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Who Am I?

1 Reading

A Write the correct free-time activities under the pictures.

- playing football
- photography
- painting
- playing cricket
- playing in a band
- swimming

B Work with a partner. Tell each other which activities in A you like doing.

C Read Jack’s online profile and write in the correct headings. Then take turns to tell your partner about Jack.

**Hobbies / Activities**

- Age
- Country
- Dream
- Pets
- Name

D Quickly read the text below. What information from the headings in C does it give about the girl?

**Lucky Mbele**

Lucky Mbele is a 10-year-old high school student. She lives in Cape Town, in South Africa. She is brilliant at drawing and painting, and her dream is to be a well-known artist in the future. She loves nature and her paintings of the sea and the forest are incredible. Lucky has some close friends. When she isn’t busy with her art, she spends time with her friends after school and at the weekend. ‘We go to the beach in the summer and we swim. We love sport. In the winter, we play football and basketball. We also play cricket. Cricket is a popular sport in South Africa, England, Australia, New Zealand and India, but I don’t think people play it in a lot of European countries! My friends and I also like the cinema and we go to cafes, too, just to hang out together. But I always make sure that I have time for my paintings.’ Lucky sells her paintings in crowded street markets. Tourists buy them because the paintings are about South Africa, and they are good souvenirs to have from their holiday. ‘One day, when I am famous, I want to see my paintings in galleries all around the world!’

E Read the Exam Close-up. Write key words in your notebooks for each paragraph in the text. Use ideas from the profile in C.

**Paragraph 1:** name, age ...

F Now complete the Exam Task. Use your key words to help you answer the questions.

**Exam Task**

Read the article about a young girl. Are sentences 1–8 ‘Right’ (A) or ‘Wrong’ (B)? If there is not enough information to answer ‘Right’ (A) or ‘Wrong’ (B), choose ‘Doesn’t say’ (C).

1 Lucky’s hobby is art.
2 Lucky is a good student at school.
3 Lucky draws and paints her dreams.
4 Lucky does many things with her friends.
5 In summer, Lucky plays football.
6 People in Europe don’t watch cricket.
7 Lucky’s paintings are in souvenir shops.
8 Tourists pay a lot of money for Lucky’s paintings.

G These words are underlined in the text. Find them, and then circle the correct meanings.

1 brilliant
2 well-known
3 incredible
4 close
5 popular
6 crowded

- new / excellent
- famous / rich
- amazing / colourful
- near / good
- well-liked / unusual
- noisy / busy

H Word Focus

- nature: animals, plants, rocks, etc.
- forest: a large area of land with trees and plants
- hang out together: meet friends somewhere to talk or do things together
- street market: a place outside where people buy and sell things
- souvenir: something you buy to help you remember a holiday
A Write the numbers as words in each gap.
1. \(5 + 7 = 12\) and twenty is __
2. \(8 + 16 = 24\) and twenty-four is __
3. \(9 + 29 = 38\) and thirty-eight is __
4. \(19 + 26 = 45\) and forty-five is __
5. \(21 + 38 = 59\) and fifty-nine is __
6. \(33 + 44 = 77\) and seventy-seven is __
7. \(11 + 85 = 96\) and ninety-six is __
8. \(43 + 57 = 100\) and one hundred is __

B Write the dates of the national holidays for ten European countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Day and month</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/6</td>
<td>the second of June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>25/3</td>
<td>Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>12/10</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>14/7</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>15/2</td>
<td>Serbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>21/9</td>
<td>Malta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>3/5</td>
<td>Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>28/11</td>
<td>Albania</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C Write the twelve months of the year from first to last in your notebooks. Which months are not in B?

D Circle the correct words.

1. It's in Greece / Greek. It's a Greece / Greek island.
2. It's from Chinese / China. It's a Chinese / China dragon.
3. It's from Italian / Italy. It's Italian / Italy spaghetti.
4. She's from Spanish / Spain. She's a Spanish / Spain dancer.
5. It's in France / French. It's a France / French symbol.
7. It's from Swiss / Switzerland. It's a Swiss / Switzerland cuckoo clock.
8. They're in Dutch / The Netherlands. They're Dutch / The Netherlands tulips.

E Can you think of any other nationality adjectives?

F Complete 1–4 with words from below that have the same meaning. Then circle the correct words in 5 and 6.
- dad grandma mum granny daddy grandpa grandad mummy
1. grandmother, ____________
2. grandfather, ____________
3. mother, ____________
4. father, ____________
5. The people in 1 and 2 are parents / grandparents.
6. The people in 3 and 4 are parents / grandparents.

G Complete the text with these words.

- brother family grandchildren granddaughter married sister surname twins

My family
Hi, I'm Elsa. I'm 14 years old and I live in England. This is a photo of my (1) _________. I'm not in the photo because I'm the photographer!
My mum's name is Carol and she's 37 years old. She's with Becky. Becky is my (2) _______ and she's 10 years old. Next to them is my dad, Kevin. He's 38 years old and he's with our dog, Sam. My little (3) _________. Oscar is with my grandparents, John and Kathleen – they're my dad's parents. They have five (4) _________. altogether – me, Becky, Oscar and our two cousins in Australia, Jenny and Jessica Spano. They're (5) _________. and they're 16. Their dad is from Italy so their (6) _________.

H Read the Exam Close-up. Then read the Exam Task and underline the topic in the instructions.

I Now complete the Exam Task.

Read the descriptions of some words for family members. What is the word for each one? The first letter is already there. There is one space for each letter in the word.
1. This child is a boy. s________
2. This child is a girl. d________
3. A woman who is married to a man. w________
4. A man who is married to a woman. h________
5. He is your mother's or father's brother. u________
6. She is your mother's or father's sister. a________
7. This is your mother's or father's child. c________

Exam Close-up

- Identifying a set of words
  - Read the instructions and underline the vocabulary topic.
  - Read the definitions of the words carefully.
  - The answers you write should all link. Check them carefully against each other and the topic.
  - Check your spelling.

- Ideas Focus
  - Would you like to go back to a date in your past? Why? / Why not?
  - "A big family is better than a small family." Do you agree? Why? / Why not?
Adverbs of Frequency

We often use adverbs of frequency with the Present Simple. Underline the adverbs of frequency in these sentences.

1. People often get up late at weekends.
2. John never walks to school because he's lazy.
3. The baby usually cries at night.
4. Maria's birthday is always in the holidays.
5. Water freezes at 0°C.

Complete the rule about adverbs of frequency. Then write the adverbs from D in the correct place on the line.

Adverbs of frequency go _______ main verbs but _______ the verb be.

0% _______ 100% _______ never _______

Question Words

Read the questions. Underline the question words we often use with the Present Simple.

a. What time do the shops close today?
b. When do you usually do your homework?
c. Where does your uncle come from?
d. Who do you often invite to your house?
e. Why do we learn English?

G Which question word do we use for?

1. people
2. things or ideas
3. a specific time, e.g. 10.30 a.m.
4. a reason
5. a general time
6. a place

Complete the rule about adverbs of frequency. Then write the adverbs from D in the correct place on the line.

Adverbs of frequency go _______ main verbs but _______ the verb be.

0% _______ 100% _______ never _______

Be careful

Watch out when spelling verbs in the Present Continuous.

• Verbs ending with a vowel before a consonant, e.g.
  hit, shop, run = double the consonant + -ing form.

• For questions that are happening soon
  Use the Present Continuous.

Complete the rule for each gap.

• Read the text first and try to get the general idea.
• Look at each gap. What type of word do you think goes in the gap?
• Read again and complete the text. Check your answers make sense.
• If you are not sure, try to make a guess. Answer all the questions.

Exam Task

For questions 1–8 read the email and choose the best word (A, B, C) for each gap.

Email Message

From: Jenny
To: Granny

Hi Granny,

I'm sorry you're in hospital and I hope you get well soon.

Wish you were here.

Love,

Jenny

4 A hardly ever
B normally
C always

5 A: Are you working at the moment?
B: No, I _______ take a break.

6 A: Why isn't Dad answering his phone?
B: He _______ fly to Greece now.

7 A: Who are you talking to?
B: We _______ chat to our cousin.

8 A: Why aren't your parents here?
B: They _______ feel well.

Now complete the Exam Task.

Choose the missing words

• Read the text first and try to get the general idea.
• Look at each gap. What type of word do you think goes in the gap?
• Read again and complete the text. Check your answers make sense.
• If you are not sure, try to make a guess. Answer all the questions.
A
Listen and write the places or names.
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6.

B
Listen and choose the correct words.
1. a Taylor b Tailor
2. a Cygnet b Signet
3. a Lauren b Lorraine
4. a Curry b Carey
5. a Bristol b Bristle
6. a Anna b Anne

C
Read the questions below. Decide which type of word from the options would be used to answer the question.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a date</th>
<th>a name</th>
<th>a price</th>
<th>a time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
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D
Read the Exam Close-up. Then listen to the instructions for the Exam Task and decide if these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. You will hear two men speaking.
2. They will talk about art lessons.
3. You need to listen and choose the correct answer, a, b, or c.
4. You will hear the audio two times.

E
Now listen and complete the Exam Task.

Exam Task
You will hear a man asking a woman about art lessons. Listen and complete the form.

You will hear the conversation twice.

Art Club
Place: Spring Arts Centre
Lessons: painting and drawing
Teacher: (1) Mrs
Course of (2) lessons
Starting date (3) January
Time of lessons (4) to 7pm Mon and Fri
Total cost of course (5) £

F
Now listen again and check your answers.
Writing: completing a form

Focusing on accuracy
When you complete a form, you often need to give the following information:
• title (e.g., Mr, Mrs, Ms, Miss)
• first name and surname
• age and/or date of birth (DOB)
• place of birth
• home address
• phone number
• email address
• interests

You must learn to write this information correctly in English.

A Which forms have you completed? Tick ✓ and then discuss questions 1–6 with a partner.
1. An application for a passport
2. A membership for a club
3. To enter a competition
4. To buy something online
5. An online profile

B Which is the correct way to write the information? Circle a or b for the correct answer.
1. a Title: Ms
   First name: Smith
   Surname: Michael
   b Title: Mr
   First name: Michael
   Surname: Smith

2. a DOB: 23st November, 2000
   b DOB: November 23rd, 2000

3. a Home Address: 10 Main Street, Clayton
   b Home Address: Street Main 10, Clayton

4. a Landline: (03) 543 2637
   Mobile: 697878903
   b Landline: 697878903
   Mobile: (03) 543 2637

5. a Signature: M. Smith
   b Signature: Mrs Smith

C Answer these questions with a partner.
1. Which title shows that a woman is married and which shows that she is unmarried?
2. What title can a woman use if she doesn't want to show whether she is married or not?
3. If your full name is Jason Ryan Reynolds, what is your surname?
4. In UK addresses what comes first, the name of the road/street or the house number?

D Read the writing task and answer the questions.
You want to order a monthly magazine. Complete the form.
On the form:
• write your personal information correctly
• choose the prize you want
• ask a question about the price

E Read the example form: What does Christina want to know?

F Read the form again. Which magazines do you think Christina wants?

Useful Expressions
Expressing likes
I like + -ing
I enjoy + -ing
I love + -ing

I'm interested in...

Question: Why do you like Sporty magazine?
Before you watch
A Look at the photos. Which live in families?

While you watch
B Watch the video to see if your answers in A are correct.

C Read the sentences below. Which pictures do they refer to?
1 Manyanimalslive in family groups as well.
2 There are usually five to seven females and one male in the group.
3 In the group, there is usually only one female and male.
4 He has long hair on his head and neck.
5 There are 20-30 meerkats in the family group.
6 This is the alpha pair.
7 He has silver hair on his back and front.
8 He is the father of all the young gorillas.

D Watch the video again and circle the words in the sentences above that you hear.

After you watch
E Complete the summary of the video below using these words.

alone daughters hair handsome important leader mother young

Some animals live alone, but many animals live in family groups. Lions usually live in families of about five to seven females and one male. The male lion has long hair on his neck and he is very handsome. All the young lions in the group are his sons and daughters. Meerkats also live in big families. There are 20-30 meerkats in a family. One pair, called the alpha pair, are the leader and father of all the young meerkats. Gorillas also live in families. The leader is a large male gorilla with silver hair on his back. He is the father of all the gorillas and the seven females in the group are their mothers. Families are important for animals and people.

Ideas Focus
- Are your family the most important people in your life? Why? Why not?
- Is the father usually the leader in a family? Why? Why not?
Look At Me!

Word Focus

Aboriginal Australian: the first people in Australia

fringe: part of someone's hair at the front; it goes down to the eyebrows
didgeridoo: a long wooden instrument that you blow into to make music
professional: when you do something as a job, not a hobby
culture: the way of life of a group of people
snacks: small, tasty pieces of food eaten between meals

A

Work with a partner. Match these sentences with the correct photo.

Congratulations! You won a holiday!
Your best friend moved to another city.
Oh, no! There's a snake!
Your brother broke your iPhone.
There's nothing to watch on TV.
I got an A+ in my English test!

B

Match adjectives a-f with the situations in A.
a sad
b angry
c bored
d surprised
e happy
f scared

C

Quickly read the text about three people and their jobs. What are their jobs? Can you find the adjectives from B in the text?

My name's Cathy, and I'm an Aboriginal Australian. In the photo, I'm with my sister Emily. I'm the girl with the fringe. I'm 18 years old and I finished high school last year. My parents have a business and I work there. They make didgeridoos. The didgeridoo is a traditional instrument. Tourists buy them because they're great souvenirs. People are very surprised when they play a didgeridoo for the first time. They blow into it and it sounds really weird! I create beautiful designs on the didgeridoos. I love my job and I'm really happy when people like my designs.

I'm Alika, and I'm a professional surfer. I come from the home of surfing, Hawaii. Surfing began in Hawaii hundreds of years ago, and it's a big part of our culture. My grandfather used to be a surfer, but he is too old for surfing now. Surfing was his hobby, but for me, it's my job. I travel around the world and take part in surfing competitions. Last year I went to Brazil and South Africa, and I won the first prizes there. My dream is to become the world champion. Every morning, I get up early and go to the beach to surf. It's really good fun, but you have to watch out for sharks. Last month a big shark swam very close to me and I was so scared!

My name's Harry, and I've got the best job in the world. Everyday I work with German Shepherd dogs. I train them to be police dogs! It takes quite a long time to train them and I have to use a lot of snacks and toys to help me! I love dogs – they're very smart and each one has a different personality. Like people, they can get angry, sad or bored. My favourite police dog, Tom, is in the picture with me. He's now a very successful working police dog. At home I have a Labrador called Dennis. He's my best friend – we look after each other when we're sad or ill. Animals are my life. I get really angry when people are unkind to them. Animals are better than some people I know!

Exam Close-up

Finding the information you need
• Underline the key words in each question.
• Go back to the text and look for the key words or similar words.
• Look at the answer choices again and decide which is best.

Exam Task

Read the text about three interesting jobs. For questions 1-7, circle the correct letter a, b or c.

1. What does Cathy do now?
   a. She has a business.
   b. She goes to school.
   c. She paints musical instruments.

2. Why do tourists buy didgeridoos?
   a. They are surprised by the didgeridoos.
   b. They want good souvenirs.
   c. They think didgeridoos are weird.

3. Where did Alika win competitions?
   a. In Hawaii and Brazil.
   b. In South Africa and Hawaii.
   c. In Brazil and South Africa.

4. What is true about Alika's grandfather?
   a. He knows how to surf.
   b. Surfing was his job.
   c. He still enjoys surfing.

5. What is Harry's job?
   a. He is like a teacher.
   b. He is a policeman.
   c. He is an animal doctor.

6. According to Harry, why are dogs like people?
   a. They like to work.
   b. They have the same feelings.
   c. They are like babies.

7. Who makes Harry angry?
   a. People who are horrible to animals.
   b. Most of the people he knows.
   c. Police officers.

F

Find these adjectives in the reading text and match them to the correct definition. Then write six sentences in your notebooks using these adjectives.

traditional great weird beautiful smart unkind

1. Not nice; mean or horrible.
2. Very strange; not normal.
3. Very attractive; looks very nice.
4. Really good; excellent.
5. Something done in the same way for hundreds of years.
6. Clever; intelligent.

Ideas Focus

What jobs do people in your family do? Would you like to do those jobs? Why? Why not?
Would you like to do one of the jobs in the text? Why? Why not?
A Read the descriptions and look at the pictures. Write the correct names under the pictures.

Oliver has got short, straight brown hair and brown eyes. He went on holiday to Turkey last week, so he's got a tan.

Katie has got red hair. She's got lots of freckles on her skin. She wants to have nice teeth so she's got braces at the moment.

Jessica has got blue eyes and long, wavy blonde hair. She's got pale skin so she always uses suncream in the summer.

Mathew has got curly hair. He's got a beard and a moustache so he never needs to shave!

B Look at the words in bold in the descriptions. Can you use these words to label the pictures?

C Put these words in the correct group. Some can go in more than one group.

brown curly pale Ian blonde wavy

Eyes:
Hair:
Skin:

D Describe one of the people in the pictures in A to your partner. Your partner must guess who it is.

"This person has got freckles and ..."

E Choose the correct answers.

1 My mum __________ short, curly blonde hair.
   a got b's got

2 My cousin is Irish and he _______ freckles.
   a has b is

3 My best friend went to India on holiday so he _______
   a is pale b has a tan

4 I hate it when my dad kisses me because he's _______
   a got wavy hair b got a beard

5 My cat has got _______ eyes. They're beautiful!
   a blonde b blue

6 He wants straight teeth so he's got _______
   a braces b a moustache

F Complete the sentences using these words.

kind funny cheerful shy sociable silly

1 Marco makes me laugh. He loves telling jokes. He's so_________
2 James doesn't talk very much. It's hard for him to make friends. He's so _______
3 Jenny smiles and is happy all the time. She's always _______
4 Tony always helps other people. He's very _______
5 Vera has lots of friends and she's always going to parties. She's very _______
6 Sophie is always doing stupid things and laughing in class. She's really _______

G Work with a partner. Take turns to describe people you know (e.g. your dad, your sister).

"My dad's got brown hair and a beard. He's really kind because he helps me with my homework."

H Complete the table with the adjectives. Sometimes there is more than one possible answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
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</table>

I Complete sentences 1-8 with the adjectives from H.

1 My little sister always comes into my room and uses my things. She's so _______
2 Our neighbour talks to everyone on the street. He's really _______
3 Our new teacher is so kind, helpful and beautiful. She's _______
4 Mum says I'm _______ because I never clean my room or cook the dinner.
5 My brother looks ill because he's so _______ about his exams.
6 I was really _______ when I heard the terrible news about that car crash.
7 My brother thinks that singer is really _______ and he has pictures of her on his bedroom wall.
8 Julia always looks after her friends when they're sad or feeling ill - she's so _______

J Circle the correct preposition.

1 I'm angry on / with Ben because he didn't call me.
2 Lisa is unhappy and I'm worried about / for her.
3 Rita loves animals and is always kind at / to them.
4 Are you scared from / of spiders, Samantha?
5 Jake took my phone and I'm angry about / on it.
6 I was very shocked by / for Julia's news.
7 I'm so annoyed on / with Luke for taking my phone without asking.
8 I'm sad about / for the school holidays - they finished yesterday!

K Choose the best word, a, b, or c, for each space.

My Uncle Ed

My uncle Ed is my 1 _______ younger brother. He's got curly brown _______ and a beard. He often comes to visit us. He always makes me laugh - he's so 3 _______. And he's always doing _______ things. On his last visit he danced around my bedroom and jumped on my bed. My mum was really annoyed 5 _______ him - she didn't want him to break the bed. My mum says she's really 6 _______ about Uncle Ed because he hasn't got a girlfriend. I'm really surprised that he hasn't because he's so kind and 7 _______ - he's always helping other people. He's certainly not 8 _______ - he talks to everyone. I hope he finds a lovely girlfriend soon.

a sister's b aunt's c mum's

2 a moustache b hair c freckles

3 a funny b cheerful c lazy

4 a beautiful b silly c shy

5 a for b on c with

6 a scared b worried c angry

7 a caring b annoying c surprised

8 a friendly b cheerful c shy
**2 Look At Me!**

### Grammar

#### Past Simple

**A** Read these sentences. Underline the verbs in the Past Simple.
- In 1990 mum bought a house in London.
- My parents both worked in London.

**B** Which sentence in A...
- uses a regular past simple verb (ending -ed)?
- uses an irregular past simple verb?
- talks about a past situation that lasted for while (a past state)?
- talks about a past action that happened once (a past event)?

**C** Read the two conversations and underline all the verbs in the Past Simple.

**A:** Did you see that Harry Potter film on TV last night?
**B:** No, I didn't. I went out for dinner with my parents.

**A:** Why didn't you answer your phone last night?
**B:** I was blowing through my long wavy hair, so I didn't hear it.

**A:** What did Sam do at the weekend?
**B:** He was working all weekend.

**A:** Why didn't you answer your phone last night?
**B:** I was having a cold.

**A:** Did you do your homework last night?
**B:** I was going to the hospital.

**D** Look at the sentences in C then circle the correct answers in 1-3.
1. To make a negative sentence in the Past Simple, use did + not + past simple verb / infinitive verb.
2. To make a question in the Past Simple, use did / past simple verb + subject + infinitive verb.
3. We don't use did in Past Simple questions and negatives with the verb to do / to be.

**E** Read the sentences below and answer the questions.
1. The family used to live in London, but they moved to Scotland 5 years ago.
2. Dad used to go to work by train every day, but he works from home now.

**F** Circle the correct answers to complete the rules.
1. We use used to to talk about habits or routines in the past that are not true now / yesterday.
2. Form = subject + used to (infinitive without to) / verb (-ing form).
3. To make a question, use didn't + subject + use to / used to + verb (infinitive without to).
4. To make a negative, use didn't + use to + past simple verb / verb (infinitive without to).

**G** Complete the table with the Past Simple forms of these irregular verbs.

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<td>teach</td>
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<td>think</td>
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</table>

**H** Find the mistakes with the Past Simple or used to and then write the sentences correctly in your notebooks.
1. My grandad use to play tennis, but he stopped when he broke his arm.
2. 'Used you to like One Direction when you were little?' 'No, I didn't.'
3. Where did you went on holiday last year?
4. I eated a cheese and tomato pizza at the restaurant yesterday.
5. I didn't use to like coffee, but I love it now.
6. 'Did you be at school yesterday?' 'No, I wasn't.'

**J** Complete the rules with these words.
- We use the Past Continuous to describe actions that were happening at a specific time in the past.
- We also use to show one or more actions that were happening at the same time in the past.
- We also use it to give background in a story.
- We form the Past Continuous with the past tense of the verb + to + verb (infinitive without to).

**K** Can you find examples of rules a–d in sentences 1–3 in C?

**L** Complete the dialogues with the Past Continuous of the verbs in brackets.
1. A: Why did you go home early?
   B: Because I wasn't feeling well.
2. A: Why didn't you answer your phone last night?
   B: I was sleeping in the pool.
3. A: What did Sam do at the weekend?
   B: He was working all weekend.
4. A: Why didn't you answer your phone last night?
   B: I was playing on the computer.
5. A: Ben, can you read your story to the class, please?
   B: The sun was shining and the wind was blowing his long wavy hair, when suddenly he saw an angry man running towards him...
6. A: What happened to our lunch?
   B: I was playing on the computer, and when I looked in the oven, lunch was burning.

**M** Circle the correct words.
- A family photo
  Look at this old photo! We look really bad! Dad (1) took / was taking this picture in the 90s. I (2) used to have / was having long blonde hair, and I used to have braces. I (3) didn't like / wasn't liking them! My brother (4) used to think / was thinking he looked really cool. He (5) never had / had never short hair and he (6) always listened / was listening always to heavy rock music. I don't know why my sister (7) wasn't smiling / didn't use to smile in the photo. Perhaps because she (8) used to hate / was hating family photos. What (9) was she wearing / did she wear? I remember that jacket, she used to wear it all the time and it (10) looked / was looking horrible!
**Listening**

A Read these sentences.
1. Jack’s eyes are __________.
   a. blue  b. big
2. The girl’s brother is __________.
   a. tall  b. blonde
3. John is wearing __________.
   a. glasses  b. a uniform
4. The boy finished his homework __________.
   a. before 8 pm  b. before he went to bed
5. Where did the dog sleep last night? __________.
   a. In the hall.  b. In the garden.
6. The boy likes the teacher because __________.
   a. he doesn’t get  b. she is very funny
   c. much homework

B Now listen to the speakers but don’t choose your answers yet.

C Listen again, and this time choose your answers for 1–6 in A.

D Read the Exam Close-up. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?
1. You should only ask the first question before you listen.
2. You will probably hear words from all the answer options.
3. You should choose your answers as quickly as possible.
4. You should listen to the complete conversation before you choose your answer.

E Listen and complete the Exam Task.

**Exam Task**
Listen to Lisa talking to her friend Sue about a video. For each question choose the right answer (A, B or C).

- You will hear the conversation twice.
- Read only the first question before you listen.

1. What colour is the singer’s hair?
   A. blonde  B. red  C. black
2. The singer is wearing...
   A. a dress  B. trousers  C. a skirt
3. The singer is...
   A. little  B. tall  C. twenty
4. The girls are listening to...
   A. dance music  B. a slow song  C. an old song
5. Who went to the concert?
   A. Sue  B. Lisa  C. Sue’s brother

F Now listen again and check your answers.

**Exam Close-up**

Identifying the wrong answers
- Read the questions first and look at the options.
- For each question you usually hear all the words from the different options so you need to identify which of those are incorrect.
- The first time you listen, don’t decide on the answer too quickly.
- Listen to the complete conversation first, then listen again and choose your answer.

**Speaking**

A Work with a partner. Student A: choose a person from the pictures, but don’t tell Student B. Student B: use yes/no questions to find out who Student A chose. Then change roles.

B Read the questions. Decide if they are asking about personality (P), appearance (A), or likes/activities (L).

1. What is your best friend like?
2. Do you like doing the same things?
3. What kind of music does your friend like?
4. What does your friend look like?
5. How often do you see your best friend?
6. Where do you go together?
7. Is your best friend different or similar to you?
8. Are you both at the same school?

C Read the Exam Close-up. Then work with a partner and choose the correct words to complete this description.

"He’s a really good friend. We like a lot of the same things. We both love music, (1) for example but, and we play together in a band. He’s really funny (2) or and he always makes me laugh. He’s usually cheerful, (3) but sometimes he’s sad – usually when he’s worried about our school exams. We live in the same street (4) or so we see each other nearly every day. We like playing computer games together (5) or for example kicking a football around the garden."

D Complete the Exam Task. Use the Useful Expressions to help you.

**Exam Close-up**

**Useful Expressions**

**Exam Task**

**Task 1**
Tell me about your best friend.
What does your best friend look like?
What is your best friend like?
How do you spend your time when you are together?
Do you have the same interests?
What are they?
What do you like best about your friend?
What do you and your friend disagree about?

Student B should ask Student A questions in Task 1.

**Task 2**
The student answered the questions.
The student was easy to understand.
The student used the right vocabulary.
The student answered with more than one word.
The student used adjectives and linking words.

Discuss your answers and then swap roles.

- Do you prefer to spend your time with one friend or many? Why?
- Do believe that friendships can last a lifetime (best friends forever)? Why? / Why not?

**Exam Close-up**

**Giving a description of a friend**
- If the examiner says, tell me about your friend, describe your friend’s appearance, personality, likes and dislikes.
- If the examiner says, What is your best friend like?, describe your friend. Do not answer My best friend likes.
- Use lots of adjectives to describe your friend.
- Try to ‘speak in a paragraph’, this means using words like and, but, and so to link your ideas.

**Useful Expressions**

**Describing a person**
- She’s . . . tall / blonde / quiet.
- He’s got . . . red hair / braces.
- She usually wears . . . jeans / black.
- He’s really funny . . . but he gets angry if . . .
- He understands me / listens to my problems.
- She loves . . . animals / parties / volleyball.
- He doesn’t like . . . homework / shopping / winter.

**Ideas Focus**
Read the example email again and tick the things Julie does in her reply.

She...

1. says when her cousin arrived.
2. says something positive about Chloe's personality.
3. tells Alice what Chloe likes.
4. describes Chloe's appearance.
5. mentions something negative.
6. tells Alice what Chloe is doing.
7. gives examples in her description.
8. asks Alice to see them on Saturday.

Now complete the Exam Task. Remember to answer all of the questions.

Exam Task

Read the email from your friend, Max.

From: Max
To: Alice

It's great you can come to my street party and of course you can bring your friend Pedro. When did you meet him? What does he look like? What's he like?

Max

Write an email to Max and answer the questions.

Write 25–35 words.

A Choose the correct linking words to complete the sentences.

1. Anna is a bit shy, so / but it's hard for her to make friends.
2. Jack makes everyone laugh, but / because he's really funny.
3. Matilda is very reliable and / for example there when you need her.
4. Harry is lazy, because / that's why his room is always messy.

B Read the writing task below and circle the correct words in 1–3.

C Read the example email. What are the answers to Alice's questions?

1. When did Chloe arrive?
2. What does she look like?
3. What is she like?

D Read the email in C again and underline the linking words.

E Read the example email again and tick the things Julie does in her reply.

She...

1. says when her cousin arrived.
2. says something positive about Chloe's personality.
3. tells Alice what Chloe likes.
4. describes Chloe's appearance.
5. mentions something negative.
6. tells Alice what Chloe is doing.
7. gives examples in her description.
8. asks Alice to see them on Saturday.

F Complete the sentences about Chloe with your own examples or descriptions. Be careful which linking words you use.

1. Chloe is a good student ...
2. Chloe loves animals ...
3. She's very friendly .
4. Everyone likes her .

G Look at the example email in C again and put this plan in the correct order, 1–5. What greeting and sign-off does Julie use?

5. Sofia is really mean, for example / but she always makes her sister cry.
6. Jane is usually a cheerful person, so / but she was really sad yesterday.

H Read the Exam Close-up and the Exam Task. Then make a plan.

Exam Close-up

Answering all the questions

- There are usually three questions and you must answer all of them.
- Underline the question words to make sure you understand each question.

Useful Expressions

Greetings

- Hi Jack
- Hello
- Dear Jack

Sign-offs

- Love, Emily
- See you soon!
- See you on Saturday!
- Best wishes

Describing personality

- He's / She's very ... He / She likes ...
- He / She seems ...
- Describing appearance
- He's / She's tall / short
- He's / She's got ... hair ...
- Her hair is ... / eyes ...
- His / Her skin is ...

Giving examples

- that's why
- because
- so
- for example
- but
- and
Before you watch

A Look at the photos. What are the differences and similarities between them? Match a-d with 1-4.

1 Working elephant with driver
2 Elephant in captivity in a zoo
3 Elephant in captivity in a circus
4 Elephants in the wild

While you watch

B Watch the video and decide if these statements are T (True) or F (False).

1 Elephants and people have worked together for over 2,000 years. T/F
2 Mike Hackenberger, an elephant trainer, talks to his elephants. T/F
3 Not everyone is sure that animals feel happiness. T/F
4 Mike Hackenberger says elephant training is worse than in the past. T/F

C Complete the summary of the video below using these words.
closely feelings happier happiness intelligent normal similar wild

Elephants are large, gentle and (1) __________ animals. When they work with people, they are not in the (2) __________. How can elephants be happy in captivity? Mike Hackenberger, an elephant trainer at Baltimore zoo, believes he knows the answer. His elephants are very healthy and seem to be happy. He talks to his elephants and says they make happy sounds! Many people who work (3) __________ with animals say that animals have (4) __________ and can experience (5) __________. Others are not certain, but everyone agrees that elephants seem safer and (6) __________ when their home in captivity is (7) __________ to life in the wild. Their lives are happier and more (8) __________ when they are with other elephants than when they are alone.

After you watch

C Complete the summary of the video below using these words.
closely feelings happier happiness intelligent normal similar wild

Elephants are large, gentle and (1) __________ animals. When they work with people, they are not in the (2) __________. How can elephants be happy in captivity? Mike Hackenberger, an elephant trainer at Baltimore zoo, believes he knows the answer. His elephants are very healthy and seem to be happy. He talks to his elephants and says they make happy sounds! Many people who work (3) __________ with animals say that animals have (4) __________ and can experience (5) __________. Others are not certain, but everyone agrees that elephants seem safer and (6) __________ when their home in captivity is (7) __________ to life in the wild. Their lives are happier and more (8) __________ when they are with other elephants than when they are alone.

Vocabulary

A Write the dates as words.
1 21/1
2 15/3
3 2/7
4 23/8
5 4/10
6 30/12

B Complete the sentences with the correct nationality adjective.
1 I've got an __________ car. It's a red Ferrari! (Italy)
2 In Athens, I heard __________ music on the radio. (Greece)
3 I think the __________ language is easy to learn. (England)
4 Did you eat a lot of __________ food in Beijing? (China)
5 Barcelona is a famous __________ football team. (Spain)
6 Did you know that __________ people are very tall? (Netherlands)

C Circle the correct words.

Hi. My name's Nick and I'm 13. My (1) __________ brothers are Emma and Helen. My (2) __________ brother is George, and he's 10. Our (3) __________ parents are Kelly and James. They got married 20 years ago. My (4) __________ parents are Michael and Jenny. They've got two children - my dad James is their (5) __________ son and daughter, and my (6) __________ aunt/uncle Betty is their (7) __________ son/daughter. Betty's (8) __________ husband is my (9) __________ aunt/uncle Tim, and their children are my (10) __________ cousins/twins.

D Complete the sentences with the words.

beard blue braces freckles moustache pale short straight tan

Samantha has got long, brown hair. Her eyes are __________ and she's got __________ all over her face. How can elephants be happy in captivity? Mike Hackenberger, an elephant trainer at Baltimore zoo, believes he knows the answer. His elephants are very healthy and seem to be happy. He talks to his elephants and says they make happy sounds! Many people who work (3) __________ with animals say that animals have (4) __________ and can experience (5) __________. Others are not certain, but everyone agrees that elephants seem safer and (6) __________ when their home in captivity is (7) __________ to life in the wild. Their lives are happier and more (8) __________ when they are with other elephants than when they are alone.

E Circle the correct words.

1 My brothers annoy / annoying me all the time! T/F
2 My cousin Sophia is very beauty / beautiful. T/F
3 Jo would be a good nurse because she's really care / caring. T/F
4 Everyone likes Max because he's friend / friendly. T/F
5 I love / lovely my family very much. T/F
6 Don't worry / worried - everything is OK. T/F

F Complete the sentences with these prepositions.

about by of to with

Is it right to keep animals in captivity? Why? / Why not?

Is it right for people to use animals for work and transport? Why? / Why not?

Do you think animals have feelings? Why? / Why not?
Grammar

A Circle the correct words.
1. Do you like / likes French food?
2. They not want / don't want to go to school.
3. Are / Do the children eating now?
4. Harry doesn't / isn't know the answer.
5. My cousin Catherine lives / live in Australia.
6. I'm study / studying for my exams this week.
7. People buy / buying clocks in Switzerland.
8. The dogs aren't / don't running in the park.

B Write the adverbs of frequency in the correct place.
1. I get up early in the morning. (usually)
2. She is late for school. (hardly ever)
3. The Smith family goes to Spain in July. (always)
4. My friends are busy on Saturdays. (often)
5. Uncle Bill visits us in summer. (never)
6. My friends go to the cinema. (sometimes)

C Complete the questions with the words. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

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</table>

D Complete the sentences with the Past Simple or the Past Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

1. They ___________ to the shops when I ___________ them yesterday. (walk, see)
2. I ___________ the dishes while my mum ___________ pizza. (wash, make)
3. He ___________ in his bedroom, but he ___________ (be, not sleep)
4. When my friends ___________ me, they ___________ to a football match. (call, go)
5. She ___________ to the supermarket, but she ___________ milk. (go, not buy)
6. The sun ___________ and the birds ___________ that morning. (shine, sing)
7. When I ___________ home from school, my dad ___________ TV. (come, watch)
8. ___________ your phone when you ___________ the house? (you / forget, leave)

E Circle the correct words.

1. Used you / Did you use to live in Manchester a few years ago?
2. I didn't use / wasn't used to have short hair, but now I do.
3. We are used / used to go to France every year for our holiday.
4. When I was younger, I never / didn't use to read, but I love it now.
5. Did your cousins used / use to come to England to stay with you?
6. I'm a good student now, but I didn't use to be / being.
Australia Day is the national day of Australia and it is on January 26. That was the day in 1788 when the British ships arrived with the first white settlers. It’s a public holiday, so people take a break from work. Banks, post offices, and most businesses are closed. The schools are already closed then for the summer holidays.

It’s a public holiday, so people take a break from work. Banks, post offices, and most businesses are closed. The schools are also closed for the summer holidays. People go swimming, spend time with family and friends, and coconut on them called lamingtons. It’s also popular to play cricket in their backyards. 

Aussies enjoy traditional meat pies, sandwiches with colourful sprinkles, and little square cakes with chocolate and coconut on them called lamingtons. It’s also popular to play cricket in their backyards.

In many places there are fireworks displays. The fireworks over Sydney Harbour are spectacular and thousands of people go there at night to enjoy the fun. Many people arrive at the harbour in the morning to get the best places to sit and watch the fireworks.

Food is important at this celebration. At picnics across the country Aussies enjoy traditional meat pies, sandwiches with colourful sprinkles, and little square cakes with chocolate and coconut on them called lamingtons. It’s also popular to play cricket in their backyards.

However, it’s important to understand that not all Australians celebrate this day. Many Aboriginal Australians are still unhappy because the British invaded their country and they took the Aboriginal land. But today, Australia Day celebrates modern Australia: its freedom, its lifestyle and culture, the land and its beauty and its future.

It’s an important day for Aussies to reflect on their country’s past, present, and future. The day is marked with sporting events, concerts, and cultural performances. Many Australians use this day to reflect on their country’s history and its impact on their daily lives. It is a day to celebrate the diversity of Australian society and the way it has evolved over time.

Australia Day is a day to remember the history of Australia and to celebrate the country’s future. The day is marked with a range of events and activities, from concerts and sporting events to cultural performances and community gatherings. It is a day to reflect on the past, to celebrate the present, and to look forward to the future of Australia.
Vocabulary

A Match the words from the list with the pictures.
- Things to take to Becky's party
- balloons - pink and blue if possible
- candles - 12 for the cake
- confetti - enough for kids to throw over Becky
- presents - for Becky
- sparklers - 20, one for each kid to hold
- streamers - pink and blue to put on tables

B Circle the correct answers.
1 A: Why do you hang out / hang up with Melanie?
   B: Because we get on / get together very well.
2 A: Did you go around / go on holiday with someone last night?
   B: No, I stayed in / stayed up and went to bed early.
3 A: Why did you ask about / ask for Jane's phone number?
   B: I want to take her away / take her out on a date.
4 A: We have to call back / call off the picnic.
   B: Oh, no! I was looking forward to / looking up to it.

C Match the phrasal verbs you didn't use in B with their meanings.
1 go on holiday with someone
2 visit someone at their home
3 respect someone
4 not go to bed
5 end a phone call
6 phone someone that phoned you first
7 ask someone to do something
8 meet someone socially

D Complete the expressions with the correct words.
- having friend
- make great time
- getting free
- have company
- fun
- sharp

1 Did you have ______ at Juan's fancy dress party?  "Yes, I had a _________."
2 Elizabeth is my _______ best _______. I really like spending _______ with her because she's good _______.
3 "Are you _______ on Saturday night? I'm having a _______ and it starts at seven."
4 "Welcome, Harry. Come in and _______ a seat. Please, _______ yourself at home."
5 I have to go now, it's _______ late. Thanks for _______ me. I hope to see you soon."

E Read and answer the questions.

From: Fred Flint (fredflint@gmail.com)
Sent: Wednesday, 23 March 2016 21:30:00 PM
To: Barney Rabbage (barneyr@boohoo.com); Jeremy Bell (Bellboy@mail4u.com)

Do you want to go to the match on Saturday? Look! I've got free tickets!

F Circle the correct words.

A modern grandmother

My grandmother says that I am very lucky to have so many useful (1) devices / computers that make life easy. When she was a teenager, there was no (2) digital / mechanical technology. She didn't have a mobile phone. She used a (3) landline / handleline to call her friends and everyone at home could hear what she said. Now, she has a smartphone so she can (4) do / make calls and send texts.

There was no internet, so she couldn't go online or send emails. She had to send everything by (5) letter / post. When she sent letters to her cousins in Canada, the letters took a long time to arrive. She laughed when I told her that we call it (6) 'fail / snail' mail because it's slow! Recently, she bought a small (7) desktop / laptop computer that she takes with her. Now, she uses the internet to (8) communicate / contact her family and friends overseas. She says it's amazing that she can (9) click / tick 'Send' and her mail can go anywhere in the world. The computer has a (10) net / web cam too, and she chats with her sisters in Canada. She checks her email every day. She's a very modern woman!

G Read the Exam Close-up. Then read the Exam Task and think of the words that can go in each gap.

Exam Close-up

Identifying collocations
- Collocations are words that go together (often a verb and a noun).
- Some tasks have gaps in the texts - they sometimes remove one of the words from the collocations.
- Look at the sentence and at the words before and after the gap.
- If you think you know the answer, look at the choices and try each one in the gap and say the sentences to yourself. Choose the one that you think fits best.

Exam Task

Read the sentences about using the internet. Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each answer.

1 Julie usually goes _______ in the evening.
   A computer    B internet    C online
2 First, she _______ her email for any new mail.
   A checks    B reads    C seen
3 After that, she _______ the net for a little while.
   A skis    B surfs    C swims
4 Julie doesn't like to _______ time on the internet.
   A keep    B use    C waste
5 But she thinks it's a great way to stay in _______ with people.
   A touch    B company    C close

H Now complete the Exam Task.

Read the sentences about using the internet. Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each answer.

1 Julie usually goes _______ in the evening.
   A computer    B internet    C online
2 First, she _______ her email for any new mail.
   A checks    B reads    C seen
3 After that, she _______ the net for a little while.
   A skis    B surfs    C swims
4 Julie doesn't like to _______ time on the internet.
   A keep    B use    C waste
5 But she thinks it's a great way to stay in _______ with people.
   A touch    B company    C close

- Do you like social network sites? Why? Why not?
- How much time do you spend online? Is it too much? Why? Why not?
Prepositions of time, place, direction & prepositional phrases

F. Read the sentences. Underline all the prepositions. The first has been done for you.
1. The plane is leaving at midnight tomorrow.
2. They are having tests at school next week.
3. We are playing basketball on Monday evening.
4. My brother is writing on his desk.
5. The cat jumped onto my bed.
7. Sue is having a party in June.
8. The actor walked into the café for a drink.
9. What is inside the box?
10. The tourists are travelling to Greece next week.

G. Look back at the sentences in F and decide if each one refers to time (T), place (P) or direction (D).

H. Complete the rules with 'in', 'on' or 'at'.

We use __ for longer periods of time, e.g. years, months, seasons, parts of the day (morning, afternoon, evening) and to describe how long something happens in future.

We use __ for days.

We use __ with clock times and some time periods, e.g. "night", "weekends".

We use __ for shorter periods of time, e.g. years, months, seasons, parts of the day (morning, afternoon, evening) and to describe how long something happens in future.

I. Read the sentences and underline the prepositional phrases. The first is done for you.
1. We live in the house at the end of the street.
2. The teacher stood at the front of the class.
3. The photos are in the middle of the book.
4. The answers are at the back of the book.
5. The page number is at the bottom of the page.
6. The title is at the top of the page.
7. The photo is on the right / left of the text.

J. Complete the sentences with 'in', 'on' or 'at'.
1. It's starting __ the evening.
2. The next holiday is __ March 25th.
3. Our cousins are visiting us __ March.
4. The weather is hot __ summer.
5. The baby doesn't sleep much __ night.

K. Read the Exam Close-up and then complete the Exam Task.

Exam Close-up

Complete the email from a manager at a museum. Write ONE word for each space.

Dear colleagues,
The museum is opening a new exhibition __ week. The main exhibit is the amazing Egyptian mummy. It will be in the middle __ the room, so that it is the first thing that visitors will see. The other objects from the tomb will be __ the back of the room __ glass cases. These include the jars and furniture __ the tomb. Some parts from the inside of the dead person's body were __ the jars. The furniture was there because Egyptians thought the dead person could take it with them __ the afterlife. On the right __ the opposite wall, visitors will see X-ray photos showing what was inside the mummy! We also need to update the website __ the morning!

Regards, James
Listening

A Look at the photos in 1–3. Work with a partner and discuss the similarities and differences between each set of three photos (a–c).

1

2

3

B Find a photo in A to match these words. Then work with a partner and brainstorm more vocabulary to describe the pictures in A.

- a month
- a photograph
- a sister

C Match questions a–c with 1–3 in A.

- a What present are they giving?
- b When is the music festival?
- c Who is the boy taking to the party?

D Now listen and circle the correct pictures in Exercise A.

E Read the Exam Close-up. Then look at the Exam Task. Note down any vocabulary connected to the pictures and think about any similarities and differences.

F Now complete the Exam Task.

Exam Close-up

Choosing the correct picture

- Sometimes you have to listen and choose the correct picture from three options.
- Prepare by looking carefully at each set of photos. Brainstorm vocabulary connected to the photos.
- Think about the similarities and differences between each set of three pictures.
- You will hear each conversation twice. Make short notes when you listen the first time.
- Using your notes, choose the correct picture.

Exam Task

You will hear five short conversations. You will hear each conversation twice. There is one question for each conversation. For each question, choose the right answer (A, B or C).

1 Who is the girl bringing to the party?

2 What is the girl wearing to the wedding?

3 What are they giving to granadad?

4 What time will the concert finish?

5 When are they going to the music festival?

G Listen again and check your answers.
Writing important information

• When we create posters or write notes and notices, we write down important information in just a few words.
• This information is usually about dates, times, places, events, phone numbers, addresses, activities, etc.
• It's important to know how to write this kind of information correctly.

A Match the information to the headings.

1 20:30 a date
2 21/01/16 b price
3 surprise party c time
4 taxi d address
5 £10 e event
6 12 Smith Street f transport

C Come to the school fair at Waverley High School

Food
jewellery
CDs
DVDs
video games
and more for sale

Sunday 12th June, 3 p.m. – 10 p.m.
Concert at 5 p.m.

Oakeford School Winter Fair

- School band 'The Oakford Gang'
  playing Christmas songs
  3.30 p.m. – 4.15 p.m.
- Lots of rides
- Dance competition for students 4.30 p.m. – 5.30 p.m.

- Peopleshould emailme at toby.lane@oakford.com for information / tickets.
  Ask head teacher (Mr Watts) about where, food and drink, ticket prices.

From: Mr Watts
To: Toby Lane

Dear Toby

I like your idea to have a School Winter Fair. You can use the school playground on that date: Saturday 19th December, between 3.00 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. We can sell hot chocolate, tea, coffee, cake and biscuits. Tickets should be £3 each for adults and £1.50 for children. You need to organise the rides and make a poster. Let me know if you need more help.

Best wishes
Mr Watts

D Now make a poster for a fair at your school. Include the following information.
- where it is
- the day and time
- what will be there
- price
- contact number / email
A Day in the Life

Writing:
- multiple-choice, finding the right part of the text quickly
- everyday jobs, money, shopping & food-related words
- be going to & will, countable & uncountable nouns & quantifiers
- multiple choice, understanding what to listen for
- prompt cards, eating out, taking an order, ordering food & drink, asking questions correctly
- an informal email, using adjectives in emails, using short forms, punctuation & greetings, talking about plans, giving opinions, inviting

Reading:
- Vocabulary:
- Grammar:
- Listening:
- Speaking:

Before you watch

A Match the words with their meanings.
1 Carnival
2 Lent
3 costume party
4 parade
5 float

1 a when people and vehicles move through the streets in a celebration
2 b a celebration in spring before Lent
3 c a vehicle that is decorated for a parade
4 d the period of 40 days before Easter Sunday
5 e a party where people dress in unusual clothes and masks

While you watch

B Watch the video and decide if these statements are T (True) or F (False).

1 The Romans used to celebrate a spring festival. [T]
2 In 1780 French people came to New Orleans. [T]
3 Mardi Gras means 'Fat Thursday'. [F]
4 In 1857, the first Mardi Gras parade took place. [T]
5 The Mardi Gras colours are purple, green and gold. [T]
6 The Mardi Gras celebrations end at midnight. [F]

After you watch

C Complete the summary of the video below using these words.

Carnival started in Roman times as a (1) of spring. Later, it became a feast before Lent. This is when Christians stop eating (2) foods. The (3) arrived in New Orleans in 1718 and their Mardi Gras tradition and it soon turned into the (4) celebration. Mardi Gras means 'Fat Tuesday' in French and this is when people eat all the rich food before the start of Lent. Today, the New Orleans Mardi Gras is the (5) in the United States. You can buy special King Cakes, coloured purple, (6) and gold. Each (7) contains a hidden toy baby. The person who finds this, (8) cake. At midnight Mardi Gras is over until next year.

Idea Focus

- Do you enjoy celebrating in the streets? Why? / Why not?
- Are street celebrations a good idea for a city? Why? / Why not?

A young Inuit seen picking ice for drinking water in Kangertivatsiajak, Greenland
A Day in the Life

Reading

A What is a typical day for you? Tell your partner about your everyday activities. Use the pictures and your own ideas.

"Everyday I get up at 7 o'clock..."

B Quickly read the article about Fu's day. Which of the activities in Exercise A does he talk about?

C Read the text again and answer these questions.
1. What does Fu eat for breakfast?
2. How long does it take him to get to school?
3. Where does he eat his lunch?
4. Does he like sport?
5. At what time in the evening does he have a snack?

Word Focus
the capital: the most important city of a country
porridge: a soft food cooked in water or milk and eaten hot for breakfast
break: a time for students to talk or play
physical education: a class at school where students do exercise and play sport
steamed: food that is cooked with the hot gas from boiling water

FU’S DAY

What’s it like to live in China?
This is how one boy spends a typical school day.

My name is Fu Wang. I am 12 years old. I live with my parents and grandparents. The capital is Beijing.

6:30 A.M.
I get up, wash and get dressed. My grandmother makes breakfast for me. I usually have congee for breakfast. Congee is a rice porridge.

7:15 A.M.
I walk to school. It takes about 15 minutes. I go to an international school and many foreign students study there.

7:30 A.M.
When I get to school, I hand in my homework. Then I have three classes in the morning – Chinese, English and history.

11:30 A.M.
It’s time for lunch and I eat in the school cafeteria. It’s a long break, so after I eat, I usually hang out with my classmates. But we are going to have exams soon and our teachers want us to study during the break.

1:30 P.M.
Afternoon classes start. We have geography and physical education, which is my favourite. I really love sport and I want to be an athlete. Last year, I won a running race at my school’s mini-Olympic Games.

3:30 P.M.
Classes finish, but I stay so that my teachers can explain anything that I don’t get.

4:10 P.M.
I walk home with some of my friends. On the way, we get some snacks and chat. Sometimes, we stop to play football or basketball.

5:00 P.M.
I get home and I have a rest before dinner. For dinner, we usually have some rice or steamed bread, meat and vegetables. After dinner, I watch TV. I like movies and sports programmes.

6:30 P.M.
I do my homework. I get a lot of homework from my teachers. At 8:30 I have a snack, then I study again. Sometimes I get tired, but I really want to do well in my exams.

10:00 P.M.
I organise my school bag for the next day. Then it’s time for bed.

Exam Close-up

Finding the right part of the text quickly
• Key words are the most important words in the question.
• Underline the key words in the first question, then scan the text quickly for any similar words and underline those too.
• Read that part of the text carefully and check that it answers the question. Then write your answer. Continue in the same way with the other questions.

F The verb get is used a lot in English. Look back at the text and circle every get you see. Look at the words that come after each get.

1. Fu makes breakfast before he goes to school. (A)
2. There are students at his school who are not Chinese. (C)
3. He learns a language in the morning. (B)
4. The students don’t have a lot of time to eat lunch. (C)
5. Fu wants to become a basketball player. (D)
6. Fu goes home as soon as school finishes. (C)
7. He has dinner after five o’clock. (C)
8. Fu is tired when he goes to bed. (D)

G Match these uses of get from the text with their definitions.
play basketball
1. get up ☐ a arrive at
2. get to school ☐ b become
don’t get ☐ c receive
get some snacks ☐ d leave your bed
got tired ☐ e (don’t understand
get a lot of homework ☐ f

Ideas Focus

Is your typical day easier than Fu’s? Why? / Why not?
‘To get good marks, students should do four hours of homework every day.’ Do you agree? Why? / Why not?
A Day in the Life

Vocabulary

Match the everyday jobs we do at home to the pictures.

- dusting
- vacuuming the carpet
- making the bed
- doing the washing
- sweeping the floor
- ironing
- doing the washing up
- cleaning the bathroom

Circle the correct words.

Everyday from Monday to Friday, I get ____________

1. *rise* 2. *go up*

2. I start to get ready.

First, I do ____________

1. *make* 2. *take a quick shower*

3. Then I brush ____________

1. *put* 2. *make* 3. *dry it with the hairdryer*

4. After that, I choose my clothes and be ____________

1. *get* 2. *put dressed*

5. Then I make ____________

1. *do* 2. *have my bed so that my bedroom looks tidy*

6. By this time, I'm hungry, so I do ____________

1. *make* 2. *take my breakfast*

7. I usually do ____________

1. *find* 2. *have a cup of coffee with my breakfast*

8. Then I help ____________

1. *make* 2. *do the washing up and after that I'm ready for school*

Complete the dialogues about jobs at home with the correct words.

- do
- hang out
- tidy
- wash
- water

1. A: Can you please ____________ your bedroom, Joe? It's such a mess!
   B: Yes, mum. I'll do it in a minute.

2. A: I can do the washing, dad.
   B: Thanks. Can you ____________ the clothes to dry, too?

3. A: Do you ____________ the garden in the winter?
   B: No, I don't.

4. A: Who is going to ____________ the car this week?
   B: I'll do it.

5. A: When do you ____________ the housework?
   B: I'm too busy in the week so I do it on Saturday morning.

Complete the text with the correct words.

- packet
- go
- customers
- receipt
- cans
- carton
- loaf
- spend
- jar
- bars
- till
- cash
- trolley

I only ____________ food shopping once a week because I hate it. I always ____________ the same things. I put everything into the (3) ____________ as quickly as I can. First, I get the drinks - six (4) ____________ of lemonade and a (5) ____________ of orange juice. Then I get the food for my breakfasts and lunches. A (6) ____________ of bread, some cheese, a (7) ____________ of jam, a (8) ____________ of cornflakes, and some (9) ____________ of chocolate. Then I look for a (10) ____________ where there are no other (11) ____________ . I don't usually talk to the (12) ____________ because I want to be quick. But I always take my (13) ____________ because I like to know how much money I (14) ____________ every week.

Is it a good idea for students to have jobs? Why? Why not?

Are you careful with money? Do you save it or spend it?
A Day in the Life

Grammar

Be going to

A Read the dialogue below and underline all the examples of be going to.

Amy: We’re going to visit Thailand in the summer.
Ben: Are you going to stay in hotels?
Amy: No, we aren’t. We’re going to take a tent.

B Read these questions about the dialogue in A and circle the correct answers.

1. When did Amy decide to go to Thailand? 
   a. Before she spoke to Ben. 
   b. When she was speaking to Ben.

2. Why does Ben think she’s going to need a big backpack? 
   a. Because she’s going away for a long time. 
   b. Because she has a lot of things to take.

C Complete the rules with the correct options.

1. We use be going to to talk about the future / the present.
2. We use be going to to talk about a decision before / at the time of speaking.
3. We use be going to to talk about a future event based on what we know or can see at the moment / in the past.
4. The form is subject + be going to + verb + -ing / verb (indefinite without to).

Will

D Underline the all examples of going to or will in this dialogue.

Becky: I’m going to take this backpack on holiday.
Mum: I’ll help you pack it.
Becky: Thanks! Will you drive me to the station, too?
Mum: Yes, what time is your train? Your dad will need the car at 9.
Becky: 6 o’clock, but I think I need to arrive a bit earlier.
Mum: OK, that should be fine.
Becky: I’m feeling a bit scared about going away on my own, mum!
Mum: Don’t worry. You’ll have a great time!

E Match sentences 1–4 with rules a–d.

1. I’ll help you pack it! 
   a. You’ll have a great time!
2. Your dad will need the car at 9. 
   b. You’ll have a great time!
3. I think I need to arrive a bit earlier. 
   c. You’ll have a great time!
4. You’ll have a great time! 
   d. You’ll have a great time!

F Complete the dialogues with the correct form of will or be going to and the verbs in brackets.

1. A: I’m going to watch my favourite team play tonight.
   B: Do you think they’ll win? (win)
2. A: Look at those black clouds in the sky!
   B: I know! It’s going to rain! (rain)
3. A: We’re going to your favourite restaurant tonight.
   B: Yes, and I’ve already decided what I want. I’m going to ______ (order)
4. A: Oh no! I wanted to buy this ice-cream but I don’t have any money! 
   B: Don’t worry! I’ll buy it for you.
5. A: Good evening. What would you like to order? 
   B: Err… OK, I’ll have the tuna pasta, please. (have)
6. A: Come in! I’m going to make coffee! 
   B: I can’t. I’m afraid. I’m playing tennis with Rick.

G Match 1–6 with a–f.

1. The doorbell’s ringing! 
   a. Oh no! They’re going to lose!
2. Our team is playing badly. 
   b. He’s going to shout at us!
3. I got up late. 
   c. I’m going to miss the bus.
4. I’m worried about the test. 
   d. I’ll answer it!
5. I’m going to post a letter now. 
   e. I’ll take it!
6. The teacher looks angry. 
   f. Don’t worry, I’m sure you’ll pass.

Countable / Uncountable Nouns & Quantifiers

H Read the sentences. Circle the correct words.

1. They bought new furniture / .
2. The guidebook includes travel information / informations.
3. There’s lots of fruit / fruits in the bowl.
4. I haven’t got much / many money.

I Circle the correct word.

The nouns furniture, information, fruit, research, money are examples of countable / uncountable nouns.

J Write the words in the correct columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>banana</th>
<th>biscuit</th>
<th>bus</th>
<th>dollar</th>
<th>food</th>
<th>fun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>furniture</td>
<td>game</td>
<td>homework</td>
<td>information</td>
<td>money</td>
<td>table</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

K Read the dialogue and underline all the nouns. Which are countable? Which are uncountable?

Harry: Can you lend me some money? I really want to buy a new game for my Xbox.
Mark: How much money do you need?
Harry: I’ve got some, but I need another ten euros.
Mark: Sorry, I’ve only got three euros. Ask Dan.
Harry: I have. Hasn’t he got any money? Oh, well. I think I’ll do some homework instead.

L Look at the dialogue in K again and circle the correct words to complete the rules.

1. Countable nouns can / cannot be singular and plural. 
   We can / cannot use them with numbers and indefinite articles: ten euros, a chair, an egg.
2. Uncountable nouns refer to things that we can / cannot count. We can / cannot use numbers or singular indefinite articles (a/an) with them. 
   They have / do not have a plural form.

M Look at the dialogue in K again. Circle all examples you see of these words / phrases.

a few how much some a little how many any a lot / lots of

N Complete the rules with ‘countable’, ‘uncountable’ or ‘both countable and uncountable’.

1. We use how much with ________ nouns.
2. We use how many with ________ nouns.
3. We use a lot of / lots of with ________ nouns.
4. We use any in questions and negatives with ________ nouns.
5. We use some in positive sentences and questions with ________ nouns.
6. We use a few with ________ nouns.
7. We use a little with ________ nouns.

O Choose the correct answers.

1. A: How many / much / little children are coming to the party? 
   B: Ten, so we’ll need lots of / many / a few food.
2. A: How many / any / much money have you got with you? 
   B: Just a little / a few / much euros. I’ll go home and get some more.
3. A: There isn’t some / any / few food in the cupboard. 
   B: I’m going to buy any / a / some bread later.
4. A: Would you like a few / a little / many sugar in your coffee? 
   B: I’ll have two / many / lots of sugar, please.
Listening

A Read the questions and circle the question words.
The first is done for you.

Who is she going to travel with? 

B What is the time?

1 When will they leave the hotel?
2 What time do they hope to reach the gorillas?
3 Why will they wear boots?
4 How will they get to the village?
5 What time do they hope to reach the gorillas?
6 Why will they wear boots?

B Match a question (a–f) from A with the information it is asking for (1–6).

1 some food or drink  2 a person  3 a city
4 an amount  5 a time  6 a form of transport

C Read the multiple choice answers. Write the correct answer from A for each one.

A Rome  B Milan  C Venice
A mum and dad  B granny  C mum
A an espresso  B a cappuccino  C some milk
A 10 euros  B 4 euros  C 6 euros
A walk  B bus  C boat
A 9  B 10  C 8:45

D Listen and choose the correct answers in C.

Exam Close-up

Understanding what to listen for

• Before you listen, look at the question words in the questions (e.g. When, How many, Why) These words tell you the kind of information you need to listen for (e.g. a time/day, a reason, etc.).
• Make sure you are clear on what you need to listen for, so that you can focus on the key information needed to answer to the question.
• The questions follow the order of the dialogue. If you are not sure of one question, leave it and go back to it the second time you listen.

Exam Task

Listen to Dan talking to his friend Cate about going on a trip. For each question, choose the right answer (A, B or C).
You will hear the conversation twice.

1 Who will take the cameras?
   A Dan  B Cate  C both Dan and Cate
2 What clothes will they need?
   A a lot of trousers  B a few clothes  C warm clothes
3 Why will they wear boots?
   A because B because it will perhaps there will be snakes
4 How will they get to the village?
   A on foot  B by car  C by plane
5 What time do they hope to reach the gorillas?
   A 5 am  B 6 am  C 7 am

Speaking

A Match the words to the pictures. Then decide if each is a starter, main course, dessert or drink.

ice-cream  olives  espresso  chocolate brownie  spaghetti with prawns
sparkling water  orange juice  garlic bread  cheese and tomato pizza  still water

B Complete the dialogues with the correct words.

1 A: What would I do like to order? B: For my dessert / starter I'm going to have some olives, and then a pizza for my main course.
2 A: Anything to drink? B: How many / much is a bottle of sparkling water? A: We have two kinds. The cheapest is 5 euros, B: We'll have / We're having that one, please.
3 A: Have you got any tiramisu? B: I'm afraid we haven't got any / some. We only have ice-cream or chocolate brownies.
4 A: What kind / cup of coffee do you have? B: We have espresso or cappuccino.
5 A: Should we leave a receipt / tip? B: Yes, let's leave 10%. I'll ask for the bill / cost.

C Read the Exam Close-up. Then read the Exam Task and try to prepare your questions.

Useful Expressions

Eating out

What time does the restaurant open? Can I book a table?

Taking an order

What would you like to order? Any drinks?

Ordering food and drink

Can I have / I'd like / I will have the pasta, please? Do you have any garlic bread? What kind of ice-cream do you have? How much is an espresso? Can we have the bill, please?
Writing: an informal email

Learning Focus
Using adjectives in emails
- When you write an email talking about past activities or future plans, try to use adjectives to make your writing more interesting.
- Using positive or negative adjectives (e.g. it's fun, it was great, it's going to be boring) helps you to explain your opinion on something.
- Adding adverbs before adjectives helps you to give a stronger opinion (e.g. it was really good, it was very bad).

A Order these weekend activities from the best (1) to the worst (10) in your opinion.

- go to a restaurant
- do homework
- play volleyball
- sunbathe
- tidy your room
- cook dinner
- do the washing up
- visit a museum
- go to a restaurant
- watch TV

B Work with a partner and talk about your answers in A. Did you have the same order as your partner? Explain your answers.

C Read Katie's email to her friend, Julie. Is Katie happy about her weekend plans?

From: Katie
To: Julie
Hi Julie

How are you? I'm OK, but I'm not looking forward to the weekend.

My parents are going to take me to the town museum on Saturday - I think it'll be really boring. After that we're going to eat dinner at a Japanese restaurant. I hate fish, so it's going to be awful! And when we get home they want me to tidy my room, make dinner, and do the washing up!

Are you free on Sunday? Can we meet and do something exciting?

Love
Katie

D Now read Julie's reply and answer the questions.

1. When did Julie go to the museum?
2. Did Julie like the museum?
3. Who is Julie going to play volleyball with on Sunday?
4. What time are they going to meet and where?
5. What is she going to do after playing volleyball?
6. Can she meet Katie on Sunday?

From: Julie
To: Katie

Dear Katie

Sorry to hear about your weekend! It won't be as terrible as you think. I went to the Museum last month and it was great fun. I'm going to play volleyball with my cousins on the beach on Sunday. I'm really looking forward to it. You can come too! We're going to meet at the beach cafe at 10 o'clock. After the volleyball I'm going to sunbathe and swim - it'll be really relaxing.

Hope to see you on Sunday.

Julie

E Find these adjectives and phrases in the emails in C and D, then write them in the correct column.

- awful
- really boring
- great fun
- exciting
- I'm not looking forward to...
- relaxing
- terrible
- I'm really looking forward to...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Awful</th>
<th>Really Boring</th>
<th>Great Fun</th>
<th>Exciting</th>
<th>I'm Not Looking Forward To</th>
<th>Relaxing</th>
<th>Terrible</th>
<th>I'm Really Looking Forward To</th>
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F Read the Exam Close-up and the Exam Task. Look back at the emails in C and D and circle all the short forms and exclamation marks.

Swanpool beach in Cornwall, England

Using short forms, punctuation & greetings
- When you write an informal email (e.g. to a friend), you should use short forms, e.g. It'll be fun.
- I'm going to the cinema.
- You can use exclamation marks in emails (!) when you are excited or annoyed about something you're writing about, e.g. I did 10 hours of homework at the weekend!
- Use short greetings in informal emails, e.g. Hi Jack, Hello, Dear Lucy. You can sign off with just your name if you are near the maximum word limit.

G Now complete the Exam Task. Use the Useful Expressions to help you.

**Useful Expressions**

Talking about plans
- We're going to go to the cinema.
- We're going to meet at 11 o'clock at the museum.
- I'm going to tidy my room on Saturday.

Giving opinions
- It'll be great fun.
- It'll be really boring.

It's going to be really relaxing.

I'm really looking forward to it.

A few plans for this weekend:
Saturday = do your homework!
Sunday = beach with me and dad - invite Tom!

Love
Mum

Write an email to Tom.
- Tell him about your plans for Saturday. Are you happy or unhappy about the plans?
- Then tell him about Sunday. Are you happy or unhappy about the plans?
- Find out if he can come.

Write 25–35 words.
Before you watch

A How much do you know about grizzly bears? Look at the statements below and write T (True) or F (False).

1. A grizzly bear can eat about 16 kg of food a day.  
2. Grizzly bears hibernate during the winter and wake in spring.  

While you watch

B Watch the video and circle the words you hear.

1. The staff at the Montana Grizzly Encounter look after the bears seven / six days a week.  
2. The first task of the day is to prepare Brutus’ room / meal.  
3. The grizzly bear eats apples and bananas / oranges.  
4. The grizzly bear eats 35 / 16 kg of food a day.  
5. The Grizzly hotel is very comfortable / cold.  
6. Grizzly bears have powerful noses / eyes.

After you watch

C Complete the summary of the video clip below using these words.

apples chicken day hunt meal room routine treats

At Montana Grizzly Encounter, staff take care of the grizzly bears 24 hours a (1) , 7 days a week. The first task of the day is to prepare a bear’s (2) . The bear called Brutus eats a variety of food ranging from meat, including venison, beef, pork and (3) , to fruit such as (4) , oranges and even a pomegranate. The Grizzly hotel is very comfortable. Each bear has a private (5) with a bed to lie on! Another daily (6) for the staff is hiding (7) for the bears to find. This helps to keep the bears mentally healthy. The bears use their powerful noses in their (8) for the hidden food. It doesn’t take long for them to find it!

Doyou think these grizzly bears live a natural life? Why? / Why not?

Would you like to work somewhere like Montana Grizzly Encounter? Why? / Why not?
**A Complete the sentences with the present continuous tense.**

1. _________ (not meet) my friends this weekend because I _________ (study) for a test on Monday.
2. _________ (you / go) to the rock concert next week? I _________ (get) my ticket tomorrow.
3. I’m so excited! We _________ (fly) to Greece tomorrow and then we _________ (sail) in the Aegean.
4. The twins don’t like Chinese food, so they _________ (not come) with us tonight. They _________ (stay) home instead.
5. Nigel _________ (not have) a party for his birthday next week because his parents _________ (take) him to New York!

**B Complete the sentences with the words.**

at from in inside into on onto towards

1. When you come back _________ the shops, tidy your room.
2. The trolleys are _________ the front of the supermarket.
3. Sam’s new phone is still _________ the box because he doesn’t like it.
4. My cat jumped _________ the table and ate my dinner!
5. Jill was running _________ the bus stop when she fell over.
6. I was walking _________ the shop when I saw Sid and Nancy.
7. Harry’s party is _________ Saturday night. Are you going?
8. My sister’s birthday is _________ November, and mine is too.

**C Complete the sentences with the correct form of will or be going to and the verb in brackets.**

1. I’ve got the tickets! I _________ (go) to the concert!
2. Don’t worry. I _________ (make) the food for the party.
3. We _________ (not send) the invitations at the end of the week.
4. You look tired Mum, so I _________ (do) the shopping for you.
5. Jack can’t come with us because he _________ (wash) his dad’s car.
6. I _________ (drive) very carefully, Dad. I promise.
7. The supermarket is full! It _________ (take) ages to do the shopping.
8. I’m sure Jason’s birthday party _________ (be) fantastic!

**D Circle the correct words.**

1. How much / many eggs do we need to make a cake?
2. Who is going to eat all of this / these food?
3. Mandy is going to a few / a little parties this month.
4. I don’t know why people think physics are / is hard.
5. She hasn’t got many / much time to do the shopping.
6. Are you sure the information / informations is correct?
7. There was a few / a little traffic this morning, but I wasn’t late.
8. We haven’t got any / some biscuits for our coffee.
Home Sweet Home

Reading

A What is the difference between 'needing' and 'wanting'? Discuss as a class.

B Look at the pictures and tell your partner which you need and which you want in your home. Explain why.

C Quickly read the article. Which of the items in B do you think is in each home?

Word Focus

running water: water that comes from a tap
animal skin: a big piece of fur from an animal
nomad: a person who does not have a permanent home
seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter
wood stove: a piece of equipment that burns wood to make heat
chill out: relax

This is Where I Live

Hi. My name is Sesi and I’m 14 years old. I’m an Inuit. It’s another name for ‘Eskimo’. My people come from the Arctic and I live in Greenland. My family lives in an igloo that my father built with my uncles. Our igloo is one big, round room. That’s where we eat, sleep and work. We sleep and eat in the igloo too. We don’t have beds or wardrobes. It’s very cold in the north, so we need animal skins to keep us warm. We use our dogs to pull us through the snow. Our igloo is made of ice and snow. We don’t have walls or doors. We use animal skins to keep us warm inside. When it is very cold, we can stay warm inside our igloo. We don’t have a bathroom or a kitchen because we don’t have running water. We melt ice when we want to drink, cook or wash. Of course it’s very cold in the north, but we can stay warm inside our igloo.

D Read the Exam Close-up. Then read the Exam Task.

Exam Task

Read the article about the homes of three teenagers. Choose the best answer (A, B or C) for each question.

1 Which is the only home that can be moved?
   A the igloo
   B the ger
   C the houseboat

2 Who doesn’t sleep in a bed?
   A Sesi
   B Yisu
   C Femke

3 Who lives close to nature?
   A Sesi and Yisu
   B Yisu and Femke
   C Sesi and Yisu

4 How does Sesi get water?
   A from the igloo
   B from the ice
   C from a tap

5 How many rooms are in the ger?
   A one
   B two
   C more

6 What is unexpected about Femke’s home?
   A It sits on water.
   B It can move.
   C It’s like other houses.

7 Which teenager doesn’t care about modern technology?
   A Sesi
   B Yisu
   C Femke

8 Which teenager has to do work around the house?
   A Sesi
   B Yisu
   C Femke

Exam Close-up

Justifying your answers

• When you think you have found the answer, try to justify it, i.e. explain to yourself why it is correct and the other options are not.
• If you cannot do this then your chosen answer is probably wrong.
• Look at the options again and try to find one that you can justify.

F Now complete the Exam Task. Remember to justify your answers.

F1 Find these words in the article. Then complete the sentences with the correct words.

blanket carpet wardrobe satellite dish floor

1 We’ve got a ______ so that we can watch TV programmes from other countries.

2 A glass of juice fell on my bedroom ______ and it looks terrible now. I need a new one.

3 My mum is always asking me to put my clothes in my ______.

4 I usually leave my clothes on the ______ so I’m never sure if they are dirty or clean!

5 I was cold last night, so I got an extra ______ to put on my bed.

Hello, I’m Femke. I’m from Amsterdam, the capital of the Netherlands. My home is a houseboat. Well, it sits on water, but it doesn’t move like a boat. When you go inside, you get a surprise. Why? Because it looks like a normal house. There’s a kitchen, a bathroom, a living room and three bedrooms. There’s a lot of room inside my home. In fact, mine is the same size as my friends’ homes. I’ve never lived in a ‘normal’ house with a garden or a pet. My brother and I help my parents with the jobs. Every Saturday morning when my mum does the shopping, we clean and tidy our rooms. We vacuum the carpets and put our clothes away in the wardrobes. Then we clean the rest of the house. When we finish, we sit down in front of the television and chill out!

Ideas Focus

• Do you need more things than you have now to make you happy? Why? Why not?
• ‘A woman’s place is in the home.’ Do you agree? Why? Why not?
5 Home Sweet Home

Vocabulary

A Circle the correct word. Then answer the questions.

1 cottage / house
2 flat / house
3 cottage / villa
4 flat / villa

B Which place in A would you like to live in most? Why? Tell a partner.

C Label the pictures with the words.

bathroom bedroom dining room hallway kitchen living room

D Match the descriptions to the pictures.

1 "My dad spends a lot of time in there. Everything he needs for the garden is there. He's got some tools in there and that's where he fixes things that are broken. My old bike is in there, and there are loads of spiders, too!"
2 "We use it a lot in the summer. It's nice and shady there when the weather is warm. I always enjoy eating there because I can smell the flowers and the fruit trees in the garden. At night, we light some candles and put them on the table."
3 "It's about the size of a small bedroom. It's close to the back door so that it's easy to go outside and hang out the wet clothes. I don't spend much time in there, but my poor mum does."

E Where do these things go? Write the correct room / place. Some rooms can be used more than once.

utility room (x2) kitchen (x2) bathroom living room (x2) bedroom dining room hallway patio shed

1 tumble dryer 2 cooker 3 shower 4 sofa 5 wardrobe 6 lawnmower 7 armchair 8 washing machine 9 barbecue 10 dining table 11 fridge 12 front door

F Work with a partner. Look at these rooms. Which one do you like best? Why?

G Find these things in the pictures in F. Write the picture number/s next to each one.

a rug b mirror c mat d poster e painting f curtains g blinds h lamp i pillow j duvet k shelves l coffee table

H Complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verbs.

put away pull up switch on hang up put up

1 It's getting a bit dark - can you put on the lamp? 2 Please put away your toys - your bedroom is such a mess! 3 Dad told me to put up my jacket in my wardrobe.

I Read the Exam Close-up. Then read the Exam Task and look at the words before and after each gap. What kind of words are they?

J Now complete the Exam Task.

Exam Task

Read the email Femke sent to her friend Maria. Write ONE word for each space.

email

Well, you wanted to know about my houseboat. Most people find it unusual, but for me it's normal. I (1) lived here all of my life. It's (2) living in a flat because (3) it isn't a garden or a shed.

When I'm (4) home I watch TV or I (5) online. I've got my (6) laptop computer in my room. You see, my home is just like (7) ; I have everything that I need ... but it's on water! Sometimes (8) the evening it's a bit noisy outside. There are (9) tourists in Amsterdam and they all want to (10) photos of my beautiful houseboat!

Focusing on words before & after a gap

• Some tasks include a gapped text. Only one word goes in each gap.
• This task tests what you know about grammatical structures and vocabulary.
• First, look at the gap. What words come before and after? What kind of words are they (e.g. verbs, nouns, prepositions, pronouns)?
• Look again at the words around the gaps. Can you think of words that often go together with them? Write your answer in the gap and then read the whole sentence to see if it fits.

Ideas Focus

- "I love coming home at the end of a holiday." Do you agree? Why? / Why not?
- Describe your ideal home. Why do you want to live there?
- Would you like to live on a houseboat? Why? / Why not?
Home Sweet Home

Grammar

Present Perfect Simple

A Read the sentences below and underline examples of the Present Perfect Simple.
1. Jon has slept in this bedroom since he was a baby.  
2. I’ve been to Peru, but I’ve never been to Chile.  
3. I’ve just seen your mum in the library!

B Match the sentences in A to the rules.
   a. We use the Present Perfect Simple to talk about experiences, i.e. things you have done in your life.  
   b. We can also use it to talk about something that happened in the recent past, e.g. only a few minutes ago.  
   c. It can also be used to talk about something that started in the past and still happens today.

C Underline the time expressions used with the Present Perfect Simple in these sentences. The first one is done for you.
1. A: Have you been to the shops today?  
   B: Yes, I’ve just put the food in the cupboard.  
2. A: Has he tidied his bedroom yet?  
   B: Yes, he’s already finished.  
3. A: Have they ever painted the living room?  
   B: No, they’ve never painted the living room.  
4. A: Have you cleaned the kitchen floor yet?  
   B: Yes, but I still can’t have cleaned the windows.

D We often use for and since with the Present Perfect Simple. Read the sentences and circle the correct words in the rules.
1. I’ve lived in this house for 12 years.  
   I’ve lived in the house since 2004.  
2. We use for to talk about a period of time.  
   We use since to talk about a point in time.

E Complete the dialogues with these words.
   already ever just never still yet (x2)
1. A: Have you ever won any money?  
   B: No, I’ve never been very lucky.  
2. A: How do we turn on the oven?  
   B: I’ve just told you, weren’t you listening?  
3. A: Haven’t you left?  
   B: No, I haven’t found my car keys.

F Complete the text with the Present Perfect Simple of the verbs in brackets.
Explode More
Bored with traditional travel? Perhaps you (1) have visited similar places every year or (2) have returned to your favourite hotel again and again. (3) Have your trips been very boring? For many, (4) they are bored with ‘normal’ things, they have (5) enough time to enjoy a different experience. Don’t worry! You (6) may change your mind! (7) You have studied hundreds of people’s lives. Our customers (8) have stayed in traditional Gers in Mongolia, and (9) are learning about the Nomadic way of life. Others (10) have chosen to discover a country by living on a boat for a month.

G Do we use for or since before these words / phrases?
   a few days  a long time years 1991 November 5th 8 o’clock yesterday 24 hours

H Read the sentences and circle the apostrophes (‘) that show that something belongs to someone (possession).
1. John’s book is on the table.  
2. The man’s car is fast.  
3. The children’s dinner is ready.  
4. The boys’ bikes are in the garage.  
5. Jess’ cat is 10 years old.

I Look at the sentences in H again and complete the rules with the words below.
   irregular plural - s singular
   a. To show possession with nouns, we use an apostrophe followed by -s for regular nouns.  
   b. We use an apostrophe after a name ending in -s for irregular plural nouns.  
   c. We use an apostrophe after the ‘s for regular plural nouns and an apostrophe followed by -s for irregular plural nouns, e.g. men.

J Read the dialogue and look at the words in bold. Which word comes before a noun? Which word is a pronoun?
   A: Is this your book?  
   B: Yes, it’s mine!

K Match the sentences in J with the uses below.
   a. We use a possessive pronoun to replace a possessive adjective and noun.  
   b. We use a possessive adjective before a noun.

L Complete the sentences with ‘s,’, ‘s or ‘’.
1. The dog’s bed is in the hall.  
2. This car park is only for visitor _____ cars.  
3. Women _____ clothes are on the third floor.  
4. James ______ new car is black and very expensive.  
5. This is my sister ______ room; they share a bedroom!  
6. His parent _____ names are Arthur and Mary.

M Circle the correct answers.
   1. My sons’ room: It’s his / their room. It’s theirs / his.  
   3. My dad’s desk: It’s his / her desk. It’s hers / his.  
   5. These cats belong to me. They’re my / mine cats.  
      They’re my / mine.  
   6. This homework belongs to you. It’s yours / your homework. It’s yours / your.

N Read the Exam Close-up. Then read the Exam Task and note what kind of words you see in the answer options.

O Now complete the Exam Task.

Exam Close-up

Identifying the kind of word you need
   • Read the whole text first.  
   • When you look at a gap, always read the sentences before and after it.  
   • Look at each set of three possible answers.  
   • What kind of words are they?  
   • If there are pronouns, make sure you choose the right person. If there are possessives, do they refer to one or many? If there are verbs, pay attention to the tense.

Exam Task

Little Helpers
Children have helped adults with their daily jobs (1) ever 100s of years. For example, where parents are farmers, children help on their farm. They often feed the family’s animals or pick vegetables from (3) fields. Many children have (4) never been to school! They have walked to a well to get water every day. (5) they were quite small. If a fisherman has a son, (6) his son will probably also go out on his fishing boat. It is hard for these families to survive without their children’s help. When they grow up, they have (7) studied important skills that they need in everyday life. The lucky ones also have (8) to school!

1 A for B since C when
2 A parents B parent’s C parents’
3 A their B theirs C they
4 A never B yet C still
5 A for B since C when
6 A his B their C him
7 A never B already C ever
8 A studied B gone C been
Home Sweet Home

Listening

A Match 1-6 with a-f.
1 Whose job is it to wash up?
2 Who's going to clean the kitchen?
3 Are these your shoes?
4 This is my computer.
5 It's the children's job to feed the dog.
6 Where are their drinks?

B Listen to the dialogues. Circle the correct answer.
1 Jack / Mary
2 daughter / father
3 Jimmy / Mike
4 printer
5 passport
6 towels
7 ketchup
8 garage key

C Read the Exam Close-up and then read the Exam Task. Does the question ask about where items are, or where they should be?

D Now listen and complete the Exam Task.

Exam Close-up

Identifying the two incorrect options
- Make sure you understand the question.
- Remember that speakers talk about many of the options, but only one is right for each question number.
- You will hear the answers in the order of the questions.
- Try to identify the two answers that are not needed.
- Listen out for negative sentences about the options. This will often mean it is not correct for that item.

Exam Task

Work with a partner and answer these questions.
- Whose job is it to wash up?
- What's the most important thing in your room?
- What are the similarities and differences between the rooms?

Work with a partner. Student A looks at picture A and Student B looks at picture B. Take it in turns to describe your pictures. What are the similarities and differences between the rooms?

Match 1-6 with a-f.
1 Our living room is quite small.
2 The living room walls are white.
3 There are a few paintings on the walls.
4 The living room is usually tidy.
5 There is a small sofa and an armchair.
6 The living room is my favourite room!

Exam Close-up

Making your descriptions interesting
- When you talk about a photo or real place, use adjectives to make your description interesting.
- Describe your feelings about it, say what you like or don't like and why.
- When you talk about a favourite place, you can say what you do there.

Useful Expressions
- Describing my bedroom
  My bedroom is great because...
  I really like my posters of...
  My room is usually tidy / untidy...

Exam Task

Work with a partner. Take turns to describe your dream bedroom or living room to your partner. Explain what would be in it and why.

- Do you think someone's room tells us about their personality? Why? / Why not?
- 'If my parents want my bedroom to be tidy, they should tidy it.' Do you agree? Why? / Why not?
5 Home Sweet Home

Writing: a note

Learning Focus

Explanating why
• Sometimes when we communicate, we need to explain why we have or have not done something.
• To answer a question (e.g. Why didn’t you do your homework?), we can use the following words and phrases:
  because + subject + verb: Because I was ill.

Look at the dialogues. Circle the correct answer.

A: Why didn’t you go to the disco?
B: Because I was sick.

A: Why did you cancel the barbecue at your house?
B: Because I had no clean socks.

A: Why was your homework late?
B: Because I was ill.

You need to understand these phrases and know how to use them, e.g. are they followed by a noun or verb?

Exam Task

D Read this note from your mum. You did some jobs, but not all of them. Write a note to your mum to explain.

Hi Mum.

Because I had a very busy day, I couldn’t do everything on your list.

I tidied my room at 9, but I had football practice at 9. That’s why I didn’t do the laundry or hang out the washing.

I didn’t clean the bathroom or vacuum the carpets. That’s because I was at Jack’s house at 9.

I really wanted to walk Maximus, but because of his illness.

Liam

In his note, did Liam write about all of the things his mum asked him to do?

1. True
2. False

Did Liam explain why he couldn’t do some of the jobs?

1. True
2. False

Which words or phrases did he use to explain why he didn’t do them?

1. Because
2. Because of
3. That’s because

Read the text message and the email. Fill in the information in Tony’s notes.

From: Dave
To: Tony
Subject: Liverpool vs. Arsenal
Match starts at 3:45 p.m.
Let’s meet at 3 o’clock at your house and we’ll go from there.

Exams Close-up

Checking your spelling
• Be careful when you transfer information from the two texts.
• Don’t be confused by information that is similar, for example, a number of different times, prices or dates.
• Check your answers by looking back at the texts. Do they give the correct information? What about your spelling? Is it correct?

Useful Expressions

Making excuses
I would like to, but I couldn’t because ...
I can’t, I’m afraid ...
I didn’t ... because ...
I’m sorry, but ...
I can’t, because ...

Exam Close-up

Useful Expressions

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I can’t, because ...

Exam Close-up

Checking your spelling
• Be careful when you transfer information from the two texts.
• Don’t be confused by information that is similar, for example, a number of different times, prices or dates.
• Check your answers by looking back at the texts. Do they give the correct information? What about your spelling? Is it correct?

Useful Expressions

Making excuses
I would like to, but I couldn’t because ...
I can’t, I’m afraid ...
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• Don’t be confused by information that is similar, for example, a number of different times, prices or dates.
• Check your answers by looking back at the texts. Do they give the correct information? What about your spelling? Is it correct?
Before you watch

A What part of the world do the photos below show?
   Match the descriptions with the pictures.
   1 Mongolian ger from the outside.
   2 Mongolian ger from the inside.
   3 Mongolian boy with his horse.
   4 Mongolian wooden ox cart.

While you watch

B Watch the video and decide if these statements are T (True) or F (False).
   1 Horse nomads have an ancient way of life.
   2 The nomad family pack up their camp in less than an hour.
   3 The ox carts are made of wood and metal.
   4 The nomad’s tent symbolises the world.
   5 Mukta’s horse won at the summer races.
   6 Muktal went to hospital when he broke his leg.

After you watch

C Complete the summary of the video below using these words.
   centre life luck nature place summer race trucks

The nomads on the Mongolian steppes are preparing for the summer horse races. Everything has its (1) on the ox cart. Nomads move every few weeks in spring and (2). Their ox carts don’t need gasoline and can reach places that (3) can’t go. Nomads are deeply connected to (4), and their ger symbolises the universe. At the (5) of each ger is a rope, which represents the path through (6) and its twists and turns show that (7) will always change. Muktal took first place in the horse (8) but that night he broke his leg when he fell off his new motorbike.

Ideas Focus

• Would you like to move every month? Why? / Why not?
• Do you think the nomads in the video would like to live the way you do? Why? / Why not?
Reading

A Look at the signs. Where might you see them?
Discuss with a partner and match them to the places.
1 library
2 school
3 car park
4 hospital
5 old building
6 swimming pool

B Look at the signs in A again and answer the questions.
Which sign tells you...
1 why you must not make a noise:
2 to wash (2 signs):
3 how much you have to pay to do something:
4 where you are:
5 what to do with something after you have used it:

C Find these words/phrases in the signs and underline them.
return clean entering display in progress

D Replace the words/phrases in bold with a word/phrase from C with the same meaning.
1 Please (give back) ______ the tennis rackets after you have used them.
2 (Wash) __________ your hands before preparing food.
3 Take off all jewellery (rings, necklaces) before (getting into) ______ the hot tub.
4 Please (show) __________ your identity card at reception.
5 Please do not enter — a ghost tour of the castle is (happening now) ______.

E Read the story about a tour of a castle. What does Lisa hear?

The Ghost of Count Wolfgang Vlax

Lisa was visiting Vlax Castle with her mother. They listened to the tour guide talk about the history of the castle. "The Vlax family is one of the oldest in Germany. They built the castle in 1348." The visitors were in the huge banquet hall. There were paintings of the Vlax family on the walls. Lisa thought they all had crazy eyes and faces. Then she noticed a closed door at the far end of the room. A sign on it said "No Entry!" "That looks interesting," thought Lisa. She went towards the door very quietly and slowly opened it. The guide continued to talk about the castle. "Since the 1500s," the guide said, "there have been many reports of a ghost. People say it is the ghost of Count Wolfgang Vlax, who was a very violent man and killed many people." Lisa entered a small, dark room. The room felt spooky and she didn't like it. Suddenly, she heard someone laughing, but there was no one in there. It didn't sound friendly at all. She tried to open the door, but it was locked! Oh, no! What was happening? Suddenly, she heard someone shouting and banging on the door, but no one heard her. She had to find a way out of that room by herself. Lisa started shouting and banging on the door, but no one heard her. She had to find a way out of that room by herself.

Word Focus

tour guide: person who shows you somewhere and tells you about it
banquet hall: a very large dining room in a castle or a palace
locked: when something can only be opened with the correct key
shouting: speaking very loudly
banging: hitting something very hard more than once

guestions:
1 Why do you think Lisa is interested in the ghost?
2 Why do you think the guide was so quiet about the ghost?
3 What do you think Lisa is planning to do?
4 What do you think the ghost looks like?
5 What do you think the Vlax family is like?

Exam Close-up

Using context to understand signs

- Notices only use a few words. To help you understand them, try to decide where you might see each sign. This will help you focus on the possible message of the sign.
- You probably won't be able to understand all the words, but focus on the ones you do understand.
- Then look for similar words in the answer choices.

Exam Task

Which notice (A–H) says this (1–5)?
1 You must not walk here.
2 If there is a problem, leave the building from this door.
3 This place will give you information.
4 You must not take a photo with a flash.
5 You cannot come into the building here.

Exam Task

F Read the story again and choose the correct answers.
1 Vlax castle is over 650 years old / under 600 years old / 348 years old.
2 Lisa thought the Vlax family looked nice / mad.
3 Visitors were allowed / taken / weren't allowed through the door Lisa went through.
4 Lisa felt happy / friendly / scared in the room.
5 Lisa said / didn't not / didn't want to get out of the room.

Exam Task

G Read the Exam Close-up. Then read the Exam Task and decide where you might see the signs.

H Now complete the Exam Task.

I Find and underline these adjectives in the story. Then complete the sentences with the correct words.
crazy interesting violent evil spooky

1 It was dark and windy on the hill. It was really ______.
2 I love history so I find all these old castles very ______.
3 The Queen was mean to everyone — she was ______.
4 The King loved fighting — he was very ______.
5 The Prince talked to himself. They say he was ______.

Exam Task

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Exam Task

J Discuss with a partner and match them to the places.

library
school
car park
hospital
old building
swimming pool

Exam Task

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Exam Task

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- Then look for similar words in the answer choices.
6 The Place to Be

Vocabulary

A Write the correct places in a town next to the sentences.

- cinema, corner shop, disco, factory, petrol station, pharmacy, shopping centre, sports centre, stadium, theatre

1. The tank is nearly empty. Let’s stop here and fill up.
2. I want to take up volleyball. Can I join a team?
3. I’ve run out of milk. Can I buy some here?
4. The tickets sold out quickly. Thousands of fans were there.
5. I’m enjoying this play. I’m glad they put it on.
6. I need to buy trainers and a T-shirt. Let’s look for them here.
7. The workers stopped because the machines broke down.
8. I love dancing. It’s a great way to work out.
9. I’ve come down with the flu and I need some medicine.
10. I’m really looking forward to this film.

B Work with a partner. Look at the phrasal verbs that are underlined in A. Can you guess what they mean?

- take up something (work out), sell out (hurry), run out of, fill up, come down, look forward to

D Read what Ben and Daniel say about where they live. Who lives in the city and who lives in the countryside? Do they like where they live?

Ben: "There’s too much traffic, so it’s always noisy and the air is really polluted. The shopping centre and the cafes are always too crowded. I want to live in the countryside." Ben

Daniel: "There’s nothing to do – it’s really boring. The nearest house is 5 kms away from us! There are no buses, so my parents have to drive me everywhere. My mum loves it here because it’s peaceful and my dad finds it relaxing, but I don’t like it – I want to live in the city." Daniel

C Match the phrasal verbs with their meanings. Were your answers in B correct?

1. break down
2. come down with
3. fill up
4. look for
5. look forward to
6. put on
7. run out of
8. sell out
9. take up
10. work out

a. be excited about something in the future
b. do exercise
c. begin a new hobby or sport
d. become sick with something
e. have no more of something left
f. make full to the top
g. present a play
h. sell all that you have of something
i. stop working (car, machine)
j. try to find something

- noisy, polluted, crowded, boring, peaceful, relaxing

1. makes you feel happy and comfortable:
2. not interesting or exciting:
3. loud and busy:
4. quiet:
5. full of people:
6. dirty air, often from cars and other traffic

E Read what they say again and underline the adjectives from below. Then match them to their definitions. Can you think of more adjectives to talk about the city and the countryside?

- noisy, polluted, crowded, boring, peaceful, relaxing

1. makes you feel happy and comfortable:
2. not interesting or exciting:
3. loud and busy:
4. quiet:
5. full of people:
6. dirty air, often from cars and other traffic

F Read the texts and decide which service they are about.

- bank, fire station, hospital, library, museum, police station, post office, university

1. You go there or you call the people who work there when you need help. This is also where they take you if you do something bad or wrong.
2. A lot of people prefer to use the internet these days, but this place is also full of information on many different subjects.
3. The people who work there have a very dangerous job. They save people’s lives and try to save their homes, too.
4. Many people go there every day from Monday to Friday. Most of them are 18-22 years old and they want to gain knowledge.
5. Some people go into a building to use this service. Others use a machine that is outside in a wall. They often go shopping after they visit this place.
6. This place is full of beautiful and interesting items that are important for people who want to learn about art and history.
7. Lots of people use email now, but we still need to send and receive letters. We also go to this place to buy stamps and pay bills.
8. This is where you go if you have a problem with your health, or if you want to visit someone who is staying there because they aren’t well.

G Circle the correct words.

1. I was looking for the post office, but I walked into / past the bank by mistake.
2. We rode our bikes over / through the park and breathed in the fresh air.
3. James ran along / under the street because he was late for school.
4. Did you see that? Elsa walked into / past me and didn’t say hello!

H Complete the directions with the words.

- cross, follow, get off, get on, go, take, get to, turn

How to get from Paddington Station to the Tower of London

By bus (1) take number 205 and (2) come out of Paddington Station and (3) follow the road. You can buy tickets on the bus. It takes about 50 minutes to get there. Then (4) take the bus at St Botolph Street. It’s a 15 minute walk from there, so take this map and (5) follow it. Cross the street and (6) turn right onto Aldgate High Street, then turn left onto Jewry Street. Then (7) follow straight on until you (8) get to the river Thames. Turn right, then take the first left and you’ll arrive at the Tower of London.

Ideas Focus

- Do you enjoy visiting castles, old buildings, and museums? Why? / Why not?
- Do you think the countryside is a better place for a teenager to grow up than a city? Why? / Why not?
The Place to Be

Grammar

Demonstratives

A Read the sentences below. Underline the words this, that, these and those.
1. This tall building is a bank and that glass building is a hotel.
2. These flats are modern, but those houses are old.
3. This traffic is terrible! These roads are always busy.
4. That pollution we saw on the video about Beijing was really bad.

B Match the sentences in A with the uses below.

1. We use this for a plural noun near us.
2. We use this for an uncountable noun near us.
3. We use these for a plural noun near us.
4. We use that for an uncountable noun that is far away.
5. We use that for a singular noun that is far away.
6. We use those for a plural noun that is far away.

C Complete the rule with this, that, these or those.
To talk about something near us, we use _____ + singular or uncountable noun and _____ + a plural noun.
To talk about something far away from us, we use _____ + singular or uncountable noun and _____ + plural noun.

D Complete the dialogues with this, that, these or those.

1. A: How far is the _______lift to the 12th floor?
   B: _______ lifts are for staff only. _______ lifts over there are for visitors.

2. A: _______road is very quiet, there’s no traffic today.
   B: Yes, but _______roundabout ahead looks busy.

3. A: Do you want to sit in _______café? We can sit here.
   B: _______table is near the kitchen and it’s very noisy. Let’s try _______café opposite.

4. A: Does the bus for the centre stop at _______bus stop?
   B: No, it stops at _______bus stop over there.

E Rewrite the incorrect sentences in your notebook.
1. ‘Can you see those street number on the building opposite?’
   ‘No, it’s too far away! That house here is number 24, and we know the office is in that street.’

2. ‘Does that bus go to the centre, driver?’
   ‘No, you want this bus on the other side of the road.’

3. ‘Can you bring me these keys from the hall downstairs?’
   ‘Are these keys yours? You left them in the bathroom!’

4. ‘These information about bus times is really useful!’
   ‘Yes that phone app has all the timetables, look!’

F Complete the text with this, that, these or those.

Athens City Tour

Welcome to (1) __________ bus tour of Athens! (2) __________ city is famous for its ancient sites, but it’s worth visiting the modern buildings, too. (3) __________ building up the hill is the Greek Parliament. (4) __________ road that we’re driving along now passes two important sites. The first one is here. (5) __________ ancient gate is called Hadrian’s Arch, and it was built in the second century. In (6) __________ times it stood across the ancient road from the centre of Athens to the temple over there. (7) __________ temple is the Temple of Olympian Zeus. When it was complete, it had 104 columns, but only 16 of (8) __________ columns are still standing today. (9) __________ part of the city that we are entering now is called Plaka. (10) __________ area is great for sightseeing. (11) __________ building right in front of you is the Acropolis Museum. Some of (12) __________ streets around here are closed to traffic.

G Read the sentences. Circle the indefinite articles and underline the definite articles.
1. (a) town needs (a) park, but there isn’t (a) park in the town.
2. Is there a river in London?
3. The river in London is called the Thames.
4. There’s an old bridge across the river.
5. Traffic is terrible in the mornings.
6. The traffic in London moves slowly.

H Look at the sentences in G and complete these sentences with a/an, the, an, the or no article.
1. We use _______ before a vowel sound.
2. We use _______ when we haven’t talked about something before.
3. We use _______ in questions to find out if something exists.
4. We use _______ when we have already talked about the noun before.
5. We use _______ for rivers.
6. We use _______ for cities and countries.
7. We use _______ for countable, singular nouns.

I Read the sentences and underline the articles (a, an, the). Then answer the questions.
1. A house should be warm and comfortable.
2. The house was cold and spooky.
   a. Which sentence talks about one house (a specific house)?
   b. Which sentence talks about all houses (houses in general)?

J Complete the text with a, an, the or - (no article).

Sailor rescued after 80 days

In January 2012, (1) __________ Swedish sailor spent 80 days alone in (2) __________ yacht after (3) __________ storm damaged part of (4) __________ yacht. 66-year-old Swedish yachtsman, Stig Lundvall was lucky. (5) __________ Greek ship saw his signal for help and brought him to (6) __________ Cape Town, in (7) __________ South Africa. (8) __________ sailor was on (9) __________ voyage from Falmouth in (10) __________ Britain to (11) __________ Australia when (12) __________ weather got worse. (13) __________ radio on (14) __________ yacht was not working, and (15) __________ water and food on the yacht was not enough for him to survive. He collected (16) __________ rain in (17) __________ bucket and ate (18) __________ food slowly. When (19) __________ big Greek ship saw him and stopped, it was (20) __________ amazing feeling.

K Complete the sentences with a, an, the or - (no article).

1. We went to _______ Kenya on safari.
2. We visited _______ Nepal.
3. We flew to _______ Paris.
4. We swam in _______ Mediterannean.
5. We sailed around _______ Mediterranean.
6. We went to _______ Alps for _______ first time.
   a. We camped in _______ Himalayas in _______ small tent.
   b. We had _______ accident in _______ village of Chamonix.
   c. We stopped at _______ Sicily and _______ Sardinia.
   d. We went to _______ Eiffel Tower and down _______ Seine.
   e. We took _______ photos of _______ wildlife that we saw.
   f. We visited _______ Grand Canyon and took _______ helicopter.

L Now match 1–6 with a–f.
The Place to Be

Listening

A Match 1–9 with a–i.

1. every day
2. weekend
3. month
4. every month
5. half an hour
6. every week
7. quarter to midday
8. a century
9. half past eight

a weekly
b monthly
c Saturday and Sunday
d eight thirty
e thirty minutes
f Monday to Friday
g a hundred years
h eleven forty-five a.m.
i daily

B Look at the pictures. What kind of museum would you find them in?

1. marbles
2. dolls' house
3. robot
4. tricycle
5. doll
6. teddy.

C Match the pictures A–F with the words below.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. E
6. F

D Listen to four people describing something in the pictures in B. Write the items from C that they are talking about.

E Read the Exam Close-up. Then read the Exam Task carefully. Now listen and complete the Exam Task.

Exam Task

You will hear some information about a museum. Listen and complete each question. You will hear the information twice.

Museum of Childhood

Opening hours: from 10.00 a.m. to (1) __________ p.m. daily

'Explore' event: between 11.15 and 11.45 at (2) __________.

Dolls' houses: from the last (3) __________ years.

'Small Stories' exhibition: from December 13th until (4) __________ next year.

For children's parties, phone Alison Fielding: telephone number (5) __________.

Exam Close-up

Listening for days, times & numbers

- Look at the gaps and decide what kind of information you need to listen for.
- The missing information will often be days, times or numbers.
- You can write numbers as 3 or three, but you must spell the words correctly.
- In English, we say phone numbers 'oh, two, oh etc.', not 'oh, twenty.'
- You can write times like this: 5.45, or like this: 5:45.

Speaking

A Tick the places that you find in your town. Then compare your answers with a partner.

1. sports centre
2. swimming pool
3. shopping centre
4. school
5. bank
6. park
7. bus station
8. car park.

B Work with a partner. Match 1–5 with a–e to complete the dialogue.

Jo: Where is the nearest underground station?
Sam: (1) __________
Jo: Does the underground run on Monday to Friday?
Sam: No, it's not in the centre. You have to take the bus to get there.
Jo: Where do I buy tickets?
Sam: Yes, or you can buy one from the shop on the corner.
Jo: Can I get one at the station?
Sam: (2) __________

Useful Expressions

Asking for directions

Where is ...?
Is there ... near here?
Where is it exactly?

Giving directions

It's at the end of the road.
It's opposite / next to / behind the school.
It's at the crossroads.
Go straight on.
Go / Turn right / left (at the traffic lights / at the roundabout).
Take the first (turning on your) right / left.

Checking understanding

Did you say 'turn right'?
I'm sorry, I didn't understand.
Could you repeat that, please?
I'm not sure what you mean.

Exam Close-up

Understanding what people say

- If you don't understand something, ask the other person to repeat it. You can say, 'Could you repeat that, please?', or 'I'm sorry, I didn't understand'. Remember, it's better to do this than answer without understanding.
- If directions are not clear, check with the other person. Say, 'Do you mean ...?' or repeat the words.

- When you're lost in a new city, do you prefer to use a map, your phone, or to ask someone directions?

- 'Young people can't use maps or compasses and they don't look around to try and remember a route.' Do you agree? If so, is this bad? Why? / Why not?
The Place to Be

Writing: a formal email

Learning Focus

Thinking about sequence
- When you explain how to do something or how to go somewhere, you need to put all the steps in the correct order so that the information you give is clear.
- You can do this by using words that show the sequence of the actions, such as after, then, next, etc.
- These words usually go at the start of a sentence and are followed by certain structures:
  - before / after + subject + verb (without to): Before you get to the bus stop, ...
  - before / after + ing: After crossing the road, ...
  - before / after + noun: Before the museum, turn left.
- first + imperative: First go straight on.
- first + subject + verb: First, you take bus number 14.
- then / next / after that + imperative: Next, turn right.
- then / next / after that + subject + verb: After that, you take the first right.
- eventually / finally + subject + verb: Eventually you will see the river.

A Tick the sentences that are correct. Rewrite the sentences that are incorrect in your notebook.

1. First, taking the city train and get off at Richmond station.
2. Before you get on the bus, make sure it's the number 32 to Oxford.
3. After you to leave the station, turn left and walk along Bond Street.
4. Eventually, the road ends and you will see a gate.
5. Next, walking about 200 metres until you get to a bridge.
6. You can do this by using words that show the sequence of the actions, such as after, then, next, etc.

B Match the questions with the answers.

1. How far is it to the beach? a. Not really.
2. Is it far to the beach? b. You could take the bus.
3. How can I get to the beach from the station? c. It's quite close.

C Read the email and then answer the questions.

From: Danny McKay
To: Winstone Hotel
Dear Sir / Madam
I have booked a family room at the Winstone Hotel for this weekend. We're coming by train. How can we get from the train station to the hotel? Is it possible to walk? If so, could you give me some directions?
I look forward to hearing from you.
Kind regards
Danny McKay

1. What information does Danny ask for?
2. Does Danny know the person he is writing to?
3. What phrases does he use to start and end his email?

D Read the example email and circle the words that show sequence.

Dear Mr McKay
Thanks for your email. It isn't far from the train station to the hotel. After you leave the station, turn left and walk along Carlton Street. Then, take the first right and go straight ahead. Eventually, you'll see the hotel on your right.
We look forward to seeing you at the weekend.
Best regards
Jane Anderson
Hotel Administrator

E Read the email again and answer these questions.
1. What phrases does Jane use to show direction?
2. What greeting does Jane use?
3. What sentence does she end with?
4. What sign-off does she use?

F Work with a partner. Choose a place in your town that you both know. This is your start point. Read the Useful Expressions, then ask and answer questions about how you can get to different places from your start point.

G Now read the Exam Close-up and complete the Exam Task.

Exam Task

Read the email from Joseph Cook.

From: Joseph Cook
To: Bodmin Youth Hostel
Dear Sir / Madam
I am staying at your Youth Hostel next week with my class of 15 students. We are coming by train. Is the Youth Hostel far from the station? How can we get from the station to the Youth Hostel? Also, can we have breakfast at the Hostel?
I look forward to hearing from you.
Kind regards
Joseph Cook
Headteacher

Write an email to Joseph Cook and answer the questions.
Write 40–60 words.

Exam Close-up

Using formal language
- If the email you are asked to reply to is formal, then you will also need to write using a formal style.
- Use formal greetings and sign-offs.
- If you don't know who you are writing to, start a formal email with Dear Sir / Madam.

Useful Expressions

Sequencing
- first
- before
- after / then / next / after that / afterwards
- eventually / finally

Asking for directions
- How can I get to ...?
- Can you tell me how to get to ...?

Describing a route
- It's not far.
- It's quite close.
- It's a long way to walk.

Giving directions
- Turn left / right.
- Go / walk past the bank.
- Keep going for another 100 metres.

Exam Close-up

The famous 199 steps leading from the town up to the Abbey in Whitby, England
Before you watch
A Look at the photo and read the sentence. Label the photo with the words in red.

A sailor uses the power of the wind in the sails to sail his yacht.

While you watch
B Watch the video and circle the words you hear.

1 Shaun Killa from South America / Africa has designed a green skyscraper.
2 Shaun used his experience as a(n) architect / sailor to find the design.
3 He wanted to design a skyscraper that used the air / wind to make its power.
4 He used his love of sailing to inspire his one of a kind design / building.
5 The shape is like two tall / high sails.
6 The unique design required a special dream / team.

After you watch
C Complete the summary of the video below using these words.

When architect Shaun Killa (1) came to Bahrain, there was a very strong wind blowing. In this (2) capital, on the edge of the Persian Gulf, Shaun's dream was to (3) the power of the wind to make electricity in a one of a kind green skyscraper. He used his experience as a sailor to (4) the right design for his (5) building. His building looks like two tall sails. The wind passes between them, and if there is (6) wind, it moves three turbines which (7) electricity for the building. Two engineers from Denmark worked with Shaun and together they made Shaun's dream come (8) .

Vocabulary
A Circle the correct words.

1 My cottage / flat / villa is on the third floor of this building.
2 I need to wash my hands; where's the bedroom / hallway / bathroom, please?
3 Please put your dirty clothes in the washing machine / lawnmower / tumble dryer.
4 Be careful! The cooker / shower / fridge is hot – don't burn your hand.
5 We ate at the armchair / dining table / coffee table when my grandparents visit us.
6 It's cold tonight. I need to put another blanket / curtain / rug on my bed.
7 Let's sit on the barbecue / poster / sofa and watch TV tonight.
8 Please put your bicycles in the shed / chest of drawers / wardrobe.
9 That's dark in here and I can't see well; please switch on the blinds / curtains / lamp.

B Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs in the correct form.

1 Your room is very messy! Why don't you put away your clothes?
2 This room needs some colour; let's put up a few posters on the wall.
3 Can you fill up the water bottle and put it in the fridge, please?
4 I'm looking for my glasses, but I can't find them. Are they in here?
5 Nina and Tom work out every day; Nina jogs and Tom goes to a gym.
6 I want to take up a new hobby, but I don't know what to do.
7 Are you going to London for your university studies?
8 Don't worry if you run out of paint, we can go and buy some more.

C Complete the words in the sentences.

1 There are some beautiful old paintings and furniture in the m _______.
2 Can you go to the c _______ shop and get some milk, please?
3 What are you going to study at u _______?
4 I'm going to the p _______ office to buy stamps and send a letter.
5 I like studying at the l _______ because it's quiet in there.
6 The shopping c _______ is always crowded on Saturday morning.
7 When I broke my leg, I had to stay in h _______ for a week.
8 They found the thief and took him to the p _______ station.

D Circle the correct words.

1 Look to the left and to the right before you cross / across the street.
2 When I got on / in the bus, I saw my friend so I sat next to him.
3 Just follow / walk the map and you will find the museum easily.
4 A group of joggers ran along / through the park.
5 Walk to the corner and then go ahead / straight on.
6 My dog jumped over / past the gate and ran to the park.
7 We drove through / under the bridge and then turned right.
8 Where do we get off / off the bus? Is it at the next stop?
Grammar

A Complete the sentences with the words.

1. I've __________ finished painting the house! I'm so tired now!
2. We've known Tom and his family __________ about six years.
3. She __________ hasn't been to the new museum in the city centre.
4. The Smiths have __________ sold their old house and bought a new one.
5. It's strange, but I've __________ been to the Acropolis, and I live in Athens!
6. That restaurant is quite famous and it's been here __________ 1910.
7. Have you __________ sailed in the Aegean? If you haven't, I think you should.
8. It's a big house and I don't think they've finished painting it __________

B Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1. That's not hers house.
2. I think this pen is my.
3. Is you're new flat nice?
4. Yes, the Ferrari is ours car.
5. I think Jack is in him room.
6. Do you like theirs house?
7. My cats name is Lulu.
8. That's Lex new car over there.
9. Where are the childrens toys?
10. This is my grandparents house.
11. The sofa's in this shop are expensive.
12. The hospitals' car park is small.

C Complete the sentences with a, an, the or - if no article is necessary.

1. There's __________ new restaurant that I want to try. Everyone says __________ food is really good.
2. When you visit __________ Egypt, don't forget to take a cruise on __________ Nile river.
3. I watched __________ interesting documentary about __________ Rome and how it became powerful.
4. Many people go climbing in __________ Himalayas, but not all of them try to climb __________ Mount Everest.
5. I'm so excited! In __________ July, we're going to fly to __________ United States for our holiday!
6. Let's take __________ holiday and go to __________ Africa next year; it'll be a lot of fun!
7. __________ car Max bought is __________ Mercedes and he's telling everyone about it!
8. Kelly is very sporty; she plays __________ tennis every weekend and basketball on __________ Thursdays.
Reading

A Match the free-time activities to pictures 1–6.

- circus skills
- baking
- robotics club
- singing
- gardening club
- origami

B Which of the activities in A have you tried? Which would you like to try in the future? Why? Discuss with a partner.

C Read these adverts for clubs. Which one is the most expensive?

**ROBOTICS CLUB**

Do you like solving problems? Would you like to build and program your own robot? If so, come to robotics club!

Tuesdays, 6.00 p.m.–7.30 p.m., Scienceroom 2. £5 per session.

**SINGING CLUB**

Do you love singing? Do you want to make new friends and build your confidence? Come to singing club and learn how to sing in a group. Professional singers, Janice Perkins leads the club.

**CIRCUS SKILLS WORKSHOP**

Have you watched people juggling on YouTube? Would you like to try it yourself? We can teach you to juggle, ride a unicycle and walk the tightrope. Come along to learn and practise new skills!

Word Focus

to be into something: to really love something
to juggle: to throw balls in the air and catch them
tightrope: a long rope, high above ground that people walk on
to practise: to do something often to become good at it
skills: the ability to do something well
to perform: to do something for others to watch and enjoy

Exam Close-up

Looking for connections (pronouns)
• Read the conversations quickly for general understanding.
• Look for any names and pronouns (e.g. I, he, them, ours, etc.).
• Then look for pronouns that match in the options (e.g. Mary = she, the book = it, etc.). This will help you to choose the correct answer.

Part 1 Complete the five conversations. Choose the answer A, B or C.

1 Where did you get those juggling balls?
A I bought it online.
B My sister gave them to me.
C I didn’t have any money.

2 Why didn’t you go to robotics club yesterday?
A I was helping Jo with her homework.
B It was great fun!
C Of course you can.

3 Shall we sing a song from The Lion King?
A It’s beautiful.
B Yes, we did.
C That’s a great idea.

4 Is that red unicycle yours?
A I love it.
B I don’t like mine.
C Yes, it’s mine.

5 There were too many people at singing club, so I couldn’t go.
A I’d like to.
B That’s a shame.
C I’m not sure.

G Complete the sentences to make verb + noun collocations. Look at the adverts to check your answers.

1 Carl is very shy. He needs to ______ his confidence.
2 To be really good at baking, you have to ______ the skills you learnt at baking club when you get home.
3 If you like reading and you want to ______ new friends, you should try Book Club.
4 I love Maths and I like to ______ problems. I want to be an engineer when I leave school.
5 If you’re bored after school, you should ______ a club.
6 I want to ______ a robot to tidy my bedroom for me.

Exam Task

Part 2 Complete the telephone conversation between two friends. What does Gary say to Mark? Choose from A–H.

**Exam up**

Exam noun collocations. Look at the adverts to check your answers.

**Exam Focus**

Looking for connections (pronouns)
• Read the conversations quickly for general understanding.
• Look for any names and pronouns (e.g. I, he, them, ours, etc.).
• Then look for pronouns that match in the options (e.g. Mary = she, the book = it, etc.). This will help you to choose the correct answer.

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5 If you’re bored after school, you should ______ a club.
6 I want to ______ a robot to tidy my bedroom for me.

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Vocabulary

A Which two things might you need for each hobby? Complete the table with the correct words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hobby</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>camping</td>
<td>tent, paint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>art</td>
<td>吉他, paint, 画笔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaming</td>
<td>控制器, 睡袋</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>photography</td>
<td>相机, 笔刷</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B Complete the dialogues with words from A.

A: You play the really well.
B: Thanks. It's my favourite instrument.

A: Oh, no! It's really cold and I forgot to bring my sleeping bag.
B: It's OK. I brought two. They're in my bag.

A: I'd like a photo of us in front of the Eiffel Tower. Have you got the selfie stick?
B: These ones are really old now. I want to play too!

B: Yes, here it is. Put it on the phone and I'll hold it.
A: How about we go to the theatre tonight?
B: I'm involved in a youth club so I go there.

C Complete the sentences with the words.

creative boring exciting relaxing unusual active

1 I like baking. I'm a person, and like making things.
2 I enjoy being . I spend a lot of time playing sports and team games.
3 Walking on a really high tightrope is so . There's nothing else like it.
4 I don't understand why my dad loves gardening. I think it's really boring.
5 I love going to the beach. It's very relaxing to lie on the sand and do nothing.
6 Robotics is an unusual hobby - I don't know anyone else who does it.

D Match the sentences with the pictures.

1 I live in Scotland so we often go hiking in the Highlands.
2 I'm always worried, so I do yoga to help me relax.
3 We live near the sea and I love to go sailing.
4 I love playing chess and I can even win against my uncle now.
5 We do athletics at school and I really enjoy running.
6 I always play table tennis at After-school club.

E Match the activities in bold in D with these verbs.

A go, B do, C play

F Circle the correct words in these conversations.

1 What do you like to do in/on your free time? A go, B do
2 I'm a big fan of chess. C play, D do
3 How about going to the theatre tonight? A go, B do
4 I'm not crazy about the theatre. C play, D do
5 What sort of hobbies do you do/ have? A have, B do
6 I'm really into sport and keeping fit. A go, B do
7 Are you keen on it, too? A do, B go
8 I love soap operas. I can't stop watching them! A go, B do

G Read the Exam Close-up. Then read the Exam Task and underline any words before or after the gaps that need a preposition (e.g. interested in).

H Now complete the Exam Task.

Exam Task

Read the article about two teenage hikers. Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space.

Hiking teens lucky to be alive!

When teenagers Kyndall Jack and Nicholas Candoya decided to go hiking the forest near Los Angeles, they didn't plan to get lost five days.

They were hiking near the city they could see the tall buildings and hear the traffic, but the forest was so thick they couldn't find a road that was just 150m away.

When they realized they were lost, they called 911, but their phone stopped to work before police could find where they were. They only had a little water and soon it was all gone. Police used dogs to help search the forest.

(A) They were hiking (B) at (C) since

(B) Kyndall and Nicholas were taken straight to hospital. They were tired and thirsty, but knew they were lucky to be alive!

1 at B in C up
2 for B since C about
3 to B enough C so
4 away B far C short
5 to work B worked C working
6 little B few C lot
7 after B around C for
8 Both B Each C They

A: Have you got enough blue for the sky?
B: Yes, but I need to buy more. These ones are really old now.

A: Wow! This is the best one I've ever played!
B: Where's the other one?

A: I like baking. I'm a creative person, and like making things.

B: It's OK. I brought two. They're in my bag.
A: Would you like a photo of us in front of the Eiffel Tower?
B: Yes, here it is. Put it on the phone and I'll hold it.

A: I'm a big fan of chess. I love playing chess and I can even win against my uncle now.
B: I'm involved in a youth club so I go there.

Exam Close-up

Using prepositions

• For the multiple-choice task, you are often tested on prepositions (in, on, at, etc.).
• Read the text and underline any words before or after the gaps that need a preposition (e.g. interested in).
• Think of which preposition could go in the gap.
• Then look at the answer choices and choose the best preposition.

Ideas Focus

• Do you prefer to spend your free time doing something active, relaxing, exciting or creative? Why?
• "If you don't have a hobby, you're boring!" Do you agree? Why? / Why not?
Time Out!

Grammar

Conditionals: Zero & First

A Underline all the verbs in these zero conditional sentences.
   a If you have a smart phone, you don’t need a camera.
   b If you buy this book, you get a free CD.

B Look at the sentences in A again and choose the correct words to complete the rules.
   1 We form the zero conditional with if + present simple / present perfect / present simple.
   2 When the sentence starts with if we use a question mark / comma in the middle of the sentence.
   3 We use the zero conditional to talk about facts / future possibilities.
   4 In zero conditional sentences, we can replace if with how / when.

C Underline all the verbs in these first conditional sentences.
   a If you go camping, you’ll need a tent.
   b If you practise hard, you’ll be a good guitar player.
   c You’ll find juggling difficult if you don’t have strong arms.

D Look at the sentences in C again and choose true (T) or false (F).
   1 We form the first conditional with if + past simple + will + infinitive.
   2 We use the first conditional to talk about something that is likely to happen in the future.
   3 You still need a comma when if is not at the start of a conditional sentence.
   4 In first conditionals we can replace will with can, may, might or could.

E Complete the sentences using the zero conditional and the verbs in brackets.
   1 If you __________ a picture, you __________ paints and paper.
      (paint, need)
   2 If Dad __________ chess, he usually __________. (play, win)
   3 If they __________ a word, they __________ their dictionary.
      (not understand, use)
   4 If my sister __________, everyone __________ the room.
      (sing, leave)
   5 If John __________ online games, (not sleep, play)
   6 I __________ some yoga if I __________ worried and stressed.
      (do, feel)

F Read a–e and complete the sentences 1–5 using the first conditional.
   a The winner of the game is the person who finishes first.
   b Join this club and learn to paint and draw!
   c Answer this question correctly and win £5000!
   d “Read this book and laugh out loud!”
   e BBQ tomoz if weather gr8.

G Match 1–6 with a–f.
   1 Daddy, will you buy me an ice cream
   2 You’ll feel better in the morning.
   3 If she finds this stamp.
   4 If you talk in the class.
   5 If he likes skateboarding.
   6 They make a snack

H Match the sentences in J with the uses below.
   a an infinitive to show purpose
   b an infinitive following an adjective
   c an infinitive after too or enough
   d an infinitive after a verb

I These -ing forms are examples of gerunds. Look at the sentences in H again and choose the correct words to complete the rules.
   a Gerunds act as nouns / adjectives in a sentence.
   b Gerunds can come after a verb or a preposition / pronoun.
   c A gerund can / cannot be the subject of a sentence.

J Read the sentences and underline the infinitives with to.
   a Jo doesn’t want to go on holiday with her parents.
   b She’s happy to stay at home and hang out with her friends.
   c Jason isn’t old enough to drive, so he usually walks to college.
   d Today he’s going shopping to buy a bike.

K Match the halves of the two sentences with the correct forms of the verbs.

L Read the sentences and underline all the infinitive verbs without to.
   a I love skateboarding! I would rather spend my day at the skate park than at school!
   b Why don’t you try skateboarding? You can get fit and it might help you to make some new friends.
   c But if you want to come to the skate park, you had better practise first – all the kids there are brilliant skateboarders!

M Match the sentences in L with the rules below.
   1 Use an infinitive without to after had better to show something is the correct thing to do.
   2 Use an infinitive without to after a modal verb.
   3 Use an infinitive without to after would rather to show preference.

N Complete the half dialogues with the correct form of the verbs.
   a I’m sure you are clever enough ________ (pass).
   b I’d rather ________ a comedy. (see)
   c Yes, it’s great, I went ________ there today. (shop)
   d They had better ________ (not lose) tickets for that exhibition. (get)
   e No, it’s too expensive ________ there. (stay)

O Now match 1–6 with a–f.

P Read the Exam Close-up and then complete the Exam Task.

Exam Close-up

Exam Task

Complete the text about hobbies. Write ONE word for each space.

A hobby makes you happy!
If you are bored of (1) _______ television every night, it’s worth (2) _______ a new hobby. If you (3) _______ sporty, you could (4) _______ a gymnastics club or start learning to play a ball game. If you do a sport, you (5) _______ become fitter and make new friends. If you are (6) _______ interested (7) _______ sports, perhaps you would rather (8) _______ something creative, like art or woodwork. It’s (9) _______ trying a new hobby because there are lots of activities you can enjoy! Don’t be afraid (10) _______ try something new! You might find you have a talent!
A Match the hobbies in the pictures (A–F) with the words (1–6) below.

1. board game / quiz
2. traditional dancing
3. making jewellery
4. photography
5. playing the drums
6. origami

B Work with a partner and discuss this question. Which hobbies from A could you try if you are ...?
1. sociable?
2. musical?
3. competitive?
4. creative?

C Listen to the conversations. In each one, do the two people have the same opinion (S) or a different opinion (D)?

Dialogue 1: S
Dialogue 2: D
Dialogue 3: S
Dialogue 4: D
Dialogue 5: S
Dialogue 6: D

D Decide if these phrases are used to show that you think someone is right (R) or wrong (W). Then listen again and tick [✓] the ones you hear.
1. actually
2. that's true
3. but
4. in actual fact
5. absolutely
6. you're right

E Read the Exam Close-up and then read the Exam Task. Does it ask about hobbies in the past or in the present?

F Now listen and complete the Exam Task. Remember to listen for clues to help you decide what is correct and what isn't.

Exam Task
Listen to Mark and his mother talking about themselves and people they know. Which hobby does each person have? For questions 1–5, write a letter A–G next to each person.

1. John
2. Pat
3. Mark
4. Mum
5. Sandra

G Listen again and check your answers.

Exam Close-up
Listening for clues:
- Conversations in the listening tasks often include discussion of what's true and what isn't.
- Listen for words like absolutely, that's true, you're right. They show that the speaker is talking about what the other person says is true.
- Listen for words and phrases like actually, in fact, but, in actual fact. They show that the speaker is going to correct the other person.
- Noticing these clues in the conversation will help you choose the correct answers.

Useful Expressions
Giving detailed information:
The competition starts at 8 p.m. / 8.30 a.m.
The exhibition starts on the 1st of May / 4th January.
The competition finishes on the 15th April / 20th June.
The website address is ...
You can enter if you are aged between ... and ... You can win a laptop / iPad / guitar.

Answering in complete sentences:
- There will be a lot of information on your card, so read it carefully before you begin.
- When your partner asks you a question, scan your card quickly for the correct information.
- Give your answer in a full sentence. Don't just read the information.

Useful Expres;gions

Exam Close-up
Exam Task
Close-up
Exam Close-up
Exam Task

Student A: Look at the information about a Talent Competition. Answer B's questions.

Student B: Look at the information about a Talent Competition. Answer Student A's questions about the Talent competition.

Photography exhibition

Ideas Focus
Making suggestions & Persuading

• There are different structures you can use to make suggestions.
• Some are followed by the infinitive form (to do = Would you like to do some singing?), others by a noun or a gerund (doing = How about doing some singing?). Other structures are followed by a pronoun and the infinitive without to (I ... do = How about we do some yoga?).
• We can use imperatives (the infinitive form without to) to persuade others to do something. We usually add a reason, e.g. Come to tennis club! You can make new friends and get fit!
• Use do not or don't before the imperative for the negative, e.g. Don't waste your time on gaming! Get outside and join our running club!

A Read the email and the advert. Then answer the questions. Write Andy, Max or Sam.

1. Who wrote the email? __________
2. Who received the email? __________
3. Who is spoken about in the email? __________

B Look at the suggestions and circle the correct words.
1. Join / To join Swimming Club and get fit!
2. Would you be interested in doing / doing it?
3. What about taking / taking art lessons?
4. How about we start / starting stamp collecting?
5. Would you like to learn / learn about robotics?
6. Aren't / Don't be lazy! Try something new!

C Read the information and then complete each gap in the advert with one word.

• Drama club
  - Thursdays 3.30 p.m. for 2 hours
  - 10 weeks = £80

D Read these notes about a new activity in your town and write an advert for it. Use the phrases in the Useful Expressions to help you.

- Activity: Skateboarding
- Where: New skateboarding park
- Reasons to try: Healthy, fresh air, fun, free

E Read the Exam Close-up. Then do the Exam Task below. Remember to underline the important information.

Useful Expressions

Suggesting
Why don't we ...?
How about we ...?
What about + -ing ...
Would you like to ...?
Would you be interested in + -ing ...

Persuading
Come to ...
Try something new!
Don't be lazy / shy / boring!
Be brave / strong / active!

Exam Task

Read Julie's email and Rob's notes. Fill in the information on Rob's advert.

From: Julie
To: Rob
Hi Rob,

I'm planning a free Talent Night. Why don't we meet this evening to talk about where we could do it and when? You're good at art so you can make the advert.

Speak soon
Julie

Talent Night

Why (1) ________ you show the world your talent!

Don't be shy! (2) ________ to Talent Night at Wheelers Hill Youth Club!

Starts at 6.30 p.m. Finishes (3) ________.

Drinks for sale, but please bring some (4) ________

Contact Julie for more info.

From: Rob
To: Julie

Hi Julie,

I've got a great idea. What do you think about taking DJ lessons? Would you be interested in trying it? My cousin Sam is the teacher! Maybe you could ask Dave, too. Anyway, if you're interested, let me know.

Bite for now,
Rob
7 Mechanical Lizard Car

Before you watch

A Which of these can get around the desert more easily?
Match the words with the pictures.
1 desert rat
2 off road vehicle
3 desert lizard

While you watch

B Watch the video and decide if these statements are T (True) or F (False).
1 Before Cam built his machine, he made a model of it. [ ]
2 Cam uses nature to get ideas for his machines. [ ]
3 Cam wants his car to be like a lizard. [ ]
4 John has driven Cam's machine before. [ ]
5 John can drive Cam's machine anywhere. [ ]
6 John and Cam are not having fun. [ ]

After you watch

C Complete the summary of the video below using these words.
careful hand hills idea lizard machine see top

Cam wanted to make a(n) (1) ___________ that could go anywhere in the desert, like the animals that live there, so his (2) ___________ was to make a mechanical (3) ___________. First he made a small model that he could hold in his (4) ___________. His machine can go up and down (5) ___________. Cam tells John how to operate it. John drives up a steep hill and when he gets to the (6) ___________ he stops because Cam never drives anywhere that he can't (7) ___________. John goes down the hill with help from Cam. He has to be very (8) ___________ because he doesn't want to have an accident. Both of them have a great time with Cam's mechanical lizard.

Ideas Focus

- Would you like to drive a machine like the mechanical lizard? Why? / Why not?
- Do you think Cam's machine could become popular? Why? / Why not?
- Would you like to travel through a desert? Why? / Why not?
A Which country did baseball originally come from?

B Which sport in A is your favourite? Why? Tell your partner.

C Match these signs with the correct sports.

1 Athletics
2 Tennis
3 Football
4 Ice Hockey
5 Golf
6 Cricket
7 Basketball
8 Hockey

D Read the text again then decide which sentences are true (T) and which are false (F).

1 Jamaica doesn’t have its own national cricket team.
2 Jamaicans taught the British how to play cricket.
3 The West Indies is a country in the Caribbean.
4 Two university students showed baseball to the Cubans.
5 c150 years ago, Spain was in control of Cuba.

E Complete the sentences with back, in, of and to.

1 What do you think _______ when I say ‘Hawaii’?
2 Brazil is famous _______ its national football team.
3 I have never taken part in _______ a marathon, but I want to.
4 The stadium is very close _______ the train station.
5 My uncle went to the Olympics and he brought _______ a present for me.

F Read the Exam Close-up. Then look at the Exam Task and underline any words that are similar to the keywords in the notices.

G Now complete the Exam Task.

H Notice

1 DuLyn' through
2 New schedule
3 DuLyn' through
4 New schedule
5 Notice
6 Notice
7 Notice
8 Notice

I Notice

1 Fatigue due to repairs
2 Fatigue due to repairs
3 Fatigue due to repairs
4 Fatigue due to repairs
5 Fatigue due to repairs
6 Fatigue due to repairs
7 Fatigue due to repairs
8 Fatigue due to repairs

J Notice

1 No food or drinks allowed
2 Notice
3 Notice
4 Notice
5 Notice
6 Notice
7 Notice
8 Notice

K Notice

1 No food or drinks allowed
2 Notice
3 Notice
4 Notice
5 Notice
6 Notice
7 Notice
8 Notice

L Notice

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

M Notice

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

N Notice

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

O Notice

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

P Notice

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

Q Notice

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

R Notice

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

S Notice

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

T Notice

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

U Notice

1 Notice
2 Notice
3 Notice
4 Notice
5 Notice
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7 Notice
8 Notice

V Notice

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

W Notice

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

X Notice

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

Y Notice

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

Z Notice

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

WORD FOCUS

colony: a country or area under the control of another country
independent: an independent country is not ruled or governed by another country
authorities: people or an organisation with power and control
bullfighting: a traditional entertainment in Spain where a person fights and sometimes kills a bull

IDEAS FOCUS

Are you looking for beautiful beaches, friendly people and amazing music and culture? Then come to Jamaica!

And if you love sport, don’t forget that Jamaica is also famous for cricket. The island’s great weather means that cricket lovers can play and watch this sport all year!

The Brits brought cricket to Jamaica when it was a British colony. When Jamaica became independent our people continued to play cricket at a high level. If you want to know more about the history of cricket in Jamaica, visit the Sports museum in Kingston.

And if you want to see the best Jamaican players, remember that in international cricket we don’t take part as ‘Jamaica’. We form a team with Barbados and other small islands and are called the West Indies. The West Indies is one of the best teams in the world. Buy a ticket to see the West Indies play during your holiday!

CUBA

the perfect combination of history, culture, beaches and baseball!

If you ever get tired of the wonderful beaches, and fascinating culture here in Cuba, come to the exhibition on baseball to find out why this sport became a symbol of freedom for Cubans.

How did it all start? Well, in the 1860s, two Cuban brothers returned home from a university in the USA. They brought the baseball back with them and it quickly became popular.

Soon after this, Cuba and Spain had a war because the Cubans wanted to be independent from Spain. The Spanish authorities tried to stop the sport. This is because the Cubans began to prefer baseball to bullfighting, which was the traditional Spanish sport. Cubans did not want anyone to tell them what to do. So, baseball became a symbol of freedom.

Find out more at the exhibition. Starts tomorrow and runs for two months!
A Match the sports to the pictures.

- basketball
- cricket
- football
- table tennis
- tennis
- volleyball

1

2

3

4

5

6

B Match a sport from A with the words.

- net
- racket
- court

1 2 3

4 5 6

C Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Noun (person)</th>
<th>Noun (sport)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dive</td>
<td>diver</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cycle</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>cycling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>gymnast</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>athletics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swim</td>
<td>swimmer</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sail</td>
<td>sailing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D Complete the sentences with words from C.

1 My grandfather was a _______ and he travelled all over the world on ships.
2 You should not _______ from rocks into the sea because you might hit your head.
3 In my _______ class at school, I have learned to stand on my hands.

E Complete the sentences with the correct form of do or go.

1 Last summer, I _______ swimming every day and I really enjoyed it.
2 I'm _______ cycling in the park later. Do you want to come with me?
3 Olga was _______ gymnastics when she fell and hurt her leg badly.

F Complete these sentences with the correct people.

- fan
- opponent
- referee
- manager
- goalkeeper

1 The _______ blew the whistle to start the game.
2 The _______ stopped the ball from going into the goal.
3 James is my strongest _______ at tennis - he almost always wins!
4 I'm a big _______ of Chelsea and I go to all their matches.
5 The team lost all their games so they fired the _______.

G Circle the correct words.

The Special KS
Novak Djokovic, Rafael Nadal, Roger Federer and Andy Murray. These are the tennis players who have been the best in the world for the last ten to fifteen years. They have (1) taken / won the big tournaments such as Wimbledon, the Australian Open, French Open and US Open. But they can’t be champions forever. New talent is coming!

Meet Nick Kyrgios and Thanasi Kokkinakis. They’re both from Australia and they’re known as the Special KS. They started (2) doing / playing tennis when they were very young, and now it’s their turn to be number one. But they have to (3) prepare / train very hard before that can happen. There are many new things that the best players can do. Firstly, they can (4) hit / kick the ball with a lot of strength and make it difficult for their opponent to return it. Secondly, they can (5) keep going / keep doing and not get tired. Sometimes, a tennis match can (6) go / hold on for 4 or 5 hours, so they must (7) feel / stay healthy and strong. Finally, the best players think like champions. They never (8) come up / give up and they fight until the end.

Remember their names - these guys will be the champions of the future.

H Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the words in the correct form.

- bounce
- lose
- miss
- score
- serve
- throw

1 He’s going to _______ the ball.
2 Look! The ball is _______.
3 The team has _______ a goal!
4 Germany _______ the match.
5 Oh, no! He _______ the penalty!
6 She’s going to _______ the ball.

I Work with a partner. Write the verbs next to the correct group of nouns.

- win
- score
- race
- coach
- beat

1 _______ a horse, a car, a motorbike
2 _______ another team, an opponent
3 _______ a goal, a point
4 _______ a race, a game, a match, a tournament
5 _______ a team, an athlete

J Match the phrasal verbs in bold with their meanings.

- a move fast enough to be equal to someone else
- exercise your body to keep fit
- become unconscious for a short time like you are sleeping
- leave a class or a group that you were going to
- prepare for a sport by doing some gentle exercise

1 It’s so hot in the sauna. I’m going to pass out!
2 You should always _______ up before you play a sport.
3 I _______ out three times a week at my local gym.
4 I need more time to study, so I have to drop out of the football team.
5 Darren runs really fast and I can never catch up.

K Ideas Focus

- Do you think top athletes should make a lot of money? Why? / Why not?
- Do you think all students should do sport at school? Why? / Why not?
**Modals (1)**

**A** Read the sentences below and underline the modal verbs.

a. Mark is a good swimmer; he could swim before he could walk.

b. You can use my old racket if yours is broken.

c. Shall I drive us to the swimming pool?

**B** Look again at the sentences in A. What form of the verb follows a modal? Which modal verb can we replace with may?

**C** Which sentence in A uses a modal verb to ...?

- refuse permission (say no)
- give advice
- ask for permission
- say what someone was able to do in the past
- offer to do something
- give permission
- express a strong intention

**D** Read the questions with modal verbs. Which three questions have a similar meaning? What do they mean?

- Shall I check your bike?
- Should I check your bike?
- May I check your bike?
- Can I check your bike?
- Could I check your bike?

**E** At a motocross competition, which questions in D might a friend ask and which questions might a member of staff ask?

**F** Match a–e in D with answers 1–3. You can use some of the answers more than once.

1. Oh yes, please. I think there's a problem with the brakes.
2. No, I should check it and fix it myself.
3. Of course you can. You'll see that it's fine.

**G** Make these sentences negative.

1. Motorcyclists should wear trainers.
2. He can play basketball.
3. They may jump into the pool.
4. She must not lose again.
5. She could run fast when she was young.

**H** Use the words in brackets and write a sentence in your notebooks giving advice with should.

1. A: Should I wear boots for my riding lesson?
   B: Yes, you should wear riding boots.
2. A: Athletes ____________ practice every day.
   B: That's right, everybody usually practise every day.

**I** Rewrite the sentences with a modal verb.

1. Is it OK if I go fishing?
2. Please run faster!
3. It's a good idea to bring your swimsuit.
4. It's impossible for them to snowboard without snow!
5. Do you want us to go to the sports centre?
6. Bring me a drink of water, please!
7. I don't have permission to play rugby.
8. It's a bad idea to swim in this water, children.

**J** Read the sentences and underline the modal verbs.

1. You must wear a helmet when you go climbing.
2. You must wear a lifejacket when you go sailing.
3. You mustn't ride a bike without a helmet.
4. Don't ride your bike in the dark.
5. If you lose your bike, you can't run on the road.

**K** Which modals in J are used to ...?

- say that it is a rule to do something (obligation)
- say that it is not necessary to do something, but you can if you want
- express a strong intention

**L** Complete the rule with the correct modals. Which modals in J are used to ...?

- say that it is a rule to do something (obligation)
- say that it is not necessary to do something, but you can if you want
- express a strong intention

**Grammar Focus** pp. 167 (8.1 to 8.6)

**M** Complete the rules for Junior Park Run using must, mustn't and don't have to.

1. You __________________________ to be aged between 4 and 14 to race.
2. You __________________________ use bikes or scooters in the race.
3. You __________________________ to bring water – there is a drink station at 1km.
4. Dogs __________________________ join the race.
5. You __________________________ come with an adult.

**N** Complete the dialogues with must, mustn't, don't have to, have to.

1. A: Should I buy a tennis racket?
   B: You ______________ buy a new one, you can borrow mine.
2. A: Should I wear boots for my riding lesson?
   B: Yes, you ______________ wear riding boots.
3. A: Athletes ______________ practise every day.
   B: That's right, everybody ______________ rest sometimes.
4. A: Can I go to an exercise class at the sports centre?
   B: You ______________ become a member first.
5. A: You ______________ run around the swimming pool – it's dangerous!
   B: OK, sorry.
6. A: If you're under 14, you ______________ bring an adult with you to the football match – it's a rule.
   B: OK – I'll ask my grandad to come with me.

**Junior Park Run**

Do you like running? Or do you enjoy running races against your friends?

Come to Green Park 2km Junior Park Run every Saturday at 10 a.m.

- Junior Park Run is for children aged between 4 - 14 only.
- All runners need a parent / adult at the race to watch them.
- No bikes or scooters.
- No dogs allowed in the race.
- No need to bring water – we have a water station halfway.
- Entry is free!

Call 0788 926481 for more information.
Listening

A Look at these numbers. Practise saying them with a partner.

1 13 30 13" 30'
2 14 40 14" 40'
3 15 50 15" 50'
4 16 60 16" 60'
5 17 70 17" 70'
6 18 80 18' 80'
7 19 90 19' 90'
8 2nd 22nd 32nd
9 3rd 33rd

B Listen and circle the numbers that you hear in A.

C Look at the pairs of numbers. Listen and underline the part of each word that is stressed.

1 forty sixt
2 a hundred a thousand
3 second second
4 eighty eighteen
5 seven seventeen
6 sixteen sixty

D Work with a partner. Say a word from C. Can your partner tell you which word it is?

E Read the Exam Close-up. Then read the Exam Task and think about what kind of information is missing.

Exam Close-up

Listening for numbers & dates
- Be careful with the numbers like fifteen and fifty, which sound similar.
- Make sure your answer is logical, for example, 50th January cannot be correct.
- Remember dates are pronounced (twenty-)first, (twenty-)second, (twenty-) third, (twenty-) fourth, etc.

Exam Task

Watersports
Summer courses for children (1) 11-__ years old.
Learn to sail, surf or (2) ______
Courses from June 13th until (3)
Prices from (4) ______ for three weeks.
Discount of (5) ______ for 2nd child.

G Listen again and check your answers.

Exam Close-up

Making & responding to suggestions
- When you give advice use should and could not.
- Remember you are making suggestions and giving advice, not giving orders, so give your advice in a friendly way.
- When you respond to advice, say if you think it is useful.
- If you don’t accept the advice give a reason and be polite.

Useful Expressions

Asking about likes
Do you like doing sport inside or outside?
Do you prefer doing sport alone or in a team?
Do you enjoy running?

Giving advice
Why don’t you ... ?
You should ...

Responding to advice
That’s a good idea.
Don’t think that’s a good idea because ...
Or perhaps I could ...

Exam Task

Your partner wants to start a new sport. Ask questions using the prompts. Listen then give advice and suggest a sport from the photos that your partner should try.

- alone or in a team?
- with a racket?
- inside or outside?
- with music?
- with a ball?
- to get fitter or to be stronger?

Ideas Focus

- Do you think everybody should do exercise? Why? / Why not?
- Do you think winning is important? Why? / Why not?
When you describe an event that happened in the past, make sure you use the correct tenses. Use the past simple to talk about a series of actions that happened one after the other, or for an action that began and ended in the past. Use the past continuous for actions that lasted longer.

Read the blog and circle the correct tense.

Yesterday I was at Capital Stadium and the atmosphere was electric! (1) I waited / was waiting for the start of the men's 100 metre race. It was so exciting to be there! Everyone there (2) looked forward to / was looking forward to a great race.

Smith (3) didn't start / wasn't starting well, but he quickly (4) caught / was catching the other runners. He was impressive and everyone was truly amazed! He (5) finished / was finishing first and (6) won / was winning easily!

Read the sentence. Underline the adverb and circle the adjective.

The gymnast performed brilliantly. Her movements were incredible!

Look back at the sentence in B. Then complete these rules with adverb or adjective.

1. We use an _________ to describe nouns.
2. We use an _________ to say more about verbs.
3. We often form an _________ by adding -ly to an _________

Look at the blog in A again. Write the adjectives and adverbs used to make the blog more interesting.

Adjectives: fast, close, slowly, amazing, suddenly, unbelievable

Adverbs:

From: Emily
To: [Your name]

Which sport did you see at the Olympic Games? Who won? Was it exciting? Text me! Emily xxx

Write a text message to Emily and answer the questions. Write 35–45 words.

Useful Expressions

Positive emotions: thrilled, excited, confident, looking forward to, a dream come true

Negative emotions: sad, worried, upset, disappointed, a disaster

Write a blog about the last Sports Day at your school OR a sports event you went to. Use the Useful Expressions. Remember to use the correct tenses, adjectives and adverbs, and say how you felt during the event.
Riding down mountains on one wheel is a sport called mountain unicycling, or muni for short. It started in the 1990s, and it is getting more popular every day. For muni, people ride special unicycles with thick tyres with rubber knobs and high grip for the fans of off-road unicycling. It looks unstable but one-wheelers may be safer than traditional mountain bikes. The sport requires the same skill and strength as mountain biking, but it exercises the body. Mountain unicyclists must also have a lot of endurance and concentration. When they are bored with the slopes, some even jump off the ski towers!
**Grammar**

**A** Circle the correct words.

1. If you want to meet people, **join / will join** a youth club.
2. You can do a lot of activities if you **go / will go** to a summer camp.
3. We **won't have / don't have** our picnic if it rains.
4. If I go away, I always take / **will take** my laptop with me.
5. I will send / **send you** an email every day if I go to Greece.
6. If you need / will need any help, just ask Sally.
7. If we don't hurry, we miss / **will miss** the match!
8. Remember! **You will remember** to buy cheese if you go to the supermarket.

**B** Complete the dialogues with the words in the correct form.

1. A: What does Paul want ______ (do) after he finishes school?
   B: He's thinking about ______ (become) a football player.
2. A: You **mustn't** (eat) so much junk food, Billy!
   B: OK, I promise ______ (not have) any more junk food, Mum.
3. A: Imagine ______ (be) the best athlete in the world! It would be fantastic!
   B: I think there would a lot of pressure ______ (win) all the time.
4. A: Kelly has decided ______ (not come) with us to the beach.
   B: Oh, no! I was really looking forward to ______ (go) with her.
5. A: We should ______ (buy) our concert tickets soon.
   B: OK. I don't mind ______ (get) them tomorrow after school.
6. A: I can't stand ______ (watch) reality TV shows.
   B: Really? You seemed ______ (enjoy) The Bachelor last year!

**C** Choose the correct answer, a, b or c.

1. Did you know that Tanya ______ ride a horse when she was only five?
   a must  
   b can  
   c could
2. The school ______ buy new equipment for the gym; it's all old now.
   a should  
   b shall  
   c can
3. You ______ swim here; the water isn't clean and you will get sick.
   a needn't  
   b mustn't  
   c don't have to
4. It's a great party, but we ______ leave now because it's very late.
   a could  
   b may  
   c have to
5. ______ I make a healthy salad and some fish for lunch today?
   a Shall  
   b Must  
   c Need
6. You ______ use my cricket bat; I don't need it this week.
   a have to  
   b can  
   c shall
7. We have enough orange juice; you ______ buy any more.
   a needn't  
   b couldn't  
   c can't
8. ______ I help you? 'Yes, please. I'd like to buy a bike.'
   a Should  
   b Must  
   c Can
A Do the quiz with a partner to find out what kind of holiday would be best for each of you.
Do you agree with the quiz?

1 Where would you like to stay when you’re on holiday?
   a A large hotel on the coast.
   b A tent or caravan.
   c A hotel in the centre of a town/city.
   d A chalet or cottage.

2 What activities would you like to do?
   a Sunbathing, swimming in the sea, reading a book.
   b Going for walks and bike rides.
   c Visiting museums, art galleries, shops and cafes.
   d Doing sport and being active outside.

3 What would the weather be like?
   a Hot, sunny weather.
   b Dry, cold and sunny weather.
   c Damp, dark and wet weather.
   d Dry, cold and sunny weather.

4 Where (and what) would you like to eat?
   a Eating at the same hotel for all meals.
   b Eating at the same hotel for all meals.
   c Eating at the same hotel for all meals.
   d Big meals, freshly cooked - eating out or cooking in.

B Quickly read the blogs about two people’s summers. Then choose the correct title for each blog and write it in.

Where History Meets Geography

The Land of the Midnight Sun

The Northern Lights, also known as Aurora Borealis, in Reykjavik, Iceland

I wasn’t looking forward to coming here. I mean, who wants to go to Iceland for their summer holiday? But I’m glad that I did. I love it! It’s a unique place – I’ve never seen anywhere like it!

During our holiday, we’ve seen volcanoes, waterfalls, mountains, lakes and glaciers. The landscape is awesome. It looks like something out of Star Trek. I also saw the Northern Lights: it was an incredible experience!

It’s about 10°C which is typical for summer here! It doesn’t matter because we go swimming in the hot springs. Yesterday we went to one called the Blue Lagoon. The water was a beautiful blue colour and very warm.

I’ll tell you about the food next time. You won’t believe what they eat!

Ellie, 14

Take a Break

Q&A

You answered mostly a

An all-inclusive holiday near the beach is the best option for you. How about a week in Barbados?

You answered mostly b

A camping holiday would be good for you. What about a week camping in the Dordogne, France?

You answered mostly c

A city break is the best holiday for you. How about a long weekend in Istanbul?

You answered mostly d

A skiing holiday would be great for you. How about a week of skiing in Austria, staying in a traditional chalet?

Exam Close-up

Read the holiday blogs written by two teenagers. Are sentences 1–8 ‘Right’ (A) or ‘Wrong’ (B)? If there is not enough information to answer ‘Right’ (A) or ‘Wrong’ (B), choose ‘Doesn’t say’ (C).

1 Tim wanted to visit Iceland very much.
2 He watched Star Trek in Iceland.
3 In Iceland, it’s too cold to go swimming.
4 Tim will write another entry for his blog.
5 Grace enjoys the sunsets on Santorini.
6 All of the beaches have red or black sand.
7 You can see far when you are on the cliffs.
8 Akrotiri is a place that many tourists visit.

Exam Task

Read the holiday blogs written by two teenagers. Are sentences 1–8 ‘Right’ (A) or ‘Wrong’ (B)? If there is not enough information to answer ‘Right’ (A) or ‘Wrong’ (B), choose ‘Doesn’t say’ (C).

1 Tim wanted to visit Iceland very much.
2 He watched Star Trek in Iceland.
3 In Iceland, it’s too cold to go swimming.
4 Tim will write another entry for his blog.
5 Grace enjoys the sunsets on Santorini.
6 All of the beaches have red or black sand.
7 You can see far when you are on the cliffs.
8 Akrotiri is a place that many tourists visit.

Word Focus

Northern Lights: natural red or green light in the sky that comes from underground
hot spring: a small lake or natural pool with hot water that comes from underground
erupt: when fire and rocks explode out of a volcano
ash: the soft black powder that is left after something has burned

Ideas Focus

Would you prefer to visit a place where lots of tourists go or a place where very few tourists go? Why?
Which is better – one long holiday or a few short ones every year? Why?
Vocabulary

A Complete the country fact files with the name of the continent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Fact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>10.5 million</td>
<td>It's a popular tourist destination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>53 million</td>
<td>World famous safari parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>30.5 million</td>
<td>Ancient home of the Incas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>35.2 million</td>
<td>There are beautiful landscapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>23.2 million</td>
<td>Another world under the water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>50.2 million</td>
<td>A high tech place with history</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B Look at the places in A. Discuss with a partner where you want to go.

C Where can you stay when you go on holiday? Write the name of the place next to each sentence.

- bed and breakfast  
- campsite  
- caravan park  
- hotel  
- villa  
- youth hostel

1. It was very basic and cheap. There were six beds in each room and one bathroom for all of the rooms on the same floor.

2. We parked under some trees and connected to the electricity. Then we cooked our lunch in the little kitchen and ate it outside.

3. We had our own room, but we shared the bathroom. The breakfast was very basic – just toast, an egg and tea or coffee.

4. It was uncomfortable to sleep at night and I was worried the rain might come through the tent.

5. There were three bedrooms, two bathrooms and a huge kitchen. We spent lots of time by the pool and we ate outside on the patio.

6. My room was on the fourth floor. It had a comfortable bed, a bathroom, a small fridge and a TV.

D Match the two halves of the sentences.

1. There’s a tourist  
2. A very nice tour  
3. Our local travel  
4. Hooray! It’s a long  
5. We stayed at a holiday

   a. weekend next week, and there’s no school on Monday.
   b. guide showed us all of the important sights.
   c. resort on the Spanish island of Majorca, and it was very nice.
   d. information centre in the town, and we can get maps there.
   e. agent recommended this hotel and booked it for us.

E Complete the sentences with the words.

- amusement park  
- city break  
- day trip  
- excursion  
- guided tour

1. If it’s a nice day this Saturday, we might go on a ______ to the countryside and have a picnic there.

2. The best thing about a ______ is that you visit the most important sights and someone explains everything to you.

3. Let’s spend Sunday at the ______ near the beach, we can have fun on the rides and buy lunch there too.

4. A ______ is a good idea if you only have a few days to spend and you’re interested in visiting museums, shopping and going to restaurants.

5. Unfortunately, our school farm was cancelled because it was raining.

F Circle the correct words in the dialogues.

- A: Can you help me to pack / make my suitcase?
- B: Sure, but are you really going to take all of those clothes with you?

- A: I’m really excited about our holiday!
- B: Me too. I’ve never lived / stayed at a luxury hotel before!

- A: What shall we do after dinner?
- B: Let’s wander / wonder around the streets of the Old Town.

- A: When my exams finish, I’m going / taking a holiday.
- B: Where are you going to go?

- A: I can’t wait to see / look the sights in Paris.
- B: You’ll love it. It’s the most amazing city on earth.

- A: I want to go on / go to a short trip this weekend.
- B: I heard it’s going to rain.

- A: If you do / go sightseeing in Rome, don’t forget the Colosseum.
- B: Of course we’ll visit it! I’ll send you a postcard!

- A: Did you make / take a lot of photos in Portugal?
- B: Yes, lots of them! I’ll show you.

G Read the Exam Close-up. Without knowing the first letter or number of letters, can you use clues in the descriptions to guess the words for 1-5?

1. It’s the hot time of the year.
2. It’s an activity where you sleep outside.
3. You pay to stay here on your holiday.
4. This place has water all around it.
5. There is fresh air and grass here.

H Now complete the Exam Task. Remember to look for clues in the descriptions.

Exam Task

Looking for clues

- Look for clues in the descriptions. They are key words that give you an idea about the word you need to write.
- A clue will tell you if you need to think of a person, an object, an activity, etc.
- You will also be given the first letter of the word and you will see the number of letters you need to write.

Read the descriptions of some words about holidays. What is the word for each one? The first letter is already there.

1. This has a picture on it and you send it to your friends.
2. This is a person who visits a place for a holiday.
3. You show this when you arrive in another country.
4. You do this in the sea on a special board.
5. You wear these on your face when it’s sunny.

Now complete the Exam Task.

- Imagine you could go anywhere in the world. Where would you go? Why?
- Do you use your English when you are on holiday? Why? / Why not?
**Relative Pronouns**

A Read the sentences below and underline the pronouns. The first one is done for you.

1. This is the guide. He showed us the forest.
   - This is the guide who showed us the forest.
2. This is the guide who showed us the forest.
3. This is the guide that showed us the forest.
4. This is the guide. It lives in the Galapagos Islands.
5. This is the giant tortoise. It lives in the Galapagos Islands.
6. This is the giant tortoise which lives in the Galapagos Islands.

B Look at the pronouns that you underlined in A and answer the questions.

1. Which of the pronouns are personal pronouns?
2. Which are relative pronouns?
3. Which two relative pronouns can we use when we are talking about a person?
4. Which two relative pronouns can we use when we are talking about a thing/animal?

C Complete the rule.

In a relative clause, a relative pronoun replaces a pronoun. When the relative pronoun is the subject of the verb in the relative clause, we use ____ or that to talk about people and ____ or that to talk about things.

D Underline the pronouns in these sentences.

1. a) This is the guide. We met him on holiday.
   b) This is the guide who we met on holiday.
   c) This is the guide that we met on holiday.
   d) This is the guide we met on holiday.
2. a) This is the giant tortoise. I saw it on holiday.
   b) This is the giant tortoise which I saw on holiday.
   c) This is the giant tortoise that I saw on holiday.
   d) This is the giant tortoise I saw on holiday.

E Look at the pronouns that you underlined in D and answer the questions.

1. Are the pronouns the subject or the object of the verb of the relative clause?
2. In which sentences could you replace the relative pronoun with whom?
3. In which sentences are there no pronouns?

F Complete the rule.

When the relative pronoun refers to the __________ of the relative clause, we use whom, who or that to refer to people and _______ or that to refer to things.

We can also leave out relative pronouns when they are the __________ of the verb.

Be careful

A relative pronoun replaces another pronoun. You can't say: 'This is the guide who he showed us the forest', as he refers to the same person.

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G Cross out the pronouns that are incorrect or unnecessary.

1. These are the photos that we took on holiday.
2. We want a hotel which it is near the beach.
3. This photo shows the friends who we met on holiday.
4. The tourist who he lost his passport was upset.
5. The room that it has a balcony is ours.
6. The person that they took my suitcase thought it was theirs.

H Complete the sentences with relative pronouns where necessary.

1. This is a rare bird ________ lives in the forest.
2. The plane ________ we caught stopped in Dubai.
3. That's the taxi driver ________ drove us to the airport.
4. Max and Brad are the boys ________ we met on the train.
5. Is this the suitcase ________ you lost?
6. This website is useful for people ________ travel a lot.

I Imagine you've just had a holiday in Spain. Take turns to tell your partner about the holiday by finishing sentences 1–4. Use relative pronouns where necessary.

1. This is the tram ...  
2. This is the villa ...  
3. That's the meal ...  
4. That's the man ...  

J Read the sentences and circle the adjectives. Now underline the adverbs.

1. a) Maria is a careful driver.
   b) Maria drives carefully.
2. a) It is easy for George to make friends.
   b) George makes friends easily.
3. a) The traffic was very slow.
   b) The traffic moved slowly.
4. a) The taxi journey was fast.
   b) The taxi driver drove fast.
5. a) The water was very cold.
   b) The water cooled fast.

K Complete these rules.

1. Adjectives describe nouns, but adverbs describe _______ of the verb.
2. To form an adverb, we add _______ to the adjective.
3. If the adjective ends with -y, it changes to _______ and we add -ly.
4. Some adverbs are irregular and have the _______ form as adjectives.
5. The adjective good changes to _______ to become an adverb.
6. With the verb be, we use _______ , not adverbs.

L Write the correct adverbs for each adjective.

- beautiful
- fast
- happy
- healthy

M Complete the sentences with a word from L.

1. The cars go _______ through the empty streets.
2. The sun shines _______ on the sea.
3. The square was full of men talking _______.
4. The children played _______ in the street.
5. The food was fresh so we ate very _______ !
6. I played tennis _______ on holiday and beat my dad!

N Match verbs 1–6 with adverbs a–f.

1. ask
2. prepare
3. shout
4. sleep
5. smile
6. eat

- a) sweetly
- b) politely
- c) angrily
- d) hungrily
- e) deeply
- f) carefully

O Read the Exam Close-up. Then look at the Exam Task. Can you see any adverbs, adjectives and relative pronouns in the answer options?

P Now complete the Exam Task.

Exam Close-up

Choosing the correct word type

- When the options look similar, identify the type of word you need.
- If the word type is not obvious, choose the one that fits the context.
- If a pronoun, adverb, or adjective is correct, choose your answer carefully.

Exam Task

Read the postcard to a family from the grandparents.
Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space.

Dear family,

We're having a 1 _______ time on our trip. This is a picture of the mountain 2 _______ we climbed yesterday. The guide 3 _______ showed us the way is called Raj and he speaks English very 4 _______. We arrived late at our hotel, but they welcomed us 5 _______. They prepared a 6 _______ meal which we ate 7 _______. We were in such a 8 _______ mood the first night that we woke up late and missed breakfast!

Love,
Granny and Grandpa

1. A wonderful B wonderfully C well
2. A who B whom C that
3. A — B which C who
4. A good B well C slow
5. A warm B warmly C nice
6. A beauty B beautifully C beautiful
7. A hungry B angrily C hungrily
8. A deeply B deep C depthly
Listening

A Look carefully at the pictures. What can you see in each picture?

B Work with a partner and talk about each set of three photos. What are the similarities / differences between the three photos in each set?

C Now listen and circle the correct picture, A, B or C.

1 Where are they going to stay?
2 What is the weather like today?
3 What do they buy in the shop?

D Read the Exam Close-up. Then read the Exam Task below and study the pictures carefully. Where do you think the conversations might take place?

E Now complete the Exam Task.

Exam Close-up

You will hear five short conversations. You will hear each conversation twice. There is one question for each conversation. For each question, choose the right answer (A, B or C).

1 Which is the woman's luggage?

A
B
C

4 What time will their flight leave?

A
B
C

5 Which person is the tour guide?

A
B
C

Exam Task

Getting ready to listen
• Study the pictures carefully to identify differences and similarities.
• Decide where the conversation might happen.
• Remember that conversations are usually predictable and talk about common situations.
• The conversations are between two people, usually a male and female, so it's easy to follow who says what.

D Now listen again and check your answers.

Speaking

A Match the words with their opposites.

1 ancient a boring
2 empty b beautiful
3 exciting c quiet
4 expensive d cheap
5 noisy e modern
6 ugly f crowded

B Choose the correct answer to complete the conversations.

1 Where did you go?
A I went Egypt.
B I went to Egypt.
C I went Egypt.

2 What was the weather like?
A I liked it.
B It was warm and sunny.
C The weather bad.

3 What activities did you do?
A I did swimming and sunbathed.
B I went swimming and sunbathed.
C I went swimming and did sunbathed.

C Work with a partner and practice the conversations in B.

D Read the Exam Close-up and the Exam Task. Think about some holidays you have had. Which was the best and which was the worst?

Useful Expressions

Asking about a holiday
Where did you go?
Where did you stay?
What was the weather like?
What activities did you do?
Did you enjoy the holiday?

Describing a holiday
We went to a place called Trapani.

Giving information about places
When you talk about a place, remember to use adjectives.
Answer questions with complete sentences, not just one word.
Say what you think about a place – give your opinion and explain why.

F "If you enjoyed a holiday you should go back to the same place every year." Do you agree? Why? / Why not?
Would you like a holiday in a big city? Why? / Why not?
Do tourists visit your hometown? Why? / Why not?
9 Take a Break

Writing: a social media post

Learning Focus

Making your writing flow
• When you write a paragraph, the sentences in it must connect smoothly and be easy to read.
• One way to do this is to avoid repetition in your writing. Try to think of other ways to express some words you have already written. This will make your writing more interesting and enjoyable for the reader.

A Look at the two social media posts. Which one is easier and more enjoyable to read? Why?

Hey, guys! I'm in Switzerland! I arrived in Switzerland yesterday. I'm going to do a lot of things today. I'm going to go skiing first! After skiing, I think I'll go hiking. More news later. Bye!

Hey, guys! I'm in Switzerland! I arrived here yesterday. I'm going to do a lot of things today and the first is skiing! After that, I think I'll go hiking. More news later. Bye!

B Underline the words and phrases in A that the writer has used to avoid repetition.

C Read the post below and think of ways to avoid repetition.

Hi, all. Here I am in Lisbon. Lisbon is a beautiful city. I arrived a few days ago. When I arrived, the weather was cold, but it's warm and sunny today. Because it's sunny, I'm going to go sightseeing. Bye for now!

D Rewrite the post with the words and phrases below. Are any the same as your ideas in C?

so it's got here

Hi, all. Here I am in Lisbon. (1) ______ a beautiful city. I arrived a few days ago. When I (2) ______ the weather was cold, but it's warm and sunny today (3) ______. I'm going to go sightseeing. Bye for now!

E Think of an interesting place you have been to or would like to visit. Complete some notes about it.

Where:

Weather:

Sights:

Activities:

F Read the Exam Close-up and the punctuation rules. Then find and correct the mistakes in sentences 1-6.

Punctuation rules
• Apostrophes to show possession and to form contractions
• Commas in conditional sentences
• Capital letters to begin a sentence and for the names of people and places
• Full stops at the end of sentences
• Question marks at the end of questions

Using correct punctuation
• When you write, you must use correct punctuation such as capital letters, commas, full stops, question marks and apostrophes.
• Check these carefully because you will lose marks for silly mistakes.

1 Romes Angelas favourite city and she has visited it a few times.
2 If you go to Paris you ll fall in love with it.
3 I didn't visit my grandparents village in Spain last year.
4 You and Helen should see the great wall of China.
5 They're late and the planes are ready to leave.
6 On the Greek islands all of the tourists' favourite activity is swimming.

G Now complete the Exam Task. You can use your notes in E for ideas. Remember to check your punctuation and use the Useful Expressions to help you.

Exam Task

Read the social media post from your friend, Nick.

Hi! Tell us about your holiday. Where are you? When did you arrive? What are you going to do there?

Write a post for your social media page and answer the questions. Write 25-35 words.
Before you watch

A Look at the photos. Work with a partner and discuss these questions.
- Which photo do you like best? Why?
- Do you think pictures of people or places are more interesting?
- What can you learn about a place from pictures of its people?

While you watch

B Watch the video and decide if these statements are T (True) or F (False).
1. Steve’s first job was working on a newspaper.
2. Steve wanted to travel and see the world.
3. He has been working for National Geographic for 13 years.
4. Rajasthan is south of Mumbai.
5. Steve says he feels very comfortable in Rajasthan.
6. Steve is quite a shy person.

After you watch

C Complete the summary of the video below using these words.
colour face interested music people photographer places village

Steve McCurry has been working as a National Geographic (1) __________ for about thirty years. India is one of his favourite (2) __________ because it is full of culture and (3) __________. He travels to a (4) __________ in Rajasthan and photographs the people there. For Steve, Rajasthan is like another planet; the landscape, (5) __________, food and religion are all strange and wonderful. The (6) __________ are gentle and friendly. He is shy at first when he meets entertainers like snake charmers and fortune tellers, but then he relaxes and feels happy and (7) __________ in these people. When he takes their photos, he says that it is the (8) __________, not just the eyes that tell their stories.

Ideas Focus
- Do you think Steve’s job as a photographer is interesting? Why? / Why not?
- How can faces tell stories?
Basket Boats

Meet Minh. He's 15 and he's from Vietnam. Minh's got two brothers - Sang and Thao. You can see them in this photo. Minh is the boy on the left.

Minh is a student, but when he isn't at school he gives his father a hand. His father is a fisherman who uses a traditional Vietnamese basket boat to catch fish. Minh's father has two basket boats: a one-man boat that he can use when he is on his own, and a bigger boat that can carry several men, their fishing gear and the fish they catch as well. Minh pushes the boat into the sea and uses paddles to move the boat over the water. When he finds a good spot for fishing, he throws a net into the water and waits for the fish. Then, with his father, they pull the net into the boat and remove the fish from the net.

Then it's time to sell the fish. Minh's mum does this at the floating market. She sells the fish, as well as fruit and vegetables from their garden, on her boat. It's also a basket boat, but it isn't round – it's long and looks like a normal boat.

They are called basket boats because they look like baskets, but also because they are made with the same material as baskets – bamboo. After the boats are made, they are painted with something to make them waterproof. Basket boats are very popular in Vietnam because they have many advantages. Firstly, they are cheap to make because bamboo is found everywhere in Vietnam. Secondly, bamboo is very strong. If it is hit by a big wave, the boat will not break.

Minh's grandfather is teaching him how to make a basket boat. Minh isn't interested in becoming a fisherman, but if he changes his mind, he'll know what to do!
Vocabulary

A Complete the sentences with these words.

plane coach ferry helicopter motorbike taxi

1. When the ______ arrived at my place, I wasn’t ready and the driver had to wait.
2. Sometimes when there is a traffic report on the news, the reporter is in a ______ and can see any problems from above.
3. I don’t like flying, so I often travel by ______. The drivers are good, it’s very comfortable and I can see the countryside.
4. You must always wear a helmet to protect your head when you ride or travel on a ______.
5. It’s always really exciting when the ______ leaves the ground and flies higher and higher.
6. Last year I travelled around the Greek islands by ______. It was really nice to sit on the deck and enjoy the fresh air.

B Write the correct words under the pictures.

ferry platform captain petrol station cars lorries road = ______

C Write the correct name of the place next to the group of words that are connected to it.

airport bus stop motorway petrol station port train station

1. cars + lorries + road = ______
2. platform + timetable + announcement = ______
3. passport + flight + pilot = ______

D Circle the correct words in the dialogues.

A: Has your son got his driving diploma / licence yet?
B: No, he didn’t pass the test.
2. A: Do you know a good engineer / mechanic?
B: Why? Is there a problem with your car?
3. A: Run fast or we’ll lose / miss the bus!
B: Forget it. The bus has left.
4. A: Which exit at this all around / roundabout?
B: The first exit, I think.
5. A: How long is the journey / road from Paris to Nice?
B: It’s about six hours if you take the train.

E Ed is using a ticket machine to buy a train ticket. Look at his ticket and use the correct words to complete his description.

cash child first cash destination adult standard return

The machine said ‘select your (1) ______’, so I chose Severn Tunnel. It asked me if I wanted a single or a (2) ______ ticket. After that I chose (3) ______ class because it’s cheaper than (4) ______ class. I’m over 21, so I had to click on (5) ______ not (6) ______. Then the machine told me the (7) ______ was £9.20. I didn’t have any (8) ______, so I paid by card.”

F Complete the phrasal verbs with off, up, into, on or out.

1. I got ______ the train at Newbury station. It was packed! There were no free seats so I had to stand.
2. I called mum and asked her to come and pick me ______ from the station.
3. The traffic was really bad so I got ______ the bus at the library and walked the rest of the way to school.
4. We left the restaurant and got ______ the first taxi we saw.
5. I was taking a lot of luggage, so dad dropped me ______ our car.
6. My grandad is very old now and I had to help him get ______ our car.
7. Rob just drove ______ and left me there without saying goodbye properly!

G Circle the correct words in the dialogues.

A: When did you learn how to drive / ride a car?
B: My dad taught me a few years ago.
2. A: If the pilot is out here, who is driving / flying the plane?
B: Don’t worry. There’s a co-pilot.
3. A: I drove / rode a motorbike last week.
B: Really? Where did you do that?
4. A: My grandfather was a captain.
B: Did he sail / move many ships?
5. A: I think we’re going to be late for the match.
B: Let’s call / shout a taxi instead of taking the train.
6. A: I can’t drive you to school tomorrow, Alex.
B: It’s OK, Mum. I can catch / go the bus.

Do you like using public transport in your area? Why? / Why not?
Will you learn to drive? Why? / Why not?
The Passive Voice: Present Simple

A. Read the two sentences and look at the verbs in bold. Which sentence uses the passive voice and which use the active voice?
   - My mum packs my suitcase.
   - My suitcase is packed by my mum.

B. Look at the sentences in A again and answer the questions.
   1. What is the object in sentence a?
   2. What is the subject in sentence a?
   3. What is the subject in sentence b?
   4. Who is the agent (who does the action) in sentence b?
   5. Which word do we use to mention this person?

C. Read the four sentences and look at the verbs in bold. Then answer the questions below.
   - Bad weather delays flights.
   - Flights are delayed by bad weather.
   - The flight is delayed.
   - The flight is delayed by bad weather.

D. Now complete the rules with the words below.
   - active
   - be
   - by
   - focus
   - on
   - past

   - We use the passive voice to ___________________ the action or event, or when we don’t mention who or what did the action.
   - For the present simple tense, we form the passive voice in the present simple and the _____ participle of the main verb.
   - The object of the sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. We use _____ when we want to mention the agent.

E. Complete the second sentences with the passive voice. Use the word by if necessary.
   1. Passengers leave hundreds of umbrellas on trains every month.
      Hundreds of umbrellas are ___________________ by the airline.
   2. Robots make cars in this factory.
      Cars are ___________________ by robots in this factory.
   3. The police often stop lorries at the port.
      Lorries are ___________________ by the police at the port.
   4. This machine checks your passport.
      Your passport is ___________________ by this machine.
   5. Do they sell snacks at the station?
      Snacks are ___________________ at the station.
   6. The train manager checks tickets on the train.
      Tickets are ___________________ on the train.

F. Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.
   1. These trains are ___________________ in Korea.
   2. Your ticket is ___________________ (not always check) on the train.
   3. How many passports are ___________________ (steal) every year?
   4. This new car is ___________________ (drive) by a computer.
   5. What kind of meal is ___________________ (serve) on the flight?
   6. Change is ___________________ (not give) by this ticket machine.

G. Look at the sentences in G again and complete the rule.
   - We form the passive of the past simple with the past simple of the verb ________ participle.

H. Look at the sentences again. Work with a partner and answer these questions.
   1. What is more important to John? The place in the photo or the photographer?
   2. If he wanted to know about the photographer, what question would he ask?

I. Complete the sentences with the past simple passive form of the verbs in brackets.
   1. My camera (steal) on my trip.
   2. Our passports (check) at the airport.
   3. My luggage (lose) by the airline.
   4. Diamonds (find) in the passenger's bag.
   5. Passengers (not tell) about delays.
   7. Why the station (close)
yesterday?
   8. A new road (build) last year.

J. Complete the sentences with the past simple passive form of the verbs in brackets.
   1. Did you pay for your ticket?
   2. Did you lose your passport?
   3. Where did you get that hat?
   4. Who left their bike here?
   5. Where did they find your sunglasses?
   6. Where did they send your ticket?

K. Match 1–6 with a–f.
   1. a It was parked here by a tourist.
   2. b No, the trip was paid for by my dad.
   3. c It was sent to my email address.
   4. d No, it was stolen from my bag.
   5. e It was given to me on a trip.
   6. f They were found at the station.

L. Complete the text with the correct form of the past passive of the verbs in brackets.

   The most dangerous road?
   In every country, roads (1) __________ (need) to connect places. In Bolivia, a mountainous country, highlands and lowlands (2) __________ (connect) by the Yungas Road. This narrow mountain road (3) __________ (sometimes call) 'The Road of Death', because hundreds of people (4) __________ (kill) on it every year. It (5) __________ (build) in the 1930s. Then, for the first time, the route (6) __________ (change) from a path for animals and people on foot to a road for cars. It follows the edge of the mountain and accidents are quite common. Sometimes accidents (7) __________ (cause) by the terrible weather. The local people believe that passengers (8) __________ (protect) by those who have died, but many lives (9) __________ (lose) even today. The Yungas Road (10) __________ (use) by many different vehicles, from trucks to mountain bikes. For travellers who are not easily scared, it offers adventure and amazing views.
Listening
A Look at the expressions below. Circle the ones that are clock times.
1 ten and a half / half past ten
2 five past eight / eight and five
3 ten minutes to ten / nine and fifty
4 quarter to six / quarter before six
5 a quarter past three / three and a quarter
6 twelve noon / twelve afternoon

B Write the correct clock time from A under each clock.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clock</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>15:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>17:45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>02:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>01:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>12:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C Now listen and write the times.
1 Bus arrives at: _________
2 Train leaves at: _________
3 Boat returns at: _________
4 Plane takes off at: _________
5 Tour ends at: _________

D Read the Exam Close-up and look at the gaps in the Exam Task. Work with a partner and discuss what might go in each gap.

Exam Close-up
Predicting the answers before listening
• Before you listen, think about the kind of information that is missing (number, time, price, etc.).
• Think about the questions the speakers might ask during the conversation.
• Write your answers clearly. If you make a mistake, cross it out. Never write two answers for one question!

Exam Task
You will hear a man asking a woman about a river cruise. Listen and complete each question.
You will hear the conversation twice.
Thames River Cruises
Place: Westminster Pier
Circular cruise lasts: (1) _________ minutes
Red Rover ticket allows stops at: (2) _________, Eye, Tower Bridge and Greenwich
Boats leave every: (3) _________ minutes
Next boat leaves at: (4) _________
Cost of Red Rover ticket: Adult £18, Child (5) £ _________

F Now listen again and check your answers.

Speaking
A Work with a partner and discuss which questions and answers match each picture.
1 A: Where does it depart from?
   B: It departs from gate D34.
2 A: Which platform do I need?
   B: There's a machine over there.
3 A: Where do we buy a ticket?
   B: You can buy a ticket from a machine at the station.
4 A: How far is it to Koblenz?
   B: It's 112 km away - we'll be there soon.
5 A: When does the flight to Hong Kong leave?
   B: It leaves at ten past three in the afternoon.
6 A: Where are the next services? We need more petrol.
   B: I don't know. It doesn't say on the sign.

Useful Expressions
Asking for travel information
What time does the bus leave?
Where does it depart from?
Which stop do I need?
How much is the fare for a ... ticket?
Which metro line do I need for the airport?

Giving travel information
The airport is 30km away. The port is 5km from the town centre.
Trains run every half hour. It leaves from gate 22. It departs at 8 a.m. The taxi fare is £20.

Exam Task
1 Student A: Look at the information on the left about a trip. Ask Student B questions to fill in the gaps.
   Student B: Go to page 179 to answer Student A's questions.
2 Student B: Look at the information on page 179 about a trip. Ask Student A questions to fill in the gaps.
   Student A: Use your information on this page to answer Student B's questions.

Getting to the Island
From the airport, take the metro.
The train departs every half hour from 06:35 until 23:45.
The fare is £4 for a single and £14 for a return.
You can buy a ticket from a machine at the station.
Get off at Monastiraki.
The trip takes about [minutes].
At Monastiraki, you take the green line to [line].
This part of the trip takes about 30 minutes.
The ferry to Santorini leaves at [time] on Wednesdays.

To book tickets online go to: www.pireaus.travel/santorini
Using modals

- When you invite someone or respond to an invitation, you often need to use modal verbs.
- We use modal verbs to invite, to ask permission, to politely accept or decline invitations, to ask for advice and to make offers.

Look at the examples below:

**Could I bring a friend to your party?**
(Polite permission)

**Shall I help you with the decorations?**
(offer)

**Would you like to go out with me?**
(invitation)

**I would love to come!**
(accepting an invitation)

**Should I bring anything to the party?**
(asking for advice)

**I'm sorry, but I can't make it.**
(declining an invitation)

A Look at the invitation and the email. Who is having the party and who has been invited?

**Invitation:**
Join us for a BEACH PARTY on SUNDAY 14th July at 2 p.m. until 7 p.m. at MANDYS BEACH HOUSE. Take train or bus to Bayside Beach.

**Email:**
From: Kate
To: sandym@bmail.com
Subject: Beach party

Hi Mandy,

Thanks for inviting me to your party. Unfortunately, I (1) **can't** make it. We're painting our house that day and I (2) **must** help my parents.

I (3) **might** be free after 7 o'clock if we finish early. Maybe we can meet up then.

Bye for now,
Kate

B Underline the modal verbs in Kate's reply.

C Tick ✓ the things that Kate does in her reply.

- a accepts the invitation ✓
- b makes an offer ✓
- c expresses a possibility ✓
- d asks for permission ✓
- e makes a suggestion ✓
- f asks for advice

D Complete this reply to the invitation. Use the modal verbs below.

- have to
- might
- can't

**Email Message**
From: Todd
To: bradman@kconnect.com
Subject: Beach party

Hey Brad,

Thanks for inviting me to your party. Unfortunately, I (1) **can't** make it. We're painting our house that day and I (2) **must** help my parents.

I (3) **might** be free after 7 o'clock if we finish early. Maybe we can meet up then.

Bye for now,
Todd

E Write your own party invitation like the one in A. Then swap with a partner. Reply to their invitation. Use Plan A or Plan B below and the Useful Expressions.

**Plan A**
Accept the invitation.
Ask for permission to do something.

**Plan B**
Decline the invitation.
Explain the reason why.
Express the possibility of meeting.

F Read the Exam Close-up. Then match questions 1–7 with answers a–g.

1. Will you go to the party? a. Yes, you need to take food with you.
2. Could you lend me your CDs? b. Yes, please; that would be really helpful.
3. May I bring a friend with me? c. I might but I'm not sure yet.
4. Shall I help you with the decorations? d. You could, but it might be expensive.
5. Would you like to go to the cinema with me? e. I'm afraid not - there isn't enough room.
6. Do I have to bring anything? f. I'd love to do that, thanks.
7. Should I get a DJ for the party? g. Yes, of course I can, no problem.

Useful Expressions

- Inviting
- Accepting an invitation
- Declining an invitation
- Explaining why
- Responding to a request

G Now complete the Exam Task. Remember to respond correctly to the questions.

**Exam Task**

**Read the text message from your friend, Bob.**

Hi!

Would you like to come to a music festival? It's at 7 on Saturday. You can bring your sister. Do you think she might be interested? Also, can I borrow your wellies? Let me know!

Bob

Write a text message to Bob and answer the questions. Write 25–35 words.
Before you watch

A  Label the pictures with these words.

- carriage  passenger  rush  hour  station  steam  train  track

While you watch

B  Watch the video and circle the words you hear.

1. The best / fastest way to travel in India is by train.
2. The British built the railways in the eighteenth / nineteenth century.
3. Today, the Indian railways travel along 38,000 miles of track / road.
4. Many of the stations / trains have impressive names.
5. India's railways are the country's / world's largest employer.
6. For passengers / travellers Indian railways are their own adventure.

After you watch

C  Complete the summary of the video below using these words.

- adventure  carriage  cities  food  hour  passengers  staff  station

It is always rush (1) _________ at the Victoria terminus in Mumbai. Since the first steam train in 1853, trains in India have always been popular and today over four billion (2) _________ a year travel on India's railway. With one and a half million people on its (3) _________ the Indian railway is the world's biggest employer. Most of the passengers on the railway come from big (4) _________ but even those people who live in villages can reach a (5) _________ if they walk for up to a day! At the stations there are people who sell (6) _________ and others who carry bags or entertain the crowds. In a second class (7) _________ travellers from different backgrounds from all over India find ways to pass the time. They talk, play games and tell stories on their own Indian (8) _________.

Vocabulary

A  Complete the sentences with the words in the correct form.

catch  drive  go  go on  miss  pack  ride  sail  stay  see  take  wander

1. When my sister (8)_______ a suitcase, she puts her clothes in neatly.
2. We usually go camping, but this year we are going to (9)_______ in a hotel.
3. The day was nice, so we bought ice creams and (10)_______ through the park.
4. If I'm lucky and win the lottery, I will (11)_______ a holiday with all my friends.
5. I wanted to (12)_______ the sights of Berlin, but it was raining so I didn't.
6. My class is (13)_______ a trip to France and we're all really excited about it.
7. Look! There's the bus! If we run, we might (14)_______ it, but we have to hurry!
8. My brother Joe is 18 years old, so he's old enough to (15)_______ a car.
9. The ancient Greeks (16)_______ their ships to many places in the Mediterranean.
10. Dave doesn't want a car because he prefers to (17)_______ his motorbike.
11. I woke up late and (18)_______ the train so I had to get a taxi to work.
12. Where do you want to (19)_______ sightseeing first in New York?

B  Complete the words in the sentences.

1. It's very hard to sleep when you travel on a plane.
2. We saw two dolphins while we were sailing on the ferry.
3. The platform was full of people waiting for the train.
4. Look at the timetable. The next bus is in 10 minutes.
5. After I arrived at the airport, I had to wait ages for my suitcases.
6. I don't think I look like the photo in my passport.
7. The flight to Tokyo was very long, but it was comfortable.
8. We drove from Paris to Athens, which was a long journey.
9. We were going to Egypt; our destination was Cairo.
10. The bus fare is one euro for adults and fifty cents for children.

C  Circle the correct words.

1. I was really happy because we had a big / long weekend and went back to school on Tuesday.
2. We got into / got on the taxi and asked the driver to take us to our hotel.
3. When we were in Paris, we went on a day visit / trip to the countryside.
4. Mum dropped me off / picked me up from the station and we went home.
5. When did your sister get her driving diploma / licence?
6. When we got out / got off the plane in Singapore, it was really hot outside.
7. Our tour / travel guide in Madrid was very nice and answered all of our questions.
8. Could you please tell me how much a first / return ticket to London costs?
9. I'll meet you at the bus stand / stop outside the supermarket at one o'clock.
10. I don't think it costs a lot of money to stay at a bed / sleep and breakfast.
11. Why don't we find out about some guide / guided tours of the city?
12. When my cousin travelled around Europe, he stayed at youth / young hostels.
Grammar

A Complete each sentence with a relative pronoun. If no pronoun is needed, write -.

1. Is that the girl ___ won a trip to Disneyland?
2. The amusement park ___ we went to was really fun!
3. There is a train station ___ is near my house.
4. My friend Mario is the boy ___ goes to Italy every year.

B Some of the sentences contain mistakes. Find them and correct them.

1. The ferry sailed very slow and it stopped at many islands.
2. My brother is learning to drive and dad says he drives good.
3. The taxi driver shouted angry at a man on a motorbike.
4. They decorated the new hotel in the city centre beautiful.

C Rewrite the sentences. Use the present simple passive voice.

1. They sell train tickets over there.
2. They don't serve breakfast after 9 o'clock.
3. Every day, the traffic delays drivers.
4. They ask me many questions.
5. Where do they make these cars?
6. The driver checks the tickets.
7. What language do they speak in Austria?
8. They don't drive the coaches every day.

D Choose the correct answer, a or b.

1. Did you know that London ___ the Romans?
   a. was named Londinium by
   b. named Londinium from

2. The Pyramids of Cairo ___ by the Persians!
   a. weren't building
   b. weren't built

3. Tea ___ for the first time in China.
   a. has drunk
   b. was drunk

4. The Parthenon of Athens ___ in bright colours.
   a. was painted
   b. painted

5. When ___? How many years ago did it happen?
   a. did Machu Picchu destroy
   b. was Machu Picchu destroyed

6. They say that America ___ by Christopher Columbus.
   a. was discovered
   b. has discovered

Writing:

- a postcard, using a variety of tenses, planning your answer, talking about present, past & future activities

Weather-related words, open cloze, deciding what kind of word is missing

Comparative adjectives & adverbs, superlative adjectives & adverbs, open cloze, writing the correct word

Gap-fill (monologue), listening for numbers, adjectives & common words

Asking & answering questions about the weather, expressing differences & similarities

A local farmer stranded on his tractor after flooding in Gloucestershire, England
Reading

A Look at the pictures and match them with the words.
- rain
- snow
- sunshine
- wind

B Quickly read the emails. Which pictures below show the problems Natalie and Zach had?

C Find these words in Zach’s email and underline them. Do we use them to talk about good things or bad things? Match them with their meanings.

1. buried
2. collapsed
3. injured
4. trapped

- a. impossible to leave a place
- b. covered completely by something
- c. hurt a part of the body
- d. fell and broke into pieces

Exam Close-up

Understanding questions
- You need to understand questions so that you can find the correct replies.
- Underline the question words. Ask yourself if they are Wh-questions or yes/no questions. Then look at the answer options and choose one that makes sense.

Exam Task

Part 1
Complete the five conversations. Choose A, B, or C.

1. Have you seen the weather forecast for tomorrow?
   A. Yes, it’s going to be sunny.
   B. Yes, you’re right.
   C. No, it’s not mine.

2. The football match was cancelled due to bad weather.
   A. That’s a good idea.
   B. That’s a shame.
   C. I don’t know.

3. Can you come to my house after school?
   A. That’s wrong.
   B. I hope not.
   C. I’m afraid I can’t.

4. Why didn’t you go for a run yesterday?
   A. I was also looking for something.
   B. Absolutely. I heard it on the news today.
   C. Hey, I’m glad you contacted me. I wanted to message you.

5. Do you hate winter? Why?
   A. Yes, it’s going to be sunny.
   B. Yes, you’re right.
   C. No, it’s not mine.

Part 2
Complete the online chat between two friends. What does Natalie say to Zach? Choose the correct answer A–H.

Zach: Hi, Natalie. It’s Zach.
Natalie: (6)___
Zach: Why? Has something happened?
Natalie: (7)___
Zach: Don’t tell me you can’t come. I was looking forward to it!
Natalie: (8)___
Zach: Oh, no! Are you sure about that?
Natalie: (9)___
Zach: So what do you want to do instead?
Natalie: (10)___
Zach: Yes, I suppose we could do that.

A. Absolutely. I heard it on the news today.
B. Hey, I’m glad you contacted me. I wanted to message you.
C. Yes, I suppose we could do that.
D. Absolutely. I heard it on the news today.
E. Me too! But it’s going to rain then.
F. Ask me again later.
G. Sort of. It’s about go-karting on Saturday.
H. How about we watch a film at my house?

Word Focus
- disaster: a very bad event
- sting: to cause sharp pain, but not for long
- somehow: in a way that is not known
- heater: a machine that produces heat

Ideas Focus
- Do you think hot weather is better than cold weather? Why? / Why not?
- Do you hate winter? Why? / Why not?
A. Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rain</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fog</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ice</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snow</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storm</td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sun</td>
<td>(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wind</td>
<td>(8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Complete the sentences with words from A.
1. It was a warm day and the ________ felt nice on my face.
2. The strong ________ blew away my new umbrella!
3. When the roads are ________ like this, you shouldn’t drive.
4. The road was ________ and I couldn’t see anything at all.
5. There was a ________ at sea and three boats nearly sank.
6. I didn’t want to go out. It was ________ and dull; I couldn’t see the sun.

C. Match the adjectives with the temperatures they describe.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hot</th>
<th>Cool</th>
<th>Cold</th>
<th>Warm</th>
<th>Boiling</th>
<th>Freezing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35°C or more</td>
<td>10°C - 15°C</td>
<td>0°C - 10°C</td>
<td>15°C - 28°C</td>
<td>0°C or less</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Match the two halves of the questions.
1. What’s it like outside? a. the weather?
2. How’s the weather? b. raining?
3. What’s the weather like? c. like outside?
4. Is it raining? d. the weather like?

E. Work with a partner. Student A, you went to London last week. Student B, you went to Naples. Look at your weather diaries and ask and answer questions about the weather.

Student A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>18°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tues</td>
<td>16°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>14°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thu</td>
<td>10°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fri</td>
<td>8°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>5°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>10°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Student B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>28°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tues</td>
<td>26°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>23°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thu</td>
<td>24°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fri</td>
<td>22°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>23°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>24°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F. Match the words to the meanings.
1. bush fire a. large amount of water that covers an area
2. flood b. a long period of time where there is no rain
3. lightning c. flash of bright light in the sky
4. thunder d. loud noise during a storm
5. drought e. fire in an area of land that is difficult to control

G. Complete the sentences with words from F.
1. Suddenly, I heard the ________, and it was very close to my house.
2. The ________ burnt many trees in the forest and destroyed homes, too.
3. All the plants in the field died during the ________ and we had almost no food.
4. Water covered everything; it was the worst ________ in the history of the town.
5. ________ suddenly hit the building and caused a fire.

H. Write the seasons for the UK next to the months. Where are the months for the seasons different?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Autumn</th>
<th>Summer</th>
<th>Winter</th>
<th>Spring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March, April, May</td>
<td>June, July, August</td>
<td>November, December, January</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Complete the sentences with both words.
1. freezing hot
   On New Year’s Day, it’s usually ________ in Australia, but ________ in the UK.
2. autumn spring
   In October, it’s ________ in England, but ________ in Australia.
3. surfing skiing
   In January, Beth goes ________ in Canada and Jack goes ________ in Australia.
4. September January
   In Australia, the school year starts at the end of ________, and in the UK it starts in ________.

J. Read the Exam Close-up. Then read the Exam Task and look carefully at the words before and after each gap. Can you decide what kind of word should go in each gap?

Exam Close-up

Deciding what kind of word is missing
- The words before and after each gap give you clues about the missing word.
- The gaps often come in the middle of a phrase or a collocation. Read the gapped sentence in your head to help you think of the missing word.
- Sometimes gaps are in the middle of a grammatical structure (e.g. passive voice, conditional, etc.). Think carefully about which word you will use and which tense.
- Other gaps come before nouns. Then you need to decide if you need an adjective, an article (the, a, etc.), or a superlative, etc.

K. Now complete the Exam Task.

Exam Task

Read Anna’s blog. Write ONE word for each space.

Hi, everyone

I have to tell you (1) ________ the fantastic Rock Blast festival.
I (2) ________ given two tickets for my birthday and I decided (3) ________ take my cousin. We had the (4) ________ time of our lives! If you went too, you (5) ________ know what I mean!

First (6) ________, the weather was perfect! There wasn’t a cloud in the sky and it was warm. Lots of bands performed, but (7) ________ band I liked the most was Thick As A Brick.

The place (8) ________ they had the festival was beautiful. It (9) ________ in a forest! I’m going to make (10) ________ that I go again next year!
Comparative Adjectives

A Read the sentences below. Underline the adjectives and circle the comparative adjectives.
- A mountain road is dangerous in bad weather; it's more dangerous than a city street.
- The climate in Africa is warm all year round, and summer is warmer than winter.
- The wet weather continues, and this week is wetter than last week.
- The weather is dry, it's drier than last month.
- The climate in southern Europe is good. Is it better than the climate in northern Europe?

B Which sentence in A has a comparative adjective ...
1. with a double consonant + -er?
2. where -y changes to -i + -er?
3. with the word more + the adjective with no spellings changes?
4. with no spelling changes + -er?
5. which is irregular?

C Complete the rules with the correct words.
1. We form a comparative adjective + adjective by adding -er.
2. If the adjective ends in -y / -e, it changes to -i and we add -er.
3. If the adjective has a short vowel, i.e. hot, thin, wet, fast, then we double the first / last consonant and add -er.
4. For an adjective of more than two syllables we put more before / after the adjective.
5. Some adjectives, for example good and bad have irregular / no comparative forms.

D Read the sentences and answer the questions.
- a. The temperature by the sea is not as high as the temperature in the city.
- b. The snow in the city is not so deep as the snow on the mountain.
- c. The winter sun is as bright as the summer sun.
- 1. Which sentence shows that two things are the same?
- 2. Which sentence shows that two things are different?
- E Complete the rule.
We can use as + adjective + .......................... to show that two things are similar. We can use not as / so + adjective + .......................... as to show a person or thing has less of a quality than another.

Comparative Adverbs

F Read the sentences below. Underline the adverbs and circle the comparative adverbs.
- a. The bus goes slowly; more slowly than the cars.
- b. The cars go fast. They go faster than the bus.
- c. The motorbike doesn't go as slowly as the bus.
- d. The motorbike goes more quickly than the bus.
- e. The cars behind the bus go as slowly as the bus.

G Which sentence in F ...?
1. means the same as a?
2. means the same as d?
3. shows two things are the same?
4. contains an irregular adverb?

H Choose the correct words to complete the rules.
To form a comparative adverb we use more / than in front of the adverb followed by more / than. Irregular comparative adjective and adverb forms are different / the same; fast > faster; well > better. We can also use not as / so + adverb + like / as to show a person or thing has less of a quality than another.

Comparative Superlative Adjectives

I Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Comparative Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slow</td>
<td>more slowly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast</td>
<td>more fast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td>more easy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>more better</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strong</td>
<td>more strongly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>badly</td>
<td>more badly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

J Use words in I to complete the sentences.
1. The cars travel ............... in fog than in clear weather.
2. The sea wind is ............... than the wind in the city.
3. You can cross the jungle ............... on foot than in a jeep.
4. We often feel ............... on sunny days than on rainy days.
5. Cyclists go ............... with the wind behind them.
6. The weather is improving; it is not as ............... as yesterday.

K Read the sentences. Circle the superlative forms.
- a. The hottest summer was in 1976.
- b. A storm is the most frightening weather for dogs.
- c. The best weather for tennis is a warm, dry day.
- d. The earliest flowers appear in spring.
- e. Yesterday was the coldest day of the year.

L Look again at the sentences in K. Which sentence has a superlative adjective that ...
1. formed with the adjective + -est?
2. formed by changing -i to -i + -est?
3. formed with a double consonant + -est?
4. formed by putting most before the adjective?
5. irregular?

M Choose the correct words to complete the rule.
We use the superlative to show that something or someone has the most of a quality. We form the superlative with the / the most + adjective + -est if the adjective has one or two syllables. For adjectives with more syllables, we use the / the most + adjective.

N Which sentences contain superlative adverbs?
1. The strongest wind
2. The wind blows the most strongly during the winter.
3. The brightest sunshine is at midday.
4. The sun shines the most brightly at midday.
5. The heaviest rain falls during the monsoon season.
6. The rain falls the most heavily during the monsoon season.
7. The rain caused the most serious damage in the countryside.
8. The rain damaged the countryside the most seriously.

O Complete the rule.
We use + adverb to form a superlative adverb.

Exam Close-up

Exam Task

Complete the text about the weather.
Write ONE word for each space.

Extreme Weather
Extreme weather, like heavy rainstorms and heatwaves now happens .... regularly than in the past. Research shows that, as the atmosphere becomes warmer, more water evaporates from the oceans. This hotter and wetter climate causes extreme weather. In the UK, where the rain is often heavy, the (2) .... rain fell in Cumbria in 2009, the ... 316 mm of rain fell in 24 hours. The climate is getting hotter; 13 of the 14 (3) .... years on record have occurred since 2000. The situation is bad and it will get (4) .... Dry areas will also become (5) ............... than in the past because there will not be as much rain before. The winds that blow across the Pacific Ocean have become stronger (7) .... they used to be. This made the drought in California worse. It is the (8) .......... serious drought to hit California for 1,200 years. Global warming is perhaps (9) .......... most dangerous problem that faces the planet, so why aren't we acting more (10) .... ?
Listening

A Look at pictures 1-3. What do they have in common?

B Cross out the word that doesn’t fit.
1 temperature: 30 °C freezing high light
2 rain: 1 cm light heavy north
3 wind: 70 km/h southerly light heavy
4 snow: 1 m deep heavy strong
5 cloud: thick dark west weak
6 sun: bright dark hot strong

C Write the words on the compass.

Exam Close-up

Exam Task

D Listen and circle the correct words.
1 Temperatures will reach 30°C / 13°C in the south.
2 The rain will be heavy in the north / west.
3 The wind will be warm / cool on the coast.
4 The snow was 1 cm / 1 m deep in some places.
5 There will be some snow / rain in the afternoon.
6 Wear sunglasses because the sun is very bright / hot.

E Read the Exam Close-up and the Exam Task.

F Now complete the Exam Task.

G Listen again and check your answers.

Speaking

A Work with a partner. Choose one of the pictures and say if you have seen weather like it.

B Look at the picture. Work with a partner and answer these questions.
1 Which day was slightly warmer than Friday?
2 Which day was the sunniest?
3 Which day was a bit cooler than Wednesday?
4 When was the worst weather this week?
5 Which was the hottest day?
6 Which day was much colder than Thursday?
7 Which day was a little warmer than Saturday?

C Read the Exam Close-up. Then read the Exam Task. Decide who is A and who is B. Look at your questions and read your forecasts.

Useful Expressions

Expressing differences & similarities
• Take a moment to think about the differences and similarities between the pictures or situations.
• To compare them, use comparative adjectives.
• To talk about small differences, use words like a bit / slightly.
• To talk about big differences, use words like a lot / much.
• To talk about similarities use both X is as / as as Y.

Exam Close-up

Exam Task

B Student A: Look at this weather forecast for two cities for Monday and Tuesday. Student B: Turn to page 178 and ask questions about A’s forecasts.

G Cars driving through a heavy sandstorm that surrounded the city of Dubai in 2015

Idea Focus

Do you think the weather changes how you feel? Why? Why not?
Does bad weather mean a bad holiday? Why? Why not?
Writing: a postcard

Using a variety of tenses

• When you write a postcard, you usually talk about activities done at different times, so you need to use a variety of tenses.
• To talk about what you’re doing now, use the present continuous, (e.g. I’m lying on the beach.).
• To talk about things you did, use the past simple. If you want to use words such as just, yet or already, remember to use the present perfect, (e.g. We’ve just been to the beach. Yesterday we went to the zoo.).
• To talk about future activities, use be going to or present continuous for more fixed plans, (e.g. We’re going to go on a boat trip tomorrow and I’m going to take lots of photos.).

A Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the time expressions to decide which of the tenses from the Learning Focus you will use.

1. We _______ (have) lunch in Hyde Park at the moment.
2. For dinner last night, I _______(go) to a restaurant by the sea.
3. I think we _______ (visit) the Empire State Building tomorrow.
4. The weather _______ (not be) good for the last two days.
5. We _______ (visit) our tour guide at 3 o’clock tomorrow afternoon.

B Read Lucy’s postcard to Phoebe. Then circle the following parts of the postcard and label them.

Thursday, 15th Sept
Hi Phoebe
How are you? I’m writing to you from Anchorage in Alaska. I told you I love holidays in cold places! We arrived on Monday. On Tuesday morning we went to the Anchorage museum, but unfortunately it was raining all afternoon so we couldn’t go on the guided coastal walk. Yesterday it was sunny, so we went on a bike ride. It’s so beautiful here, but I was exhausted at the end of the day. We’ve just visited the Alaska Zoo. The brown bears were amazing! Tomorrow we’re driving south to a town called Whittier where we’re going to get on a boat, and start our 26-Glacier cruise. I can’t wait! I’m going to take loads of photos!
I’ll tell you more when we get back.
Love,
Lucy

To: Phoebe Watkins
25 St Peter’s Road
Birmingham
B14 2HR
U.K.

C Look at Lucy’s postcard again. Underline all the verbs. What tenses does Lucy use?

D Look at the notes about a trip to London and write a postcard to your friend. Remember to talk about activities in the past, present and future.

Exam Close-up

Planning your answer
• Before you write, you should think carefully about what you want to say and then take a few minutes to plan your answer.
• Write brief notes about every point you need to cover to make sure you include everything.

Exam Task

Read the task.
Imagine you are on a school trip in another country. Write a postcard to your family and tell them what you are doing, what you have done and what else you’re going to do before you return home.
Write your postcard. Write between 40–50 words.

Useful Expressions

Talking about present activities
I’m in ...
Right now, I’m + -ing.
I’m + -ing at the moment.

Talking about past activities
A few days ago, I went to ...

Talking about future activities
Next week, I’m going to ...

Exam Expressions to help you

Useful Expressions

Talking about present activities
I’m in ...
Right now, I’m + -ing.
I’m + -ing at the moment.

Talking about past activities
A few days ago, I went to ...

Talking about future activities
Next week, I’m going to ...

I’m write from Mombasa in Kenya.
Before you watch

A Work with a partner and answer these questions.
- Do you like visiting zoos? Why? / Why not?
- Would you enjoy working in a zoo? Why? / Why not?
- What problems do zoos have in winter?

While you watch

B Watch the video and decide if these statements are T (True) or F (False).
1. Diamond, the tiger is going to have babies soon. [ ]
2. Bud and Carrie are expecting a snowstorm. [ ]
3. Snow means that there is more work for Bud and Carrie. [ ]
4. Bud and Carrie have extra help in winter. [ ]
5. Bud says the bad weather this year is normal. [ ]
6. Carrie says they have fun in the snow. [ ]

After you watch

C Complete the summary of the video below using these words.

end future help meat money new snowstorm summer

At the end of the (1) ______ this zoo in Michigan earns less (2) ______ because there are fewer visitors. There is some hope for the zoo’s (3) ______ because the white tiger, which arrived recently, is going to have cubs. The bad news is that a (4) ______ is coming. Early snow brings an early (5) ______ to the tourist season. It also means that Bud and Carrie have a (6) ______ set of chores to do every day. There is no one to (7) ______ them deliver 2000 pounds of (8) ______ and over 500 gallons of water every day. While other people have fun doing winter sports and playing in the snow, for Bud and Carrie snow simply means a lot of extra work.
Reading

A Look at the animals in the pictures. What do you think they have in common?

B Match the adjectives with their meanings.

1 cute a attractive or sweet
2 furry b unusual
3 funny c being angry or violent
4 aggressive d frightening
5 strange e not now existing
6 scary f very big
7 extinct g covered with soft hair
8 massive h makes you laugh

C Work with a partner. Talk about the animals in A using words from B.

D Read the article and then match each picture with the correct description.

Experiencing the sea Finding the eggs Helping them reach the water Protecting the nest

1 2 3 4

E Find the words below in the article and underline them. Then use them to replace the words in bold.

reach return search protect survive become extinct

1 If pandas die, I will be very sad.
2 Animals need a safe environment to stay alive.
3 It is important that we keep all animals safe.
4 Some birds return to the same place every summer.
5 It’s terrible: hunters go after lions and kill them.
6 How did the baby elephant get to the river?

F Read the Exam Close-up. Then read the Exam Task and answer these questions.

1 What are the key words in the six questions?
2 Underline the part of the reading text that is connected to the key words.
3 Do you need to read all of the text to answer the question?

Exam Close-up

Looking for specific information
- When you are looking for specific information, you do not need to read the whole text.
- Find the keywords in each question and look for similar words or information about them in the text.

G Now complete the Exam Task.

Read the article about Jake. Choose the best answer (A, B or C) for each question.

1 Jake decided to help
A because he loves the sea.
B so that he could visit Spain.
C after he learnt something.

2 Caretta caretta is
A an animal.
B a Spanish organisation.
C the name of a place.

3 Why are sandy beaches important?
A People swim there.
B Nice buildings are there.
C Turtles leave their eggs there.

4 Baby turtles
A can get lost.
B prefer towns.
C stay away from lights.

5 What did Jake do on the beach?
A He counted nests.
B He protected eggs.
C He gave food to other animals.

6 How did Jake feel when the baby turtles left?
A helpful but sad
B happy and helpful
C sad and happy

Why I became a volunteer
by Jake Nichols

I never used to care about animals or the environment, but when I read that pandas and polar bears could become extinct, I changed my mind.

That’s why I decided to help. I love the sea so I joined an organisation in Spain that protects Caretta caretta, the loggerhead turtle. They were looking for volunteers, so I flew there in the summer to help.

I learned a lot about the loggerhead turtle. It is disappearing because people build near the sandy beaches where the turtle needs to leave its eggs. Also, baby turtles sometimes need the moonlight to find the sea. But if there is a town near the beach, the lights trick the baby turtles and they never reach the sea. Plus, loggerhead turtles eat plastic rubbish because it looks like fish, and they die. They need clean beaches to survive.

I had an interesting job. Every day, I searched for turtle nests and counted the eggs in them. Then I put cages around the nests to protect them. At night, I checked the beach to make sure that no animals were trying to eat the eggs. I also cleaned the beach and helped baby turtles return to the ocean.

The best day was when some baby turtles walked slowly towards the water. I watched closely, ready to help if one went the wrong way. When the babies entered the water and swam away, I felt like crying, but I was so happy to help them.

Word Focus

environment: the air, water and land where people, animals, and plants live
organisation: a group of people who work together to do something
volunteer: a person who gives their help without pay
moonlight: the light from the moon at night
cage: a space with bars all around it where animals are sometimes kept

Exam Task

• "We should give money to help people, not animals.' Do you agree? Why? / Why not?
• Would you like to become a volunteer to protect animals? Why? / Why not?
The World Around Us

A. Label the pictures with the words.

- desert
- lake
- mountain
- ocean
- rainforest
- river

1. [Desert]
2. [Lake]
3. [Mountain]
4. [Ocean]
5. [Rainforest]
6. [River]

B. Complete each sentence with a word from A.
1. People ride camels across the Sahara _________.
2. The tourists sailed down the ________ Nile in a boat.
3. Kilimanjaro is the highest ________ in Africa and has snow on it.
4. Hawaii and Tahiti are tropical islands in the Pacific _________.
5. Como in Italy is surrounded by beautiful buildings.
6. The Amazon ________ has millions of trees and animals.

C. Circle the correct phrasal verbs.

Environment fact sheet
- Every year we (1) cut down / fall down more than 20,000 km² of rainforest.
- In many places, it hasn’t rained for a very long time and rivers have (2) dried up / given up.
- The animals that used to live in these places are dying, so their numbers are (3) moving down / going down.
- We must save these animals now; we are (4) finishing with / running out of time.
- We are (5) bringing up / using up all of the planet’s trees and clean water.
- It’s everyone’s problem, so we must all learn how to (6) deal with it / fix it up.
- Here’s a simple thing you can do at home: (7) turn off / switch off the tap while you are brushing your teeth.

D. Complete the gaps in the sentences with at, in, of, on or to.
1. Pandas are risk of disappearing because of the damage ________ their environment.
2. Penguins spend their lives ________ land and ________ water.
3. Fish cannot survive ________ water. They will live for only a few minutes ________ most.
4. So many animals are ________ danger. Look at all of the species ________ this list.
5. Monkeys live ________ trees and they jump from one to another, but they also walk ________ the ground.

E. Choose the correct words.

Gabby’s Garden blog
- It’s very easy to (1) grow / make plants in your garden. Just follow these tips:
  1. First, you have to (2) put / plant some seeds. Make sure sunlight can reach the area of the garden – it’s not good for plants to be in dark places.
  2. Then you must (3) water / wet the seeds, especially if the weather is warm.
  3. In about a week, you will see the first small, green (4) leaves / branches coming up through the ground. You don’t have to give the plants any special food. All they need is sunlight and water.

Your plants will attract insects and other small creatures:
- (5) Snails / Butterflies are slow, but they can eat your plants quickly.
- (6) Flies / Spiders are scary and they could bite you.
- (7) Bees / Ants can sting you, but they also make delicious honey.
- (8) Snails / Flies are annoying, especially in the summer if you want to eat outside.
- (9) Ants / Spiders work hard. If you look closely, you can see them in a line as they carry food across your garden.
- (10) Bees / Butterflies look very pretty in a garden. Some of them have wonderful colours like blue and orange.

F. Match the words to pictures 1–8.

- dog
- snake
- hamster
- cat
- guinea pig
- rabbit
- goldfish
- canary

G. Complete the sentences with words from E.
1. I want a ________ as a pet, but my dad said no. My sister thinks they’re really scary and they eat rats and mice so it wouldn’t be easy to get their food.
2. My grandparents have a ________. She’s lovely, but they have to take her for a walk twice a day.
3. We have a ________. He lives in a hutch in the garden. His favourite foods are lettuce and cabbage.
4. I have two ________. They live in a cage in our kitchen, but we let them out in the garden when it’s sunny.
5. The only pet my parents will allow me to have is a ________. It swims around a tank in our living room. I think it has a really boring life so I want to buy another one to be its friend.
6. My uncle has a ________. He lives in a cage in his garage. He sings a lot and I like feeding him.
7. We have a ________. She’s really cute and furry, but she often brings birds and mice back to our house!
8. My brother has a ________ in a cage in his bedroom. It smells bad and it’s really boring. It doesn’t do much, but it has a wheel to exercise in.

I. Gardening is boring. It’s a waste of time. Do you agree? Why? Why not?
II. What could you do to help the environment? Will you do it? Why? Why not?
III. Ideas Focus
Ordering Adjectives

A Underline the adjectives in a-d.

a) There were horrible, old, plastic fishing nets on the beach.
b) I found a broken, wooden, garden chair.
c) We saw an old, giant, Chinese panda.
d) I put it in a big, orange, rectangular, plastic litter bin.

B Which of the underlined adjectives in A describe these qualities?

- nationality
- general opinion
- shape
- age
- size
- colour
- noun as adjective
- material

C Look back at the examples in A. Then read the rules and complete the adjective order with the correct words.

- colour  material specific opinion
- shape nationality age size

- Some adjectives give a general opinion and we can use them to describe almost any noun (e.g. nice, bad, important).
- Other adjectives give a specific opinion - we can only use them to describe particular kinds of nouns (e.g. food = tasty, person/animal = intelligent).
- Other adjectives describe facts, not opinions (e.g. round, German, wooden).
- When we use more than one adjective before a noun, they usually come in this order:
  1) general opinion
  2)
  3)
  4)
  5)
  6)
  7)
  8)
  9) noun as adjective

D Write these adjectives in the correct order.

a blue metal old Chinese square little special lunchbox

E Think of something you own. Describe it with as many adjectives as possible in your notebooks.

F Look at the pictures and write two or three adjectives in the correct order to describe each one. Use these words or think of your own.

busycute pretty ugly scary pollutedmodern little massive round green brown

G Work with a partner to describe things in the classroom or in your bags. Your partner must guess what you are describing.

Example:
A: It's a big flat rectangular white thing.
B: The whiteboard.

H Read the sentences and look at the adjectives in bold.

a) The documentary about dolphins is interesting.
b) I'm really interested in wildlife so let's watch this panda documentary.

Be careful

Adjectives ending in -ing and -ed form the comparative with more.

- This trip is more tiring than the last trip.
- The pupils were more bored in the classroom than in the playground.

I Write the adjectives for these verbs.

verb adjective -ing adjective -ed

- amaze
- bore
- excite
- frighten
- interest
- tire

J Choose the correct adjectives.

1) The frightening / frightened gorillas ran away from the hunters.
2) Seeing a gorilla up close can be very frightening / frightened.
3) After the long walk through the forest, the explorers were tired / tiring.
4) Walking through the thick rainforest is tired / tiring.
5) We need volunteers to clean up the beach; please sign here if you are interesting / interested.
6) This programme about the environment is not very interesting / interested.
7) The view from the top of the mountain is amazed / amazing.
8) I didn't expect the island to be so beautiful, but I was amazed / amazing.
9) The boring / bored children started talking during the Geography lesson.
10) The boring / bored Geography lesson did not interest the children.

L Look at the photos and describe them with adjectives from J.
The World Around Us

Listening

A Work with a partner. Look at the pictures and describe the similarities and differences.

B Answer these questions about the pictures.
1 Which pictures show safety equipment?
2 Which picture shows an electric vehicle?
3 Which picture shows heights?

C Listen to the dialogues. Which activity from A are discussed in each conversation?
Conversation 1
Conversation 2
Conversation 3

D Listen to the first part of a conversation between Sally and Jake about a day in the country. Which activity from A are they going to do?

E Match questions 1–7 with a–g.

a 40 kilos 1 What time does it open?
b 2 hours 2 How long does it take?
c £20 3 How much does he weigh?
d 9 a.m. 4 How old is your big sister?
e 5 p.m. 5 What time does it close?
f No 6 Can I wear my own helmet?
g 14 7 How much does it cost?

F Read the Exam Close-up. Then look at each question in the Exam Task and discuss with a partner what you might hear if option A is correct. Then do the same for B and C.

Exam Close-up

Preparing to choose the right option
1 Imagine what the speakers will say if option A is correct, then do the same for options B and C.
2 Try to 'hear' the speakers in your head, before you listen to the conversation.
3 Think about the different ways they could talk about times, numbers and rules.
4 Check your answers the second time you listen.

C Read the Exam Close-up then correct the mistakes in these questions.
1 How much money you spend on food every week?
2 Where you buy most of your food?
3 How much food you throw in the bin every week?
4 Why people buy more food than they need?
5 What should the supermarkets do to stop people wasting food?

D Work with a partner. Take turns to ask and answer the questions in C.

E Now look at the Exam Task. Which photos in A do they refer to?

F Now work in pairs to complete the Exam Task. Use the Useful Expressions to help you.

Useful Expressions

Wh-questions
1 Where is the ...?
2 Where can I buy ...?
3 Why do people waste so much food?
4 What can you buy in your local shops?
5 What is the cost of ...?

Other questions
1 How much food is wasted ...?
2 Is there a website ...?

Exam Task

Student A: Here is some information about food waste.

Student B: Turn to page 179 and ask A questions about food waste.

Food Waste

In the UK 7 million tonnes of food and drink goes in the bin every year. This waste costs £60 for the average family per month.

Two reasons we waste food:
1 we prepare too much food
2 we don't use food quickly enough

The type of food we waste the most:
fresh fruit and vegetables

To find out more:
www.lovefoodhatewaste.com

Student B: Here is some information about a Farmer's Market.

Student A: Turn to page 178 and ask B questions about the Farmer's Market.

Farmers' Market

Every Saturday in West Street

Start: 9 a.m.
Finish: 12:30 p.m.

Fresh fruit and vegetables from local farms.
Better quality than the supermarkets!
Help the environment (all fruit and vegetables travel less than 5km)!


**Structuring a report**

- When you write a report you need to use section headings.
- The sections are usually as follows: Introduction, Background, Findings, Conclusion / Recommendations.
- A report is formal so you need to use full forms and formal language.

**Read the questionnaire, then ask and answer the questions.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>Do you agree with the recommendations? Why?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. How often do you eat meat?</td>
<td>every day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Which bags do you use at the supermarket?</td>
<td>new plastic bags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. How often do you throw food in the bin at school / college / work?</td>
<td>every day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Introduction**

The purpose of this report is to suggest how all students at our school can change what they do to help the environment. It is based on the results of a questionnaire that I sent to students.

**Background**

The students all know that many environmental problems are caused by what people eat and how they shop. However, many students don’t understand how they can change what they do to help the environment.

**Findings**

- 72% of students eat meat most days or every day.
- 61% of students use new plastic bags at the supermarket.
- 59% of students throw food in the bin every school day.

**Conclusion & recommendations**

Students in the school can change what they do to help the environment. I recommend that all students:

- eat less meat – only 1–3 times a week.
- always take their own bags to the supermarket.
- make, buy or choose their own lunches.

**Ask and answer these questions with as many students in your class as possible. Use the answers and the Useful Expressions to write your own short report.**

1. Do you leave the tap running when you brush your teeth? always | sometimes | hardly ever | never |
2. How do you travel to school? car | bus | walk | bike | other |
3. How often do you switch off the lights when you leave a room? always | sometimes | hardly ever | never |

**Useful Expressions**

Giving background information

- The purpose of this report is to ...
- The results are based on ...
- is caused by ...

Recommending

- I suggest that ...
- I recommend that ...
- I think that ...
- It would be a good idea to ...

- 90% of food is wasted in the UK.
- 30% of fruit and vegetables is damaged or does not look perfect.

**Read the email and the notes. Fill in the information in Richard’s report.**

**Exam Close-up**

- You need to complete five notes and the information you need will be in one or the other text.
- If you cannot find the information you need will be in one or the other text, check it in the other.

**Now complete the Exam Task.**

**Exam Task**

- You need to complete five notes and the information you need will be in one or the other text.
- If you cannot find the information you need will be in one or the other text, check it in the other.

**Useful Expressions**

Giving background information

- The purpose of this report is to suggest what supermarkets in our city should do to stop food waste. It is based on results from a (1) sent to supermarkets in the city.

**Background**

- About (2) of food is wasted in the UK. A quarter of this waste is caused by supermarkets. A lot of the food that supermarkets throw away is safe to eat.

**Findings**

- (3) of fruit and vegetables is thrown away.
- 90% of food that is thrown away is past its ‘best before’ date.
- 10% is damaged or does not look perfect.

**Conclusion & recommendations**

Supermarkets can change what they do to stop wasting so much food. I recommend that they:

- give food past its ‘best before’ date (but still safe to eat) to people who need it.
- stop using (4) dates on fruit and vegetables.
- sell damaged food or food that does not look good at a lower (5)
A Label the pictures with these words.
architect living roof solar panel

B Watch the video and circle the words you hear.

1 The first idea was to make the roof like a flying garden / carpet.
2 This Mega Green Museum's impact on the environment must be very low / little.
3 The more you look, the more you realise how simple / complicated the building is.
4 Openings in the front will let cool wind / air flow into the museum.
5 All the materials must be green / recycled materials.
6 The solar cells are like little leaves in the forest / park.

C Complete the summary of the video below using these words.
animals centre flowers happy roof simple sun world

The California Academy of Science is the largest green museum in the (1) . The museum was built in the (2) of Golden Gate Park in San Francisco and is home to thousands of (3) and beautiful sea creatures. The architect Renzo Piano designed this building with a very low impact on the environment. At first, the building seems (4) , but it is really quite complicated. The living roof is covered with many (5) and plants. Cool air enters the front of the building and warm air exits through the (6) . They used only recycled materials to create it, and there are around 60,000 solar panels that take energy from the (7) . When Renzo visited the building, he felt very (8) .

D Choose the best answer, a, b or c.
1 A pretty (a snail b fly c butterfly) landed on our picnic table in the park.
2 If you don't (a water b grow c plant) the flowers every day, they will die.
3 Be careful! That dog is (a aggressive b massive c furry) and it could bite you.
4 The dinosaurs became (a scary b extinct c strange) a very long time ago.
5 Europeans sailed across the (a lake b river c ocean) to South America.
6 (a Winter b Summer c Autumn) is great! I go to the beach, and I don't go to school!
7 A line of small black (a snails b bees c ants) quickly walked across the floor.
8 Every morning, my (a canary b guinea pig c hamster) wakes me up by singing!

E Ideas Focus
Do you think public buildings should be green? Why? / Why not?
Is your school green? Why? / Why not?
How could your school have less impact on the environment?
Grammar

A Circle the correct words.
1. Hamsters aren’t as cute like as cute as puppies.
2. I think that big spiders are scarier from than bees.
3. Which do you think is worse / more worse - a flood or a fire?
4. Ants work more hard / harder than many other insects.
5. You should drive more careful / more carefully on icy roads.
6. Are hamsters furry than / as furry as rabbits?
7. A crocodile can run more quickly / quicker than you realise.
8. Today isn’t hot as / hotter than it was yesterday.

B Complete each sentence with the correct comparative form of the adjective given.
1. Which is the _________ place to go for a summer holiday? (good)
2. I think today is the _________ day of the year! (wet)
3. Is Everest the _________ mountain to climb? (dangerous)
4. Did you know that the cheetah runs the _________ of all the big cats? (fast)
5. It rains here _________ in the month of December. (frequent)
6. Which animal is _________ in the jungle? (loud)
7. Do tortoises move _________ of all the animals? (slow)
8. We have three kittens and the black one eats _________ (hungry)

C Complete the sentences with the adjectives in the correct order.
1. cute • French • little
   I’ve got a _________ bulldog.
2. brown • scary • long
   Mum found a _________ snake in the garden!
3. London • grey • miserable
   It was another _________ day.
4. round • wooden • pretty
   Before the bush fire, there were some _________ cabins here.
5. metal • big • square
   What’s inside that _________ box?
6. old • Italian • red
   Grandpa still drives his _________ sports car.

D Complete the dialogues with the correct adjective form of the word given.
1. A: Were you really lost in the rainforest? What was it like?
   B: It was _________! (fright)
2. A: Are you looking forward to visiting the Amazon?
   B: Yes, I’m very _________ about it. (excite)
3. A: How long did it take you to climb the mountain?
   B: A week! We were all so _________ when we got to the top. (tire)
4. A: Did you enjoy your trip to the zoo?
   B: Not really. It was quite _________ actually. (disappoint)
5. A: Look at all the snow that fell last night!
   B: That’s _________ . How am I going to get to work? (annoy)
6. A: Oh, no! They’re going to build a road through the forest.
   B: Yes, I was _________ when I read about it. (shock)
2.2 Used To

**Affirmative**
I/he/she/it/we/you/they used to work.

**Negative**
I/he/she/it/we/you/they didn't use to work.

**Questions**
Did I/he/she/it/we/you/they use to work?

**Short Answers**
Yes, I/he/she/it/we/you/they did.
No, I/he/she/it/we/you/they didn't.

We use used to + bare infinitive for:
- actions that we did regularly in the past, but that we don't do now.
- states that existed in the past, but that don't exist now.
  - Jim's hair used to be curly, but now it's straight.

2.3 Past Continuous

**Affirmative**
I/he/she/it was working.
We/you/they were working.

**Negative**
I/he/she/it was not (wasn't) working.
We/you/they were not (weren't) working.

**Questions**
Was I/he/she/it working?
Were we/you/they working?

**Short Answers**
Yes, I/he/she/it was.
No, I/he/she/it wasn't.
Yes, we/you/they were.
No, we/you/they weren't.

Spelling: write → writing, travel → travelling, study → studying

We use the Past Continuous for:
- actions that were in progress at a specific time in the past.
  - I was playing with my sister at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.
- two or more actions that were in progress at the same time in the past.
  - Helen was talking and her friend was listening.
- giving background information in a story.
  - The family was having dinner and discussing their day.
- an action that was in progress in the past that was interrupted by another action.
  - Dad was making breakfast when he heard the good news.

**Note:** Some common time expressions that are often used with the Past Continuous are while, as, at all day/week/month/year, at ten o'clock last night, last Sunday/week/year, this morning, etc.

The children were playing on the beach all day.

## Unit 3
### 3.1 Present Continuous for the future

We use the Present Continuous to talk about:
- future arrangements.
  - We are visiting our cousins on Saturday.

**Note:** Time expressions that refer to the future are often used with the Present Continuous when we are talking about the future. For example, tomorrow, next week/month/weekend, tonight, in a week/a few days.

### 3.2 Prepositions of time

We use the Present Continuous to talk about:
- times of day:
  - We eat at 1 o'clock.
  - We go to the dining room at lunchtime.
- the following expressions:
  - at the weekend
  - at night
  - at the moment
  - at Christmas
- the following time periods:
  - in June
  - in winter
  - in the morning/afternoon/evening
  - in 1990
  - in the 1990s
- a period of time to show how long something takes:
  - He cooked dinner in 30 minutes.
  - I'm leaving in five minutes.
- a period of time to show how long before something will happen:
  - I'm leaving in five minutes.
- longer time periods:
  - in June
  - in the morning/afternoon/evening
  - in 1990
  - in the 1990s

We use in with:
- surfaces:
  - on the floor/wall/ceiling
  - on the road
  - on the table
  - on the monitor
- floors:
  - on the ground/first/second floor
- types of an object:
  - on the front of the T-shirt
  - on the back of his hand
- left and right:
  - on the left of the shop
- to talk about place:
  - at school
  - at work
  - at a basketball match
- to talk about future facts:
  - The fridge is empty. I'll buy some food.
  - promises
  - She'll buy some presents; she promised.
  - after verbs like closed, enter, arrive, etc.
  - to talk about future events:
  - The supermarket will be open.
  - We use will for the future:
  - to talk about future illness:
  - The teacher came into the room.
  - The bird dived into the sea.
  - The cat jumped onto the bed.
  - We use into to show:
  - that something has entered a place:
  - The teacher came into the room.
  - The bird dived into the sea.
  - The cat jumped onto the bed.
  - We use onto to show:
  - that something has moved to a position on something:
  - The cat jumped onto the bed.
  - (Compare: The boy jumped on the bed. (The boy was on the bed and started jumping). This shows position, not direction.)

### 3.3 Prepositions of place

We use the Present Continuous to talk about:
- relative positions:
  - at the back/behind/the front/the top/the bottom/the end
- general ideas:
  - at the table
  - at the door
  - at the cinema/the theatre
  - at the station/the airport
  - at the office
  - at someone's house
- to express movement:
  - from one place to another:
  - go to school

### 3.4 Prepositions of direction

We use the Present Continuous to talk about:
- relative positions:
  - at the back/behind/the front/the top/the bottom/the end
- general ideas:
  - at the table
  - at the door
  - at the cinema/the theatre
  - at the station/the airport
  - at the office
  - at someone's house
- to express movement:
  - from one place to another:
  - go to school
- to talk about future facts:
  - The supermarket will be open.
  - We use will for the future:
  - to talk about future events:
  - The supermarket will be open.
  - We use will for the future:
  - to talk about future facts:
  - The supermarket will be open.
  - We use will for the future:
  - to talk about future events:
  - The supermarket will be open.
  - We use will for the future:
  - to talk about future facts:
  - The supermarket will be open.
4.2 Be Going To

Affirmative
I am (I'm) going to help.
He/she/it is (isn't) going to help.

Negative
I am (I'm) not going to help.
He/she/it is not (isn't) going to help.

Questions
Am I going to help?
Is he/she/it going to help?
Are we/you/they going to help?

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

We use be going to for:
- future plans and intentions.
  Nancy's going to cook lunch on Sunday.
- predictions for the same future based on present situations or evidence.
  The child is playing near the water. He's going to get wet.

Note: Some common time expressions that are often used with will and be going to are this week/month/summer, tonight, this evening, tomorrow, tomorrow morning/afternoon/night, next week/month/year, at the weekend, in January, in a few minutes/hours/days, on Thursday, on afternoon/night, next week/month/year, at the weekend, Wednesday morning.

4.3 Countable Nouns

Most nouns are countable and singular and plural.
banana → bananas
We usually use a or an with singular nouns.
a pear

We can use some, any or a number (e.g. three) with plural countable nouns.
Here are some apples.
Are there any pears?
There are six eggs.
We use singular or plural verb forms with countable nouns depending on whether we are talking about one or more items.
He usually eats an egg for breakfast.
Eggs are tasty.

4.4 Uncountable Nouns

Some nouns are uncountable. They do not have plural forms.
advise → knowledge
biology → luggage
cheese → medicine
chocolate → milk
equipment → money
tool → music
fruit → research
fun → rubbish

We use some with both uncountable and plural countable nouns in affirmative sentences and in requests or offers.

John's bought some biscuits.

Would you like some advice?

Remember
Some uncountable nouns end in s. Remember to use a singular verb form with them.

The news is terrible.

Maths is easy.

4.5 Quantifiers

We use some with both uncountable and plural countable nouns in affirmative sentences and in requests or offers.

John's bought some biscuits.

Could I have some milk, please?
Would you like some advice?

We use any with both uncountable and plural countable nouns in negative sentences and in questions.

Cate doesn't want any sugar in her tea.

Are you watching any films this weekend?

We use a lot of/lots of with both uncountable and plural countable nouns.

This shop sells lots of coffee.

Diana's got a lot of cold drinks in the fridge.

We use a little with uncountable nouns and a few with plural countable nouns in affirmative sentences.

There was a little tea left in the jar.

We use much with uncountable nouns and many with plural countable nouns in negative sentences and in questions.

How much milk do you drink every morning?

There aren't many carrots in the fridge.

5.1 Present Perfect Simple

The Present Perfect Simple is formed with the verb have and the past participle.

Affirmative
I/we/you/they have (have) done.
He/she/it has (has) done.

Negative
I/we/you/they have not (haven't) done.
He/she/it has not (hasn't) done.

Questions
Have I/we/you/they done?
Has he/she/it done?

Short Answers
Yes, I/we/you/they have.
No, I/we/you/they haven't.
Yes, he/she/it has.
No, he/she/it hasn't.

Spelling: work → worked
dance → danced
study → studied
stay → stayed
travel → travelled

Note: Irregular verbs do not follow these spelling rules.
See a list of irregular verbs on pages 180 & 181.

We use the Present Perfect Simple for:
- something that started in the past and is still true now.
  I have slept in this room since I was three.
- something that happened in the past but we don't say when.
  We have taken a lot of family photos.
- something that happened in the recent past.
  The door is wet because he has just painted it.
- experiences.
  We have built a garage.

Note: Time expressions that connect the past to the present are often used with the Present Perfect Simple. For example, already, still, just, never, ever, yet, for, for ages/a long time, since.

We have used this computer since 2010.

5.2 Have been & Have gone

The Present Perfect Simple form of the verb be is have been.

I have been here since 8 o'clock.

The Present Perfect Simple form of the verb go is also have been when it means 'to go and come back'.

I have been to Paris but I have never been to Rome.

The Present Perfect Simple form of the verb go is also have gone when it means 'to go and still be there'.

The children have gone to Paris but they will be back on Monday.

5.3 For & Since

We often use for and since with the Present Perfect Simple.
For refers to a period of time and since refers to a point in time.

I have worn glasses since 2000.

I have worn glasses for years.
Grammar Reference

That island over there is called Hydra. I spent that money at the market yesterday. We use those + plural noun to show that something is further away from us in space or time. Those children should not go near that unfriendly dog!

6.2 The Indefinite Article: A/An
We use a before a consonant sound.
a city
We use an before a vowel sound.
an underground station
an hour
We use a / an
• with singular countable nouns. Dora is an explorer.
• to mention something for the first time. (When we refer to it again, we use the.) I live on an island. (The island is called Spetses.)
• to show job, status, etc.
Harry's mum has gone to the prison to visit Harry.
Harry is in prison.
• means of transportation in expressions like by car, etc. (BUT: in the car.
We travelled by underground.

6.3 The Definite Article: The
We use the with singular and plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns, to talk about something specific when the noun is mentioned for a second time. Look! There's a dog in the road. Is the dog lost?
We also use the before
• unique nouns.
Pat is Ruth's brother.
• proper nouns.
That island over there is called Hydra.
• fruit or vegetables.
My dad wears green when he plays rugby.
• names of countries, cities, streets (BUT: the High Street).
We're going to the Royal! Theatre tonight. When did the Grand Hotel open?
• musical instruments.
Do you play the guitar?
• nationalities.
The French are proud of their cooking.
• the following words: beach, countryside, station,
London is the capital of England.
• musical instruments.
We stayed in a hotel on East Street. It's near Green Park.

We use the noun is mentioned for a second time.

The Indefinite Article: A/An
We use a before a consonant sound.
a city
We use an before a vowel sound.
an underground station
an hour
We use a / an
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• to show job, status, etc.
Harry's mum has gone to the prison to visit Harry.
Harry is in prison.
• means of transportation in expressions like by car, etc. (BUT: in the car.
We travelled by underground.

Unit 7
7.1 Zero Conditional

If clause   | Main clause
--- | ---
present simple   | present simple

We use the zero conditional to talk about the result of an action or situation that is always true. We can use when instead of if.
If you ride a motorbike, you need a helmet.
When you ride a motorbike, you need a helmet.

7.2 First Conditional

If clause   | Main clause
--- | ---
present tense   | will + bare infinitive

We use the first conditional to talk about the results of an action or a situation that will probably happen now or in the future.
If you play against that team, you'll certainly win!
If you take music lessons, you'll learn to read music.
We can use can, could, may or might in the main clause instead of will. We can also use an imperative.
If you like word games, you might enjoy Scrabble.
If you want to learn something new, try origami.

7.3 Gerunds

We form gerunds with verbs and the -ing ending. We can use gerunds.
• as nouns. Painting is a popular hobby.
• after prepositions. Jack is interested in learning photography.
• after the verb go when we talk about activities.
Sam goes cycling at the weekends.

We also use gerunds after certain verbs and phrases.

7.4 Infinitives: Full Infinitives

We form infinitives with to and the verb. We use full infinitives
• to explain purpose.
We went to the stadium to watch the match.
• after adjectives such as afraid, scared, happy, glad, sad, etc.
She was scared to sing in front of the school.
We use the first conditional to talk about the results of an action or situation that is always true. We can use when instead of if.
If you ride a motorbike, you need a helmet.
When you ride a motorbike, you need a helmet.

7.5 Bare Infinitives

We use bare infinitives after modal verbs.
If she tries, she can improve her voice.

You had to go to the hospital.
You had better remember the dance.

You must wear a helmet on a motorbike.

We use bare infinitives after modal verbs.
If she tries, she can improve her voice.
When you ride a motorbike, you need a helmet.

You had to go to the hospital.
You had better remember the dance.

You must wear a helmet on a motorbike.

8.2 Mustn't
We use mustn't + bare infinitive to talk about something that is not allowed. Players mustn't be late for the match.

8.9 Have To
We use have to to talk about obligations.
Players mustn't be late for the match.

Pete has to play every day to become a better player.

8.8 Mustn't
We use mustn't + bare infinitive to talk about something that is not allowed. Players mustn't be late for the match.

8.9 Have To
We use have to to talk about obligations.
Players mustn't be late for the match.

Pete has to play every day to become a better player.

8.10 Mustn't & Don't Have To
There is an important difference between mustn't and don't have to. We use mustn't to say that something is not allowed, whereas we use don't have to to show that there is no obligation or necessity.
10.2 The Passive Voice: Present Simple

The passive is formed with the present simple of the verb be and a past participle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present Simple</td>
<td>makes/make</td>
<td>am/are/is made</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Email

When writing an email,
• make it clear why you are writing.
• be friendly and use informal language.
• don’t use texting language (for example, ur for you’re and lol for laugh out loud).

Plan

Greeting
Hi...! / Hello...! / Dear ..., 

Paragraph 1
Begin with polite phrases. Thank the reader for his/her email or ask about him/her and say why you are writing.
How are you?
Thanks for your email.
I’m writing to ...

Paragraph 2
Give more details about why you are writing.
I’d like to ... / I’m thinking of ... / We’re going to ...

Paragraph 3
Give more information.
And ... / Also, ...

Signing off
See you soon! / See you on Saturday! / Hope to see you soon. / Write back soon! / I look forward to seeing you.
Love, ...

Email checklist
• Have you followed the plan? [ ]
• Have you used grammatically correct forms? [ ]
• Have you checked for spelling and punctuation mistakes? [ ]
• Did you use informal language, such as short forms of verbs? [ ]
• Is your writing style suitable for the situation and the reader? [ ]
• Did you use linking words? [ ]

Formal email

When writing a formal email,
• use formal language and full forms.
• make it clear why you are writing.
• make sure you focus on the subject you’re writing about.

Plan

Greeting
Dear Sir / Madam, Dear Mr ..., Dear Mrs ..., Dear Ms ...

Paragraph 1
Explain why you’re writing.
I’m writing to ... / I’m emailing to ...

Paragraphs 2 & 3
Give more details on what you are writing about and what you want to find out or do.
I’d like to ... / Is it possible for me to ...? / Can you tell me ...? / Could you give me ...

Paragraph 4
Suggest what needs to be done next.
Could you let me know as soon as possible? / Can you send me an email with more information? / I look forward to hearing from you. / I look forward to meeting you.

Signing off
Kind regards / Best regards

Formal email checklist
• Have you followed the plan? [ ]
• Have you used grammatically correct forms? [ ]
• Have you checked for spelling and punctuation mistakes? [ ]
• Have you used formal language and full forms? [ ]
• Have you used a suitable greeting and sign-off? [ ]
When writing a poster or advert,
• include all the important information about your event in the advert or poster.
• use imperatives to persuade the reader.
• remember to give contact details.

Plan
Paragraph 1
Say what the event is and give details about when and where it will happen and any costs. Dance lessons every Wednesday, 5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. / Sports centre / School Fair, Saturday 11th June on the school sports field. / Tickets are £2 per person. / £5.00 per lesson.

Paragraph 2
Persuade people to come:
Come along and get fit! / Come and try it! / Why don’t you come and see for yourself? / How about trying something new!

Contact details
Give the name, number and / or email of the person to contact about the event.
Contact Dave on 0298 9746927. / Email me at helen.benn@foxmail.com for more details. / Call the school on 03495 757393 for more information.

Poster or advert checklist
• Have you followed the plan? ☑
• Have you checked for grammar, punctuation and spelling mistakes? ☑
• Have you included all the important information? ☑
• Have you used imperatives to persuade the reader? ☑
• Have you given contact details? ☑

When writing a reply to an invitation,
• read the invitation carefully and decide if you will accept or decline.
• say thank you for the invitation in the first paragraph.
• use polite phrases to accept or decline.
• use modal verbs to help you be more polite.
• if you decline, explain why.
• finish by talking about the event or another future meeting.

Plan
Paragraph 1
Say thank you for the invitation. Choose formal or informal language, depending on who invited you and to what.
Thanks for the invitation to your party. / Thank you very much for the kind invitation to your daughter’s wedding.

Paragraph 2
Say if you can come or not. / Would love to come. / I’m afraid I can’t come. / Unfortunately, I can’t come.

Paragraph 3
If you decline, explain why. / I’m on holiday on that day. / I’m visiting my parents that weekend.

Paragraph 4
If you accept, ask a question or talk about the event. / Can I bring a partner? / Should I bring anything? / It’s going to be a great party!

Paragraph 5
Talk about the future to finish. / I’m really looking forward to seeing you! / Can’t wait to see you there! / Sorry I can’t come, but hopefully see you soon. / Let’s try to meet up soon.

Reply to an invitation checklist
• Have you followed the plan? ☑
• Have you used grammatically correct forms? ☑
• Have you checked for spelling and punctuation mistakes? ☑
• Have you clearly accepted or declined the invitation? ☑
• Have you explained why, if you cannot go? ☑
• Have you used modals to help you sound polite? ☑
Postcard

When writing a postcard,
• open and close your postcard in a friendly way.
• use informal language.
• use linking words and phrases to join your ideas.
• explain the good points about your holiday.

Plan
Opening
Use an informal greeting.
Dear Eric, Hi Eric

Paragraph 1
Write about the holiday and explain what you have done so far.
We’re having a lovely/terrible time. Rome is a great city! / We’ve had some great food! / The weather is wonderful/ awful!

Paragraph 2
Write what your future plans are.
We’re going to visit a museum tomorrow.

Paragraph 3
Ask a question.
When are you going on holiday? / How is your holiday going?

Closing:
Use an informal phrase for closing the postcard.
Bye. See you soon.
David

Postcard checklist
• Have you followed the plan? □
• Have you used informal language that is grammatically correct? □
• Have you checked for spelling and punctuation mistakes? □
• Have you asked a question? □
• Have you included all the information you were given? □

Report

When writing a report,
• think of a suitable title for your report.
• use formal language.
• remember to use headings to organise your report.
• allow yourself time to plan your report.
• think about the advantages and disadvantages of each option.
• each part of your report should be separated from the next with clear paragraphs.

Plan
Paragraph 1
Say why you are writing the report.
The purpose of this report is to ... / This is a report on ...

Paragraph 2
Give any important background information about the situation and the report.
At the moment, ... / This report is based on results from ...

Paragraph 3
Present the findings.
60% of the people interviewed said ... / 20% of sales were ...

Paragraph 4
End the report by concluding and recommending future action.
In conclusion, ... / To sum up, the main recommendations/suggestions are ... / As can be seen from this report, ....

Report checklist
• Have you followed the plan? □
• Have you used grammatically correct forms? □
• Have you checked for spelling and punctuation mistakes? □
• Have you used formal language and the full forms of verbs? □
• Have you used linking words correctly? □
• Have you made suggestions and/or recommendations? □
Unit 3, page 39
Mel and Luke's wedding questions
• date?
• what / time?
• take / my partner?
• where / wedding?
• where / eat?
• email?

Unit 4, page 31

Unit 7, page 91
Photography exhibition questions
• where?
• dates?
• who / enter?
• what / win?
• website?

Unit 11, page 143
Weather forecast questions
• where / weather forecasts for?
• which city / colder / Monday? / temperatures?
• which city / hotter / Tuesday? / temperatures?
• when and where / storm?
• which city / best weather in your opinion? / Why?

Unit 12, page 155
Farmers' Market questions
• where?
• what time?
• what / buy there?
• why / buy there?
• why / good for the environment?

Unit 6, page 77

Unit 10, page 129
From the airport, take the metro. The trains depart at 06:35 until 23:35. The fare is €3.50 for a single and €6.70 for a return. You can buy a ticket from a machine at the station. Get off at Monastiraki. The trip takes about 45 minutes. At Monastiraki, you take the line to Piraeus. This part of the trip takes about 15 minutes. The ferry to Santorini leaves at 5:45 p.m. and the fare is €31.

Unit 11, page 143
Weather forecast questions
• where / weather forecasts for?
• which city / colder / Monday? / temperatures?
• which city / hotter / Tuesday? / temperatures?
• when and where / rain?
• which city / best weather in your opinion? / Why?

Unit 12, page 155
Food Waste questions
• how much food / waste / UK?
• cost / wasted food / per UK family?
• why / waste food?
• what kind / food / waste the most?
• website / more information?
### Irregular Verbs

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