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</table>
Hello!

1 Match the sentences with the pictures.

1 Hi! I'm Harry Kite. I live in Brighton, in the south of England.

2 I haven't got any brothers or sisters, but I've got a cat called Moggle.

3 I go to Greenfields Comprehensive School. It's a good school and I like most of my lessons — but I don't like Maths!

4 My best friends are Owen, Sophie and Anna. We're in the same class. We're all 14 years old.

5 My teacher is Mr Clark. He's OK, but he's very strict. He teaches Science and History.

6 After school, I play football or computer games. Sometimes I go to town with my friends.

2 Answer the questions.

Example

Where does Harry live?
He lives in Brighton.

3 Who are his best friends?

4 What does Mr Clark teach?

5 What does Harry do after school?
Present simple

3 Correct the sentences to make true answers.

Example
I live in London.
I don’t live in London. I live in Wantage.

1 I go to school in France.

2 School starts at 11 a.m.

3 After school I go to bed.

4 I have chocolate for lunch.

Present continuous

4 Write sentences about what the people are doing.

Example
Harry is watching television.

1 Mr Clark

2 Sophie

5 Make questions and answers.

Example
they / play basketball
A Are they playing basketball?
B No, they aren’t. They’re playing volleyball.

1 he / eat an apple

A

B

2 they / dance

A

B

3 she / ride a bike

A

B
There is / There are

6 Make questions with Is there a or Are there any. Then answer the questions.

Example

cat / bathroom
A Is there a cat in the bathroom?
B No, there isn’t.

1 fridge / kitchen
A
B

2 television / bedroom
A
B

3 people / dining room
A
B

4 birds / garden
A
B

5 children / living room
A
B

How much / How many ...?

7 Make questions with How much or How many. Then answer the questions.

Example

How much milk is there?
There is some milk.

1

2

3

4

5
9 Complete the crossword with the verbs in the box in the Past simple.

```
  break  feed  ride
  stay  decide

decided
```

10 Complete the sentences with the verbs in exercise 9 in the Past simple.

Example
I fed the hamster some bread this morning.

1 It was raining, so I _______ to stay indoors.
2 I didn't go on holiday. I _______ at home.
3 I _______ my computer. Now it doesn't work.
4 I _______ my bike all the way home.

11 Write true sentences about what you did and what you didn't do yesterday.

Example
I watched television yesterday. OR I didn't watch television yesterday.

1 cook breakfast
2 ride a bike
3 do my homework
4 visit my grandparents
5 go to the cinema
6 walk to school
7 play football
8 stay at home
12 Make questions to the given answers.

Example
A Who did you meet at the café?
B I met Owen.

1 A When Sophie?
B I saw her two weeks ago.

2 A What for lunch?
B I had a sandwich.

3 A What on Sunday?
B We went to the park.

4 A Where last night?
B We went to the cinema.

5 A What programme last night?
B We watched The Simpsons.

Can

13 Answer the questions.

Example
Can it swim?
Yes, it can.

1 Can he play?

2 Can it fly?

3 Can they run?

4 Can she play tennis?

5 Can it walk?

14 Look at the results of a class survey carried out among 20 students and answer the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Number of Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dance</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Play the guitar</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swim</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Play chess</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ride a horse</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use the Internet</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ski</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draw</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 How many students can play the guitar?
2 How many students can ride a horse?
3 How many students can play chess?
4 How many students can dive?
5 How many students can’t swim?
6 How many students can’t use the Internet?
7 How many students can’t ski?
8 How many students can’t dance?

15 Write the results of the survey.

Example
Fifteen students can dance.
Five students can’t dance.
1 Complete the dialogue with the verbs in the box in the Present continuous.

practise  head  play  do  take

HARRY What are you 1 doing?
SOPHIE We’re 2 ____________ for the football match next week.
ANNA I’m 3 ____________ the ball.
SOPHIE And I’m 4 ____________ free kicks.
OWEN What! You’re 5 ____________ football?
SOPHIE That’s right!
OWEN Football isn’t for girls. Watch this. Oh no, the window!
MR CLARK Owen! Come here now.

2 Read the dialogue again. Are the sentences true (√) or false (X)?

1 There is a football match next week.  
2 Harry and Owen are practising.  
3 Anna is heading the ball.  
4 Harry is taking free kicks.  
5 Sophie is wearing shorts.  
6 Mr Clark is angry.  
7 Harry is in trouble.

3 Find eleven more words connected with sport.

WINDSURFING
RLSWMINGB
UBTSFNOYSEA
VOLLEYBALL
GOSNTPITCHM
OTKAOREBJCI
SASLOPEGON
GLTSEQRAUT
LEGASHRN
EMNSRACKETN
SAGFOOTBALL
4 Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sport</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>football</td>
<td>football pitch</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tennis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volleyball</td>
<td>volleyball court</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skiing</td>
<td>ski slope</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swimming</td>
<td>swimming pool</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basketball</td>
<td>basketball court</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>, swimming costume</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Complete the sentences with words from exercise 4.

1 Are you going to the [ ]?  
2 Wear your [ ] to go skiing.  
3 I like to play [ ] on the beach.  
4 I’m heading the [ ]  
5 Katie’s new [ ] is blue and red.

6 Complete the sentences. Use the pictures to help you.

Example

He’s going to the tennis court. He’s got a racket.

1 She’s going to the [ ] . She’s got goggles and a [ ] .
2 He’s going to the [ ] . He’s got [ ] and a [ ] .
3 She’s going to the [ ] . She’s got some [ ] .
1 Complete the sentences. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present continuous.

Example

Sophie is reading (read) a book.

1 Harry and Owen (play) football.

2 Anna (skate).

3 Mr Clark (eat).

4 The children (watch) television.

2 Circle the correct form of the verb.

1 Be quiet! Your sister sleeps / is sleeping.

2 Dad plays / is playing tennis on Sunday mornings.

3 I visit / 'm visiting my grandma every Saturday.

4 I read / 'm reading a very good book at the moment.

5 We often go / 're going to the sports centre after school.

6 Look! Grandad wears / is wearing shorts.

7 I can't hear you. I listen / 'm listening to my CD.

3 Complete the table.

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<tr>
<td>have</td>
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<tr>
<td>play</td>
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4 Complete the sentences. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present simple or the Present continuous.

1 Anna (play) tennis every weekend.

2 Harry isn't here. He (visit) his cousins.

3 I (go) swimming after school every Thursday.

4 Owen is busy. He (do) his homework.

5 Anna and Sophie (live) in Brighton.

6 We (watch) cartoons on television every evening.
5 Look at the school timetable. Complete the sentences in the Present simple or the Present continuous. Use the verbs in the table in exercise 3.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>1.30</th>
<th>2.45</th>
<th>3.45</th>
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<td>French</td>
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<td>English</td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>HOME</td>
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<td>Drama</td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
<td>I.T.</td>
<td>Art</td>
<td>Football</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Music</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>History</td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
<td>Maths</td>
<td>P.E. (tennis)</td>
<td>Music club</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example
It’s 10.15 on Monday. Owen is studying Maths.

1 Owen a French lesson at 9.00 a.m. every Monday and Tuesday.

2 It’s 3.45 on Monday. Owen home.

3 Owen History at 11.30 on Wednesdays.

4 It’s 12.45. Owen lunch.

5 It’s 2.45 on Wednesday. Owen tennis.

6 Owen football at 3.45 p.m. on Tuesdays.

7 Owen to music club at 3.45 on Wednesdays.

6 Complete the telephone conversations. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

**HARRY** Hi Anna. What 1 you (do)?

**ANNA** I 2 (walk) home with Sophie. What about you?

**HARRY** I’m at computer club. We 3 (play) games. Do you want to come?

**ANNA** I’m not sure. I 4 (not like) computer games.

**HARRY** But this one is very good. Come on.

**ANNA** Oh, OK. See you in five minutes.

**ANNA** Hi Mum.

**MUM** Hello, Anna. Where are you?

**ANNA** I 5 (go) to computer club.

**MUM** OK. When does computer club finish?

**ANNA** It 6 (finish) at 5 o’clock.

**MUM** OK. Don’t forget your piano lesson. It 7 (start) at 6 o’clock.

**ANNA** OK, Mum. Bye.
1. Read the text and answer the questions.

1. Where does Jennifer live?
2. Where does she train?
3. How far does she run?
4. Where are vertical marathons popular?
5. Which marathon is Jennifer training for?
6. How many steps are in the hotel?
7. What do people get when they finish the race?
8. What does the winner get?

2. Are the sentences true (√) or false (X)?

1. Jennifer comes from London. [ ]
2. She does the London Marathon every year. [ ]
3. Vertical marathons are popular in France. [ ]
4. The fastest runners usually finish in seven minutes. [ ]
5. Jennifer wants to finish the race in ten minutes. [ ]
6. The prize is a holiday. [ ]

3. Read the information and answer the questions.

1. When is the vertical marathon in Singapore?
2. What time does it start?
3. How many steps are there?
4. How many steps are in the vertical marathon in Bangkok?
5. What is the prize for this marathon?
6. What type of building do the vertical marathons take place in?

A sport with a difference

Jennifer Watson is a British marathon runner. She lives in London, but she never does the London Marathon. She trains by running up the stairs of her house and she never runs more than 300 metres. Why? Because Jennifer is a vertical marathon runner — she runs up the stairs of tall buildings.

Vertical marathons are becoming popular in many countries. People run up famous buildings in Japan, Australia, China, Canada, the USA and Russia. The fastest runners usually finish in seven minutes.

This year, Jennifer is training for a vertical marathon in Singapore. There are 1,336 steps in the hotel. Jennifer wants to finish the race in ten minutes.

Everyone who does the marathon gets a T-shirt and something to eat. There’s a great prize for the winner — a trip to New York. But it isn’t a holiday. It’s a trip to do a vertical marathon in the Empire State Building!
4 Emily is at a summer camp. Match the beginnings of the sentences (1–7) with the endings (a–g).

1 I'm having a great time __________
2 The weather is fantastic and __________
3 I'm learning to __________
4 I love windsurfing. It's __________
5 We practise for __________
6 I've got lots of new friends here and we __________
7 We have lots to do __________

3 a three hours each day.
   b really exciting.
   c at summer camp.
   d have lots of fun in the evenings.
   e after dinner. We have a computer room, a disco and a small cinema.
   f windsurf.
   g learning lots of new things.

5 Write a letter. Use sentences from exercise 4.

Dear __________, (Write your name)

I'm having a great time at summer camp.

See you soon.

Love from,

Emily

6 Imagine you are at a summer camp and you are learning to practise a new sport. Write a letter to Emily and answer the following questions.

Where are you? Do you like it there?
What sport are you learning?
How many hours a day do you practise?
Is the weather good?
Have you got any new friends?
What do you do in the evenings?

Dear Emily,

____________________

Love from,

____________________
Situations

1 Answer Harry’s questions.

Example
How often do you go swimming?
Twice a week. / I never go swimming.

1 How often do you have Maths lessons at school?

2 How often do you have P.E.?

3 How often do you get French homework?

4 How often do you watch television?

2 Complete the dialogues. Make questions with How often ...? and write the answers.

Example
A I go to tennis lessons.
B How often do you go?
A Once a week.

1 A I train with the school football team.
B How often
A

2 A I visit my grandma.
B
A

3 A My family and I go skiing.
B
A

4 A My teacher gives me homework.
B
A

5 A I play volleyball.
B
A

3 Read the dialogue and write the questions in the correct place.

What time does it close?
How much does it cost?
Where is it?
What time does the museum open?

MAN Hello. Brighton Museum. Can I help you?

YOU Hello. 1

MAN It opens at 9.30 a.m.

YOU 2

MAN It’s £4.50 for adults and £2.50 for children.

YOU 3

MAN It’s in town, next to the post office.

YOU 4

MAN 5.30 p.m.

YOU OK, thank you.

Study skills

4 Make five more questions.

How is the swimming pool?
Where does it close?
What often do you go shopping?
When is the teacher?
Who much is a child’s ticket?

Example
Where is the swimming pool?

1
2
3
4
5
1 Use the letters to make names of countries where English is the main language.
   1 arBitin
   2 ewN aaZelnD
   3 danaCa

2 Write two more names of countries where English is the main language.

3 Find eight English words which sound the same in other languages.

4 Read the text and complete it with the phrases in the box.
   have fun   different languages
   a foreign language   the subjects
   all over the world   a good job

5 Read the text again and tick (√) the reasons why you are learning English. Then write why you are learning the language.

Why English?

Why do people want to learn English? Here are some of the reasons that people often give for choosing to learn this language.

1 I want to travel a lot when I'm older. People can understand English, so it's very useful when you're a tourist.

2 I'm learning English because every student must learn at my school.

3 People speak a lot of in my country. We can all use English to speak to each other.

4 English is the language of business. I need English to get when I'm older.

5 I need English for . I'm interested in. For example, 80 per cent of the information in computers is in English, and many scientists write in English.

6 English is the language of pop music, films and computer games. You can if you speak English.
1 Complete the dialogue with the verbs in the box.

HARRY  Sorry I'm late, Mr Clark.

MR CLARK  Harry, the lesson started an hour ago. What?

HARRY  I came to school early, but I didn't have my Science book.

MR CLARK  So what did you do?

HARRY  I went home but it wasn't there.

MR CLARK  Carry on, Harry.

HARRY  I missed the bus, so I walked back to school, but I didn't have my timetable so I went to the wrong room.

MR CLARK  Well, Harry, this isn't a good start. Here's your Science book. You didn't have it in the classroom. And here's a new timetable!

2 Put the sentences in the correct order.
   a He went home.
   b He went to the wrong classroom.
   c He didn't have his Science book.
   d Harry came to school early.
   e He missed the bus.
   f He arrived one hour late for the lesson.

3 Look at the photos and complete the crossword.

Across
5  Carry on, Harry.
6  You didn't have it in the classroom.
7  Here's your Science book.

Down
1  So what did you do?
2  I went home but it wasn't there.
3  I missed the bus, so I walked back to school.
4  On the bus.
5  Harry, the lesson started an hour ago.
6  Well, Harry, this isn't a good start. Here's your Science book.
7  You didn't have it in the classroom. And here's a new timetable!
4 Make the names of places connected with transport. Then write the names of types of transport which you can find in these places.

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<th>Places</th>
<th>Types of transport</th>
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</table>

5 Read the descriptions and write the correct names. Use words from exercise 4.

Example
You go here to catch a train. station

1 This train travels below the ground.

2 You have to pay to use this car.

3 You go here to catch a bus.

4 People often use this to travel to other countries.

5 This is where you go to catch a plane.

6 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box in the Past simple.

get on decide take start meet go

Example
It was a nice day, so I decided to walk home.

1 I met a friend in the park.

2 But then it started to rain.

3 I took the bus.

4 But it was the wrong bus! It went to the centre of town.

5 I decided to take a taxi home.

7 Answer the questions.

1 What type of transport do you take?

2 Where do you get on?

3 Where do you get off?

4 How long does the trip take?

5 How often do you make the trip?

6 How much do you pay for your ticket?
1 Put the expressions in the correct order.

two days ago  last week  yesterday
last year  last July  ten minutes ago

1 ten minutes ago
2
3
4
5
6

2 Write questions with the verbs in brackets.

Example

Did you play tennis yesterday? (play)

(yesterday)

3 (take)

4 (read)

5 (have)
3 Answer the questions in exercise 2.
Example
Did you play tennis yesterday?
No, I didn’t. / Yes, I did.
1
2
3
4
5

6 Complete the sentences with in or at.
1 Where is Anna? She’s Sophie’s house.
2 Does Owen live Brighton?
3 Is Dad the kitchen?
4 I was born London.
5 Did you live 21 Victoria Street?
6 There are lots of taxis the taxi rank.
7 Can I meet you the station?
8 Harry is his grandma’s house.

4 Put the times in the correct columns.
February Wednesday seven o’clock
6th September noon 2005
at on in

5 Make true sentences.
Example
I was born in 1983.
I was born in 1993.
1 I went to bed at eight o’clock last night.
2 My birthday is on 2nd March.
3 Next term starts in December.
4 I have a History lesson on Tuesdays.
5 I went home at half past five yesterday.

7 Write the years in words.
1 1985
2 1962
3 2007
4 1845
5 1970s
6 2000s
7 1905
8 2005
9 1960s
10 1900s
1 Read the article. Then look at the map and put the events in the correct order.

1 The start of Joshua Slocum's journey
2 The end of Joshua Slocum's journey
3 The start of Thomas Stevens's journey
4 The end of Thomas Stevens's journey
5 The start of Steve Fossett's journey
6 The end of Steve Fossett's journey

Three ways around the world

Around the world by boat
In 1898, Joshua Slocum became the first person to travel around the world by boat. He sailed from Boston, USA on April 24th, 1895. Three years later, he returned to the USA. His journey finished in Newport on June 27th, 1898. He travelled 74,000 kilometres.

Around the world by bike
The first person to cycle around the world was Thomas Stevens. He left San Francisco, USA on April 22nd, 1884. He cycled to New York and then took a steam boat to Liverpool in England. He cycled through Europe to Asia. He took a boat from India to Hong Kong and then went to Japan. He finished his journey in Yokohama. In total, Stevens cycled 56,000 kilometres. His journey took two and a half years.

Around the world by balloon
Steve Fossett was the first person to travel around the world by balloon. He started his journey in Northam, Western Australia on June 19th, 2002. He travelled 33,200 kilometres, but his journey took just 13 days and eight hours! He landed in Queensland, Australia on July 3rd.

2 Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Transport</th>
<th>Started in</th>
<th>Finished in</th>
<th>Journey time</th>
<th>Kilometres</th>
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<tr>
<td>Joshua Slocum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Steve Fossett</td>
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<td>12</td>
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</table>
3 Read Emily’s letter and answer the questions.

Dear [Your Name], (Write your name)

How are you? Thanks for your letter.

Last week our school did a sponsored bike ride. We left school at 8 a.m. and cycled to the next town. It was easy because the road was very flat, but after that, we cycled up a hill. It was very hard work and it took nearly an hour! We stopped for lunch in a park. I had cheese sandwiches and four bananas because Mum says that bananas are good energy food!

After lunch, we cycled through the park and came to another road. The teacher said it was quite dangerous, so we cycled in a line, very carefully.

Fortunately, we weren’t on that road for very long. We went onto a path back towards school. The best thing was that the path was downhill, so I didn’t have to pedal my bike – but I went too fast and I nearly fell off!

We got back to school at about two o’clock. The journey was 20 kilometres! I was very tired, but I enjoyed it and the school raised £500 for charity.

Please write to me soon and tell me about one of your adventures. Where did you go? Who with? How long did it take?

Lots of love,

Emily

1 What did Emily’s school do last week?

2 When did they start?

3 What was hard work?

4 What did Emily have for lunch?

5 Where did Emily cycle after lunch?

6 What happened when Emily went too fast?

7 How far did the cyclists travel?

8 How much money did they raise for charity?

4 Write a letter to Emily. Answer the questions in her letter.

Dear Emily,

Thanks for your letter.

[Your letter here]

Love from,
1 Complete the dialogue with must or mustn’t.

MUM We’re going out now, Anna. Thanks for staying in to look after Millie.

ANNA That’s OK.

MUM Now remember – she 1 eat sweets or chocolate.

ANNA OK, Mum.

MUM She 2 go to bed at seven o’clock. She 3 stay up late and watch television with you.

ANNA No problem.

MUM And she 4 clean her teeth before she goes to bed. Can you help her?

ANNA Of course – just go, Mum.

MUM And if there are any problems, you 5 ring me on my mobile phone.

ANNA Don’t worry, Mum. Have a good time.

2 Write what students mustn’t do in the classroom.

Example

You mustn’t use your mobile phone.

3 What are the people saying? Complete the sentences with must or mustn’t and your own ideas.

1 I’m sorry. You  

2 You  

3 You can’t go out. You  

4 What are you doing? You  

Study skills

4 To remember words, you can write their meanings in your own language or draw what they mean.

ship elephant

train weather

adventure book world
1 Read about Harry’s holiday and write the places on the map.

- Niagara Falls
  We went on a boat tour of the waterfalls – I got wet, but it was amazing!

- Icelands Parkway
  We took a ride on the Ice Explorer and went to the middle of the Athbascan Glacier.

- Peggy’s Cove
  Today was our last day. We went to Peggy’s Cove, a small fishing village with a famous lighthouse. It’s very relaxing here – no school or homework. But we have to go home tomorrow!

- Vancouver
  We flew from London to Vancouver to start our trip. Vancouver is on the west coast of Canada. It’s a city in the mountains!

- Montreal
  We arrived in Montreal in time for the jazz festival. What an amazing city!

- Lake Louise
  We visited Lake Louise today. It’s a beautiful lake in the middle of the mountains. You can go skiing or hiking here, but we just went for a walk.

2 Follow Harry’s trip on the map and put his entries in the diary in the correct order.

3 Answer the questions about Harry’s holiday.

Example
Where did Harry’s train journey start?
In Vancouver.

1 Where did it finish?

2 How far did Harry and his family travel?

3 How long did the journey take?

4 What did he do in Icelands Parkway?

5 Where did he go on a boat ride?

6 Where was the lighthouse?

4 Write about your holiday.
1 Answer the questions.
   1 Where do you live?
   2 Have you got any brothers or sisters?
   3 Where do your parents work?
   4 Where do you go to school?
   5 Who are your best friends?

2 Look at the pictures and write the words.
   Example
   kis plose
   ski slope

   1 volesg
   2 hostrs
   3 mimswing lopo
   4 toobfall tipch
   5 winmims socmute

3 Answer the questions with words from exercise 2.
   Example
   Where do you go swimming?
   To a swimming pool.
   1 What do you wear for swimming?
   2 What do you wear for skiing?
   3 Where do you play football?
   4 What do you wear for tennis?
   5 Where do you go skiing?

4 What are they doing?
   Anna is standing and
   Owen and Sophie
   Owen
   Sophie
   Harry
   Two girls
5 Complete the sentences. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.
1 What __________ you (read)? Is it a story?
2 I always __________ (watch) TV after school.
3 I __________ (go) to tennis club on Tuesdays.
4 Anna, stop __________ (talk) and listen to me!
5 The weather was nice this morning, but it __________ (rain) now.
6 At our school, we __________ (wear) a uniform.

6 Find eleven more words connected with transport.

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7 Make four more questions.

- Did you play __________ (friends) yesterday?
- Watch TV last night?
- Go by train last week?
- Visit on holiday two days ago?
- Travel tennis last year?

Example
Did you play tennis yesterday?

8 Look at the invitations and complete the sentences.
1 Molly’s birthday is __________ July.
2 The party starts __________ 7.00 p.m.
3 It’s __________ Tuesday.
4 Her party is __________ 31st July.
5 Danny’s party is on __________
6 His birthday is in __________
7 His party starts __________
8 He was born in __________

9 Complete the letter.

Dear grandma,
Thanks for the birthday present! I __________ (have) a great day. In the morning, I __________ (go) to school and __________ (see) all of my friends. I __________ (get) lots of cards and presents. After school, I __________ (watch) my new DVD. Mum __________ (make) me a birthday cake. It was delicious!
Lots of love from Danny
1 Read the dialogue and complete the missing words.

ANNA Where’s Owen?
HARRY I don’t know. He was at the 1 t__e station. I didn’t see him after that.
SOPHIE Great! Owen’s lost and we’re lost.
HARRY We aren’t lost. The sports shop is in the next street. We’re 2 n__ there.
SOPHIE Are you sure?
HARRY Yes, of course. Let me show you on the 3 m___. The sports shop is 4 n__ t__ the museum.
ANNA There’s the shop at last!
SOPHIE And there’s Owen.
HARRY When did you get here?
OWEN Half an hour ago. The sports shop is 5 o__ the tube station!

2 Use the letters to make names of places.

1 piceol santoit
2 fraciff glihts
3 sub opts
4 ruchch
5 arc kapr
6 opshalt
7 chepn oxb
8 roltep tinsato
3 Match the pictures with the sentences.

A
B
C
D
E
F

4 Look at the map in exercise 2 and complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box.

right left opposite in front of
next to behind

1 The bus stop is _________ the phone box.
2 The car park is _________ the hospital.
3 The petrol station is _________ the phone box.
4 The bus stop is _________ the church.
5 The hospital is on the _________.
The police station is on the _________.

5 Draw a map of your town. Write where the places are.

Example
The bus stop is in front of ...

1
2
3
4
5
6

The police station is on the right. The car park is on the left.
1 Circle the correct words.

Example
A Whose CD is this?
B It’s ours / theirs.

1 A Whose ball is this?
B It’s his / hers.

2 A Whose book is this?
B It’s mine / yours.

3 A Whose sandwich is this?
B It’s mine / hers.

4 A Whose present is this?
B It’s yours / ours.

5 A Whose dog is this?
B It’s ours / theirs.

2 Rewrite the sentences with mine, yours, his, hers, ours or theirs.

Example
That’s your football.
That’s yours.

1 Those are Dad’s books.

2 I think that’s our money.

3 It isn’t my pencil.

4 Is it their dictionary?

5 That’s Anna’s jacket.

6 It isn’t the children’s computer.

7 Are these our hamburgers?

3 Complete the dialogues with the correct possessive pronouns.

1 HARRY Can I borrow this CD, please, Sophie?
SOPHIE It isn’t .

2 OWEN Look, there’s your sister. Is that her mobile phone?
ANNA No, don’t tell Harry! It’s
3 DAD Where are our jackets?
   MUM Mine is here and ___________ is on the chair!

4 MUM There's Sophie. Is that her bike?
   ANNA No, it isn't ___________. It's Harry's.

5 MR CLARK Whose magazines are these? Are they yours?
   SOPHIE Oh yes, they're ___________. Thanks, Mr Clark.

4 Complete the information about the signs.
   Example
   Don't talk ___________ in the library.
   1 Don't ___________ in the classrooms.
   2 ___________ in school.
   3 ___________ to music.
   4 ___________ the animals.

5 Match the phrases with the pictures.
   Go along the road.
   Take the second road on the left.
   Turn right. Cross the road.
   Go straight on. Turn left.

   Example
   Go along the road.

   1
   2
   3
   4
   5

6 Where is Sophie going? Follow her way and mark the correct place.

   Go along the road and turn right into River Street. Go straight on. Take the
   second road on the right. Cross the road. Sophie is going to ___________.

   Castlet Road
   River Street

   START HERE
1 Read the text and match the headings with the paragraphs.
When do people use emoticons? Graphic emoticons
How do I make emoticons? What’s good about emoticons?
What is an emoticon?

Emoticons

What is an emoticon?
An emoticon is a simple picture that we can make with the symbols on a computer keyboard. The picture looks like a face and it shows how we are feeling. For example, :) means ‘I’m happy’ and :( means ‘I’m sad’. Why? Turn the symbols to the right and you can see the little faces!

People often use emoticons in emails and Internet chatrooms. You can also use them for instant messaging and on mobile phones when you text a message to your friends.

Making emoticons is easy. The most popular symbols are :) or :( for eyes, o for a nose and ( or ) for a mouth. You can also use x for a kiss, zzz for sleeping and zero 0 for bored. And you can use other symbols to invent your own emoticons.

Emoticons are a simple way to send a message to another person. They’re quicker than typing a sentence, and they mean the same in any language!

These are small pictures that people use in instant messages. They look like cartoon faces. You can choose the emoticon from a menu or sometimes they appear automatically when you type the correct symbols on your keyboard.

2 Are the sentences true (√) or false (×)?
1 People often use emoticons in emails. 
2 Emoticons show how we are feeling. 
3 You can only use emoticons on a computer. 
4 Emoticons mean different things in different languages. 
5 People draw graphic emoticons by hand.
6 Graphic emoticons sometimes appear automatically when you type the correct symbols.

3 Match the emoticons with their meanings.
xxx : ) zzz : 0 ;(
1 I’m happy.
2 I’m sad.
3 I’m sending you a kiss.
4 I’m sleeping.
5 I’m bored.
4 Match the instructions (1–7) with the machine parts (A–G).

1 Pull the handle.
2 Switch on the machine.
3 Push the selection button.
4 Lift the cover.
5 Switch off the machine.
6 Take your drink.
7 Insert your money.

5 Correct the sentences. Use the words in exercise 4.

Example

Push the button. 1 your card. 2 your mobile phone. 3 the machine. 4 the weights.

6 Write your own instructions for using the machine below.
Situation

1 Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.

A Where are you?
B I'm at ...

2 A How far is it to ...
B It's not far.

3 A Excuse me, where is the ...
B Take the first road on the right. It's opposite the hospital.

Complete the dialogues with the information in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>Transport</th>
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<tr>
<td>shop</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
<td>bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>police station</td>
<td>5 minutes</td>
<td>bike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>church</td>
<td>5 minutes</td>
<td>umbrella</td>
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<tr>
<td>hospital</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
<td>car</td>
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</table>

Example

A How far is it to the swimming pool?
B It's not far. It's ten minutes by bus.

1 A ...
B ...

2 A ...
B ...

3 A ...
B ...

Study skills

3 Read the dialogue. Then match the words in bold with their definitions.

HARRY I want to go swimming, please.
WOMAN Are you a member?
HARRY Yes, I joined last week.
WOMAN OK. That's £2.20, please.
HARRY Here's £5. Can I have some change for the locker, please?
WOMAN Of course. Here you are.
HARRY Thank you. Where are the changing rooms?
WOMAN Over there. Take the second door on the left.
HARRY Thank you.

1 rooms where people change their clothes
2 coins
3 a small cupboard where people can put their clothes
4 someone who belongs to a club
Australian animals

Australia has lots of unusual and interesting animals. The most famous Australian animal is the kangaroo. It’s a marsupial. This means that the female has a pouch at the front of its body for carrying its baby.

Kangaroos are big animals. An adult is about two metres tall. They don’t walk or run, they hop. A kangaroo can travel nine metres in a single hop!

The koala bear is also a marsupial. It has a large, round head and furry ears. It eats leaves from eucalyptus trees. It’s a very lazy animal. It often stays in the same tree for days.

The possum looks a bit like a mouse, but it can grow as big as a cat. It lives in the forest and eats leaves. Possums have a long tail, which they use to move from tree to tree. Like the kangaroo and the koala bear, the possum is a marsupial.

Another interesting Australian animal is the emu. It’s a bird, but it can’t fly. It’s very tall. An adult grows to 1.8 metres and weighs about 60 kg. An emu egg is ten centimetres long!

Which animal / animals ...

1 are marsupials
2 are very big
3 eat leaves
4 can travel a long way easily
5 stays in the same tree for days
6 looks like a mouse
7 has very large eggs

A wombat is a marsupial with very short legs.

Write the names of the animals.

Describe an animal living in your country.
1 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

**MUM** Yes. And you can cook the dinner, do the washing-up, do the ironing and then do the __________.

**OWEN** It's OK, Mum. Maybe homework isn't so bad!

2 Answer the questions.

1 What's Owen doing?

2 What's Mum doing now?

3 What must Mum do after dinner?

4 What's Dad doing?

3 Look at the pictures and complete the crossword.

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- Shopping
- Wash up
- Cleaning
- Cooking
- Ironing
4 Who does the work in your home? Write sentences about the activities in exercise 3. Use always, sometimes, often and never.

Example
Dad usually does the washing.

1
2
3
4
5
6

5 What are they doing? Write sentences in the Present continuous.

1 Owen
2 Anna
3 Harry

4 Sophie
5 Owen
6 Anna and Millie

6 What do you like doing? What don’t you like doing? Complete the sentences.

Example
I love doing the shopping.
I love
I like
I don’t mind
I don’t like
I hate
1 Complete the sentences with will and the verbs in brackets.

1 Don’t put your bag there. You ___________ (forget) it.

2 Tomorrow the weather ___________ (be) warm in the morning.

3 When I grow up, I think I ___________ (be) an actor.

4 We ___________ (see) Anna next week.

5 I’m sorry you feel ill. You ___________ (feel) better soon.

6 I think Owen ___________ (marry) an interesting woman.

7 They ___________ (get) a good mark in their exam.

2 Read the sentences. Circle will or won’t.

1 You don’t need an umbrella. It ___________ rain.

2 Remember to switch on your mobile. I ___________ call you at ten o’clock.

3 Anna is ill, so she ___________ go to the party tonight.

4 I ___________ be a teacher when I grow up. I don’t like school!

5 Bring some magazines. We ___________ read them on the train.

6 Wear your coat. It ___________ be cold later.

7 Tell me your secret. I ___________ tell anyone.

3 Complete the predictions about Sophie’s future. Use the verbs with will or won’t.

1 Sophie ___________ go (go) to university.

2 She ___________ (be) a teacher.

3 She ___________ (live) in London.

4 Sophie ___________ (write) a book.

5 She ___________ (become) famous.

6 Sophie ___________ (buy) a big house.
4. Complete the sentences with will or won't and the verb in the box.

pass arrive go be have do

1. The temperature is falling. I think it _______ cold tomorrow.
2. They're taking the 9.25 train, so they _______ early in the morning.
3. She likes big families. She _______ a lot of children when she's older.
4. I _______ all my exams because I didn't study for some subjects.
5. I _______ to the USA when I'm older. I want to see New York.
6. He _______ the ironing. He never does any housework.

5. Read the message and answer the questions for Anna.

Dear Anna,

I'm working late this evening. Please can you cook the dinner? There's a pizza in the fridge. After dinner, please do the washing-up. Remember to do your Geography homework and make some sandwiches for your lunch tomorrow. Dad will be home at six o'clock. I'll phone you later.

Love Mum

Examples
Will your Mum work late tonight?
Yes, she will.
Will you cook the lunch?
No, I won't. I'll cook the dinner.

1. Will you have pizza?

2. Will you do the washing-up?

3. Will you do your Maths homework?

4. Will you make sandwiches?

5. Will your Dad be home at five o'clock?

6. Will your Mum phone you tonight?

6. Answer the questions about yourself.

Example
Will you watch television tonight?
Yes I will. / No, I won't.

1. Will you be home before four o'clock today?

2. Will you do the cleaning this evening?

3. Will you get up at six o'clock tomorrow morning?

4. Will you go to school tomorrow?

5. Will your grandparents visit you next weekend?

6. Will you and your friends play football on Sunday?

7. Will your best friend go to England next year?

8. Will you get married when you're 21?

9. Will you have lots of children?
1 Read what the three teenagers are saying about housework. Match the teenagers with the pictures (a–f).

**Courtney**
My Mum always tells me off because I don’t clean my bedroom. It’s true, my bedroom is a mess – but I like it like that. I know where everything is.

Sometimes Mum comes in with a black rubbish bag, and she picks up everything that is on the floor and puts it inside the bag. She then puts it on my bed. Mum says I’m lazy, but I do the washing-up every night. I don’t mind. I just don’t want to tidy my room.

**Michael**
I’m a 12-year-old boy and I am very tidy. I always make my bed in the mornings and I keep my room clean and tidy.

That is why my younger brother really annoys me. He never puts anything back! For example, when he ‘borrows’ one of my CDs he always leaves it in the machine or on the table. He never puts it back in the box. I go shopping for my Mum and Dad, but my brother doesn’t have to help me, because he’s the youngest. It isn’t fair!

**Lila**
I’m 13 and I have one brother. He’s 16, and he’s really lazy. He never does any housework. I always try to help my Mum and Dad. Sometimes I do the cooking and I do my own ironing. My brother does nothing.

The problem is my parents never ask him to do anything. For example, I had to help with the washing-up last night. What did my brother do? He went up to his room ‘to study’. I think he’ll make a terrible husband.
2 Answer the questions.

Who ...
1 is very untidy?
2 is very tidy?
3 always tries to help her Mum and Dad?
4 has problems with a brother?
5 does the shopping?
6 doesn’t mind washing-up?
7 likes her room the way it is?
8 does the cooking sometimes?

3 Answer the questions about yourself.

1 Do you keep your bedroom tidy?

2 What do you do to help in the house?

3 Do you have brothers or sisters? How do they help in the house?

4 Do you argue with your parents about housework?

5 Will you ask your children to help in the house?

6 What will you ask them to do?

4 Complete the questionnaire.

When I grow up, I will ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>go to university</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>travel around the world</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get married</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have a good job</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be rich</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be famous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have a big car</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do work for charity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have a big family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write a book</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>live in a big house</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have lots of holidays</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Write sentences about what you will and won’t do in the future.
1 Your grandmother has a broken hand and you want to help her. Match the offers with the pictures.
   1 Shall I write the list for you? □
   2 I'll carry the bag for you. □
   3 Shall I move the chair for you? □
   4 I'll make you some tea. □

   a
   b
   c
   d

2 Make offers with Shall I? or I'll.
   Example
   Shall I phone for a pizza? I'll phone for a pizza.

   1

   2

   3

3 Make dialogues for each picture.
   Example
   A Shall we play basketball?
   B Yes, that's a good idea. / Sorry, I can't. My Mum is waiting for me.

   1 A □ B □
   2 A □ B □
   3 A □ B □

Study skills

4 Write three expressions from exercise 3 and learn them by heart.
   1 What do you say to make an offer?
   2 What do you say to accept an offer?
   3 What do you say to refuse an offer?
1 Read the article and complete the table with information about Ben and yourself.

14-year-old Ben Shaffron is an ordinary teenage boy. He loves playing football, watching TV and playing computer games. He doesn’t like eating vegetables or doing housework.

But in other ways, Ben is very unusual. He already has seven GCSEs. (Most students do these exams when they are 16.) Ben is also a chess champion.

‘Most of the time, I don’t feel different from other boys’ says Ben, ‘but sometimes it’s difficult. I hate it when my friends phone and ask me to go out, but I am doing revision or practising my chess.’

Ben gets up at seven o’clock and has breakfast. At eight o’clock, his Mum drives him and his sister Abi to school. Abi is 16, but sometimes Ben is in her class.

Ben finishes school at lunchtime and goes home. Then a special tutor comes to the house to teach him. The tutor leaves at four o’clock. Ben starts his homework at six o’clock and usually works for two or three hours.

So, what’s it like having a genius in the family? ‘I’m proud of my brother’ says Abi, ‘but I hate it when he’s in my class. It’s embarrassing! Sometimes I’m jealous of Ben because he doesn’t go to school in the afternoon. But he works harder than me. I watch more TV and see my friends more often.’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ben</th>
<th>Me</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the morning, he gets up, has breakfast and goes to school.</td>
<td>In the morning, I ______________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At lunchtime</td>
<td>At lunchtime __________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the afternoon</td>
<td>In the afternoon _______________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the evening</td>
<td>In the evening _______________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Are the sentences true (✓) or false (✗)?

1 Ben likes playing football.  ✓    ☐
2 He doesn’t like chess.       ☐    ✓
3 He is a tennis champion.     ☐    ✓
4 His friends often phone him and ask him to go out. ☐    ✓
5 Ben goes to school with his sister.  ✓    ☐
6 He doesn’t see his sister at school. ☐    ✓
7 Ben doesn’t work in the afternoon. ☐    ✓
8 Abi works harder than Ben.    ☐    ✓

3 Is your life the same as Ben’s? How is it the same and how is it different?

Examples
Ben likes playing football. I like playing football.
Ben is a chess champion. I can’t play chess.
1 Complete the crossword.

2 Read the text and write the names of the buildings.
The post office is opposite the police station.
The church is next to the post office.
The petrol station isn’t next to the police station.
The car park is behind the hospital.
The school is opposite the church.
The petrol station is opposite the school.

3 Look at the maze. Put the sentences in the correct order.

Take the second left.
Turn right.
Go along the road.
Cross the road.
Go straight on.
Walk to the end of the road.
4 Rewrite the sentences with possessive pronouns.
Example
This DVD belongs to Anna.
It's hers.

1 This T-shirt belongs to Harry.

2 This computer belongs to you and me.

3 This car belongs to your parents.

4 This pen belongs to you.

5 This book belongs to me.

5 Find seven phrases in the snake.
dothewashingdotheironingmakethebeds
spendtimecleaningdoshoppingdoscience

6 Complete the sentences with will or won't.

1 will be famous when I'm older.
2 be a film star.

3 go to university.
4 study English.
5 study History.

6 work hard. 7 marry a rich man and 8 live in a big house.

9 be a teacher or a doctor.
10 be a football player.

7 Make five more questions. Then write the answers.

Example
Will you go to university? Yes, I will.

Will you go famous
get lots of children
be interesting people
have in a big house
live married
meet to university
1 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

DAD I've got an idea. Let's stay at home. It's warmer than Norway and cheaper than Africa. And it's than catching a plane!

SOPHIE Oh Dad!

2 Complete the sentences and the crossword.

1 is a city in Scotland.

2 The Sahara is in North Africa.

3 The weather in the of England is warmer than in the north.

4 The countries of the United are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

5 The city of Budapest is on the Danube.

6 London is the city of England.

7 Mont Blanc is the highest mountain in the

8 The in England is usually colder than in Australia.

9 Tokyo is a big

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>G</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Write the names of the directions.

4 Look at the map and complete the sentences.
Example
Cambridge is in the north-east of England.
1 Newcastle is in the .......... of England.
2 Loch Ness is in the .......... of Scotland.
3 Edinburgh is in the .......... of Scotland.
4 Cardiff is in the .......... of Wales.
5 Manchester is in the north- .......... of England.

5 Write similar sentences about these places.
1 Brighton
2 Mount Snowdon
3 Glasgow
4 Plymouth

6 Write true answers.
1 Where do you like to go on holiday? To the mountains or to the sea?

2 What is your favourite part of your country? Is it in the north, south, east or west?

3 What places in your country do tourists visit? Where are they?
1 Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dark</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more exciting</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>late</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drier</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wetter</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bigger</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>better</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interesting</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Complete the sentences with the given adjectives in the comparative.

Example
Siberia is colder than Oxford.

1 London is (old) than Boston.

2 New York is (exciting) than London.

3 I think cities are (dangerous) than villages.

4 Edinburgh is (far) from London than Liverpool.

5 English is (easy) to learn than Chinese.

6 The weather is usually (good) in Spain than in England.

7 Paris is (famous) than Brighton.

3 Write the names under the pictures.

Example
Emma is older than Julia.

1 2
Paul is shorter than Patrick.

3 4
Dizzy is bigger than Daisy.

5 6
Jane is younger than Sadie.
4 Complete the sentences with as ... as and the adjectives in the box.

fast hot popular healthy cold big cheap

1 Summer in England isn't ______________________ summer in Slovakia.
2 Plane tickets aren't ______________________ bus tickets.
3 Autumn isn't ______________________ winter.
4 The population of Russia isn't ______________________ the population of China.
5 Sweets aren't ______________________ fruit.
6 In England, basketball isn't ______________________ football.
7 Riding a bike isn't ______________________ travelling by car.

5 Look at the table and compare Sylvie with Kelly. Use the words in the box.

Example
Sylvie is younger than Kelly.

Example
Sylvie is younger than Kelly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Kelly</th>
<th>Sylvie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>1m 40</td>
<td>1m 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number 1 songs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money</td>
<td>£10 million</td>
<td>£26 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 Make comparative sentences.

Example
Two sports (dangerous)
Rugby is more dangerous than tennis.

1 Two parts of your country (pretty)

2 Two subjects at school (difficult)

3 Two streets in your town (busy)

4 Two rooms in your home (big)

5 Two towns or villages in your country (interesting)

6 Two buildings in your town (old)
1 Read about Didcot. Then write sentences comparing the town in the past and nowadays with the adjectives in the box.

Didcot is a town near Oxford. For hundreds of years, it was a quiet little village in the middle of the country. Everyone knew their neighbours. But in the 1960s, things started to change when Didcot became home to a new power station. The power station provided lots of new jobs, but many people didn't like it because it was ugly and dirty. Other people were worried about pollution. Lots of new companies came to Didcot and new people moved to the town. Now 24,000 people live in Didcot and it has a new town centre, with lots of shops and a big supermarket.

Examples

Didcot was smaller 50 years ago. Didcot is more polluted now.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  

2 Are the sentences true (√) or false (×)?

1 Didcot is near Manchester.  
2 Didcot was once a village.  
3 In the past, people in Didcot knew their neighbours.  
4 The power station was popular with everyone.  
5 New companies moved to Didcot.  
6 Didcot still has an old town centre.  
7 There aren't any supermarkets in Didcot.  

3 Describe your town. Use the questions below to help you.

Where do you live?  
How big is the population?  
Do you like living there? Why?  
What are the good things in your town?  
What are the bad things?  
Do you think your town was better or worse ten years ago?  
How is it different now?  
Do you want to stay in your town or do you want to move away? Why?
4 Read how Molly, Sarah and Thomas like spending their holiday. Match the people with the advertisements (A–C).

1 Molly
Sometimes we visit other countries on holiday. We went to France last year and I enjoyed seeing Paris, but we usually go to our holiday home in north Wales, and I prefer that. It's in a village up in the mountains. It's near a lake where you can go swimming. I love it there.

2 Sarah
We live in Birmingham. That's a long way from the sea, so Mum and Dad usually take us to Plymouth in the south-west of England when we go on holiday. The beaches are great. When it's hot and sunny we play on the beach and swim in the sea and sometimes we go sailing. I love eating fish and chips in the cafés there too.

3 Thomas
My Mum is an archaeologist. She and I are really interested in History, so we like to go to old cities on holiday. Last year we went to Bath in the west of England and this summer we're going to Rome. I'm really excited. I want to learn all about the Coliseum. I love holidays in cities, but I hate sitting on a beach. It's boring!

5 Answer the questions about the texts in exercise 4.
Who ...
1 lives in Birmingham?
2 is going to Rome soon?
3 went to France last year?
4 often stays in Wales?
5 usually goes to a beach in the south west of England?
6 is interested in old cities?

6 Answer the questions about the advertisements in exercise 4.
Which company (A, B or C) ...
1 offers beach holidays for £399?
2 invites you to find out about Athens?
3 has got a 24-hour phone number?

7 Describe your favourite holiday. Use the questions below to help you.
Where do you like going on holiday? Why?
Do you prefer mountains, beaches or cities? Why?
Where did you go last year?
What did you do?

Visit Greece
Discover the secrets of Athens
4 nights for only £199
Tel: 020 8345 9673

FOR LOVERS OF LAKES AND MOUNTAINS
Short holidays from only £399
24-hour hotline: 01737 762233

Beach club bargains
7 nights from only £399
Book today!
Tel: 020 7961 8000
1 Match the suggestions with the pictures.

1 Why don’t you go to bed? 
2 How about playing tennis this afternoon?
3 Why don’t you switch it off?
4 How about phoning for a pizza?

3 A I’ve got a test tomorrow.
   B Why don’t / revise

4 A I don’t like football.
   B How about / play / basketball

5 A It’s cold in here.
   B Why don’t / close / window

6 A I don’t know what to do tonight.
   B How about / go / cinema

2 Make suggestions with the given words and expressions.

Examples
A I can’t find my book.
   B Why don’t / look in / your bag
      Why don’t you look in your bag?

A I’m bored.
   B How about / phone / your friend
      How about phoning your friend?

1 A I’m thirsty.
   B Why don’t / have / orange juice

2 A There’s nothing interesting on TV.
   B How about / play / computer game

Study skills

3 Complete the word trees with the correct prepositions. Then learn the expressions.

place

live 1
a village

come 2
the north

the weekend

the morning

Monday

21st December

six o’clock
Dear Sophie,
Hello from India! This is an amazing holiday! The weather here is a lot hotter than in England. Yesterday it was 38°C!
The beaches are beautiful - much 2 (good) than the ones in Brighton.
But we don't just sit on the beach all day. There are much 3 (interesting) things to do. Today we are at one of the most famous buildings in the world - the Taj Mahal. It's huge! It's a lot 4 (big) than Buckingham Palace.
I think it's 5 (beautiful) than a palace, too. It's made of marble and precious stones. The gardens are full of flowers.
Tomorrow I'd like to do something even 6 (adventurous). I'd like to go on an elephant ride!
See you soon,
Anna

2 Answer the questions about Anna's holiday.
  1 Where is Anna on holiday?
  2 What is the weather like?
  3 What is she doing today?
  4 What does the building look like?
  5 What would Anna like to do tomorrow?

3 Look at the information below and compare different tourist attractions. Use the adjectives in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attraction</th>
<th>Size:</th>
<th>Built:</th>
<th>Visitors:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taj Mahal</td>
<td>73 m</td>
<td>1632-1654</td>
<td>2 m a y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eiffel Tower</td>
<td>300 m high</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>6 m a y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Great Wall of China</td>
<td>7.5 m</td>
<td>2,000 y a u</td>
<td>2.5 m p y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Eye</td>
<td>135 m high</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>3.5 m a y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples
- The Eiffel Tower is more popular than the London Eye.
- The Great Wall of China is longer than the Taj Mahal gardens.
1 Read the dialogue and complete it with the phrases in the box.

They're horrible.
Can I try these on, please?
Medium.
These ones are better.
They're just right.

MUM Why don't you try these trousers, Owen?
OWEN Oh, Mum. They're the cheapest ones in the shop.
"They're horrible."
MUM OK. How about trying these?
OWEN I don't like them.

ASSISTANT Can I help you?
OWEN Yes.

ASSISTANT Certainly. What size?
OWEN
ASSISTANT Here you are.
MUM Do they fit?

OWEN Yes. I love them.
MUM Owen, look at the price – £100.
OWEN Oh dear.
MUM I think we'll try the ones I like.
OWEN OK, Mum.

2 Answer the questions.

1 Where are Owen and his Mum?

2 Who likes the cheapest trousers in the shop?

3 Do Owen and his Mum like the same trousers?

4 How do Owen's trousers fit?

5 What's the problem with them?
3 Find the names of ten types of shops.

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

4 Look at the pictures and write where you can buy these things.

Example

clothes shop

2

3

4

5

6

Where can you buy all of these things?

5 Make a shopping list for each of the shops.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>greengrocer's</th>
<th>chemist's</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newsagent's</td>
<td>clothes shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 Match the phrases (1-7) with their meanings (a-g).

1 Can I help you?  
2 Certainly.  
3 It's fine.  
4 How much is it?  
5 Can I try it on?  
6 I'll take it.  
7 Does it fit?

a Can I put it on to see what it looks like?

b I think it's good.

c What is the price?

d Is the size right?

e Of course.

f Is there anything you want?

g I want to buy it.
1 Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>young</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pretty</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hottest</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interesting</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>fashionable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worse</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Complete the sentences with the given adjectives in the superlative.

1 We live ten kilometres from the __________ (near) department store.

2 Mum bought the __________ (expensive) dress in the shop.

3 Budapest is one of the __________ (beautiful) cities in the world.

4 My brother has got the __________ (big) feet in our family.

5 The __________ (tall) man in the world was 2.72 metres.

6 Oxford Street is the __________ (busy) shopping street in London.

7 I think jeans and a T-shirt are the __________ (comfortable) clothes to wear.

8 Big Ben is the __________ (famous) clock in London.

3 Make sentences with the adjectives in the superlative.

Example
Heathrow / be / busy / airport in Europe
Heathrow is the busiest airport in Europe.

1 Oxford University / be / old / university in England

2 Ben Nevis / be / high / mountain in Great Britain

3 The Italians / make / good / ice cream in the world

4 I think Japanese / be / difficult language in the world

4 Complete the sentences with the given adjectives in the comparative or the superlative.

1 Harrods is __________ (famous) department store in London.

2 Harry’s clothes are __________ (fashionable) than mine.

3 Who has __________ (long) hair in your family?

4 Some people think English food is __________ (bad) in the world.

5 Clothes in England are usually __________ (expensive) than clothes in the USA.

6 Some people think English is __________ (easy) European language to learn.
5 Compare the things below. Write sentences with the adjectives in the box in the superlative.

**big**  **small**  **cheap**  **expensive**  **easy**  **good**

**Example**
The PC is the easiest to use.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  

6 Write true answers.

1 Who is the noisiest person in your class?

2 Who is the funniest teacher in your school?

3 Who is the oldest person you know?

4 Where is the most beautiful place in your country?

5 Which pop group makes the best CDs?

7 Write sentences with the adjectives in the box in the superlative.

**quiet**  **boring**  **interesting**  **high**  **cheap**

**Example**
The quietest animals are fish.

1  
2  
3  
4  
1 Read the text and answer the questions.

The Finest Toys in the World
Welcome to hamleys.com. You can buy the best toys and gifts here. We will deliver to any address in the UK.
In 1760 William Hamley opened a toy shop in London. He wanted it to be big and he wanted it to be special.
He wanted every child in London to know about it. Now, over 200 years later, Hamleys is probably the oldest, the biggest and the most famous toy shop in the world. Children from every country in the world know about Hamleys and about 500,000 people visit the shop each year.

Some facts about Hamleys:
• The shop has got five floors.
• There are over 50,000 toys in the shop.
• The biggest soft toy in the shop is a Paddington Bear. It is one metre tall and it costs almost £250.
• One of the cheapest toys is a plastic pig. It costs only £3.99 and it moves its head, legs and tail.
• One of the most expensive toys is a large castle. It costs more than £1,300.
• The most popular toy at £14.99 is the ‘street gliders’. You fix them to your shoes and you start skating. They light up as you go along!

1 What is Hamleys?
2 Where is Hamleys?
3 When did Hamleys first open?
4 How old is Hamleys?
5 How many floors are there in the shop?
6 How many customers go to the shop each year?

2 Read the text in exercise 1 again and complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toy</th>
<th>Why is it special?</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paddington Bear</td>
<td>It is the biggest soft toy in Hamleys.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plastic pig</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>castle</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>street gliders</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Look at the information about Hamleys. Answer the questions.

1 What is the name of the street where Hamleys is?

2 How can you contact Hamleys?

3 What time does Hamleys close in the week?

4 Which is the nearest tube station?

5 How do I get from Oxford Circus station to Hamleys?

4 Read Emily’s letter and complete it with the adjectives in the box in the superlative.

expensive big cheap
fashionable young small

5 Answer the questions.

1 Where did Emily go last week?

2 Who did she go with?

3 Why did she go?

4 What did she buy?

5 Why didn’t she buy the bag?

6 Answer Emily’s questions.

4th May

Dear [Write your name] (Thank you for your letter. I enjoyed reading about your adventure!)

It’s my brother’s birthday next week, so on Saturday, I went to Hamleys with my parents to look for a present.

Hamleys is a fantastic shop. It has five floors. It’s the toy shop I know. It sells everything.

My brother is only four. (He’s the in our family.)

I wanted to buy him a teddy bear and there were hundreds to choose from. The was only three centimetres tall!

It was also the – just £2. I had more money to spend, so I bought a brown bear for £7. The bear in the shop was £250. Too much money for me!

After I bought my brother’s present, I looked at the school bags. The one was red and white. Unfortunately, I didn’t have enough money, so I’m having it for my birthday (next month)!

Do you like shopping? Which is your favourite shop?

Love from

Emily
1 Look at the pictures and make dialogues.

Example

A Can I try this jumper on please?
B Certainly. What size are you?
A I'm small.

1 A
B

2 A
B
A

2 Complete the dialogue with questions.

ASSISTANT | 'Can I help you?'
---|---
YOU | I'd like to try this T-shirt on, please.

ASSISTANT 2 ?
YOU | I'm medium.

Study skills

3 Read the conversation. Then choose the correct answer for each question.

A Excuse me.
B Yes. How can I help you?
A I bought this phone here, but it doesn't work.
B Have you got a receipt?
A Yes. Can I have my money back?
B Yes, but first you need to go to the customer service desk and fill in a form.

1 Where is the conversation?
   a In a shoe shop.
   b In a phone shop.
   c In a petrol station.

2 What's the problem?
   a The customer bought something that doesn't work.
   b The customer bought something in the wrong size.
   c The customer doesn't know where the changing rooms are.

3 What must the customer do now?
   Circle two answers.
   a Go to the cash desk.
   b Go to the customer service desk.
   c Write a letter.
   d Fill in a form.
1 Read the text and answer the questions.

My name's Cameron and I live in Toronto. This city is great for shopping because we have PATH – the biggest underground shopping centre in the world. PATH is enormous! It has got 27 km of walkway linking different areas together, and 125 different entrances.

There are 1,200 shops and services in PATH, but shopping isn't the only thing to do here. There are cinemas and restaurants, too, and you can use the PATH network to get to two sports stadiums, where you can watch basketball, football or hockey matches. PATH connects you also to six hotels and to some large entertainment centres in town.

5,000 people work in PATH. My Mum is one of them. She works as a cashier in a big restaurant.

I think the best thing about Toronto is the CN Tower. A tunnel connects the tower to the shopping centre. The tower is 553 metres tall – it's the tallest tower in the world. Last year, I went to the restaurant at the top with my Mum and Dad.

1 Where does Cameron live?

2 What can you watch at the stadiums?

3 Where does Cameron's Mum work?

4 What is Cameron's favourite thing about Toronto?

5 What did he do with his parents last year?

2 Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>27</th>
<th>kilometres of walkway</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>people who work in PATH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>sports stadiums</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>height of the CN Tower</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Answer Cameron's questions.

1 Do you live in a town or city?

2 What shops and services are there?

3 What can people do at weekends?

4 What's the tallest building in your town / city?

5 What's the best thing about where you live?
1 Look at the pictures and write the words.
Example
sea
1
vi
2
re
3
4
k
5

2 Complete the sentences with the adjectives in the box in the comparative.
Example
dangerous dry cold

Example
Jenny is taller than Ben.

1 The Sahara desert is _______ than Wales.

2 Annie is _______ Charles.

3 Parachuting

4 Siberia

3 Make comparative sentences.
Example
Owen Maths is boring.
You History is more boring than Maths.

1 Owen Wayne Rooney is very famous.
You _______ is more famous than Wayne Rooney.

2 Owen Canada is cold in winter.
You _______ is colder than _______ in winter.

3 Owen The Lake District is beautiful.
You _______

4 Owen Big Ben is tall.
You _______
4 Complete the questions. Then write the answers.

Example
Is Geography as difficult as (difficult) Maths?
Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.

1 Is silver (expensive) gold?

2 Are you (old) your best friend?

3 Is Britain (big) Slovakia?

4 Is autumn (cold) winter?

5 Is cake (healthy) fruit?

6 Write the adjectives in the box in the correct place. Write the comparative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cheap</th>
<th>busy</th>
<th>beautiful</th>
<th>easy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>new</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>expensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Short adjectives

1

Ending in -y

2

3

Longer

4

5

Irregular

6

7

5 Complete the crossword.

6 Complete Anna's questions with the adjectives in the box in the superlative. Write the answers.

| famous | good | high | cold | interesting |

1 Who is your best friend?

2 Who is the actor in your country?

3 What is the mountain in your country?

4 What is the lesson at your school?

5 Which is the month in your country?
1. Complete the crossword.

2. Complete the dialogue with words from exercise 1.

HARRY: Mum, it's my school trip tomorrow. Can you help me pack my 1. rucksack?  
MUM: OK. The most important thing is your 2. ___________. You can't go to France without it.  
HARRY: I know. Here it is.  
MUM: You have to speak French, so you need your 3. ___________.  
HARRY: OK. I need my 4. ___________ too because I want to know about the town and what I can do there.  
MUM: And you need a 5. ___________ of the area, so you can find where things are.  

HARRY: I'll buy one when I get there.  
MUM: OK. Have you got any 6. ___________? You don't want sunburn.  
HARRY: Yes, it's in the rucksack.  
MUM: Anything else?  
HARRY: Just some 7. ___________. We need some pocket money.  
MUM: Oh dear. How much do I have to give you?  
HARRY: £15 a day.  
MUM: What?! That's a lot of money.  
HARRY: Please, Mum. I have to buy a lot of presents to bring home!  
MUM: OK. Here you are.
3 Are the sentences true (✓) or false (✗)?
1 Harry is going on a school trip tomorrow. ✓
2 He has to pack his rucksack. ✓
3 He doesn’t have to speak French on the trip. ✓
4 Harry wants to know about the town he’s visiting. ✓
5 Mum has to give Harry some money. ✓
6 Harry wants to buy a lot of clothes in France. ✓

4 Complete the dialogues.
1 A I’m going on holiday tomorrow.
   B Have you got any
   📦
   A Yes, I got some yesterday.

2 A I’m ___ holiday next week.
   B Have ___ a
   🎟
   A Yes, I have, but I ___ a
   🕒

3 A Where are you going on ___?
   B I’m ___ to Australia.
   🌴

4 A Have you got your ___?
   B Yes, I got it three weeks ___.
   A Have ___ your ___?
   📚
   B No, I have to get a new one!

5 Make sentences about school trips using the pictures.
Example
we’ll go to the museum by coach.

1

2

3

4

6 Answer the questions about the school trip.
Where will you go?

How will you get there?

How long will the trip take?

What will you take with you?
1 Complete the expressions with the correct form of have to.

Affirmative
I / you have to …
He / she / it 1 …
We / you / they 2 …

Negative
I / you don’t have to …
He / she / it 3 …
We / you / they 4 …

Questions
Do I / you have to …?
5 he / she / it 6 …?
7 we / you / they 8 …?

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of have to and the verb in the box.

visit  do  go  pack
study  make  buy  walk

Example
I have to do the washing-up after dinner.

1 We  our bags tonight.
2 My parents  to work every day.
3 Anna  some new clothes for the school trip.
4 I  my grandma this weekend.
5 My brother  the dinner tonight.
6 They usually  to school.
7 We  English every Monday.

3 Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Then write true answers.

Example
parents help to Do home you at have your ?
A Do you have to help your parents at home?
B Yes, I do. / No, I don’t.

1 school go to you Do have to Saturdays on ?
A
B

2 to do Do every tests week you have ?
A
B

3 your 6 o’clock to parents get up have Do at ?
A
B

4 your have go Does early friend to best to bed ?
A
B

4 Sophie is going on a school trip this week. Write what she has to do and what she doesn’t have to do.

Example
She has to pack her rucksack.
5 Complete the dialogues with have to, don't have to or mustn't in the correct form.

1 HARRY It's half past eight.
   OWEN We're late for school.
   We __________ hurry!
   HARRY We have PE. this morning.
   OWEN Then we have to go to the gym.

2 MR CLARK Who's talking?
   OWEN Sorry, Mr Clark.
   MR CLARK Owen, you ________ talk when I'm talking.

3 MUM Get up Sophie. You'll be late.
   SOPHIE It's Saturday, Mum.
   I __________ go to school today.

4 HARRY Owen isn't here. Shall I ring him?
   ANNA You ________ here he comes now.

6 Correct the school rules.

School rules
1 You don't have to come to lessons on time.

2 You have to write on the desks.

3 You mustn't listen to the teacher.

4 You don't have to do your homework.

5 You have to use your mobile phone in class.

6 You have to talk during exams.
1 Read the text. Are the sentences true (√) or false (X)?

I love my school. We learn Maths, languages and Science, like children in other schools, but we also learn about our own culture and traditions. In our arts and crafts lessons, we learn how to prepare and sew seal skin. We do lots of special projects, too. Last year, we made sweets for Valentine's Day.

Everyone in the school speaks English, but it isn't our first language. Our first language is Inuktitut. We have a special teacher called George who teaches us to read and write this language. It's not easy, but the lessons are fun. There are lots of posters in our classrooms to help us remember the symbols.

At Kugaardjuk School, we don't have to wear a uniform. Some days are very cold, but we always have to go to school. Older children can walk or travel to school by skidoo with their parents, but it isn't safe for younger children to walk in the snow. They have to travel to school by bus.

Winter in my town is cold and dark, but it's exciting, too. After school, we go skiing in the hills, or play ice hockey outside or in our sports arena.

My name's Carol. I'm 14 and I live in Kugaaruk in Northern Canada. I go to Kugaardjuk School. My town is very small, so there is only one school. Kindergarten, primary and secondary students all study here. Nearly everyone at the school is Inuit.

1 Carol lives in a big town.  □
2 There are lots of international students at Carol's school.  □
3 Carol learns about Inuit cultures and traditions at school.  □
4 She doesn't have to study Maths.  □
5 Carol's first language isn't English.  □
6 Inuktitut is an easy language.  □
7 Carol likes to play outside in the winter.  □

2 Write about your school. Use have to or don't have to and the correct verb.

1 We __________ a school uniform.
2 We __________ Maths, Science and languages.
3 We __________ to school when the weather is very cold.
4 We __________ to school by bus.
5 We __________ a lot of homework.
3 Complete the sentences about Carol’s school.

1. At Kugaardjuk School, students have to learn _________.

2. Students can wear their own clothes. They don’t have to _________.

3. It isn’t safe for the young children to walk to school. They have to _________.

4. Read Emily’s letter and complete the sentences.

18th February

Dear ________, (Write your name)

How are you? Thanks for your letter.

Next week we’ve got our big school trip. We’re going to Italy for a week. We’re leaving on Monday and I’m very excited. I love school trips because we see lots of interesting places – and we don’t have to do any homework!

I have to be at school at 6.45 a.m. on Monday morning because the coach is leaving at 7:00. We’re travelling all day and night! We have to sleep on the coach.

We’ve got a long list of things that we have to take with us. We have to take our cameras, some cash, lots of clothes – and our passports, of course. I’ve also got a phrasebook, because the teachers say that we have to try to speak Italian when we get there.

Please write and tell me about your next trip. Where are you going? How are you travelling? What do you have to take with you?

Love from,

Emily

1. Emily is excited because she _________.

2. She likes school trips because she _________.

3. She has to be at school at 6.45 a.m. because _________.

4. She has to sleep _________.

5. She has to remember to take _________.

6. Her teachers say she has to _________.

5 Write a letter to Emily. Answer the questions in her letter. Use these expressions:

My next school trip is …
We’re going …
We have to take …

(Write your name)

Dear Emily,

Thanks for your letter.

Love from.
1 Match the expressions with the replies.

1 How are you? a Sleep well.
2 Bye! b Can I help you?
3 Have a good day! c It was great.
4 Goodnight. d You too.
5 Bless you. e Thanks.
6 Good morning. f Bye! See you tomorrow.
7 Excuse me. g Fine thanks. And you?
8 How was the match? h Good morning.

2 Complete the dialogues with expressions from exercise 1.

1 SOPHIE 1 _____________. Do you know where the bank is?
WOMAN Yes, it’s opposite the post office.

2 ANNA Bye, Harry.
HARRY 2 ____________!

3 OWEN I’m going to bed.
MUM 3 ____________, Mum.

4 WOMAN How was 5 ____________?
MR CLARK 6 ____________.
The history of pizza

It's no surprise that the first people to make pizza were the Italians. Before the nineteenth century, pizzas were a peasant food. They weren't like the pizzas we eat today. People made bread and covered it with leftovers. It was cheap, easy to make and easy to eat – you didn't need a knife and fork.

The people of Naples changed the pizza into the meal that we know now. They started adding tomatoes to their bread. In 1830, the first pizza restaurant opened. The restaurant heated its oven with the lava from the volcano Mount Vesuvius!

1 The first people to make pizzas were the Italians.

2 Before the nineteenth century, pizzas were expensive to make.

3 The people of Venice were the first to add tomatoes to their pizzas.

4 The first pizza restaurant had an electric oven.

5 The first person to eat a Margherita pizza was a queen.

6 Pizzas became popular in Britain after the First World War.

In 1889, a chef prepared a special meal when Queen Margherita visited Naples. It was a pizza with tomatoes, mozzarella cheese and basil. The ingredients were the same colours as the Italian flag. He called the pizza 'Margherita' after the royal guest.

America got its first pizza restaurant in 1905. It was called Lombardi's Pizzeria Napoletana and it was in New York.

Pizzas became popular in Britain after the Second World War. Soldiers who went to Italy loved the food and some of them opened pizza restaurants when they returned home.

Today you can find a great variety of pizza toppings. The favourite pizza topping in the USA is a spicy meat called pepperoni. In the UK people have pieces of chicken on their pizza, in France they prefer bacon and onion. Russians eat pizza with a topping of tuna and Australians put pineapple on their pizza.

2 Put the events in the correct order.

The USA got its first pizza restaurant.

In Naples, people started adding tomatoes to pizzas.

A chef invented the Margherita pizza.

The first pizza restaurant opened in Naples.

Pizzas were a peasant food.

Pizza restaurants opened in Britain.

3 Find seven more ingredients for a pizza.

S A C O T E P O R
T C H E E S E S L S
O N I O N R P I T
M E C T H I P A U
A R K I E D E E N
T O E G H A R D A
O I N E T E O T P
E E B A C O N E O
S S I T A S I R B
P I N E A P P L E
1 Look at Anna’s diary and complete the dialogue.

**Monday**  
swimming club  

**Tuesday**  
netball match  

**Wednesday**  
teatre with Mum and Dad  

**Thursday**  
babysitting Millie  

**Friday**  
Owen’s barbecue  

**Saturday**  
shopping in London  

**Sunday**  
free

---

**ANNA**  
I’m sorry. On Wednesday I’m going to the __________.

**SOPHIE**  
OK. We can go on Friday night.

**ANNA**  
We can’t. Remember, on Friday we’re going to __________.

**SOPHIE**  
How about Tuesday or Thursday night?

**ANNA**  
Sorry. On Tuesday, I’ve got a __________ and on Thursday I’m __________.

**SOPHIE**  
And Saturday?

**ANNA**  
Mum and Dad are taking me __________. What about Sunday?

**SOPHIE**  
Sorry, Anna. I can’t go on Sunday. It’s Mum’s birthday.

---

2 Answer the questions about the dialogue in exercise 1.

1 What does Sophie want to go and see?

2 What is the first day she suggests?

3 When is Anna babysitting Millie?

4 Who is having a barbecue?

5 Why can’t Sophie go to the cinema on Sunday?

6 Do Sophie and Anna arrange to go out?
3 Use the letters to make words and match them with the correct verb.

- have a
- go to the

4 Look at the pictures. How are they celebrating their birthday?

Example

I'm having a barbecue in the garden.

5 Match the names of the festivals with their dates.

1 St Patrick's Day
2 St Valentine's Day
3 American Independence Day
4 Christmas Day

- 4th July
- 25th December
- 17th March
- 14th February

6 Write when your birthday is and how you celebrate it.
1 Complete the table with verbs in the Present continuous.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(make)</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>am making</th>
<th>breakfast tomorrow.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(go)</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>to the theatre on Saturday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(visit)</td>
<td>Harry</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>his grandma tonight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(come)</td>
<td>Mr Clark</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>to Spain in July.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(arrive)</td>
<td>The train</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>at 2.30 this afternoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(drive)</td>
<td>We</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>to France next week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(study)</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>History tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(play)</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>tennis on Saturday.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Example
this I'm football afternoon playing
I'm playing football this afternoon.

1 on Is Anna shopping Saturday going ?

2 to not school week I'm next going

3 are parents theatre going the My to
   tonight

4 the isn't Harry tomorrow watching night
   match

5 weekend meeting I'm friends my this

3 Complete the questions in the Present continuous with the verbs in the box. Then write short true answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>have</th>
<th>go</th>
<th>buy</th>
<th>watch</th>
<th>stay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Example
Are you going to the cinema tonight?
Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

1 your friend at
   your house tomorrow night?

2 your parents
   you a bike for your birthday?

3 you a picnic
   on Saturday?

4 your Dad
   a football match tonight?
4 Read Harry’s diary and complete the sentences.

Monday
Study for French test

Tuesday
Visit Grandma

Wednesday
Dinner at Owen’s house

Thursday
Play football

Friday
Computer club

Saturday
Picnic with Mum and Dad

Sunday
Homework!

Example
On Monday, Harry is studying for a French test.

1 On Tuesday, he is

2 On Wednesday

3 On Thursday

4 On Friday

5 On Saturday

6 On Sunday

5 Look at the pictures and make sentences about the people.

Example
Harry is having a picnic this weekend.

6 Answer the questions.

1 What are you doing this evening?

2 Who are you meeting at the weekend?

3 What are you studying at school tomorrow morning?

4 Where are you going next week?
1 Read the poster. Are the sentences true (✓) or false (✗)?

**Young Archaeologist of the Year Award!**

- The Award is organized by the YAC (Young Archaeologists' Club).
- It is open to all children aged 8–16.
- You just need to like history and archaeology!
- Design a time capsule for the 20th century.
- Win £500 and a trip to Egypt to see the Pyramids or lots of fantastic archaeological prizes!

**Rules:**
- Decide on ten objects that were important in the 20th century.
- Write a paragraph about each object. Explain why it was important to life in the 20th century.
- Decide where you want to bury your time capsule.

Send your ideas to:
The Young Archaeologists' Club, St Mary's House, 66 Bootham, York YO30 7BZ

1 The poster is about a competition. ✗
2 The Young Archaeologists' Club organizes the Award. ✗
3 The winner gets five thousand pounds and goes to Egypt. ✗
4 The Young Archaeologists' Club is in London. ✗

2 Kieron, Izzy and Grace are talking about taking part in a competition. Match the texts (1–3) with the pictures (A–C).

1 Kieron
I think the competition is exciting. I'm putting a lot of things about technology in my capsule – a picture of the first man on the moon, a computer game, a calculator, a CD of my favourite group and a DVD of *Lord of the Rings*. I'm also putting in a letter. I want to describe my house and my family. I'm burying my capsule in our garden.

2 Grace
I think time capsules are very interesting. I'm putting in things that made life comfortable in the twentieth century. For example, I'm putting in a pair of jeans and a pair of trainers, a bar of chocolate, a magazine, a picture of a car and a mobile telephone. I'm burying my capsule in the park.

3 Izzy
I want my time capsule to contain things that show the lives of schoolchildren. I'm putting in my school uniform, my homework book, a can of Coke, a bar of chocolate, a football magazine, a pair of rollerblades and a picture of my bedroom. I'm burying my capsule near the school playground.
3 Read the texts in exercise 2 again and answer the questions.

1 Who wants to bury his / her capsule in a park?
2 What does Grace think about time capsules?
3 Who wants to include some music in his / her capsule?

4 Where does Izzy want to bury her capsule?
5 Who wants to put a drink in his / her capsule?
6 What does Kieron want to write in his letter?

4 Read the text and choose the correct answer.

The golden record – a time capsule in space!

In 1977, NASA launched the spacecraft Voyager 1. It didn’t have any astronauts on board, but it carried something very interesting – a golden record. The record was a time capsule, holding all kinds of information about life on earth. There were 115 pictures of things from our planet and recordings of natural sounds (like birds singing and whales in the ocean). The record also had greetings in 55 different languages. The first greeting was in Akkadian – a language from 6,000 years ago. At the end of the record, there was a selection of music from different countries. It was a mixture of classical, traditional and pop songs.

Now Voyager 1 is a long way into outer space. It left our solar system in 2004, but it still has a lot of travelling to do before it reaches another planet. Scientists say that in 40,000 years, it will be ‘close’ to a star in the constellation of Ursa Minor. But in this case, ‘close’ means 1.7 light years away!

The people who made the record say that it’s unlikely that anyone from another planet will ever find it, but it was fun to make! Other people think that the record will eventually return to earth and then it can go into a space museum.

1 Voyager 1 carried
   a astronauts.
   b a golden record.
   c astronauts and a golden record.

2 The record did not contain
   a recordings of sounds from earth.
   b pop songs.
   c greetings in alien languages.

3 Akkadian is
   a a type of traditional music.
   b a very old language.
   c a unit to measure time.

4 Now Voyager 1 is
   a back on earth.
   b in outer space.
   c close to a star in Ursa Minor.

5 The people who made the record think that
   a people from another planet will find it.
   b people from another planet won’t find it.
   c people from a space museum will find it.

5 You are preparing materials about life on earth. Write what items you will use.

   
   
   
   

1. Complete the dialogues. Use the verb **lend**.

   1 A. Can you _________ me your _________, please?
   B. OK.

   2 A. _________ your ruler, please?
   B. Sure.

2. Complete the dialogues. Use the verb **borrow**.

   1 A. Can I _________ that _________, please?
   B. Sorry. I'm wearing it tonight.

   2 A. Can _________ please?
   B. Yes, of course you can.

3. Read the sentences. Make two questions: one with **lend** and one with **borrow**. Then ask your friend the questions.

   **Example**
   You want to play tennis, but you didn't bring a racket.
   Can I borrow your racket, please? Can you lend me your racket, please?

   1 You need to make a phone call. Your friend has a mobile phone.

   2 You want to pay for your theatre ticket, but you forgot to bring your money.

   3 You're cold and you haven't got a jacket.

4. Read the sentences. Circle the correct word.

   1 You'll like my cousin. She's very nice / sympathetic.

   2 When I'm older I'd like to buy a pension / chalet in the mountains.

   3 A. Do you want anything from the newsagent's?
   B. Yes. Can you buy me a packet of chips / crisps, please?

   4 The expedient / sales assistant in the clothes shop was very helpful.
1 Read the texts and write the names of the festivals.

Australia Day  St Patrick's Day  Diwali  Winterlude  Thanksgiving

1 Nagesh  Diwali
This is our festival of lights. In my country, two religions celebrate this day. Everyone puts lamps outside their houses. My brothers and I wear our favourite clothes and my Mum always cooks a great meal.

2 Casey
This isn’t a religious celebration, it’s a historical one. This was the day when the first European settlers arrived in our country. It’s in January, but the weather’s always great! We often celebrate on the beach.

3 Luke
This is a special day because it’s the day when we thank God for providing us with food. It’s an important day for the family and everyone is together. We eat my favourite meal, turkey and pumpkin pie – fantastic!

4 Amber
We celebrate this festival in March every year. It’s our country’s special day, but people all over the world have parties and parades on this day. The biggest parade is in America.

5 Jack
This is a winter festival and it lasts for three weekends! It’s not an old festival, but thousands of people celebrate it. I love this festival because Mum and Dad take us ice skating and we watch people making ice sculptures.

2 Write the names of the countries where the people come from.

1 Nagesh
2 Casey
3 Luke
4 Amber
5 Jack

3 Think about a festival celebrated in your country. Complete the notes.

Name: 
Date: 
Why it’s special: 
How people celebrate: 
Special food: 

4 Describe a festival celebrated in your country. Use your notes in exercise 3.
1 Write the names of the things in the pictures.

1 r
2 m
3 t
4 c
5 g
6 t
7 s
8 p
9 p

3 Complete the rules with have to, don’t have to or mustn’t.

3 Dad
4 Owen
5 Mum, Dad and Owen

2 Write what Owen and his family have to do before they go on holiday. Use the correct form of have to and the verbs in the box.

get get up buy pack read go

Example
Mum has to go to the hairdresser.

1 Owen

2 Mum and Dad

some cash.

1 You wear a swimming costume or shorts in the pool area.

2 You have a shower before you enter the pool.

3 You dive in the pool.

4 You bring a towel. We have towels for you.

5 You take toys into the pool.

6 The pool is free to hotel guests.

They pay.
4. Find eight words connected with celebrating birthdays.

LADAPICNICES
REISFPWIHSOL
XGCERBCAPLE
BIRTHDAYCAKE
IEWSDERILRDPM
MSDSHBPEETAO
EERCINEMAYEV
AWALFICKSRE
LOPREQUWAEGRT
THEATREGIHASS

5. How are you celebrating your next birthday? Write four sentences.

Examples
I'm going to the cinema.
I'm not having a meal in a restaurant.

6. Look at the pictures. Write what Sophie is doing this summer.

Example
She's going on holiday to Spain.

1.  
2.  

7. Make six more questions. Then write the answers.

Example
Are you visiting your cousins next week?
Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
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