



Herbert Puchta & Jeff Stranks  
G. Germgross C. Holzmann P. Lewis-Jones

# MORE!

Workbook

2nd Edition  
**3**







CAMBRIDGE

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**MORE! 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Workbook 3**

by Herbert Puchta & Jeff Stranks with G. Gerngross, C. Holzmann, P. Lewis Jones

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## Dialogue work

2

1

**Complete the dialogue with the Present perfect form of the verbs in brackets. Then listen and check.**

**Olivia** Hi Jack, do you have a minute?

**Jack** Sure! What is it?

**Olivia** It's John's birthday next week and I'd like it to be special.

**Jack** Good idea. How long <sup>1</sup> ..... you ..... (know) each other?

**Olivia** Well, we <sup>2</sup> ..... (be) together for five months. So this is the first time I <sup>3</sup> ..... (do) anything for his birthday.

**Jack** I see. How about going to a restaurant?

**Olivia** Hmm. That's not very special. John <sup>4</sup> ..... (take) me to lots of restaurants.

**Jack** And <sup>5</sup> ..... you ..... (decide) on a present? Maybe a book?

**Olivia** Hmm. I <sup>6</sup> ..... never ..... (see) John reading a book. I think he prefers watching films.

**Jack** OK – how about taking him to the cinema?

**Olivia** Great idea! We both love going to the cinema. And that romantic comedy with Adam Sandler is on! I <sup>7</sup> ..... (want) to see that film for ages.

**Jack** But ... does John like romantic films?

**Olivia** Oh, who cares! I love Adam Sandler!

2

**Circle the correct words.**

- 1 Olivia *has* / *hasn't* celebrated John's birthday before.
- 2 They *have* / *haven't* been together for a short time.
- 3 Olivia *has* / *hasn't* been to a lot of restaurants with John.
- 4 John *has* / *hasn't* read a lot of books.
- 5 Olivia and John *have* / *haven't* been to the cinema before.
- 6 By the end, Olivia *has* / *hasn't* decided what to do for John's birthday.



**Olivia**



**Jack**

3

**Write questions with the Present perfect.**

- 1 **A** *Have they seen that new comedy film?* (they / see / that new comedy film)  
**B** Yes, but they didn't think it was very funny.
- 2 **A** ..... ? (you / ever / be / to a Chinese restaurant)  
**B** Of course! I love Chinese food.
- 3 **A** ..... ? (Jessica / finish / reading that book)  
**B** No, she hasn't. She's a slow reader.
- 4 **A** ..... ? (Tom / buy / those flowers / for Luisa)  
**B** Yes, it's her birthday today.
- 5 **A** ..... ? (How long / Lisa / live / here)  
**B** Since April last year.
- 6 **A** ..... ? (Where / you / be)  
**B** I've been to the cinema!

# Vocabulary and Communication

## Objects



1

Write the words under the pictures. Then listen and check.



1 .....



2 .....



3 .....



4 .....



5 .....



6 .....



7 .....



8 .....

## Holidays

2

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

send    buy    go (x2)    do    go to    go on    take    stay in    stay with

- 1 Are you going..... hiking this summer?
- 2 My parents usually ..... lots of sightseeing, but I prefer to ..... the beach.
- 3 I always ..... a lot of postcards when I go on holiday.
- 4 This year we ..... holiday to Russia.
- 5 It's expensive ..... souvenirs for all your friends.
- 6 I love ..... photographs of the places I visit.
- 7 Would you rather ..... relatives or ..... a hotel?
- 8 Dad wants us to ..... camping, but Mum isn't keen.

## Talking about suggestions/preferences

3

Write your answers.

- 1 What would you rather do – read a book or watch a film?  
I'd .....
- 2 Where would you rather go – to the beach or the mountains?  
I'd .....
- 3 Who would you rather be with on holiday – your family or your friends?  
I'd .....

## Sounds right Questions



4

Listen and repeat.

- 1 How long have you been here?
- 2 Have you been to Venice?
- 3 How long does it take to get there?
- 4 Have you ever made a cake?



# Grammar

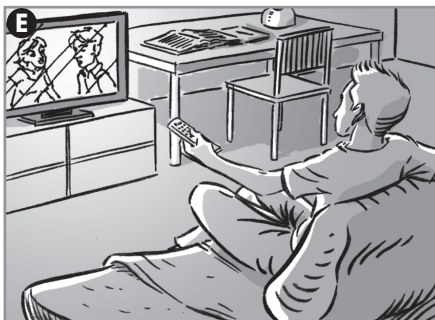
## Present perfect

1

Match the sentences to the pictures.

- 1 ☐ He's started his homework.
- 2 ☐ He's finished his homework.
- 3 ☐ She's been to the shops.

- 4 ☐ She's gone to the shops.
- 5 ☐ She hasn't worked today.
- 6 ☐ She hasn't had a break today.



2

Circle the correct words.

What a terrible day! I <sup>1</sup> *haven't / hasn't* had one bit of good luck today. <sup>2</sup> *I'm / I've* broken my laptop. Nobody <sup>3</sup> *has / is* phoned me all day. My friends <sup>4</sup> *has / have* gone to the cinema without me and I think I've <sup>5</sup> *caught / catching* a cold. And my mum has just <sup>6</sup> *tell / told* me we've got an exam tomorrow morning.

3

Complete the sentences with the Present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I ..... (be) ill since last week.
- 2 I don't know why my friend ..... (not call) me. .... (I / do) something wrong?
- 3 I ..... (have) this watch for a week. It was a birthday present from my parents.
- 4 I ..... (just hurt) my foot, so I can't play football tonight.
- 5 I ..... (have) my dinner, but I ..... (not do) my homework.
- 6 My grandmother ..... (never / go) to a rock concert.

4

Write short answers to the questions.

- 1 Have you been to the beach this year? .....
- 2 Has your teacher given you homework today? .....
- 3 Have your parents gone out to work today? .....
- 4 Has your best friend bought a new computer recently? .....

# Grammar

**5 Complete the postcard using the phrases in the box.**

hasn't been    have visited    's been    've met    hasn't had    've been    's rained    've spent

Hi Lisa

We're in London on holiday. We <sup>1</sup> ..... here for a week now, and we're having a good time.

I <sup>2</sup> ..... a lot of friends, and we <sup>3</sup> ..... a lot of money in the shops and cafés!

Mum and Dad <sup>4</sup> ..... lots of museums, as usual!

Molly <sup>5</sup> ..... a good time, because she <sup>6</sup> ..... ill since Thursday. I think it's because the weather <sup>7</sup> ..... good – it <sup>8</sup> ..... every day.

See you soon.

Love Jenny



## Irregular past participles

**6 Write the correct past participles.**

- |        |       |        |       |
|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1 make | ..... | 5 come | ..... |
| 2 have | ..... | 6 go   | ..... |
| 3 be   | ..... | 7 buy  | ..... |
| 4 see  | ..... | 8 eat  | ..... |

## How long? + for / since

**7 Write sentences with for or since. Use the Present perfect.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 I / not see a good film / a long time<br>I <u>haven't seen a good film for a long time.</u> | 4 Lisa and I / best friends / two years<br>.....   |
| 2 She / not read / good book / last year<br>.....   | 5 I / know / Tom / last year<br>.....              |
| 3 I / not use / my computer / three days<br>.....   | 6 Matt / not sit / next to me / we argued<br>..... |

**8 Complete the questions. Write answers that are true for you.**

- How long ..... you ..... (live) in this town?
- How long ..... you ..... (know) your best friend?
- How long ..... you ..... (have) your phone?

## Reading

1

Read this article about two unusual friends Then circle the correct answers.

### True Friendship



Do you believe that animals can be good friends with each other? For me, the answer is 'yes'! I've had my dog, Buster, for four years now. My neighbours gave him to me when they moved house. Then, last January, I bought a parrot. Since then, they have been very good friends. They never fight. My parrot even likes to ride around on Buster's back!

And have you heard the story of the tiger and the dolphin? I'll tell you.

Shilpa is a tiger. She's only six months old, and she was born at a zoo in San Francisco in the USA. One day, not long ago, the zoo keepers were taking her around the zoo when they went past a special swimming pool. It's a very large pool with glass walls around it, and it's the place where the dolphins live and play. Well, they were walking past when Shilpa saw a strange animal with a long nose on the other side of the glass. Shilpa was excited, so the zoo keepers decided to introduce her to the young animal in the pool.

The animal's name is Maverick, and he's a dolphin. He's only 14 months old, and he has lived in the zoo all his life. Maverick saw Shilpa and came up to the side of the glass to look at the young tiger. Shilpa sat there for a long time – just watching. Maverick put his nose against the side of the pool, and began to press against the glass. He was probably saying hello in dolphin language!

They got on really well, and now Shilpa visits Maverick every day. They have been friends since the first day they met. When Shilpa gets to the pool, Maverick is already waiting for the little tiger! In fact Maverick is sad if she's late.

Tigers are different from normal cats. They like water, and they can swim very well. Perhaps one day they will let Shilpa swim with Maverick!

1 The writer ...

- A** believes that animals can be friends.
- B** thinks animals don't have friends.
- C** says he has many friends.
- D** has only one pet.

2 The writer ...

- A** has had a dog since January.
- B** bought a parrot four years ago.
- C** has had a dog since his neighbours arrived.
- D** has had a dog since his neighbours moved away.

3 Shilpa ...

- A** has been at the zoo a long time.
- B** knows all the other animals.
- C** has been at the zoo since she was born.
- D** wasn't born at the zoo.

4 Shilpa ...

- A** escaped from her home.
- B** tried to go swimming.
- C** has a long nose.
- D** saw Maverick behind a glass wall.

5 Maverick ...

- A** was born at the zoo 14 months ago.
- B** came to the zoo from another place.
- C** is two years old.
- D** is not young any more.

6 The two animals ...

- A** have played together.
- B** have never been in the water together.
- C** are both tiger babies.
- D** have swum together.



# Skills

## Listening

5

2

Listen and complete the notices. Write one or two words in each gap.

### LOST

Have you seen my <sup>1</sup> ..... ?  
He's called Bono, and he's black and  
<sup>2</sup> ..... . I lost him in the park <sup>3</sup> .....  
..... .  
He often runs away like this, but this  
is the first time he has stayed away so  
long! He's only <sup>4</sup> ..... old and I'm  
worried!  
Call 1776 425643

### HELP!

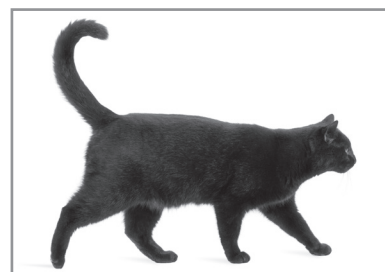
Please help me find my <sup>5</sup> ..... ,  
Peanut.  
I haven't seen him for <sup>6</sup> ..... .  
He's big and <sup>7</sup> ..... with two  
<sup>8</sup> ..... paws. He's very friendly. We  
got him in <sup>9</sup> ..... , so he doesn't  
know this area very well. Please take him  
home and contact me if you see him.  
email: mike1@topmail.com

3

Write *Bono* and *Peanut* under the correct photos.



1 ..... 2 ..... 3 .....



4 ..... 5 ..... 6 .....

## Writing

4

Write an email to a friend about what you have done recently. Follow the instructions.

- 1 Think about some news you can tell a friend. Think of three or four things you have done in the last week or two weeks (for example, places you have been to, people you have met, things you have eaten). Make notes.
- 2 What do you feel about this news? Does it make you feel happy or sad? Make notes.
- 3 Write an email in 50–100 words. Try to make it sound interesting for your friend.

# UNIT 2 At the cinema

## Text work

1 Circle the film you think was the most popular film ever made.

The Godfather   E.T.   Titanic   Gone with the Wind   Lord of the Rings   Avatar

2 Read the article about films and check your answer.

### The biggest and the best movies!

#### The most popular?

We all have our favourite films, but what is the most popular film ever made? Well, you won't be surprised to learn that science-fiction, fantasy and action films have made lots of money. *Avatar*, a three-hour movie set on another planet, has made an incredible \$2.7 billion since it came out in 2009. Other films which have made more than \$1 billion include *The Avengers*, *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* and *The Lord of the Rings*. But here's a surprise – the most popular film ever made was a romantic film. Another romantic film, *Gone with the Wind*, has made more than \$3 billion (in today's money) since it first appeared in 1939. And *Titanic*, the 1997 story starring Leonardo DiCaprio, has made more than \$2.4 billion.

#### The most expensive?

What about the most expensive movies ever made? Again, science-fiction and action films come out on top. *Pirates of the Caribbean*, *Spider-Man* and the Batman movies all cost more than \$200 million to make.

#### The best?

Of course, no-one can agree what the best movie is. But films like *Gone with the Wind*, *Casablanca*, *Star Wars* and *Lord of the Rings* are on many people's lists. What's your opinion?



3 Match the numbers (a–f) to the information (1–6).

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| a 2009          | 1 the year the most popular film first appeared       |
| b \$2.4 billion | 2 how much money a Leonardo DiCaprio film has made    |
| c 1939          | 3 the year a long science-fiction film first appeared |
| d \$200 million | 4 how much money the most popular film has made       |
| e \$3 billion   | 5 the year a film starring Leonardo DiCaprio came out |
| f 1997          | 6 how much the most expensive films cost to make      |

# Vocabulary and Communication

## Types of film

1 Find six words for types of films and write them on the right.

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

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....

2 Write the names of your favourite films below each type in exercise 1.

## Talking about films

3 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

exciting   scary   boring   funny   think   really

**Alice** Have you decided what to do tonight?

**Billy** Yes, I have. Let's go to the cinema. There's a good romantic movie on tonight. What do you  
1 ..... of romantic films?

**Alice** I don't 2 ..... like them. They're always so 3 ..... I always fall asleep. I want  
to see an adventure film. How about James Bond?

**Billy** Well, I like James Bond films. They are always very 4 ..... , but I've already seen this  
one.

**Alice** OK, let's go and see *Night of the Vampires*.

**Billy** Are you sure? Isn't it very 5 ..... ?

**Alice** No, no, it's a comedy – it will be very 6 ..... !

## Sounds right have

4 Listen and repeat.

- 1 **A** Have you decided what to do tonight?  
**B** Yes, I have.
- 2 **A** Have you seen it?  
**B** No, I haven't.



# Grammar

## Present perfect + *yet* / *already*

1

Circle the correct words.

- 1 I've *yet* / *already* finished my work.
- 2 Steve has *yet* / *already* seen that film.
- 3 Jenny hasn't got up *yet* / *already*.
- 4 James has *yet* / *already* bought a new phone.
- 5 I haven't finished my homework *yet* / *already*.
- 6 I'm tired. Have you made the dinner *yet* / *already*?

2

Complete the email with the Present perfect form of the verbs in the box.

send

be

get

see

arrive

explore

To: Karen

From: David

Hi Karen,

I <sup>1</sup> ..... in Dubai! The flight was very good. I <sup>2</sup> ..... a text message to my uncle, and he's coming to pick me up soon.

I <sup>3</sup> ..... never ..... to Dubai before, and I'm still at the airport, so I <sup>4</sup> ..... the city yet. But I <sup>5</sup> ..... already ..... the famous Burj Khalifa skyscraper from my plane window. It's the tallest building in the world, and it looks amazing!

Sorry, I must go now – I think I <sup>6</sup> ..... a message from my uncle. Maybe he's already here. I'll write again soon.

David



3

Complete the sentences with *already* or *yet*.

- 1 Have you seen the latest Zac Ephron film ..... ?
- 2 I have ..... eaten, so I'm not hungry at the moment.
- 3 She hasn't studied for her exam ..... , so she's very worried.
- 4 Have they built the new hospital ..... ?
- 5 I have ..... seen that film, so I don't want to see it again.
- 6 Haven't you cleaned your room ..... ?



# Grammar

## Present perfect + just

4

Write sentences with the Present perfect and *just*.



he / lose / his car keys  
*He's just lost his car keys.*



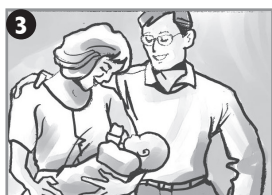
we / eat something bad  
.....  
.....



he / fall over  
.....  
.....



they / score / a goal  
.....  
.....



they / have a baby  
.....  
.....



she / miss the bus  
.....  
.....

## Present perfect vs. Past simple

5

Match the questions and answers.

- |                                   |                                       |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Have you ever been to New York? | a Yes, she went up ten minutes ago.   |
| 2 Has Daisy gone to bed yet?      | b Yes, but he didn't like it.         |
| 3 Have you found your phone?      | c Yes, they had a wonderful wedding.  |
| 4 Have they got married?          | d Yes, we went last year.             |
| 5 Has she told you her news?      | e Yes, it was in my bag.              |
| 6 Has Tom read that book yet?     | f Yes, she said she failed her exams. |

6

Complete the dialogues with the Present perfect or the Past simple of the words in brackets.

- A** ..... *Have* ..... you ..... *seen* ..... (see) my glasses? I can't find them.  
**B** No. When was the last time you ..... (see) them?
- A** ..... you ever ..... (be) to Italy?  
**B** Yes, I ..... (be) in Rome last year, for three days.
- A** ..... you ..... (do) any work for the exam yet?  
**B** No. I ..... (not have) time this week.
- A** I ..... (send) you three emails last week. Where were you?  
**B** I'm sorry. I ..... (be) ill since the beginning of the month.
- A** The new James Bond film ..... (come) out last week. Did you know?  
**B** Yes, of course. I ..... already ..... (be) to see it!
- A** ..... the plane ..... (arrive) yet?  
**B** Yes, it ..... (get) in about 15 minutes ago.

## Reading

1

Read the magazine article and put these films in the order that they were made.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ben Hur        | <input type="checkbox"/> Titanic               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gandhi         | <input type="checkbox"/> The Cure for Insomnia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Distant Drums  | <input type="checkbox"/> Them!                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Lost World | <input type="checkbox"/> Norbit                |

## Amazing World Records: ..... THE FILM INDUSTRY

### Most Oscars

Three films share the world record for the most Oscars won. *Ben Hur* (1959), *Titanic* (1997) and *The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King* (2003) all won 11 statues at Hollywood's biggest film awards.

### Most extras in a film

Extras are all those people you see in film who aren't real actors. They are often local people who live close to where they are making the film. To film the funeral scene in his 1992 Oscar-winning film *Gandhi*, director Richard Attenborough used more than 300,000 extras. He had only one morning to film the scene, the 31st January 1981, exactly 33 years after Gandhi's actual funeral.

### The longest film

In 1987, John Henry Timmis IV made a film called *The Cure for Insomnia*. The film was an amazing 85 hours long and had its first showing at The School of the Art Institute of Chicago, USA from 31 January to 3 February. Most of the film just showed the poet LD Groban reading his 4,080 page poem.

### The most common sound recording

In 1951 a sound effect was recorded for a film called *Distant Drums*. In the film a man was eaten alive by an alligator and the film studio Warner Bros decided a special scream was needed. This sound



effect was soon used in several more Warner Bros films including *Them!* (1954), *The Sea Chase* (1955) and *A Star is Born* (1954). It was given the name the 'Wilhelm Scream' after the character in the original movie and has now been heard in more than 130 films including *Batman Returns* (1992), *Planet of the Apes* (2001), *Madagascar* (2005) and *Norbit* (2007). It's also often heard in theme parks and in computer games.

### And finally...

The first film ever shown on an aeroplane was in 1925 when passengers on an Imperial Airway's flight from London to Paris watched a movie called *The Lost World*.

2

Read the article again and circle T (true) or F (false).

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1 <i>Ben Hur</i> was as successful at the Oscars as <i>Titanic</i> .        | T / F |
| 2 <i>Gandhi</i> had around 300,000 actors in it.                            | T / F |
| 3 Richard Attenborough filmed <i>Gandhi</i> 's funeral scene in half a day. | T / F |
| 4 John Henry Timmis IV made a film that lasted for more than four days.     | T / F |
| 5 The man killed by a crocodile in <i>Distant Drums</i> was called Wilhelm. | T / F |
| 6 The Wilhelm scream is not only used in films.                             | T / F |

## Listening

7

3

Listen to an interview about films and circle the correct words.

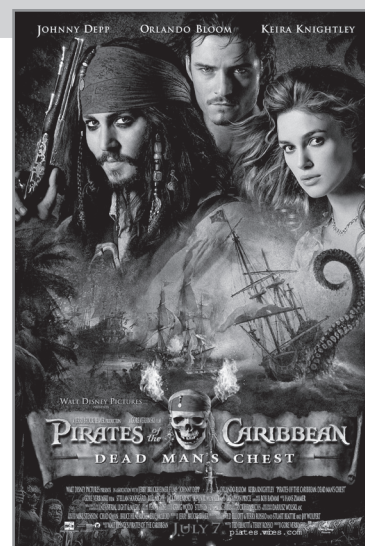
- 1 Tania *likes / doesn't like* Pirates of the Caribbean. She thinks Orlando Bloom is *boring / good-looking*.
- 2 Steve *likes / doesn't like* Pirates of the Caribbean. He thinks the special effects are *disappointing / cool*.
- 3 Connor *likes / doesn't like* Pirates of the Caribbean. He thinks the Indiana Jones movies were *better / not as good*.

7

4

Listen again and circle T (true) or F (false).

- 1 The *Pirates of the Caribbean* films made Tania laugh. T / F
- 2 Tania likes the third film most. T / F
- 3 Steve likes films with romance in them. T / F
- 4 Steve doesn't like horror films. T / F
- 5 Steve hasn't seen the second *Transformers* yet. T / F
- 6 Connor's friends laughed at the *Pirates* films. T / F



## Writing

5

Read about the actor, Johnny Depp. Then make notes in the table.

Johnny Depp was born in 1963 in Kentucky in the US. His father was an engineer and his mother was a waitress. He was a very shy boy, and the family moved a lot because of his father's job.

When he was 16, Johnny left school and joined a band called The Kids. But he didn't make any money and lived in his friend's car for a long time.

His first movie role was in 1984, in the film *Nightmare on Elm Street*. After that, he started to take serious acting lessons and got a part in a TV show called 21 Jump Street. In 1990, he was very lucky to get the main role in *Edward Scissorhands*, which became a very successful movie. Since then, Johnny Depp has been in many films, usually playing strange characters. Of course, his most famous role is as Captain Jack Sparrow in the *Pirates of the Caribbean* movies.



### Johnny Depp

early life	
family and school	
early films	
most famous film	

6

Write a biography of your favourite film star.

# Learning to learn (Units 1 and 2)

## Writing a descriptive text

### Tips

When you write a descriptive text, think about the following:

- **Structure**

When you change topic, start a new paragraph. Think about how the paragraphs link. Make sure you have a good paragraph or sentence to end your text.

- **Punctuation**

When you've finished writing, read through carefully and check the punctuation.

- **Language**

Use strong adjectives. For example, instead of *nice* or *good*, choose *wonderful*, *fabulous* or *cool*. Think about which adjectives you can use to describe senses. For example:

sight	<i>beautiful, bright, colourful, ...</i>	
smell	<i>rotten, sweet, spicy, ...</i>	
touch	<i>rough, smooth, cold, warm ...</i>	
sound	<i>high, loud, soft, low ...</i>	
taste	<i>sweet, spicy, bitter ...</i>	

**1** Do you understand the adjectives above? Check, then write one more for each category.

**2** A Match the punctuation to its use.

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| A Use this at the beginning of a sentence.                                 | 1 Full stop (.)            |
| B Use this before a list.  | 2 Comma (,)                |
| C Use this at the end of a sentence.                                       | 3 Capital letter (I, Y, H) |
| D Put this between things in a list and to indicate a pause in a sentence. | 4 colon (:)                |

**B Now punctuate this.**

there are lots of things to see in London museums galleries famous buildings  
i went there last summer it was a bit cold but i had a great time

**3** Read and underline all the adjectives in the text. Check you understand them.

It was a freezing winter day when I went for a walk along the beach near my new house. I put on my warmest coat and wrapped a soft scarf around my face, then left my house. The rocks were at the end of the beach. They were cold and hard under my hands and feet. I climbed towards the cliffs, then I saw the cave. I stopped to stare at its black entrance.  
Inside the cave, ....

**4** Continue the story from exercise 3. Use strong adjectives and the correct punctuation.



# Exam skills 1

## Speaking

1

Use words from the boxes to make sentences about films. Then answer the questions about each type of film.

Tip

Make a note of the different adjectives you can use.

1 horror  
2 action  
3 science fiction  
4 cartoons  
5 adventure  
6 romantic

special effects  
animation  
acting

violent  
scary  
funny  
sad  
fantastic  
exciting

What do you think of them?

Have you ever seen one?

What do you like / dislike about them?

What's the best one you've ever seen?

Why do you like / dislike these films?

Horror films are scary and violent. I don't like them.

## Reading

2

Read Wayne's article about his hero, Steven Spielberg. Then answer the questions. Circle A, B or C.

Tip

Only one answer is correct! Try all the answers before you decide.

I've always been a big Steven Spielberg fan. He has written, directed and produced so many films, and I've seen all of them. He started making films when he was a child. And when he was 16, the cinema in his town showed one of his films. He even sold some tickets for the show! But his first really big success was *Jaws*.

Many people don't realise how difficult it was to make. Spielberg had to work very long hours. There were lots of problems. It took a long time to film and it cost a lot of money. But after *Jaws*, he was famous all over the world. He's quite a funny man, too. He used his dog Mikhaila in three films - *Jaws*, *Close Encounters* and *1941*.

Another great thing about him is that he gives away a lot of money to help people. In 2005 he gave \$1.5 million to people in Southeast Asia after the tsunami. And he also gives money to children in hospital. He's a real-life hero!



- 1 Steven Spielberg is a
  - A writer.
  - B director.
  - C writer, director and producer.
- 2 How long has he made films?
  - A Since 1941.
  - B Since he was young.
  - C *Jaws* was his first film.
- 3 Why was it difficult to make *Jaws*?
  - A Because he was only 16.
  - B Because it was expensive to make.
  - C Because there were a lot of problems.
- 4 What does Wayne think of Spielberg's use of his dog in his films?
  - A He likes it.
  - B He doesn't like it.
  - C He thinks it makes him a real-life hero.
- 5 Wayne likes Spielberg because:
  - A Wayne is a child in hospital.
  - B Spielberg helps people.
  - C Spielberg made his first film when he was Wayne's age.

## Dialogue work

8

1

Complete the dialogue with the phrases below. Then listen and check.

are going (x2)    are we going    I will    will need    will have to    will be    is going

**Olivia** Hi, Mum. Do you know what we <sup>1</sup> ..... to do for the summer? It <sup>2</sup> ..... the summer holidays soon!

**Mum** Yes, I know.

**Olivia** My friends Lisa and Vicky <sup>3</sup> ..... to visit Paris. Isn't that fun?

**Mum** That's nice.

**Olivia** And my friend James <sup>4</sup> ..... to have a holiday in Morocco.

**Mum** Great.

**Olivia** So, what <sup>5</sup> ..... to do?

**Mum** Sorry, but you <sup>6</sup> ..... study. You have important exams after the summer, so you <sup>7</sup> ..... to do a lot of work.

**Olivia** Study?

**Mum** Yes. But we found a little house near the beach. It's nice and quiet, and we thought we could go there for a few weeks. And you can study every day. Will you come with us?

**Olivia** The beach? Yes, of course <sup>8</sup> ..... !

2

Circle the correct words.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 Olivia <i>is</i> / <i>isn't</i> going to Paris.              | 4 She <i>will</i> / <i>won't</i> have exams soon.                                       |
| 2 Olivia's friends <i>are</i> / <i>aren't</i> going to travel. | 5 Olivia and her mother <i>are</i> / <i>aren't</i> going to stay at home in the summer. |
| 3 She <i>will</i> / <i>won't</i> travel with her friends.      |   |

3

Write questions using **be going to**.

- |  |
|--|
| 1 <b>A</b> .... <del>Are you going to come to the party tonight</del> ....? (you / come / the party tonight) |
| <b>B</b> No, I'm not feeling well.   |
| 2 <b>A</b> .....? (you / travel / this summer)   |
| <b>B</b> Yes, I'm going to Spain.  |
| 3 <b>A</b> .....? (Laura / visit / us at the weekend)  |
| <b>B</b> Yes, she's going to arrive on Saturday afternoon.   |
| 4 <b>A</b> .....? (What / you / do / this summer)  |
| <b>B</b> We're going to stay with my grandparents.   |
| 5 <b>A</b> .....? (When / Steve and Judith / phone us)   |
| <b>B</b> At 7:30, I think.   |

4

Match the questions and answers.

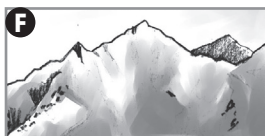
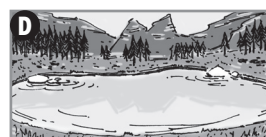
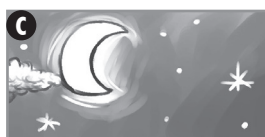
- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 Are you going to play in the match tonight? | a Yes, I will.    |
| 2 Will you miss me when I'm away?             | b Yes, she is.    |
| 3 Do you think it'll rain tomorrow?           | c No, they won't. |
| 4 Is your mum going to be angry with you?     | d Yes, he is.     |
| 5 Is David sure he'll pass the exam?          | e No, I don't.    |
| 6 Will your parents buy you a moped?          | f No, I'm not.    |

# Vocabulary and Communication

## Geographical features

### 1 Match the words to the pictures.

- |              |            |           |           |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 a mountain | 3 the moon | 5 stars   | 7 the sea |
| 2 a forest   | 4 a lake   | 6 a beach | 8 the sun |



## Outdoor activities

### 2 Complete the words for outdoor activities.

- |                     |                               |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 g _ oc _ ch _ n _ | 4 m _ _ n _ _ _ n b _ k _ _ _ |
| 2 _ _ v _ _ g       | 5 c _ n _ _ _ ng              |
| 3 t _ _ _ _ _ g     | 6 r _ ck c _ _ m _ _ _        |

## Talking about preferences

### 3 Complete the dialogue with the verbs in brackets.

- Ann** Let's go to the cinema tonight.
- Joe** OK, let's go for a short walk. But I'd rather <sup>1</sup> ..... (stay) at home.
- Ann** No, I'd rather <sup>2</sup> ..... (go) out somewhere.
- Joe** <sup>3</sup> ..... (come) back early. I'm not feeling very well.
- Ann** Oh no, really? OK, let's stay at home. I'd prefer <sup>4</sup> ..... (look after) you.

## Making offers / promises / predictions

### 4 Write offers for these situations.

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 I'm hot. <i>I'll open the window.</i> | 4 My laptop is broken. .... |
| 2 I can't do this sum. ....             | 5 I'm thirsty. ....         |
| 3 I haven't got my mobile. ....         | 6 My bag is heavy. ....     |

## Sounds right *going to*

### 5 Listen and repeat.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 What are you going to do this afternoon? | 3 I'm going to take our dog for a walk. |
| 2 I'm going to go to the forest.           | 4 It's going to rain this afternoon.    |



# Grammar

## will

### 1 Complete the dialogues with **will** and the verb in brackets. Use short forms.

- 1 **A** My laptop is broken! Now I can't do my homework!  
**B** Don't worry. I'll repair ..... (repair) it for you.
- 2 **A** I'm hungry. I haven't eaten anything today.  
**B** OK. I ..... (make) you something. Would you like a sandwich?
- 3 **A** Oh look, it's raining. Now we can't go out.  
**B** Of course we can go out. I ..... (get) the umbrellas.
- 4 **A** We are nearly at the top of the mountain!  
**B** Yes, but it ..... (be) dark soon. I think we should go back.
- 5 **A** Wow, that dog is very big.  
**B** Yes, but don't worry. He's very friendly. He ..... (not bite) you.
- 6 **A** I haven't heard from John for a long time. Have you?  
**B** No, I haven't. I think I ..... (email) him and check he's OK.

### 2 Reorder the words to make sentences with **will**.

- 1 I'm sorry you're ill. I / the / will / doctor / phone / .  
.....
- 2 In the holidays / we / stay up / will / every night / late / .  
.....
- 3 I don't like Suzanne, so / my / invite / I / her / won't / to / party / .  
.....
- 4 It's Mia's birthday tomorrow. I / buy / some / her / will / think / I / flowers / .  
.....
- 5 I didn't study, so I'm / my / exam / pass / sure / I / won't / .  
.....

## would

### 3 Each sentence has one grammar mistake. Find the mistake and correct it.

- 1 Would you like going mountain biking with me?  
.....
- 2 I don't want to go out – I'd prefer stay in.  
.....
- 3 I rather go canoeing than go hiking.  
.....
- 4 You prefer to go to the beach or go to the mountains?  
.....
- 5 I would to like a cola, please.  
.....
- 6 I'd rather going trekking tomorrow, if the weather is good.  
.....



# Grammar

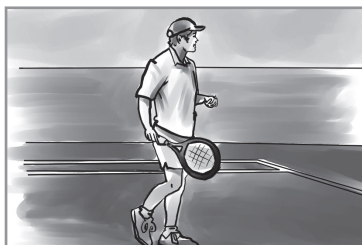
## be going to

4

Look at the pictures and write sentences with **be going to**. Use a verb from box A and a noun from box B.

**A** play have (x2) hit buy rain

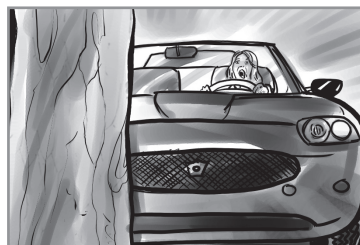
**B** a laptop a party the afternoon tennis a shower a tree



1 .....



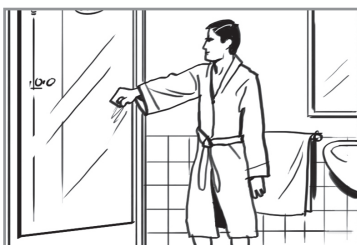
2 .....



3 .....



4 .....



5 .....



6 .....

5

Write answers that are true for you.

- 1 What are you going to do this evening? .....
- 2 How old are you going to be next birthday? .....
- 3 Are you going to play any sport this weekend? .....
- 4 Where are you going to go on holiday this year? .....
- 5 Where are you going to go to school next year? .....

## will vs. be going to

6

Circle the best answers.

- 1 **A** This bag is very heavy.  
**B** (decides now) *I'll / I'm going to* help you.
- 2 **A** Are you coming to Greg's party?  
**B** (decided before) No. *I'll / I'm going to* stay at home with Clare.
- 3 **A** The phone's ringing!  
**B** (decides now) *I'll / I'm going to* answer it.
- 4 **A** I haven't got enough money for the bus.  
**B** (decides now) *I'll / I'm going to* pay for you.
- 5 **A** They need more people at my gym.  
**B** (decided before) *I'll / I'm going to* join. I need the exercise.



# Skills

## Reading

1

Read the email and circle T (true) or F (false).



To: Karen From: David Subject: In love with Australia

Hi Ashley,

I'm in Australia! We're having a great holiday and I've taken lots of photos!

The journey here was boring and so long! It took almost 27 hours, because we stopped in Hong Kong, and then our flight was delayed for a while. I slept on the plane, watched two films and read a book while we were flying. I was very happy when we finally landed.

But now we're in Australia, and we've already travelled all across the country and explored a lot of places. Australia – or 'Oz' as they call it here – is enormous. In fact, my uncle, who lives in Sydney, says it's about 4,000 kilometres from one side to the other. The scenery is fantastic! The best thing I've seen is Uluru, the mountain in the middle of the country. We saw the amazing paintings on it too. People from a tribe there painted them on the rock thousands of years ago. The mountain changes colour during the day. It's a lovely red in the evening. There's an incredible view from the top.

When we were driving there, we saw a lot of kangaroos. They were running and jumping in front of us. I was excited, but my dad said it was a bit dangerous, because it's easy to hit one. He was very careful!

Tomorrow, we're going to go back to Sydney. It's a lovely city. We're staying with my uncle for about a week. He'll take us to see all the interesting places. There's a big bridge and we're going to look at the beaches, too. I'd like to swim and maybe do some surfing. Mum wants to sunbathe. You know, it's sunny here every day!

I think I'd like to come to Australia again some day. Maybe I'll come here again when I'm older!

Bye for now,

Josie XXX



- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1 The flight from Hong Kong took off late.                    | T / F |
| 2 Josie is writing the email during her holiday.              | T / F |
| 3 Josie and her family have driven across the country.        | T / F |
| 4 There are some very old paintings on the rock called Uluru. | T / F |
| 5 Uluru has a pink colour in the evening.                     | T / F |
| 6 The weather is not very good.                               | T / F |

2

Read the email again and complete the sentences.

- 1 The journey to Australia was .....
- 2 Josie's favourite place in Australia is .....
- 3 On the rock you can see .....
- 4 You have to drive carefully because .....
- 5 In Sydney Josie is going to .....

# Skills

## Listening

10

3

Listen to Dan talking about Computer Camp and circle the correct answers.

- 1 **A** Dan says people who like computers are nerds.  
**B** Dan says no nerds can come to the camp.  
**C** Dan thinks nerds are OK.
- 2 **A** The kids are going to meet new people in the camp.  
**B** The camp lasts a month.  
**C** The kids are going to spend two weeks there.
- 3 **A** Steve Jackson is a sportsman.  
**B** Steve Jackson has written a computer game.  
**C** Steve Jackson hates computer games.
- 4 **A** The project is to build a computer.  
**B** The project is to do team sports.  
**C** The project is to build a robot.
- 5 **A** The kids are going to visit the beach.  
**B** The camp is near the beach.  
**C** The lake isn't near the camp.
- 6 **A** The students will have to wait a long time before they can eat.  
**B** The students will eat soon.  
**C** The students have already eaten.

## Writing

4

Read the holiday adverts and complete the table.

A

### Mountain biking in Austria

Would you like great mountain views and fresh air? Do you want thousands of kilometres of bike paths? We can offer you the perfect adventure!

- modern mountain bikes for all ages
- friendly and helpful online staff who can help you with all your questions
- all the cycling equipment you need (maps, helmets, bags, etc)
- hundreds of different routes, from beginner to advanced

Prices include bikes, equipment and hotels.

B

### Trekking in Turkey

We specialise in unique and unusual guided tours! Are you interested in history? Nature? Or just beautiful mountains and coast? Just choose your perfect holiday!

We have many routes, lasting from a weekend to two weeks. In addition, we have qualified guides who can show you all the best paths and explain all the historical monuments. Our tours are suitable for all ages and interests. We have easy and difficult routes, specialising in nature, history, and beach tours.

All hotels (with breakfast) are included in the price. Call us now on 289 1002 for more information.

	A	B
activity		
country		
price includes		

5

Choose the holiday you would prefer. Write an email to a friend.

- say where you are going to go
- explain what you are going to do

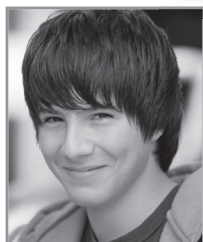
# UNIT 4 Superstitions!

## Text work

1

Read what four people say about lucky mascots and match them to the correct lucky mascots.

**lucky mascot** – something that people use to bring them luck



**James**

When I have an exam, or I have to write something important, I use a lucky pen. My grandmother gave it to me. It's silver, and it looks really nice. Everyone really likes it. Unfortunately, it's not very easy to use! But it gives me confidence, and I have never failed any of my exams!

I have two things and I wear them both. One is my lucky necklace. It has a crystal on it. And the other thing is my lucky red socks. Nobody knows I'm wearing them! I always wear these two things when I need to do something important for my work, like go to a job interview. Unfortunately, I failed the last job interview I went to!



**Amy**



**Reggie**

OK, this sounds embarrassing, but I have a little toy bear. It's really small, but I had it when I was a baby. My mother made it for me, I think. I never, never show it to anyone, but when I have an important football match, I always put it in my pocket. It makes me feel better. I think it works, because I've never lost a match when I had my lucky mascot on me.

Please don't laugh, but I have a photo of my favourite actor, Robert Pattinson. In my last exam, I took Robert with me and put him in my pencil case. My friends all think that it is stupid, and of course, it won't help me with the exam, but it was just nice to think that Robert was helping me!



**Laura**

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 1 James  | a photo    |
| 2 Amy    | b necklace |
| 3 Reggie | c pen      |
| 4 Laura  | d socks    |
|          | e toy bear |

2

Read the texts again and tick (✓) the correct parts of the table.

Who ...	James	Amy	Reggie	Laura
uses their lucky mascot in school?				
uses their lucky mascot for sport?				
thinks their lucky mascot really works?				
never shows anyone their lucky mascot?				



# Vocabulary and Communication

## Star signs

1

Complete the star signs.



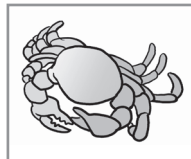
1 \_r\_s



2 T\_r\_s



3 G\_m\_n\_



4 C\_nc\_r



5 L\_



6 V\_rg\_



7 L\_br\_



8 Sc\_rp\_



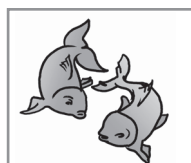
9 S\_gitt\_r\_s



10 C\_pr\_c\_rn



11 \_qu\_r\_s



12 P\_sc\_s

## Talking about personality

2

Complete the sentences with the adjectives below.

determined

energetic

passionate

helpful

generous

romantic

- 1 My best friend is always giving me presents. She's very .....
- 2 If you have a problem, ask for Luke. He's really .....
- 3 My boyfriend loves happy endings. He's so .....
- 4 Jessica never gives up! She's very .....
- 5 Tod loves his job. He's ..... about what he does.
- 6 Michelle is always doing something. She's incredibly .....

## Sounds right *Do you ...?*

11

3

Listen and repeat.

- 1 **A** Do you like helping people?
- 2 **B** Yes, I do.
- 3 **A** Do you like doing sums?
- 4 **B** No, I don't.

# Grammar

## First conditional

1

Circle the correct words.

- 1 If you don't stop playing games, *I'll turn / I turn* off your computer!
- 2 We'll win the match tomorrow if you *play / will play*!
- 3 You'll feel a lot better if you *eat / will eat* more vegetables.
- 4 If I *am / will be* late, my teacher will be very angry.
- 5 If I do well in my exams next month, my mother *will be / is* very happy.
- 6 If I *wear / will wear* my lucky red socks, I am sure I will pass my exam!

2

Match phrases 1–6 to phrases a–f. Then make first conditional sentences.

- |                           |                                  |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 it rains today          | a you do some exercise           |
| 2 there isn't a train     | b take a taxi                    |
| 3 be healthier            | c you give me your email address |
| 4 write to you tomorrow   | d not be able to open the door   |
| 5 you forget her birthday | e take my umbrella               |
| 6 lose my keys            | f be very angry with you         |

- 1 *If it rains today, I'll take my umbrella.*
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....

3

Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets to make first conditional sentences.

- 1 If you ..... (wait) for me, I ..... (come) with you.
- 2 I ..... (pay) for you if you ..... (not have) any money.
- 3 If you ..... (not want) to watch TV, I ..... (bring) a DVD.
- 4 We ..... (have) fun tomorrow if we ..... (go) clubbing.
- 5 My mum ..... (be) angry if I ..... (not tidy) my room.
- 6 If Katie ..... (phone), ..... (you / tell) me?

## Prepositions

4

Circle the prepositions and write T if they refer to time, P if they refer to place or M if they refer to movement.

- 1 (In) the summer we go to bed late. ....T.....
- 2 I left my wallet on the table in the kitchen. ....P.....
- 3 Let's have dinner at seven o'clock. ....T.....
- 4 The mouse ran across the room. ....M.....
- 5 There's a picture of Harry Styles on my wall. ....P.....

# Grammar

## 5 Complete the sentences with the correct phrase.

in hospital   in the cupboard   on the shelf   on the cupboard   to the hospital   from the shelf



1 I took the book .....



2 I put the book .....



3 There's a cat .....



4 There's a cat .....



5 They took my brother .....



6 I was born .....

## 6 Complete the sentences with *in*, *on*, *at* or *from*.

- 1 His birthday is ..... the summer, ..... 16th August.
- 2 Please don't put your feet ..... the bed.
- 3 I'm going to meet my father ..... the airport.
- 4 The children are playing ..... the field.
- 5 It takes seven hours to travel ..... London to New York.
- 6 I usually wake up ..... 6 o'clock.
- 7 I always visit my grandmother ..... the weekend.
- 8 The dog is ..... the garden, playing with a ball.

## Common verbs + prepositions

### 7 Circle the correct prepositions.

- 1 Could you put the bread *in* / *off* / *on* the table, please?
- 2 He told me his opinion, but I don't agree *with* / *by* / *of* him.
- 3 I apologise *for* / *up* / *to* being late.
- 4 I didn't have enough money to pay *for* / *in* / *about* the food.
- 5 I like reading *for* / *about* / *through* famous people.
- 6 I'm sorry, but I don't believe *on* / *of* / *in* ghosts.

# Skills

## Reading

1

These are some of the most popular summer jobs for British students. Read the descriptions then match the jobs to the pictures.



☐ 1 **Paper rounds**

You get up early, about 6 a.m. You deliver papers to people's houses so they can read them while they're having breakfast. You walk or cycle a lot, so this is a great job if you are fit or if you want to get fit.

[See More »](#)

☐ 2 **Babysitting**

You look after babies and children. You need to be gentle and patient. You also need lots of energy for playing. If you are looking after them throughout the day, you'll need to give them their meals and you might have to change their clothes too.

[See More »](#)

☐ 3 **Shop assistant**

You work with people and you need to be friendly and helpful. If the shop is small, you'll have to do lots of different things, like working on the cash register, filling shelves and helping customers.

[See More »](#)

☐ 4 **Gardening**

If you like being outside you'll love this job. You need to be fit because cutting grass and digging are hard work and you might get tired from the exercise and fresh air. If you're allergic to grass or pollen you won't want this job.

[See More »](#)

2

Read the descriptions again and complete the table.

Job	You have to:	You must be:
Paper round	deliver newspapers	fit

# Skills



## Listening

12

3

**Listen to Cherie. What job does she decide to do?**

12

4

**Listen again. Circle the correct answers.**

- 1 Cherie doesn't want to be a babysitter because ...
  - A** she doesn't like her neighbour.
  - B** she doesn't like children.
  - C** her neighbour's children are very difficult.
- 2 She doesn't want to be a shop assistant because ...
  - A** she won't get much money.
  - B** she doesn't like supermarkets.
  - C** travelling to the supermarket is very hard.
- 3 She doesn't want to work in a garden because ...
  - A** it's not a real job.
  - B** the weather might be bad.
  - C** it's too easy.
- 4 She doesn't mind getting up early because ...
  - A** she goes to bed early in the evening.
  - B** the job will finish early.
  - C** she can sleep after the job.

## Writing

5

**Read the horoscope and answer the question.**

Will people who are Leo have a good day? Yes ☐ No ☐



**LEO**

**24 JULY – 23 AUGUST**

Wow! You're going to have a very exciting day today, but you have to do the right thing.

Today could be your lucky day! If someone asks you to a party, go! If someone wants to meet you, say 'yes'! If someone phones you, pick up the phone immediately! Something very special will happen today, if you act right.

Also, you will perhaps meet a very special person today. It may be on the street, or in school, or at a party. So wear some good clothes. Then, if you meet this person, you will look your best.

6

**Find out another student's star sign. Then write a horoscope for him/her.**

# Learning to learn (Units 3 and 4)

## Guided dialogue writing practice

### 1 Match the functions to the correct phrases.

- |                                |                   |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Let's go swimming.           | a greet           |
| 2 Hi! How are you?             | b ask about plans |
| 3 What are you doing tomorrow? | c refuse          |
| 4 No, sorry, I can't.          | d accept          |
| 5 Yes, OK. I'd love to.        | e suggest         |

### 2 Now write this dialogue in English.

#### Tip

Read all the dialogue first to understand the context. Look for the key words like *greet* and *offer* that will help you to understand the order. Finally, check through what you've written.

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| 1 A greets B.  | A ..... |
| 2 B greets A and asks how he is.                                 | B ..... |
| 3 A says she's well. She asks B what his plans are for tomorrow. | A ..... |
| 4 B says he's not doing anything.                                | B ..... |
| 5 A suggests going to the cinema.                                | A ..... |
| 6 B accepts and asks what time.                                  | B ..... |
| 7 A suggests a time.   | A ..... |
| 8 B accepts and says goodbye to A.                               | B ..... |

### 3 Read the dialogue and write the number of the functions next to the correct lines.

- 1 tell someone your plans
- 2 suggest
- 3 accept
- 4 greet
- 5 ask about plans

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A Hi Mike. How are you?                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | B I'm fine thanks. What are you doing?             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A I'm doing some shopping and then I'm going home. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | B Would you like to come to my house?              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A Yes, OK. I'd love to.                            |

### 4 Now write this dialogue in English.

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1 A greets B and asks how he is.                | A ..... |
| 2 B says he's well. He asks A where she's been. | B ..... |
| 3 A says she's been on holiday for two weeks.   | A ..... |
| 4 B suggests going out for a drink.             | B ..... |
| 5 A refuses and says she's too busy.            | A ..... |
| 6 B says goodbye and says he'll phone.          | B ..... |



# Exam skills 2

## Speaking

- 1 Look at all the information in Tony's diary and talk about his plans.

On Saturday he's going to ...



**Tip** Add more information to make it more fluent.

### Don't forget!

#### Saturday

Windsurfing - 10-1pm

Cinema - 8pm

#### Sunday

Swimming - 7am

Tennis - 2pm

Evening - Pizza with Barry!

- 2 In pairs. Ask and answer about your plans for next week.

What are you going to do on Monday?

On Monday I'm going to ...

## Reading and Writing

- 3 Complete the five conversations. Circle A, B or C.



**Tip** Try out all the answers before you decide on the correct one.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 What are you going to do today after school?<br><b>A</b> I went swimming.<br><b>B</b> I'm not sure. I think I'll stay at home.<br><b>C</b> I'll tell him.      | 3 I've got so much homework to do!<br><b>A</b> OK, I'm going to help you.<br><b>B</b> Don't worry, I'll help you.<br><b>C</b> Don't worry, it isn't going to take you long. |
| 2 It's a lovely day. Would you like to go for a walk?<br><b>A</b> No, we wouldn't, thanks.<br><b>B</b> No, I'd rather go to the beach.<br><b>C</b> It's raining. | 4 Have you had lunch yet?<br><b>A</b> I haven't eaten today.<br><b>B</b> No, it's at one o'clock.<br><b>C</b> I like chips.   |
|  | 5 I'm going to be late!<br><b>A</b> Don't worry, I'll wait for you.<br><b>B</b> OK, it's already started.<br><b>C</b> Let's get the bus.                                    |

- 4 Choose one of the questions and write a short text (150 words).

- 1 What will you do if you win a lot of money?
- 2 What are you going to do when you finish school?
- 3 What kind of activities do you like doing in the countryside? And in the city?
- 4 Are many people in your country superstitious? What do they believe? Do you believe these superstitions? Why, or why not?

## Dialogue work

13

1

**Listen and complete the dialogue.**

**Annie** Mark, please help me!

**Mark** What is it?

**Annie** It's my homework. I have to write about a building <sup>1</sup> ..... is interesting or beautiful. I have no idea what to write about. Can you help me?

**Mark** A famous building? Sure! Write about the Burj Khalifa.

**Annie** The – what?

**Mark** Hang on, I'm just checking on my smartphone. Yes. The Burj Khalifa, <sup>2</sup> ..... is in Dubai, is the tallest building in the world. It's 830 metres tall, and it has 163 floors. Wow. That's incredible, isn't it?

**Annie** Hmm. That's very interesting, but ...

**Mark** OK. How about the world's biggest building? It says here that it's the Boeing Everett factory.

**Annie** What?

**Mark** It's a big factory <sup>3</sup> ..... they make aeroplanes. It's in Washington, in the US. It's 13 million cubic metres. Wow!

**Annie** I'm sorry, I'm not writing about a factory. I don't know anyone <sup>4</sup> ..... is interested in factories.

**Mark** OK. But what are you going to write about, then?

**Annie** I know! I'll write about my house! It's not a house <sup>5</sup> ..... people know about, but I think it's interesting!

2

**Write questions to complete the dialogues. Use the prompts in brackets.**

1 **A** (What – name – famous building – be – Istanbul)  
*What's the name of the famous building...*  
*which is in Istanbul?*

**B** Hagia Sophia.

2 **A** (What – name – river – run through – Budapest)  
 .....

**B** The River Danube.

3 **A** (What – name – person – build – Taj Mahal)  
 .....

**B** Shah Jahan.

4 **A** (What – name – bridge – cross – San Francisco Bay)  
 .....

**B** Golden Gate Bridge.





# Vocabulary and Communication

## Places

**3 Write the words under the correct pictures.**

aquarium bridge castle park museum skyscraper fountain statue market



1 .....



2 .....



3 .....



4 .....



5 .....



6 .....



7 .....



8 .....



9 .....

## Asking for information at the cinema

**4 Reorder the words to make questions.**

- 1 Excuse / can / me / ticket / *Superman* / a / please / have / I / for / ?
- 2 long / the / last / How / does / film / ?
- 3 subtitled / the / Is / film / ?
- 4 Do / available / still / eight o'clock / you / have / seats / the / for / show / ?
- 5 accept / Do / cards / student / you / ?
- 6 3D / How / tickets / the / for / version / much / are / ?

## Sounds right Question tags

**5 Listen and repeat.**

- 1 It's a great film, isn't it?
- 2 The film lasts two hours, doesn't it?
- 3 The tickets are £10, aren't they?
- 4 You like action films, don't you?

# Grammar

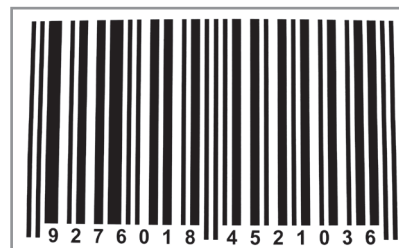
## Relative pronouns *who / which / that*

### 1 Reorder the words to make sentences.

- 1 I / films / last / which / like / don't / for / two hours / more than / .
- 2 person / wrote / the Harry Potter books / J. K. Rowling / the / who / is / .
- 3 who / you / we / saw / the girl / Do / know / in the café / ?
- 4 the train station / this / which / Is / goes / to / the bus / ?
- 5 that T-shirt / liked / so much / buy / Did / you / you / which / ?

### 2 Circle the correct pronouns.

- 1 Bernard Silver is the man *which / who* invented the barcode.
- 2 Tennis is the game *which / who* I like playing the most.
- 3 This is the supermarket *that / who* my mother uses.
- 4 The Natural History Museum is the one *which / who* has the famous dinosaur bones.
- 5 Spanish is the language *that / what* I speak best.



### 3 Complete the sentences with *who, that* or *which*. There may be more than one possible answer.

- 1 I prefer films ..... don't have any violence in them.
- 2 I've got a friend ..... really loves romantic comedies.
- 3 Johnny Depp is the actor ..... stars in the *Pirates of the Caribbean* films.
- 4 People ..... are interested in fantasy adventure should watch the new *Superman* film.
- 5 The DVDs ..... I bought last week are all very good.
- 6 My father is the person ..... first got me interested in films.

### 4 Write sentences using the words below.



- |   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| 1 The Tate Modern /<br>museum / shows<br>modern art ..... | 2 Emceekilla / hip hop<br>artist / performs with<br>Caxton Press..... | 3 The Orient Express /<br>train / goes from<br>London to Venice..... | 4 Hillary and Tenzing /<br>first men / reached the<br>top of Everest..... |
| .....   | .....   | .....  | .....   |
| .....   | .....   | .....  | .....   |

# Grammar

## Question tags

**5** Complete the sentences with the question tags in the box.

was it    didn't they    wasn't it    will they    isn't she    isn't it    aren't they    did they  
have you    won't you

- 1 That movie was cool, .....?
- 2 She's a famous actress, .....?
- 3 They didn't like the film, .....?
- 4 That pizza is very good, .....?
- 5 Julie and Ben are late, .....?
- 6 They went to the party, .....?
- 7 It wasn't a very interesting museum, .....?
- 8 You haven't been to Italy, .....?
- 9 You'll be at the beach on Saturday, .....?
- 10 They won't be here tomorrow, .....?

**6** Complete the dialogue with question tags.



- Ben** You studied hard last night, *didn't you?* .....
- Maggie** I always study hard, <sup>1</sup> .....?
- Ben** That's your problem, <sup>2</sup> .....?
- Maggie** Why is it a problem?
- Ben** You work too much. You should go out more, <sup>3</sup> .....?
- Maggie** Why? You don't go out a lot, <sup>4</sup> .....?
- Ben** That's true. But I don't study every night like you.
- Maggie** I know. And you won't pass the test this afternoon, <sup>5</sup> .....?
- Ben** A test? This afternoon? Oh no!
- Maggie** Oh Ben. You've forgotten, <sup>6</sup> .....?



## Reading

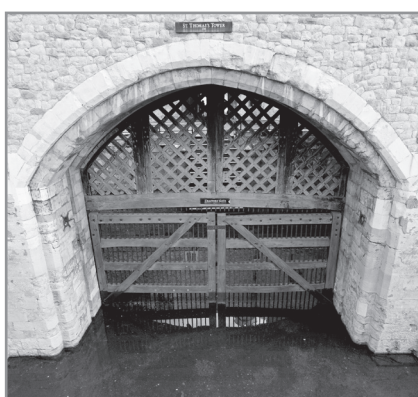
1

Read about three places in London and match them to sentences 1–6.

- 1 You don't have to pay to go in. ....
- 2 It's dark in here. ....
- 3 It's not far to theatres from here. ....
- 4 You often have to wait to go in. ....
- 5 You can touch many things here. ....
- 6 People sing and act outside here. ....

## Your top three places in London

*What are the best places to go to in London? Here are our readers' top three – with some comments!*



### The London Dungeon

If you like museums which are exciting, scary and teach you lots about a city, then this is the place for you! This is one of London's biggest tourist attractions, and it's just round the corner from the London Eye. There's usually a big queue outside, so try to come here early if you can. This fun, interactive museum is all about prisons, torture and death during the history of London. You can also see lots of actors who perform shows about famous murderers like Sweeney Todd and Jack the Ripper – so don't come alone!

*'Brilliant! It's dark and cold and scary – and I loved it!'* Alan, 16

### The Science Museum

You can find three of London's biggest museums in Kensington: the Natural History Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum, and the Science Museum. The last of these is the most popular with teenagers – and not only because it's free! Here, you can find out about everything: earthquakes, the history of flight, space travel and the human body. You can see Stephenson's Rocket, which was the first ever train, and the Apollo spacecraft.

*'I love it because there are a lot of hands-on things – things to touch and pull and play with. Lots of fun!'* Andy, 15



### Covent Garden

Covent Garden is a very popular place in London. People who like music, food and shopping love the special atmosphere of this famous area. Until the 1970s, Covent Garden was a flower market, but now it has cool shops, cafés, restaurants and street theatre. You can see lots of street performers who entertain tourists with puppet shows, crazy dancing and beautiful singing. There are lots of interesting theatres and museums nearby, too.

*'I love going there in the summer. You can stand in the piazza and watch the street entertainment – and that's great!'* Aisha, 17

# Skills



Cindy



Anthony



Julie

## Listening

15

2

**Listen to three young people talking about London. Write under their names what they like most.**

.....

15

3

**Listen again and answer the questions.**

1 How long has Cindy lived in London?

.....

2 What does Cindy say about the people in London?

.....

3 What does Anthony not like about London?

.....

4 What does Anthony often go to?

.....

5 What does Julie sometimes do at the weekend?

.....

16

4

**Listen to some information about two tourist places. Which two places do you hear about?**

1 ..... 2 .....

16

5

**Listen again and complete the information in the table.**

	How much does it cost?	What are the opening times?
1	Adult 16 yrs +: £..... Child: £..... Student: £.....	Weekdays: .....am – .....pm except ..... Weekends: .....am – .....p.m.
2	Museum tickets: ..... IMAX cinema tickets: Adult: £..... Child: £.....	Every day: .....am – .....pm. Closed between ..... and ..... December.

## Writing

6

**Write about a tourist place in your country. Follow the instructions.**

- 1 Think of a place you know well (for example, a museum, a market, an exhibition, a park, etc).
- 2 Think about the activities people can do there.
- 3 Make notes on the opening times and how much it costs to visit. (Is it open every day? Is it free, or do you need tickets?)
- 4 Think of why it is an interesting or beautiful place to visit.
- 5 Write your information in 50–100 words. Try to persuade your reader that it is a good place to visit!



## Text work

1

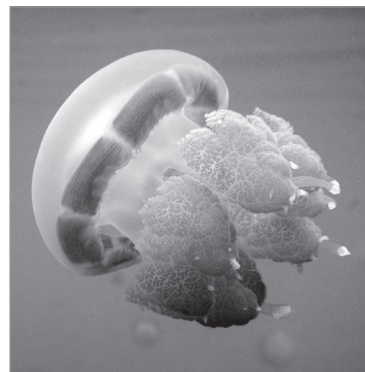
Read Shaun's blog. Which country do you think he lives in?

### Shaun's Blog

**January 14 18:43**

Hello everyone! Another exciting weekend! My mum and dad had some time off today, and it was really hot and sunny, so we decided to go swimming. As you know, the nearest beach to us is Cable Beach. It's a great place, because it's really quiet, and you can go fishing there, too. It's an amazing beach – it's 20km long.

Anyway, when we got to the beach, my dad remembered that it was very dangerous to swim in the summer (between October and March). That's because there are jellyfish in the water – including the box jellyfish! (I put a photo here for you!) There are a lot of deadly animals in this country – sharks, spiders (even a kangaroo can hurt you!), but the box jellyfish is one of the worst. Did you know that they kill up to 65 people a year! If you touch one, they can sting you. And then you're in trouble. So, in the end, we didn't go swimming. But we had a great time playing and running on the beach – but not the whole 20 kilometres!



**January 15 20:16**

After yesterday's post about the box jellyfish, I've just remembered a true story about the time we met a saltwater crocodile. Yes, the saltwater crocodile is another one of the deadly creatures you can find in this country. And it's a huge animal. They can be up to 7 metres long, and weigh 2,000 kilos!

Anyway, last year, I was with my dad, camping in the bush. We wanted to go fishing, so we put up our tent near a river. Then we went to sleep, but in the middle of the night we heard something big near our tent. Then the tent started to move! My dad quickly took me out of the tent and we ran to the car. He put on the car's headlamps to see what was happening. It was a huge crocodile, pulling our tent to the river! That's another place where we should never go swimming!



2

Circle the correct words.

- 1 Shaun *likes* / *doesn't like* to go fishing and swimming at the weekend.
- 2 In Shaun's country, the *winter* / *summer* season is between October and March.
- 3 There *are* / *aren't* many dangerous animals in Shaun's country.
- 4 Shaun talks about a time he *went* / *didn't go* swimming.
- 5 Shaun *was* / *wasn't* stung by a jellyfish.
- 6 On the camping holiday, the *tent* / *car* was attacked by a crocodile.

# Vocabulary and Communication

## Music

1 Find 12 musical styles in the wordsearch.

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

.....

.....

.....

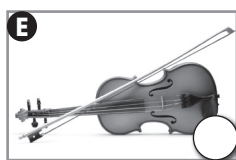
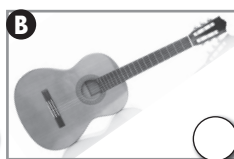
.....

.....

.....

2 Match the words to the musical instruments.

- 1 violin
- 2 guitar
- 3 double bass
- 4 drums
- 5 synthesizer
- 6 electric guitar
- 7 saxophone
- 8 piano



## Saying what people let you do

3 Complete the dialogue. Then listen and check.

**Ali** Are your parents strict?

**Ben** My dad is. He doesn't <sup>1</sup> .....  
do anything.

**Ali** What do you mean?

**Ben** Well, I'm not allowed out during the  
week and he <sup>2</sup> ..... do the  
washing-up every night!

**Ali** Is your mum the same?

**Ben** No, she usually lets me do what I want.

**Ali** Does she <sup>3</sup> ..... buy your own  
clothes?

**Ben** Oh yes, she <sup>4</sup> ..... buy what I  
want.

**Ali** Would she let you dye your hair, too?

**Ben** Yes, as long as it wasn't blue or pink!

**Ali** Would your parents let you go on  
holiday alone?

**Ben** No, no. They <sup>5</sup> ..... travel alone.

## Sounds right *The letter t + consonant*

4 Listen and repeat.

1 He doesn't let me do anything.

2 We didn't go swimming.

3 They let me buy what I want.

4 It's a great place!

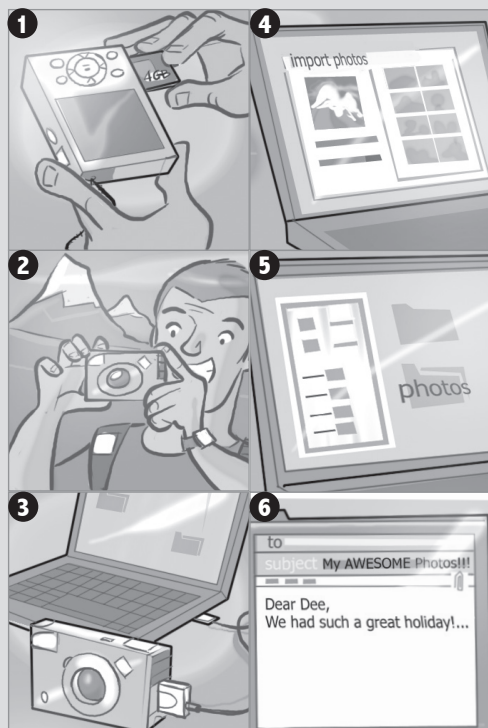
# Grammar

## Present simple passive

1

Reorder the words and write sentences for each picture.

### How photos are uploaded to the internet



1 First / into / the camera / memory card / is / a / put / .

.....

2 Then / taken / the / are / photos / .

.....

3 The / connected / is / camera / a / computer / to / .

.....

4 The photos / to / computer / the / transferred / are / .

.....

5 Finally / photos / folders / put / are / into / the / .

.....

6 Now / email / in / an / sent / be / can / they / .

.....

2

Circle the correct form of the verbs.

### The world's best music festivals

Summer is a great time to see a music festival. Every year, millions of music fans <sup>1</sup> *attract* / *are attracted* to great festivals around the world.

In the UK, Glastonbury is one of the most famous festivals in the world. It <sup>2</sup> *holds* / *is held* in June and lasts for three or four days. More than 175,000 fans <sup>3</sup> *come* / *are came* to see big names like the Rolling Stones, and U2. At this festival, a lot of umbrellas and rubber boots <sup>4</sup> *can see* / *can be seen*, because Glastonbury is also famous for very wet, rainy weather. The festival is so popular that all the tickets <sup>5</sup> *is sold* / *are sold* out in just a few hours.

Rock al Parque is South America's biggest music festival. It takes place in Colombia, and <sup>6</sup> *attracts* / *are attracted* 250,000 people. Local rock bands, and local Colombian singers <sup>7</sup> *invited* / *are invited* to play music there.

The Fuji Rock Festival is Japan's biggest music event. 40,000 fans come every day to see the biggest bands in the world. It <sup>8</sup> *names* / *is named* after Japan's famous Mount Fuji, which you can see from the festival.

Click [here](#) for more. >>>



# Grammar

## make and let

3 Put the word in brackets in the correct place in each sentence.

- 1 I can drive now, so my uncle sometimes me use his car. (lets)  
*I can drive now, so my uncle sometimes lets me use his car.*
- 2 Last week, our teacher us study hard for a test. (made)  
.....
- 3 My mum gives me pocket money and me buy what I want. (lets)  
.....
- 4 Don't me wait too long! I have very little time. (make)  
.....
- 5 She me go to the party. (let)  
.....
- 6 My mother me tidy my room every Saturday. (makes)  
.....

4 Jan has just come back from a summer camp. Put Christina's questions in order.

- Christina <sup>1</sup> they / make / a / did / lot / work / of / you / do / ?
- Jan Yes, we had to cook and clean every day!
- Christina <sup>2</sup> when they / make / did / up / wake / you / ?
- Jan At 7 o'clock every morning!
- Christina <sup>3</sup> let / they / did / watch TV / you / ?
- Jan No, we played our instruments in the evening.
- Christina <sup>4</sup> they / late / let / stay up / you / did / ?
- Jan No, we had to go to bed at 9 pm!



5 Tick (✓) the things your parents make or let you do. Add others. Then write sentences about them.

make	let
clean your room	use the car
do your homework	stay up late
work in the garden	use the internet
do exercise	borrow money
study at the weekend	go to parties
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

*My parents let me use the car, but they don't let me stay up late.*

.....

.....

.....



## Reading

1

Read the article quickly. What is it about?

A an Australian tree

B an Australian musical instrument

C a type of Australian music

D Aboriginal words

### How didgeridoos are made



The sound of the didgeridoo is a very strange one. But it is also a very old sound. These 'wooden trumpets' were first made over 1,500 years ago in Australia. Since then, they have become famous around the world.

They are made completely from wood, and they can be anything from 1 to 3 metres long. Longer didgeridoos make a deeper noise.

The best didgeridoos <sup>1</sup>..... (make) by Aboriginals in Australia. The didgeridoo makers walk for miles through the bush. They look for special trees that have been hollowed out by termites. Nobody knows how the

trees <sup>2</sup>..... (find) by the didgeridoo makers. Some say they can smell the termites, others say they can see from the shape of the tree which ones are hollow.

Then the hollow tree <sup>3</sup>..... (cut) down. Next, the branches <sup>4</sup>..... (carry) to the car and they <sup>5</sup>..... (take) home. Then they <sup>6</sup>..... (leave) alone for a few months so that they can 'rest'. Then the bark <sup>7</sup>..... (remove) and the wood <sup>8</sup>..... (clean). Finally, a mouthpiece is put on, and the 'didge' is ready to play.

2

Complete the article with the passive form of the verbs in brackets.



# Skills

## Listening

19

3

**Listen to the radio programme. Which famous pop group does it talk about?**

19

4

**Listen again and circle the correct answers.**

- 1 Pete Best ...
  - A was born in Liverpool.
  - B came from India.
  - C came to Liverpool when he was a teenager.
  - D was born in London.
- 2 Which is true?
  - A The pop group were in Germany when Pete joined them.
  - B Pete was in Germany when he joined the pop group.
  - C Pete joined the pop group before they left Liverpool.
  - D Pete didn't go to Germany.
- 3 Which is true?
  - A Everyone in the band could speak German.
  - B Pete couldn't speak German.
  - C Pete spoke German very well.
  - D Pete could speak some German.
- 4 Pete left the band because ...
  - A Ringo didn't like him.
  - B he wasn't a good drummer.
  - C George Martin didn't like the way he played.
  - D he didn't want to play the drums any more.
- 5 When Ringo joined the band, ...
  - A Pete was very happy.
  - B the other people in the band knew him already.
  - C the other people in the band didn't know him.
  - D it was the first time he played with a band.
- 6 The fans ...
  - A liked Pete better than Ringo.
  - B were happy that Ringo was the new drummer.
  - C thought Ringo was good-looking.
  - D liked Ringo more than Pete.



## Writing

5

**Write a description of how something is done. Follow the guide below.**

how to play a musical instrument  
how to do a sport

how to make something to eat or drink  
how to find something on the internet

- 1 Think of something which you know how to do. Choose one of the ideas in the box or think of your own idea.
- 2 Make notes on how this thing is done. Use passive sentences if possible.
- 3 Write the description, explaining how to do the thing you chose. Use phrases like *first*, *then*, *next*, *finally*.

# Learning to learn (Units 5 and 6)

## Text types

1

Look at these texts. Write the name of the correct text type.

email   biography   instructions   description   definition   letter

Anne Frank was born in Frankfurt, Germany, on 12th June, 1929. She moved to Amsterdam in 1933 with her parents and sister, Margot. For her 13th birthday, around the beginning of the second world war, she was given a diary.

**A** .....

It was a huge building, more like a prison really. The windows were silver in the moonlight and great, black shadows reached out under the towers like giant fingers. From the rooftops I heard the high screech of bats.

**B** .....

### How to get there

Follow the M5 out of London. Turn off at junction 3 and follow the signs to Brancombe North. Follow the road for 5 miles, then look for a turning on the left to Castle Trume.

**C** .....

16 Lee Road  
Oxford  
OX4 2PQ  
16th September 2010

Dear Carl,  
I hope you are well. I am fine. Yesterday, we went to London for the day...

**D** .....

Hi! Can you send me the link to that history website that you found? I'm trying to do my homework but can't find the information I need. Thanks !

**E** .....

**Bottle, 1.** a vessel with a narrow neck for storing liquids. **2.** the amount of liquid contained in a bottle.  
**Bottle-brush, 1.** a brush for cleaning bottles.

**F** .....

2

Read these descriptions. Write the letter of the text they refer to in the box.

- 1 ☐ An electronic message using informal language.
- 2 ☐ Information about a person's life (usually someone famous).
- 3 ☐ Information to complete a task. Written in a very clear way.
- 4 ☐ An explanation of the meaning of a word.
- 5 ☐ A text using lots of descriptive words and adjectives.
- 6 ☐ A text written to someone else. Usually starts with *Dear ...*

3

Choose a text type and write a text in that style.

# Exam skills 3

## Speaking

- 1 Make notes about five places of interest in your town or area. Explain what visitors can do there.

- 2 Talk about the places you chose.

### Tip

Remember to use a relative pronoun in your sentence.

The Topkapi museum is the place which ...

## Reading

- 3 Read the story. Are the sentences 'Right' (A) or 'Wrong' (B)? If there is not enough information to choose A or B, circle 'Doesn't say' (C).

### The Starfish

One day, as always, an old man woke up just before the sun came up, and went for a walk on the beach. As he was walking along, he saw a young girl. She was bending down, looking through the objects on the beach. Every few minutes she stopped, picked up a starfish, and threw it back into the sea.

The old man asked the girl why she was doing this. 'The sea has brought the starfish onto the beach and they cannot return to the sea by themselves,' the girl replied. 'If I don't throw them back into the sea, they will die when the sun comes up later.'



The old man said, 'But there are hundreds of starfish on this beach – more than you can ever save in time. How can what you are doing make a difference?'

The girl said nothing. She only smiled, picked up a starfish and threw it as far as possible into the sea. Turning to the man, she said, 'I made a difference to that one.'

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 It was unusual for the old man to go for an early morning walk on the beach.<br><b>A</b> Right <b>B</b> Wrong <b>C</b> Doesn't say      | 5 The girl was trying to help the starfish survive.<br><b>A</b> Right <b>B</b> Wrong <b>C</b> Doesn't say                                 |
| 2 It was a sunny day.<br><b>A</b> Right <b>B</b> Wrong <b>C</b> Doesn't say   | 6 The starfish would die on the beach unless the girl threw them back into the sea.<br><b>A</b> Right <b>B</b> Wrong <b>C</b> Doesn't say |
| 3 The girl was looking for something on the beach, when she saw the starfish there.<br><b>A</b> Right <b>B</b> Wrong <b>C</b> Doesn't say | 7 The old man thought she was wasting her time.<br><b>A</b> Right <b>B</b> Wrong <b>C</b> Doesn't say                                     |
| 4 The old man didn't know why the girl was throwing the starfish into the sea.<br><b>A</b> Right <b>B</b> Wrong <b>C</b> Doesn't say      | 8 The girl only wanted to save one starfish.<br><b>A</b> Right <b>B</b> Wrong <b>C</b> Doesn't say  |

## Dialogue work

20

1

**Listen and complete the dialogue.**

**Amy** Jon, can I ask you something?

**Jon** Sure.

**Amy** Why do you always leave your computer switched on at night? Don't you know it uses a lot of electricity, and it's bad for the environment?

**Jon** You're right, I'll stop. But I always try to do my best for the environment.

**Amy** So do I. For example, I <sup>1</sup> ..... new plastic bags every time I went to the supermarket. But now, I've stopped.

**Jon** OK, well I don't waste water.

**Amy** Neither do I.

**Jon** For example, I <sup>2</sup> ..... two showers a day. But now I only have one – in the morning.

**Amy** Oh, Jon! But you must have a shower in the evening! Don't be disgusting!

**Jon** What? I'm only trying to save the environment. And I try to save electricity where I can.

**Amy** So do I.

**Jon** For example, I <sup>3</sup> ..... my socks every day. Now I only wash them once a week. This saves water *and* electricity.

**Amy** Now you're just being stupid.

**Jon** Also, I <sup>4</sup> ..... the bus to school. Now, I walk, and I'm two hours late every day! Sorry teachers! I'm just trying to save the environment!

**Amy** Be serious. There are lots of little things you can do if you want. Switch off your computer at night. And stop leaving the lights on all over the house!

**Jon** Yes, OK. I will.

2

**Circle T (true) or F (false).**

1 Jon's computer is switched off when he is not using it. **T / F**

2 Amy thinks that Jon needs to change his behaviour. **T / F**

3 Amy thinks Jon is being serious. **T / F**

4 Amy tries to do small things to help the environment. **T / F**

3

**Choose the correct response for each statement.**

1 **A** I always try to do my best for the environment.

**B** So do I. / Neither do I.

2 **A** I don't use the car to go to work.

**B** So do I. / Neither do I.

3 **A** I never waste electricity.

**B** So do I. / Neither do I.

4 **A** I love cycling.

**B** So do I. / Neither do I.

# Vocabulary and Communication

## Materials

### 1 Complete the words.

- 1 gl\_ss
- 2 st\_\_l
- 3 c\_pp\_r
- 4 pl\_st\_c
- 5 w\_\_l
- 6 r\_bb\_r
- 7 \_l\_m\_n\_\_m
- 8 g\_ld and s\_lv\_r
- 9 w\_\_d



### 2 Match the sentence halves.

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1 Steel is used            | a to make carrier bags.                |
| 2 Aluminium is used        | b to make furniture.                   |
| 3 Wool is used             | c to make drinks cans.                 |
| 4 Plastic is used          | d to make jewellery.                   |
| 5 Pipes are often made     | e to make car tyres.                   |
| 6 Rubber is used           | f to make spoons, knives and forks.    |
| 7 Wood is used             | g glass.                               |
| 8 Gold and silver are used | h of copper.                           |
| 9 Windows are made of      | i to make hats, scarves and pullovers. |

## Talking about what you used to do

### 3 Reorder the words to make sentences.

- 1 My / vegetables / used to / hate / when / brother / was / he / young / .
- 2 Did / use / to / play / computer / games / you / ?
- 3 I / cycling, / like / to / but / didn't / now / do / use / I / .
- 4 She / the / to / going / love / she / now / used / but / to / cinema, / hates / it / .
- 5 your / Did / visit / use / a lot / grandparents / to / you / ?
- 6 didn't / We / we / money / use / on holiday, / no / because / to / go / had / .

## Sounds right *used to*

### 4 Listen and repeat.

- 1 I used to play computer games.
- 2 He didn't use to like vegetables.
- 3 Did you use to visit your grandparents a lot?
- 4 They used to phone me every day.



# Grammar

## used to

1

Complete the sentences with one of the phrases from the box.

use to have    used to work    used to sing    used to walk    use to like    used to do

- 1 I ..... in a band, but now I work in a bank.
- 2 We didn't ..... each other, but now we're married!
- 3 Jess didn't ..... a laptop, but she got one for her birthday.
- 4 I ..... my homework by hand, but now I use a computer.
- 5 My father ..... for a big company, but now he's retired.
- 6 People ..... a lot, but now they drive everywhere.

2

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

- 1 I am used to have a bike when I was young, but now I have a car.
- 2 We had a dog three years ago, but now we used to have a cat.
- 3 I didn't used to like coffee, but now I drink it every morning.
- 4 She used to likes winter, but now she prefers the summer.
- 5 Did you used to have long hair?
- 6 We always use to go to the beach in the summer, but now we go to the mountains.

3

Complete each sentence with the correct form of *used to* and the word in brackets.

- 1 ..... your parents ..... (give) you money before you started going to school?
- 2 Most people ..... (not travel) by plane.
- 3 Computers ..... (be) very expensive, but now they are much cheaper.
- 4 She ..... (live) in a small village, but now she lives in the capital.
- 5 ..... your grandparents ..... (tell) you stories?
- 6 ..... you ..... (watch) a lot of TV?

4

Write sentences about George using *used to* and the prompts below.



- 1 (long/short hair) .....  
George used to have long hair, but now he has short hair.



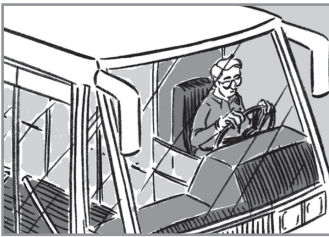
- 2 (glasses) .....  
.....  
.....

- 3 (London/Paris) .....  
.....  
.....

# Grammar



4 (taxi/bus).....  
.....  
.....



5 (dog/cats).....  
.....  
.....

## So do I. / Neither do I.

### 5 Complete the replies.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 <b>A</b> I love horses.                   | 4 <b>A</b> I don't want any sausages for lunch. |
| <b>B</b> ..... do I.                        | <b>B</b> Neither ..... I.                       |
| 2 <b>A</b> I haven't got a pet.             | 5 <b>A</b> John likes football.                 |
| <b>B</b> ..... have I.                      | <b>B</b> So ..... I.                            |
| 3 <b>A</b> I like taking my dog for a walk. | 6 <b>A</b> I haven't got any homework today!    |
| <b>B</b> So ..... I.                        | <b>B</b> Neither ..... I.                       |

### 6 Match the sentences to the replies.

- |                                      |                   |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 I'm hungry.                        | a Neither can I.  |
| 2 I can't play a musical instrument. | b So have I.      |
| 3 I didn't finish my homework!       | c Neither do I.   |
| 4 I went to the beach on Saturday.   | d So am I.        |
| 5 I'm sorry, I don't like coffee.    | e So can I.       |
| 6 I can ski very well.               | f Neither did I.  |
| 7 I'm not feeling very well.         | g So do I.        |
| 8 I love chocolate!                  | h Neither have I. |
| 9 I haven't been to Spain.           | i So did I.       |
| 10 I've finished my essay.           | j Neither am I.   |

### 7 Write replies agreeing with these statements.

- I love classical music. ....
- I can't play the violin. ....
- I didn't exercise yesterday. ....
- I'm tired. ....
- I haven't been to the US. ....
- I went to the supermarket today. ....

# Skills

## Reading

- 1** Read about three different inventions. Choose the best headings and write them in the correct place.

- A** The laptop                      **B** The camcorder                      **C** The digital camera  
**D** The projector                      **E** The mobile phone

### CHANGING TECHNOLOGY

Many people like to have new technology – the latest smartphone or laptop. But how old are these inventions? And how have they changed? Take a look at how far we have come in the last 50 years.

1 .....

Nowadays, most people have these. And the latest smartphones can do everything. Most of them contain small digital cameras, and can also take high-quality videos.

This type of phone has been around since the 1940s, but many people only started to use them in the 1980s. The first ones used to be very heavy – about 1kg – so they weren't very mobile! The word 'smartphone' first appeared in 1997 and the first models were very simple. They could play games, send emails and take photos.

2 .....

In most cafés and schools now, you can see people with these mobile computers. They aren't as old as mobile phones. The first ones appeared in the early 1980s, but they used to be very simple. They weighed more than 10kg and only had a very small screen. You could only use them for simple programs, not for playing games or reading documents.

3 .....

We can now take photos with our mobile phones or tablets. But did you know that these cameras first appeared in 1975? They were very big and weighed nearly 4 kg. They only took low-quality black and white photos, and each photo took 23 seconds to make. You saved your photos on a tape cassette, and then used a special computer to show the photos on your TV screen, so you needed three different machines just to make and see your photos!

NOW



THEN



NOW



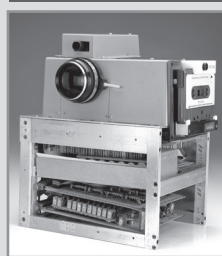
THEN



NOW



THEN



- 2** Read the article again. Circle T (true) or F (false).

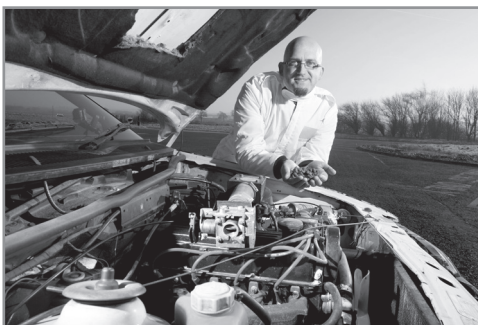
- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1 The first mobile phones were easy to carry.         | T / F |
| 2 The first smartphones were very simple.             | T / F |
| 3 Laptops are older than mobile phones.               | T / F |
| 4 The first laptops used to have a screen.            | T / F |
| 5 Digital cameras are older than laptops.             | T / F |
| 6 The first digital cameras could take colour photos. | T / F |

# Skills

## Listening

- 3 Read the news headline and look at the photo. Tick the ideas you think you will hear in the story.

### Coffee – the amazing energy drink ... for cars!



- 1 Why coffee is good for you
- 2 A new car, powered by coffee
- 3 People can drive faster if they drink coffee
- 4 The top speed of a car powered by coffee
- 5 Why people should not drink coffee at the same time as driving
- 6 The environmental benefits of a car powered by coffee
- 7 The distance travelled by a coffee-powered car
- 8 How the price of coffee will go up

22

- 4 Listen and check your answers.

## Writing

- 5 Write a list of the things you do which are environmentally friendly.

recycle paper  
use a bike  
switch off my computer at night...

- 6 Have you changed your habits recently? Use *used to* to make notes about things you do now that you didn't use to do.

I didn't use to recycle paper, but now I do.

- 7 Write a paragraph about the environmentally friendly things you do, and the things you do differently now.

- 8 Show your paragraph to other students. Compare what you do.



## Text work

1

Read the article. Circle the correct verb forms.

In 2011, Japan <sup>1</sup> *hit / was hit* by a terrible tsunami. There was a huge earthquake under the sea. The country <sup>2</sup> *struck / was struck* by enormous waves. A lot of damage <sup>3</sup> *caused / was caused*, and many homes <sup>4</sup> *destroyed / were destroyed*.

Japan is not the only country which has experienced a large tsunami. In 2004, there was a big earthquake under the Indian Ocean. The tsunami <sup>5</sup> *felt / was felt* in many countries, including Thailand, Indonesia and Sri Lanka.

In Sri Lanka, something interesting <sup>6</sup> *happened / was happened* before the tsunami hit. Many animals <sup>7</sup> *reported / were reported* to be running away just before the big waves came. Elephants were very nervous and <sup>8</sup> *tried / were tried* to get far from the beach. Many flamingos <sup>9</sup> *saw / were seen* flying away. But the tsunami was a big shock to humans – no one knew it was coming. So, how did the animals know about the tsunami before the humans did?

## Can animals predict disasters?



In Japan, some people are trying a new animal warning system. Many people think that animals like chickens or dogs become nervous just before an earthquake. In Susaki, a small Japanese town, people <sup>10</sup> *asked / were asked* to check their pets' feelings. If they see their cat or dog looking

worried, they can call a special telephone number.

Can animals really predict earthquakes and other natural disasters? And can they save lives? No one really knows. But perhaps animals know more than we do.

2

Answer the questions.

1 What natural disasters does the article mention?

.....

2 Which countries does the article talk about?

.....

3 What did the animals do before the Sri Lankan tsunami?

.....

4 Did people know the tsunami was going to hit?

.....

5 What plan was considered in Japan?

.....



# Vocabulary and Communication

## Natural disasters

1 Find nine words for natural disasters.

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## Expressing sympathy

2 Complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box.

Are you OK      the matter      I'm sorry

- 1 **A** Where's Dan? He wasn't at work this morning.  
**B** Oh, haven't you heard? He's had an accident.  
**A** Oh, <sup>1</sup> ..... to hear that. Is he OK?  
**B** Yes, but he's staying at home today.
- 2 **A** <sup>2</sup> .....? You look so sad!  
**B** I'm going to fail my exam tomorrow.  
**A** No you're not! You're the cleverest person I know!
- 3 **A** Mark, Mark!  
**B** Yes, what's <sup>3</sup> .....?  
**A** I've lost all my money, and I can't buy any lunch.  
**B** Do you want me to lend you some?  
**A** Yes please! I'm really hungry!

## Sounds right 'r' sound

23

3 Listen and tick the words which have an 'r' sound.

- |          |          |         |
|----------|----------|---------|
| 1 hear   | 3 matter | 5 drink |
| 2 hungry | 4 sorry  | 6 are   |

24

4 Listen and repeat.

- |                           |                      |                       |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 I'm sorry to hear that. | 3 What's the matter? | 5 Can I have a drink? |
| 2 Are you OK?             | 4 I'm hungry.        |                       |

# Grammar

## too / not ... enough

1

Match the sentence halves.

- |                                   |                                    |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 It's too dark in here –         | a they're too scary.               |
| 2 This box is too heavy –         | b to run a marathon.               |
| 3 I don't like horror films –     | c I can't pick it up.              |
| 4 I'm going to bed –              | d it's too small for me.           |
| 5 I'm not fit enough              | e I can't hear it.                 |
| 6 The food wasn't good enough     | f I can't see anything.            |
| 7 The TV isn't loud enough –      | g so I complained to the manager.  |
| 8 This T-shirt isn't big enough – | h I'm too tired to study any more. |

2

Read and circle the correct phrases.



Tom

I think there are a lot of natural disasters these days, like hurricanes and floods. Some people say it's because of global warming. We <sup>1</sup> *do too much / don't do enough* to protect our planet – that's the problem. We use cars and planes <sup>2</sup> *too much / not enough*, and we need to recycle more.

I had a great holiday. We went skiing in the mountains. But the holiday was <sup>3</sup> *not short enough / too short* – I wanted to stay longer! There was only one problem. Some places were <sup>4</sup> *not dangerous enough / too dangerous* to visit – we heard on the news that there were avalanches.



Hannah



Jake

Forest fires are a big problem in Australia. They usually happen in the summer when there <sup>5</sup> *isn't enough / is too much* rain and all the forests become very dry. If something happens, like someone drops a cigarette, or there is lightning, then a fire can easily start. Usually, a forest fire happens <sup>6</sup> *not quickly enough / too quickly* for anyone to stop it.

3

Rewrite the sentences so they mean the same thing. Use *not ... enough* or *too*.

- I'm not old enough to drive a car.  
*I'm too young to drive a car.* ..... (young)
- She's too short to go on that fairground ride.  
..... (tall)
- Those trainers aren't cheap enough for me!  
..... (expensive)
- The house isn't big enough for five people.  
..... (small)
- That music is too quiet to be heavy metal.  
..... (loud)

# Grammar

## Past simple passive

### 4 Use the Past simple passive form of the verbs in brackets to complete the dialogue.

- A** Hi, Jane! Did you hear about the men that <sup>1</sup> *were trapped*. (trap) in the snow after the avalanche yesterday?
- B** No, what happened to them?
- A** Well, two of them died, but there was one survivor! He <sup>2</sup> ..... (injure) badly, but he's going to be OK.
- B** How did they find the people in all that snow?
- A** They <sup>3</sup> ..... (find) by rescue dogs. And the survivor <sup>4</sup> ..... (take) to hospital by helicopter.
- B** Where did you hear about this?
- A** On the radio this morning.
- B** And what else <sup>5</sup> ..... (report)
- A** Well, they said there might be more avalanches tomorrow!
- B** OK, I'm staying at home!



### 5 Write Past simple passive sentences for the pictures.



- 1 house / destroy / an earthquake *The house was destroyed by an earthquake.*
- 2 plane / delay / fog .....
- 3 TV programme / make / students .....
- 4 boy / hit / the football .....
- 5 worm / eat / a bird .....
- 6 boy / chase / a dog .....
- 7 vase / break / a cat .....
- 8 race / win / a girl .....

## Reading

1

Read the email and choose the correct answers.



Hello Karen,

Hi! Sorry I didn't write earlier, but our holiday was such a disaster! We were staying at a place called Bombay Beach Hotel in California. It's a nice place with lots to do, but on Wednesday there was a small earthquake while we were sleeping. To be honest, I didn't even wake up. Then, on Thursday night, there was another earthquake, but this time it was bigger! The building was moving and we were really scared. It was awful. I woke up at once, but at first I thought I was still asleep and having a nightmare. Then Mum came into my room and told me to get out of bed and run out of the building – it was an emergency! We were evacuated from the hotel. The whole building was shaking. It was unbelievable. The next day we were told that there might be another earthquake, but this time out at sea, which could even cause a tsunami.

We were taken to another hotel in a different town, which wasn't near the beach and didn't even have a pool. But we were lucky. Yesterday, there was a third earthquake in Bombay Beach and some people who live there were killed or injured when their houses collapsed. The earthquake was on land, not out at sea, so there wasn't a tsunami, but this time the Bombay Beach hotel was badly damaged and will probably have to be rebuilt.

There were some good stories about the disaster. After the earthquake, rescue workers were helping when they heard a sound coming from one of the collapsed houses. They searched in the wreckage and they found two small children. They were under a table so they weren't injured. The rescue workers were really brave. They worked day and night to save the people who were trapped and hurt.

Anyway, we're going to visit Disneyland on the way home – cool! I have been looking on the internet and there are so many great rides to try. Some of the rides look quite scary, but not as scary as a real earthquake! I'm glad we don't have earthquakes at home, aren't you?

See you next week.

Mark

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <p>1 Mark and his family were staying at a hotel called ...</p> <p><b>A</b> Bombay Island Hotel.</p> <p><b>B</b> Bombay Beach Hotel.</p> <p><b>C</b> Bombay Palace Hotel.</p> <p><b>D</b> Bombay Paradise Hotel.</p>             | <p>3 His mum told him to ...</p> <p><b>A</b> run downstairs.</p> <p><b>B</b> get dressed.</p> <p><b>C</b> get out of bed.</p> <p><b>D</b> wake up his brother.</p>                           | <p>5 Rescue workers found two children ...</p> <p><b>A</b> in the hotel swimming pool.</p> <p><b>B</b> in a house.</p> <p><b>C</b> in a car.</p> <p><b>D</b> in the sea.</p>    |
| <p>2 Mark woke up on Thursday night when ...</p> <p><b>A</b> he heard a noise.</p> <p><b>B</b> he saw a bright light.</p> <p><b>C</b> he thought he was having a bad dream.</p> <p><b>D</b> someone shouted 'An earthquake!'</p> | <p>4 Mark and his family were taken to another hotel ...</p> <p><b>A</b> with a pool.</p> <p><b>B</b> near the beach.</p> <p><b>C</b> in the same town.</p> <p><b>D</b> in another town.</p> | <p>6 Mark is going to ...</p> <p><b>A</b> fly home tomorrow.</p> <p><b>B</b> help the rescue workers.</p> <p><b>C</b> go to Disneyland.</p> <p><b>D</b> see the alligators.</p> |



# Skills

## Listening

25

2

Listen to the news headlines. What natural disasters are mentioned?



1 .....

3 .....

2 .....

4 .....

25

3

Listen again and circle T (true) or F (false).

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 1 At least 50 people were killed in an earthquake in China yesterday.  | <b>T / F</b> |
| 2 A passenger on a train was injured in an accident this morning.      | <b>T / F</b> |
| 3 The London Marathon has been delayed because of floods.              | <b>T / F</b> |
| 4 The fires in Australia are still burning.                            | <b>T / F</b> |
| 5 Another tsunami has just hit Malaysia.                               | <b>T / F</b> |
| 6 An 18-year-old British woman won a gold medal at the Olympics today. | <b>T / F</b> |

## Writing

4

Imagine your pet dog or cat has been kidnapped. Work in small groups and make notes about what happened. Use the ideas below.

- 1 When did it happen?
- 2 Who did it?
- 3 Why did it happen?

5

Work in pairs and write a news report about the kidnapping. Follow the instructions.

- 1 Write a news headline introducing the story.
- 2 Give general information about the story.
- 3 Give extra details.
- 4 Say what people think about the story.
- 5 Say what might happen next.



# Learning to learn (Units 7 and 8)

## Practising for an oral exam

Having a conversation in English can be difficult. To prepare for an oral exam, try and practise talking with a partner or look through the dialogues in your text book and learn some of the expressions and phrases to use in the exam. Study the following tips.

### Tips

- Don't be in a hurry. Listen carefully to the question and think about your answer. You can always ask for the question to be repeated. Use phrases like:  
*I'm sorry, I don't understand.*  
*Can you repeat that, please?*
- Be confident. When you answer, look the examiner in the eye and speak clearly. Use expressions like: *I think ... , I feel ... , I would ...*
- Reply in as much detail as possible. Don't just answer *yes* or *no*. Where possible, give explanations using *because ...*

### 1 Match the questions and answers.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 What's your name?                     | a I'm <b>14</b> .                                       |
| 2 Where do you live?                    | b I <b>play football</b> and <b>go swimming</b> .       |
| 3 How old are you?                      | c My name's <b>Mark</b> .                               |
| 4 Have you got any brothers or sisters? | d In <b>London</b> .                                    |
| 5 What do you do in your free time?     | e I've got <b>one sister</b> and <b>two brothers</b> .  |
| 6 What did you do yesterday?            | f <b>Yes</b> , I went to <b>France last year</b> .      |
| 7 What are you going to do tomorrow?    | g I <b>went to school</b> then <b>played football</b> . |
| 8 Have you ever been abroad?            | h I'm <b>going to see my grandparents</b> .             |

### 2 Now practise the dialogue with a friend, changing the expressions in bold.

### 3 Write another four questions for the dialogue. Then sit with a friend and practise asking and answering the questions. Read the Tips again. Can you improve your answers?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Do you play any sport?

Yes, I play football and tennis.

# Exam skills 4

## Speaking

**1** Make notes about what you should or shouldn't do in these situations.

- 1 In an earthquake, .....
- 2 In a hurricane, .....
- 3 In a lightning storm, .....

**2** Choose one of the situations in exercise 1. Give a talk on what to do in that situation.

## Reading

**3** Read the article about avalanches. Circle the best word for each space, A, B or C.

### Tip

Don't worry if you can't understand a word. Just guess the meaning from the sentence.

Every year, many people are <sup>1</sup>..... on the mountains, by avalanches. Mountain sports have become very popular now, and people need to know <sup>2</sup>..... to stay safe. If you follow advice, you can enjoy skiing, snowboarding, etc and come home <sup>3</sup>..... . People think skiing and snowboarding are the most dangerous mountain activities, but actually, the people in the <sup>4</sup>..... danger are mountain climbers and ice climbers.

Whatever you do in the mountains, you <sup>5</sup>..... find out about the area you are going to first. For example, find out if there have been avalanche disasters in those mountains before. You also need to check the weather <sup>6</sup>..... your trip. Is it going to change? Sometimes people



start the trip in good weather, <sup>7</sup>..... they don't know what the weather is going to be like later.

Another thing to remember is: never go into the mountains on your own. Take someone with you <sup>8</sup>..... go with a group of people.

- |                    |                       |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 <b>A</b> dead    | <b>B</b> died         | <b>C</b> killed       |
| 2 <b>A</b> what    | <b>B</b> how          | <b>C</b> that         |
| 3 <b>A</b> safely  | <b>B</b> safety       | <b>C</b> safe         |
| 4 <b>A</b> serious | <b>B</b> more serious | <b>C</b> most serious |
| 5 <b>A</b> can     | <b>B</b> should       | <b>C</b> need         |
| 6 <b>A</b> before  | <b>B</b> in           | <b>C</b> about        |
| 7 <b>A</b> so      | <b>B</b> because      | <b>C</b> but          |
| 8 <b>A</b> and     | <b>B</b> or           | <b>C</b> to           |

### Tip

Look carefully at the words before the space, and after the space.

## Dialogue work

### 1 Read the dialogue and circle the correct words.

**Hannah** Come on, Matt, let's go to the cinema.

**Matt** Oh, no!

**Hannah** What is it, Matt?

**Matt** My computer has crashed!

**Hannah** What, again? Why don't you get a new computer?

**Matt** I don't believe it. I was nearly at the end of writing my essay! I've lost it all!

**Hannah** No problem, let's go to the cinema!

**Matt** Are you serious? If I <sup>1</sup> *went / would go* to the cinema now, I <sup>2</sup> *wouldn't finish / not finished* my essay. And then I <sup>3</sup> *would be / wouldn't be* in big trouble tomorrow.

**Hannah** OK, so just switch on your computer again and finish it.

**Matt** But I've lost all my work.

**Hannah** Didn't you save it, like every ten minutes?

**Matt** No, I always forget.

**Hannah** Matt! I told you – always save your work!

**Matt** I know, I know. If I <sup>4</sup> *would listen / listened* to you, I <sup>5</sup> *would never have / never had* any problems, right?

**Hannah** That's right, and we <sup>6</sup> *would have / will have* a nice evening! OK. I'm going home. I'll watch a DVD alone.

**Matt** OK. Have a nice time.

**Hannah** And if I <sup>7</sup> *were / am* you, I <sup>8</sup> *would write / will write* your essay with a pen and paper!

### 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- If Matt *had* ..... (have) a new computer, it *wouldn't crash*... (not crash) all the time.
- If Matt ..... (go out) with Hannah, he ..... (not be able to) finish his work.
- Hannah ..... (go) to the cinema if Matt ..... (come) with her.
- Hannah ..... (not be) angry if Matt ..... (listen) to her.

### 3 Write advice for Matt using the phrases in the box and *If I were you...*

write your essay with a pen and paper   start your work earlier   buy a better laptop  
save your work regularly   say 'sorry' to Hannah

- If I were you, *I would write your essay with a pen and paper.* .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

# Vocabulary and Communication

## Computers

### 1 Complete the words.

- 1 You need it to connect to the internet: w\_ \_ \_
- 2 You need it to move things on a computer screen: m\_ \_ \_ \_
- 3 You need to type this to get to your email: p\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 4 This machine copies pictures or documents: s\_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 5 This is the part of a computer that you look at: m\_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 6 This is the part of a computer you type with: k\_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 7 You can save files on this: m\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ s\_ \_ \_ \_
- 8 Sound comes from these: s\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

## Talking about what you would do

### 2 Put the dialogue in the correct order.

- A** ☒ 1 What would you do if you won a lot of money?
- A** ☐ And what would you do with the rest?
- A** ☐ Is that all?
- A** ☐ Really? Why?
- B** ☐ So I could travel to the tropical island I bought!
- B** ☐ I'd buy a new computer, for a start.
- B** ☐ No, I would give some to my friends and family. But not all of it.
- B** ☐ I would buy a helicopter.



## Sounds right 'd

26

### 3 Listen and circle the sentences that you hear.

- 1 **A** I give some to my friends.  
**B** I'd give some to my friends.
- 2 **A** I buy a new computer.  
**B** I'd buy a new computer.
- 3 **A** I put the rest of it in a bank.  
**B** I'd put the rest of it in a bank.

27

### 4 Listen and complete the sentences.

- 1 I ..... a party.
- 2 I ..... money to charity.
- 3 We ..... a helicopter.
- 4 They ..... on holiday.

# Grammar

## Second conditional

### 1 Match the sentence halves.

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 If I saw a UFO,                      | a I'd get better marks.              |
| 2 If I met a film star,                | b I'd take a photo of it.            |
| 3 If I found some money in the street, | c I'd go and live in my own flat.    |
| 4 If I worked harder,                  | d I'd travel a lot.                  |
| 5 If I was an animal,                  | e I'd go to the park.                |
| 6 If it wasn't raining,                | f I'd take it to the police station. |
| 7 If I was eighteen,                   | g I'd like to be a shark.            |
| 8 If I had a car,                      | h I'd ask for his or her autograph.  |

### 2 There is a mistake in each sentence. Find the mistake and correct it.

- If I have more money, I would be very happy.
- If my friend lived in the same town as me, I saw her more often.
- If I wouldn't be ill, I would go out.
- If my computer not broken, I would write some emails.
- If your mother would be here, she wouldn't let you do that!
- You can't be tired if you slept more.
- Your clothes wasn't dirty if you didn't play in the rain.
- What would you do if your parents give you a lot of money?

### 3 Complete the advice. Use the phrases in the box.

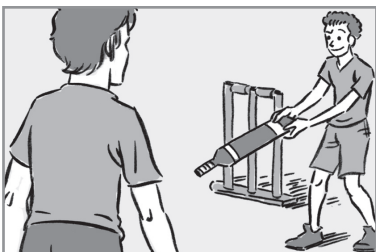
see the doctor      give him some food      play a different sport  
buy it – you look nice      buy a new umbrella



1 If I were you, I'd see the doctor.



2 If .....



3 If .....



4 If .....



5 If .....



# Grammar

## Indefinite pronouns

4

Circle the correct words.

- 1 We had a great time. *Everyone* / *Anyone* enjoyed themselves.
- 2 Mark? There's *someone* / *no one* here who wants to see you.
- 3 The park was full – *everyone* / *anyone* wanted to enjoy the sunny weather!
- 4 It was a funny film. *Everyone* / *Anyone* laughed.
- 5 Would you like *no one* / *someone* to come to the doctor with you?
- 6 It's raining, so *anyone* / *no one* is on the beach.
- 7 The room was empty – there wasn't *no one* / *anyone* in it.
- 8 Is there *anyone* / *everyone* who wants to play football tomorrow?

5

Complete with **everyone**, **someone**, **no one** or **anyone**.



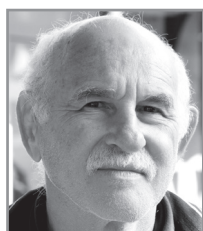
Mira

I wanted to watch a film last night. I phoned <sup>1</sup> ..... I knew, but there wasn't <sup>2</sup> ..... who was free, so I went to the cinema alone. But at the cinema, I saw <sup>3</sup> ..... who I knew. It was Tom! I haven't seen him in years. We talked a lot, and he was also at the cinema alone. We planned to go to the cinema again next week, too.

My laptop broke last night. I couldn't switch it on! All my files are on my USB stick, so I need to find <sup>4</sup> ..... who has a laptop I can use. Unfortunately, I can't contact my friends. I've lost my mobile and I don't know <sup>5</sup> ..... 's phone number! Of course, I know <sup>6</sup> ..... 's email address, but my laptop isn't working! What a disaster!



Pete



Victor

<sup>7</sup> ..... uses computers these days. <sup>8</sup> ..... sends letters any more. They just send emails. When I was young, <sup>9</sup> ..... played in the street and talked to each other. Now, <sup>10</sup> ..... plays computer games. It's very different!

6

Complete the sentences with an indefinite pronoun.

- 1 I don't know ..... who has a sports car.
- 2 The room was empty. There was ..... in it.
- 3 I'm hungry. I'd like ..... to eat.
- 4 Do you know ..... about the Incas? It's in our history exam.
- 5 It's raining and ..... wants to play outside.
- 6 The test was terrible. I couldn't write .....
- 7 I phoned, but ..... answered. They were all out.
- 8 He's lost his phone. Has ..... seen it?

## Reading

1

Read the article quickly. Tick (✓) the topics which are mentioned.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Computer screens                   | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Screens you can wear            |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Watching TV                        | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> The biggest screen in the world |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Screens and old people             | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Screens in restaurants          |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> The future of newspapers and books | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Health problems                 |

### Screens everywhere!

Have you ever thought about how many screens you look at every day? Screens are everywhere, if you think about it. Not only computer screens, but phones, adverts in the street, video games, and so on. They give us information, they try to sell us things, and they entertain us. It's hard to imagine life without screens.

About 50 years ago, the average child started to watch a TV screen when he or she was about three years old. Now, the average child watches TV at nine months. The average teenager now spends around 7 hours every day looking at some kind of screen.

Are we going to spend even more time looking at screens in the future? Some experts think that we will. Most people already read the news online, rather than buying a newspaper. And more and more people prefer to read e-books rather than real ones. Some people think that paper books and newspapers will disappear in the future.



Already, you can buy special glasses which include a small computer. Just look up in the corner of your eye, and there is another screen. Wherever you go, you can see the time, check the news, or even take photos and videos. You will never miss an email or a text again!

Some people think that screens will become normal everywhere, and they will become more interactive. How about an interactive mirror? Just touch it, and check the latest news while you're brushing your teeth in



the morning! Or how about a restaurant menu which is really a screen? Just check the food, and type in your order, and the waiter will bring it to you!

Screens make everything faster and more interesting. We can get information wherever we go, but we must also think about the disadvantages. Is it really healthy to spend so much time looking at screens? Do we really need so much information? And who is controlling the information we see?

2

Read the article again. Circle T (true) or F (false).

- 1 We can see screens everywhere.
- 2 We start looking at screens at a very young age.
- 3 More people buy newspapers than read the news online.
- 4 You can buy special glasses which show your emails.
- 5 The article talks about ordering food in your own home.

T / F

T / F

T / F

T / F

T / F

# Skills

## Listening

28

3

Listen to three people talking about computers. Who thinks computers are useful? Who thinks computers are not useful?



**Muriel**

- ☐ useful  
☐ not useful



**Anna**

- ☐ useful  
☐ not useful



**David**

- ☐ useful  
☐ not useful

28

4

Listen again. Tick (✓) the correct parts in the table.

	Muriel	Anna	David
uses a mobile phone a lot			
likes playing computer games			
uses a computer for work			
contacts family a lot			
sends emails			
watches videos			

## Writing

5

You have received an email from a friend. Tick (✓) the correct problem.

- 1 ☐ Jo doesn't like her phone.  
2 ☐ Jo's friend doesn't like going to the cinema.  
3 ☐ Jo doesn't like writing letters.  
4 ☐ Jo's friend doesn't like using the internet.

⌵ ⌵ ⌵

Hello!

Can you help me? I have a friend who isn't interested in the internet. Can you believe it? She has a very old phone, so I can't send emails or photos, or share videos with her. If I want to invite her to the cinema, I have to write her a letter or leave a message on her answerphone! What would you say to her, if you were me?

Love  
Jo

6

Decide how you can give Jo advice.

*If you used the internet, we could contact each other easily and quickly.*

7

Write an email to Jo, giving advice.

## Text work

1

Read the article about dangerous foods. What are the three foods?

1 ..... 2 ..... 3 .....

## The world's most dangerous food!

Everyone needs to eat. But did you know that there are some foods which might be very dangerous if we don't eat them correctly? Here are the top three most dangerous foods.



### 1. Fugu

The *fugu* is a fish, and you can eat this food in special restaurants in Japan. It is very delicious, and very expensive. It can be made into a type of sushi. There is only one problem – **it might kill you!** It contains a deadly poison, and must be prepared by special chefs. These chefs study for many years, just to learn how to prepare *fugu*. Then, these chefs can get a special licence. They carefully take away the part of the fish which has the poison. If they make a mistake, then you might die immediately!



### 2. Sannaki

*Sannaki* is a special food in South Korea. Many people think that it is delicious. It is made from octopus, and it is very popular. There is only one problem – **the octopus is still alive!** You have to chew it a lot, and swallow it immediately. If you don't, the octopus will move inside your mouth, and try to stick to the inside of your throat! If this happens, you might need to go to hospital.



### 3. Ackee

The *ackee* is a very beautiful fruit that grows in Jamaica. It is poisonous until it turns a bright red colour. Then you can pick it from the tree. Inside, there is a delicious yellow part which you can eat. Unfortunately, it also has large black seeds which you **must not eat!** These seeds are very poisonous. If you eat them, you might have a very bad stomach ache (or worse!).

2

Read the article again. Circle T (true) or F (false).

- 1 *Fugu* is a very cheap food.
- 2 Only special people can make food from *fugu*.
- 3 You have to cook *sannaki* for a long time before you eat it.
- 4 The octopus must be eaten quickly.
- 5 You can eat the *ackee* fruit at any time.
- 6 You can only eat the black part of the *ackee* fruit.

T / F

T / F

T / F

T / F

T / F

T / F

# Vocabulary and Communication

## Cooking

1 Find 10 cooking verbs.

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2 Complete the descriptions with words from exercise 1.

- 1 to move food (e.g. soup) with a spoon:  
.....*stir*.....
- 2 to cut food into very small pieces:  
.....
- 3 to take the skin off food (e.g. a banana):  
.....
- 4 to cook in oil: .....
- 5 to try food and test the flavour: .....
- 6 to cook in hot water: .....
- 7 to put more (e.g. salt) in something:  
.....
- 8 to put two or more things together:  
.....
- 9 to cook using heat from above: .....
- 10 to give food to someone: .....

## Expressing sympathy

3 Complete the conversation with the phrases below.

don't agree    my opinion    believe    you're right    not sure about that    agree with you

- A In <sup>1</sup> ....., most people these days eat too much junk food.
- B Yes, maybe <sup>2</sup> ....., but eating junk food is easier than cooking, isn't it?
- A I'm <sup>3</sup> ..... . Cooking isn't difficult.
- B I <sup>4</sup> ..... . It's very difficult! I can't do it!
- A Because you never learnt. I <sup>5</sup> ..... that everyone can learn to cook.
- B Yes, I <sup>6</sup> ..... . But most people have very busy lives and don't have time.

## Sounds right *Intonation: agreeing and disagreeing*

4 Listen and repeat.

- 29
- 1 I'm sorry, I don't agree with you. I think cooking is easy.
- 2 I'm not sure about that. I think junk food is really unhealthy.
- 3 Yes, definitely. I agree with you.
- 4 Well, yes. Maybe you're right.



# Grammar

## Making deductions

1

Match the sentences to the pictures.

- 1 ☐ She must be having a nice time.
- 2 ☐ She can't be having a nice time.
- 3 ☐ He must be hungry.
- 4 ☒ He can't be hungry.
- 5 ☐ They might be cold.
- 6 ☐ They can't be cold.



2

Circle the correct words.

- 1 John said his car is broken, so he *might* / *must* be late.
- 2 She *might* / *can't* be 16 – she only looks about 12!
- 3 This food *can't* / *might* be old – I only bought it yesterday.
- 4 She *might* / *can't* be Brazilian – she's speaking Portuguese.
- 5 He eats a lot of junk food – he *must* / *can't* be very unhealthy.
- 6 My computer is very slow – there *might* / *can't* be too many videos on it.
- 7 She always passes her exams – she *might* / *must* be very intelligent.
- 8 That *might* / *can't* be Susan – Susan doesn't have blonde hair.
- 9 You *might* / *must* be tired – you've worked all night!
- 10 That *might* / *can't* be Joe – he isn't old enough to drive!

# Grammar

## Causative *have*

3 Write sentences for the pictures. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.



1 He's having his hair cut.....  
..... (cut)



2 She.....  
..... (fix)



3 He.....  
..... (clean)



4 She.....  
..... (iron)



5 He.....  
..... (test)



6 He.....  
..... (check)

4 Complete the sentences with *have* and the past participle of the verb in brackets.

- The cooker doesn't work. We need to have it repaired. (repair)
- Why don't you ..... your hair ..... (do) for the party?
- I'm going to ..... my car ..... (wash) today.
- My uncle is going to ..... a new house ..... (build)
- Can we ..... letters ..... (send) to our new address?

## Infinitive of purpose

5 Complete the conversations with phrases from the box.

to buy some bread   to thank her for the present she sent me   to invite him to our party  
to complain about the awful food we had   to be more healthy   to wear to my job interview tomorrow

- A** I'm going to the shops.

**B** Why?

**B** .....
- A** I need a new dress.

**B** Why? You already have a lot of dresses.

**A** But I need a new one .....
- A** Why do you want to become a vegetarian?

**B** .....
- A** I should write to my grandmother.

**B** Why?

**A** .....
- A** My mother phoned the restaurant last night.

**B** Did she? Why?

**A** .....
- A** I'm writing an email to Jon.

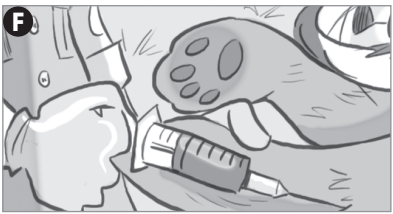
**B** Why?

**A** .....

Reading

1 Read the article and put the pictures in the correct order.

Helping lions in Africa



Alicia Carlson does research in the African wilderness. She is helping to protect lions and keep them healthy so they won't die out. Let's follow her and see what she does!

First, Alicia must try to find some lions by following a radio signal. She drives around for a long time listening for a signal. When she hears a 'beep', she follows it at once. This takes a long time and it is difficult, but fortunately, she is very experienced. Sometimes she is with a ranger who can help her, but often she is on her own.

Next, she must shoot the lion with a special gun. This gun will make

the lion sleep, not kill it. She has to shoot very carefully. If she misses, the lion will run away. If she hits it in the wrong place, the lion won't sleep and could be very dangerous!

After that, Alicia has to cover the lion's eyes. She uses an old T-shirt. The lion is sleeping, but its eyes are open. She covers its eyes to help it to keep quiet, otherwise it might wake up too quickly.

Then she measures the lion to see how much it has grown since she last checked it. She keeps information about all the lions. She can tell how old they

are by measuring them and checking their teeth. When she has measured the lion, she takes a blood sample, so that she can check the lion for illness. This will help her if any of the lions become sick or die.

Finally, she must give the lion an injection\* to wake it up. She waits in her vehicle until the lion gets up. She wants to make sure that the lion is safe. When the lion walks away, Alicia can leave. Another day's work is done!

\*injection = when someone puts a drug into a body using a needle

1 .....  
2 .....

3 .....  
4 .....

5 .....  
6 .....

# Skills

## Listening

2 Look at the sentences below. Do you think they are true or false?

- 1

The tomato is a fruit, not a vegetable.

T / F
- 2

Most of the world's bananas come from India.

T / F
- 3

It takes four hours to boil an ostrich egg.

T / F
- 4

Carrots used to be purple, not orange.

T / F



30

3 Listen to two people discussing the sentences above. What do they think? Complete the table with T (true) or F (false).

	Sentence 1	Sentence 2	Sentence 3	Sentence 4
Adam and Rachel				
Correct answers				

31

4 Now listen and fill in the correct answers.

## Writing

5 Think of a meal, or a dish, which is famous in your country. Make notes on the topics below.

- 1
- What is its name? .....
- 2
- When do you eat it? .....
- 3
- What is it made from? .....
- 4
- How long does it take to make it? .....
- 5
- What does it taste like? .....

6 Use your notes to write a paragraph about the food.

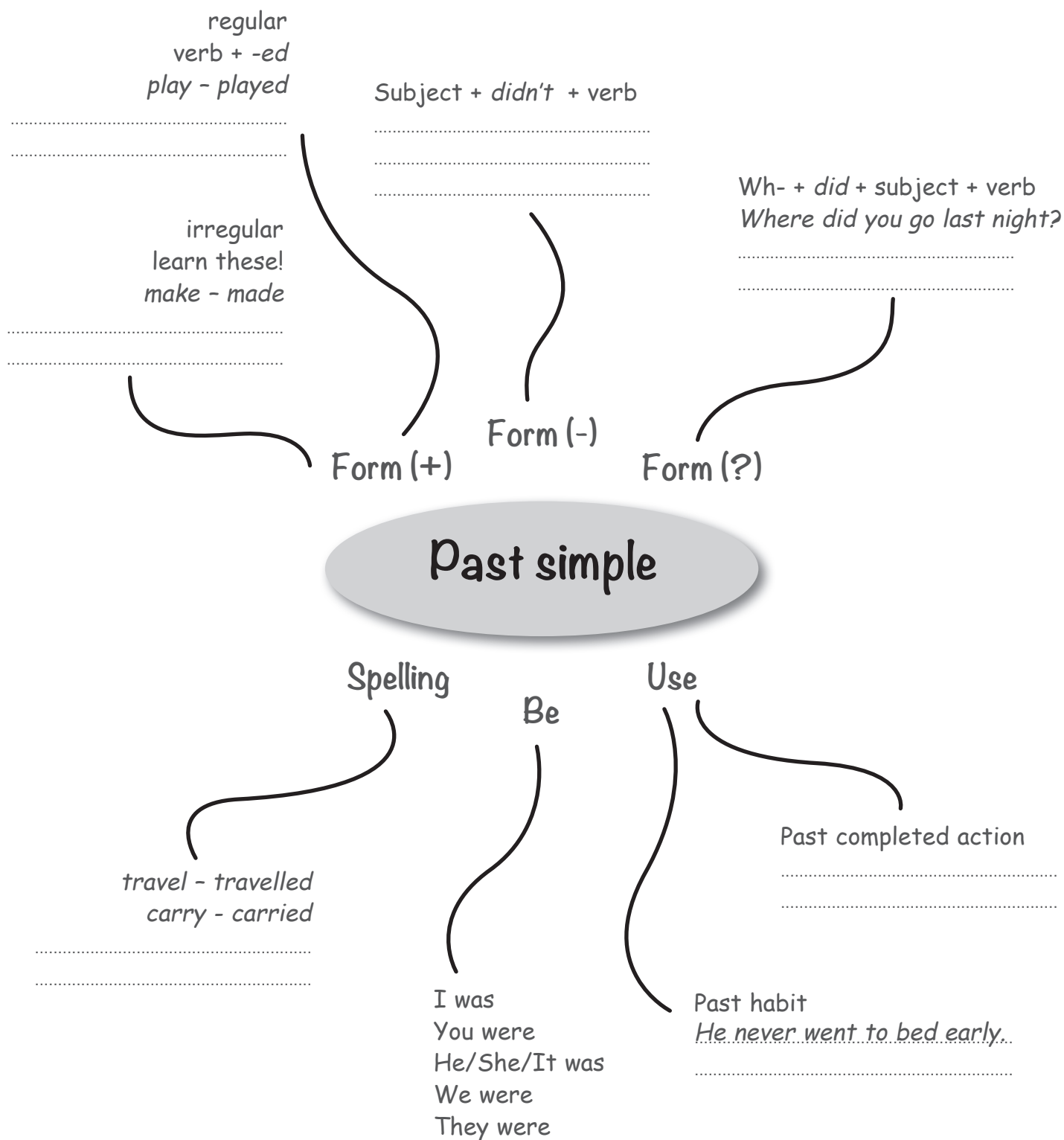


# Learning to learn (Units 9 and 10)

## Creating a grammar mind map

Mind maps are a useful way to summarise important information.

Complete the grammar mind map for the Past simple with example sentences and then write a mind map for the Present perfect.



# Exam skills 5

## Speaking

### 1 Give advice to these people.

John wants to ask a girl out, but he isn't sure if she likes him or not.

If I were you, John, ...

Gina needs glasses, but she doesn't want to wear them – she thinks she won't look attractive.

Rory's girlfriend wants to have her hair dyed. Rory doesn't think it will suit her.

Polly wants to bring her new boyfriend home to meet her parents, but she knows they won't like his tattoo.

## Reading and writing

### 2 Read the notices below about a trip to York and complete the notes.

**1** **Riverside Community Centre** **17th May**

We have arranged a trip to York on Thursday of next week (23rd May). In the morning you can visit York Minster or just do some shopping. We have booked a table at a large fish and chip restaurant in the city centre, called the Golden Dolphin. It will cost £9.50 for fish and chips and a pot of tea.

In the afternoon there is a trip on one of the open-top tour buses, so you can see all the sights. We will catch the four o'clock train home, and will arrive back at the Centre at 5.15. I'm sure everyone will have a good time!

Price for minibus to and from station, train and bus trip: £35.70  
Meet: Community Centre next Thursday at 8.00 am.  
Return: 4.00 in the afternoon (meet at York station at 3.45 pm).

**2** **IMPORTANT NEWS!** **21st May**

Some information for everyone who wants to go to York.

Because we think the weather is going to be bad on Thursday, we have decided not to go on the open-top bus. We've got tickets for the river cruise instead. The boat has a warm cabin, so it will be much nicer for everyone. Unfortunately, the boat trip is more expensive than the bus, so the whole trip will now cost £38.50. Sorry! Dinner will be the same price as before, at the same place.

#### My notes

Community Centre trip to \_\_\_\_\_  
When:  
Meet:  
Total Cost:  
Restaurant:  
Cost of meal:  
Arrive back:

### 3 Now write an email to a friend telling them about the trip and asking them to come with you.

## Dialogue work

32

1

Circle the correct words in the dialogue. Then listen and check.

**Cath** Have you heard the news?

**Luke** No, what is it?

**Cath** The headmaster <sup>1</sup>*said / told* that he wants to cut down the trees near the school to make a new car park.

**Luke** But that's terrible! Those trees are beautiful. We can't cut down trees! How do you know he said that?

**Cath** The head <sup>2</sup>*asked / said* Mr Andrews to tell all the pupils in assembly.

**Luke** Did Mr Andrews say why they wanted to cut down the trees?

**Cath** Yes, he <sup>3</sup>*said / asked* that we need more space for cars.

**Luke** But why?

**Cath** He <sup>4</sup>*said / told* everyone that teachers and other visitors have to walk a long way to get to the school. So we need a new car park right near to the school entrance.

**Luke** Listen, I know that a car park is important. But so are trees! Let's <sup>5</sup>*say / ask* him to think again. We should talk to him about it.

**Cath** That's what my mum says too. She <sup>6</sup>*tells / says* we should organise some students to get together, then we could go to the headmaster and tell him what we think.

**Luke** And if he says no?

**Cath** Then we can organise a protest at school, can't we? My brother <sup>7</sup>*said / told* me they organised a protest four years ago about an end-of-term party and it worked.

**Luke** OK, let's do that. Let's save the trees!



2

Answer the questions.

1 What is the problem that Cath talks about?

.....

2 Why does the headmaster want to do this?

.....

3 What suggestion does Luke make?

.....

4 What does Cath's mother suggest?

.....

5 What will they do if the headmaster says no?

.....

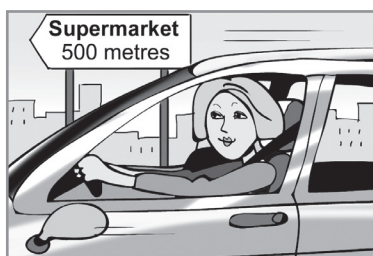
# Vocabulary and Communication

## The environment

### 1 Complete the sentences with words connected to the environment.

- 1 A lot of cities have problems with p..... because there are too many cars.
- 2 One of the biggest problems now is c..... c..... This is creating very unusual weather, like hurricanes and floods.
- 3 I hate it when people drop l..... in the street – why can't they put it in the bin?
- 4 If we continue to cut down the r....., then there won't be any left!
- 5 Because of g..... w....., the ice is melting in the Arctic.
- 6 We need to r..... paper, plastic and glass – not just throw it away.
- 7 There is a big t..... j..... in the city every evening. The cars are stuck for hours!
- 8 We need p..... for our cars, but what will happen if the oil runs out?

### 2 Look at the pictures and write what they *should* or *shouldn't* do.



- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

## Asking someone to do something

### 3 Put the dialogue in order.

- A ☐ Yes, that's a long way!
- A ☐ I want you to give me a lift to the supermarket.
- A ☒ 1 Hello, can you do something for me?
- A ☐ I can't walk. I'm tired.
- B ☐ No, it isn't. It will only take you 10 minutes. Go and do some exercise!
- B ☐ The supermarket? Are you serious? Why don't you walk?
- B ☐ But it's only 500 metres away!
- B ☐ Yes, sure. What is it?

## Sounds right *Asking and telling*

### 4 Listen and repeat.

- 1 Can you do something for me?
- 2 I want you to give me a lift.
- 3 You should walk!
- 4 Go and do some exercise!



# Grammar

## Reported speech

### 1 Complete the sentences with *said* or *told*.

- 1 She ..... me that you didn't go to the party.
- 2 I always ..... her that I didn't like coffee, but she always made it for me!
- 3 Laura ..... that she wasn't feeling well.
- 4 Her parents ..... her she couldn't go out.
- 5 Sandra ..... him that she was angry.
- 6 The teacher ..... that he must work harder.

### 2 Complete the sentences for each picture.



1 Tony said ..... *that he wasn't hungry.* .....



2 Julie told Mike that .....



3 Tom said .....



4 Dan told Harry that .....



5 Daisy told Peter .....



6 Jess told Paul that .....

# Grammar

## want / ask / tell someone to do something

### 3 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

to give    to tell    not to touch    to be    not to be    to slow    to buy    not to tell

- 1 I want you ..... me a lift.
- 2 I told you ..... careful.
- 3 I want you ..... down. You are driving too fast.
- 4 I asked you ..... it. Now it's broken!
- 5 I told you ..... her. She'll tell everyone!
- 6 I asked him ..... me a new laptop.
- 7 I told you ..... late!
- 8 I don't want you ..... anyone.

### 4 Each sentence has a mistake. Find the mistake and correct it.

- 1 I told he to buy a new phone. *I told him to buy a new phone.*
- 2 He asked her marry him. ....
- 3 They didn't to want me to leave. ....
- 4 We told him not be late. ....
- 5 She wanted that I give her some help. ....
- 6 They asked we not to talk so loudly. ....
- 7 I asked him not drive so fast. ....
- 8 She told me not phone to her after 9 p.m. ....

### 5 Rewrite these sentences, using *me*.

- 1 'Will you come with me?'  
William *asked me to come with* him.
- 2 'Be quiet!'  
The teacher ..... be quiet.
- 3 'Can you phone me at 11.30?'  
John ..... at 11.30.
- 4 'Don't eat that fruit – it's poisonous!'  
My mother ..... the fruit.
- 5 'Can you tell me the time, please?'  
Jonathan ..... the time.

### 6 Complete the sentences about you.

- 1 My parents often tell me to .....
- 2 The teachers want us to .....
- 3 I sometimes ask my friends to .....

## Reading

1

Read the article quickly. Choose the best title for the article.

- 1 Deadly insects
- 2 Small and dangerous!
- 3 The problem with bees



There are 20,000 kinds of bees. Some live alone, some in large groups. Bees aren't usually dangerous, but they attack people when they do something to make the bees angry – when they steal their honey, for example! But some bees are very dangerous.

Someone brought African bees to Brazil in 1956 because they wanted a better honey bee. The bees escaped, and they killed about 1,000 people and animals as they travelled slowly to the USA. When these bees attack, it is a real nightmare.



But the deadliest insect on earth is the mosquito. It kills more than a million people every year. There are more than 3,000 different kinds of mosquito. They can give people lots of different illnesses, like malaria. That's a very dangerous illness, so kill any mosquito that's biting you! Mosquitoes usually fly around at night, so stay inside in the evening. They also need to put their eggs in water, so stay away from ponds and lakes!



What about spiders? They're not insects – insects have six legs, and spiders have eight – but they are small, and some people hate them. But are they dangerous? Well, we've all seen films with spiders that kill, but there is no really deadly spider species anywhere.

Death from a spider bite is almost unknown. You should go to a hospital if a poisonous spider bites you. But remember, you will only see deadly spiders that can kill you in minutes at the cinema!

2

Read the article again. Choose the correct answer for each question.

- 1 Normal bees ...
  - A never attack people.
  - B attack people when they don't like what they're doing.
  - C always attack people.
  - D never defend their home.
- 2 The dangerous bees ...
  - A were travelling from Brazil to the USA.
  - B were going to Africa.
  - C were travelling from the USA to Africa.
  - D stayed in Brazil.
- 3 Mosquitoes are ...
  - A as deadly as dangerous bees.
  - B not dangerous at all.
  - C not as dangerous as bees.
  - D deadlier than the dangerous bees.
- 4 Mosquitoes ...
  - A fly around mostly during the day.
  - B live in the water.
  - C are not insects.
  - D can give you dangerous illnesses.
- 5 When poisonous spiders bite people, ...
  - A the people die after a few minutes.
  - B the people usually don't die.
  - C half the people die.
  - D more than half the people die.
- 6 If a poisonous spider bites you, you should ...
  - A see a doctor.
  - B do nothing.
  - C go home.
  - D put something on the bite.

# Skills

## Listening

34

3

**Listen to the dialogue. What is the problem that Rick and Amy are talking about?**

- 1 a new park
- 2 a new road
- 3 new bike lanes



34

4

**Listen again. Correct the sentences below.**

- 1 Rick asked Amy if she knew about the new park.
- 2 Rick said that there will be a lot of trees.
- 3 Rick told Amy that the council will plant new trees.
- 4 Amy asked if the road would be safe.
- 5 Rick said that they should have more places for old people.
- 6 Rick asked Amy if she wanted to come to a protest on Sunday.
- 7 Amy said she would ask her brother.

## Writing

5

**The council wants to build a new road near your school. Make notes in the table below.**

advantages of the new road	disadvantages of the new road
<i>It will stop traffic jams in other parts of the city.</i>	<i>It will be very noisy near the school.</i>

6

**Write about the new road. Follow the instructions.**

- Introduce the problem (one sentence).
- Write about the advantages of the new road. (two or three sentences)
- Write about the disadvantages. (two or three sentences)
- Give your opinion about the new road. (two or three sentences)



## Text work

1

Read the article about Transylvania. Tick (✓) the things that the writer saw.

- |             |                          |            |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1 mountains | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 bears    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 castles   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 vampires | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 wolves    | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |                          |

## The real Transylvania



Last summer, we went to Transylvania. Maybe you think of Transylvania as being full of wolves, vampires and strange castles. But is it a real place? Yes, it is! And it's one of the most beautiful places in Europe. We saw lots of castles and amazing mountains. And people even told me there are wolves living here!

We went by car. It was a long journey, and we had to drive a very long way up into the mountains. The roads were very narrow and winding.



But then, over the mountains, we reached Transylvania. It is a magical land – green and full of wild flowers. We stayed at a village where things were the same as they were a hundred years ago. People still wear traditional clothes every Sunday and you can see people travelling by horse and cart. Every morning, the farmers take their cows and sheep up into the hills.

We saw amazing churches – hundreds of years old – made only from wood. And we saw castles on mountain tops.



We went to one castle where Dracula used to live. Yes, Dracula was a real person! He was the ruler of Transylvania 600 years ago.

We saw lots of animals. Not only farm animals, but butterflies and wild horses. We even saw bears! In some places, they come down at night to look through the rubbish bins. They are cute but very dangerous!

The only thing we didn't see was a vampire!

2

Circle T (true) or F (false).

The writer said that ...

- 1 Transylvania is not a real place.
- 2 there are wolves in Transylvania.
- 3 people don't wear traditional clothes in this place.
- 4 Dracula was not a real person.
- 5 the bears are very friendly.
- 6 he saw a vampire.

T / F

T / F

T / F

T / F

T / F

T / F



# Vocabulary and Communication

## Describing people and clothes

### 1 Complete the words for clothes.

- |               |                 |          |
|---------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1 gl_____     | 4 _u__          | 7 p_____ |
| 2 j____l_____ | 5 l_____ j_____ |          |
| 3 sh__t       | 6 sk__          |          |

### 2 Match the words to the pictures. Some words can go with more than one picture.

short   slim   scruffy   middle-aged   bald   curly   blonde   straight   tight  
elegant   stylish   tall   torn   well-built   dark



- |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 ..... | 2 ..... | 3 ..... | 4 ..... |
| .....   | .....   | .....   | .....   |
| .....   | .....   | .....   | .....   |

## Describing appearance

### 3 Write descriptions of the people in pictures A–D.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 What does he look like?<br>He's .....   | 3 What does he look like?<br>He's .....   |
| .....                                     | .....                                     |
| 2 What does she look like?<br>She's ..... | 4 What does she look like?<br>She's ..... |
| .....                                     | .....                                     |

## Sounds right Lists

### 4 Listen and repeat.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 She's a well-dressed young woman, with curly blonde hair. | 3 She's smart, tall and good-looking.     |
| 2 He's short, middle-aged and bald.                         | 4 He's young, short, well-built and bald. |

# Grammar

## Reported speech 2

1

Circle the correct word.

- 1 John told me that he *had* / *has* a nice holiday.
- 2 Hannah said that she *likes* / *liked* swimming when she was younger.
- 3 Mark said that he *doesn't* / *didn't* like the food he had on holiday.
- 4 Where is Sam? He said he *was* / *is* going to be here by 12 o'clock.
- 5 I asked Liam *if* / *what* he wanted to do this afternoon.
- 6 Kate asked me *if* / *where* I went on holiday.
- 7 Tom asked me *what* / *how* many times I had been to Spain.
- 8 I wanted to know *what* / *if* it was raining.

2

Complete the sentences for each picture.



- 1 Kate asked Neil where he was going on holiday.



- 2 Neil said .....



- 3 Kate asked Neil .....



- 4 Kate asked Neil .....



- 5 Kate asked Neil .....



- 6 Neil told Kate that .....

# Grammar

**3 Suzy had a job interview yesterday. Report the questions the interviewer asked her.**

- 1 Where are you working at the moment?  
*He asked her where she was working at the moment.*

2 Have you got any experience of sales work?  
.....

3 Are you good at working in a team?  
.....
- 4 Why do you want to work for us?  
.....

5 How much money do you hope to earn?  
.....

6 Have you got a driving licence?  
.....

## Reflexive pronouns

**4 Complete the table.**

I	myself	we	
you		you	
he		(plural)	
she		they	
it			

**5 Complete the sentences with a reflexive pronoun.**

- 1 We did all the gardening *ourselves*.

2 She cut ..... on a sharp knife.

3 I cooked the food .....

4 Don't do all the work ..... Ask Jane to help you.

5 The man often talked to ..... because he had no friends.

6 The kids really enjoyed ..... at summer camp.

7 Mum, Dad – just listen to .....! You sound like teenagers!

8 Guess what? I've just been out and bought ..... a new laptop!

9 Do you sometimes talk to ..... ?

10 Mum bought ..... a new dress.

11 The cat gave ..... a wash.

12 John made ..... a coffee.

13 I told ..... not to worry about the exams.

14 I hope they didn't hurt ..... when they fell off the wall.

**6 Each sentence has a mistake. Find the mistake and correct it.**

- 1 They enjoyed theyselves at the party.  
*They enjoyed themselves at the party.*

2 I often talk to ourself in the mirror.  
.....

3 He cut herself by accident.  
.....

4 Did you make this yourselves, Adam?  
.....

5 Amy said she lived by herselfes for a long time.  
.....

## Reading

1

Read the news article quickly and choose the best title.

- 1 Tourism in the US
- 2 New tourist attraction in Newburg
- 3 The best place in the US for a holiday

People who live in Newburg, California, are happy about plans to build a new theme park there. The planning office has finally agreed to build this park after three years of meetings. George Mason, a local planner, said yesterday that building work will begin next month. Mr Mason, who lives in the area with his family, told reporters, 'The park will bring a lot of tourists to Newburg.'

The planners hope that visitors to the area will also explore local attractions, like its theatres and festivals, as well as enjoying the beautiful scenery, the unbelievable beaches and, of course, the great weather! 'This is the best place for holidays,' said Mr. Mason, 'because it is sunny and there are lots of things to do. Some people like Los Angeles, but Newburg is better for tourists who prefer something a bit quieter.'



The number of tourists from other countries that visit the USA has been going down over the last few years and the government hopes that these tourists will choose California for their holidays in the future. Plans like the theme park in Newburg will help. Advertising

helps, too, of course. The city council of Newburg has been advertising in Europe to bring more tourists to their town. That will be good for Newburg, because tourists mean more money and more jobs for local people.

2

Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 What are they building in Newburg, California?
  - A A theme park.
  - B A playing field.
  - C A theatre.
  - D A supermarket.
- 2 Who is George Mason?
  - A A reporter.
  - B A tourist.
  - C A city planner.
  - D A builder.
- 3 What are some of the local attractions?
  - A Fish restaurants.
  - B Swimming competitions.
  - C Tourists from other countries.
  - D Theatres and festivals.
- 4 Why might people prefer Newburg to LA?
  - A It's got better weather.
  - B It's quieter.
  - C It's got more film stars.
  - D It's bigger.
- 5 The number of tourists from other countries that visit California ...
  - A has been going up.
  - B has been going down.
  - C has stayed the same during the last 10 years.
  - D is not known.
- 6 Why do people in Newburg want more tourists to visit their town?
  - A Because the weather is great.
  - B Because Newburg is too quiet without the tourists.
  - C Because tourists bring money and jobs to the area.
  - D Because they want to have a festival for them.



# Skills

## Listening

36

3

Listen to Julie, Will and Suzy talking about holidays. Match them (1–3) to the correct holiday (A–C).



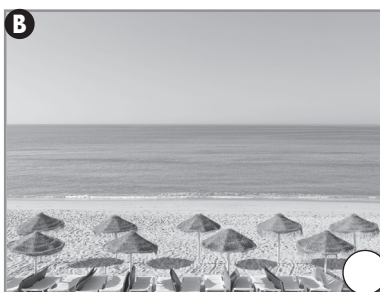
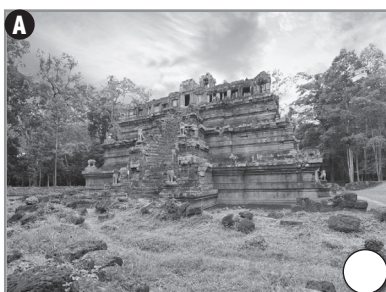
Julie



Will



Suzy



36

4

Listen again and tick the correct places in the table.

	Julie	Will	Suzy
Likes travelling			
Likes to be by himself/herself			
Likes to do nothing			
Likes being in groups			
Likes history and culture			
Likes to see lots of things			

## Writing

5

Think about an interesting place you have visited (in your country or abroad). Make notes on the questions below.

- Where is the place?
- When did you go there?
- What did you do?
- What did you see?
- Were you alone or with friends/family?
- What did you like about it? What was interesting?

6

Write a paragraph about the place.

# Learning to learn (Units 11 and 12)

## Summarising

A summary is a short version of a longer text. It should be written in your own words and should express the basic ideas of the original text.

Being able to write a summary is an important skill – it helps you understand what a text is really about, and it's a skill that will also help you in your own writing.

To prepare a summary, first read the original text and ask yourself these questions, 'What is the text about and what does the author want to communicate?'

**Tips** Remember! When you summarise a text you should:

- 1 Make the summary shorter than the original text.
- 2 Miss out some of the information in the original text.
- 3 Write in your own words.

## The Son Doong Cave

The huge Hang Son Doong (Mountain River Cave) in Vietnam is the largest known cave in the world. It was first discovered accidentally by a Vietnamese farmer called Ho Khanh, when he was a child. He used the place to hide from bombs during the Vietnam war. Local people didn't want to explore the cave, because they were frightened by the strange whistling sound made by an underground river.

Then, in 2009, a group of scientists from the British Cave Research Association spent four days exploring the cave. They were eventually stopped when they came to an enormous wall - the scientists named it the Great Wall of Vietnam!

The scientists say that the Son Doong is five times larger than the cave which people previously thought was the largest in Vietnam. The biggest 'room' in Son Doong is more than five kilometres long, 200 metres high and 150 metres wide – in fact it is big enough to put a 40-storey skyscraper inside! There is even enough space in it for a small jungle habitat and a lake. An exit from the cave was found in 2010. The cave is a fascinating place, and scientists have discovered some totally new types of plant around Son Doong's waterfalls. The cave will be open for guided tours in 2014, but they will cost €2,200!



1

**Read the text and underline all the essential information.**

2

**Write a list of the words that you underlined.**

3

**Now use your list to write a few short sentences in your own words to sum up the passage.**

.....

.....

.....

.....

# Exam skills 6

## Speaking

1

Look at these two photos of a boy in his room. Describe one of the photos to your partner. Your partner has to tell you which photo it is.



## Writing

2

Your town councillor wants to close down your youth club and build a block of flats there instead.

You and your friends feel:

- that there is nowhere else for young people to hang out in your town
- that there isn't enough space for flats
- that the people in the flats won't have a good standard of living
- that young people will start misbehaving without a club to go to

You have organised a petition and have more than 100 people's names on it. Write a letter to your councillor, telling him about the petition, and your views.



# Grammar review

## Present perfect

Units 1 and 2

The Present perfect tense is formed with the present tense of **have** + **past participle**:

*I have been.*

*She has arrived.*

*They have gone.*

The auxiliary of the Present perfect is **have**.

The Past participle of regular verbs is formed like the Past simple by adding **ed** to the base form of the verb. The Past participle of irregular verbs must be memorised.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I have tried	I have not tried	Have I tried?
You have tried	You have not tried	Have you tried?
He has tried	He has not tried	Has he tried?
She has tried	She has not tried	Has she tried?
It has tried	It has not tried	Has it tried?
We have tried	We have not tried	Have we tried?
You have tried	You have not tried	Have you tried?
They have tried	They have not tried	Have they tried?

The short form of the Present perfect is as follows:

**Affirmative** *I've tried, you've tried, he's tried, she's tried, it's tried, etc.*

**Negative** *I haven't tried, you haven't tried, he hasn't tried, etc.*

## Questions

Units 1 and 2

Questions about length or duration of time are often introduced by **how long**.

**How long** *have you worked in that office?*

## Short answers

Units 1 and 2

*Has she called you? Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.*

*Have they arrived? Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.*

The Present perfect can also express an action beginning in the past and still continuing. It is often used with **for** (denoting a duration) or **since** (denoting the point in time when the action began):

*I've lived in Rome **for** two months / **since** April.*

## Present perfect + yet / just / already

Units 1 and 2

We use **yet** in negative sentences and with questions:

*Have you seen it **yet**? No, I haven't. I haven't been to the film **yet**.*

We use **already** in questions and positive sentences:

*Have you been there **already**? I've **already** seen it.*

We use **just** in positive sentences.

*I've **just** seen it.*



## Present perfect + ever / never

Units 1 and 2

The Present perfect can be used with **ever** in an interrogative clause and with **never** in a negative clause:

***Have** you **ever been** to Paris?*

*She **has never met** my family.*

## Present perfect vs. Past simple

Unit 3

The Present perfect is used for past actions where the time is not specified, while the Past simple is used for actions that occurred in a past period of time which is now over:

*They'**ve moved** to France. (They don't live in Italy now).*

*They **lived** in Italy. (They live in France now).*

## be going to vs. will

Unit 3

**Be going to** (present of **be** + **going to** + base form of verb) expresses future intention:

*She's **going to help** you.*

*What **are you going to do?** I'm **going to stay** in town.*

It can also describe certainty about an event taking place in the future:

*It's **going to** rain.*

**Will** is used to express expectation, hope or prediction of a future event. The construction follows the pattern: subject + **will** ('ll) + base form of verb:

*I think she **will** (she'**ll**) **come** with us.*

**Will** can also be used to express an immediate decision, a promise or an offer. In this case it is usually contracted to '**ll**:

*I'**ll** do it.*

*I'**ll** help you.*

The negative form is **will** + **not** (contraction: **won't**).

*She **won't** be here next week.*

In the interrogative form **will** comes before the subject:

***Will** he come back?*

## would

Unit 3

**Would** is used to form the conditional tense of a verb:

*If you won the lottery, what **would** you do? (second conditional)*

It is also used to:

• invite someone to do something:

***Would** you like to come to the cinema?*

• offer someone something:

***Would** you like some tea?*

# Grammar review

## would + rather / prefer

Unit 3

To express a preference, add the words **rather** or **prefer**:

**Would** you like to come to the cinema with me tomorrow?

No, not to the cinema. I **would prefer** to go to the shopping centre.

**Would** you **like** some tea?

No, thanks. I **would rather** have some hot chocolate.

## First conditional

Unit 4

First conditional sentences express what will happen if a certain situation comes true. They consist of an **if-clause** expressing a condition and a **main clause** expressing the consequence:

**If it rains, I will stay** at home.

The verb in the **if-clause** is in the Present simple; the verb in the **main clause** is in the future with **will**.

The meaning does not change if the **main clause** comes before the **if-clause**:

**I will stay** at home **if it rains**.

In this case we don't put a comma between the **main clause** and the **if-clause**.

Both the **if-clause** and the **main clause** can be positive or negative:

If it **doesn't** rain, I **won't** stay at home.      If it **rains**, we **won't** go to the park.

It is possible to have a conditional sentence with the interrogative form of the **main clause**:

**Will** you stay at home if it **rains**?

## Short answers

Unit 4

Short answers follow the general rule:

If you find my phone, will you call me?

Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

## Prepositions of time

Unit 4

**On** is used for days and dates:

**on** Monday; **on** 2nd July

**In** is used for months, years, seasons and parts of the day:

**in** March; **in** 1999; **in** summer; **in** the morning.

It is also used in expressions like: **in** two hours' time.

**At** is used for the time of day (**at** six am); for the names of meals (**at** lunch, **at** dinner etc); and in expressions like: **at** night; **at** the weekend; **at** Christmas / Easter; **at** the moment; **at** present.

Other commonly used prepositions of time are:

**after**, **before**, **during**, **till** / **until**.

## Prepositions of place

Unit 4

**At** is used for a certain point or place:

***at** the station*

**In** is used with names of cities, regions, nations, streets or squares:

***in** Europe; **in** Oxford street.*

Other commonly used prepositions of place are: **near**, **next to**, **in front of**, **opposite**, **on**, **over** (higher but not touching a surface), **inside**, **outside**, **behind**, **between** (refers to two persons or things), **among** (refers to more than two persons or things).

## Prepositions of movement

Unit 4

**To** is used with a verb of movement to indicate the direction towards:

*She's walking **to** school.*

**Into** is used with a verb of motion to indicate entrance:

*He's going **into** the living room.*

**From** is used with a verb of motion to indicate the starting point:

*We have just arrived in London **from** Paris.*

The phrase *Where do you come **from**?* means *What's your nationality?*

The answer *I come **from** Italy* is the same as *I am Italian*.

Other commonly used prepositions of movement are: **across** (from one side to the other); **through** (in at one side and out at the other); **out of** (from inside); **towards** (in the direction of); **along** (in the direction of the length of).

## Common verbs and prepositions / adverbs

Unit 4

The meaning of the verb often changes depending on the preposition or adverb following it:

**look at** = examine / see; **look for** = try to find; **look after** = take care of; **agree with** = be of the same opinion

Verbs followed by a preposition or adverb are called phrasal verbs. It is not always possible to understand the meaning of a phrasal verb by translating the verb and its particle. Here are a few examples of phrasal verbs:

**pick up** (*take off the ground*); **give up** (*stop*); **look up** (*investigate*).

## Relative pronouns: who / which / that

Unit 5

The relative pronouns **who** / **that** are used for people; **which** / **that** are used for things or animals:

*I've got a sister **who** (**that**) sells books.*

*That's the museum **which** (**that**) has a large collection of Renaissance paintings.*

## Question tags

Unit 5

Question tags are short phrases added to the end of a sentence to ask for agreement.

An affirmative sentence is followed by a negative question tag; a negative sentence is followed by a positive question tag.

Study the following sentences carefully:

*They are your friends, **aren't they**?*

*She hasn't been abroad, **has she**?*

*He goes to school, **doesn't he**?*

# Grammar review

*They didn't study German, **did they?***

*You will come, **won't you?***

*There were a lot of people at the beach, **weren't there?***

*You can't swim, **can you?***

## Present simple passive

Unit 6

The Present simple passive has the following structure:

subject + Present simple of **be (not)** + past participle

*Spanish **is spoken** in Spain and South America. Bananas **are not grown** in Britain.*

In the passive the action is done by the agent (introduced by the preposition **by**); the subject receives the effects of the action.

*The cars are built **by** robots.*

## make and let

Unit 6

**let** + object + base form of the verb is used to express permission to do a certain action:

*He **lets** me go on holiday alone.*

**make** + object + base form of the verb expresses obligation:

*They **made** me go away.*

## So do I. / Neither do I. etc

Unit 7

To express agreement we can use the constructions **So (do) I** answering an affirmative sentence and **Neither (do) I** answering a negative sentence.

To agree with a sentence using no auxiliary verb we use **do / does, did**.

*I like jazz. **So do I.***

*I don't eat meat. **Neither do I.***

*She looks tired. **So does he.***

*He went home yesterday. **So did she.***

*We didn't like the party. **Neither did we.***

To agree with a sentence using no auxiliary verb we use the same verb.

*She can speak English. **So can he.***

*I've never been to America. **Neither have I.***

## used to

Unit 7

**Used to (didn't use to)** expresses a past routine:

*We **used to** live in town.*

*We **didn't use to** watch TV, but now we watch it every evening.*

The interrogative form is: **Did ... use to?**

***Did you use to** watch Blockbusters when you were young?*

## too / not ... enough

Unit 8

**Too** + adjective means 'excessively':

*It's **too** expensive.*

**Not** + adjective + **enough** means 'not sufficiently':

*He's **not** old **enough** to drive a car.*



## Past simple passive

Unit 8

The Past simple passive has the following structure:

**subject** + Past simple of **be (not)** + past participle

*The city **was destroyed** in an earthquake.*

All the other tenses follow the same pattern. In the passive the action is done by the agent (introduced by the preposition **by**); the subject receives the effects of the action.

*The thief **was arrested** **by** the police.*

## Second conditional / If I were you - Giving advice

Unit 9

The second conditional, like the first, consists of an **if-clause** + **main clause**. It is used when we don't expect the action to take place i.e. when it is a hypothetical situation. It has the following structure:

### if-clause

**if** + subject + Past simple,

***If I had** a lot of money,*

### main clause

subject + **would / wouldn't** + base form of verb

***I would buy** a beautiful house.*

The meaning does not change if the main clause comes before the if-clause, but the comma between the two clauses is omitted:

***I would buy** a beautiful house **if I had** a lot of money.*

The verb in the if-clause is in the Past simple. With the Past simple of **be** we can also use **were** instead of **was** in the first person singular to give advice:

***If I were / was** you, **I wouldn't** go there.*

## Indefinite pronouns

Unit 9

Indefinite pronouns follow the same rules as **some** and **any**: compound words with **some-** are used in affirmative sentences and compound words with **any-** are used in negative or interrogative sentences. **No one / nobody** are usually used in affirmative sentences.

There is no difference in meaning between compound words with **one** and compound words with **-body**.

***Somebody (someone)** called yesterday.*

*Has **anyone (anybody)** called?*

***I haven't seen anybody (anyone).***

***No one (nobody)** was there yesterday.*

***Everybody (everyone)** was at the party.*

Pronouns ending in **-thing** refer to objects and things in general.

*There's **something** in my eye.*

*Is there **anything** good on TV tonight?*

***I haven't got anything** to wear to the party.*

*There's **nothing** to eat in the house.*

***Everything** has gone wrong today.*

## Infinitive of purpose

Unit 10

Purpose is normally expressed by the infinitive:

***I've come to help** you.*

*They called **to invite** us.*

# Grammar review

## Making deductions with **must**, **might**, **can't**

Unit 10

We can use **must**, **might** and **can't** for deduction. As always, these modal verbs are followed by the base form of the verb.

*Danny has three cars. He **must be** rich.*

*Clare's late for the meeting. She **might have** missed the bus.*

*You've just had dinner. You **can't want** more food.*

## Causative **have**

Unit 10

Causative **have** has the following structure:

**have + object + past participle.**

We use causative **have** to say that we arrange for somebody else to do something for us.

It can be considered a passive construction.

*I **have had** my car repaired.*

***Are you having** your hair cut?*

## **want / ask / tell** someone to do something

Unit 11

**Want** followed by a clause has the following structure:

subject	+ verb	+ object	+ infinitive
I	want	him	to come.

**Tell** and **ask** have the same structure when they express a request or an order. In the negative **not** precedes the infinitive.

subject	+ verb	+ object		+ infinitive
He	told	us	(not)	to wait.
He	asked	me	(not)	to go.

## Reported speech

Units 11 and 12

Reported speech is a construction used to relate someone's opinion, message or statement, without necessarily using the speaker's exact words. Reported speech is usually introduced by the verbs **say** and **tell**. **Say / said** can be followed by **that** but not by an object pronoun or noun.

*He **said (that)** he was hungry.*

**Tell / told** can be followed by **that** and is always followed by an object pronoun or noun.

*He **told me (that)** he was hungry.      She **told the class (that)** they were noisy.*

In reported speech tenses change as follows:

**Present simple > Past simple**

*'I **like** going shopping.'* = *She said that she **liked** going shopping.*

**Present continuous > Past continuous**

*'We **are going** home.'* = *They told us that they **were going** home.*

**Am / are / is going to > was / were going to**

*'We **are going to** see a film.'* = *They said they **were going to** see a film.*

### Will > Would

'I **will** come as soon as possible.' = He said that he **would** come as soon as possible.

### Can > Could

'I **can** swim.' = He said he **could** swim.

When we report a question, verbs like **ask** and **wonder** are often used.

Tense changes are the same as for affirmative sentences.

'Are you going home, John?' He **asked** John if he was going home.

'Can she speak English?' He **wondered** if she could speak English.

'Will you come to see us?' They **asked** us if we would come to see them.

Pronouns and possessive adjectives also change in reported speech.

'I don't like spinach.' **She** said she didn't like spinach.

'We are Italian.' **They** said **they** were Italian.

'My dog is called Hector.' **He** said **his** dog was called Hector.

Expressions of time change as follows:

Direct	Reported
today	that day
yesterday	the day before
tomorrow	the next day / the following day
next year	the following year
last week	the previous week

## Reflexive pronouns

## Unit 12

The reflexive pronouns are:

**myself ourselves**

**yourself yourselves**

**himself themselves**

**herself**

**itself**

Reflexive pronouns are used where the subject and object refer to the same person:

They enjoyed **themselves** last night.

She hurt **herself**.

Reflexive pronouns can be used to emphasise the action of the subject:

She did it **herself**.

We saw it **ourselves**.

Some verbs (**wash, shave, dress, behave** etc.) expressing a reflexive action are not followed by the reflexive pronoun:

He washes and shaves every morning.



