in Redree, California we thought the house was very big. There were five bedrooms and three bathrooms. The kitchen was the biggest room and the fridge was the size of a wardrobe! We were happy to have so much space to relax and a garden, too.

In Redree you have to drive everywhere, most people travel to work every day by car or bus. In Spain we usually walk everywhere. We live in the centre of town so this was very different for us.

In the evenings in Spain we usually go out late and we eat late, too – at about 9.30 p.m. We like to eat in bars and restaurants. The food in the restaurants in Redree was good and about the same price as in Spain but we discovered that many places closed at 10.00 p.m.

Everybody was very nice to us in Redree. The people in the shops and bars were very polite and helpful. It’s a very quiet and relaxing place, and we really enjoyed our time there.

Reading

4 Read the text and match the titles 1–5 to the paragraphs a–e.

1 Transport
2 People and place
3 Food and entertainment
4 Before the holiday
5 The holiday home

5 Read the text again and choose the correct answer.

1 The Mendez family live in
   a a two bedroom house.
   b a five bedroom house.
   c a two bedroom flat.

2 They organised their holiday
   a on the Internet.
   b at the airport.
   c on the telephone.

3 The house they stayed in had
   a three bedrooms.
   b five bedrooms and a garden.
   c five bedrooms and no garden.

4 In America most people
   a walk to work.
   b drive everywhere.
   c take the bus everywhere.

5 In Spain the food is
   a better than the USA.
   b cheaper than the USA.
   c the same price as the USA.

6 In the USA
   a people don’t eat in restaurants.
   b people prefer takeaway food in the evenings.
   c restaurants close earlier in the evenings.

6 Answer the questions.

1 How long were Mr and Mrs Mendez in the USA?

2 Which was the biggest room in the Varsy’s house?

3 Why was the transport in the USA different for Mr and Mrs Mendez?

4 What do the Mendez family usually do in the evening in Spain?

5 How did Mr and Mrs Mendez describe the people in Redree?
On the Trans Asia train

Today we interview Aleksander, a student from Warsaw, Poland, who travelled 2,965 kilometres from Istanbul to Tehran on the Trans Asia train.

a ___________
Because it was cheaper than the plane and more comfortable than the bus. The ticket cost 53 Euros.

b ___________
Three days. Well, 66 hours, to be exact. The train leaves Istanbul on Wednesday evening and arrives in Tehran on Saturday at 18.45.

c ___________
I had water, orange juice, bread and some fruit.

d ___________
Yes, I did. People on the train were very friendly. They offered me food and talked to me. Two young men spoke English. One of them, Reza, later showed me Tehran.

e ___________
Yes, it was. It’s a big, very polluted city but the parks are beautiful. People put carpets on the grass and sit there and drink tea. There are also mountains around the city. And I met being fantastic people.

f ___________
Right now I’m going to study. And next summer I’m going to cycle around the Baltic sea.

Listening
Note-taking

Before you listen, always read the task carefully and think about the possible answers.

4 Read the listening task in exercise 5. Match the groups of possible answers a–e with the gaps 1–5.

a style/colour/price
d 11 a.m./5 p.m./7 p.m.
b red/green/blue
e 30/45/60
c Monday/Tuesday/Friday

5 Listen to the manager of a clothes shop talking to some new shop assistants. Complete the gaps with the missing information.

Sapphire Fashions Shop assistants’ duties

Working hours: from 10 a.m. to ___________
Lunch break: ___________ minutes
If you work on Saturday, you don’t have to work on ___________
Uniform: black shirt, black trousers and a ___________ scarf
Help customers find the right size and ___________
Use of English

Gap fill

6 Choose the correct answer a, b or c for each gap.

1 Kevin __ never been to Spain.
   a have b has c is
2 I'm going to Paris ___ Thursday.
   a in b at c on
3 Jenny and Tom ____ tennis every Saturday.
   a play b plays c playing
4 Andy is ____ travel round the world next year.
   a will b have to c going to
5 I wanted to go to Greece ____ I didn't have enough money.
   a and b but c so

7 What did you have to do in each sentence in exercise 6? Match explanations a-e with sentences 1-5 in exercise 6.

a Choose the right preposition.
   b Choose the right linking word.
   c Choose the correct present tense form.
   d Complete a verb in the present perfect.
   e Choose the right verb form to talk about a future intention.

Exam Tip

The type of task tests some of the grammar you have learned. Try to remember the rules.

8 Choose the correct answer a, b or c for each gap.

What's more important?

I have never ^ done voluntary work. I haven't got much time. I have to study really hard because I want to go to a good university. My friend Cathy is different. She's not very good ^ school subjects but she does a lot of other things. She ^ in a band on Tuesdays and looks after disabled children on Fridays. Last Friday I went with her. Cathy is very patient ^ the children love her. I helped ^ a bit. It was not easy but I felt happy. In the evening I made a decision. I'm ^ some voluntary work, too.

1 a did b done c doing
2 a in b on c at
3 a is singing b sings c has sung
4 a and b but c because
5 a him b she c her
6 a doing b done c going to do

Speaking

Making suggestions and responding

9 Read the oral exam task and put the conversation below in order.

Imagine the following situation. You and your friend want to buy a present for your friend Emily's birthday. She's got a very 'green' lifestyle. Look at the pictures of presents and decide together which present you are going to buy.

a ☐ I agree, they are fun and better for the environment than cars. But they are the most expensive thing here. We haven't got a lot of money. What about the T-shirt?

b ☐ I'm not sure. It's nice, but I think Emily wears a smaller size.

c ☐ You're right, she does. So what are we going to buy? The notebook? It's pretty, but it's the cheapest gift of all!

d ☐ OK, what have we got here? A T-shirt, a notebook and inline skates. What do you think? The inline skates are great.

e ☐ OK. We'll take five notebooks.

f ☐ So let's buy five of them with different pictures. She likes notebooks.
4 One preposition in each sentence is wrong. Find it and correct it.
1 I usually go out with my friends at the evening.
   in the evening
2 Tom is bad with remembering names but at the same time he remembers faces very well.
3 Bethany was born in 12 March.
4 Robert is going to meet Charlie on the cinema.
5 Last Sunday I got up on 11 o'clock.
6 Eating healthy food is good for you so I'm going to buy some healthy food in Saturday.

5 Write positive sentences (+), negative sentences (-) or questions (?). Use the verbs in brackets and the correct form of have to.
1 I have to wear (a uniform) to school. (+)  
2 __________________________ (your father/work) at night. (?)  
3 We __________________________ (go) to school tomorrow. It's Saturday. (-)  
4 Sandra __________________________ (do) her homework on the computer. (+)  
5 __________________________ (you/be) there very early. (?)  
6 Sam __________________________ (tidy) his room. (-)

6 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences with if + imperative.
1 have/the dentist/to go to/you/toothache, if
   If you have toothache, go to the dentist.
2 bored/this programme/If/are/you/watch
   If you are bored, watch this programme.
3 relax/long bath/want to/you/if/a/take
   If you want to relax, take a long bath.
4 early/you/go to bed/feel tired/if
   If you feel tired, go to bed early.
5 don't forget/Joe's birthday party/to go to/the present/you/if
   If you don't forget, go to Joe's birthday party.
Reading

7 Read the article. Choose the best option, a, b or c to complete the gaps in the text.

**HOW TO LEARN ABOUT OTHER CULTURES**

There are a lot of ways to experience other cultures.

1 a You can travel via the internet and learn about other countries without ever leaving your house.

**TIPS**

2 b Reading through travel books and travel journals gives you great ideas about local and international destinations.

Take a class at your community college that helps you learn about another culture. 3 a It can be a dance class, like capoeira from Brazil, or a cooking class, like learning how to make mole from Mexico.

4 a You can do it in many ways: read newspapers from other countries online, browse local websites with information about entertainment, trips and trends. Or take a look at local forums and blogs to get into real everyday slang and culture.

If you still want to travel, investigate exchange programmes in your community. Many cities have 'sister city' exchange programmes which select young people to visit the town's sister city for a week.

Remember it is always good to have a friend from another culture. 5 b

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1 a They go on a long trip around the world and visit many countries.

b You don't have to take a long plane flight and spend lots of money.

c Some people have never travelled to other countries by plane.

2 a Visit the library to find travel books.

b Don't travel without a good book and a newspaper.

c Buy a good book at your international destination.

3 a Dancing classes are very interesting.

b Learn how to cook Mexican dishes.

c It doesn't have to be a language class.

4 a Start a blog.

b Book your trip online.

c Explore the Internet.

5 a It helps you learn more about how people act and think.

b Many of my friends have never had a friend from another culture.

c You don't have to communicate with your friends by email.

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Listening

8 **Listen to the interview with three people. Answer the questions with their names:**

Alicia (A), Paul (P) or Hannah (H).

Who:

1 a has to be good at languages?  
2 a had a job as a shop assistant?  
3 a is new in her job?  
4 a is looking for a job now?  
5 a feels bored at work?  
6 a has to get up quite early?  
7 a finishes work early in the afternoon?  
8 a likes his/her job the best?

Communication

9 Use the words in brackets to write questions for the answers at a job interview. The interview is for an English teacher at a summer school.

1 a What's your name?  (name)

My name is Steven Jones.

2 a Where are you from?  (from)

I'm from Denver, Colorado.

3 a What languages do you speak?  (languages)

I speak English and a little bit of Spanish.

4 a What is your subject?  (subject)

I'm very good at Maths and English.

5 a What experience do you have?  (experience)

Yes, I have. Last year I worked with a group of children. I helped them with their Maths and English.

6 a What are your qualities?  (qualities)

I'm very reliable. I like working with children and I have a good sense of humour.

7 a What do you want?  (want)

I want to have more experience of working with children. And I need a summer job.

8 a What are your questions?  (questions)

---

**Marks**

Vocabulary & Grammar  /30 marks
Reading  /5 marks
Listening  /8 marks
Communication  /7 marks
Total:  /50 marks
Reading

To: dave@1gemail.com
From: paf@gemail67.com
Subject: Hello from Edinburgh!

Hi Dave,

I hope you're OK. I'm here in Edinburgh. It's great. There are a lot of things to do. I like the school, too. The teacher is really nice. She speaks very clearly, so I can understand her easily. People in the shops and in the street are more difficult to understand.

I've got two new friends: Miguel and Roberta. Miguel is from Brazil. We play football after school. He can play really well. His three brothers in Brazil are also brilliant footballers.

Roberta is Italian. She's very pretty and she likes Art. We often go to museums. There are a lot of museums in Edinburgh. We also study and have lunch together.

In the evenings there are often parties for all the students. We dance and have fun. Sometimes Miguel plays the guitar.

I'd like to see you. I can come to York for the weekend. Is that OK?

See you soon,

Pavel

Use of English

3. Read the text. Complete the text with a word below. There is one extra word.

does go goes her out plays their there to up usually watches

Different interests

Laura and her sister Sarah have got very different interests. Laura likes sports.

______ is a big sports centre near their house. On Saturdays she ______ tennis there after breakfast.

Sarah ______ shopping with her friends. After lunch Laura usually meets her boyfriend Tom. They do sports or listen ______ music. Sarah hangs ______ with friends at a café. Both sisters have dinner with ______ parents.

In the evening Laura and Tom ______ dancing and Sarah ______ TV. On Sunday morning Laura ______ homework. Sarah ______ talks on the phone. So, which sister is like you?

1 Read Pavel's email to his English friend. Tick (√) true or cross (X) false.

1. Pavel goes to school in Edinburgh. √
2. Pavel can understand all the people in the streets easily. X
3. Miguel and his brothers are good football players. √
4. Roberta is only interested in Italian art. X
5. There is a party for students every evening. √
6. Pavel wants to meet Dave in York. ×

Listening

2. Listen to four short recordings. Choose the best answer a, b or c.

1. When is Debbie's birthday?
   a. 3 April    b. 6 April    c. 13 April

2. What do they decide to do after school?
   a. A bookshop    b. A police station    c. A school

3. Where is the cat?

4. Where are the people?
   a. A bookshop    b. A police station    c. A school

Marks

Reading /6 marks
Listening /4 marks
Use of English /10 marks
Total: /20 marks
A special day in my life

The winner of our essay competition is Millie Leigh from Worthing. Millie, 16, wrote about her tenth birthday.

I remember my tenth birthday very well. I got a lot of cards. There was a card in French from my aunt in France. And my sister made a special card with photos of the whole family.

In the morning, I put decorations in all the rooms and lights in the garden. Dad cooked a delicious meal and Mum made a birthday cake with candles.

I changed my clothes three times that day. In the morning I wore jeans and a T-shirt. Then I put on a new dress for the party. But it got dirty before everyone arrived so in the end I wore a skirt and a sweater.

In the evening, my grandparents, my aunt and uncle and my three cousins arrived. I got just one present but what a present! It was my first computer. My dream! It was fantastic!

After dinner, my sister, my cousins and I played in the garden. Then we played computer games on my new computer.

We sent lots of emails to friends. When it was dark, we had fireworks in the garden. I went to bed very late and very happy.

Read the story. Then choose the best answer a, b or c for the questions.

1. What did Millie's sister make for her birthday?
   a. She wrote a card in a foreign language.
   b. She made a birthday cake.
   c. She decorated the house.

2. What did Millie do in the morning?
   a. She made a birthday cake.
   b. She decorated the house.
   c. She put decorations in the garden.

3. What did Millie wear for her birthday party?
   a. A skirt and a sweater.
   b. Jeans and a T-shirt.
   c. A new dress.

4. Why did Millie like her present?
   a. It was useful.
   b. It was expensive.
   c. She wanted one very much.

5. What did the children do at the party?
   a. They used the new computer to chat to friends.
   b. They played sports in the garden.
   c. They did a lot of fun activities.

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. Nicola Tesla/what/invent/did
   What did Nicola Tesla invent?

2. salad/the/am/mixing/I
   I am mixing the salad.

3. favourite/what/food/your/is
   What is your favourite food?

4. is/hat/she/a/wearing/not
   She is not wearing a hat.

5. go/did/party/where/he/after/the
   Where did he go after the party?

6. Internet/the/live/we/changed/way/the
   We changed the way we live on the Internet.

7. people/at/you/meet/did/new/many/festival/the
   Did you meet many people at the festival?

8. enjoy/tent/don't/in/a/l/sleeping
   I don't enjoy sleeping in a tent.

9. have/I/to/return/a/ticket/Manchester/can
   Can I return my ticket to Manchester?

10. New/year/how/the/celebrate/did/Year?
    How did you celebrate the New Year?

11. finished/have/I/my/homework
    I finished my homework.

Listen to the conversation between Lucy and Sam. Tick (√) true and cross (X) false.

1. Sam and Lucy want to cook something for lunch.

2. Lucy doesn't eat meat.

3. They haven't got any olives.

4. The big bowl is in the cupboard.

5. There aren't any lemons.
Reading

1 Read the interview with a London taxi driver. Match questions a–f with gaps 1–5. There is one extra question.

1 ____
Yes, it was. I had to pass a difficult exam. London taxi drivers have to know all the streets in central London and all the important buildings, such as government offices, hotels and museums.

2 ____
It’s working with people and I like talking to them. Most passengers are friendly and polite. Another good thing is that I can work when I want.

3 ____
I don’t have to but I often do. The money is better ... and the work is interesting. But I’m very tired in the morning.

4 ____
Yes, I have. I have driven politicians, actors, sports people. I once drove the actress Kate Winslet from the airport to her hotel. She was very nice to me.

5 ____
No, in a few years I’m going to start my own transport company.

a Are you going to be a taxi driver all your life?
b Do you have to work at night?
c Have you ever driven someone famous?
d What did you have to do to become a taxi driver?
e Was it difficult to get a job as a taxi driver?
f What’s the best thing about being a taxi driver?

Use of English

3 Read Tricia’s email to Jane. Choose the best answer a, b or c to the questions.

To: jane@1gimaili2.com
From: tricia@gmail34.com
Subject: Holiday

Hi Jane,

Guess what – I’ve got a holiday job at a café. I started ___ Monday. The beginning was a bit difficult. I made some mistakes ___ the boss was very patient. Now I make the coffee and serve it and wash the cups and work ___ money – I do everything. A lot of tourists come to the café and sometimes I ___ speak French or Spanish. The customers are happy when they hear I ___ speak their language. I finish ___ 11 p.m. I ___ never worked so late! I’m really tired ___ the evening but I like it here. It’s ___ than the job at the supermarket I had last summer. I’m going ___ for four weeks and then I’m going on a walking holiday in Scotland with Dave. We ___ to walk up Ben Nevis this year. What about you?

Love,

Tricia

1 a in  b on  c at
2 a so  b because  c but
3 a in  b with  c for
4 a can  b have to  c did
5 a can  b have to  c will
6 a in  b on  c at
7 a has  b have  c was
8 a in  b on  c at
9 a better  b best  c more good
10 a working  b work  c to work
11 a is going  b are going  c will

Listening

2 You are going to hear a teacher talking to a group of students on a school trip. Complete the missing information.

Year 12 class trip to Italy – Day 3
Leave at: 8.15  Arrive in Bologna at ___

Activities in Bologna: ___ (three hours):
university, museum, churches
Lunch at 2 p.m.  Drive to Rimini
Staying at a ___ in Rimini

Day 4
Morning: on the ___ in Rimini
Teacher’s phone number: ___

Marks
Reading  /5 marks
Listening  /5 marks
Use of English  /10 marks
Total: /20 marks
people

appearance
attractive (adj)
beard (n)
beautiful (adj)
dark (adj)
fair (adj)
friendly (adj)
fun (adj)
glasses (n)
good-looking (adj)
hair (n)
long (adj)
moustache (n)
nice (adj)
pretty (adj)
short (adj)
shy (adj)
slim (adj)
strong (adj)
tall (adj)
young (adj)
clothes and accessories
accessories (n)
baseball cap (n)
belt (n)
boots (n)
casual (adj)
clothes (n)
dress (n)
earrings (n)
fashion (n)
fashionable (adj)
hat (n)
hoodie (n)
jacket (n)
jeans (n)
piercing (n)
scarf (n)
school uniform (n)
shirt (n)

shoes (n)
skirt (n)
sweater (n)
tie (n)
tracksuit (n)
trainers (n)
trousers (n)
T-shirt (n)
wellies (n)

feelings and emotions
angry (adj)
bored (adj)
happy (adj)
sad (adj)
surprised (adj)
tired (adj)
upset (adj)
worried (adj)

nationality
American (adj)
Argentinian (adj)
Brazilian (adj)
British (adj)
Hungarian (adj)
Irish (adj)
Italian (adj)
Mexican (adj)
Polish (adj)
Scottish (adj)
Spanish (adj)
Turkish (adj)

personal character
be good at sports/Maths/
playing the guitar (v)
have a good memory (v)
have a good sense of humour (v)
identity (n)
independent (adj)
nervous (adj)
nickname (n)
organised (adj)

patient (adj)
personality (n)
polite (adj)
qualities (n)
reliable (adj)
sense of humour (n)
sociable (adj)
student (n)
successful (adj)
teenager (n)

personal information
age (n)
email address (n)
name (n)
nationality (n)
phone number (n)

possessions
bicycle (n)
boyfriend (n)
brush (v)
camera (n)
CD (n)
chewing gum (n)
chocolate (n)
computer (n)
diary (n)
DVD player (n)
earpieces (n)
friend (n)
games console (n)
girlfriend (n)
guitar (n)

hairbrush (n)
ID card (n)
inhaler (n)

jewellery (n)
keys (n)
lamp (n)

lip salve (n)
magazine (n)
make-up (n)
mirror (n)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mobile phone (n)</th>
<th>kitchen (n)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MP3 player (n)</td>
<td>living room (n)</td>
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<tr>
<td>packet (n)</td>
<td>room (n)</td>
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<tr>
<td>perfume (n)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pet (n)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>purse (n)</td>
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<td>tissues (n)</td>
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<td>TV (n)</td>
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<tr>
<td>umbrella (n)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wallet (n)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### school

**classroom objects**
- bookcase (n)
- calculator (n)
- computer (n)
- desk (n)
- dictionary (n)
- eraser (n)
- interactive whiteboard (n)
- pen (n)
- pencil (n)
- pencil case (n)
- pencil sharpener (n)
- poster (n)
- ruler (n)
- scissors (n)

**school life**
- break (n)
- canteen (n)
- class (of students) (n)
- classmate (n)
- clean (v)
- evening class (n)
- exam (n)
- exercise book (n)
- fail (v)
- goal (aim) (n)
- homework (n)
- lesson (n)
- library (n)
- mate (n)
- pass (an exam) (v)
- teacher (n)
- tidy the classroom (v)
- walk to school (v)
- wear school uniform (v)

**school subjects**
- Design and Technology (n)
- English (n)
- Foreign languages (n)
- Geography (n)

### work

**job tasks**
- answer (v)
- company (business) (n)
- customer service (n)
- cut people's hair (v)
- hard-working (adj)
- have good computer skills (v)
- interview (n)
- look after people (v)
- sell things (v)
- speak clearly (v)
- take photos (v)
- talk on the phone (v)
- type (v)
- wear a uniform (v)
- work at night/the weekend (v)
- work with animals/children/money (v)

**jobs**
- babysitting (v)
- bank clerk (n)
- builder (n)
- bus driver (n)
- car mechanic (n)
- cook (job) (n)
- dentist (n)
- doctor (n)
- earn (money) (v)
- electrician (n)
- engineer (n)
- experience (of working in sales) (n)
- hairdresser (n)
- job (n)
- journalist (n)
- lawyer (n)
- nurse (n)
- office worker (n)
part-time job (n)
photographer (n)
plumber (n)
police officer (n)
postman/postwoman (n)
scientist (n)
shop assistant (n)
skill (n)
teacher (n)
veterinary surgeon (n)
vet (n)
vacation (n)
vacation (v)
volunteer (v)(n)
waiter (n)

**family and social life**

daily routine
commuter (adj)
cycle to school (v)
daily (adj)
do home work (v)
finish (v)
get dressed (v)
get up (v)
go by bus (v)
go home (v)
go to bed (v)
go to school (v)
go to sleep (v)

family members
aunt (n)
brother (n)
child (n)
children (n)
cousin (n)
Dad (n)
daughter (n)
father (n)
Gran (n)
Grandad (n)
grandfather (n)
grandmother (n)
grandparents (n)
husband (n)
mother (n)
Mum (n)
parents (n)
relatives (n)
sister (n)
son (n)
uncle (n)
wife (n)

holidays and festivals
birthday (n)
candies (n)
cards (n)
celebrate (v)
celebration (n)
costume (n)
decorate (v)
fireworks (n)
hold hands (v)
New Year (n)
New Year's Day (n)
New Year's Eve (n)
parade (n)
party (n)
present (n)
special clothes (n)
special food (n)
street party (n)
sweets (n)

leisure time
channel (n)
computer games (n)
dancing (n)
guest (n)
hang out (v)
juggle (v)

lifestyle (n)
relax (v)
roller coaster (n)
theme park (n)

**food**

apples (n)
bacon (n)
banana (n)
biscuits (n)
bread (n)
brussels sprout (n)
cake (n)
carrot cake (n)
carrots (n)
cereal (n)
cheese (n)
coffee (n)
crisps (n)
croissant (n)
dessert (n)
drink (n)
eggs (n)
fish (n)
food (n)
fresh (adj)
fruit (n)
grapes (n)
green bean (n)
ham (n)
hamburger (n)
hot chocolate (n)

ice cream (n)
juice (n)

lemon (n)
lemonade (n)
lettuce (n)
mayonnaise (n)
meat (n)
milk (n)
mineral water (n)
muffin (n)
mushrooms (n)
nut (n)
oil (n)
shopping and services

places in town
- art gallery (n)
- bridge (n)
- café (n)
- car park (n)
- cinema (n)
- club (n)
- department store (n)
- fire station (n)
- hospital (n)
- hotel (n)
- library (n)
- market (n)
- museum (n)
- opera house (n)
- park (n)
- police station (n)
- post office (n)
- restaurant (n)
- school (n)
- shopping mall (n)
- sports centre (n)
- stadium (n)
- swimming pool (n)
- town centre (n)
- town hall (n)
- underground railway (n)
- university (n)

shopping
- cheap (adj)
- checkout (n)
- price (n)
- shampoo (n)
- size (n)
- try on (v)

shops
- clothes shop (n)
- greengrocer's (n)
- music shop (n)
- newsagent's (n)
- pharmacy (n)
- shoe shop (n)

sports shop (n)
stationery shop (n)
supermarket (n)

travelling and tourism

holidays
- adventure (n)
- beach (n)
- bed and breakfast (B&B) (n)
- boring (adj)
- camping (n)
- campsite (n)
- cheap (adj)
- exciting (adj)
- expensive (adj)
- foreign (adj)
- go sightseeing (v)
- holiday apartment (n)
- hotel (n)
- interesting (adj)
- map (n)
- tent (n)
- tourist (n)
- walking (n)

transport
- aeroplane (n)
- airport (n)
- boat (n)
- (by) air (n)
- (by) land (n)
- (by) sea (n)
- bus (n)
- canoe/kayak (n)
- car (n)
- cycle (v)
- drive (car) (v)
- fly (v)
- foot (n)
- helicopter (n)
- inline skates (n)
- moped (n)
- motor boat (n)
- motorbike (n)
mountain bike (n)
pedal boat (n)
ride (v)
sail (v)
ship (n)
skate (v)
train (n)
wagon (n)
yacht (n)

trips
journey (n)
passenger (n)
platform (n)
return (adj) (n)
single (adj) (n)
souvenir (n)
suitcase (n)
sun cream (n)
ticket (n)
ticket office (n)
time difference (n)
travel (v)
visit (v)

music scene (n)
musical instrument (n)
novel (n)
painting (n)
performance (n)
poem (n)
pop (n)
presenter (n)
punk (n)
rock (n)
singer (n)
TV programme (n)

sport
sports equipment
helmet (n)
knee pads (n)
rope (n)
skateboard (n)
surfboard (n)
wetsuit (n)

types of sports
athlete (n)
badminton (n)
baseball (n)
basketball (n)
competition (n)
competitor (n)
danger (n)
dangerous (adj)
dive (v)
equipment (n)
exercise (n)
fishing (n)
fit (adj)
football (n)
golf (n)
gymnastics (n)
judo (n)
karate (n)
marathon (n)
racing (n)
ride a horse (v)
rock climbing (n)
rowing (n)
rugby (n)
running (n)
skateboarding (n)
skiing (n)
sport (n)
surfing (n)
swimming (n)
tennis (n)
volleyball (n)
warm up (v)

health
illness
aspirin (n)
backache (n)
cold (n)
cough (n)
cream (n)
die (v)
disabled (adj)
doctor (n)
earache (n)
feel sick (v)
headache (n)
health (n)
hurt (v)
ilness (n)
medicine (n)
overdose (v)
pain (n)
prescription (n)
sore leg (n)
sore throat (n)
stomachache (n)
take some medicine (v)
unhealthy (adj)

parts of the body
ankle (n)
arms (n)
back (n)
body (n)
cheek (of face) (n)
elbow (n)
fingers (n)
foot (n)
hands (n)
head (n)

culture
artists and their work
act (v)
actor (n)
celebrity (n)
famous (adj)
film (n)
hero (n)

music
band (n)
classical (n)
concert (n)
disco (n)
drum (n)
festival (n)
folk (n)
gig (n)
group (n)
heavy metal (n)
hip-hop (n)
jazz (n)
knee (n)
leg (n)
eck (n)
shoulder (n)
stomach (n)
toes (n)

science and technology

inventions
alarm clock (n)
battery (n)
big change (v)
communicate (v)
convenient (adj)
cooker (n)
easy to use (adj)
electric kettle (n)
electric toothbrush (n)
hairdryer (n)
invention (n)
magnifying glass (n)
mobile phone (n)
mobile phone charger (n)
MP3 player (n)
radio (n)
the way we live (adj)
toaster (n)
TV (n)
useful (adj)

scientific discoveries
antibiotics (n)
build (v)
design (v)
develop (v)
discover (v)
electricity (n)
experiment (v)
invent (v)
nuclear power (n)

using technology
blog (n)
chat with friends (v)
chatroom (n)

computer mouse (n)
create web pages (v)
do research (v)
download (v)
email (n)
icon (n)

instant message (v)
log on (v)
mouse mat (n)
online (adj)
password (n)
post (v)
read blogs (v)
search engines (n)
social networking sites (n)
surf (the net) (v)
text message (n)
turn off (v)
username (n)
website (n)

World Wide Web (n)

noise (n)
packaging (n)
planet (n)
plastic (n)
pollution (n)
public transport (n)
recycle (v)
recycled (adj)
rubbish (n)
save the world (v)
solar power (n)
solution (n)
tin (n)
traffic (n)
traffic-free zone (n)
western (hemisphere) (adj)
wind power (n)

landscape
canal (n)
countryside (n)
crop (n)
field (n)
mountain (n)
nature (n)
plant (n)
sea (n)

wild (adj)

animals
crocodile (n)
goldfish (n)
monkey (n)
pig (n)
whale (n)

environmental issues
bottle (n)
cycle lane (n)
destroy (v)
dirty buildings (adj)
ecological (adj)
flood (n)
glass (n)
global warming (n)
graffiti (n)
green (cf environment) (adj)
green space (n)
lights (domestic) (n)
litter (n)
litter bin (n)

natural disasters
disaster (n)
drought (n)
hurricane (n)
inhabited (adj)

rainforest (n)

weather
cloudy (adj)
cold (adj)
cool (adj)
foggy (adj)
hot (adj)

rainy (adj)
snowy (adj)
stormy (adj)
sunny (adj)
temperature (n)

warm (adj)

windy (adj)
country and society

cultural habits
blow your nose (v)
bow (v)
disability (n)
kiss (v)
make a speech (v)
member (n)
multicultural (adj)
native (adj)
offer/receive a gift (v)
population (n)
respect (v)
tax (n)
village (n)
volunteer (n)

politics
bullying (n)
crime (n)
elect (v)
election (n)
government (n)
homeless (adj)
knife crime (n)
parliament (n)
politician (n)
protest (v)
speech (n)
vote (v)
voter (n)
youth (n)

information about English-speaking countries

Alton Towers (n)
Auld Lang Syne (n)
Ben Nevis (n)
Brighton (n)
Brighton Pier (n)
Canary Wharf Tower (n)
Canberra (n)
castle (n)
City Farm (n)
Everton FC (n)
fish and chips (n)
Glastonbury festival (n)
Global Cool (n)
goth (n)
Halloween party (n)
Heathrow Airport (n)
indie kid (n)
Live 8 (n)
Live Earth (n)
Liverpool (n)
Liverpool FC (n)
Manchester (n)
Manchester United (n)
Maori village (n)
Moby Dick (n)
Oxford University (n)
pound (n)
punk (n)
roller coaster (n)
Shakespeare (n)
Special Olympics (n)
St Patrick's Day (n)
Stratford-upon-Avon (n)
Sydney (n)
Sydney Opera House (n)
Tate Liverpool (n)
the Beatles Story Museum (n)
the British Museum (n)
the River Mersey (n)
the River Severn (n)
the River Thames (n)
the Science Museum (n)
Urbis Museum (n)
V Festival (n)
Windsor Castle (n)
Meeting, greeting and getting to know people

Meeting and greeting
Hello!
Hi!
This is my wife, Louise.
I'm George.
Pleased to meet you.
Bye.
Goodbye.

Getting to know people
Where are you from (in Poland)?
Have you got brothers and sisters?
How old is he?/How old are you?
Is this your first time in the UK?
What's your favourite football team?

Talking about sports
What are your favourite sports?
What's your favourite football team?
Who is your favourite sports personality?
Do you do any sports?
What sports don't you like?
What sports do you watch on TV?

Expressing opinions
Giving opinions
I think it's A.
I'm sure it's B.
I think it's (antibiotics).
In my opinion (it's the TV).
It's important because ...

Responding
I agree.
I don't agree.
I'm not sure.
I don't know.

Directions
Asking for directions
Excuse me. How do I get to the Urbis Museum?
Is the Urbis Museum near here?
Can you say that again, please?
Thank you very much.

Giving directions
Turn left into Market Street.
Then take the second right into Cross Street.
Go down Thomas Street.
Go straight on.
Urbis is on the left.
You can't miss it!

At the café
Asking the price
How much is a sandwich?
How much is it?

Saying prices
10p ten 'p'
50p fifty 'p'
£1.00 one pound
£5.00 five pounds
£2.50 two pounds fifty

Offering
Can I help you?
What would you like?
Anything else?

Ordering
I'll have a hot chocolate, please.
Can I have a piece of carrot cake?
I'd like a cheese and tomato sandwich, please.
A fruit juice, please.

Paying
That's £13.20, please
Here you are.
Here's your change.

Talking about food
It's healthy.
It's unhealthy.
Fruit is good for you.
Crisps aren't good for you.
Crisps are bad for you.
It's junk food.
I can't live without coffee!
I prefer juice.
Making suggestions

Making suggestions
Do you want to go to the cinema?
Come and join me.
How/What about coming with us?
Why don't you come with us?

Responding
Sure.
OK, thanks.
That's a nice/good/great idea!
I'm sorry, I can't. (I'm shopping.)

Buying tickets

Buying tickets
Can I have two tickets to Manchester Piccadilly, please?
Can I have two singles/returns to the Cornerhouse, please?
How much is a single/return ticket?
How much are they?
Is there a student reduction?

Asking for information
What platform is the next train?
Does this train go to Manchester?

Buying things

The shop assistant says:
Can I help you?
What size are you?
Here you are.

The customer says:
We're just looking, thanks.
I'm looking for a pair of wellies.
How much is it/are they?
Have you got a bigger size?
Can I try them on?
These are a bit small.
I'll take these, please.

Describing a picture

In the picture I can see a kitchen/living room.
In the centre/background there is a girl.
On the right/left there's a schoolbook.
In the background/foreground, there's a woman.
I think she is doing homework/housework.
I'm sure she's the girl's mother.

Asking about a day out

Where did you go?
Who did you go with?
How did you get there?
What did you do there?
Did you enjoy it?
Where did you have lunch?

Talking about the order of activities
First .../Next .../Then .../Finally

Talking about holidays

Where did you go on your last holiday?
Who did you go with?
What type of holiday was it?
Where did you stay?
What did you do?
What was the best bit?
What was the worst bit?

Talking about a festival

Last year, I went to (a St Patrick's Day parade.)
We watched (a big parade/fireworks.)
They ate (traditional/special food.)
She wore (traditional clothes.)
We listened to (traditional music.)

Opinions about inventions

It's so easy to communicate now.
It changed the way we live.
It's really convenient.
It's really useful.
We use it to buy things,
to watch TV ...
People can travel easily.
It's easy to use.

A job interview

Where are you from?
What (other) languages do you speak?
What is your best subject at school?
Have you got any (sales) experience?
What skills and qualities have you got?
Why do you want this job?
Have you got any questions?
self-assessment test 1
1 2 grandfather, 3 women, 4 short, 5 fair hair
2 2 packet, 3 beard, 4 card, 5 wallet
3 2 to music, 3 uniform, 4 school, 5 school, 6 lunch
4 2 watches, 3 haven't got, 4 wake up, 5 doesn't help, 6 don't cycle, 7 has got
5 2, 3 a, 4 c, 5 c, 6 b, 7 a
6 2 does she hang out – b, 3 do they have – e, 4 does Robert visit – f, 5 do your friends play – c, 6 do you read – a
7 1 Nick, 2 Alice, 3 Alice, 4 Tim, 5 Hannah, 6 Nick, 7 Tim, 8 Hannah
8 1 X, 2 √, 3 X, 4 X, 5 √, 6 X, 7 √
9 2 This – c, 3 old – b, 4 time – f, 5 Where – a, 6 favourite – c

self-assessment test 2
1 2 b, 3 a, 4 b, 5 c, 6 a, 7 a, 8 b
2 2 sore, 3 pool, 4 stationery, 5 hospital, 6 toes, 7 flat, 8 go
3 3 √, 4 Do you eat many apples? 5 I haven't got any/much space on my desk. 6 Are there any sports centres in your town?
7 √
4 2 can't, 3 can play, 4 can do, 5 Can he, 6 Can
5 2 slowly, 3 Find, 4 good, 5 Don't watch, 6 quickly
6 1 b, 2 b, 3 c, 4 a, 5 c
7 2 Do you do any sports?
3 Is your city famous?
4 Are the shops good in your town?
5 What are your favourite sports?
8 2 get, 3 turn, 4 take, 5 can't, 6 Thank
9 1 √, 2 X, 3 √, 4 √, 5 X, 6 X

self-assessment test 3
1 2 juice, 3 meat, 4 rice, 5 bread, 6 apples, 7 tomato
2 2 hoodie, 3 skirt, 4 hat, 5 earring, 6 boots
3 2 Are you writing a letter?
3 We're are studying history today.
4 I'm not/am not watching this film.
5 What's is he doing?
6 Two students aren't are not listening to the teacher.
7 Where are Tom and Robbie going?
8 2 b, 3 a, 4 b, 5 a, 6 b, 7 c
5 2 visiting, 3 'am/am doing, 4 has, 5 are wearing, 6 goes, 7 speak, 8 walking
6 1 √, 2 X, 3 √, 4 X
7 1 d, 2 a, 3 a, 4 e, 5 c
8 a7, 1 c, 3 d, 2 e, 9 f, 4 g, 6 h, 8 i, 5
9 2 don't, 3 agree, 4 want
10 2 see, 3 On, 4 In

self-assessment test 4
1 2 rock, 3 folk, 4 punk, 5 hip-hop, 6 disco, 7 classical
2 2 d, 3 a, 4 e, 5 c, 6 b
3 2 way, 3 fireswork, 4 party, 5 candles, 6 parade, 7 hairdryer
4 2 went, 3 was, 4 didn't did not finish, 5 Did you wear, 6 made, 7 weren't were not, 8 gave, 9 Did they talk
5 1 Where did you see them?
2 When did your grandparents sell their house?
3 Who created Google?
4 How many books did you read last month?
5 Who did you talk to after the lesson?
6 1 M, 2 D, 3 P, 4 D, 5 P
7 1 b, 2 c, 3 a, 4 a, 5 b
8 return, 3 reduction, 4 each, 5 train
9 2 How did you get there?
3 Who did you go with?
4 What did you do there?
5 Did you enjoy it?
10 2 'm not, 3 agree

self-assessment test 5
1 2 b, 3 a, 4 a, 5 c, 6 b
2 2 c, 3 e, 4 a, 5 g, 6 d, 7 b
3 2 rubbish, 3 beach, 4 Pollution, 5 storms, 6 environment
4 2 the best, 3 more Intelligent, 4 the nicest, 5 taller, 6 prettier
7 the most beautiful, 8 the worst
5 2 am/m not going to take, 3 is it going to see, 4 Are you going to help, 5 are you going to study
6 2 will do, 3 will not won't be. 4 will travel
7 1 b, 2 c, 3 a, 4 b, 5 c
8 1 X, 2 X, 3 X, 4 X, 5 /
9 2 looking for, 3 size, 4 are, 5 try, 6 are they
10 2 good/great, 3 don't, 4 can't, 5 What, 6 thanks

self-assessment test 6
1 2 vet, 3 clerk, 4 nurse, 5 photographer, 6 assistant
2 2 polite, 3 bored, 4 reliable, 5 angry, 6 patient
3 2 have never met, 3 Have they ever voted, 4 have never made, 5 Has Barbara ever received, 6 Have you ever organised, 7 has never driven
4 2 Tom is bad at remembering names but at the same time he remembers faces very well.
3 Bethany was born on 12 March. 4 Robert is going to meet Charlie at the cinema.
5 Last Sunday I got up at eleven o'clock.
6 Eating healthy food is good for you so I'm going to some healthy food on Saturday.
5 2 Does your father have to work, 3 don't have to go, 4 has to do, 5 Do you have to be, 6 doesn't have to tidy
6 2 If you are bored, watch this programme.
3 If you want to relax, take a long bath.
4 If you feel tired, go to bed early.
5 If you go to Joe's birthday party, don't forget the present.
7 1 b, 2 a, 3 c, 4 c, 5 a
8 1 Paul, 2 Hannah, 3 Alicia, 4 Hannah, 5 Alicia, 6 Paul, 7 Alicia, 8 Paul
9 2 Where are you from?
3 What (other) languages do you speak?
4 What are your best subjects at school?
5 Have you got any teaching experience (in this kind of job)?
6 Have you got any experience in this of working with children?
6 What (skills and) qualities have you got?
7 Why do you want this job?
8 Have you got any questions?

exam test 1
1 1 √, 2 X, 3 X, 4 X, 5 X, 6 √
2 1 c, 2 b, 3 c, 4 a
3 2 There, 3 places, 4 goes, 5 to, 6 out, 7 their, 8 go, 9 watches, 10 does, 11 usually

exam test 2
1 1 b, 2 b, 3 a, 4 c, 5 c
2 1 X, 2 √, 3 X, 4 X, 5 √
3 1 What did Nicola Tesla invent?
2 I am mixing the salad.
3 What is your favourite food?
4 She is not wearing a hat.
5 Where did he go after the party?
6 The Internet changed the way we live.
7 Did you meet many new people at the festival?
8 I don't enjoy sleeping in a tent.
9 Can I have a return ticket to Manchester?
10 How did you celebrate the New Year?

exam test 3
1 1 e, 2 f, 3 b, 4 c, 5 a
2 11.00/11 o'clock/eleven o'clock, 2 sightseeing, 3 campsite, 4 beach, 5 44 795 223 098
3 2 c, 3 b, 4 a, 5 b, 6 a, 7 b, 8 a, 9 a, 10 c, 11 b
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