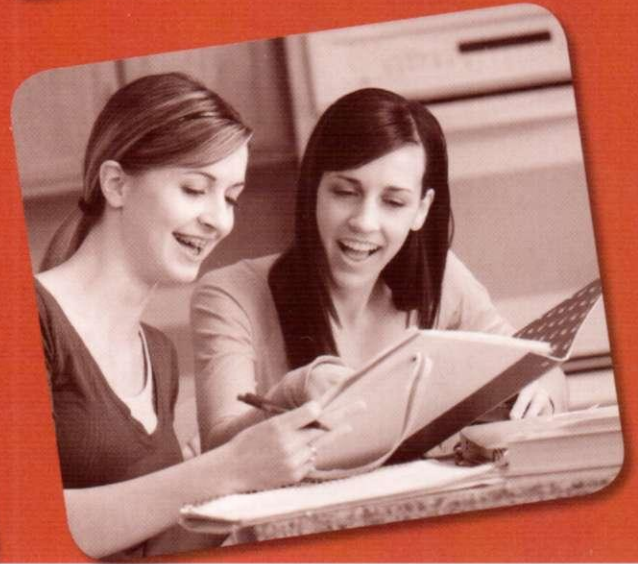
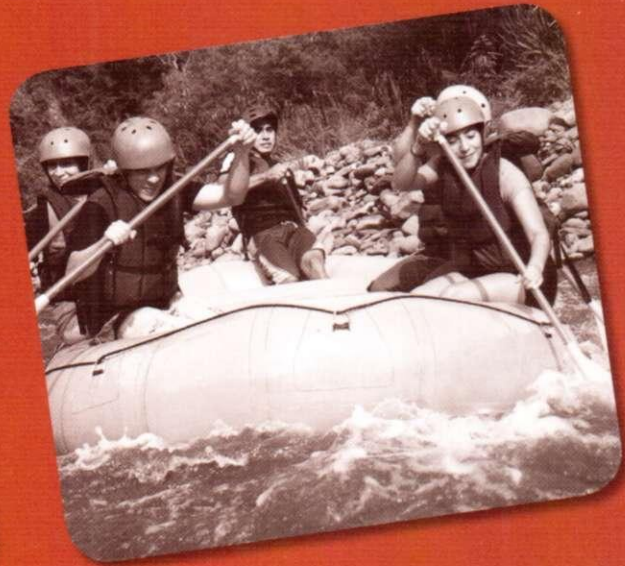
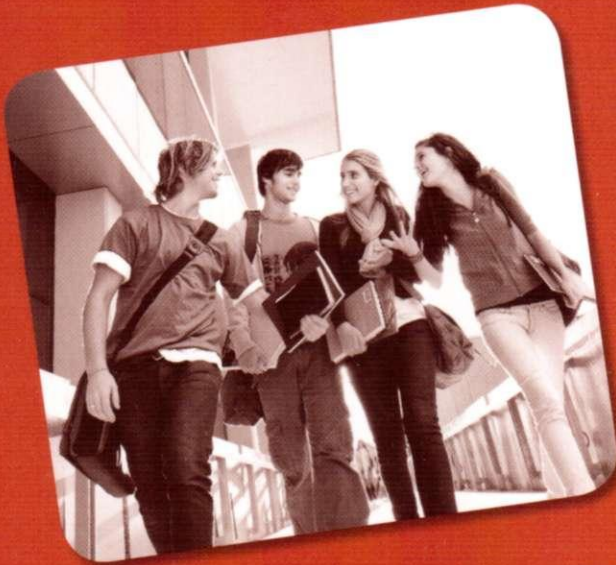


Janet Hardy-Gould • Kate Mellersh



English **Plus**

Workbook 2 with MultiROM



OXFORD

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Janet Hardy-Gould
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English

Plus

Workbook 2

Great Clarendon Street, Oxford OX2 6DP

Oxford University Press is a department of the University of Oxford.
It furthers the University's objective of excellence in research, scholarship,
and education by publishing worldwide in

Oxford New York

Auckland Cape Town Dar es Salaam Hong Kong Karachi
Kuala Lumpur Madrid Melbourne Mexico City Nairobi
New Delhi Shanghai Taipei Toronto

With offices in

Argentina Austria Brazil Chile Czech Republic France Greece
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First published 2010

2014 2013 2012 2011 2010

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

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ISBN: 978 0 19 474861 2 Workbook

ISBN: 978 0 19 474885 8 MultiROM

ISBN: 978 0 19 474877 3 Pack

Printed in China

This book is printed on paper from certified and well-managed sources.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Illustrations by: Paul Daviz p.4, 9, 16, 19; Peter Ellis/Meiklejohn pp.8, 24, 26,
56; Martina Farrow 17, 29, 33, 58, 96, 97, 99; David Oakley p.94, 95, 98; Andy
Parker p.34.

Cover photographs: Photolibrary (Rafting/Glow Images, Couple taking
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Michel Loccisano), 60 (Table tennis player Paul Drinkhall), 69 (TV camera crew
report in a flooded street); iStockphoto pp.7 (High school student/Hongqi
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Woods/Charlie Riedel/AP), 59 (Rafael Nadal/Grant Treeby/World Sports
Pictures), 65 (Laura Robson/PA Wire/PA Archive); Rex Features pp.49 (Tom
Cruise and Katie Holmes/Julian Makey), 68 (Oblivion rollercoaster/Sonny
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1 ★ Match words 1–6 with the words in the box.

sister mother niece daughter wife
granddaughter aunt

son daughter

- 1 nephew _____
- 2 uncle _____
- 3 father _____
- 4 husband _____
- 5 brother _____
- 6 grandson _____

2 ★ Complete the sentences with the words in exercise 1.

My aunt's husband is my uncle.

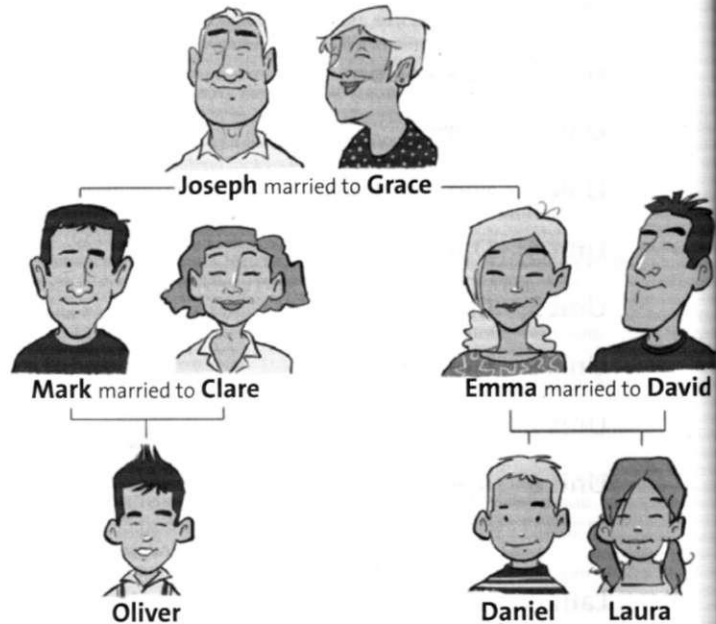
- 1 My sister is my father's _____.
- 2 My mother's _____ is my father.
- 3 My father's brother is my _____.
- 4 My aunt's _____ is my brother.
- 5 My father's _____ is my mother.
- 6 My mother's _____ is my aunt.

3 ★★ Read the sentences about famous families. Choose the correct answers.

Singer Dannii Minogue is Kylie Minogue's sister.

- a child b daughter c sister d cousin
- 1 Bart Simpson is Lisa's ____.
a brother b son c father d nephew
 - 2 Luke Skywalker in *Star Wars* is Darth Vader's ____.
a cousin b brother c son d uncle
 - 3 Singer Vanessa Paradis is Johnny Depp's ____.
a niece b aunt c partner d grandmother
 - 4 James and Oliver Phelps are ____ Fred and George Weasley in the *Harry Potter* films.
a twins b cousins c sons d grandparents
 - 5 Katie Holmes and Tom Cruise's ____ is a little girl called Suri.
a son b brother c daughter d father
 - 6 Lourdes, Rocco, David and Mercy are Madonna's ____.
a sons b nieces c nephews d children

4 ★★ Complete the sentences.



Mark is Clare's husband.

- 1 Joseph and Grace are Oliver's _____.
- 2 Joseph and Grace are Mark and Emma's _____.
- 3 Mark and Emma are Joseph and Grace's _____.
- 4 David is Oliver's _____.
- 5 Clare is Daniel and Laura's _____.
- 6 Daniel is Mark's _____.
- 7 Laura is Mark's _____.
- 8 Daniel and Oliver are _____.
- 9 Laura is Joseph and Grace's _____.
- 10 Daniel is Joseph and Grace's _____.

5 ★★★ Write sentences about your family. Use some of the words in the box.

his / her married to wife our
nephew(s) / niece(s) child(ren) twins
cousin(s) my aunt / uncle

My aunt's name is Carolina.

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

be + subject pronouns

1 ★ Complete the tables with the words in the box.

's not 're aren't 'm isn't

Affirmative		
Subject pronoun	be	Other words
I	'm	15 years old.
He / She / It	1 _____	from London.
We / You / They	2 _____	Harry's cousin(s).

Affirmative	Negative	Question	Answer
I'm	I'm ³ _____	Am I ... ?	Yes, you
He's	He	Is he ... ?	are. / No, you
They're	⁴ _____	Are they	aren't.
	They	... ?	Yes, he is. /
	⁵ _____		No, he isn't.
			Yes, they are. /
			No, they aren't.

2 ★★ Complete the sentences with the correct subject pronoun.

This is Marina. She 's Italian.

- Martin and I are German. _____'re from Hamburg.
- Emily and Kate aren't here. _____'re at the cinema.
- Are you Hungarian?
Yes, _____ am.
- I've got a new book. _____'s very interesting.
- That's my dad. _____'s a maths teacher.
- Am I late?
No, _____ aren't.

3 ★★ Complete the sentences about famous places with the affirmative or negative form of *be*.

Wembley stadium isn't in Berlin.

- Kraków _____ in Poland.
- Buckingham Palace and Big Ben _____ in Lisbon.
- The White House _____ in Canada.
- Beijing and Shanghai _____ in China.
- The Eiffel Tower _____ in Paris.
- The Taj Mahal _____ in India.
- Prague and Vienna _____ in Russia.
- The Colosseum _____ in London.

4 ★★★ Use words from the table to write six questions. Then write answers that are true for you.

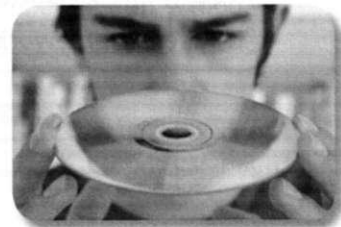
What	is / 's are / 're	your favourite food?
How old		your school?
Who		your best friends?
When		your next holiday?
Where		your favourite actors?
		your mother's birthday?
		your favourite colour?

What's your favourite food? It's pizza.

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

Possessive 's

5 ★★ Correct the sentences. Put the apostrophe in the correct place.



This is Marks CD.

- Mark's
- Where are Peters shoes? _____
 - My parents car is white. _____
 - My English teachers house is near the school. _____
 - My brothers names are Josh and Adam.

 - This is James and Saras cousin. _____
 - My grandparents house is in France.

6 ★★★ Look again at the family tree on page 4. Write sentences.

Daniel / Joseph and Grace

Daniel is Joseph and Grace's grandson.

- Daniel and Laura / Oliver

- Oliver / Emma

- Mark and Emma / Joseph

- Laura / David and Emma

- Clare / Daniel

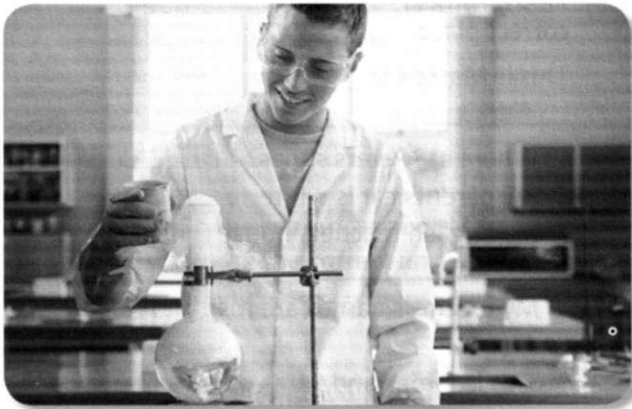
1 ★ Complete the words in the sentences.

I don't understand my maths _____ homework!

- 1 We've got a lesson in the s _____ laboratory.
- 2 We're on page ten of our g _____ book. It's all about Africa.
- 3 My P _____ teacher teaches football and basketball.
- 4 At school there's a m _____ room with a piano.
- 5 This E _____ exercise isn't difficult. All the words are on this page.
- 6 My next c _____ is in room 15. It's at ten o'clock.

2 ★★ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

book notes exam room laboratory
teacher homework



My brother's school has got a new science laboratory.

- 1 Listen and write _____ about the British Royal Family.
- 2 We've got an English _____ on Monday.
- 3 Open your history _____ at page fifty-nine.
- 4 Our PE _____ is very good at basketball.
- 5 We've got a lot of French _____ today – four exercises!
- 6 Where's our next lesson? It's in the ICT _____.

3 ★★ Read the notes and complete the dialogue.

- Monday** _____
- Important! Shorts and T-shirt for PE class.
- Tuesday** _____
- Geography homework and science homework.
- Wednesday** _____
- music lesson – remember book!
- Thursday** _____
- 9.00 a.m. Exam – history.
- Friday** _____
- maths homework.

- Lily I've got a lot to do this week. I've got science and ¹ _____ homework on Tuesday.
- Mum Have you? Have you got any more?
- Lily No. We haven't got ² _____ homework on Friday, because we're on holiday next week.
- Mum Oh, yes. That's good.
- Lily But I've got a history ³ _____ on Thursday.
- Mum Oh, no! Really?
- Lily And I need my music ⁴ _____ for Wednesday. I've got a lesson.
- Mum Yes, I know.
- Lily And there's a PE ⁵ _____ on Monday. I need my shorts and T-shirt!

4 ★★★ Answer the questions. Write true sentences.

What homework have you got this week?

I've got French homework.

- 1 What exams have you got before the holidays?

- 2 What books have you got in your school bag?

- 3 What are your favourite lessons?

- 4 How many teachers have you got?

- 5 Have you got an ICT room?

- 6 Who is your favourite teacher?

have got

1 ★ Complete the table with the words in the box.

have has haven't hasn't have

	I / you / we / they	he / she / it
Affirmative	I / you / we / they <u>have</u> got	he / she / it has got
Negative	I / you / we / they haven't got	he / she / it hasn't got
Question	¹ _____ they got...?	Has it got...?
Answers	Yes, they have. No, they ² _____.	Yes, it ⁴ _____. No, it hasn't.

2 ★★ Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have got*.

Have we got (we) a new English teacher this year?

- They're very happy. They _____ homework tonight.
- My cousin is interested in music and he _____ a guitar.
- You _____ a history lesson today. It's on Friday.
- _____ (the teacher) a new science book?
- What exercises _____ (you) for your maths homework?
- Where _____ (she) her history lesson?

3 ★★ Write questions with *have got*. Complete answers a–e. Then match questions 1–5 with answers a–e.

- you / a strict teacher?
Have you got a strict teacher? a
- your brother / a maths exam on Friday?

- we / two exercises for homework?

- the school / a new science laboratory?

- they / an interesting geography book?

- No, I haven't. She's very nice.
- Yes, they _____. It's about mountains.
- No, we _____. We've got three.
- No, it _____. It's got a new music room.
- Yes, he _____. He isn't very happy.

there is, there are

4 ★★ Complete the text with *there is, there isn't, there are* or *there aren't*.

My school



My name's Adam and I'm at Priory School in Manchester. Priory is a small school – there are only two hundred students here. It's a school for boys, so ¹ _____ any girls. ² _____ twenty or thirty teachers at the school and ³ _____ a lot of different rooms.

I'm interested in sport and ⁴ _____ a big gymnasium for our PE classes – that's important for me! ⁵ _____ also two excellent PE teachers, Mr Bailey and Mr Stratton, but ⁶ _____ a swimming pool here at Priory School – we go to the city centre for swimming classes.

I love science and ⁷ _____ a big new science laboratory. I like ICT too, but ⁸ _____ any modern computers in our ICT room. They're very old!

5 ★★★ Write sentences about your school. Use the correct forms of *have got* and *there is / there are* and the words in the box. Use the text in exercise 4 to help you.

students teachers swimming pool
rooms school uniform gymnasium
computers laboratory

We've got a blue and black school uniform.

There are seven hundred students at my school.

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



VOCABULARY ■ Everyday objects

1 ★ Choose the odd word out.

clothes **keys** jewellery make-up

1 money a purse keys a wallet

2 a ticket a bus pass make-up an ID card

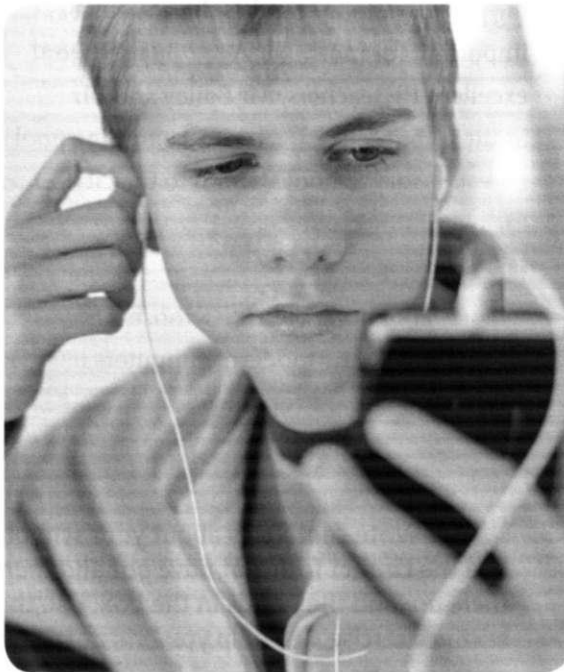
3 a purse a laptop a mobile phone an MP3 player

4 a key ring a watch sunglasses clothes

5 a purse a bag a wallet jewellery

2 ★★ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

keys bus pass make-up watch
ID card mobile phone laptop money
MP3 player



You can do work on your laptop.

1 You use a _____ to tell the time.

2 You put _____ in a purse.

3 I don't need a ticket for the bus. I've got a _____.

4 You can listen to music on an _____.

5 You can text friends on a _____.

6 Laura never wears _____ at school.

7 I can't open the door because I haven't got my _____.

8 We need an electronic _____ to go into school.

3 ★★★ Look at the pictures. What do the people need? Complete the sentences.



The girl needs some more clothes.



1 The boys need a _____.



2 The woman needs her _____.



3 The man needs his _____.



4 The girl needs a _____.



5 The boys need their _____.

4 ★★★ Write sentences about the objects you carry. Why do you carry them? Give reasons with *so*.

I carry a mobile phone so I can text my friends.

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

1 ★ Complete the table with the words in the box.

like don't like likes doesn't

Present simple affirmative			
I / You / We / They	like		pizza.
He / She / It	1 _____		
Present simple negative			
I / You / We / They	2 _____		pizza.
He / She / It	3 _____	4 _____	

2 ★★ Write negative sentences.

Clara wears jewellery.

Clara doesn't wear jewellery.

1 He buys a lot of designer clothes.

2 They work in town.

3 Frank studies a lot.

4 We like hip hop music.

5 She carries an ID card.

6 My dog needs a drink of water.

3 ★★ Write sentences using the present simple.

school / finish / at three o'clock

School finishes at three o'clock.

1 he / not carry / any money

2 she / watch / too much TV

3 he / go / swimming twice a week

4 we / not like / horror films

5 she / not wear / make-up

6 he / use / an MP3 player to listen to music

4 ★★★ Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences using the present simple affirmative and negative.



She doesn't wear

a lot of jewellery.



1 _____

to school by bus.



2 _____

football on Saturdays.



3 _____

TV in the evenings.



4 _____

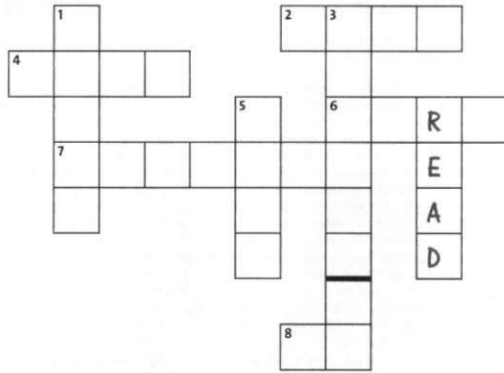
Chinese on Monday nights.



5 _____

to the cinema with her friends.

1 ★ Complete the crossword.



read magazines / books

- 1 _____ TV
- 2 _____ sport
- 3 _____ music / the radio
- 4 _____ photos
- 5 _____ friends
- 6 _____ the internet
- 7 _____ things / tickets
- 8 _____ shopping / cycling

2 ★★ Complete the sentences with the verbs in exercise 1.

I often meet Tim for coffee after school.

- 1 Mike _____ tennis very well.
- 2 Hayley and her sister _____ old cinema tickets. They've got about 25!
- 3 Sasha _____ shopping with her friends on Saturdays.
- 4 We _____ photos in our spare time.
- 5 Yen _____ computer magazines.
- 6 My brothers _____ the internet every day.

3 ★★ Complete Ana's description of her family. Use the verbs in the box.

reads don't watch goes doesn't go
surf takes listen to play



The people in my family have got lots of interests. My dad really likes photography.

He takes photos at weekends, and he's in a photography club, too. He also ¹ _____ swimming, but he ² _____ cycling. He says it's boring. My mum ³ _____ magazines in the evening, and I ⁴ _____ the guitar. She and I ⁵ _____ the radio a lot, but we don't like the same music! I ⁶ _____ TV very much, because I think the programmes are terrible. But I ⁷ _____ the internet every night, and talk to my friends online.

4 ★★★ Complete the sentences about you and your friends' free time. Use affirmative and negative forms of suitable verbs and add your own ideas.

My dad reads sports and photography magazines. (magazines)

- 1 I _____
_____ (TV / DVDs)
- 2 My best friend _____
_____ (shopping at weekends)
- 3 My friends and I _____
_____ (the guitar)
- 4 In our family, we _____
_____ (the internet)
- 5 My best friend _____
_____ (cycling)
- 6 I _____
_____ (the radio)

Present simple: questions

1 ★ Look at the table. Choose the correct words.

Questions			
Do / Does	Subject	Verb	Other words
Do / Does	you	¹ play / ² plays	tennis at the weekend?
³ Do / Does	Sarah	⁴ surf / ⁵ surfs	the internet in the evening?

Short answers	
Yes, I ⁶ do / does / am.	
No, I ⁷ don't / doesn't / am not.	
Yes, she ⁸ do / does / is.	
No, she ⁹ don't / doesn't / not.	

2 ★ Complete the sentences with *do* or *does*.

- Do you use your mobile phone a lot?
- Where _____ Millie and Claire go shopping?
 - When _____ we finish school?
 - _____ you read manga comics?
 - What _____ Jack collect?
 - _____ Kelly spend a lot of time watching TV?
 - Who _____ you play sport with?

3 ★★ Order the words to make present simple questions. Then match questions 1–5 with answers a–f.

- tennis / you / when / play / do
When do you play tennis? _____ e
- he / after school / does / visit / who

 - do / live / they / where

 - study / does / she / French

 - they / do / go swimming / why / before school

 - you / do / the internet / surf / why

- No, she studies Spanish.
- In a flat near the city centre.
- He visits his grandmother.
- So I can watch videos and visit chat rooms.
- I play on Sundays.
- Because they want to be Olympic swimmers.

4 ★★★ Write questions for the answers. Look at the underlined words and use the correct words in the box. Then write true answers.

what what when where who why

What sports do you play? _____

I play tennis.

I play football and cricket. _____

1 _____

I meet my friends in town.

2 _____

I read magazines and books at the weekend.

3 _____

I go shopping on Saturdays.

4 _____

I like to go cycling with my brother.

5 _____

I study English because I want to visit Scotland.

Adverbs of frequency

5 ★★ Rewrite the sentences. Put the adverbs of frequency in the correct places.

I wear jewellery. (sometimes)

I sometimes wear jewellery. _____

1 We are tired in the evenings. (usually)

2 Eva wears too much make-up. (often)

3 Roberto sees his family. (hardly ever)

4 I have got my ID card in my wallet. (always)

5 Laura is late for school. (never)

6 They visit us at the weekend. (sometimes)



1 ★ Read the text. Tick ✓ the correct box.

The text is about ...

- a a typical London lifestyle.
- b an expensive lifestyle.
- c living without money.

A free and easy life

A

For many people, life is about working and having a lot of money and possessions. Without these things, your life isn't supposed to be very good. Some people disagree, however. Paul Cortez is one young person who lives an 'alternative lifestyle'.

B

Paul lives in a very expensive city, London, but he doesn't mind not having money. He stays in a squat*. It's not his home and he doesn't pay rent money. In many countries, this is not allowed, but in the UK, it's not illegal. He normally spends less than £1 a day.

C

Paul doesn't use public transport, and he hasn't got a car. He always rides a bicycle. 'It's cold in the winter, but I prefer it,' he says.

D

Paul doesn't have a paid job, but he's not bored. He is allowed to study very cheaply, because he hasn't got a job. He also works at a charity shop. He meets some fascinating people there.

E

Paul says that local cafés and supermarkets throw away a lot of good food, and he eats this. On a typical day, he has sandwiches and fresh fruit. Does he miss his favourite foods and drinks? 'Well, a really good coffee, maybe!' he says.

*squat – a squat is a home with squatters in it. A squatter lives in somebody else's home, without permission, and without paying any money. You can do this in the UK, until the home owner tells you to leave.

2 ★★ Read the text again. Match questions 1–4 with paragraphs A–E.

- What do we want from life? A
- 1 How does he travel? —
 - 2 What about food? —
 - 3 How does he do it? —
 - 4 What does he do all day? —

3 ★★★ Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

- 1 How is Paul Cortez's lifestyle 'alternative'?

- 2 What city does he live in?

- 3 How does he feel about having no money?

- 4 What does he dislike about riding a bicycle?

- 5 What activities does Paul do?

- 6 Where does Paul get his food?

Build your vocabulary

4 ★★ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

against the rules aren't allowed to
is supposed are allowed supposed

- 1 We're _____ wear jewellery at school.
- 2 It's _____ to wear jewellery at school.
- 3 You aren't _____ to eat in class.
- 4 He _____ to wear a tie to school.
- 5 We _____ to use a mobile phone here.
- 6 We _____ supposed to make calls.

Language point: Capital letters and punctuation

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

Keiko is Japanese / japanese.

- 1 Their favourite group is *black eyed peas* / *Black Eyed Peas*.
- 2 **Hes** / **He's** got a cat.
- 3 **It's** / **Its** eyes are blue.
- 4 I'm into **music art and, reading** / **music, art and reading**.
- 5 We went to **Spain** / **spain** last summer.
- 6 **do** / **Do** you like hip hop music?
- 7 I want to learn **Spanish Japanese and French** / **Spanish, Japanese and French**.
- 8 She is **Australian** / **australian**.

2 ★★ Rewrite the sentences using capital letters and punctuation.

my name is laura and ive got a lot of comics books and magazines

My name is Laura and I've got a lot of comics, books and magazines.

1 im really into them i also like playing my brother jamess computer games he doesnt mind

2 we like art reading and playing football were into music too

3 weve got about 100 cds theyre on shelves in our bedroom

TASK

3 ★★ Read the information about Rasheed and complete the description.



Name: Rasheed

Age: 14

Description: quiet, friendly

Likes: football ✓, volleyball ✓, shopping ✗

Habits: plays football and reads manga comics

Buys: football magazines

Wants to meet: somebody aged 14–16

Speaks: English, Spanish and French

Wants to learn: German and how to play the guitar

My friend's name is Rasheed and ¹_____ fourteen years old. Rasheed is ²_____, but friendly. ³_____ football and volleyball, but he ⁴_____ shopping. He often ⁵_____ football and ⁶_____ manga comics, and he spends his money on ⁷_____. He wants to chat with ⁸_____ 14–16, and he speaks ⁹_____. He wants to ¹⁰_____ German and how to ¹¹_____.

4 ★★★ Write a description of your friend. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.

MY EVALUATION Check your progress. Do the exercises and then complete your own evaluation.

I need to try this again.

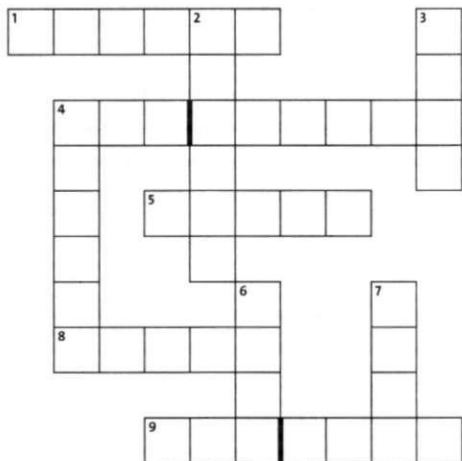
I am happy with this.

I could do this better.

I can do this very well.

VOCABULARY ■ Everyday objects

1 Complete the crossword.



Across

- 1 Can I use your _____ phone to make a call?
- 4 I use my _____ to listen to my music.
- 5 I haven't got any _____, so I can't go shopping.
- 8 Keep your money safe in a _____.
- 9 Don't forget your _____. You don't want to pay for a full-price bus ticket.

Down

- 2 I really want a _____, so I can surf the internet when I go out.
- 3 You need a student ID _____ to get cheap tickets to this show.
- 4 You aren't allowed to wear _____ on your face at school.
- 6 I haven't got my _____, so I can't open the door.
- 7 I've got two _____ for my school books – a small, old one, and a big, new one.

I can talk about my possessions.

MY EVALUATION

READING ■ People's possessions

2 Match sentence halves 1–6 with a–f.

- 1 At my school, _____
- 2 In the UK, most children _____
- 3 At school, I _____
- 4 We aren't _____
- 5 Are you _____
- 6 Is wearing jewellery _____

- a allowed to have mobile phones at school.
- b allowed at your school?
- c we aren't supposed to wear make-up.
- d allowed to wear your own clothes to school?
- e are supposed to have swimming lessons at school.
- f am supposed to wear a special uniform.

I can talk about school rules.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Present simple: affirmative and negative

3 Make present simple sentences.

- 1 I / not go / cycling

- 2 my brother / study / French and German

- 3 he / not play / the guitar

- 4 we / not carry / our mobile phones to school

- 5 my sister / finish / her homework before dinner

- 6 my dog / not like / swimming

I can talk about habits and facts.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY ■ Free time activities

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of a suitable verb.

- We _____ the internet at a café. It's too expensive! ✗
- Bruno _____ swimming at the weekends. ✓
- Mike _____ his friends after school. ✓
- _____ (Sara) photos on her mobile phone?
- I _____ my guitar. I find it boring. ✗
- _____ (your parents) to the radio?
- My sister _____ postcards. She's got 150! ✓
- Alex _____ films at the cinema in the town centre. ✗

I can talk about my free time.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Present simple: questions

5 Choose the correct words then answer the questions.

- Do / Are you study French at school?

- Ben listens to / Does Ben listen to the radio?

- Do / Does your mum surf the internet in the evening?

- Does your dad like / likes coffee?

- Do / Does your friends play tennis?

- Do / Does you watch a lot of DVDs?

I can ask and answer about free time activities.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

SPEAKING ■ Asking for and giving opinions

6 Complete the dialogues.

- Anna Don't you _____ these trousers?
Jack Not much.
- Tom Do you like swimming?
Amy It's _____, I suppose.
- Emily I love reading.
Josh I can't _____ it.
- Adam I love this shop. _____ do you reckon?
Sam It's not bad.
- Sara Do you like this song?
Peter No, I'm not very _____ on it.

I can ask for and give opinions

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

WRITING ■ An internet profile

7 Complete the internet profile with the words in the box.

prefer mind mad really keen
into fan



• Lenka • 15 years old • Czech Republic

✉ Message 🧑 Add to friends

About me

Hi, I'm Lenka and I'm from Prague in the Czech Republic. I've got green eyes and long, blonde hair.

Likes and dislikes

I'm ¹_____ films, especially animated ones. I'm a big ²_____ of the film directors Tim Burton and Henry Selick. I'm not ³_____ about listening to the radio, but I use my MP3 player all the time.

My free time

I'm very ⁴_____ on surfing the internet. I've got my own website and blog, and I'm ⁵_____ into it. I spend hours on the internet every day! I ⁶_____ using my laptop, because my brother always uses our desktop computer at home.

Requests

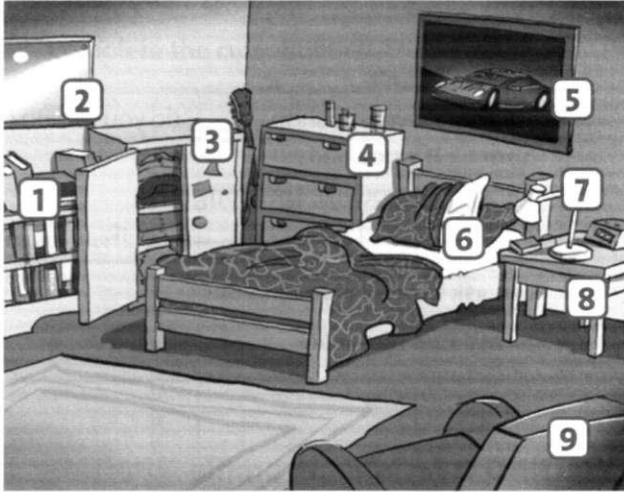
I want to meet someone of a similar age to me. I don't ⁷_____ where you're from, but I want to practise my English, please.

I can write about my likes and dislikes.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

VOCABULARY ■ At home

- 1 ★ Look at the picture. Write the correct numbers.



bookcase 1 picture ___
 bed ___ mirror ___
 chest of drawers ___ table ___
 cupboard ___ lamp ___
 chair ___

- 2 ★★ Do the *Furniture quiz*. Use the words in the box.

bath sofa desk microwave wardrobe
 shower washing machine

Furniture quiz: What is it?

This is in the bathroom. You wash your hair in it. Water comes down on your head.

shower

- You keep your clothes in this. _____
- You sit on this with your family and watch TV. _____
- When your clothes are dirty, you wash them in this. _____
- This is in the kitchen. You can cook your favourite food in it very quickly. _____
- This is a table. You do your homework on it. _____
- You put a lot of water in this and then wash your body. _____

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

dining room bathroom living room
 bedrooms kitchen



Holiday flat

Come and stay in this beautiful flat next to the sea in Bournemouth! There's a big living room with a very comfortable sofa – you can sit on this and watch DVDs, read or relax.

There's also a wonderful ¹_____ – it's got a new microwave and a washing machine, too. Cook a meal for all your family in here!

The flat has got a nice ²_____ with big windows. You can eat dinner and look at the beach.

There are two big ³_____ – they're both very quiet and you can sleep well here. Next to these two rooms there's an excellent ⁴_____ with a big bath and a hot shower.

Contact us for more information.

- 4 ★★★ Write sentences to describe your bedroom. What furniture is there, and where is it? Use the prepositions in the box.

behind between in front of near
 next to on under

There's a big wardrobe. It's next to my bed.

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

1 ★ Complete the table with *is, are* or *am*, and the *-ing* form of the verbs.

Subject	be	-ing form
Affirmative		
I	am	<u>working.</u> (work)
You / We / They	1 _____	<u>sitting.</u> (sit) _____ (play) _____ (do)
He / She / It	2 _____	_____ (read) _____ (give) _____ (stop) _____ (swim)
Negative		
I	3 _____ not	_____ (cry) _____ (listen)
You / We / They	4 _____ n't	_____ (change) _____ (make)
He / She / It	5 _____ n't	

2 ★★ What are the people doing? Complete the sentences using the present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

study surf sleep have wash
read watch



My family is in the kitchen. They 're having breakfast.

- 1 I'm at my desk. I _____ for my exam tomorrow.
- 2 Danny is on the sofa in the living room. He _____ TV.
- 3 My grandfather is in the bedroom. He _____ the newspaper.
- 4 Hanif and Daniel are on the computer. They _____ the internet.
- 5 My sister is in the bathroom. She _____ her hands and face.
- 6 My grandmother is in bed. She _____.

3 ★★ Write affirmative and negative sentences using the present continuous.

Adrian / not work on the computer / play a game

Adrian isn't working on the computer.

He's playing a game.

1 Anna / not read her book / look out of the window

2 you / not listen to the teacher / talk

3 I / send a text on my mobile phone / not make a call

4 Lena / not sit in her chair / run to the door

5 we / read a magazine / not do our homework

6 Freddie and Sara / eat some biscuits / not study

4 ★★★ Choose six of your favourite photos. Write one positive and one negative sentence about each one. What are the people doing / not doing?

In my favourite photo of my parents they're swimming in the sea. They aren't lying on the beach.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

They always **take** / clear out the rubbish at the weekend.

- 1 My brother often **tidies** / **does** the washing-up after dinner.
- 2 My mum usually **cleans** / **makes** the floor in the kitchen.
- 3 Do you ever **take** / **do** the dog for a walk?
- 4 Carlos sometimes **makes** / **cleans** his bed in the morning.
- 5 You never **make** / **tidy** your room.
- 6 I always **do** / **clear** the table after dinner.

2 ★★ Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

do clear tidy do take make clean



My sister likes helping at home. She always **makes** her bed before school.

- 1 Can you _____ the tables please?
- 2 My friend Nils usually _____ out the rubbish.
- 3 After lunch, they always _____ the washing-up.
- 4 My cousin is very lazy and he never _____ his room.
- 5 We need to _____ the floor. It's really dirty!
- 6 My brother never _____ the ironing or vacuuming.

3 ★★ Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

your bed the shopping your room
the vacuuming the car the washing-up
the ironing

- Pete** Can I have £5 to go out, Mum?
Mum £5? You're joking! You don't help around the house at all. You never make *your bed*, or tidy ¹ _____. I can't do ² _____ in there, because there are clothes and magazines on the floor!
Pete Okay, okay, I'm going. What else do you want me to do?
Mum If you want £5, you can do ³ _____ after lunch, and you can clean ⁴ _____ before Dad goes to the supermarket to do ⁵ _____.
Pete All that for £5? All right then. But Mum ...
Mum Yes?
Pete Can you do ⁶ _____? I want to wear my new shirt to go out!

4 ★★★ Who usually helps around the house in your family? Is anyone doing anything now? Which jobs do people like / dislike? Write sentences. Use some of the words in the box.

regular activities	sometimes, usually, never
activities now	now, at the moment
likes and dislikes	prefers, likes, hates + <i>-ing</i> form

My sister and I sometimes help with the shopping.

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

Present continuous: questions

1 ★ Complete the table with the words in the box.

are aren't am is 'm not is doing

Questions			
be	Subject	-ing form	Other words
Am	I		
1 _____	you	2 _____	the ironing?
3 _____	she		
Short answers			
Affirmative			
Yes, I am. / Yes, you are. / Yes, she 4 _____.			
Negative			
No, I 5 _____. / No, you 6 _____. / No, she isn't.			

2 ★★ Look at the picture. Write questions using the present continuous. Then write answers.



what / Ben / listen to
What is Ben listening to?
He's listening to the radio.

1 where / Kelly and Ben / sit

2 what / Kelly / wear

3 they / watch TV

4 Kelly / write / a text message

3 ★★★ Make present continuous questions about the picture in exercise 2. Then write answers.

- 1 Is _____?
- 2 Who _____?
- 3 Are _____?
- 4 What _____?

Present simple and present continuous

4 ★★ Complete the sentences using the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs.

Carlos makes (make) his bed every morning.
 Kyle and Hannah are clearing (clear) the table now.

- 1 When _____ Katie normally _____ (tidy) her room?
- 2 Ana _____ (do) her homework at the moment, so she can't come out.
- 3 They always _____ (walk) to school at 8.00.
- 4 Are you _____ (have) lunch now?

5 ★★★ Write questions using the present simple or present continuous. Then write true answers.

what / you / usually do / on Saturday afternoon
What do you usually do on Saturday afternoon?
I often go shopping or sometimes I play tennis.

1 what / you / do / now

2 what / your mum / usually do / at the weekend

3 what / your best friend / do / at the moment

4 where / you / usually do / your homework



The best home in London?

This is Rory Blake's home in London. He lives on a houseboat. At the moment, the boat is staying on the River Thames, but in the summer, Rory's family have holidays on it – it's their holiday home, too!

- A People think that houseboats are uncomfortable, but we've got everything – two bedrooms, a living room and a kitchen. There's even a 'garden' on the roof of the boat. I'm growing some herbs up there now, because I love cooking.
- B Our houseboat *Marianne* is seventy years old and usually it's in the centre of London. It's a cool place to keep the boat – we're near some famous museums and a good library, and the view is great.
- C The only problem is the weather. When it's windy, the boat goes up and down! Also we need to paint *Marianne* every year. In fact my dad and his friend are painting the houseboat now.
- D When visitors come here, they walk into our living room first. They think it's great because it's really comfortable with a big TV, a sofa and modern paintings.
- E The kitchen is my favourite room. My mum is making dinner there now. We're going to eat in our garden, on the roof!

1 ★ Read the text. Tick ✓ the correct box.

The text is about ...

- a living in London.
- b an unusual home.
- c the advantages of having a boat.

2 ★★ Read the text again. Match headings 1–4 with paragraphs A–E.

The best room on the boat _____ E _____

- 1 The city centre – a great place to be _____
- 2 A good room to sit and relax _____
- 3 Bad weather and *Marianne* _____
- 4 A comfortable home with a garden _____

3 ★★ Complete the sentences with information from the text.

Rory lives in London, on a houseboat.

- 1 Rory's home has got _____ bedrooms.
- 2 The boat is called _____.
- 3 Living on a boat isn't much fun when there's bad _____.
- 4 They _____ the houseboat every year.
- 5 There are modern paintings in the boat's _____.

4 ★★★ Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

How many rooms has the houseboat got?

The houseboat has got four rooms.

- 1 What is Rory growing on the roof of the boat?

- 2 How old is the houseboat?

- 3 What are Rory's dad and his friend doing now?

- 4 Why do visitors like the living room?

- 5 What's Rory's mum doing now?

Build your vocabulary

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

view traditional balcony windows holiday homes

My room has two large windows, so it's light.

- 1 The _____ outside my bedroom is dangerous. Don't stand on it!
- 2 Would you prefer a modern flat in the town centre, or a _____ house in the country?
- 3 The _____ from our roof is wonderful. You can see all of the city.
- 4 Many celebrities have _____ that they only visit once or twice a year.

Language point: and, but, because

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

They love the painting, **because** / **but** they don't like the mirror.

- 1 In the dining room there's a chest of drawers **and** / **but** a big cupboard.
- 2 We like the sofa **because** / **but** it's very comfortable.
- 3 The bedroom is small, **because** / **but** it's got everything we need.
- 4 There are two chairs **and** / **but** a table in the room.
- 5 I'm not watching TV **and** / **because** there aren't any good programmes today.
- 6 I haven't got a TV in my bedroom, **but** / **and** we've got a big TV in the living room.
- 7 I like the kitchen **because** / **but** it's got big windows.

2 ★★ Write sentences with *and*, *but* or *because*.

There's a nice sofa in our living room. We've got a big TV, too.

There's a nice sofa in our living room and we've got a big TV, too.

- 1 He's going to bed now. He's tired.

- 2 I often tidy my room. I never do the washing-up.

- 3 At school we study history. We learn French.

- 4 We always get up early. School starts at 8.00.

- 5 I really want that picture. I haven't got any money.

TASK

3 ★★ Complete the information about Miley Cyrus with the words in the box.

microwave beds mother shower
clothes films drink living

On tour with Miley Cyrus

When *Hannah Montana* star Miley Cyrus goes on tour she travels in a big, pink tour bus. You can do everything on the bus – eat, drink, sleep and have a shower.

The first room you walk into is a big, modern ¹_____ room with a table and two comfortable brown sofas. Miley always travels with her family, and at the moment her ²_____ is doing some work at the table.

The next room is the bedroom, with comfortable ³_____. At night Miley can watch her favourite ⁴_____ because there's a TV next to her bed. There's also an enormous wardrobe with a lot of Miley's ⁵_____, ready for her next show.

The kitchen is quite small, but it's got everything – a fridge, a ⁶_____ and things for making coffee. There's also a cool bathroom with a ⁷_____ and a big mirror – perfect for the modern star on tour!



4 ★★★ Imagine your favourite pop star or sports star has got a tour bus. Write a description of the tour bus. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.

MY EVALUATION Check your progress. Do the exercises and then complete your own evaluation.

I need to try this again.

I am happy with this.

I could do this better.

I can do this very well.

VOCABULARY ■ At home

1 Match sentence halves 1–6 with a–f.

- 1 I can't read my book, because _____
 - 2 We've got a shower in our bathroom, _____
 - 3 I've got a desk in my room, so _____
 - 4 We normally sit on the sofa _____
 - 5 Have you got a chest of _____
 - 6 We only eat in the dining room _____
- a but we haven't got a bath.
 - b drawers in your bedroom?
 - c the lamp next to my bed isn't working.
 - d when we have a special meal with visitors.
 - e to watch TV.
 - f I can do my homework there.

I can describe the place where I live.

MY EVALUATION

READING ■ Seeing stars

2 Complete the description of a celebrity's home with the words in the box.

view traditional balcony windows holiday home

This lovely house is our celebrity's ¹_____, not his full-time residence. He comes here two or three times a year for a short break, to see friends, swim, go sailing or fishing. The ²_____ of the sea from the house is magnificent. The main bedroom has enormous ³_____, so you can look down to the house's beautiful private beach. The house is over 100 years old and is very ⁴_____. There is a large ⁵_____ outside the living room, and it is famous for the parties which they have there.

I can understand adverts and postcards.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Present continuous: affirmative and negative

3 Complete the sentences with the present continuous affirmative (✓) or negative (X) form of the verbs in the box.

chat go make meet watch finish

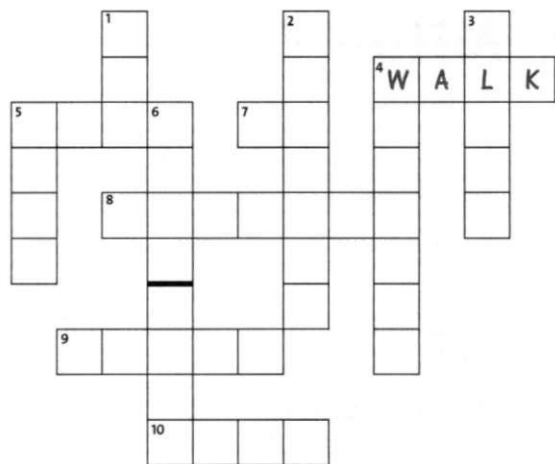
- 1 They _____ to the museum at the moment. ✓
- 2 We _____ a film on TV. X
- 3 He _____ to his friends on the internet. ✓
- 4 I _____ Sara today. X
- 5 Miley Cyrus _____ her new TV show today. X
- 6 I _____ my homework now. ✓

I can describe what is happening.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY ■ Housework

4 Complete the crossword.



Across

- 4 I'm taking the dog for a _____ now.
- 5 I don't _____ my room very often.
- 7 How often do you _____ the shopping?
- 8 Can you take the _____ out now, please? It smells bad!
- 9 Please clean the _____ in the bathroom.
- 10 Does your sister _____ her bed every day?

Down

- 1 I usually make my _____ after I get up.
- 2 I'm doing the _____ at the moment, so you can wear your shirt tonight.
- 3 How often do you _____ the table after dinner?
- 4 Dan never does the _____-up!
- 5 We _____ the dog out to the park every afternoon.
- 6 Go and tidy _____ now!

I can talk about helping at home.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Present simple and present continuous

- 5 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple or the present continuous form of the verbs.

do not wear arrive talk not go have

- 1 She _____ her homework at the moment.
- 2 I _____ to school on Sundays.
- 3 What time _____ they _____ dinner on Mondays?
- 4 It's very hot. We _____ jackets today.
- 5 They always _____ home at six o'clock.
- 6 You're on the phone again! _____ you _____ to David?

I can contrast present actions with routines.

MY EVALUATION

SPEAKING ■ Making requests and compromises

- 6 Choose the correct words.

Dad Hello, Millie.

Millie Hi, Dad.

Dad Can you ¹tidy / make the living room, please? All your things are ²on / up the sofa.

Millie Yes, ³in / at a minute. I'm busy at the ⁴hour / moment.

Dad Come ⁵off / on, Millie. It's important!

Millie But I'm ⁶doing / having my homework now.

Dad Millie! You ⁷need / make to tidy the living room now!

Millie Please, Dad! Is it ⁸right / OK if I do it later?

Dad I ⁹suppose / want so, but don't forget to ¹⁰make / do it before you go to bed.

Millie OK, Dad!

I can make requests and compromises.

MY EVALUATION

WRITING ■ A perfect place to live

- 7 Complete the sentences with *and*, *but* or *because*.

- 1 There are photos on the wall, _____ no paintings _____ my dad is a keen photographer.
- 2 Our sofa is quite small _____ it's old, _____ it's very comfortable.
- 3 I love these windows _____ there is a great view of the sea, _____ I spend a lot of time looking out of them.
- 4 Our living room is modern _____ it's got a fantastic new TV, _____ I think it's a boring room.
- 5 I like my room _____ it's my favourite colour, _____ I want a bigger one.

I can describe my ideal home.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY ■ Adjectives: feelings and events

1 ★ Find eight more adjectives.

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

cute _____

2 ★★ Complete the adjectives in the sentences.

My sister is naughty. She doesn't listen to Mum.

- Megan is u_____ because James isn't talking to her.
- The baby was sleeping. She was very c_____.
- I'm sometimes l_____ at weekends when I don't meet my friends.
- Clara often wins prizes. She's very l_____.
- Jamie's n_____ because he's got an exam tomorrow.
- I can't sleep after horror films, because I find them very s_____!

3 ★★ Look at the picture and complete the text with the words in the box.

cute lonely lucky naughty nervous
scary upset



This is a photo of my sister Lucy's sixth birthday party. She's the girl crying. She was upset because her friend, Harry, pulled her hair. He was always very ¹_____.

Also, Lucy was frightened of the clown - she thought he was ²_____.

Our cousin, Daniel, is at the back. He was feeling ³_____ because nobody played with him. He was ⁴_____ too because he doesn't like meeting new people.

That's me in the front. I look really ⁵_____ in that dress! I was the ⁶_____ one that day - I had a great time.

4 ★★★ Think about important events from your childhood. Who was: nervous / upset / lucky / naughty / lonely? What was: scary / cute? Write sentences.

I was very nervous on my 8th birthday.

My first day at school was quite scary.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

1 ★ Complete the tables with *was, were, wasn't* or *weren't*.

	Subject	<i>was(n't) / were(n't)</i>	Other words
Affirmative	I / He / She You / We / They	<u>was</u> 1 _____	at the party.
Negative	I / He / She You / We / They	2 _____ 3 _____	naughty. very angry. at home.

Questions			Answers
(Question word)	<i>was / were</i>	Subject + other words	(Yes / No) + subject + <i>was(n't) / were(n't)</i>
	4 _____	Jamie late?	Yes, he ⁵ _____. No, he ⁶ _____. _____
	7 _____	they happy?	Yes, they ⁸ _____. No, they ⁹ _____. _____
Who	10 _____	upset last night?	Frances was upset. _____
What	11 _____	their names?	Their names were Dan and Sal. _____

2 ★ Choose the correct words.

I was / were tired last night.

- The men *was / were* angry.
- The party *wasn't / didn't was* fun.
- Was the film / The film was* interesting?
No, it *not / wasn't*.
- Where *were you / you were* born?
- Were / was* the girls nervous?
No, they *weren't / wasn't*.
- Who *was your favourite teacher / your favourite teacher was*?

3 ★★ Write sentences in the past.

Honza is my best friend.

Honza was my best friend.

- That film is really scary!

- My baby brothers are naughty at bedtime.

- Is Tina at school today? No, she isn't.

- I'm not happy about moving house.

- Who is the owner of that bike?

- Are Mel and Ivana friends? Yes, they are.

4 ★★★ Order the words to make sentences and questions with *was* and *were*.

the / at / was / party / Jamie / ?

Was Jamie at the party?

- were / my / doctors / grandparents

- at / yesterday / Mikhail / school / wasn't

- May / fourteen / 1st / Katja / on / was

- late / you / were / school / for / ?

- good / tennis / they / very / at / weren't

- your / school / a student / at this / sister / was / ?

5 ★★★ Your friend lost her bag and shoes yesterday. Look at the information about them. Use the prompts to make questions and short answers.

bag	shoes
big red new	green old size 40

- bag / green
Was the bag green?
No, it wasn't.
- shoes / size 40
Were the shoes size 40?
Yes, they were.
- bag / new
_____?
 - bag / old
_____?
 - shoes / red
_____?
 - bag / small
_____?
 - shoes / green
_____?
 - shoes / new
_____?

1 ★ Look at the pictures and choose the correct verbs. Then write the past simple form.



get / have married
got



1 grow / go to school



2 move / do an exam



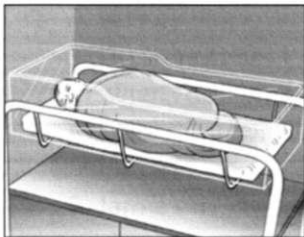
3 leave / win a competition



4 have / leave home



5 buy / be a house



6 be / get born



7 leave / become school

2 ★★ Complete the sentences using the past simple form of the words in the box.

go be leave become get move

Angelina Jolie was born on 4th June 1975.

- Her family _____ to Los Angeles when Jolie was 11.
- She _____ to an acting school for three years.
- When she was 16, she _____ home for the first time.
- She _____ really famous with the film *Girl, Interrupted* in 1999.
- She _____ married to two different men before she met Brad Pitt.

3 ★★ Look at the table. What did Jack do? Write affirmative sentences.

graduate ✓	buy a house ✓
leave home ✓	get married ✓
get a job ✓	have a child ✓

He graduated.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

4 ★★★ Write six sentences about the life of your grandparents, or an old person you know. Use verbs from exercises 1–3 and the expressions in the box.

in 1967 / 1984 when he / she was ...
at the age of ... from ... to ... for ... years

My grandmother was born in 1948. From 1953–1962, she went to school. At the age of 14, she ...

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

Past simple

1 ★ Complete the tables with the words in the box.

did left started like start didn't
did when

	Subject	Past form	Other words
Affirmative	I / You / He / She / We / They	<i>started</i> liked 1 _____	school.
Negative	I / You / He / She / We / They	2 _____	start 3 _____ leave school.

(Question word)	did	Subject	Verb	Other words	Answers
	Did	you	like	school?	Yes, I 4 _____ No, I didn't.
5 _____	6 _____	he	7 _____	school?	He started school in 2005.

2 ★★ Write affirmative and negative past simple sentences and questions.

he / become / a professional

He became a professional.

He didn't become a professional.

Did he become a professional?

1 you / win / a computer

2 they / buy / a house

3 Sheena / do / the exam

4 Rob and Alice / get married

3 ★★★ Write questions about Florence Nightingale, a famous nurse from 19th-century England. Then write answers for the questions. Use the information.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 not go to school | 4 go to help soldiers |
| 2 become a nurse | 5 not get married |
| 3 go to Turkey | 6 die 1910 |



be born 1820
When was she born? She was born in 1820.

- 1 Did _____?
- 2 What _____?
- 3 Where _____?
- 4 Why _____?
- 5 Did _____?
- 6 When _____?

Time expressions and *ago*

4 ★★ Write sentences using the past simple and *ago* in the correct place.

a year / I start / a new school
A year ago I started a new school.

- 1 we / move / to a big house / three years

- 2 two days / my mum / get / a new job

- 3 six weeks / Lily / buy / a mobile phone

- 4 my brother / leave school / two years

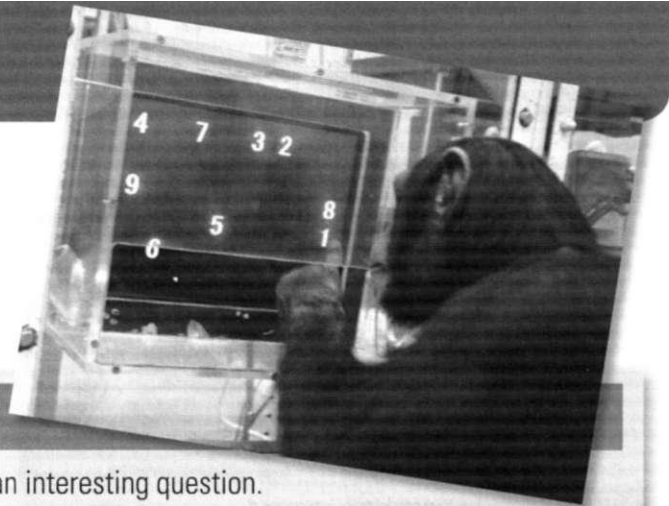
- 5 half an hour / I / have lunch

- 6 we / go to the USA / six months

1 ★ Read the text. Tick ✓ the correct box.

The text is about ...

- a memory competitions.
- b where animals put their food.
- c human and animal memories.



The best memory

Who's got the best memory: humans or animals? It's an interesting question.

Several years ago, a group of scientists tested the photographic memory of young chimpanzees. They showed chimpanzees and humans a computer screen with numbers on it. When the numbers disappeared, the chimpanzees could remember the position of the numbers. In fact they were better at this than the humans.

Their experiments showed that a bird called Clark's nutcracker had a fantastic memory, too. The scientists watched the birds for months. The birds hid thousands of seeds over an area of about twenty square kilometres. Six months later the birds found nearly all of the seeds from memory. Humans were far less successful at this type of activity.

However, humans can do something that animals can't do. We can decide how we want to memorize things. In the scientists' memory experiments, humans used different techniques to memorize objects. Some imagined pictures of the objects, and some said the words to themselves again and again. Humans wrote lists and trained their brains not to forget important information. Animals can't do that!



2 ★★ Read the text again. Complete the sentences.

Scientists tested chimpanzees and humans.

- 1 The _____ did better in the number tests.
- 2 Clark's nutcrackers have got very good _____.
- 3 Clark's nutcrackers _____ their seeds.
- 4 The birds _____ nearly all of the seeds.
- 5 We write lists so we don't _____ things.

3 ★★★ Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

What ability did the scientists test?

They tested memory.

- 1 What could the chimpanzees remember?

- 2 How many seeds did the birds hide?

- 3 How big was the area that the birds used?

- 4 When did the birds return to look for the seeds?

- 5 What can humans do that animals can't?

Build your vocabulary

4 ★★ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

memorize memory photographic
from memory recited remember

I can tell you my friends' birthdays
from memory.

- 1 My grandma is 85, but she still has a fantastic _____.
- 2 Did you _____ to bring my CD? Great, thanks.
- 3 The teacher gave us some vocabulary to _____ for homework.
- 4 I've got a _____ memory. I can read a list of words and remember them all!
- 5 Yesterday Jen _____ a really long poem in class.

Language point: *there was, there were*



1 ★ Read the email and choose the correct words.

Hi Ollie!

We had a brilliant weekend in London. I went there with Mum and Tina on the train. There **was** / **were** great museums, and **was** / **there** was a lot to see. **It** / **There** was great!

First, we went to the Natural History Museum. **There was** / **were** a giant dinosaur near the entrance. **Were there** / **There were** lots of small children too, and **they** / **there** were really noisy! After that, we went shopping in Kensington Market. **There was** / **were** some fantastic clothes. I got a new pair of jeans.

How was your weekend?

Love
Lottie x

2 ★★ Match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 1 How many people were there? | f |
| 2 How was the museum? | _____ |
| 3 Was there any music? | _____ |
| 4 Were there many people? | _____ |
| 5 Were your friends at the party? | _____ |
| 6 Was there any food? | _____ |
- a It was really interesting.
b No, there wasn't. Tim ate it before we arrived!
c No, they weren't. It was really boring!
d Yes, there was. My brother was the DJ.
e No, there weren't.
f There were about twelve, I think.

TASK

3 ★★ Complete the email using the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

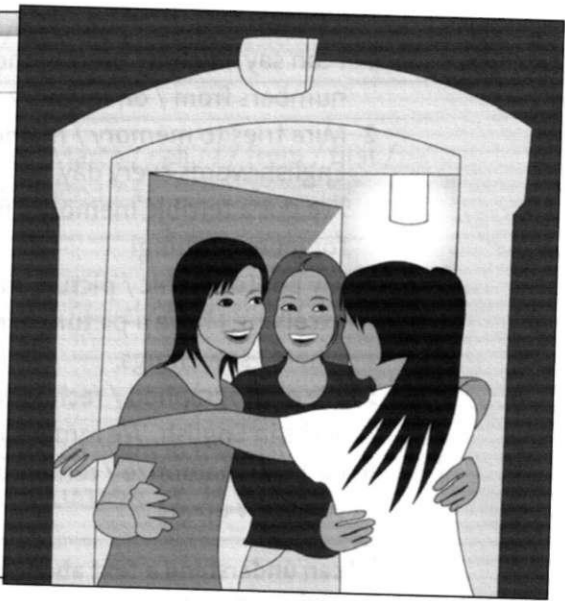
have get up be fly eat play visit be enjoy be go

Hi Michelle,

I visited my cousins in Monte Carlo last weekend. First, there **1** _____ a party at their flat on Friday night. There **2** _____ lots of interesting people there. Then, we **3** _____ quite late on Saturday. We **4** _____ breakfast in a street café. After that, we **5** _____ volleyball on the beach. Later, we **6** _____ out to a nightclub. Finally, I **7** _____ back home on Sunday afternoon.

I **8** _____ a great time! I **9** _____ seeing my cousins – it **10** _____ a lot of fun.

Love, Laura



4 ★★★ Write an email to a friend about a good weekend. Use the words in the box or your own ideas. Don't forget to include time linkers in your email.

play	football / computer games / tennis
go	shopping / camping / to the cinema / to the beach
buy	new jeans / DVDs / a mobile phone
see	a film / a football match / a show

MY EVALUATION Check your progress. Do the exercises and then complete your own evaluation.

- I need to try this again.
 I am happy with this.
 I could do this better.
 I can do this very well.

VOCABULARY ■ Adjectives: feelings and events

1 Write the adjectives to describe the people or situations.

- a horror film s_____
- a child that doesn't do what his parents say n_____
- a student before an exam n_____
- the winner of a £1 million prize l_____
- someone with no friends l_____
- a baby animal sleeping c_____
- a small child with broken toys u_____

I can describe feelings and events.

MY EVALUATION

READING ■ Remember this!

2 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- I can say all of my friends' mobile phone numbers **from** / **on** memory.
- Mira tries to **memory** / **memorize** new English words every day.
- I've got a terrible **memory** / **memorize** – I forget everything!
- My **photographic** / **picture** memory is excellent. I have a picture in my head of where I saw things.
- We **photographed** / **recited** our irregular verbs in English. We remembered them all!
- Can you **memorize** / **remember** the house you grew up in?

I can understand a text about people with good memories.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ *was, were*

3 Complete the text with the correct form of *was* or *were*.

It ¹ _____ the night of my fourteenth birthday party. There ² _____ nice things to eat, and the music at the party ³ _____ great. But my friends ⁴ _____ there. Where ⁵ _____ they? I ⁶ _____ happy. ⁷ _____ there a problem? Then I heard a noise outside. What ⁸ _____ it? I looked out of the window. My friends ⁹ _____ in the garden! Soon there ¹⁰ _____ a lot of people at the party. It ¹¹ _____ a great evening!

I can talk about past events in my life.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY ■ Milestones

4 Complete the text with the words in the box.

left become up get married job
had born became

Johnny Depp was ¹ _____ in Kentucky, but he grew ² _____ in Florida. He ³ _____ school when he was only 15, because he wanted to ⁴ _____ a rock star. He got ⁵ _____ when he was 20 years old, but got divorced two years later. He got his first acting ⁶ _____ with the help of actor Nick Cage, and he ⁷ _____ rich and famous after working on *Edward Scissorhands* and the *Pirates of the Caribbean* films. He met his partner Vanessa Paradis in France. They ⁸ _____ children together in 1999 and 2002, but they didn't ⁹ _____ married.

I can talk about important life events.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Past simple

- 5 Complete the sentences using the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

have graduate not be born leave
buy do get start



- 1 When did she graduate from university?
- 2 She _____ school in 1980 and left in 1992.
- 3 _____ Jake _____ home two years ago?
- 4 My uncle _____ a house in London.
- 5 _____ he _____ the exam?
- 6 They _____ a baby last year.
- 7 You _____ in 1993.
- 8 My parents met in in 1987 and they _____ married two years later.

I can talk about past events.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

SPEAKING ■ Your weekend

- 6 Match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.

- 1 How was your weekend? _____
- 2 When did you last play basketball? _____
- 3 Where did you go at the weekend? _____
- 4 I went to my friend's house last night. What about you? _____
- 5 Who's that girl in the photo? _____
- 6 When did you go home? _____

- a When the shops closed – about 6 p.m.
- b We went to London.
- c Oh, I watched a film at home.
- d I don't know, maybe three weeks ago.
- e It looks like Alicia.
- f Not bad, thanks.

I can talk about experiences in the past.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

WRITING ■ A past event

- 7 Order the words to make sentences. Then number the sentences 1–5 to make a story.



- a into / lunch / I / then / meet / for / town / to / went / him
- _____
- _____

- b came / we / very / finally / late / home
- _____
- _____

- c the / film / after / saw / at / we / a / cinema / that
- _____
- _____

- d phone / Marco / call / I / from / first / my / got / friend / a
- _____
- _____

- e day / had / lovely / Saturday / last / I / a
- _____
- _____

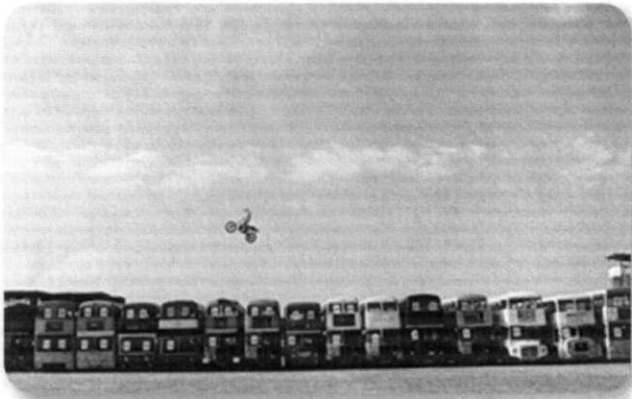
I can describe an event in the past.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

4 Dare!

VOCABULARY ■ Prepositions: movement

1 ★ Match sentence halves 1–6 with a–f.



- 1 Chris Bromham jumped _____ c
- 2 Chad Hundebly swam _____
- 3 Iris Alvarez jumped _____
- 4 Michael Johnson ran _____
- 5 Takao Arayama climbed _____
- 6 Joseph Kittinger fell _____

- a through the air for 31,000 metres in the world's highest skydive.
- b up Mount Everest when he was 70 years old.
- c over 18 big red buses on his motorbike.
- d into the sea from an 18-metre rock.
- e across the sea from England to France in 7 hours and 17 minutes.
- f around a 400-metre track in 43.18 seconds.

2 ★★ Choose the correct answers.

I always cycle slowly so I don't fall _____ my bike.

- a up b down c **off** d around
- 1 At the moment they're driving _____ Europe.
a across b up c down d off
- 2 She's very good at winter sports. She can ski _____ that mountain in three minutes.
a through b down c out of d under
- 3 Tom climbed _____ the tree to get an apple.
a off b under c around d up
- 4 Last year Maria jumped _____ a plane at 1,000 metres.
a out of b around c up d through
- 5 In July we cycled _____ the mountains in Italy.
a off b through c under d out of

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

climb down run into cycle through
sail around fall off run around
swim across

For their next holiday they want to cycle through the north of Germany.

- 1 After the goal the footballers began to _____ the stadium.
 - 2 Be careful! Don't _____ that chair and break your leg.
 - 3 It's very hot today! Let's _____ the sea and cool down!
 - 4 It's impossible to _____ the Atlantic!
 - 5 If you really love the sea, why don't you _____ the world?
 - 6 We need to _____ the mountain now because it's getting dark.
- 4 ★★★ Write sentences about what you want to do when you're older. Use the words in the boxes and your own ideas.

drive across ski down climb up
cycle across jump out of walk under

Africa the United States Australia
the Mediterranean Mount Etna
a plane Mount Fuji the Sahara Desert
a big waterfall

When I'm older, I want to drive across the _____
United States.

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

1 Complete the table with the words in the box.

wasn't was were weren't

	Subject	was(n't) / were(n't)	-ing form
Affirmative	I / He / She / It	was _____	sleeping, studying, travelling, dancing, working.
	You / We / They	1 _____	
	Negative	I / He / She / It	
	You / We / They	3 _____	

2 ★ Complete the sentences with *was*, *were*, *wasn't* or *weren't*.

We were having dinner at eight o'clock last night. We had chicken and chips.

- In this photo we _____ visiting Mexico City.
- Mohammed _____ reading a magazine in class. He was studying.
- Look at this holiday video of my sister. She _____ swimming in a lake.
- You weren't listening to the teacher. You _____ looking at your mobile phone.
- I _____ wearing a sweater yesterday because it was very hot.
- They _____ cycling through Poland in June. They were driving.

3 ★★ Write affirmative or negative sentences using the past continuous.

I / walk / across the park / yesterday

I was walking across the park yesterday.

- Gina / play / football / an hour ago

- they / climb down / the mountain / at seven o'clock yesterday evening

- she / not ski / this time last Saturday

- Naomi and Paul / swim / half an hour ago

- it / not rain / this afternoon

- you / sail / at this time last Sunday

4 ★★ Complete the text using the past continuous form of the verbs in the box.

not listen have sail not-study
watch relax cycle not do



Last week my friends and I weren't studying at school and we ¹ _____ to our teacher. We ² _____ fun on an adventure holiday! Ian and Tom ³ _____ down a mountain on their bikes, and I ⁴ _____ across a lake. But my twin sister Nadia ⁵ _____ exciting things. She ⁶ _____ in her room at the hotel with her friends and they ⁷ _____ TV!

5 ★★★ Write about your last birthday. Write one affirmative and one negative sentence for each time.

7.30 a.m. 11.00 a.m. 1.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.
8.00 p.m. midnight

At 7.30 a.m. I wasn't sleeping. I was opening a birthday card from my parents.

1 ★ Label the photos.



sea



1



2



3



4



5



6



7

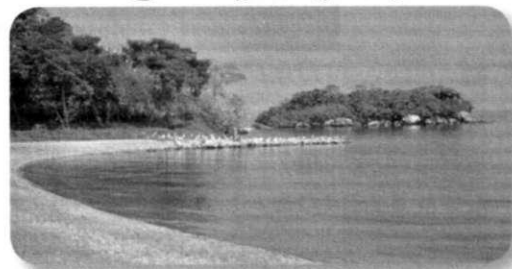
2 ★★ Read the definitions. Complete the words.

This is a big place with a lot of trees.
forest

- 1 This is a lot of water in one place.
s_____
- 2 This is a place at the top and bottom of the world. p_____
- 3 These are very high hills. m_____
- 4 This is a long line of water that goes down to the sea. r_____
- 5 This is a very dry place with a lot of sand and rocks. d_____
- 6 This is where water comes down from a very high place. f_____
- 7 This is a very big sea. o_____

3 ★★ Do the Geography quiz. Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences.

Geography quiz



Lake Victoria is the largest lake in _____

- a Africa b North America
 c Europe d Asia

- 1 Between India and Nepal there are some very high mountains. They are called the _____.
 a Tatras b Pyrenees c Himalayas
 d Urals
- 2 The North Pole is at the top of the world. It's in _____.
 a the Arctic b the Antarctic c Asia
 d Australia
- 3 The longest river in the world is the _____.
 a Thames b Mississippi c Zambezi
 d Nile
- 4 The world's biggest hot desert is very dry. It's called the _____.
 a Sahara b Kalahari c Gobi d Atacama
- 5 At the highest falls in the world the water comes down 979 metres. This place is in _____.
 a France b Egypt c Australia
 d Venezuela.
- 6 The North Atlantic Ocean is between _____.
 a Australia and Asia
 b Europe and Antarctica
 c Europe and America d Africa and India

4 ★★★ Write about places that you or your family visited or saw on TV. Use the words in exercises 1–3 and past time expressions.

In 2010, my grandparents went to the Balkan mountains.

A week ago, I saw a TV programme about the Sahara Desert.

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

Past continuous: questions

1 ★ Complete the table with the words in the box.

was were what was weren't were was

Questions				Answers
(Question word)	was / were	Subject	-ing form	
	Was	Lara	sleeping?	Yes, she ¹ _____ / No, she wasn't.
	² _____	Mum and Dad	talking?	Yes, they were. / No, they ³ _____.
⁴ _____	was	Harry	reading?	He ⁵ _____ reading a comic.
Where	were	you	going?	We ⁶ _____ going to school.

2 ★★ Write past continuous questions.

where / Jan / go / last night

Where was Jan going last night?

1 they / have / lunch / two o'clock

2 who / Mia / talk to

3 what / we / do / in class last week

4 it / rain / yesterday afternoon

5 why / you / climb up / that big rock

6 Sammi / eat / dinner / 8 p.m.

3 ★★★ Mike is at a police station. There was a murder last night, and the police think Mike did it. Write three past continuous *yes / no* questions and three question-word questions for the police to ask him. Write answers for Mike.

What were you doing at 10 p.m.?

I was having dinner with my girlfriend.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

Past simple and past continuous

4 ★★ Complete the sentences using the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs.

I was climbing (climb) up the mountain when I found (find) a camera.

1 They _____ (swim) across the river when the boat _____ (arrive).

2 Marta _____ (have) a bad accident when she _____ (ski) down a mountain in the Urals.

3 _____ Ian _____ (listen) when the teacher _____ (ask) him a question?

4 We _____ (stop) at the Great Wall when we _____ (travel) through China.

5 You _____ (not look) at the road when you _____ (fall off) your mountain bike.

6 _____ you _____ (drive) when the storm _____ (start)?

5 ★★★ Write sentences about a holiday you had, or invent one. Use the past simple and the past continuous.

While we were cycling through New Orleans,
we saw the carnival.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____



1 ★ Read the text and choose the correct answers.

- 1 Where did Ewan and Charley begin their trip?
a South Africa b France c Libya d Scotland
- 2 Where did they finish?
a South Africa b Italy c Kenya d Scotland

An incredible trip

- A** A few years ago *Star Wars* actor Ewan McGregor and his daredevil friend, Charley Boorman, began an incredible trip from the UK to South Africa by motorbike. They started in Scotland in May and drove through 18 countries to arrive in Cape Town in August. They made a TV programme called *Long Way Down* with their cameraman, Claudio.
- B** First Ewan and Charley drove down through the UK and into France. Then they went across France and through the mountains into Italy. From there, they sailed across the sea to Africa and their adventures really began!
- C** In Libya, they were driving across the desert when a terrible sandstorm started. And in Kenya they carried their motorbikes over a big river.
- D** But the most dangerous situation was in South Africa. Charley was performing stunts on his motorbike to some spectators when he hit Claudio, the cameraman. Claudio was filming when the accident happened, and he fell off his motorbike into the road. At first he didn't move, but then he stood up. The accident really hurt Claudio, but he was very brave, and continued working.
- E** When Ewan and Charley arrived in Cape Town, thousands of spectators and tourists were cheering for them. It was an incredible trip, but they arrived safely.

2 ★★ Read the text again. Match headings 1–4 with paragraphs A–E.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| A dangerous incident | D |
| 1 A happy end | _____ |
| 2 Driving and sailing | _____ |
| 3 Two continents by motorbike | _____ |
| 4 Adventures in Africa | _____ |

3 ★★★ Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

When did Ewan and Charley start their trip?

They started their trip in May.

- 1 How many countries does the text mention?

- 2 When did they finish their trip?

- 3 Where did they go after France?

- 4 Where were Ewan and Charley driving when they saw the sandstorm?

- 5 What was Claudio doing when he fell off his motorbike?

- 6 Who was waiting for them in Cape Town?

4 ★★ Complete the sentences with information from the text. Use one or two words.

- 1 They used _____ to make their trip.
- 2 They spent four _____ making the trip.
- 3 They came through _____ between France and Italy.
- 4 They carried their bikes over a river in _____.
- 5 In South Africa, Claudio had _____.

Build your vocabulary

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

daredevils daring spectacular
stunts heroes

You need a special bike to do stunts.

- 1 My friends Alicia and Tom are real _____. They jumped out of a plane last year!
- 2 Gulay is frightened of heights, so it was very _____ of her to climb that mountain.
- 3 Lots of people love daredevils, but I think the real _____ are doctors.
- 4 The view from the top of the falls was _____.

Language point: when, while, as soon as

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

He saw a big fish **when** / **while** he was swimming across the lake.

- 1 My dad was waiting for me at the station **when** / **while** I arrived.
- 2 I kissed my grandmother **as soon as** / **while** she opened the door.
- 3 We were standing at the bus stop **when** / **while** it started to rain.
- 4 Elena fell over **as soon as** / **while** she was playing tennis.
- 5 There's a terrible car accident! Phone the police **as soon as** / **when** you can!
- 6 **While** / **As soon as** we were exploring the mountain, we saw a bear!

2 ★★ Match sentence halves 1–6 with a–f. Choose the correct word in brackets to join the sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 I was running to school ... | _____ d _____ |
| 2 We opened the letter ... | _____ |
| 3 We took some photos of tigers... | _____ |
| 4 They were playing tennis ... | _____ |
| 5 I saw an amazing rescue ... | _____ |
| 6 She phoned the police ... | _____ |
- a she saw the boy fall through the ice. (while / as soon as)
 b they lost the ball. (when / while)
 c we were travelling through India. (while / as soon as)
 d I met my best friend. (**when**) / while
 e it arrived. (while / as soon as)
 f I was watching the news on TV. (while / as soon as)

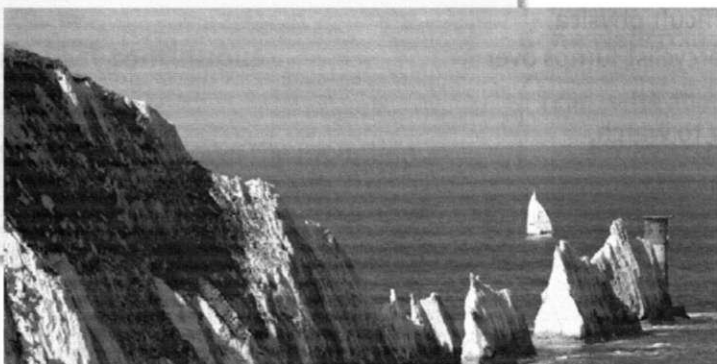
TASK

3 ★★ Read these notes for a postcard. Number the paragraphs in the correct order.

- Yesterday morning I was sailing in a small boat with my friend Jodie, when suddenly she stood up. I fell into the sea and it was very cold!
- See you soon, Isabel
- 1 Hi, Rosie! How are you?
- Then I ran up the beach to our hotel and I put on some dry clothes. I felt much better after that, but I was upset about the camera.
- I'm on the Isle of Wight with my class for the weekend. We're learning to sail with an instructor called Danny.
- As soon as Danny saw me, he came to rescue me. I was lucky because he was very near the boat when the accident happened. But while he was helping me, I dropped my camera into the water and I lost all my photos!

4 ★★★ Use the notes to write a postcard. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.

Postcard to: Jake from Ben
Trip to: the French Alps with class for one week
Learning to: ski
Instructor: Sylvie
Problem 1: yesterday / ski down mountain / fall over
Rescue: as soon as / Sylvie / see me / ski across to me
Problem 2: while / help me / fall over again / break new sunglasses
After: go to café / feel better / be upset about sunglasses



MY EVALUATION Check your progress. Do the exercises and then complete your own evaluation.

I need to try this again.

I am happy with this.

I could do this better.

I can do this very well.

VOCABULARY ■ Prepositions: movement

1 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

through let's across down idea off
don't looks around climb

- Jan Hey Kris, look at this 'Daredevil Adventures' holiday brochure!
- Kris Daredevil Adventures? That sounds fun. What activities have they got?
- Jan Well, you have lots of choices. You can ¹ _____ up mountains, then ski ² _____ them again.
- Kris Skiing is too expensive. ³ _____ see the brochure. Ooh, this ⁴ _____ fantastic. You can go camping and cycle ⁵ _____ the forest.
- Jan Hmm, I'm not so good at cycling. I always fall ⁶ _____ my bike!
- Kris OK, no cycling. Why ⁷ _____ we try their 'Water Week' instead? You can sail ⁸ _____ these beautiful Greek islands, and swim ⁹ _____ a lake, too.
- Jan That's a great ¹⁰ _____. Shall we book it now? It's cheaper than the skiing week.
- Kris Yes, why not?

I can make and respond to suggestions.

MY EVALUATION

READING ■ Daredevils

2 Replace the underlined words with the words in the box.

daring daredevils stunt spectacular
heroes

- 1 In this amazing and difficult physical performance, the motorcyclist jumps over 15 cars. _____
- 2 The stunt was amazing to watch.

- 3 Only people who love doing frightening things would try to jump off this high cliff into the sea. _____
- 4 The people I admire in my life are my parents. _____
- 5 To ski down some of the highest mountains, you have to be very ready to do things which you are frightened of. _____

I can read about the history of a famous place.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Past continuous: affirmative and negative

3 Complete the sentences using the past continuous.

- 1 I _____ (not eat) breakfast at 8.00 this morning. I _____ (walk) to school.
- 2 We _____ (not climb) up a mountain on Friday. We _____ (relax) on the beach.
- 3 Lenka _____ (swim) across the lake at 6 a.m. She _____ (not sleep).
- 4 You _____ (not listen) to me. You _____ (look) out of the window.
- 5 They _____ (read) magazines. They _____ (not tidy) their bedroom.
- 6 I _____ (not play) football last Saturday. I _____ (visit) my cousins in London.

I can say what was happening this morning.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY ■ Geographical features

4 Complete the geographical features.

I live in Cumbria, a really beautiful part of Northern England. The landscape is wild and there are lots of hills and ¹m_____ that you can climb. Locally, we call them 'fells'. Between them, there are deep ²v_____. After millions of years, these fill with water, and ³l_____ are formed. The area is famous for these, and it's very popular with tourists. They like walking through the trees in the ⁴f_____ and climbing up the fells. We also have many ⁵r_____, and some of these have lovely ⁶f_____ where the water drops down the hillside. Cumbria is near the North ⁷S_____, and there are some popular beaches.

I can talk about places in the world. MY EVALUATION ○○○○

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Past continuous: questions

5 Make past continuous questions and answers.

- 1 what / you / do / last night at 11 / ? I / sleep
2 Andrew and Mark / play / tennis / last night / ? No, ...
3 where / you / work / last summer / ? I / help / at my parents' shop
4 Hugo / win / the race before the accident / ? Yes, ...

Past simple and past continuous

6 Choose the correct words.

- 1 He cycled / was cycling down the mountain when he fell / was falling off his bike.

- 2 They drove / were driving through Germany when they had / were having an accident.
3 Mikel broke / was breaking his leg when we skied / were skiing in Austria.
4 We travelled / were travelling on a train when he heard / was hearing the news.

I can invent a story about a world trip. MY EVALUATION ○○○○

SPEAKING ■ Expressing interest

7 Choose the correct words.

- Clara Where did you take these photos?
Harry In Rome. This man was cycling on a tightrope.
Clara You're 'laughing / kidding! Why was he doing that?
Harry There was a show in the street.
Clara 'Right / Really? It looks dangerous.
Harry Yes, it was 'amazing / amazed.
Clara It's a great photo. 'Good / Well done!
Harry And here's a nice picture of Andy. I got an extra copy for you.
Clara Wow, that's really 'exciting / kind of you. Thanks, Harry.

I can talk about amazing experiences. MY EVALUATION ○○○○

WRITING ■ A narrative text

8 Match 1-4 with a-d. Then number them in order to describe a rescue.

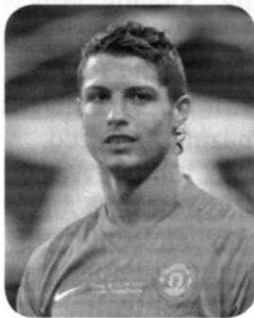
- 1 [] As soon as the accident happened,
2 [] Ferdi wants to go skiing again, as soon as
3 [] When they arrived to help us
4 [] We were having an adventure holiday when
a my brother Ferdi fell and broke his leg.
b I called the mountain rescue service.
c his leg is better! He's a real daredevil.
d we were cold and Ferdi was in a lot of pain.

I can write about a rescue. MY EVALUATION ○○○○

1 ★ Write the nouns for these verbs.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| paint | <u>painter</u> |
| 1 compose | _____ |
| 2 write | _____ |
| 3 play | _____ |
| 4 dance | _____ |
| 5 win | _____ |
| 6 program | _____ |
| 7 sing | _____ |
| 8 cook | _____ |

2 ★★ Complete the sentences with the correct form of words in exercise 1.



Cristiano Ronaldo plays football.

- 1 Leona Lewis _____ pop songs.
- 2 Agatha Christie was a crime _____.
- 3 Mikhail Baryshnikov is a ballet _____ from Russia.
- 4 Bach was a _____.
- 5 Michelangelo was a _____.

3 ★★★ Order the words to make sentences.

There is one extra word in each sentence.

songs in English and Spanish / wins / Shakira / sings

Shakira sings songs in English and Spanish.

- 1 Serena Williams / a lot of / tennis matches / writes / wins

- 2 programs / Bill Gates / computers / dancers

- 3 romantic books / writes / paints / Danielle Steel

- 4 music / cooks / Andrew Lloyd Webber / composes

- 5 Gerhard Richter / sings / paints / pictures

- 6 cooks / Gordon Ramsey / amazing food / plays

- 7 sings / Placido Domingo / in operas / dances

4 ★★★ Write sentences about famous people or your friends with the words in exercise 1. Write two sentences for each person, one with the noun form and one with the verb form of each word.

My friend Pablo is a very good cook.

He cooks fantastic food for us.

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

Ability: *can* and *could*

1 ★ Complete the table with the words in the box.

can't could play can could can
couldn't can

Present	✓ I can sing. ✗ He ¹ _____ play tennis. ? ² _____ they dance? Yes, they ³ _____. / No, they can't.
Past	✓ She ⁴ _____ sing. ✗ We couldn't ⁵ _____ tennis. ? ⁶ _____ they dance? Yes, they could. / No, they ⁷ _____.

2 ★★ Choose the correct words.

I don't can / can't / no can sing.

- I can / could / canned paint when I was six.
- We not can / can't / don't can cook.
- Alisha can speaks / speak / speaking English.
- He could / could to / coulds dance.
- She didn't could / could no / couldn't swim.
- Marek can to / can / cans play tennis.

3 ★★ Study the table. Write affirmative and negative sentences about the past and the present.

	Past	Present
I	dance when I was little ✗	write Japanese ✗
you		speak German ✓
he		play tennis ✗
she	paint pictures when she was four ✓	
we	cook when we were children ✗	
they		program a computer ✓

I couldn't dance when I was little.

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

4 ★★★ Make sentences with *can* / *can't*, *could* / *couldn't* and some of the words in the boxes.

People
I My mum / dad My friend (name) My grandparents
Verbs
sing cook run dance drive swim play speak
Other words
the guitar 5 km very well a car French tennis great food
Time expressions
now last year in 1995 when he / she was young

I couldn't drive a car when I was young.

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

Questions with *How ...?*

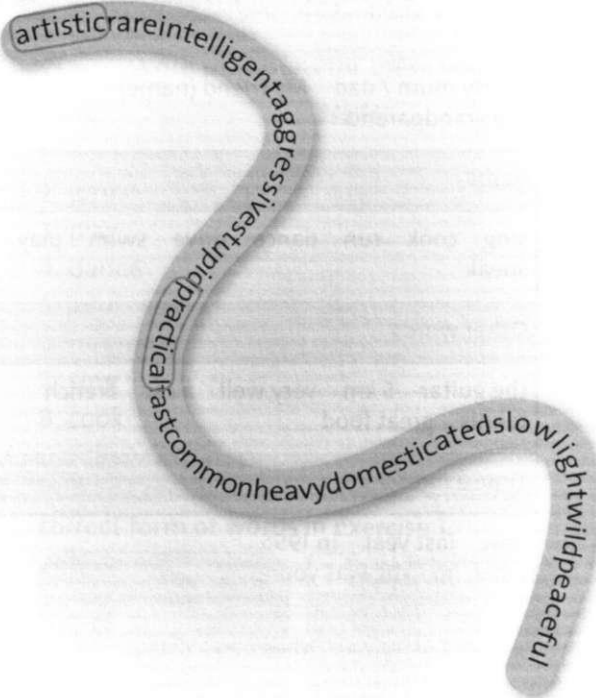
5 ★★ Complete the questions with *how* and the words in the box. Then match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.

tall strict often far much many

- How far can you swim? f
- _____ CDs have you got? _____
- _____ are your parents? _____
- _____ is your brother? _____
- _____ water do you drink? _____
- _____ do you go shopping? _____

- I drink a litre of water every day.
- He's one metre seventy-five.
- They aren't very strict.
- one or two times a month.
- I've got about 200.
- I can swim one kilometre.

1 ★ Find six more pairs of adjectives with opposite meanings.



artistic - practical

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

2 ★★ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

light aggressive artistic fast heavy
intelligent rare

Horses can run at about fifty kilometres an hour. They're quite fast.

- 1 Dolphins are very _____. They can do a lot of clever things.
- 2 Blue whales are really _____. They weigh about 150,000 kilogrammes.
- 3 Some people are _____. They can paint beautiful pictures.
- 4 There are only a few tigers in the world now. They're very _____.
- 5 Monkeys aren't _____. They don't often fight.
- 6 Most birds are small and _____, so they can fly easily.

3 ★★ Look at the pictures. Write affirmative and negative sentences with the adjectives.



tigers / fast / slow

Tigers are fast. _____

They aren't slow. _____



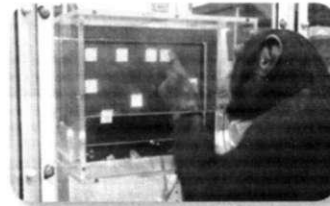
1 dogs / wild / domesticated



2 dolphins / aggressive / peaceful



3 blue whales / light / heavy



4 chimpanzees / stupid / intelligent



5 rabbits / rare / common

4 ★★★ Write sentences about animals. Use adjectives from exercises 1–3 and *not very*, *quite*, *very* and *really*. Give a reason for your description.

Cats are very common. A lot of people have got a cat.

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

Comparative and superlative adjectives

1 ★ Choose the correct words to complete the table.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
light	<u>lighter</u> than	the ¹ _____
big	² _____ than	the biggest
heavy	heavier ³ _____	⁴ _____
intelligent	⁵ _____ than	the most intelligent
good	⁶ _____ than	⁷ _____ best
bad	worse than	⁸ _____

lighter / lightest

- 1 lightest / most light
- 2 bigger / bigger
- 3 than / that
- 4 a heaviest / the heaviest
- 5 intelligenter / more intelligent
- 6 better / more better
- 7 more / the
- 8 the worse / the worst

2 ★★ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

than dangerous most more bigger
the tallest best

Dogs are bigger than cats.

- 1 Giraffes are the _____ animals in the world.
- 2 Elephants aren't longer _____ blue whales.
- 3 Humans are _____ common than tigers.
- 4 Have chimpanzees got the _____ memory?
- 5 Dolphins aren't _____ noisiest animals in the sea.
- 6 Gorillas aren't the _____ aggressive animals.
- 7 Are humans the most _____ animals in the world?

3 ★★ Write sentences using comparative or superlative adjectives.

cats / light / lions

Cats are lighter than lions.

- 1 humans / intelligent / gorillas

- 2 blue whales / big / animals in the world

- 3 monkeys / heavy / spiders

- 4 tigers / dangerous / zebras

- 5 pandas / rare / animals

4 ★★★ Write three comparative and three superlative sentences about yourself and your family. Use the words in the box.

heavy good intelligent artistic bad
practical dangerous

My dad is a lot heavier than my brother, and a bit heavier than my mum.

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

should and must

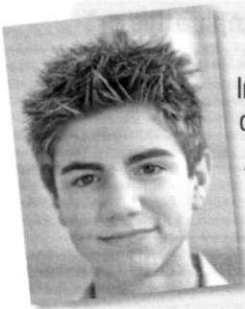
5 ★★ Complete the sentences. Use *must* / *mustn't* or *should* / *shouldn't* and the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

You should take (take) a break. You look tired.

I mustn't be (be) late. It's my English exam!

- 1 Frances _____ (stay) up so late at night.
- 2 In the UK, you _____ (drive) on the left side of the road.
- 3 You _____ (clean) your teeth more often. They're yellow!
- 4 We _____ (protect) wild animals if we want them to survive.
- 5 You _____ (smoke) here. It's against the law.
- 6 You _____ (buy) that CD. It's great!

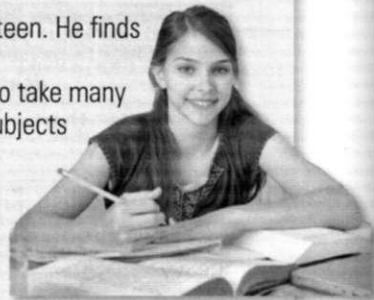
Learning at home



In Britain some families feel that learning at home is better than going to school. Home-schooled children can choose when they want to learn. Does this sound more enjoyable than school?

Adrian is a science prodigy and he wants to start university by the age of fourteen. He finds school lessons easier than most children, but making friends more difficult.

At home, he can spend more time on his favourite subjects and is preparing to take many of his exams early. Does he ever take a break? 'Yes,' he says, 'I don't study subjects I'm not interested in.'



Holly's parents weren't happy with the local school, so they made a decision to teach her at home. Her favourite subject is history and she often goes to museums to study. 'I couldn't do that before,' she says. 'This is more interesting than school was.' Her parents are always happy to help her.

Adrian and Holly love learning at home, but some people think that studying at school is more useful because it trains you for adult life. It teaches you to be with people you don't like, but it can also help you to make friends. Are these things more important than lessons? What do you think?

1 ★ Read the text. Tick ✓ the correct box.

The writer of the text ...

- a thinks that home-schooling is wrong.
- b says home-schooling is better for everyone.
- c asks the reader to decide if home-schooling is a good idea.

2 ★★ Read the text again. Match 1–6 with a–f.

- 1 Some British children don't _____ c
- 2 Home-schooled children have more _____
- 3 Adrian isn't very good at _____
- 4 Science lessons at school are _____
- 5 Holly's parents chose to _____
- 6 School can help you to learn _____

- a making new friends.
- b how to make friends.
- c go to school.
- d very easy for Adrian.
- e choice about the subjects they learn.
- f teach her at home.

3 ★★ Read the text again. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

likes university school learns
subject parents

In Britain, people can learn at home or at _____
school

- 1 Adrian wants to start _____ when he's 14.
- 2 He only studies things that he _____.
- 3 History is Holly's favourite _____.

- 4 She _____ at home and in museums.
- 5 Holly's _____ help her when she needs something.

4 ★★★ Write sentences about your experiences of school. What are / were the good and bad things? How is learning at home different? Use the words in the box to help you.

could(n't) can('t) socialise learn study
interesting enjoyable parents subject

At my last school, I couldn't study French,
but now I can study three languages.

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

Build your vocabulary

5 ★★ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

make take start make break

Some children find it very difficult to
make friends.

- 1 We _____ our exams last summer.
- 2 Edward's exam results _____ the record for high marks last year.
- 3 I want to _____ university soon.
- 4 You need to _____ a decision about the subjects you want to study.

Language point: time expressions

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

Swimmer Michael Phelps was born **in** / **on** 1985.

- 1 TV chef Jamie Oliver worked at his parents' restaurant **during** / **for** eight years before he went to catering college.
- 2 Lady Gaga's first album came out **in** / **on** August 19th 2008.
- 3 Actress Emma Watson was famous **by** / **for** the age of eleven.
- 4 Mozart started composing music at five years old. A year **late** / **later**, he played concerts around Europe.
- 5 Cristiano Ronaldo is **now** / **for** the highest-paid footballer in the world.
- 6 Bill Gates started programming computers **in** / **by** High School.

2 ★★ Complete the sentences with the correct time expressions.

Michael Jackson was born **on** 29th August 1958.

- 1 Jackson was a famous singer and dancer _____ the time he was ten years old.
- 2 He performed with his brothers in The Jackson Five _____ twenty years.
- 3 He became famous as a solo artist with his *Off the Wall* album _____ 1979.
- 4 Three years _____, he made his most successful album, *Thriller*.
- 5 _____ 25th June 2009, Michael Jackson died at home.



TASK



Who's the mystery person?

Read and find out!

This person was born in London in 1989. He grew up and went to school there. He became interested ¹ _____ by the age of five, and first appeared on TV in ² _____. His life changed in 2001, when his ³ _____ appeared in cinemas. This was the first in a series of films which earned him a lot of money. He also won several awards for ⁴ _____. In his free time he ⁵ _____ the guitar. He's most ⁶ _____ his role as Harry Potter, but many people know his ⁷ _____ and dramas, too. Who is he? He's ⁸ _____.

3 ★★ Read the information and complete the text. Use one, two or three words.

From: London

Early life: interested in acting from age of five

Career: first TV job 1999; first big film 2001; several Best Actor awards

Plays: guitar

Famous for: Harry Potter role; plays and TV dramas

4 ★★★ Write a biography of a famous person. Put the information into three paragraphs:

- 1 Where was the person born? Where did he / she grow up?
- 2 What is the person good at / interested in? What special things did he / she do?
- 3 What is the person famous for? Who is he / she?

MY EVALUATION Check your progress. Do the exercises and then complete your own evaluation.

I need to try this again.

I am happy with this.

I could do this better.

I can do this very well.

VOCABULARY ■ Skills and people

1 Complete the text with the words in the box.

anything writer wrote painted lot don't

Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) is world famous as a wonderful painter. He ¹_____ the most famous picture in the world, the Mona Lisa, around 1505. Many people know a ²_____ about his artwork, but they ³_____ know much about the other things he could do. He was also a brilliant inventor, scientist and a ⁴_____, too. He ⁵_____ all of his thoughts in his notebooks, and we still have some of these today. They contain ideas for a helicopter, solar power, a calculator and a military tank. Da Vinci also studied science, but I don't know ⁶_____ about his writings on this subject.

I can say how much I know about a person.
MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Ability: can and could

3 Complete the sentences with *can*, *can't*, *could* and *couldn't*.

- When I was two weeks old, I _____ talk.
- He _____ play football now.
- My dog _____ run when it was young, but it's too old now!
- Elephants _____ fly.
- We _____ choose how we memorize things.
- A hundred years ago we _____ chat on the internet!

Questions with How ... ?

4 Write questions with words and phrases in the boxes. Then match questions 1–5 with answers a–f.

How strict How much money How long
How old How far

was are can did is

you run you spend on that bag
Ella when she got married a blue whale
your parents

- How strict are your parents? _____ **d**
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

READING ■ Whizz-kids

2 Match 1–6 with a–f.

- Some child prodigies don't _____
- I talk to my parents before I make _____
- We take all of our _____
- Usain Bolt broke the _____
- Child prodigies often start _____
- It's easier to make _____

- exams in June.
- university very early.
- world record for running 100m.
- take a break from their studies at all.
- friends if you don't move schools a lot.
- big decisions.

I can understand a text about child prodigies.
MY EVALUATION

- About €100! It was too much!
- She was twenty-seven.
- It's about 25 metres long.
- They're not strict at all.
- Not very far at all – about 1 kilometre.

I can talk about past and present abilities.
MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY ■ Adjectives: qualities

5 Complete the sentences with the opposite adjectives.

My brother is artistic,

he isn't practical.

1 Tigers aren't domesticated,

2 My computer desk isn't light,

3 Dogs are common,

4 That joke wasn't intelligent,

5 My favourite songs are slow,

6 Most fish aren't aggressive,

I can describe the qualities of things.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Comparative and superlative adjectives

6 Complete the sentences. Use the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives and *than* or *the*.

1 African elephants are _____ (big) Indian elephants.

2 Cats are more _____ (common) tigers.

3 I'm _____ (fast) runner at school.

4 Jack can swim _____ (far) Mark.

5 My room is a lot _____ (tidy) my sister's room.

6 These are _____ (expensive) shoes in the shop!

I can use comparative and superlative adjectives.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

SPEAKING ■ Choosing a present

7 Number the dialogue in the correct order.

Harry Good idea! Who's it by? Is it by Goya?

Harry Well, I don't know anything about art. But I think this other one's better.

Harry Definitely. The first one's a bit dark.

Harry Dan, is this by Goya?

Rachel I'm not sure. Let's ask Dan. He's into art.

Rachel Look at these posters. I like this one. We should buy it for Mandy's birthday.

Rachel Do you think so?

Dan Yes. I know a bit about his work.

I can compare ideas for a present.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

WRITING ■ Biographies

8 Complete the biography with the words in the box.

now later on for by in

Leonardo DiCaprio was born ¹ _____ November 11th 1974, to a German mother and an Italian American father. His parents were divorced ² _____ the time Leo was a year old. He grew up in Los Angeles, USA, and ³ _____ 1990, aged just 16, he got his first TV acting job. Two years ⁴ _____, he acted in his first film, *This Boy's Life*. DiCaprio worked as a film actor ⁵ _____ just five years before becoming a superstar, when he played Jack Dawson in *Titanic*. The film won 11 Oscars, and is one of the most successful movies of all time. He is ⁶ _____ a big celebrity, and works as an actor, a film producer, and for many charities.



I can write a biography of a person.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○



VOCABULARY ■ Time and numbers

1 ★ Write the numbers as words.

4,000,000,000

four billion

4 6,000,000

1 7th October

5 $\frac{1}{2}$

2 0

6 $\frac{1}{4}$

3 3,958

7 802

2 ★★ Correct the words in bold in the sentences.

There are a hundred years in a decade.

century

1 There are twelve **weeks** in a year.

2 There are fifty-two **days** in a year.

3 There are ten **minutes** in a decade.

4 There are usually 365 **centuries** in a year.

5 There are twenty-four **minutes** in a day.

6 There are ten years in a **millennium**.

7 There are sixty **seconds** in an hour.

8 There are sixty **months** in a minute.

3 ★★ Complete the dialogues with the words in the box.

a quarter a decade a half a century
a couple a few a dozen

Rebecca Was your mum born in the 1960s?

Amy No, in the 1970s. **A decade** later.

1 James Cut the chocolate cake into four pieces.

Freddie Yes, we can have _____ each.

2 Jay What's 50% as a fraction?

Callum It's _____.

3 Katie How many eggs do we need?

Max We need two boxes of six eggs, so that's _____ eggs.

4 Rosa Did your dad go to London for a week?

Morgan No, only for _____ days.

5 Charlie I bought _____ of apples to eat.

Jack Great. That's one for me and one for you.

6 Rita My great grandfather was born in 1906.

Paula Wow, that's over _____ ago.

4 ★★★ Complete the text with time and number words.

People think Aborigines started living in Australia more than forty **thousand years** ago.

The English explorer Captain Cook visited Australia in the eighteenth ¹_____.

Australia is enormous and it takes fifty hours to drive non-stop from Sydney to Perth. That's more than two ²_____. It takes five ³_____ to fly from Sydney to Perth.

There are around twenty-one ⁴_____ people in Australia. The hottest ⁵_____ in Australia are December, January and February. There was a big party in Sydney on 31st December 1999, to celebrate the new ⁶_____. In 2000, Sydney was the home of the Olympic Games for two ⁷_____.

1 ★ Choose the correct words to complete the table.

Affirmative		
I / you / he / she / it / we / they	will (full form) 'll (short form)	³ _____ late. study tonight.
Negative		
I / you / he / she / it / we / they	¹ _____ (full form) ² _____ (short form)	⁴ _____ tennis. see that film.
Questions and answers		
⁵ _____ Mikhail be there?	Yes, he will. / No, he won't.	
When will you be 16?	I ⁶ _____ be 16 next May.	

'll / 's

- 1 don't will / will not
- 2 won't / wont
- 3 to be / be
- 4 play / playing
- 5 Does / Will
- 6 'll / 'm

2 ★★ Write questions with *will*. Then match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.

- 1 the next American president / be / a woman?
Will the next American president be a woman? **b**
 - 2 who / be / the best racing driver / next year

 - 3 Brazil / win / the next football World Cup

 - 4 what / children / study / in the future

 - 5 Lady Gaga / have / a number one record
next year

 - 6 where / people / live / in the next
millennium

- a I think it'll be computer programming.
b No, I reckon it'll be a man again.
c Yes, I bet she will. She's a great singer.
d Lewis Hamilton, maybe.
e I don't know. Maybe in houses under the sea!
f Yes, I'm pretty sure they will.

3 ★★ Choose the correct words.

Venus Williams will **winning** / **win** / **to win** this match.

- 1 Don't worry! Your teacher **not will** / **don't will** / **won't** be angry.
- 2 Mike **buys** / **will to buy** / **will buy** a new car next year.
- 3 I think it **will** / **wills** / **doesn't** rain later.
- 4 **You will** / **Will you** / **Do you** travel a lot in the future?
- 5 I'm feeling ill. I **am not** / **don't** / **won't** go to the party tomorrow.
- 6 Will you be there tomorrow? Yes, I'll / I **will** / **will**.

4 ★★★ Make guesses about the future with the words in the boxes and your own ideas. Use *will* and *won't*.

I reckon that I bet that
I'm pretty sure that I imagine that

get married win lose move to visit
have a baby become write buy

Actors and celebrities

I bet that Katie Holmes
and Tom Cruise will have
another baby.

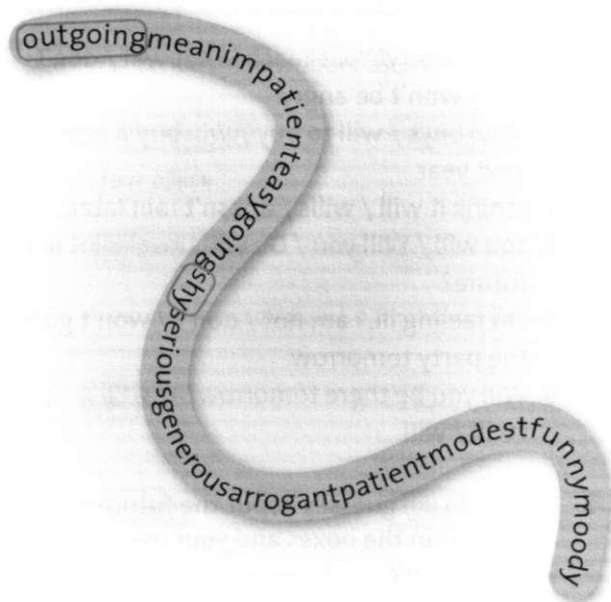
Sports stars and teams

Pop stars and
musicians

People you know



- 1 ★ Find five more pairs of personality adjectives with opposite meanings.



- outgoing - shy 3 _____
 1 _____ 4 _____
 2 _____ 5 _____

- 2 ★★ Complete the sentences with suitable personality adjectives.

- A shy person is someone who feels nervous when they meet new people.
- A _____ person is someone who always smiles at people and says hello.
 - An _____ person is someone who doesn't have many original ideas.
 - An _____ person is someone who wants to get a good job in the future.
 - A _____ person is someone who is good at making things with their hands.
 - A _____ person doesn't like giving things to other people.
 - An _____ person is someone who gets angry when they have to wait for a long time.
 - A _____ person is someone who often feels sad and angry.
 - A _____ person is someone who thinks about the bad things in the world.
 - An _____ person is someone who is relaxed and doesn't often get angry.

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

moody serious positive shy
 ambitious generous friendly

What's your personality?

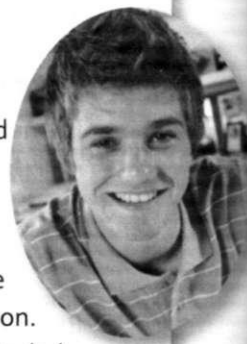
Erin, 13

I think I'm a serious person. At school I study hard and I always do my homework. I'm also ¹ _____ – I want to be a doctor in the future. My teachers sometimes think I'm ² _____, because I don't ask many questions and I don't like talking in front of the class. But I'm very ³ _____ with the girls at school and we always laugh and chat in the morning.



Rees, 14

Everybody says I'm a very ⁴ _____ person – I always give my friends nice presents and I buy flowers for my mum on her birthday. I don't like negative people. I always try to see the good things in the world because I want to be a ⁵ _____ person. But I'm not happy all the time! My dad says I'm ⁶ _____ because I sometimes feel bad when I get up, but after breakfast I'm happy again!



- 4 ★★★ Write sentences about two people you know. Use adjectives to describe their personality.

My teacher is really patient with everybody.
He's also very positive and he always says 'Well done!'

- 1 _____

 2 _____

First conditional

1 ★ Complete the table with the words in the box.

will see tell 'll if arrives miss rains won't

	<i>If</i>	Present tense +,	Future tense
✓	<i>If</i>	I see Julieta,	I'll ¹ _____ her the news.
✗	<i>If</i>	it ² _____,	we won't have a picnic.
?	<i>If</i>	Mike arrives late,	³ _____ he miss the bus?
	Future tense	<i>If</i>	Present tense
✓	I ⁴ _____ tell Julieta the news	if	I ⁵ _____ her.
✗	We ⁶ _____ have a picnic	if	it rains.
?	Will Mike ⁷ _____ the bus	if	he ⁸ _____ late?

2 ★★ Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

If you don't go (not go) to bed, you'll be tired.

- If James phones you, what _____ (you / say) to him?
- Marie _____ (be) cross if we're late for her party.
- What will you do if you _____ (not pass) your exams?
- If I _____ (see) the new Black Eyed Peas CD in the shops, I'll buy it.
- Cara _____ (not become) a famous singer if she doesn't practise!
- If they train every day, they _____ (win) the match.
- If it _____ (snow) today, we won't go for a walk.
- I won't talk to Peter if he _____ (be) moody again today.

3 ★★★ Complete the sentences with your ideas. Use the first conditional.

If we all study very hard, we'll do well in our exams.

- I'll phone my best friend today if _____
- My dad won't give me any money if _____
- If I don't tidy my room this evening, _____
- If my favourite team wins the match, _____
- Will you still love me if _____
- She won't pass her exams if _____

Expressing probability

4 ★★ Rewrite the sentences. Put the words in brackets in the correct place.

I'll see you in an hour or two. (probably)

I'll probably see you in an hour or two.

- Usain Bolt will continue to be the fastest runner for a long time. (probably)

- We won't have time to go to the museum. (definitely)

- If the weather is terrible, we won't visit the seaside. (probably)

- I'll be ill if we don't stop soon. (probably)

- If there isn't enough food, the tourists will complain. (definitely)

1 ★ Read the text. Tick ✓ the correct box.

The text is about ...

- a the fact that many sports stars have lots of good luck.
- b the beliefs that sports stars have about what will give them good or bad luck.
- c the fact that successful sports people are more superstitious than other people.

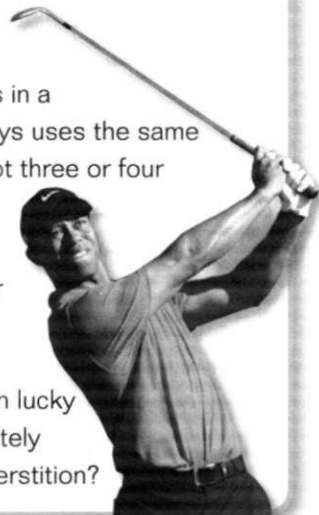
Sports stars and their superstitions

If you think about famous sports stars, you'll see that they sometimes wear special clothes for important matches. For example, the American golfer Tiger Woods always wears red and black clothes for the last game of a tournament. Why do people do this? They're superstitious, of course. Some players have the fear that if they don't wear their 'lucky' clothes, they won't be so successful.

Many footballers are famous for their superstitions. Spanish star Fernando Torres believes the number three will bring him good fortune. Before a match he always puts out three football shirts and three pairs of shorts, socks and boots. He doesn't wear all three while he is playing, however!

Superstitions are important in tennis too. When the Croatian tennis champion Goran Ivanisevic played at Wimbledon he always ate the same dinner at the same restaurant every night, and finished the meal with ice cream. And when American tennis star Serena Williams plays in a tournament, she always uses the same shower. She's also got three or four lucky dresses.

What do you think? Will special clothes or rituals bring luck and prosperity? If your favourite team puts on lucky shorts, will they definitely win, or is it just a superstition?



2 ★★ Read the text again. Write the person.

Who ...

... puts out more than one shirt before a match?

Fernando Torres

- 1 ... always wears clothes in a special colour?

- 2 ... went to the same restaurant every night?

- 3 ... thinks the number three is lucky?

- 4 ... goes in the same shower?

3 ★★★ Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

What will you see if you look carefully at your favourite sports stars?

They sometimes wear special clothes for important matches.

- 1 When does Tiger Woods wear red and black clothes?

- 2 Why do players sometimes wear special things?

- 3 What does Fernando Torres put out before a match?

- 4 Which stars have got a superstition that is not related to clothes?

Build your vocabulary

4 ★★ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

lucky superstition superstitious fear

In the UK people say that a black cat is lucky.

- 1 My little sister has a _____ of the dark, so she sleeps with the light on.
- 2 Many sports stars are very _____ about the clothes they wear.
- 3 I've got a _____. I always use the same pen in my exams.

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

Everybody understand / understands the questions in the survey.

- 1 Most people believe / believes that children will be taller in the next century.
- 2 Everybody has / have got an opinion about the future.
- 3 One or two people want / wants to visit a different planet.
- 4 Some people think / thinks that there will be more deserts in the future.
- 5 Nobody know / knows the answer to the problem.
- 6 More than half of us is / are very worried about the future.
- 7 A lot of people believe / believes we will soon have holidays in space.

Language point: Expressing quantity

2 ★★ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

of nobody some of us most
everybody people or

Most people think the population will be much bigger.

- 1 _____ believes there will be environmental problems.
- 2 One _____ two students enjoy reading newspaper articles about the future.
- 3 _____ thinks the future will be exactly the same as now.
- 4 Most _____ the class talk to their friends about the future of the planet.
- 5 _____ watch programmes about wild animals.
- 6 Most _____ are worried about the future for tigers.

TASK

3 ★★ Read the information and complete the email. Use *will* in the sentences.

Everybody thinks: *Big Brother* / become / less popular

Half of us reckon: we / get / more / TV / channels

Most people say: there / be / more sport on TV

Some boys think: there / be / a lot more football

One or two people think: we / probably / have / better programmes for teenagers

The rest of us say: there / be / lots more adverts!

Everybody says: children / definitely / watch / more TV in the future

4 ★★★ Imagine you and your friends talked about the future of pop music, film or sports stars. Write an email. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.

Hi, Becky!

How's your new school? Do you like your teachers?

After class yesterday we went to the park with our friends – Cassie, Kate, James, Jack and all the others. There were eight of us. We started chatting about the future of TV programmes and we talked for more than an hour!

Everybody thinks that Big Brother will become less popular. Kate and I prefer *The X Factor*. It's much more exciting! Half of us reckon that ¹_____. Most people say that ²_____. And some boys think that ³_____. Oh, dear! I hate football!

⁴_____ better programmes for teenagers. But I'm not sure about this. The rest of us say ⁵_____ – how boring! Everybody says ⁶_____ more TV in the future. What do you think?

Love,
Lisa

MY EVALUATION Check your progress. Do the exercises and then complete your own evaluation.

I need to try this again.

I am happy with this.

I could do this better.

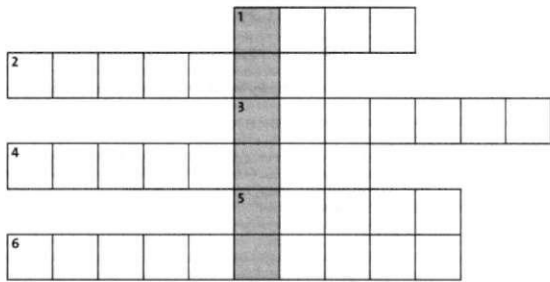
I can do this very well.

VOCABULARY ■ Time and numbers

1 Complete the number and time words. What is the hidden word?

- 1 seven _____ = one week
- 2 sixty _____ in an hour
- 3 one hundred years in a _____
- 4 2013 = two _____ and thirteen
- 5 twelve = a _____
- 6 18th

The hidden word is _____.



I can use a wide variety of numbers and times.

MY EVALUATION

READING ■ Superstitions

2 Choose the correct words.

- 1 Cheri was very fortune / lucky to win the lottery.
- 2 I have a big fear / superstition of spiders. I really hate them!
- 3 Do you believe that the number thirteen is superstitious / unlucky?
- 4 There are lots of superstitious / superstitions about weddings.
- 5 I'm not at all superstitious / superstition. I think we make our own luck.

I can understand a text about numbers.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ will, won't

3 Complete the sentences with 'll / will (✓) or won't (✗) and the verbs in the box.

climb be rain eat read spend

- 1 We _____ on holiday in Mexico next month. ✓
- 2 I _____ magazines on the beach all day. ✗
- 3 Maria _____ a lot of Mexican food. ✓
- 4 Adrian _____ a lot of money. ✓
- 5 It _____ tomorrow. ✗
- 6 Daniel and Anna _____ up a mountain. ✗

I can make predictions using will and won't.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY ■ Adjectives: characteristics

4 Replace the underlined adjectives with their opposites.

- 1 Nina isn't very shy. She's always nervous about new social situations. _____
- 2 My uncle is a very patient driver. He never waits for anyone. _____
- 3 Gita is totally ambitious. She doesn't care what job she gets. _____
- 4 My little sister is a bit easy-going when she's tired. Watch out! _____
- 5 Callum isn't very arrogant about his achievements. He never stops talking about them! _____
- 6 My Dad is really serious. He's always telling jokes. _____

I can talk about people's personality.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ First conditional

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

- 1 If we _____ (do) our homework, the teacher _____ (be) happy.
- 2 If you _____ (not listen), you _____ (not understand) the question.
- 3 He _____ (study) English if he _____ (visit) Australia.
- 4 You _____ (not pass) the exam if you _____ (not study) every day.
- 5 _____ (we / play) tennis tomorrow if it _____ (be) sunny?
- 6 If it _____ (rain) tomorrow, where _____ (we / go)?

I can talk about conditions and their results.

MY EVALUATION

SPEAKING ■ A future survey

6 Choose the correct words.

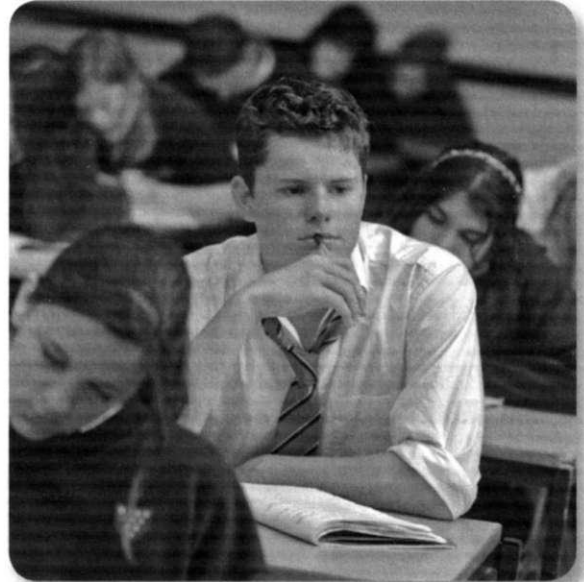
- Cara** It's Sophie's birthday party next week. I think ¹it'll be / it's great.
- Jack** Yeah, I ²agree / am agree. Sophie's parties are always brilliant. ³Are / Do you think she'll invite you?
- Cara** Yes, definitely. We're best friends. What ⁴for / about you? Do you want to go?
- Jack** If she invites you, she'll probably ask me.
- Cara** Oh, why's ⁵that / it, Jack?
- Jack** Because she thinks we're going out together!
- Cara** Really? Who told her that? Let ⁶I / me think. Was it *you*?
- Jack** Er ... Sorry Cara. If I go to the party, I'll see Fran, and I really like her.
- Cara** Yeah, but she won't talk to you, if she thinks *we're* going out!
- Jack** Oh! I didn't think of that!

I can speak about the future.

MY EVALUATION

WRITING ■ A report on a survey

7 Match sentence halves 1–6 with a–f.



- 1 We've got our exams next year. Nobody _____
 - 2 We all hate homework, but most _____
 - 3 More than _____
 - 4 We all like shopping, but a _____
 - 5 One or two people _____
 - 6 School ends in two weeks, and everybody _____
- a half of the students in my class are boys.
 b lot of us can't afford it!
 c want to become doctors in the future.
 d is really excited about summer.
 e thinks that school will be easier.
 f of us do it on time.

I can write a report about a survey.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY ■ People in sport

1 ★ Correct the words.



referee

champion

1 champion

j _____



2 supporter

t _____



3 finalist

r _____



4 captain

s _____



5 manager

l _____

2 ★★ Complete the sentences.

loser sponsor champion referee
journalist trainer supporter

The winner of a sports competition is the champion.

- 1 A _____ is a company which gives money to a sports team.
- 2 A _____ works for a newspaper, magazine or TV company.
- 3 When you want a team or sportsperson to win, you're a _____.
- 4 When you don't win a game, you're the _____.
- 5 A _____ controls the game and makes sure all the players follow the rules.
- 6 A _____ teaches sportspeople or teams to do their sport better.

3 ★★★ Do the *Famous people in sport* quiz. Choose the correct answers.

Famous people in sport

David Beckham was _____ of the English football team from 2000 to 2006.

a sponsor b **captain** c supporter

1 Roger Federer was a _____ at the 2008 Wimbledon Tennis Championship.

a finalist b supporter c referee

2 Runner Usain Bolt has a _____ who organizes his training and competitions.

a champion b manager c journalist

3 When Roman Abramovich bought Chelsea Football Club, he became its _____.

a captain b trainer c owner

4 For many years, the Williams sisters' father was their tennis _____.

a trainer b finalist c champion

5 The sports clothes company Reebok is a big _____ of many sports.

a trainer b manager c sponsor

4 ★★★ Complete the sports report with words from exercises 1–3.

It's half-time here in the cup final and the score is 2–2. A.C City were ¹ _____ s last year too, but they were the ² _____ s. Can they win this time? The other team, Thorpe United, are having an amazing season. About 30,000 of their ³ _____ are here today, cheering them on. Thorpe's ⁴ _____, Jimmy Jones, bought some great new players last year. But where did all the money come from? Several sports ⁵ _____ reported recently that maybe Thorpe got a new ⁶ _____ last month, the Russian millionaire Igor Poliakov. Nobody is sure, but the team is certainly a lot richer than it was before.

Imperatives

1 ★★ Give advice to a football player. Make affirmative and negative imperatives.

get buy listen watch eat go have

Have a quiet evening tonight.

Don't buy any junk food.

- 1 _____ some pasta for dinner.
- 2 _____ to bed too late.
- 3 _____ Romanov. You can learn a lot from him.
- 4 _____ to the team captain.
- 5 _____ angry with the referee.

***be going to*: affirmative and negative**

2 ★ Complete the table with the words in the box.

send 's aren't 'm play not

Affirmative			
Subject	be	going to	Verb
I	'm		swim.
he / she / it	1 _____		
we / you / they	're		4 _____
Negative			
Subject	be	going to	Verb
I	'm 2 _____		tennis.
he / she / it	isn't		5 _____
we / you / they	3 _____		an email.
			get up.

3 ★★ Order the words to make sentences. There is one extra word in each sentence.

owner / to / the / look / going / for / are / a / new / manager / is

The owner is going to look for a new manager.

- 1 I'm / to / don't / tomorrow / going / play / not / football / _____
- 2 team / has / the / have / going / to / new / sponsors / is _____
- 3 not / we / going / to / the / match / watch / aren't / tennis _____

4 he / be / aren't / going / to / the / captain next / year / isn't _____

5 play / basketball / aren't / the / to / you / going / in / not / team _____

6 to / pay / are / competition / the / going / sponsors / be / for / the _____

will and be going to

4 ★★ Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs for predictions and plans. Use *will* and *be going to*.

I think she'll win (win) the championship next year.

We aren't going to watch (not watch) the game on TV.

- 1 I _____ (speak) to the journalist now.
- 2 Maybe the manager _____ (be) angry.
- 3 The finalists _____ (practise) before the match.
- 4 I think you _____ (find) a new sponsor.
- 5 Maybe he _____ (not buy) any players.
- 6 She _____ (go) to bed early tonight.

5 ★★★ Write about your plans and predictions for the future. Use *will* and *be going to* and the ideas in the box.

	Ideas	Time expressions
Plans	see friends / dentist take exam / test visit cousins / museum / Paris	next Tuesday / week / month / year in May / October on Wednesday at half past eight tonight
Predictions	celebrities your ambitions technology / computers	one day in the future after school / university

I'm going to visit my cousins next week.

I think I'll be famous one day.

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

1 ★ Use the words in the boxes to label the pictures.

golf cycling skiing rugby football
tennis swimming table tennis

stadium player trophy fan match
champion team instructor



football stadium

1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



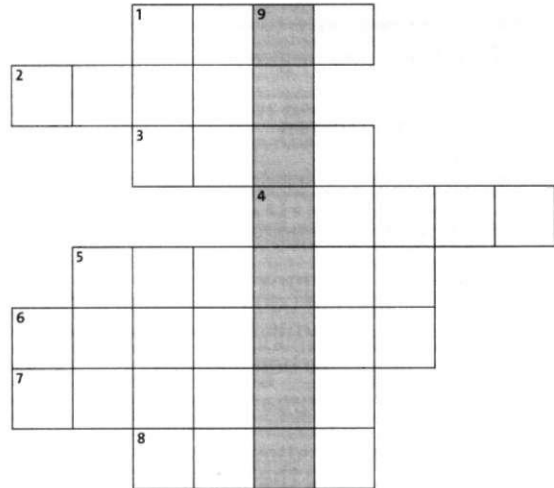
6 _____



7 _____

2 ★★ Complete the crossword.

- 1 a competition where the fastest person wins
- 2 a place where you play football or rugby
- 3 a group of players
- 4 a sports game between two players or groups of players
- 5 the winners of a tournament get this
- 6 a large building where people come to see sports events
- 7 the time of year when you play a sport
- 8 the people who support a group of players
- 9 a sports person who wins big competitions



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

team trophy tournament
competition instructor match season

The FIFA World Cup is a trophy made of gold.

- 1 There are normally five players on court for each basketball _____.
 - 2 My team is going to play a rugby _____ today.
 - 3 I won a _____ in a magazine. I got tickets for a football match.
 - 4 My skiing _____ teaches me every day.
 - 5 The football _____ is from August until May.
 - 6 There are a lot of matches in a tennis _____.
- 4 Write a sports quiz. Use some of the compound nouns from exercises 1–3 and the words in the box. Can you find the answers on the internet?

largest longest most expensive best
oldest most successful fastest

What's the largest football stadium in the UK?

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

be going to: questions

1 ★ Complete the table with the words in the box.

aren't he am he 's going are

(Question word)	be	Subject	going to	Verb
Where	Am	I		swim?
When	Is	1 _____	going to	play?
	2 _____	they	to	read?
				eat?

Answers

Yes, he is. / No, 3 _____ isn't.
 Yes, they are. / No, they 4 _____.
 You're 5 _____ to swim at 5pm.
 He 6 _____ going to play at the stadium.

2 ★★ Write questions with *be going to*. Then write the answers.

they / lose ✗

Are they going to lose? No, they aren't.

1 where / you / practise (at the athletics stadium)

2 we / watch / the match ✓

3 what time / it / start (at two o'clock)

4 who / she / support (Bayern Munich)

5 they / sponsor / the team ✗

6 you / buy / a ticket ✓

7 when / he / play (on Tuesday)

3 ★★★ Rafael Nadal is going to play in a tennis match tomorrow. Write interview questions using *be going to*.



Are you going to eat a big meal before the match?

- Are _____?
- Is _____?
- Are _____?
- When _____?
- What _____?
- Where _____?

Present continuous for future arrangements

4 ★★ Complete the dialogue about future arrangements using the present continuous.

Jenny What are you doing (you / do) this summer?

Matt 1 _____ (I / not do) anything special. What about you?

Jenny 2 _____ (we / fly) to London to watch a tennis tournament with our English cousins.

Matt 3 _____ (you / meet) them there?

Jenny Yes. 4 _____ (we / spend) a week with them, then 5 _____ (we / go) to the seaside.

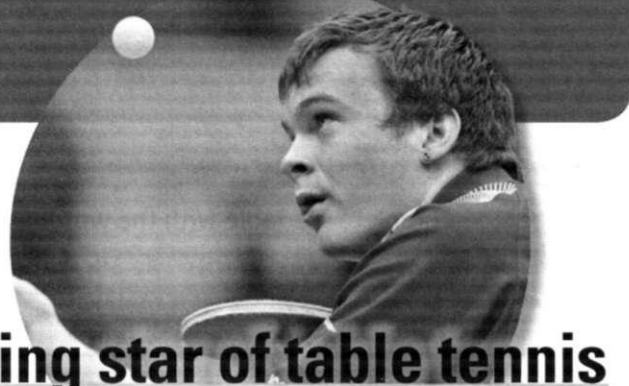
Indefinite pronouns

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

someone anyone anything
 something somewhere someone

Can you answer the phone? Someone's calling.

- Our manager wants to buy new players, but we can't afford _____ good!
- We need _____ to play football. The park is too full of people.
- _____ stole the tournament trophy. We don't know who did it.
- Did you win _____ important last year?
 No, we haven't got any trophies.
- Gallagher has _____ special that makes him a champion.



A rising star of table tennis

1 ★ Read the text. Tick ✓ the correct box.

The text is about ...

- 1 how sport can change your life.
- 2 how to improve at table tennis.
- 3 one player's plans and ambitions.

- A Damien Short grew up in a poor part of London, where there was a lot of crime and other problems. But today Damien is a champion and he competes in international tournaments. So what happened to change his situation? He became very good at table tennis! Sporting talent is in Damien's family. His brother is a motorbike racing champion!
- B Now Damien trains at the National Table Tennis Academy in Nottingham, and he plays for the British team. His big ambition is to win a gold medal at the next Olympics. 'I know I'll do well there,' he says. 'I'm going to work hard every day, to make sure I'll be in great condition for the games.'

- C Damien's training is already very intensive. Next week, he's playing against the Indian national team. And later this year, he's going on a training tour of China, the world's top table tennis nation. 'China will be amazing,' says Damien. 'Millions of people support the national team, and the crowds at tournaments are enormous. The atmosphere is really exciting for the competitors. This trip will be a big learning experience for me.'
- D Damien says that kids should play more sport. 'Have a go at something new,' he suggests. 'You've got nothing to lose, and you never know – it could change your life!'

2 ★★ Read the text again. Match questions 1–3 with three of the paragraphs A–D.

- 1 What is Damien going to do next? C
- 2 What advice has he got for people.
- 3 How did sport change Damien's life.

3 ★★ Read the text again. Correct the sentences.

Damien lived in a rich part of London.

Damien lived in a poor part of London.

- 1 He organizes international tournaments.
- 2 Damien does his training in London.
- 3 His biggest aim is to win the world championship.
- 4 Damien will train four times a week.

4 ★★★ Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

Did Damien grow up in a nice place?

No, he didn't. It was poor and there was a lot of crime and other problems.

1 Why did things change for Damien?

2 Why does Damien live in Nottingham now?

3 What does he want to do at the next Olympics?

4 What is special about China?

Build your vocabulary

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

have a go racing atmosphere
competed situation support

Which football team do you support ?

Juventus – they're fantastic!

- 1 Our team is in a terrible .
We lost all our games last month.
- 2 at basketball! Maybe you'll like it.
- 3 Fran was a professional player and she in international competitions.
- 4 It's match-point in the tennis final, and the here is very exciting.
- 5 I don't like motor . It's boring!

Language point: Layout and language in a formal letter

1 ★ Complete the letter with the words in the box.

12 Althorp Road 14th November
James Goodwin Manager
Sir or Madam

2 ★★ Correct mistakes a–i in the letter.

- a Dear _____
- b _____
- c _____
- d _____
- e _____
- f _____
- g _____
- h _____
- i _____

12 Althorp Road
Bristol, England

1 _____

(a) Dears ² _____,

I am the manager of an athletics club in Bristol, England. The name of the club is Star Athletes. I am (b) write to you because we are planning a tournament and we are looking for sponsors.

The tournament will take place (c) on April. Teams and fans from four countries (d) going to be in Bristol for this event and I think that it (e) will to be good publicity for your company.

Please (f) contacting me if you are interested in sponsoring us, or if you (g) needs any more information.

I look forward to (h) hear from you.

(i) Your faithfully

³ _____

⁴ _____

TASK

3 ★★ You are going to write a formal letter to a photographer. Your letter should have a paragraph for each of the notes a–c. Number them in the order you should include them in your letter.

- a Please contact me.
- b Captain / club name. Looking for a photographer to take pictures of cycling team for new club brochure.
- c Club will send brochure to a lot of schools / good publicity.

4 ★★★ Write the letter to the photographer. Use the writing guide and the information in exercise 3.

Hotwheels Cycling Team
Greenbank Road
Exeter, England
28th March

Dear Sir or Madam,

Paragraph 1:

Paragraph 2:

Paragraph 3:

Yours faithfully,

Rachel Brown

Captain

MY EVALUATION Check your progress. Do the exercises and then complete your own evaluation.

- I need to try this again.
 I am happy with this.
- I could do this better.
 I can do this very well.

VOCABULARY ■ People in sport

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

referee journalist sponsor's players
finalists supporters

- Make some shirts with the _____ name on them.
- The _____ are the same two teams as last year.
- Players shouldn't argue with the _____!
- The manager has bought some new _____ for next season.
- The _____ cheered loudly when Rooney scored a goal.
- Ask the _____ to organize an interview for Saturday's newspaper.

I can make suggestions about sport.
MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ be going to

3 Write affirmative ✓ and negative ✗ sentences and questions (?) with *be going to*.

- Raoul / play / in a big tournament next week ✓

- we / get / tickets for the final ✗

- they / do / some training today ✓

- Alfie / find / a sponsor for the team ✗

- I / have / a rest from competitions ✓

- Rio Ferdinand / move / to a new team next season ✗

READING ■ Women in sport

2 Match sentence halves 1–6 with a–f.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| 1 I'd love to have | _____ |
| 2 The atmosphere at | _____ |
| 3 I don't normally support | _____ |
| 4 How often do you compete | _____ |
| 5 Ferrari are in the lead but | _____ |
| 6 I really love watching | _____ |
- a motorbike racing. How about you?
 b this driver, but he's performing brilliantly.
 c the situation will probably change.
 d a go at driving a Formula 1 car.
 e in international races?
 f big races is very exciting.

I can understand an interview.
MY EVALUATION

will and be going to

4 Complete the sentences.

- He _____ (watch) the match at 1 o'clock.
- He believes they _____ (win) tomorrow.
- They _____ (play) the game on Sunday at 2.30.
- I think you _____ (feel) better in the morning.
- Maybe I _____ (not need) a new sponsor.
- She _____ (not talk) to the journalist today because she's busy.

I can talk about plans and predictions.
MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY ■ Compound nouns: sports

5 Match 1–6 with a–f.

- 1 Wimbledon
- 2 September to May
- 3 The Giro d'Italia
- 4 The FIFA World Cup
- 5 Usain Bolt
- 6 The Los Angeles Lakers

- a football trophy
- b basketball team
- c athletic champion
- d cycling race
- e rugby season
- f tennis tournament

I can talk about sport.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ be going to: questions

6 Write questions and short answers with *be going to*.

- 1 Meena / leave the party (yes)

- 2 you / have a holiday this year (no)

- 3 Clara and Maria / play tennis next week (yes)

- 4 you / support the same team next year (no)

- 5 Jenna / try skiing (yes)

- 6 we / play a match tomorrow (no)

Present continuous for future arrangements

7 Choose the correct words.

- 1 I'm seeing / 'm see my friend tomorrow.
- 2 Are you going / go to New York this year?
- 3 They aren't / don't inviting many people.
- 4 We're stay / staying at home this Christmas.
- 5 He's coming / going to coming home now.

I can talk about future arrangements.

MY EVALUATION

SPEAKING ■ Making plans and arrangements

8 Read the dialogue and choose the correct words.

- Sam Hi Dan. Are you doing ¹something / anything on Saturday?
- Dan Oh, hi Sam. No, ²anything / nothing special. What ³are / do you up to?
- Sam ⁴I'm going / I'll go to a football match, if you're ⁵interesting / interested.
- Dan Great. I'd love to come! Is it on ⁶anywhere / anything local?
- Sam Yes, it's at the City Stadium at 2 p.m.
- Dan ⁷Do / Shall I meet you outside?
- Sam Yeah, great. See ⁸you / us then.

I can invite a friend to a sports event.

MY EVALUATION

WRITING ■ A formal letter

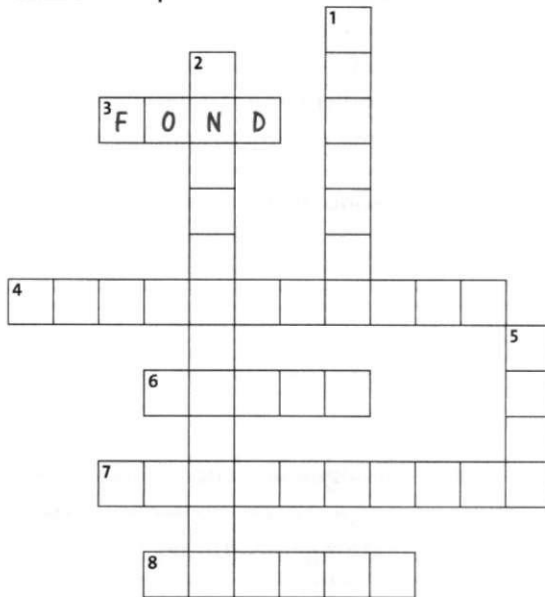
9 Number the items in the correct order for a formal letter.

- Yours faithfully
- Address
- We will need ...
- Your name
- Dear Sir / Madam
- Your position (manager, etc.)
- I am writing to ...
- I look forward to hearing from you.

I can write a letter to ask for sponsors.

MY EVALUATION

1 ★ Complete the crossword.

**Across**

- 3 Bruno is fond of animals, so he wants to become a farmer.
 4 Tito is really _____ about his exams next week.
 6 I'm not very _____ about climbing this mountain because I don't like high places.
 7 We're all _____ in IT and website design, so we're going to start an after-school computer club.
 8 Are you _____ of spiders?

Down

- 1 I'm not _____ about this English test. It'll be easy!
 2 Lenka is very _____ about the skiing trip. She really wants to go.
 5 Sam's really _____ at swimming. He trains every day.

2 ★★ Write the correct prepositions.

scared of means you are frightened of something

- 1 enthusiastic _____ is similar to interested _____
 2 bad _____ is the opposite of good _____
 3 stressed out _____ = worried _____
 4 keen _____ means you really like something

3 ★★ Complete the text with the words in the box.

enthusiastic of interested stressed
worried at in

Penfriend page

My name's Ethan and I'm interested in finding a penfriend. I'm 15 and I live in Sheffield in the north of England. My family are very fond ¹ _____ travelling, and we've been to Spain, Portugal, Russia and France. Next year, we're going to Italy.

I'm really ² _____ about studying languages. I speak Spanish, French and German, although I'm not very good ³ _____ German. I want to practise my language with my new penfriend – I'm not really ⁴ _____ about making mistakes.

Everybody in my family loves football and our favourite team is Sheffield United. We're all a bit ⁵ _____ out about the club's future now, because they've had a terrible season.

What about you? Are you interested ⁶ _____ football, or any other sports? What do you like doing?

Write soon!

Ethan

4 ★★ Write sentences about your likes, dislikes, fears and worries. Use adjectives from exercises 1–3.

I'm good at swimming and basketball, but I'm not very good at running or football.

I'm a bit scared of ...

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

Modifiers

1 ★★ Order the words to make sentences.

not / swimming / fond / very / I'm / of
I'm not very fond of swimming.

1 really / Petra / is / driving / about / her / out / test / stressed

2 in / Leo / interested / is / science / or / not / maths / very

3 of / spiders / I'm / or / insects / not / fond / at / all

4 we're / exams / our / summer / worried / very / about

5 good / is / skiing / at / quite / Ugo

6 India / scared / to / is / of / alone / Gina / travelling / a / bit

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

2 ★ Complete the table with the words in the box.

visited has he eaten haven't I
 seen hasn't

	Subject	have	Past participle and other words
✓	I / you / we / they	have	played volleyball before.
	he / she / it	2 _____	5 _____ three films this week.
x	I / you / we / they	3 _____	6 _____ Paris.
	1 _____ / she / it	4 _____	been on a helicopter. 7 _____ sushi.

3 ★★ Write the past participle forms of the irregular verbs.

- be been
- 1 do _____
- 2 eat _____
- 3 go _____
- 4 speak _____
- 5 win _____
- 6 buy _____
- 7 drive _____
- 8 give _____
- 9 see _____
- 10 take _____
- 11 write _____

4 ★★ Complete the sentences using the present perfect affirmative and negative form of the verbs.

You 've bought (buy) a new CD, but you haven't listened (not listen) to it.

- 1 I _____ (not visit) the Taj Mahal in India, but I _____ (study) its history at school.
- 2 My mum _____ (cook) snails, but I _____ (not eat) them.
- 3 He _____ (see) most of the Harry Potter films, but he _____ (not watch) the last one.
- 4 Karin and Jorg _____ (learn) some Japanese, but they _____ (not speak) to any Japanese people.
- 5 Adrian _____ (not touch) any big spiders, but he _____ (read) a lot of books about them.
- 6 We _____ (write) some new songs, but we _____ (not play) them at a concert.
- 7 I _____ (win) a skiing competition, but I _____ (not do) any snowboarding.

5 ★★★ Complete the text using the present perfect affirmative and negative of the verbs in the box.

not win play win do write
 see not finish

Fact file: Tennis player Laura Robson

Laura Robson was born on 21st January 1994. She 's done a lot of exciting things in her life! She ¹ _____ tennis in tournaments all over the world.



Laura ² _____ college, so she takes all her books with her when she travels. A lot of journalists ³ _____ newspaper articles about her, because she's a young British champion. Laura ⁴ _____ a big tournament for adults yet, but everybody thinks she will one day!

Many people in Britain are excited about Laura. This is because they ⁵ _____ a female British adult champion at Wimbledon for a long time.

1 ★ Complete the words.

My little brother found a knife and now he's got a cut on his finger.

- 1 Be careful with that hot food from the microwave. Don't b_____ your hand.
- 2 Ivana has b_____ her arm again. She went to hospital to get it put in a plaster.
- 3 I fell off a rock in the mountains and now I've got this big black b_____ on my leg.
- 4 Those animals are dangerous because they can b_____ you.
- 5 He can't play rugby this weekend because he's got a really bad knee i_____.
- 6 Oh, no! I think I've s_____ my ankle.

2 ★★ Choose the correct answers.

She walked into a chair and now she's got a big blue and green _____ on her leg.

a burn **b bruise** c bite d cut

- 1 Oh, no! I've _____ my finger with the knife.
a cut b bitten c sprained d burnt
- 2 He's been on the beach for hours and he's _____ his face.
a bruised b burnt c injured d broken
- 3 That dog is very dangerous. It has _____ two people.
a broken b burnt c sprained d bitten
- 4 The best player in their team can't play because he's _____.
a broken b cut c injured d bitten
- 5 She's been in hospital for five weeks because she's _____ her leg.
a bitten b broken c bruised d sprained
- 6 Jean-Paul has got a nasty ankle _____.
a injure b bruised c injury d sprained

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

bitten sprained injured bruised cut
burn broken

The window was broken, so Joe was very careful. He didn't want to cut his hand.

- 1 He's _____ one of his teeth with a tennis racket. He needs to go to the dentist.
- 2 A lot of people were _____ in the train crash. They had terrible cuts and bruises.
- 3 She's fallen off her bike and she's _____ her arm. It's black and blue.
- 4 Wait! Don't eat the soup – it's very hot. You don't want to _____ your mouth.
- 5 A big insect has _____ my leg. It really hurts.
- 6 I fell and I _____ my ankle while I was playing rugby.

4 ★★★ Complete the postcard with the correct words.

Dear Susie,

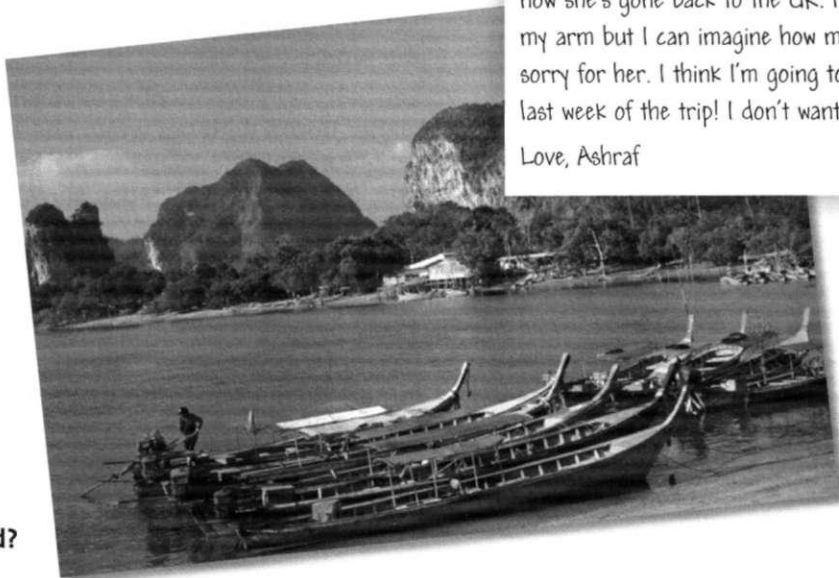
I'm in Thailand on an adventure holiday. It's beautiful here, but I'm having a terrible time!

The weather is very hot and I've burnt my nose in the sun. There are also a lot of really big mosquitoes and I've got a ¹ _____ on my arm.

I walked into a tree yesterday! I've ² _____ my face under my eye – it's all green and black! And this morning I broke a glass bottle and I've got a big ³ _____ on my hand!

Last week one of the girls in our group fell while we were climbing a mountain. She ⁴ _____ her arm and now she's gone back to the UK. I've never ⁵ _____ my arm but I can imagine how much it hurts. I feel very sorry for her. I think I'm going to stay in my tent for the last week of the trip! I don't want another ⁶ _____!

Love, Ashraf



1 ★ Choose the correct words to complete the table.

(Question word)	have	Subject	Past participle and other words
(Where) (What)	Have	you	1 ___ that film?
	2 ___	Josh	been to Moscow?
	have	3 ___	gone?
	4 ___	Lisle	done with my money?

Answers

Yes, I ⁵ ___ / No, I haven't.
 Yes, he has. / No, he ⁶ ___.
 They've ⁷ ___ home.
⁸ ___ spent it all!

(Have) / has

- 1 seen / saw
- 2 Has / Have
- 3 he / they
- 4 has / have
- 5 has / have
- 6 have / hasn't
- 7 been / gone
- 8 She / She's

2 ★★ Write questions with *have* or *has*. Then match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.

- 1 you / hear / the new Jay-Z CD
Have you heard the new Jay-Z CD? b
- 2 you / bruise / your finger

- 3 your brother / do / anything dangerous

- 4 we / finish / the lesson

- 5 your dad / sprain / his ankle

- 6 Michaela / ever / do / anything really frightening

- a Yes, I have. My friend closed the door on it!
- b Yes, I have. It's excellent.
- c No, she hasn't. She prefers relaxing things.
- d No, he hasn't. He's broken it.
- e Yes, he has. He's climbed an active volcano!
- f No, we haven't. There are five more minutes.

3 ★★ Write questions using *have* / *has* and *ever*.

she / see / a shark

Has she ever seen a shark?

- 1 you / break / your arm

- 2 they / sleep / outside in a storm

- 3 she / climb / a big mountain

- 4 you / meet / a pop star

- 5 he / play / rugby

- 6 we / watch / this programme before

4 ★★★ Write questions using *have* / *has* and *ever*. Then write short answers. Use the words in the boxes or your own ideas.

your mum dad sister brother
best friend teacher parents

see break burn visit climb
be play meet

Has your mum ever been on a roller coaster?

Yes, she has.

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

The best roller coasters by Clara Brookes

I've been on twenty-five roller coasters in eight different countries. Why am I so enthusiastic about them? That's easy – they're fast and exciting! I've never found a ride which I'm frightened of.

I think the scariest roller coaster that I've tried is *Oblivion* at Alton Towers in the UK. You get into a special car and it climbs up to the top of the roller coaster. You stop for three seconds, and then you go down nearly sixty metres. You get a real feeling that you're going to die. I've taken about fifty photos of *Oblivion*.

My sister's been on it once, but she refused to go again – she was terrified of it. And my mum won't try the rides at all. She says they feel really unpleasant – I think she's a bit phobic about them. So I normally go on the roller coasters with my friends.

The roller coaster that I've visited the most is *Furius Baco* in Port Aventura, Spain. I've had three family holidays near Port Aventura, and we've been there many times. You travel from 0 to 135 kilometres an hour in 3.5 seconds, and your body feels really weird. You go upside down and look up at the sky – you can lose your money if you aren't careful.

The biggest and fastest roller coasters in the world are in the USA and Japan. I've asked my mum and dad about taking holidays there, but they think my love of roller coasters is ridiculous!



1 ★ Read the text. Tick ✓ the correct box.

Clara describes roller coasters in ...

- a Japan and Spain
- b Spain and the UK
- c the UK and Japan.

2 ★★ Read the text again. Choose the correct answers.

Clara has been on roller coasters in _____ countries.

- a five **b eight** c twenty-five

- 1 At the top of *Oblivion* you _____ for a few seconds.
a fall b stop c climb
- 2 Clara's sister thought *Oblivion* was very _____.
a fast b exciting c scary
- 3 Clara's mum is _____ roller coasters.
a good at b keen on c frightened of
- 4 On *Furius Baco* your _____ feels very strange.
a hair b neck c body
- 5 Your speed on *Furius Baco* _____.
a changes very fast
b is always 135 kilometres an hour
c is very weird
- 6 Clara's parents think that _____.
a roller coasters are dangerous
b Clara is a bit crazy to like roller coasters
c the USA and Japan are ridiculous

3 ★★★ Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

Why does Clara like roller coasters?

She likes them because they're fast and exciting.

- 1 Where is *Oblivion*?

- 2 How many photos has Clara taken of *Oblivion*?

- 3 How fast do you go on *Furius Baco*?

- 4 How many times has Clara stayed near Port Aventura?

- 5 Has Clara been to the largest roller coasters in the world?

Build your vocabulary

4 ★★ Complete the sentences with words from the text in exercise 1.

I'm ¹p_____ about heights. I haven't been higher than the second floor of a building for about ten years. If I do, I get a very ²u_____ sensation that I'm going to fall. My legs don't work properly, and my head feels ³w_____, then I start to feel very sick. I know it sounds a bit ⁴r_____, but for me, the fear is very ⁵r_____. I feel stressed out about it, so I'm going to see a doctor.

Language point: so and because

1 ★ Complete the sentences with *so* or *because*.

I have a phobia of heights, so I've never been mountain climbing.

- 1 I know Mike will win this match _____ he's really good at tennis.
- 2 Amy loves roller coasters, _____ she's enthusiastic about going to Alton Towers.
- 3 Isaac's skin burns easily, _____ he's not interested in a beach holiday.
- 4 We need to go to hospital _____ Nina's broken her ankle.
- 5 Ginette has spent all her money on CDs, _____ she can't afford to come out.
- 6 I'm stressed out _____ I've lost my mobile phone.

2 ★★ Order the words to make a short email.
going / Hi / it / Stefan / ? / how's

Hi Stefan, how's it going? _____

- 1 heard / you / have / ? / Arturo / from

- 2 hospital / he's / in / had / because / an / he's / accident

- 3 fell / he / hit / head / off / and / his / his / bike

- 4 they're / remember / so / he / anything / doing / some / couldn't / tests

- 5 soon / write / news / I'll / with / more

- 6 love / see / Petra / you

TASK

3 ★★ Complete the email with the words in the box.

so heard see back because been
so going guess interviewed

Delete Reply Reply All Forward New Mailboxes Get Mail From Search

Hi Emil,

How's it going ? I'm fine, but I've got some news. Have you ¹ _____ from Peter this week? ² _____ what? He's ³ _____ on TV! It rained a lot here last week and ⁴ _____ the river got very high yesterday. Some people were in their cars in the water. They were very scared ⁵ _____ they couldn't get out. Peter rescued a woman and her baby, ⁶ _____ now he's a hero! Lots of journalists have ⁷ _____ him and he's been on the TV news. Wow!

Write ⁸ _____ soon, Emil, and tell me your news.

⁹ _____ you,

Love Ingrid.



4 ★★★ Use the notes to write an email. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.

- People: Charlie, writing to Claire, about Alice
- Situation: Alice / climb up a tree / fall off
- Problems: break leg / cut head
- Help: phone the police
- Now: in hospital until Sunday

MY EVALUATION Check your progress. Do the exercises and then complete your own evaluation.

I need to try this again.

I am happy with this.

I could do this better.

I can do this very well.

VOCABULARY ■ Feelings

1 Match sentence halves 1–6 with a–f.

- 1 Are you any good _____
- 2 I'm really fond _____
- 3 We're really bad _____
- 4 Jake is enthusiastic _____
- 5 Are you interested _____
- 6 Vinnie is scared _____

- a in learning Japanese?
- b about the trip. He can't wait to go.
- c of spiders. He really hates them!
- d at football. We lose every game!.
- e of Indian food, but my family hate it.
- f at chess? I can't play it at all!

I can explain how I feel about activities.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Present perfect: affirmative and negative

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

- 1 I _____ (sprain) my ankle, but I _____ (not break) it.
- 2 My brother _____ (burn) his fingers. What should he do?
- 3 I _____ (have) problems with this bike, but I _____ (not fall) off it!
- 4 Carlo _____ (never / write) a letter to a celebrity.
- 5 Adrian and Imogen _____ (have) a car accident, but they're OK.
- 6 Oh no! My dog _____ (bite) my cousin!

I can talk about experiences.

MY EVALUATION

READING ■ Arachnophobia

2 Choose the correct words.

- 1 Was that a **real** / **really** accident on TV, or was it part of a film?
- 2 Katie is very **phobia** / **phobic** about small spaces.
- 3 Tim Burton's films are all quite **stranger** / **weird**.
- 4 Don't be **ridiculous** / **ridicule**! We can't stay here all night.
- 5 There's a very **pleasant** / **unpleasant** smell in the kitchen. I think the fish we bought last week has gone bad.

I can talk about fears and phobias.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY ■ Injuries

4 Complete the sentences with the correct past participle.

- 1 I've c_____ my finger with this knife.
- 2 Fran has b_____ her eye in a fight!
- 3 Carlo has s_____ his ankle, but he hasn't b_____ it.
- 4 Have you b_____ your skin in the sun?
- 5 How many players have i_____ themselves this season?
- 6 A mosquito has b_____ me all over my legs!

I can talk about injuries I've had.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Present perfect: questions

5 Write questions and short answers.

- 1 you / ever / break your leg (Yes)

- 2 Gina / see / the latest *Twilight* film ? (No)

- 3 Ben / try / riding a motorbike (No)

- 4 your parents / ever / travel / to Moscow (Yes)

- 5 you / eat / Greek food before (No)

- 6 Fran / do / her homework (Yes)

I can ask about people's experiences and react to their answers.
MY EVALUATION

SPEAKING ■ Helping with problems

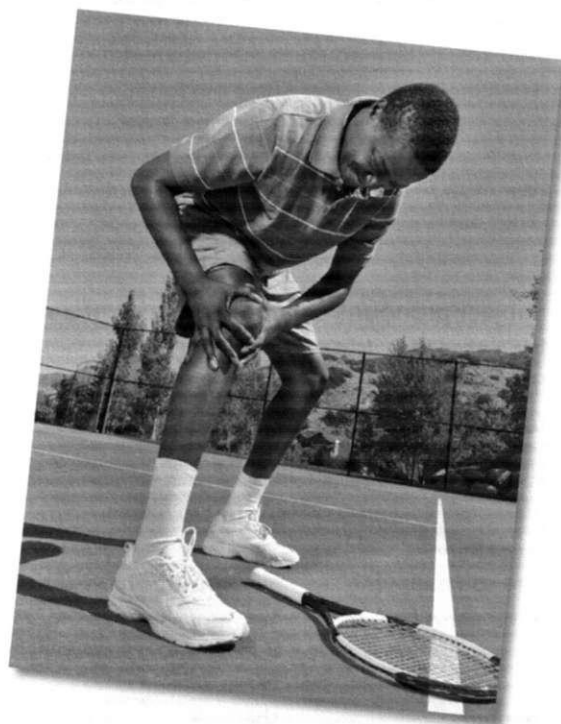
6 Match questions 1–5 with answers a–e.

- 1 What's wrong, Harry? _____
 - 2 How did that happen? _____
 - 3 Have you washed them? _____
 - 4 Have you cut your arms? _____
 - 5 Have you phoned your mum? _____
- a No, I haven't. Can you get me some water?
 - b I've cut my hands and knees.
 - c Yes, I have. She's coming home from work now.
 - d No, I haven't. But maybe I've bruised them.
 - e I was playing tennis and I fell over.

I can help someone with an injury.
MY EVALUATION

WRITING ■ Emails

7 Write two sentences to link the events, one with *so* and one with *because*.



I've broken my leg / we're going to hospital
I've broken my leg, so we're going to hospital.
We're going to hospital because I've broken my leg.

1 we're finishing the tennis match / one of the players is injured
We're _____
One _____

2 I was too tired / I fell when I was skiing
I fell _____
I was _____

3 I've written a letter of complaint / I thought the food was terrible
I've _____
I thought _____

I can describe an accident.
MY EVALUATION

be + subject pronouns

Affirmative		Negative	
Full form	Short form	Full form	Short form
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't
He / She / It is	He's / She's / It's	He is not She is not It is not	He isn't She isn't It isn't
We / You / They are	We're / You're / They're	We are not You are not They are not	We aren't You aren't They aren't

Subject pronouns cannot be left out of a sentence.

It's a good idea. Is a good idea.

In spoken and informal written English, contracted forms are usually used.

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Am I happy?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you happy?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he / she / it happy?	Yes, he / she / it is.	No, he / she / it isn't.
Are we / you / they happy?	Yes, we / you / they are.	No, we / you / they aren't.

Contracted forms are used in negative (but not affirmative) short answers.

Is he French? Yes, he is. Yes, he's.

Interrogative pronouns go before the verb *be*.

Where are you from? You are from where?

Use

The verb *be* is used to talk about personal information.

I'm 13 years old. My name is Carmen. Are you from the UK?

Possessive 's

The possessive 's is used to show that something belongs to somebody and also for relationships.

This is Sophie's pen. I'm Ben's brother.

For singular nouns add 's to the noun.

My cousin's house. (one cousin)

For plural nouns add '.

My cousins' house. (two or more cousins)

For irregular plural nouns add 's.

the children's mother

When there is more than one noun, add 's to the last noun only.

Emma and Dan's father

have got

Affirmative	Negative
I've got a new teacher.	I haven't got a new teacher.
You've got a new teacher.	You haven't got a new teacher.
He's / She's / It's got a new teacher.	He / She / It hasn't got a new teacher.
We've / You've / They've got a new teacher	We / You / They haven't got a new teacher.

In spoken and informal written English contracted forms are usually used.

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Have I got homework?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Have you got homework?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Has he / she / it got homework?	Yes, he / she / it has.	No, he / she / it hasn't.
Have we / you / they got homework?	Yes, we / you / they have.	No, we / you / they haven't.

Short answers are made with *have* without *got*.
Yes, I have. NOT *Yes, I have got.*

Use

Have got is used to talk about possession, family relationships and things that you need to do.

I've got an English book.

He's got a sister.

We've got a French exam.

there is, there are

	Affirmative	Negative	Questions
Singular	There's a science laboratory.	There isn't a music room.	Is there an exam on Wednesday?
Plural	There are three new students.	There aren't any new teachers.	Are there any books on the table?

In spoken and informal written English contracted forms are usually used. However, there is no contracted form of *there are*.

There are books in my bag.

NOT *There're books in my bag.*

Uses

there is / there are is used to describe the existence or absence of someone or something.

be + subject pronouns

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *be*.

Claudia is my aunt.

- 1 We _____ football fans. We like tennis.
- 2 _____ your brother interested in history?
- 3 I _____ from Gdansk.
- 4 It _____ five o'clock. It's six o'clock.
- 5 _____ your cousins good at English?
- 6 You _____ in my class at school. You sit near me.
- 7 What _____ your brothers' names?
- 8 _____ you happy today?

2 Choose the correct words.

We've got a new DVD. (It) / He's very good.

- 1 This is my friend Antonio. He / She's from Argentina.
- 2 Ruby and James aren't in class today. We / They're at home.
- 3 Pierre and I are French and you / we're from Marseilles.
- 4 Are you interested in science? No, I / they like maths.
- 5 My friends are Italian. You / They live in Rome.
- 6 Clare isn't British. She / He's American.
- 7 Am I late? Yes, you / I are.
- 8 My dad is tall. He / She's 1m 90.

Possessive 's

3 Write sentences with the possessive 's.

Is this your (mother / book)?

Is this your mother's book?

- 1 Are you (Rory and Paul / cousin)?

- 2 We like (David / computer).

- 3 My (grandparents / names) are Alan and Ann.

- 4 The (twins / birthday) is on Tuesday.

- 5 My (sister / room) is blue.

- 6 This is the (children / school).

have got

4 Write affirmative or negative sentences with *have got*.

she / a brother and a sister

She's got a brother and a sister.

- 1 we / maths today

- 2 you / not / any history homework

- 3 I / not / black hair

- 4 he / not / a strict teacher

- 5 they / four children

- 6 my school / not / a swimming pool

5 Write questions and short answers with *have got*.

they / a nice teacher ✓

Have they got a nice teacher?

Yes, they have.

- 1 she / an English dictionary X

- 2 we / a French exam X

- 3 you / geography lesson now ✓

there is, there are

6 Complete the sentences with the affirmative and negative forms of *there is* and *there are*.

There are two exams on Tuesday.

- 1 _____ a big science laboratory in our school.
- 2 We haven't got a maths lesson today because _____ a teacher.
- 3 No, _____ any history books on my table.
- 4 _____ any new students in your class?
- 5 _____ a music room in your school?
- 6 No, _____ a school uniform at my school.

Present simple: affirmative and negative

Affirmative	Negative
I play tennis.	I don't play tennis.
You play tennis.	You don't play tennis.
He plays tennis.	He doesn't play tennis.
She plays tennis.	She doesn't play tennis.
It plays tennis.	It doesn't play tennis.
We play tennis.	We don't play tennis.
You play tennis.	You don't play tennis.
They play tennis.	They don't play tennis.

Present simple: *he / she / it + verb + s* – spelling rules

Most verbs:	add -s	needs wears changes wants
Verbs ending in a consonant + -y:	drop the -y and add -ies	carries studies tidies marries
Verbs ending in -o, -ch, -sh, -x and -ss:	add -es.	goes watches washes fixes misses

In spoken and informal written English contracted forms *don't* and *doesn't* are usually used.

Use

We use the present simple:
to describe things which happen regularly or all the time.

I ride my bike to school every day.

It's cold in winter.

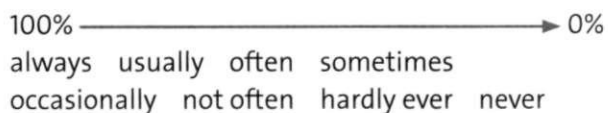
to describe permanent situations.

We live in a nice town.

to give opinions.

I don't like reggae.

Adverbs of frequency



Uses

Adverbs of frequency describe how often something happens.

He is **often** late for school.

Have you **usually** got your ID card with you?

They don't **often** go to the cinema.

I've **always** got my mobile phone with me.

Position of adverbs of frequency

Affirmative	<i>be</i>	after the verb
	<i>have got</i>	between <i>have</i> and <i>got</i>
	other verbs	before the verb
Negative	<i>be</i>	after the verb
	<i>have got</i>	between <i>have</i> and <i>got</i>
	other verbs	between <i>don't / doesn't</i> and the verb
Questions	<i>be</i>	after the subject
	<i>have got</i>	between the subject and <i>got</i>
	other verbs	before the verb

Present simple: questions

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Do I play football?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Do you play football?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Does he play football?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Does she play football?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Does it play football?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
Do we play football?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Do you play football?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Do they play football?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

Interrogative pronouns (*Who, What, When, etc.*) go before *do / does*.

What do you like?

Present simple: affirmative and negative

1 Write the third person singular (*he / she / it*) form of the verbs.

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| carry | <u>carries</u> |
| 1 watch | _____ |
| 2 use | _____ |
| 3 study | _____ |
| 4 finish | _____ |
| 5 need | _____ |
| 6 wear | _____ |
| 7 go | _____ |
| 8 have | _____ |

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

not wear carry not play finish
not watch change go

- My dad finishes work at six o'clock.
- Julie _____ any make-up.
 - We _____ to school by bus.
 - My sister _____ football.
 - Leo always _____ his MP3 player in his bag.
 - Mum usually _____ her clothes after work.
 - I _____ TV before school.

Adverbs of frequency

3 Put the adverbs of frequency in the correct order.

not often hardly ever occasionally
often sometimes usually

- | | | |
|--------|---|--------------------|
| never | ↓ | <u>hardly ever</u> |
| | | 1 _____ |
| | | 2 _____ |
| | | 3 _____ |
| | | 4 _____ |
| | | 5 _____ |
| always | ↓ | |

4 Choose the correct words.

I 've sometimes got / 've got sometimes my laptop with me.

- She's hardly ever / hardly is ever late for school.
- We go sometimes / sometimes go shopping on Saturdays.
- They often are / 're often tired in the evenings.
- It's usually / usually is very hot here in summer.
- You never have got / 've never got any money with you.
- Liam doesn't often play / plays not often football.

Present simple: questions

5 Rewrite the sentences as questions.

- He goes to school by car.
Does he go to school by car?
- I need my ID card for school.

 - She carries a lot of things in her bag.

 - You watch too much TV.

 - They use the laptop for their homework.

 - We finish school at three o'clock today.

 - Joe plays basketball.

6 Put the words in the correct order.

- listen to / music / what / you / do
What music do you listen to?
- your / meet / where / you / do / friends

 - books / what / you / read / do

 - like / shopping / do / why / you

 - watch / when / TV / you / do

 - do / who / the / with / go / cinema / to / you

Present continuous: affirmative and negative

Affirmative	Negative
I'm chatting.	I'm not chatting.
You're chatting.	You aren't chatting.
He's chatting.	He isn't chatting.
She's chatting.	She isn't chatting.
It's chatting.	It isn't chatting.
We're chatting.	We aren't chatting.
You're chatting.	You aren't chatting.
They're chatting.	They aren't chatting.

The affirmative form of the present continuous is made with the verb *be* and the *-ing* form of the verb.

The negative form is made with the verb *be* + *not* and the *-ing* form of the verb.

Note that in spoken and informal written English contracted forms are used.

Present continuous: questions

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Am I studying?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you studying?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he studying?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she studying?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it studying?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we studying?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you studying?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they studying?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

The question form is made by inverting the verb *be* and the *-ing* form.

Short answers are made with the verb *be* only, without the *-ing* form of the main verb.

Don't use contractions in positive short answers.

Yes, I am. NOT ~~Yes, I'm.~~

Yes, she is. NOT ~~Yes, she's.~~

Yes, we are. NOT ~~Yes, we're.~~

Question words go before the verb *be*.

What are you making for lunch?

Why is he cleaning the floor now?

Present simple and present continuous

Use

The present continuous is used to talk about an action in progress. Time expressions like *now* or *at the moment* are often used with the present continuous.

Where's Karl now? He's making his bed.

They're doing their homework at the moment.

The present simple is used to talk about routine or repeated action. We often use adverbs of frequency like *always*, *often* or *usually* with the present simple.

He has a shower every morning.

We usually do the washing-up after dinner.

Note that there are some verbs (stative verbs) which are not normally used in the continuous form, because they describe states which remain true, not actions in progress. These include:

understand, *know*, *think*, *like*, *love*, *hate* and *want*.

I like your new sofa.

NOT I'm liking your new sofa.

Do you want a coffee?

NOT Are you wanting a coffee?

Present continuous: affirmative and negative

1 Write the *-ing* form of these verbs.

- carry carrying
- 1 study _____
- 2 make _____
- 3 tidy _____
- 4 run _____
- 5 clean _____
- 6 write _____
- 7 swim _____
- 8 have _____

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

My brother is tidying (tidy) his bedroom.

- 1 You _____ (not use) the new microwave.
- 2 Paul _____ (sit) on a chair next to the window.
- 3 Diego and Jorge _____ (not make) dinner now.
- 4 We _____ (do) the washing-up now.
- 5 I _____ (eat) lunch in a café near the school.
- 6 Rita _____ (not clean) the floor at the moment.

3 Rewrite the sentences using the negative form.

- We're reading a magazine.
We aren't reading a magazine.
- 1 They're doing the washing-up.

 - 2 He's spending a lot of money at the shops.

 - 3 I'm tidying the kitchen.

 - 4 You're listening to me.

 - 5 Marta is having a shower.

 - 6 We're watching TV.

Present continuous: questions

4 Write questions using the present continuous. Then complete the short answers.

your brother / sit / under the tree
Is your brother sitting under the tree?

Yes, he is.

1 we / write / in German

No, _____.

2 they / buy / a new bookcase

Yes, _____.

3 you / use / the washing machine

Yes, _____.

4 she / play / near the house

No, _____.

Present simple and present continuous

5 Choose the correct words.

Where's Daniela? She is making / makes breakfast in the kitchen.

- 1 My teacher is going / goes to Italy every summer.
- 2 I'm very busy at the moment. I 'm doing / do the ironing.
- 3 Come in and sit down. We 're watching / watch a great film.
- 4 They 're cleaning / clean the house on Saturday mornings.
- 5 Paul isn't playing / doesn't play football every day.

6 Complete the letter with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Hi, Clara! How are you? I 'm having (have) a fantastic holiday in France and we ¹_____ (stay) in a nice new hotel. It's really hot today and I ²_____ (sit) under a big tree at the moment! We ³_____ (visit) the same village every year and we usually ⁴_____ (go) to the same restaurant every night! My dad always ⁵_____ (have) traditional French food for dinner, but I ⁶_____ (not like) it – I prefer pizza! What ⁷_____ (you / do) now? See you soon, Isabel

was, were

Was and *were* are the past simple forms of the verb *to be*.

Affirmative	Negative
I was nervous.	I wasn't nervous.
You were nervous.	You weren't nervous.
He / She / It was nervous.	He / She / It wasn't nervous.
We / You / They were nervous.	We / You / They weren't nervous.

The negative forms of *was* and *were* are *was not* and *were not*. However, in spoken and informal written English, we use the contracted forms. *James wasn't at home.* NOT *James-no-was-at-home.*

Questions	Short answers
Was I nervous?	Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.
Were you nervous?	Yes, you were. / No, you weren't.
Was he / she / it nervous?	Yes, he / she / it / was. No, he / she / it wasn't.
Were / we / you / they nervous?	Yes, we / you / they were. / No, they / we / you / weren't.

Question words go before *was / were*.

Where were you? NOT *Where you were?*

there was, there were

There was and *there were* are the past simple forms of *there is* and *there are*.

There was some food on the table.

There were twenty students in the class.

The negative forms are *there wasn't* and *there weren't*.

There wasn't any money. There weren't any oranges.

Make the question form by inverting *was / were* and *there*.

Was there anything to eat?

NOT *There was anything to eat?*

Were there a lot of people?

NOT *There were a lot of people?*

It is common to use the contracted form in negative short answers.

Yes, there was. / No, there weren't.

Use

Use *there was* and *there were* to describe what existed in the past.

There were two houses here. There was a big museum.

Past simple

Affirmative	
Regular	Irregular
I / You started school.	I / You left school.
He / She / It started school.	He / She / It left school.
We / You / They started school.	We / You / They left school.

Make the affirmative form of past simple regular verbs by adding *-d* or *-ed* to the base form.

He closed the door.

Irregular verbs each have a different past simple form. (See page 104.)

Tom ate all of the sandwiches.

Remember: Each verb in the past simple has only one form.

Our parents got married in 1982. I got married in 2009, and my sister got married two years later.

Negative	
Regular	Irregular
I / You didn't start school.	I / You didn't leave school.
He / She / It didn't start school.	He / She / It didn't leave school.
We / You / They didn't start school.	We / You / They didn't leave school.

Questions			
	Regular	Irregular	Answers
	Did I / you start school?	Did I / you leave school?	I / you started / left school.
When	did he / she / it start school?	did he / she / it leave school?	He / She / It started / left school in ...
Why	did we / you / they start school?	did we / you / they leave school?	We / you / they started / left school because ...

The question form is made with the auxiliary verb *did* plus the base form.

Where did they get married? NOT *Where they got married?*

Use

Use the past simple to describe events which happened at a specific time in the past.

I bought my first house in 2007.

Time expressions and ago

Use *ago* with periods of time such as *two years*, to say how far in the past an event happened.

I last played football two months ago. (= two months before now)

Past simple: affirmative, negative and questions

1 Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs.

not have become leave not move
not buy get graduate have

My parents got married in 1985. They ¹_____ a house because they ²_____ a lot of money. A year later my dad ³_____ from university. My parents ⁴_____ two children, me and my sister, Hana. Three years ago Hana ⁵_____ school and ⁶_____ a nurse. But she ⁷_____ into her own flat. She's happy at home!

2 Complete the questions with the past simple form of the verbs. Then complete the short answers.

_____ Did he spend (spend) a lot of money today?

Yes, he did.

1 _____ they _____ (get up) at six o'clock?

Yes, _____.

2 _____ you _____ (enjoy) the party?

No, _____.

3 _____ she _____ (have) a sister?

Yes, _____.

4 _____ I _____ (send) you an email?

No, _____.

3 Order the words to make questions.

graduate / when / you / did

When did you graduate?

1 buy / she / the house / did / why

2 have / you / how many / did / children

3 did / what / he / at school / do / ?

4 the / competition / did / they / how / win

5 that / coat / did / you / where / buy

was, were

4 Complete the sentences and questions with *was, were, wasn't* and *weren't*.

I wasn't in the kitchen. I was in my bedroom.

1 The concert _____ fun. It wasn't boring.

2 The children weren't friendly. They _____ horrible.

3 _____ she your teacher? No, she _____.

4 My sister _____ at the party. She was at work.

5 We were at the same school, but we _____ in the same class.

6 Where _____ you yesterday?

We _____ at home.

there was, there were

5 Complete the sentences with *there was, there wasn't, there were* and *there weren't*.

There were a lot of people at my party. ✓

1 _____ any music in the CD player. ✗

2 _____ a lot of money on the table. ✓

3 _____ any good programmes on TV. ✗

4 _____ some pasta for dinner. ✓

5 _____ any chips. ✗

6 _____ two books in my bag. ✓

Time expressions and ago

6 Order the words to make sentences. Use the past simple form of the verb.

a new house / I / two weeks / buy / ago

I bought a new house two weeks ago.

1 Jack / ago / home / three / leave / months

2 we / a scary film / ago / see / two days

3 get / ago / married / sister / a year / my

4 two / I / weeks / graduate / ago

5 a month / we / school / ago / start

6 finish / ago / the / ten / film / minutes

Past continuous: affirmative and negative

Affirmative	Negative
I was running.	I wasn't running.
You were running.	You weren't running.
He was running.	He wasn't running.
She was running.	She wasn't running.
It was running.	It wasn't running.
We were running.	We weren't running.
You were running.	You weren't running.
They were running.	They weren't running.

The affirmative form of the past continuous is made with *was* or *were* after the subject. This is followed by the *-ing* form of the main verb. The negative form is made by putting *not* between *was* or *were* and the *-ing* form of the main verb. Note that in spoken and informal written English, the contracted forms *wasn't* and *weren't* are used.

Past continuous: questions

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Was I walking?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Were you walking?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Was he walking?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
Was she walking?	Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
Was it walking?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
Were we walking?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Were you walking?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Were they walking?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

The question form is made by putting *was* or *were* before the subject at the beginning of the question. Short answers are made with the subject and *was* or *were*, without the *-ing* form of the main verb. Question words go before *was* or *were*.

What were you doing in the mountains?
Why was she climbing up the tree?

Use

Use the past continuous to talk about actions in progress at a point in the past. We often use expressions to show the point of time, such as *at* (+ time) or *when* (+ a past simple action).
It was raining at ten o'clock yesterday.
What were they doing on Saturday afternoon?
You weren't listening to the teacher when she asked the question.

Past simple and past continuous

Use

We often use the past continuous to describe an action in progress which was interrupted.
She was cycling down the mountain when she fell off her bike.

We use the past continuous for the longer action in progress (*was cycling*). We use the past simple (*fell off*) for the shorter action which interrupts the longer one.

We often use *when* before the past simple and *while* before the past continuous.

They were travelling across Antarctica when they saw penguins.
They saw penguins while they were travelling across Antarctica.

Past continuous: affirmative and negative

1 Complete the sentences with *was*, *wasn't*, *were* or *weren't*.

We were listening to music on our MP3 player. ✓

1 It _____ raining again this afternoon. ✓

2 She _____ talking to Laura on the phone. ✗

3 You _____ walking to school. ✗

4 He _____ driving across Europe on holiday. ✓

5 They _____ sailing around the Mediterranean. ✗

2 Complete the sentences with the past continuous form of these verbs.

cycle not talk have not rain
not study watch not wear

Yesterday afternoon ...

Dave was watching a film on TV.

1 Ana and Carmen _____ through the park on their bikes.

2 Jake _____ a coat.

3 I _____ lunch with my parents.

4 It _____ – it was sunny.

5 We _____ because it was a holiday!

6 I _____ to Gina, because she was asleep.

Past continuous: questions

3 Write questions using the past continuous.

what / you / do / yesterday

What were you doing yesterday?

1 why / your sister / carry / a big bag

2 Sam / play / in the basketball match

3 your friends / walk / near the river

4 what / they / talk about

5 where / the train / go

6 who / you / talk to

Past simple and past continuous

4 Choose the correct words.

When Emma arrived / was arriving at the airport, her mother waited / was waiting for her.

1 It started / was starting to snow while we watched / were watching the match.

2 The tourists drove / were driving across the desert when they had / were having an accident.

3 I saw / was seeing a famous actor near the theatre. He wore / was wearing sunglasses.

4 Tomiko met / was meeting a Japanese boy while she travelled / was travelling across Australia.

5 We were skiing / skied down the mountain when Tom was falling / fell over.

6 You didn't wear / weren't wearing a cycle helmet when you arrived / were arriving home.

7 Rob and Kate arrived / were arriving while we watched / were watching TV.

5 Complete the email using the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs.

Hi, Amy!

Guess what! I was cycling (cycle) home from school today when suddenly a little boy ¹_____ (walk) in front of me. He ²_____ (not look) and his mum and dad ³_____ (chat). I ⁴_____ (go) very fast on my bike but I ⁵_____ (stop) before I hit the boy. His mum was very nice and she ⁶_____ (say) sorry to me.

See you tomorrow,
Noah

Ability: can and could

Affirmative	Negative
I / You can dance.	I / You can't dance.
He / She / It can dance.	He / She / It can't dance.
We / You / They can dance.	We / You / They can't dance.
Questions	Short answers
Can Maria dance?	Yes, she can. / No, she can't.

Affirmative	Negative
I / You could sing.	I / You couldn't sing.
He / She / It could sing.	He / She / It couldn't sing.
We / You / They could sing.	We / You / They couldn't sing.
Questions	Short answers
Could they sing?	Yes, they could. / No, they couldn't.

Can and *could* each have only one form. They do not change with different subjects.

I can play tennis. He can play tennis.

NOT *He cans play tennis.* OR *He can plays tennis.*

We use *can / could* + the base form of the main verb.

You can speak Italian. NOT *You can to speak Italian.*

She could play the piano.

NOT *She could to play the piano.*

The negative forms of *can* and *could* are *can not* and *could not*. However, in spoken and informal written English, the contracted forms *can't* and *couldn't* are usually used.

Francis can't dive. NOT *Francis doesn't can dive.*

We couldn't go out. NOT *We didn't can go out.*

As with *can* and *could*, the main verb takes the base form.

We can't cook. NOT *We can't to cook.*

They couldn't play tennis.

NOT *They couldn't to play tennis.*

Use

Can and *could* describe the ability to do something.

I can swim.

She could read when she was three.

Can describes the ability to do something in the present.

Now I can dance flamenco.

Could describes the ability to do something in the past.

He could sing in Russian when he was little.

Questions with *How ... ?*

To make questions with *how*, use *how* + *often*, *much / many* or an adjective.

How often do they go swimming?

How much money do you spend?

How long is her hair?

Use

We use questions with *how* when we want to know the frequency, measurement or quantity of something.

How much water do you drink?

How many brothers and sisters have you got?

How far can you run?

How strict are your teachers?

We only use *often* with *how* to ask about frequency.

How often do you go shopping?

NOT *How usually / sometimes / rarely do you go shopping?*

Comparative and superlative adjectives

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Most one-syllable adjectives	add <i>-er</i> fast – faster	add <i>-est</i> wild – wildest
One syllable with one vowel and ending in one consonant	double consonant and add <i>-er</i> big – bigger	double consonant and add <i>-est</i> fat – fattest
One syllable ending in <i>-e</i>	add <i>-r</i> rare – rarer	add <i>-st</i> large – largest
Adjectives of two or more syllables ending in <i>-y</i>	remove <i>-y</i> and add <i>-ier</i> heavy – heavier	remove <i>-y</i> and add <i>-iest</i> happy – happiest
All other adjectives of two or more syllables	put <i>more</i> before adjective artistic – more artistic	put <i>most</i> before adjective practical – most practical
Irregular	good – better bad – worse	good – best bad – worst

Use

Use comparative adjectives to compare two objects or people, or two groups of objects or people.

Jenny is taller than Hugh.

Use superlative adjectives to say that a person, object or group of people or objects, has the greatest amount of a characteristic, compared to everything else in that group.

Blue whales are the biggest animals in the world.

Ability: can and could

1 Complete the sentences with *can*, *can't*, *could*, *couldn't* and the correct form of the verb.

When I was three months old I couldn't walk (walk).

- 1 Matthew is very intelligent. He _____ (speak) five languages.
- 2 Rob and I watched a Japanese film last night, but we _____ (understand) it.
- 3 My grandma was very good at music. She _____ (play) the piano and sing.
- 4 I can use a computer, but I _____ (program) one.
- 5 Adam and Paul are brilliant cooks – they _____ (make) really tasty food.

2 Choose the correct words.

Henry **didn't** could / **couldn't** speak French two years ago.

- 1 The girls can **play** / **to play** chess.
- 2 I **can** / **could** ride a horse when I was three.
- 3 We **don't can** / **can't** swim across the lake.
- 4 Alicia **can** / **cans** compose music.
- 5 My brother couldn't **to ski** / **ski** on holiday last year.

Questions with How ... ?

3 Read the answers. Then complete the questions with *how* and the words in the box.

much far many friendly strict
often tall

How tall are you?

I'm one metre seventy.

- 1 _____ apples do you eat every day? One or two.
- 2 _____ does he play basketball? Three times a week.
- 3 _____ is your teacher? Not very. He's usually friendly.
- 4 _____ can you run? About a kilometre.
- 5 _____ pasta is there? There's enough for two people.
- 6 _____ is your cat? Not very. Sometimes, he bites people!

Comparative and superlative adjectives

4 Complete the table with the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
big	<u>bigger</u>	<u>the biggest</u>
bad		
far		
heavy		
intelligent		
large		
light		
peaceful		
unhappy		

5 Complete the text with the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives.

I've got three really good friends – Cara, Suzy and Megan. Cara is older (old) than us – she's fifteen and we're all fourteen. Megan is the ¹ _____ (young) – she had her fourteenth birthday last week. Suzy is the ² _____ (tall) – she's one metre eighty-five! I'm one metre sixty, but Cara is ³ _____ (short) than me – she's only one metre fifty.

The ⁴ _____ (intelligent) person is definitely Cara. But Megan is ⁵ _____ (artistic) than Cara. She can paint really good pictures. Suzy is the ⁶ _____ (funny) person I know. I'm ⁷ _____ (quiet) than all of them, but we always have fun!

6 Write sentences with comparative and superlative adjectives.

my dad / artistic / person in our family
My dad is the most artistic person in our family.

- 1 cats / slow / tigers

- 2 elephants / rare / dogs

- 3 humans / intelligent / animals in the world

- 4 I / practical / my sister

- 5 you / good / singer in the class

will and won't

Affirmative	Negative
I'll buy a house.	I won't buy a house.
You'll buy a house.	You won't buy a house.
He'll buy a house.	He won't buy a house.
She'll buy a house.	She won't buy a house.
It'll buy a house.	It won't buy a house.
We'll buy a house.	We won't buy a house.
You'll buy a house.	You won't buy a house.
They'll buy a house.	They won't buy a house.

The affirmative form is made with *will* + the base form.

Jake will be fifteen next month.

Note that in spoken and informal written English the contracted form 'll is usually used after a subject pronoun.

The negative form is made with *won't* (*will not*) + the base form.

Lenka won't be late. NOT *Lenka-won't to be late.*

Note that in spoken and informal written English contracted forms are used.

I'll become a doctor one day. They won't be famous.

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Will I understand?	Yes, I will.	No, I won't.
Will you understand?	Yes, you will.	No, you won't.
Will he understand?	Yes, he will.	No, he won't.
Will she understand?	Yes, she will.	No, she won't.
Will it understand?	Yes, it will.	No, it won't.
Will we understand?	Yes, we will.	No, we won't.
Will you understand?	Yes, you will.	No, you won't.
Will they understand?	Yes, they will.	No, they won't.

Don't use the contracted form in positive short answers.

Will Harry be there? Yes, he will. NOT *Yes, he'll.*

Question words go at the beginning of the question, before *will*.

What will people eat in the future?

NOT *People will eat what in the future?*

Use

Use *will* and *won't* to make predictions about the future.

She'll win the tennis match tomorrow.

We won't move to a different house.

First conditional

Action	Result
If I walk slowly,	I'll arrive late.
If you walk slowly,	you'll arrive late.
If he runs quickly,	he'll arrive at two o'clock.
If she runs quickly,	she'll arrive at two o'clock.
If it runs quickly,	it'll arrive at two o'clock.
If we go by car,	we'll arrive early.
If you go by car,	you'll arrive early.
If they go by car,	they'll arrive early.

The first conditional is formed with *if* + present simple clause, + *will* clause.

If you come to town, I'll meet you.

Conditional sentences can start with the action:

If you learn English, you'll understand American films.

or with the result:

You'll understand American films if you learn English.

We can use the negative form in the action, the result, or both parts of the sentence.

If I don't leave now, I won't meet James at the station.

Make first conditional questions with *will* in front of the subject in the result clause.

Will you help me if I give you some money?

NOT *Do you help me...?*

If I give you some money, will you help me?

NOT *If I will give you...*

Use

Use the first conditional to predict the result of an action.

We use it to talk about things that we think might happen in the future, and things we think are possible.

Expressing probability

Use the adverbs *probably* or *definitely* to say how likely you think an event is to happen.

She'll definitely win the game.

I disagree! I think she'll probably lose.

In the affirmative form, adverbs go after the verb *will*. In the negative form, adverbs go before the verb *won't*.

Vinnie will definitely be in the team.

NOT *Vinnie definitely will be in the team.*

Renée probably won't play today.

NOT *Renée won't probably play today.*

will and won't

1 Complete the sentences with *will* or *won't* and the verbs in the box.

be not give win leave work not use

I think you 'll work in a TV studio.

- 1 He you a birthday present because he isn't very generous.
- 2 When you home?
- 3 They that new computer because it's very complicated.
- 4 I'm sure she a pop star when she's older.
- 5 our team the match tomorrow?

2 Complete the sentences with *will* and *won't* and the verb in brackets.

You *won't lose* (not lose) the match tomorrow. You 'll win (win)!

- 1 Carmen (love) this film. She (not think) it's boring.
- 2 In 2040 children (learn) Mandarin. They (not study) English.
- 3 I think I (be) a teacher. I (not become) a doctor.
- 4 People (not go) to a different planet in the next millennium. They (live) here.
- 5 I'm pretty sure that we (visit) New York next year. But we (not stay) in a hotel.

3 Order the words to make questions.

it / tomorrow / rain / will

Will it rain tomorrow?

1 go / to / when / university / you / will

2 one / day / we / be / will / famous

3 they / will / on / where / holiday / go

4 what / do / she / will / tonight

5 the / will / match / win / they

6 at / will / party / the / be / Rosie

First conditional

4 Choose the correct words.

If they don't come / won't come now, we are / 'll be late again.

- 1 He **won't read / don't read** his poem in class tomorrow if he **feels / 'll feel** shy.
- 2 If it **will rain / rains** on Monday, we **go / 'll go** to the café.
- 3 **Will you / Do you** answer this survey if I **help / 'll help** you with the questions?
- 4 If you're / 'll be very positive, you **do / 'll do** well at school.
- 5 I **give / 'll give** you that new book if you **tidy / 'll tidy** your bedroom.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

If I *buy* (buy) that magazine,

I 'll read (read) the horoscopes first.

- 1 They (not go) on holiday if they (get) a new car.
- 2 If he (become) a professional footballer, will he (move) to a different town?
- 3 She (not study) maths if she (go) to university.
- 4 If you (find) some money, (be) very happy!
- 5 If we (go) to the party, (see) Aisha and Chris.

Expressing probability

6 Complete the sentences with *will* or *won't* and *probably* or *definitely* in the correct order, to match the probabilities in brackets.

Meena **definitely won't** study Chemistry. She hates it! (0%)

I **'ll probably** be late tonight. My bus isn't here. (60%)

- 1 I come out, because I don't feel very well. (20%)
- 2 My mum be angry if I'm late! (100%)
- 3 We go shopping on Saturday. I'm not sure. (70%)
- 4 We fly so much in the future. It's so bad for the environment. (0%)

Imperatives

Affirmative imperatives use the base form of the verb.

Do your homework. NOT *To do your homework.*

The form is the same, if the instruction is for one person or more than one.

Kate, do the washing up! *Kate and Alex, tidy your rooms!*

Negative imperatives use *don't* + the base form.

Don't forget to phone me!

NOT *No forget to phone me!*

This includes the verb *be*, but this is the only time we use *don't* before the verb *be*.

Don't be late!

In imperative sentences we don't use the subject pronoun.

Come here! NOT *You come here!*

Don't eat in here. NOT *You don't eat in here.*

Use

We use imperatives to give an instruction or order to do or not to do something, and to give advice.

Talk to the manager. Don't listen to him.

be going to

Affirmative	Negative
I'm going to win.	I'm not going to win.
You're going to win.	You aren't going to win.
He's / She's / It's going to win.	He's / She / It isn't going to win.
We're / You're / They're going to win.	We / You / They aren't going to win.

Use

be going to is used to talk about a definite plan to do (or not do) something in the future.

We're going to buy a house.

She isn't going to watch the match.

will and be going to

Use

be going to is used to talk about definite future plans which we have decided. *will* is used to talk about predictions for the future, our ideas and expectations, and things which are not certain.

Plan: *He's going to meet his friends at the football stadium.*

Prediction: *Maybe my team will lose.*

be going to: questions

Questions			Answers
Am	I		Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
Is	he / she / it		Yes, he / she / it is. / No, he / she / it isn't.
Are	we / you / they	going to sleep?	Yes, we / you / they are.
		going to eat?	No, we / you / they aren't.
Where	is	she	She's going to sleep in her room.
What	are	we	You're going to eat pizza.

We don't use short forms for positive short answers.

Is he playing today? *Yes, he is.* NOT *Yes, he's.*

Present continuous for future arrangements

Use

The present continuous is used to describe future events we have decided and fixed.

I'm meeting my friends this evening.

NOT *I will meet my friends this evening.*

They're moving to France in July.

NOT *They move to France in July.*

The present continuous is often used with a time expression.

We're getting married next month / tomorrow.

Indefinite pronouns

We normally use indefinite pronouns with *some-* in positive sentences, and indefinite pronouns with *any-* in negative sentences and questions.

Is anyone here really good at tennis? *Yes, someone in my class is school champion.*

What did you do last weekend?

I didn't do anything special OR *Nothing special.*

NOT *What did you do last weekend?* *Anything.*

Use

We use an indefinite pronoun when we don't know, or it's not important, which place, person or thing we are talking about.

Someone left their coat here. I don't know who.

Mike's gone somewhere. I'm not sure where.

Imperatives

1 Match the verbs in A to the words in B. Write affirmative and negative imperative sentences.

A	B
listen	to your teacher
not forget	late for school
do	your English
not be	your homework now
practise	to take your keys

Listen to your teacher.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

be going to

2 Write sentences using *be going to*.

I / race / next year

I'm going to race next year.

- 1 John / not talk / to us

- 2 they / play / rugby

- 3 Dad / drive / to the train station

- 4 we / not meet / them

- 5 she / go shopping

- 6 they / not watch TV

will and be going to

3 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Plan

We 're going to meet (meet) the finalists.

- 1 I _____ (buy) a new bike.
- 2 She _____ (contact) the journalist.
- 3 They _____ (watch) TV.

Prediction

- 4 I think they _____ (be) late.
- 5 Maybe you _____ (get) a new trainer.
- 6 He _____ (not be) late.

be going to: questions

4 Write questions using *be going to*. Then write short answers.

she / meet / him X

Is she going to meet him? No, she isn't.

- 1 you / be / late ✓

- 2 he / watch / a film X

- 3 we / practise / today X

- 4 they / start / at two o'clock ✓

- 5 Eva / do / her homework ✓

Present continuous for future arrangements

5 Complete the dialogues using the present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

study do play go not do meet

- Amy What are you doing on Monday?
Sam I ¹ _____ tennis.
Dan ² _____ we _____ to the cinema tonight?
Rob Yes. We ³ _____ at seven o'clock.
Sue Are you ⁴ _____ this evening?
Ana No, I feel ill. I ⁵ _____ anything this evening.

Indefinite pronouns

6 Complete the sentences with the correct indefinite pronouns.

The England manager hasn't got anything to say about the team's terrible performance.

- 1 Does _____ here know how to play rugby?
- 2 We've got _____ new to play our matches. It's a big park near the town centre.
- 3 _____ happened to Liverpool last season. They played really badly.
- 4 I don't think there's _____ wrong with Franco. He doesn't look injured.

Modifiers

Modifiers come after the verb *be*. We use them to describe the adjective.

I'm quite good at chess.

Pietro isn't very keen on learning languages.

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

Affirmative	Negative
I have played.	I haven't played.
You have played.	You haven't played.
He has played.	He hasn't played.
She has played.	She hasn't played.
It has played.	It hasn't played.
We have played.	We haven't played.
You have played.	You haven't played.
They have played.	They haven't played.

Note that in spoken and informal written English contracted forms are usually used.

I've had lunch.

He's been to Spain.

Use

Use the present perfect to describe an experience in our lives before now.

I have never touched a snake. (so I don't know what they feel like)

Use the present perfect to describe news or a change in a situation.

She has broken her arm. (so she can't play tennis at the moment)

Don't use the present perfect to say exactly when a past action happened. In this case use the past simple.

I went to Warsaw last week.

NOT *I have been to Warsaw last week.*

Use *ever* and *never* with the present perfect to ask and talk about experiences. *Ever* and *never* come before the past participle.

Have you ever been to Greece? (= at any time in your life)

He has never eaten Chinese food. (= not at any time in his life)

Never means 'not ever'.

I haven't ever done that. (= I've never done that.)

We normally use *ever* with questions, and *never* with positive verbs.

He has never seen the sea.

NOT *He hasn't never seen the sea.*

Present perfect: questions

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Have I won?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Have you won?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Has he won?	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
Has she won?	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
Has it won?	Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
Have we won?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
Have you won?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Have they won?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

Question words go before the verb *have*.

What have you done? NOT *What you've done?*

Where has she been? NOT *Where she's been?*

so and because

Use *so* to give a reason and *because* to explain a result. Use a comma before *so*, but not before *because*.

I was ill, so I didn't go to school.

I wasn't at school because I was ill.

Modifiers

1 Write sentences which are true for you. Use the modifiers in the box.

not at all a bit quite very really

my family / interested in / extreme sports
My family aren't at all interested in extreme sports.

- 1 I / good at maths

- 2 my best friend / scared of spiders

- 3 I / worried about / the future

- 4 my friends / keen on / football

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

2 Write the past participles.

want wanted

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 break _____ | 5 do _____ |
| 2 bite _____ | 6 swim _____ |
| 3 drive _____ | 7 learn _____ |
| 4 fall _____ | 8 speak _____ |

3 Choose the correct words.

We haven't / hasn't been to South America.

- 1 Simon **have** / **has** bruised his arm.
- 2 You **haven't** / **hasn't** seen this film.
- 3 I've / 's driven my uncle's car.
- 4 She **haven't** / **hasn't** eaten Japanese food.
- 5 They 've / has played tennis.
- 6 Ella **hasn't** / **haven't** cut her hand.

4 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

We 've played (play) rugby, but we haven't watched (not watch) a professional match.

- 1 He _____ (do) all his homework, but he _____ (not finish) reading his book.
- 2 I _____ (not buy) any clothes, but I _____ (see) some nice trousers.
- 3 My sister _____ (cook) a cake, but she _____ (not eat) it.

- 4 Our cat _____ (fall) out of the tree, but it _____ (not break) its leg.
- 5 I _____ (watch) volleyball on TV, but I _____ (not play) it.
- 6 She _____ (write) a postcard, but she _____ (send) it yet.

Present perfect: questions

5 Order the words to make questions.

Disneyland / you / to / been / ever / have
Have you ever been to Disneyland?

- 1 she / ever / has / any / music / composed

- 2 dog / the / eaten / dinner / its / has

- 3 country / in / they / lived / another / have

- 4 tennis / has / he / won / tournament / a / ever

- 5 we / have / watched / Shrek / this / DVD

- 6 you / touched / a / snake / ever / have

6 Write questions and short answers using the present perfect.

she / ever / break her arm ✓
Has she ever broken her arm?
Yes, she has.

- 1 they / ever / meet / a famous actor ✓

- 2 he / swim / across a lake ✗

- 3 we / ever / eat / Chinese food ✗

- 4 you / give / your mother a present ✓

- 5 she / bruise / her shoulder ✗

- 6 Carla / visit / the USA ✓

Unit 1: Third person singular

- 1 **1.02** Listen to the verbs with the third person singular endings /z/, /s/ and /ɪz/.
- /z/ listens knows ends comes
 /s/ writes asks visits checks
 /ɪz/ organizes practises washes uses

- 2 **1.03** Listen to the verbs and tick (✓) the correct box.

	/z/	/s/	/ɪz/
changes			✓
finishes			
goes			
likes			
meets			
needs			
watches			
wears			
works			

- 3 **1.04** Listen and check your answers. Then listen again and repeat.

- 4 Look at the pairs of words. Put a tick (✓) if Word 2 has the same number of syllables as Word 1. Put a cross (X) if Word 2 has one more syllable.

Word 1	Word 2	Same syllables
bus	buses	X
need	needs	✓
watch	watches	
plan	plans	
box	boxes	
like	likes	
pass	passes	
key	keys	
carry	carries	

Unit 2: /ə/

- 1 **1.05** Listen to the sound /ə/ in the words.
- 1 mirror 3 machine
 2 shower 4 furniture

- 2 **1.06** Listen and tick (✓) the words with the sound /ə/. Underline syllables with the /ə/ sound.

- sofa ✓
- 1 bed 6 lamp
 2 bath 7 microwave
 3 picture 8 wardrobe
 4 desk 9 bookcase
 5 cupboard

- 3 **1.07** Listen and check your answers. Then listen again and repeat.

- 4 Look again at exercises 2 and 3. Find six different spellings that have the /ə/ sound.
 -or, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

Unit 3: Past tense -ed endings

- 1 **1.08** Listen to the past simple verbs.
- /d/ changed played used
 /t/ practised helped looked
 /ɪd/ waited decided wanted

- 2 **1.09** Listen to the verbs and tick the correct box.

	/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
counted			✓
graduated			
liked			
needed			
lived			
moved			
started			
ended			
stayed			
watched			
worked			

PRONUNCIATION BANK

- 3 1.10 Listen and check your answers. Then listen again and repeat.
- 4 Choose the correct options to complete the rule. The -ed / -ing ending has an extra syllable / word when the sound at the end of the verb is /t/, /p/, /z/ or /d/.

Unit 4: Weak forms

- 1 1.11 Listen to the sentences. Notice how the affirmative forms (*was / were*) are weak and the negative forms (*wasn't / weren't*) are stressed.
- 1 I was sailing. I wasn't sailing.
 2 You were running. You weren't running.
 3 He was climbing. He wasn't climbing.
 4 They were walking. They weren't walking.
- 2 1.12 Listen again and repeat the sentences.
- 3 1.13 Listen to the sentences. Do you hear the weak or the strong forms? Circle the correct words.
 We were / weren't skiing in France.
 James was / wasn't watching a film.
- 1 He was / wasn't swimming across the river.
 2 We were / weren't cycling on holiday.
 3 I was / wasn't having a great time.
 4 You were / weren't using the laptop last night.
 5 It was / wasn't very hot yesterday.
- 4 1.14 Listen and check your answers. Then listen again and repeat.
- 5 Do you hear the schwa sound /ə/ in weak or strong forms of *was* and *were*?

Unit 5: Word stress

- 1 1.15 Listen and repeat the words in the table. Notice the word stress.

exam	player	practical	composer

- 2 1.16 Listen to the words. How many syllables have they got? Write 2 or 3.

anything 3

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1 artistic | 9 player |
| 2 compete | 10 practical |
| 3 compose | 11 prodigy |
| 4 composer | 12 program |
| 5 computer | 13 programmer |
| 6 exam | 14 remember |
| 7 forget | 15 writer |
| 8 painter | |

- 3 Write the words from exercise 2 in the table.

exam	player	practical	composer
		anything	

- 4 1.17 Listen and check your answers. Then listen again and repeat.

- 5 1.17 Listen again and underline the unstressed syllables which have a schwa /ə/ sound in the table in exercise 3.

player practical

Unit 6: 'll

- 1 1.18 Listen to the sentences. Which verb form do you hear in each sentence? Tick (✓) A or B.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A | B |
| They work. | They'll work. ✓ |
| 1 I go. | I'll go. |
| 2 We play. | We'll play. |
| 3 I buy. | I'll buy. |
| 4 You win. | You'll win. |
| 5 They live. | They'll live. |
| 6 We study. | We'll study. |
| 7 They travel. | They'll travel. |

2 • 1.19 Listen and repeat the sentences.

- 1 We'll go out tomorrow.
- 2 I'll see you later.
- 3 She'll become a teacher.
- 4 You'll marry someone famous.
- 5 He'll write a book.
- 6 It'll be a good party.

Unit 7: Recognizing contractions

1 • 1.20 Listen to the sentences. You will hear the contractions and the long forms.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 I've got a new job. | I have got a new job. |
| 2 She's nervous about the exam. | She is nervous about the exam. |
| 3 That's fantastic! | That is fantastic! |
| 4 He's got a new MP3 player. | He has got a new MP3 player. |
| 5 What's your name? | What is your name? |
| 6 That one's better. | That one is better. |
| 7 Who's the song by? | Who is the song by? |
| 8 They're going to move to Toledo. | They are going to move to Toledo. |
| 9 When's your birthday? | When is your birthday? |
| 10 You're the winner. | You are the winner. |

2 • 1.21 Listen to the sentences. Do you hear the contraction or the long form? Circle the correct words.

That's / That is our new teacher.

- 1 What's / What is it called?
- 2 You are / You're going to be late again.
- 3 It has / It's got three bedrooms.
- 4 They are / They're two years old.
- 5 Who's / Who is the captain of the football team?
- 6 Which one's / one is yours?
- 7 When's / When is the party?
- 8 She's / She is really intelligent.
- 9 We have / We've got tickets for a basketball game.

3 • 1.22 Listen and check your answers. Then listen again and repeat.

4 Rewrite the sentences with contracted forms. Then count the the syllables.

She is at home. She's at home. 3

- 1 Peter is feeling ill. _____
- 2 Bill has got a dog. _____
- 3 What is happening? _____
- 4 Maggie is my sister. _____
- 5 Where is your flat? _____
- 6 They are great. _____

Unit 8: /ɪ/ and /i:/

1 • 1.23 Listen to words with the /ɪ/ and /i:/ sounds.

/ɪ/	/i:/
bin	cheap
bitten	eat
building	feel
give	leave
injure	meet
live	seat
swim	see

2 Put the words in the correct box.

fish clean meal river hit teach
wind speak need sink

/ɪ/	/i:/
fish	clean
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

3 • 1.24 Listen and check your answers. Then listen again and repeat.

4 Look again at the words in exercises 1 and 2. What different ways of spelling the /ɪ/ and /i:/ sounds can you find?

/ɪ/ i (bin)
/i:/ _____

Phonetic symbols

Vowels

/i/	happy
/ɪ/	it
/i:/	he
/æ/	flag
/ɑ:/	art
/e/	egg
/ɜ:/	her
/ɒ/	not
/ɔ:/	four
/ʊ/	look
/u:/	you
/ə/	sugar
/ʌ/	mum
/eɪ/	day
/aɪ/	why
/ɔɪ/	noisy
/aʊ/	how
/əʊ/	go
/ɪə/	here
/eə/	wear
/ʊə/	tourist

Consonants

/p/	pen
/b/	big
/t/	two
/d/	dog
/k/	can
/g/	good
/tʃ/	beach
/dʒ/	job
/f/	food
/v/	very
/θ/	think
/ð/	then
/s/	speak
/z/	zoo
/ʃ/	she
/ʒ/	television
/h/	house
/m/	meat
/n/	now
/ŋ/	sing
/l/	late
/r/	radio
/j/	yes
/w/	we

Starter unit

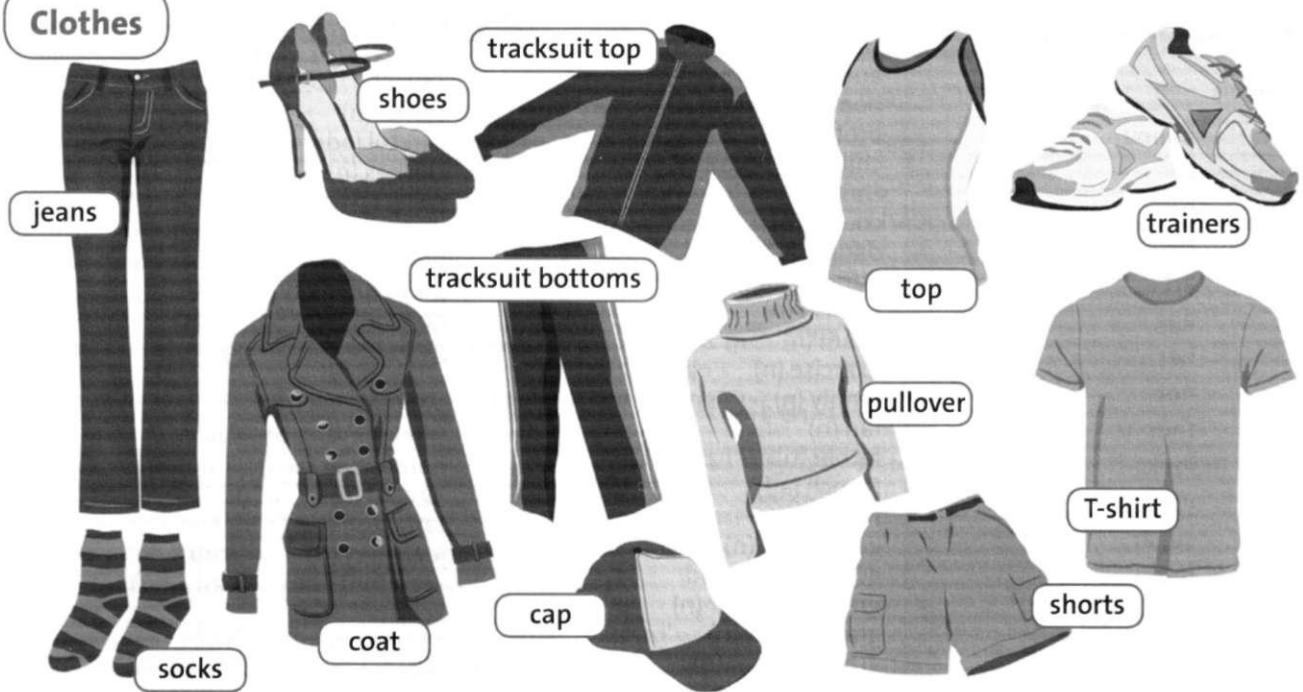
aunt (n)	/ɑ:nt/
book (n)	/bʊk/
brother (n)	/'brʌðə(r)/
child (n)	/tʃaɪld/
class (n)	/klɑ:s/
cousin (n)	/'kʌzn/
daughter (n)	/'dɔ:tə(r)/
difficult (adj)	/'dɪfɪkəlt/
English (n)	/'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/
exam (n)	/ɪg'zæm/
exercise (n)	/'eksəsaɪz/
family (n)	/'fæməli/
fan (n)	/fæn/
father (n)	/'fɑ:ðə(r)/
French (adj)	/'frentʃ/
friend (n)	/'frend/
geography (n)	/dʒi'ɒɡrəfi/
good (adj)	/ɡʊd/
granddaughter (n)	/'grændɔ:tə(r)/
grandfather (n)	/'grænfɑ:ðə(r)/
grandmother (n)	/'grænmlðə(r)/
grandparent (n)	/'grænpəərənt/
grandson (n)	/'grænsʌn/
gymnasium (n)	/dʒɪm'neɪziəm/
history (n)	/'hɪstri/
homework (n)	/'həʊmwɜ:k/
husband (n)	/'hʌzbænd/
ICT (n)	/,aɪ'si:'ti:/
interesting (adj)	/'ɪntrəstɪŋ/
laboratory (n)	/lə'bɒrətəri/
maths (n)	/mæθs/
mother (n)	/'mʌðə(r)/
music (n)	/'mju:zɪk/
neat (adj)	/ni:t/
nephew (n)	/'nefju:/
nice (adj)	/naɪs/
niece (n)	/ni:s/
note (n)	/nəʊt/
parent (n)	/'peərənt/
partner (n)	/'pɑ:tənə(r)/
PE (n)	/,pi:'i:/
room (n)	/ru:m/
science (n)	/'saɪəns/
sister (n)	/'sɪstə(r)/
son (n)	/sʌn/
strict (adj)	/'strikt/
teacher (n)	/'ti:tʃə(r)/
topic (n)	/'tɒpɪk/
twin (n)	/twɪn/
wife (n)	/waɪf/
writing (n)	/'raɪtɪŋ/

Unit 1

against the rules	/ə'genst ðə ,ru:lz/
allowed to	/ə'laʊd tə/
always (adv)	/'ɔ:lweɪz/
arrive (v)	/ə'raɪv/
bag (n)	/bæg/
blog (n)	/blɒg/
bothered (about) (adj)	/'bɒðəd/

bowl (n)	/bəʊl/
bus pass (n)	/'bʌs ,pɑ:s/
call (v)	/kɔ:l/
camel (n)	/'kæml/
careful (adj)	/'keəfl/
clothes (n)	/kləʊðz/
collect things (v)	/kə'lekt ,θɪŋz/
disorganized (adj)	/'dɪs'ɔ:gənəɪzd/
go cycling (v)	/,gəʊ 'saɪklɪŋ/
go shopping (v)	/,gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/
go swimming (v)	/,gəʊ 'swɪmɪŋ/
go to the cinema (v)	/,gəʊ tə ðə 'sɪnəmə/
goat (n)	/'gəʊt/
group (n)	/'gru:p/
hardly ever (adv)	/'hɑ:dli 'evə(r)/
ID card (n)	/,aɪ 'di: kɑ:d/
Japanese (adj)	/'dʒæpə'nɪz/
jewellery (n)	/'dʒu:əlri/
keen (on) (adj)	/'ki:n (,ɒn)/
keep (v)	/'ki:p/
key ring (n)	/'ki: ,rɪŋ/
keys (n)	/'ki:z/
laptop (n)	/'læptɒp/
library card (n)	/'laɪbrəri ,kɑ:d/
listen to music (v)	/,lɪsn tə 'mju:zɪk/
mad (about) (adj)	/'mæd (ə ,baʊt)/
magazine (n)	/'mæɡə'zɪn/
make-up (n)	/'meɪk ,ʌp/
manga (n)	/'mæŋɡə/
meet friends (v)	/,mi:t 'frendz/
memory (n)	/'meməri/
metal detector (n)	/'metl dɪ'tektə(r)/
mobile phone (n)	/,məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/
monastery (n)	/'mɒnəstri/
money (n)	/'mʌni/
monk (n)	/'mʌŋk/
MP3 player (n)	/,em ,pi: 'θri: ,pleɪə(r)/
never (adv)	/'nevə(r)/
novel (n)	/'nɒvl/
often (adv)	/'ɒfn, 'ɒftən/
organized (adj)	/'ɔ:gənəɪzd/
play computer games (v)	/,pleɪ kəm'pjʊ:tə ,geɪmz/
play in a band (v)	/,pleɪ ,ɪn ə 'bænd/
play sport (v)	/,pleɪ 'spɔ:t/
possession (n)	/'pɒ'zeʃn/
purse (n)	/'pɜ:s/
read magazines and books (v)	/,ri:d mæɡə'zɪnz ənd 'bʊks/
reckon (v)	/'rekən/
robes (n)	/'rəʊbz/
sandals (n)	/'sændlz/
sensible (adj)	/'sensəbl/
sentimental (adj)	/'sentɪ'mentl/
sometimes (adv)	/'sʌmtaɪmz/
study (v)	/'stʌdi/
sunglasses (n)	/'sʌŋɡlə:sɪz/
supposed to	/'sə'pəʊst tə/

Clothes



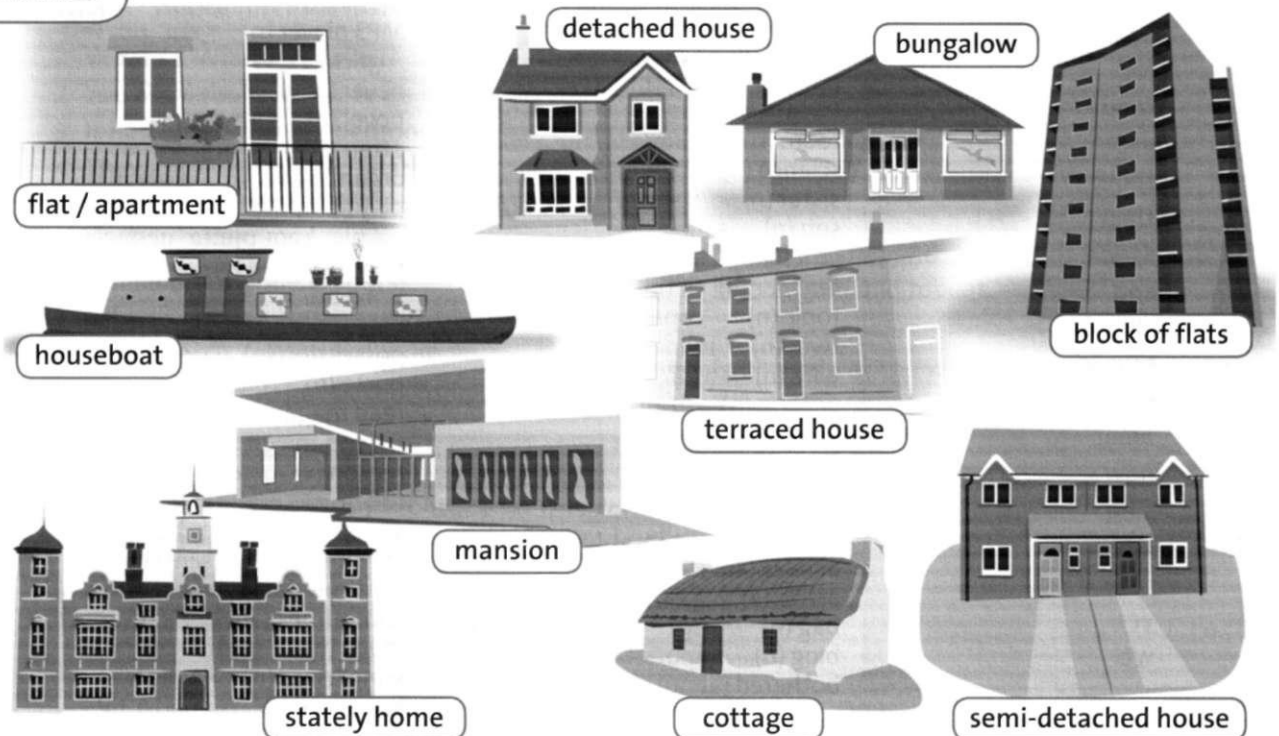
surf the internet (v) /,sɜ:f ði
'ɪntənət/
take photos (v) /,teɪk 'fəʊtəʊz/
tent (n) /tent/
ticket (n) /'tɪkɪt/
tie (n) /taɪ/
trendy (adj) /'trendi/
umbrella (n) /ʌm'brelə/
usually (adv) /'ju:ʒuəli/
wallet (n) /'wɒlɪt/
watch (n) /wɒtʃ/
watch TV (v) /,wɒtʃ ,ti: 'vi:z/

Unit 2

amazing (adj) /ə'meɪzɪŋ/
argue (v) /'ɑ:gju:/
armchair (n) /'ɑ:mtʃeə(r)/
balcony (n) /'bælkəni/
bath (n) /bɑ:θ/
bed (n) /bed/
behind (prep) /br'haɪnd/
between (prep) /br'twi:n/
bookcase (n) /'bʊkkeɪs/
breakfast (n) /'brekfəst/

busy (adj) /'bɪzi/
cathedral (n) /kə'thi:drəl/
celebrity (n) /sə'lebrəti/
chair (n) /tʃeə(r)/
chest of drawers (n) /,tʃest əv
'drɔ:z/
clean the car (v) /,kli:n ðə 'kɑ:(r)/
clean the floor (v) /,kli:n ðə
'flɔ:(r)/
clear the table (v) /,klɪə ðə 'teɪbl/
climb (v) /klaɪm/
convertible (n) /kən'veɜ:təbl/

Homes



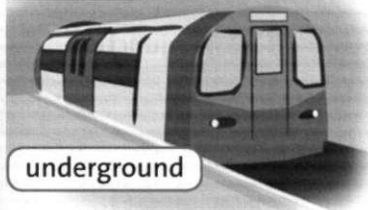
cry (v) /kraɪ/
 cupboard (n) /'kʌbəd/
 describe (v) /dɪ'skraɪb/
 desk (n) /desk/
 dinner (n) /'dɪnə(r)/
 do the ironing (v) /,du: ði
 'aɪənɪŋ/
 do the shopping (v) /,du: ðə
 'ʃɒpɪŋ/
 do the vacuuming (v) /,du: ðə
 'vækjuəmɪŋ/
 do the washing-up (v) /,du: ðə
 'wɒʃɪŋ 'ʌp/
 furniture (n) /'fɜ:niʃə(r)/
 glass (n) /glɑ:s/
 help (v) /help/
 holiday home (n) /'hɒlədeɪ ,həʊm/
 ideal (adj) /aɪ'di:əl/
 in front of (prep) /,ɪn 'frʌnt əv/
 lamp (n) /læmp/
 living room (n) /'lɪvɪŋ ,ru:m/
 look (v) /lʊk/
 lunch (n) /lʌntʃ/
 make your bed (v) /,meɪk jɔ: 'bed/
 microwave (n) /'maɪkrəweɪv/
 mirror (n) /'mɪrə(r)/
 modern (adj) /'mɒdn/
 near (prep) /nɪə(r)/
 next to (prep) /'neks ,tu:, tə/
 on (prep) /ɒn/

outside (prep) /aʊt'saɪd/
 phone (v) /fəʊn/
 picture (n) /'pɪktʃə(r)/
 questionnaire (n) /kwestʃə'neə(r)/
 rain (v) /reɪn/
 run around (v) /,rʌn ə'raʊnd/
 sea (n) /si:/
 shower (n) /'ʃaʊə(r)/
 sleep (v) /sli:p/
 sofa (n) /'səʊfə/
 suppose (v) /sə'pəʊz/
 swim (v) /swɪm/
 table (n) /'teɪbl/
 take out the rubbish (v) /,teɪk ,aʊt
 ðə 'rʌbɪʃ/
 take the dog for a walk (v) /,teɪk
 ðə 'dɒg fər ə ,wɔ:k/
 tidy / clean your room (v) /,taɪdi,
 ,kli:n jɔ: 'ru:m/
 traditional (adj) /trə'dɪʃənəl/
 tour (n) /tʊə(r)/
 under (prep) /'ʌndə(r)/
 view (n) /vju:/
 wardrobe (n) /'wɔ:drəʊb/
 wash (v) /wɒʃ/
 washing machine (n) /'wɒʃɪŋ
 mə'ʃi:n/
 window (n) /'wɪndəʊ/
 write (v) /raɪt/

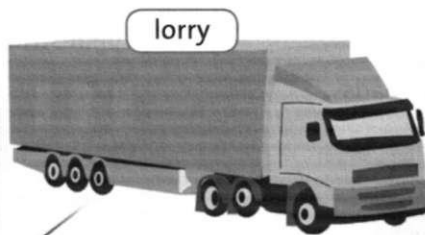
Unit 3

adopt (v) /ə'dɒpt/
 after (that) (adv) /,ɑ:ftə '(ðæt)/
 afternoon (n) /ɑ:ftə'nju:n/
 angry (adj) /'æŋɡri/
 baby (n) /'beɪbi/
 be born (v) /,bi 'bɔ:n/
 become a professional (v)
 /bɪ,kʌm ə prə'feʃənəl/
 become rich (v) /bɪ,kʌm 'rɪtʃ/
 boring (adj) /'bɔ:ɪŋ/
 buy a house (v) /,baɪ ə 'haʊs/
 camera (n) /'kæməɾə/
 celebrate (v) /'seləbreɪt/
 ceremony (n) /'serəməni/
 cute (adj) /kju:t/
 day (n) /deɪ/
 dentist (n) /'dentɪst/
 do an exam (v) /,du: ən ɪg'zæm/
 draw (v) /drɔ:/
 dream (n) /dri:m/
 evening (n) /'i:vnɪŋ/
 finally (adv) /'fainəli/
 first (adj) /fɜ:st/
 forget (v) /fə'ɡet/
 from memory /frəm 'meməri/
 funny (adj) /'fʌni/
 get a job (v) /,get ə 'dʒɒb/
 get married (v) /,get 'mæɪrɪd/

Transport



underground



lorry



car



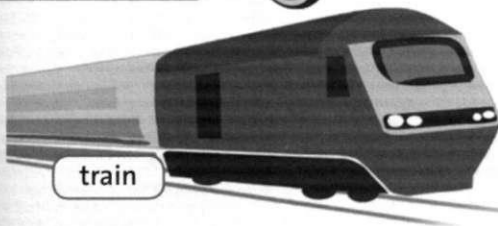
moped / scooter



tram



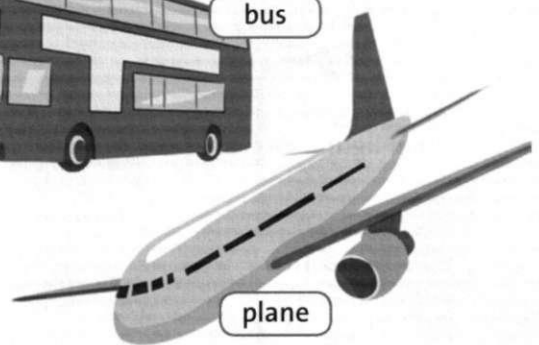
bus



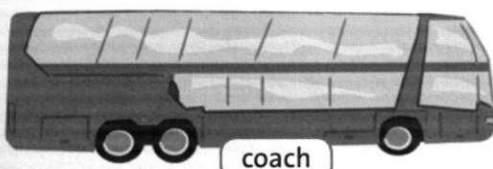
train



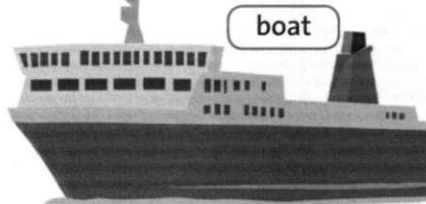
bike



plane



coach



boat



motorbike

graduate from university (v)

/ˌgrædʒueɪt frəm juːnɪ'vɜːsəti/

grow up (v) /ˌgrəʊ 'ʌp/

handball (n) /'hændbɔːl/

have a child (v) /ˌhæv ə 'tʃaɪld/

helicopter (n) /'helɪkɒptə(r)/

human (adj) /'hjuːmən/

immediately (adv) /ɪ'miːdiətli/

joke (n) /dʒəʊk/

last (adv, adj) /lɑːst/

learn to drive (v) /ˌlɜːn tə 'draɪv/

leave home (v) /ˌliːv 'həʊm/

leave school (v) /ˌliːv 'skuːl/

lonely /'lɒnli/

lucky (adj) /'lʌki/

meal (n) /miːl/

medical school (n) /'medɪkl 'skuːl/

memorable (adj) /'memərəbl/

memorize (v) /'meməraɪz/

memory (n) /'meməri/

morning (n) /'mɔːnɪŋ/

move to another country (v)

/ˌmuːv tu ənəðə 'kʌntri/

naughty (adj) /'nɔːti/

nervous (adj) /'nɜːvəs/

pack (n) /pæk/

party (n) /'pɑːti/

photographic memory (n)

/fəʊtəˌgræfɪk 'meməri/

playing cards (n) /'pleɪɪŋ ˌkɑːdz/

recite (v) /rɪ'saɪt/

remember (v) /rɪ'membə(r)/

repeat (v) /rɪ'piːt/

scary (adj) /'skeəri/

start a company (v) /ˌstɑːt ə

'kʌmpəni/

strange (adj) /streɪndʒ/

teddy bear (n) /'tedi ˌbeə(r)/

then (adv) /ðen/

toy (n) /tɔɪ/

train (v) /treɪn/

upset (adj) /ʌp'set/

visit (n) /'vɪzɪt/

wake up (v) /ˌweɪk 'ʌp/

win a competition (v) /ˌwɪn ə

kɒmpə'tɪʃn/

beach (n) /biːtʃ/

brave (adj) /breɪv/

cheer (v) /tʃɪə(r)/

climb (v) /klaɪm/

coal (n) /kəʊl/

cook (v) /kʊk/

copy (v) /'kɒpi/

crash (v) /kræʃ/

crowd (n) /kraʊd/

cycle (v) /'saɪkl/

dangerous (adj) /'deɪndʒərəs/

dare (v) /deə(r)/

daring (adj) /'deərɪŋ/

daredevil (n) /'deədevl/

desert (n) /'dezət/

dive (v) /daɪv/

diver (n) /'daɪvə(r)/

diving board (n) /'daɪvɪŋ ˌbɔːd/

down (prep) /daʊn/

egg (n) /eg/

expect (v) /ɪk'spekt/

fall (v) /fɔːl/

falls (n) /fɔːlz/

fly (v) /flaɪ/

forest (n) /'fɒrɪst/

happen (v) /'hæpən/

helmet (n) /'helmt/

Unit 4

across (prep) /ə'krɒs/

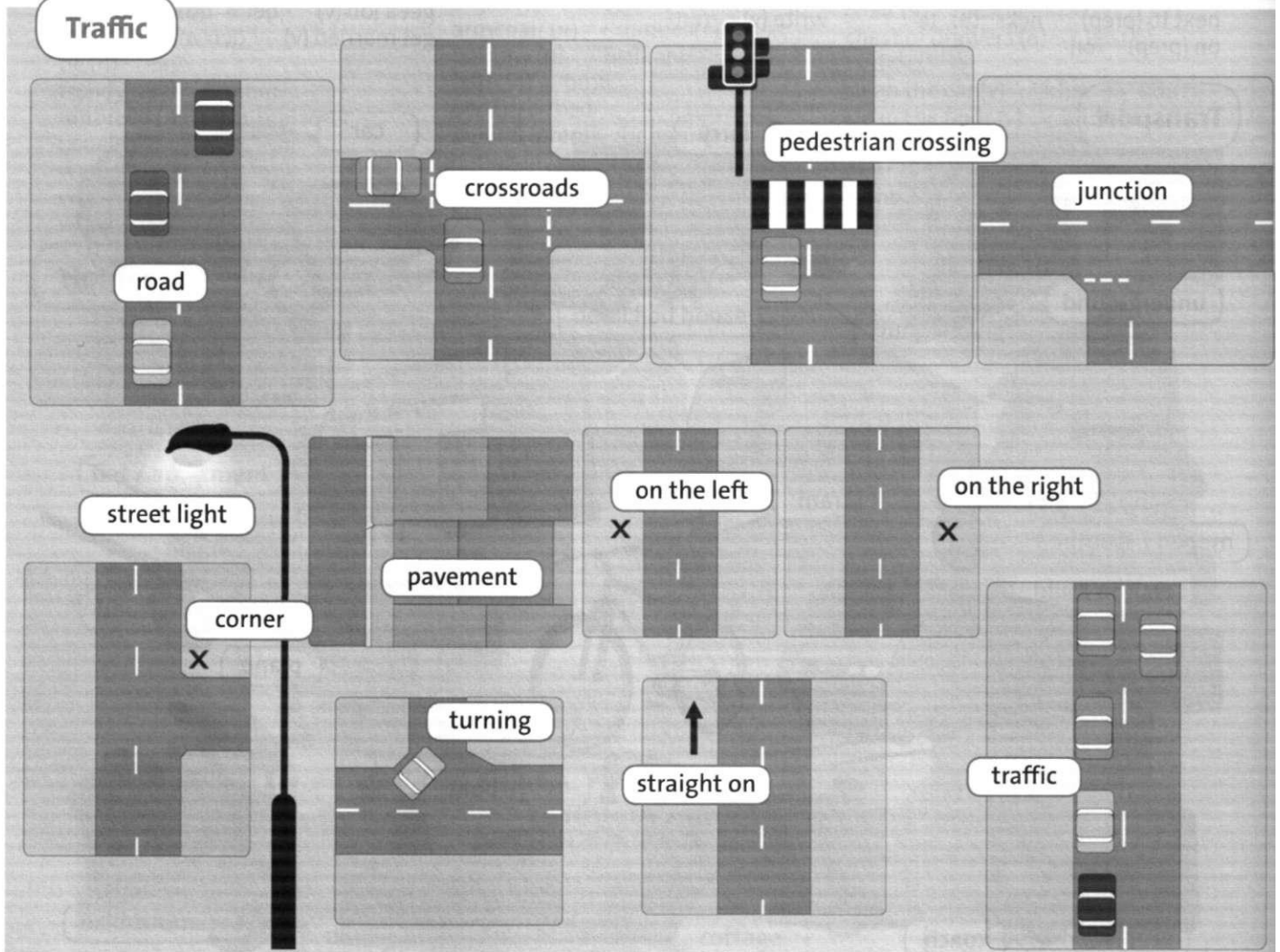
as soon as (adv) /əz 'suːn əz/

back (n) /bæk/

barrel (n) /'bærəl/

base jumping (n) /'beɪs ˌdʒʌmpɪŋ/

Traffic



hero (n) /'hɪərəʊ/
 heroine (n) /'hɪərəʊɪn/
 into (prep) /'ɪntuː, 'ɪntə/
 invent (v) /ɪn'vent/
 jump (v) /dʒʌmp/
 kind (adj) /kaɪnd/
 lake (n) /leɪk/
 litre (n) /'liːtə(r)/
 meet (v) /miːt/
 mountains (n) /'maʊntɪnz/
 ocean (n) /'əʊʃn/
 off (prep) /ɒf/
 over (prep) /'əʊvə(r)/
 parachute (n) /'pærəʃuːt/
 piranha (n) /pɪ'rɑːnə/
 pole (n) /pəʊl/
 practise (v) /'præktɪs/
 prohibit (n) /prə'hɪbɪt/
 pyramid (n) /'pɪrəmɪd/
 rescue (n) /'reskjʊː/
 river (n) /'rɪvə(r)/
 rock (n) /rɒk/
 rope (n) /rəʊp/
 sail (v) /seɪl/
 shark (n) /ʃɑːk/
 site (n) /saɪt/
 skateboard (n) /'skeɪtbɔːd/
 skis (n) /'skɪz/
 spectacular (adj) /spek'tækjələ/
 stairs (n) /steəz/
 stand (v) /stænd/
 stunt (n) /stʌnt/
 surfboard (n) /'sɜːfbɔːd/
 surfer (n) /'sɜːfə(r)/

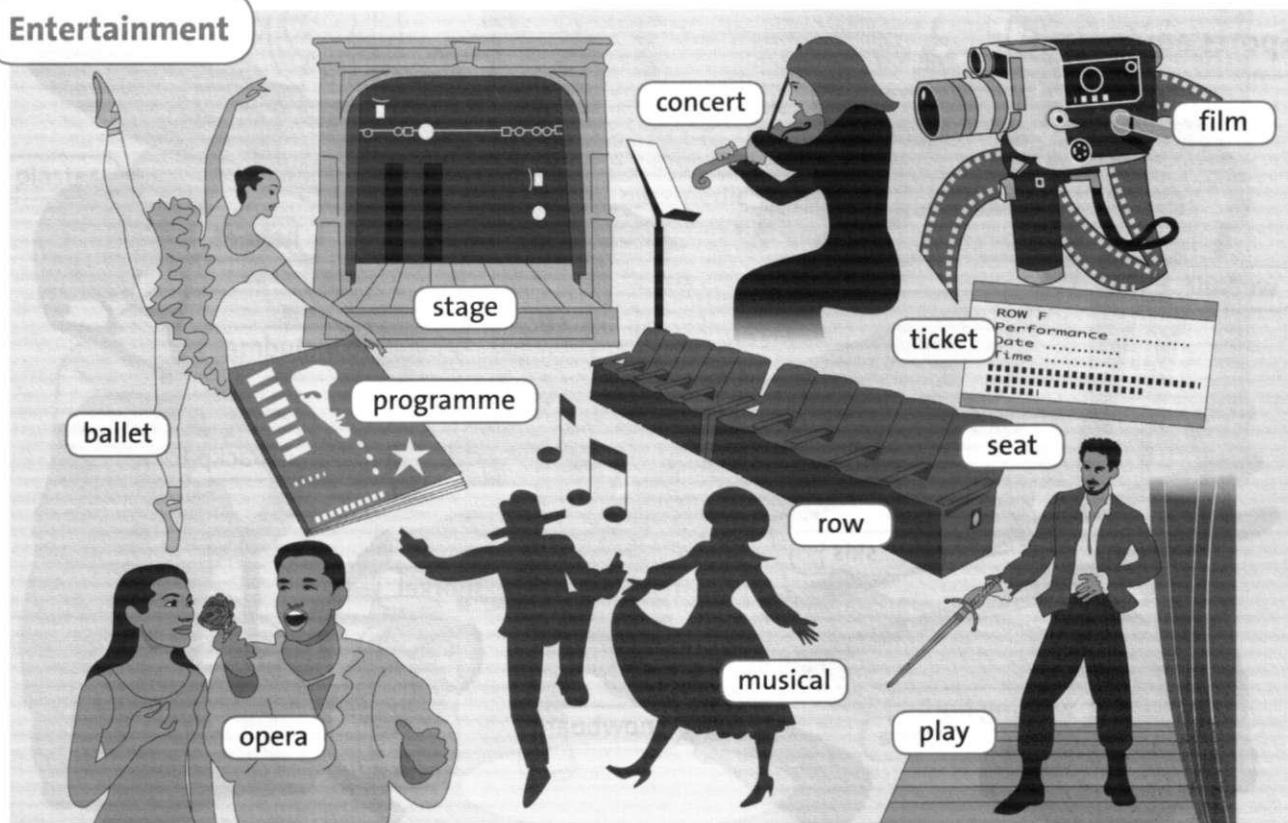
swim (v) /swɪm/
 swimming shorts (n) /'swɪmɪŋ
 ʃɔːts/
 through (prep) /θruː/
 tightrope (n) /'taɪtrəʊp/
 towards (prep) /tə'wɔːdz/
 trick (n) /trɪk/
 under (prep) /'ʌndə(r)/
 up (prep) /ʌp/
 valley (n) /'væli/
 walk (v) /wɔːk/
 wave (n) /weɪv/
 well done! (exc) /wel 'dʌn/
 you're kidding! (exc) /jɔː 'kɪdɪŋ/

Unit 5

act (v) /ækt/
 actor (n) /'æktə(r)/
 aggressive (adj) /ə'ɡresɪv/
 artistic (adj) /ɑː'tɪstɪk/
 bear (n) /beə(r)/
 beautiful (adj) /'bjʊ:tɪfl/
 break a record (v) /,breɪk ə
 'rekɔːd/
 brush your teeth (v) /,brʌʃ jɔː
 'tiːθ/
 butterfly (n) /'bʌtəflaɪ/
 chemistry (n) /'kemɪstri/
 chess (n) /tʃes/
 common (adj) /'kɒmən/
 compete (v) /kəm'piːt/
 competition (n) /kəmpeɪ'tɪʃn/
 competitor (n) /kəm'petɪtə(r)/
 compose (v) /kəm'pəʊz/

composer (n) /kəm'pəʊzə(r)/
 conference (n) /'kɒnfərəns/
 cook (n, v) /kʊk/
 dance (n) /dɑːns/
 dance (v) /dɑːns/
 dancer (n) /'dɑːnsə(r)/
 decision (n) /dɪ'sɪʒn/
 destruction (n) /dɪ'strʌkʃn/
 detective (n) /dɪ'tektɪv/
 dog (n) /dɒg/
 dolphin (n) /'dɒlfɪn/
 domesticated (adj) /də'mestɪkətɪd/
 elephant (n) /'elɪfənt/
 encourage (v) /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/
 enemy (n) /'enəmi/
 far (adj) /fɑː(r)/
 fast (adj) /fɑːst/
 fish (n) /fɪʃ/
 fluently (adv) /'fluːəntli/
 fly (n) /flaɪ/
 football player (n) /'fʊtbɔːl
 ,pleɪə(r)/
 frog (n) /frɒg/
 hard (adv) /hɑːd/
 hear (v) /hɪə(r)/
 heavy (adj) /'hevi/
 however (adv) /haʊ'evə(r)/
 hunt (v) /hʌnt/
 imagine (v) /ɪ'mædʒɪn/
 intelligent (adj) /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/
 invent (v) /ɪn'vent/
 inventor (n) /ɪn'ventə(r)/
 karate (n) /kə'reɪti/
 king (n) /kɪŋ/

Entertainment



light (adj) /laɪt/
 make a decision (v) /,meɪk ə dɪ'sɪʒn/
 make friends (v) /,meɪk 'freɪndz/
 monkey (n) /'mʌŋki/
 noisy (adj) /'nɔɪzi/
 octopus (n) /'ɒktəpəs/
 paint (v) /peɪnt/
 painter (n) /'peɪntə(r)/
 parrot (n) /'pærət/
 peaceful (adj) /'piːsfl/
 pig (n) /pɪɡ/
 polio (n) /'pɒliəʊ/
 poster (n) /'pəʊstə(r)/
 practical (adj) /'præktɪkl/
 prince (n) /prɪns/
 prodigy (n) /'prɒdədʒi/
 programme (v) /'prəʊgræm/
 programmer (n) /'prəʊgræmə(r)/
 queen (n) /kwɪn/
 rare (adj) /rɛə(r)/
 ride a bike (v) /,raɪd ə 'baɪk/
 shout (v) /ʃaʊt/
 sing (v) /sɪŋ/
 singer (n) /'sɪŋə(r)/
 slow (adj) /sləʊ/
 solar energy (n) /,səʊlər 'enədʒi/
 spell (v) /spel/
 start university (v) /,stɑ:t ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti/
 stupid (adj) /'stju:pɪd/
 swim (v) /swɪm/
 swimmer (n) /'swɪmə/
 table tennis (n) /'teɪbl 'tenɪs/
 take a break (v) /,teɪk ə 'breɪk/

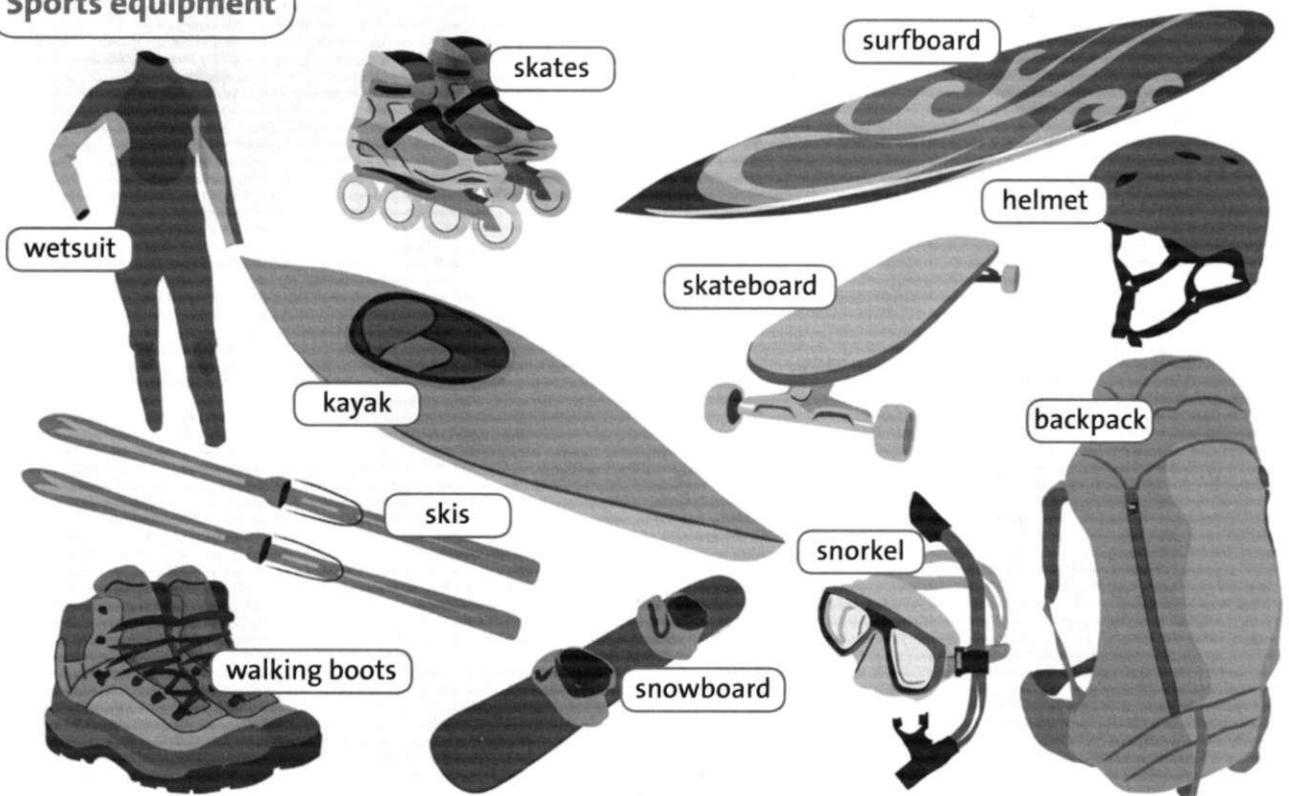
take an exam (v) /,teɪk ən ɪg'zæm/
 talent (n) /'tælənt/
 teenager (n) /'ti:neɪdʒə(r)/
 though (adv) /ðəʊ/
 underwater (adv) /ʌndə'wɔ:tə(r)/
 whale (n) /weɪl/
 wild (adj) /waɪld/
 win (v) /wɪn/
 winner (n) /'wɪnə(r)/
 writer (n) /'raɪtə(r)/

friendly (adj) /'frendli/
 generous (adj) /'dʒenərəs/
 half (n) /hɑ:f/
 helpful (adj) /'helpfl/
 hour (n) /'aʊə(r)/
 hundred (n) /'hʌndrəd/
 Iceland (n) /'aɪslənd/
 impatient (adj) /ɪm'peɪʃnt/
 Ireland (n) /'aɪələnd/
 key (n) /ki:/
 kilometre (n) /'kɪləmi:tə(r),
 kɪ'lɒmɪtə(r)/
 Korea (n) /kə'riə/
 Last Supper (n) /,lɑ:st 'sʌpə(r)/
 marathon (n) /'mærəθən/
 mean (adj) /mi:n/
 millennium (n) /mɪ'lenɪəm/
 millimetre (n) /'mɪlɪmi:tə(r)/
 million (n) /'mɪljən/
 minute (n) /'mɪnɪt/
 modest (adj) /'mɒdɪst/
 month (n) /mʌnθ/
 moody (adj) /'mu:di/
 negative (adj) /'negətɪv/
 nobody (pron) /'nɒəbədi/
 nought (n) /nɔ:t/
 outgoing (adj) /aʊt'gəʊɪŋ/
 patient (adj) /'peɪʃnt/
 planet (n) /'plænɪt/
 positive (adj) /'pɒzətɪv/
 prosperity (n) /prɒ'sperəti/
 quarter (n) /'kwɔ:tə(r)/
 Russia (n) /'rʌʃə/
 second (n) /'sekənd/
 serious (adj) /'sɪəriəs/

Unit 6

a few (det) /ə 'fju:/
 agree (with sb) (v) /ə'grɪ:/
 ambitious (adj) /æm'bɪʃəs/
 approximate (adj) /ə'prɒksɪmət/
 arrogant (adj) /'ærəgənt/
 average (adj) /'ævərɪdʒ/
 bet (v) /bet/
 billion (n) /'bɪljən/
 button (n) /'bʌtn/
 century (n) /'sentʃəri/
 couple (n) /'kʌpl/
 creative (adj) /kri'eɪtɪv/
 death (n) /deθ/
 decade (n) /'dekeɪd/
 definitely (adv) /'defɪnətli/
 disagree (with sb) (v) /dɪsə'grɪ:/
 dozen (n) /'dɒzn/
 easy-going (adj) /,i:zi 'gəʊɪŋ/
 everybody (pron) /'evrɪbɒdi/
 exist (v) /ɪg'zɪst/
 fear (n) /fɪə(r)/
 fortune (n) /'fɔ:tʃu:n/

Sports equipment



shy (adj) /ʃaɪ/
 space travel (n) /ˈspeɪs ˌtrævl/
 superstition (n) /suːpəˈstɪʃn/
 superstitious (adj) /suːpəˈstɪʃəs/
 thousand (n) /ˈθaʊznd/
 triskaidekaphobia (n)
 /ˌtrɪskɑɪdekeɪˈfəʊbiə/
 Turkey (n) /ˈtɜːki/
 unambitious (adj) /ʌnæmˈbɪʃəs/
 unfriendly (adj) /ʌnˈfrendli/
 unhelpful (adj) /ʌnˈhelpfl/
 unimaginative (adj)
 /ʌnɪˈmædʒɪnətɪv/
 unlucky (adj) /ʌnˈlʌki/
 week (n) /wiːk/
 year (n) /jɪə(r)/

Unit 7

accept (v) /əkˈsept/
 athletics (n) /æθˈletɪks/
 atmosphere (n) /ˈætməsfɪə(r)/
 basketball (n) /ˈbɑːskɪtbɔːl/
 captain (n) /ˈkæptɪn/
 champion (n) /ˈtʃæmpiən/
 compete (v) /kəmˈpiːt/
 contact (v) /ˈkɒntækt/
 court (n) /kɔːt/
 cycling (n) /ˈsaɪklɪŋ/
 disabled (adj) /dɪsˈeɪbld/

fewer (adj) /ˈfjuːə(r)/
 finalist (n) /ˈfaɪnəlɪst/
 find (v) /faɪnd/
 football (n) /ˈfʊtbɔːl/
 formal (adj) /ˈfɔːml/
 Formula 1, Formula 3 (n)
 /ˌfɔːmjələ ˈwʌn, ˌfɔːmjələ ˈθriː/
 have a go at (v) /ˈhæv ə ˌgəʊ ət/
 informal (adj) /ɪnˈfɔːml/
 instructor (n) /ɪnˈstrʌktə(r)/
 journalist (n) /ˈdʒɜːnəlɪst/
 kart (n) /kɑːt/
 look forward (to doing sth) (v)
 /ˌlʊk ˈfɔːwəd/
 loser (n) /ˈluːzə(r)/
 manager (n) /ˈmænɪdʒə(r)/
 match (n) /mætʃ/
 motocross (n) /ˈmɒtɒkrɒs/
 off-road (adj) /ɒf ˈrəʊd/
 owner (n) /ˈəʊnə(r)/
 pitch (n) /pɪtʃ/
 plan (v) /plæn/
 player (n) /ˈpleɪə(r)/
 race (n) /reɪs/
 racing (n) /ˈreɪsɪŋ/
 rally car (n) /ˈræli ˌkɑː(r)/
 referee (n) /refəˈriː/
 rugby (n) /ˈrʌɡbi/
 running (n) /ˈrʌnɪŋ/

season (n) /ˈsiːzn/
 shoe (n) /ʃuː/
 situation (n) /sɪˈtʃuːeɪʃn/
 skiing (n) /ˈskiɪŋ/
 smoke (v) /sməʊk/
 sponsor (n) /ˈspɒnsə(r)/
 stadium (n) /ˈsteɪdiəm/
 support (v) /səˈpɔːt/
 supporter (n) /səˈpɔːtə(r)/
 team (n) /tiːm/
 tennis (n) /ˈtenɪs/
 tournament (n) /ˈtɔʊnəmənt/
 trainer (n) /ˈtreɪnə(r)/
 trophy (n) /ˈtrɒfi/
 TV reporter (n) /ˌtiː ˈviː rɪˌpɔːtə(r)/
 Yours faithfully /jɔːz ˈfeɪθfəli/

Unit 8

ambulance (n) /ˈæmbjələns/
 ankle (n) /ˈæŋkl/
 arachnophobia (n)
 /əˈrækneɪˈfəʊbiə/
 arm (n) /ɑːm/
 bad (at) (adj) /ˈbæd (,æt, ət)/
 banana (n) /bəˈnɑːnə/
 bite (n) /baɪt/
 bone (n) /bəʊn/
 broken (past part) /ˈbrəʊkən/
 bruise (v, n) /bruːz/

First aid



builder (n) /'bɪldə(r)/
 burn (v, n) /bɜ:n/
 burnt (past part) /bɜ:nt/
 chess (n) /tʃes/
 claustrophobia (n)
 /klaus'trə'fəʊbiə/
 construction worker (n)
 /kən'strʌkʃn wɜ:kə(r)/
 curry (n) /'kʌrɪ/
 cut (v, n) /kʌt/
 danger (n) /'deɪndʒə(r)/
 dark (adj) /dɑ:k/
 diary (n) /'daɪəri/
 documentary (n) /dɒkjʊ'mentri/
 elbow (n) /'elbəʊ/
 enthusiastic (about) (adj)
 /ɪnθju:zi'æstɪk/
 exotic (adj) /ɪg'zɒtɪk/
 exposure therapy (n)
 /ɪk'spəʊʒə θerəpi/
 fall down / over (v) /,fɔ:l 'daʊn,
 'əʊvə(r)/
 farming (n) /'fɑ:mɪŋ/
 finger (n) /'fɪŋgə(r)/
 firefighter (n) /'faɪəfaɪtə(r)/
 fishing (n) /'fɪʃɪŋ/
 fond (of) (adj) /'fɒnd (əv)/
 foot (n) /fʊt/
 frightened (of) (adj) /'fraɪtnd (əv)/
 Guess what! (exc) /,ges 'wɒt/
 hand (n) /hænd/
 happy (about) (adj) /'hæpi (ə,baʊt)/
 head (n) /hed/
 hide (v) /haɪd/
 hospital (n) /'hɒspɪtl/
 How's it going? /,haʊz ɪt 'gəʊɪŋ/
 hurry (v) /'hʌrɪ/
 illegal (adj) /ɪ'li:gl/
 in public (adv) /ɪn 'pʌblɪk/
 injure (v) /'ɪndʒə(r)/
 injury (n) /'ɪndʒəri/
 insect (n) /'ɪnsɛkt/
 interested (in) (adj) /'ɪntərəstɪd (ɪn)/
 kick (v) /kɪk/
 knee (n) /ni:/
 land (v) /lænd/
 leg (n) /leg/
 move (v) /mu:v/
 neck (n) /nek/
 need (v) /ni:d/
 neither (adv) /'naɪðə(r), 'ni:ðə(r)/
 nose (n) /nəʊz/
 paramedic (n) /pærə'medɪk/
 phobia (n) /'fəʊbiə/
 phobic (adj) /'fəʊbɪk/
 pilot (n) /'paɪlət/
 plastic (adj) /'plæstɪk/
 police officer (n) /pə'li:s ɒfɪsə(r)/
 president (n) /'prezɪdnt/
 racing driver (n) /'reɪsɪŋ draɪvə(r)/
 real (adj) /'ri:əl/
 ridiculous (adj) /rɪ'dɪkju:ləs/
 risk (n) /rɪsk/

roller coaster (n) /'rəʊlə
 ,kəʊstə(r)/
 save (v) /seɪv/
 scared (of) (adj) /'skeəd (əv)/
 score (v) /skɔ:(r)/
 scorpion (n) /'skɔ:pɪən/
 See you! /'si: ju:/
 send (v) /send/
 series (n) /'siəri:z/
 shoulder (n) /'ʃəʊldə(r)/
 side (n) /saɪd/
 snake (n) /sneɪk/
 specialist (n) /'speʃəlist/
 spicy (adj) /'speɪsi/
 spider (n) /'spaɪdə(r)/
 sprain (v, n) /spreɪn/
 storm (n) /stɔ:m/
 stressed-out (about) (adj) /,strest
 'aʊt (ə,baʊt)/
 stunt man / woman (n) /'stʌnt
 ,mæn, wʊmən/
 terrified (of) (adj) /'terɪfaɪd (əv)/
 throw (v) /θrəʊ/
 thunderstorm (n) /'θʌndəstɔ:m/
 toe (n) /təʊ/
 touch (v) /tʌtʃ/
 unpleasant (adj) /ʌn'pleznt/
 volcano (n) /vɒl'keɪnəʊ/
 weird (adj) /wiəd/
 What's wrong? /,wɒts 'rɒŋ/
 worried (about) (adj) /'wʌrɪd
 (ə,baʊt)/
 wrist (n) /rɪst/

English Plus Options

Extra listening and speaking

Unit 1
 drama (n) /'drɑ:mə/
 horse riding (n) /'hɔ:s ,raɪdɪŋ/
 judo (n) /'dʒu:dəʊ/
 scuba diving (n) /'sku:bə ,daɪvɪŋ/

Unit 2
 orange (n) /'ɒrɪndʒ/
 sink (n) /sɪŋk/

Unit 3
 crisp (n) /krɪsp/
 snack (n) /snæk/

Unit 4
 crossing (n) /'krɒsɪŋ/
 light (n) /laɪt/
 pedestrian (n) /pə'destriən/
 secondary (adj) /'sekəndri/
 stop (n) /stɒp/
 straight on (adv) /,streɪt 'ɒn/
 youth (n) /ju:θ/

Unit 5
 ballet (n) /'bæleɪ/

front (n) /frʌnt/
 middle (n) /'mɪdl/
 musical (n) /'mju:zɪkl/
 play (n) /pleɪ/
 row (n) /rəʊ/
 show (n) /ʃəʊ/
 ticket (n) /'tɪkɪt/

Unit 6

cost (v) /kɒst/
 price (n) /praɪs/

Unit 7

draw (n) /drɔ:/
 goal (n) /gəʊl/
 lose (v) /lu:z/
 nil (n) /nɪl/

Unit 8

aspirin (n) /'æsprɪn/
 bandage (n) /'bændɪdʒ/
 plaster (n) /'plɑ:stə(r)/

Curriculum extra

Unit 1

advertising (n) /'ædvətaɪzɪŋ/
 attractive (adj) /ə'træktɪv/
 basic (adj) /'beɪsɪk/
 brand (n) /brænd/
 cheap (adj) /tʃi:p/
 company (n) /'kʌmpəni/
 designer label (n) /dɪ'zɑɪnə ,leɪbl/
 essential (adj) /ɪ'senʃl/
 food (n) /fu:d/
 glasses (n) /'glɑ:sɪz/
 non-essential (adj) /,nɒn ɪ'senʃl/
 similar (adj) /'sɪmələ(r)/
 trainers (n) /'treɪnəz/

Unit 2

attack (n) /ə'tæk/
 forever (adv) /fə'revə(r)/
 grow (v) /grəʊ/
 journey (n) /'dʒɜ:ni/
 metaphor (n) /'metəfə(r)/
 poem (n) /'pəʊɪm/
 rhyme (v) /raɪm/
 road (n) /rəʊd/
 safe (adj) /seɪf/
 syllable (n) /'sɪləbl/
 tunnel (n) /'tʌnl/
 verse (n) /vɜ:s/

Unit 3

bird (n) /bɜ:d/
 colourful (adj) /'kʌləfl/
 folk story (n) /'fəʊk ,stɔ:ri/
 jungle (n) /'dʒʌŋgl/
 lost (adj) /lɒst/
 moral (n) /'mɒrəl/
 narrator (n) /nə'reɪtə(r)/
 net (n) /net/
 recognize (v) /'rekəgnəɪz/

Unit 4

cause (v) /kɔːz/
 course (n) /kɔːs/
 erosion (n) /ɪ'reɪʒn/
 estuary (n) /'estʃuəri/
 flat (adj) /flæt/
 meander (n) /mi'ændə(r)/
 mouth (n) /maʊθ/
 salty (adj) /'sɔːlti/
 source (n) /sɔːs/
 steep (adj) /sti:p/
 valley (n) /'væli/
 waterfall (n) /'wɔːtəfɔːl/
 wide (adj) /waɪd/

Unit 5

adapt (v) /ə'dæpt/
 appearance (n) /ə'piərəns/
 arctic fox (n) /,ɑːktɪk 'fɒks/
 arctic tern (n) /,ɑːktɪk 'tɜːn/
 breed (v) /brɪd/
 cobra (n) /'kɒbrə/
 feed (v) /fi:d/
 grey whale (n) /,greɪ 'weɪl/
 habitat (n) /'hæbɪtæt/
 migrate (v) /maɪ'greɪt/
 migration (n) /maɪ'greɪʃn/
 phenomenon (n) /fə'nɒmɪnən/
 salmon (n) /'sælmən/
 substance (n) /'sʌbstəns/
 venom (n) /'venəm/

Unit 6

chart (n) /tʃɑːt/
 chocolate bar (n) /'tʃɒklət ,bɑː(r)/
 data (n) /'deɪtə/
 fruit (n) /fru:t/
 healthy (adj) /'helθi/
 record (v) /rɪ'kɔːd/
 result (n) /rɪ'zʌlt/
 survey (n) /'sɜːveɪ/

Unit 7

calculate (v) /'kælkjəleɪt/
 circuit (n) /'sɜːkɪt/
 equation (n) /ɪ'kwɛɪʒn/
 lap (n) /læp/
 speed (n) /spi:d/
 speedway (n) /'spi:dweɪ/

Unit 8

afraid (adj) /ə'freɪd/
 castle (n) /'kɑːsl/
 coach (n) /kəʊtʃ/
 cottage (n) /'kɒtɪdʒ/
 description (n) /dɪ'skrɪpʃn/
 dialogue (n) /'daɪələg/
 dressed (adj) /drest/
 face (n) /feɪs/
 go back (v) /,gəʊ 'bæk/
 howl (v) /haʊl/
 laugh (v) /lɑːf/
 narration (n) /nə'reɪʃn/
 narrow (adj) /'nærəʊ/
 no longer (adv) /,nəʊ 'lɒŋgə(r)/
 pull (v) /pʊl/

roar (v) /rɔː(r)/
 silent (adj) /'saɪlənt/
 suddenly (adv) /'sʌdnli/
 taxi (n) /'tæksi/
 train (n) /treɪn/
 wolf (n) /wʊlf/

Culture**Unit 1**

babysitting (n) /'beɪbɪsɪtɪŋ/
 deliver (v) /dɪ'lvɪə(r)/
 newspaper (n) /'njuːzpeɪpə(r)/
 part-time job (n) /,pɑːt ,taɪm
'dʒɒb/
 pocket money (n) /'pɒkɪt ,mʌni/
 spend (v) /spend/

Unit 2

country (n) /'kʌntri/
 tower block (n) /'taʊə ,blɒk/

Unit 3

bandage (v) /'bændɪdʒ/
 cassette (n) /kə'set/
 clearly (adv) /'klɪəli/
 disco (n) /'dɪskəʊ/
 housewife (n) /'haʊswaɪf/
 movie (n) /'muːvi/
 radio station (n) /'reɪdɪəʊ ,steɪʃn/
 rock and roll (n) /,rɒk ən 'rɔːl/
 type (n) /taɪp/

Unit 4

activity (n) /æk'tɪvəti/
 adventure sport (n) /əd'ventʃə
,spɔːt/
 attract (v) /ə'trækt/
 bungee-jumping (n) /'bʌndʒɪ
,dʒʌmpɪŋ/
 combine (v) /kəm'baɪn/
 fresh (adj) /frefʃ/
 hang-gliding (n) /'hæŋ ,glɑɪdɪŋ/
 hiking (n) /'haɪkɪŋ/
 jet-boating (n) /'dʒet ,bəʊtɪŋ/
 mountain biking (n) /'maʊntən
,baɪkɪŋ/
 paragliding (n) /'pærəglɑɪdɪŋ/
 quiet (adj) /'kwaɪət/
 scare (v) /skeə(r)/
 skydiving (n) /'skaɪdaɪvɪŋ/
 slowly (adv) /'sləʊli/
 sunset (n) /'sʌnsət/
 vegetable (n) /'vedʒtəbl/
 white-water rafting (n)
,/waɪt ,wɔːtə 'rɑːftɪŋ/

Unit 5

Aboriginal (adj) /æbə'rɪdʒənəl/
 achievement (n) /ə'tʃiːvmənt/
 award (n) /ə'wɔːd/
 barbecue (n) /'bɑːbɪkjʊː/
 bonfire (n) /'bɒnfɑɪə(r)/
 cricket (n) /'krɪkɪt/
 date (n) /deɪt/
 event (n) /ɪ'vent/

fair (n) /feə(r)/
 festival (n) /'festɪvl/
 land (n) /lænd/
 New Zealand (n) /,njuː 'ziːlənd/
 opportunity (n) /ɒpə'tjuːnəti/
 organize (v) /'ɔːɡənaɪz/
 politician (n) /pə'lɪtɪʃn/
 scientist (n) /'saɪəntɪst/
 traditional (adj) /trə'dɪʃənəl/

Unit 6

European Union (n)
,/jʊərə'piːən 'juːniən/
 extreme (n) /ɪk'striːm/
 fact (n) /fækt/
 figure (n) /'fɪɡə(r)/
 grow (v) /grəʊ/
 location (n) /ləʊ'keɪʃn/
 long (adj) /lɒŋ/
 size (n) /saɪz/
 state (n) /steɪt/
 time zone (n) /'taɪm ,zəʊn/
 total (n) /'təʊtl/

Unit 7

ball game (n) /'bɔːl ,geɪm/
 baseball (n) /'beɪsbɔːl/
 break (n) /breɪk/
 Caribbean (n) /kærə'biːən/
 Latin America (n) /,lætɪn ə'merɪkə/
 national anthem (n) /,næʃnəl
'ænthəm/
 professional (adj) /prə'feʃənəl/
 relaxed (adj) /rɪ'læksd/
 sociable (adj) /'səʊʃəbl/
 tea (n) /tiː/

Unit 8

accident (n) /'æksɪdənt/
 bullet-proof vest (n) /,bʊlɪt ,pruː
'vest/
 community (n) /kə'mjuːnəti/
 crime (n) /kraɪm/
 emergency call (n) /ɪ'mɜːdʒənsɪ
'kɔːl/
 experienced (adj) /ɪk'spiəriənst/
 fitness test (n) /'fɪtnəs ,test/
 gun (n) /ɡʌn/
 interview (n) /'ɪntəvjʊː/
 investigate (v) /ɪn'vestɪgeɪt/
 join (v) /dʒɔɪn/
 local (adj) /'ləʊkl/
 missing person (n) /,mɪsɪŋ 'pɜːsn/
 police station (n) /pə'liːs ,steɪʃn/
 prepare (v) /prɪ'peə(r)/
 reduce (v) /rɪ'djuːs/
 respond (v) /rɪ'spɒnd/
 robbery (n) /'rɒbəri/

Starter unit

Asking about families

Have you got any brothers and sisters?
 What's your father's name?
 Have you got a favourite uncle or aunt?
 Where's your mother from?
 How old is your grandfather?

Talking about schoolwork

Have we got maths homework today?
 When's the geography exam?
 Can I look at your history notes?
 Who's your ICT teacher?
 What time's the next English class?

Unit 1

Asking for and giving opinions

What do you reckon?
 Don't you like it?
 I can't stand ...
 It's OK, I suppose.
 Not much.
 I'm not very keen on ...
 I think it's really nice.

Expressing likes and dislikes

I'm really into ...
 I'm (not) mad about ...
 I'm a big fan of ...
 I like/love/enjoy/prefer/hate ...
 I don't mind ...
 I'm not too bothered about ...

Unit 2

Finding things

Where's the ...? It's next to ...
 Where are the ...? They're in front of ...
 Is there a ...? No, there isn't.
 Yes, there's one ...

Making requests and compromises

Can you (tidy your room), please? I'll do it in (ten minutes).
 I'm busy at the moment.
 Is it OK if I do it later? I suppose so, but don't forget to do it!

Describing a place

It's a (modern flat), near the centre of town.
 It's got three large bedrooms ...
 You can see (the cathedral) from it.
 There's a (DVD player) next to the (TV).
 My favourite room is the (living room).
 I like being in this room because ...

Unit 3

Talking about an experience

How was your weekend? It was great.
 What about you? I ...
 When did you last (play basketball)? (A month) ago.
 Was it good? Yes, it was.

Linking events

First, ...
 Then ...
 At (+ time), ...
 After that, ...
 Finally, ...

Unit 4

Making and responding to suggestions

Why don't we (jump into the river)? Yes, it looks (exciting).
 Yes, that's a (good) idea.
 Let's (cycle across Scotland). No, it's too (scary).
 No, that sounds (boring).

Expressing interest

Oh! That's amazing!
 Really?
 You're kidding!
 Well done!
 That's (very kind) of you.

Linking events

The (rescue) happened while (we were on holiday).
 When they (reached the dog), they (put it in the boat).
 After a few (minutes), we saw (the dog again).
 As soon as they (saw the dog), they (swam out to it).

Unit 5

Expressing knowledge

I don't know much about ...
 I know a lot about ...
 I don't know anything about ...
 I know a bit about ...

Choosing a present

He's into art.
 Who's it by?
 This one's better. I like it.
 The other one's a bit (boring).

Writing a biography

She was born in (1775).
 In total she (wrote six novels).
 Her most famous (books) are ...
 Her life changed when she ...

Unit 6**Making predictions**

I reckon (that)
 I imagine (that)
 I bet (that)
 I'm pretty sure (that)

Asking for and giving opinions

What about you?
 I agree/disagree with you.
 I think it'll
 Why's that?
 Do you think ... ?
 Let me think.

Expressing quantity

(More than) half of the people said
 Nobody / Everybody thinks that
 One or two people like
 Most / Some / A lot of us want to

Unit 7**Making plans**

What are you up to?
 Are you doing anything this evening?
 ... if you're interested.
 No, nothing special.
 Shall I meet you outside?
 It's on at ... (+ time)

Writing formal letters

Dear Sir or Madam,
 I am writing to you because
 Please contact me
 I look forward to hearing from you.
 Yours faithfully,

Unit 8**Reacting**

Really?
 I have!
 Haven't you?
 That's amazing!
 So have I!
 Neither have I!

Helping someone

What's wrong?
 Are you OK?
 How did that happen?
 Maybe you need to

Writing emails

How's it going?
 Have you heard from (Amy)?
 Guess what!
 Write back soon.
 See you,

IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be /bi:, bɪ/	was /wɒz, wəz/, were /wɜ:(r), wə(r)/	been /bi:n/
become /bɪ'kʌm/	became /bɪ'keɪm/	become /bɪ'kʌm/
begin /bɪ'gɪn/	began /bɪ'gæn/	begun /bɪ'gʌn/
bite /baɪt/	bit /bɪt/	bitten /'bɪtɪn
break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /'brəʊkən/
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔ:t/	brought /brɔ:t/
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/
burn /bɜ:n/	burnt /burned /bɜ:nt, bɜ:nd/	burnt /burned /bɜ:nt, bɜ:nd/
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔ:t/	bought /bɔ:t/
can /kæn/	could /kʊd/	
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔ:t/	caught /kɔ:t/
choose /tʃu:z/	chose /tʃəʊz/	chosen /'tʃəʊzn/
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/
cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/
do /du:/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/
drive /draɪv/	drove /drəʊv/	driven /'drɪvn/
eat /i:t/	ate /eɪt, et/	eaten /'i:tɪn/
fall /fɔ:l/	fell /fel/	fallen /'fɔ:lən/
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/
fly /flaɪ/	flew /flu:/	flown /fləʊn/
forget /fə'get/	forgot /fə'gɒt/	forgotten /fə'gɒtɪn/
get /get/	got /gɒt/	got /gɒt/
get up /,get 'ʌp/	got up /,gɒt 'ʌp/	got up /,gɒt 'ʌp/
give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /'gɪvn/
go /gəʊ/	went /went/	gone /gɒn/
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/
hide /haɪd/	hid /hɪd/	hidden /'hɪdn/
hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/
keep /ki:p/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/
know /nəʊ/	knew /nju:/	known /nəʊn/
learn /lɜ:n/	learnt /learned /lɜ:nt, lɜ:nd/	learnt /learned /lɜ:nt, lɜ:nd/
leave /li:v/	left /left/	left /left/
lose /lu:z/	lost /lɒst/	lost /lɒst/
make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/
meet /mi:t/	met /met/	met /met/
put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/
ride /raɪd/	rode /rəʊd/	ridden /'rɪdn/
say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said /sed/
see /si:/	saw /sɔ:/	seen /si:n/
send /send/	sent /sent/	sent /sent/
sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/
sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/
sleep /sli:p/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/
speak /spi:k/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /'spəʊkən/
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/
swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/
take /teɪk/	took /tʊk/	taken /'teɪkən/
teach /ti:tʃ/	taught /tɔ:t/	taught /tɔ:t/
tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔ:t/	thought /θɔ:t/
throw /θrəʊ/	threw /θru:/	thrown /θrəʊn/
understand /,ʌndə'stænd/	understood /,ʌndə'stʊd/	understood /,ʌndə'stʊd/
wear /weə(r)/	wore /wɔ:(r)/	worn /wɔ:n/
win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won /wʌn/
write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /rɪtɪn/

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+ Curriculum extra

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