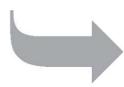


Енглески језик за пети разред основне школе Радна свеска за пету годину учења

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Erystal Clear conforms to the objectives set by the Common European Framework of Reference and its recommendations for the evaluation of language competence.

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Starter unit

Vocabulary

The alphabet

1 Silving Listen and circle the letters you hear.

(A)/H

1 1/Y

4 E/I

2 B/P

5 G/J

3 F/M

Times

Look at the clocks and complete the times with the words in the box.

five past half nine past quarter ten quarter seven ten



ten past ten

5:00

1 o'clock

6:45

2 _____to____

9:30

3 _____ past ____

2: 15

4 two

Ordinal numbers

Write the words.

40th _____

Find 11 other months in the wordsquare.
Then write the months in the correct
order.

Р	Α	U	G	U	S	T	1	Q	F	В
R	Р	W	N	0	٧	Ε	М	В	Е	R
0	Н	D	R	C	Υ	М	U	R	В	Α
C	S	Ε	Р	T	Е	М	В	Е	R	R
Т	٧	С	J	0	С	В	Е	R	U	Υ
0	L	Е	В	Е	J	U	٧	М	Α	Υ
В	Α	М	Α	ľ	U	J	F	Α	R	K
E	S	В	U	Α	Ν	U	Α	R	8	G
R	D	Ε	0	С	E	L	I	С	Н	R
Α	Р	R	Ţ	L	Ε	Υ	Е	Н	S	N

January _____

Complete the sentences for you.

1 My birthday is in _____.

2 My favourite month is ______.

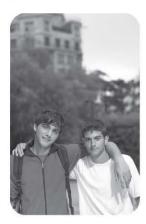
3 Now, it is ______.

Possesive adjectives

1	Write the	possessive	adjective.
	WITE CITE	Possessive	adjective.

	1	my
1	you	
2	he	
3	she	
4	it	
5	we	
6	you	
7	they	

2 Circle the correct words.



(1) My/ Our name's George.
(2) You / I 'm from London.

Max is in the photo too.

(3) We / He 're friends.

(4) **Their / Our** favourite comic character is Homer Simpson.

(5) **He / You** isn't a superhero.

⁽⁶⁾**His / Her** wife is Marge.

⁽⁷⁾Our / Their children are Bart, Lisa and Maggie.

have got

3	Complete the sentences with has or have
---	---

	You <u>have</u>	got long legs.
1	Tarsiers	got big eyes.
2	My brother	got a big nose.
3	Our dog	got a long tail.
4	J	got ten fingers.
5	Ma	got brown eves

Complete the sentences with hasn't got or haven't got.

	Fennec foxes	haven't qot	
	short tails.		
1	My cat	sm	all ears.
2	Our dog	k	ig feet.
3	Angora rabbits		
	short hair.		
4	My little sister		ten

	teeth.	
5	We	a chameleon.

5	Look at the picture and complete the text with the affirmative or negative form of have
	got.

(1)	've got a	a favourite animal. It's
an ai	nteater. I (2)	one, but the
zoo i	in my town ⁽³⁾	one. Giant
ante	aters (4)	long legs. They
(5)	lo	ng tails too. They're big
anim	nals, but they ⁽⁶⁾	big eyes
or ea	ars.	



6 Complete the questions with *Have got* or *Has got*.

1 _	Have	you <i>got</i>	a book?
2		Ben	a sister?
3		a tarsier	long
fir	ngers?		
4 _		you and Ana _	
da	ark hair?		
5		your cousins	
a c	dog?		
6		Ĩ	bia eves?

Match the answers a–f with the questions in exercise 6.

a) No, I haven't.	1
b) Yes, it has.	
c) Yes, you have.	
d) No, they haven't.	
e) Yes, we have.	
f) No, he hasn't.	

Grammar

Demonstrative pronouns

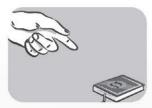
- 1 Circle the correct words.
 - This/ These is my pencil case.
 - 1 This / These is my dictionary.
 - 2 That / Those are my books.
 - 3 This / These are our rulers.
 - 4 That / Those is my rubber.
- 2 Look at the pictures and circle the correct words.



(These)/ Those are my pencils.



1 This / That is a desk.



2 This / That is a book.



3 Those / These are my pens.



4 That / Those are my notebooks.

3 Look at the picture and complete the sentences with this, that, these or those.



	<i>his</i> is m	is my friend.	
1	is m	is my teacher.	
2	are	are our school bag	
3	are	our desks.	

- Translate the sentences into your language.
 - 1 It is quarter past ten.
 - 2 It is half past seven.
 - 3 It is quarter to five.
 - 4 My pencil case is green.
 - 5 Our desks are brown.
 - 6 My favourite month is June.
 - 7 This is my pencil sharpener.
 - 8 Those are our notebooks.

Speaking

Classroom language

Complete the questions with the words in the box.

(Can	How	page	spell	repeat	
1		Can	1	iave a p	en, please	e?
2	2 What			are we on?		
3	3 How do you _			'pen'?		
4			do	you sa	ay 'olovka' i	n English?
5	Can	you		that, please?		



Match answers a-e with the questions in exercise 1.

a) Yes. Here you are.	_1
b) P-E-N.	
c) We're on page five.	24
d) Yes, of course. It's 'pen'.	,
e) It's 'pen'.	7

3 Order the sentences in the dialogue.

a) now do you spell that:	
b) How do you say 'lenjir' in English?	_1
c) R-U-L-E-R.	-
d) It's 'ruler'.	1
e) Thank you very much.	

Introduction



4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

t	eacher friend classmates
C	classroom student
	Hi, I'm Elena. I'm 12. I'm a <u>student</u> .
1	Hello. My name's David and this is my
	, Rob.
2	This is our, Mrs Daniels.
3	These are our, Paul and
	Louise.
4	This is our, 3B.

Complete the dialogue using the information in the table.

You	12 years old, a student	
Your friend	13 years old	
Teacher	Mr Philips	
Classroom	4C	\supset
You	Hi. My name's (1)	
	l'm ⁽²⁾	
	l'm a ⁽³⁾	
Your friend	Hello. I'm (4)	_ and
	I'm (5)	
You	This is our (6)	
	(7)	
Your friend	This is our (8)	
	(9)	



Identity

Reference & skills

Grammar Reference, pages 66–7

Vocabulary Reference, page 84

Culture: Reading & Listening, page 93

Writing Guide, pages 102–3

Speaking, page 120

Vocabulary

Countries and nationalities

Find 14 other countries in the wordsquare.

D	P	0	R	Т	U	G	Α		0	М
В	C	Α	М	J	Α	Р	Α	N	L	U
S	0	U	C	0	М	В	J	S	٧	K
Α	U	S	Α	N	0	Α	М	Р	Е	J
I	Ν	T	C	Ξ	R	N	Е	Α	C	R
R	F	R	Α	Z	0	Е	Χ	1	U	0
Ε	R	Α	כ	S	U	Η	1	Z	Α	Μ
L	Α	L	М	0	С	R	C	1	D	Α
Α	N	Ĺ	C	L	0	U	0	Q	0	Ν
Ν	C	Α	N	Α	D	Α	Χ	Р	R	1
D	Ε	Χ	С	0	L	0	М	В	1	Α

Match the countries with the nationalities.

- 1 Colombia -
- 2 Ireland
- 3 Japan
- 4 Mexico
- 5 Portugal
- 6 the USA

- a) Irish
- b) American
- c) Mexican
- d) Portuguese
- e) Japanese
- f) Colombian

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

Australian British Canadian Chinese French Romanian Spanish

I'm from the UK.
I'm British

1 Marc is from France.
He's

2 We're from China.
We're

3 It's from Australia.
It's

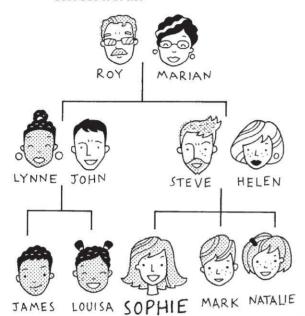
Family

Find 11 family words in the wordsnake.





Look at Sophie's family tree and circle the correct words.



Steve is Sophie's (dad)/ brother.

- 1 Helen is Sophie's aunt / mum.
- 2 Roy and Marian are Sophie's grandparents / parents.
- 3 Marian is Sophie's grandma / grandad.
- 4 Roy is Sophie's uncle / grandad.





Look at the family tree again and complete the text with the words in the box.

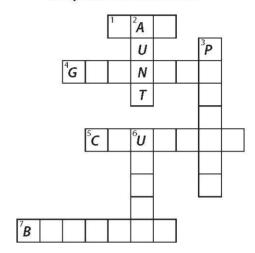
aunt	brother	cousins	parents
sister	uncle		

	phie. This is <i>brother</i>		
(2)	M	У ⁽³⁾	are
Steve and	d Helen. Lyn	ne is my ⁽⁴⁾ _	
and John	is my ⁽⁵⁾		_,•
Their chil	dren are Jar	mes and Lo	uisa. They're my
(6)			





Look at the family tree in exercise 5 and complete the crossword.



Down

- 2 Lynne is Natalie's
- 3 Roy and Marian are Steve's
- 6 John is Sophie's

Across

- 1 Roy is John's
- 4 Marian is Louisa's
- 5 Sophie, Mark and Natalie are Louisa's
- 7 Mark is Natalie's

Possessive 's/s'





8 🖈 Circle the correct words.

Roy is Steve's / Steves' dad.

- 1 John is Louisa's / Louisas' dad.
- 2 Her grandparent's / grandparents' names are Roy and Marian.
- 3 Natalie is Mark's / Marks' sister.
- 4 James's parent's / parents' names are Lynne and John.
- 5 The children's / childrens' cousins are James and Louisa.

Grammar

be: present simple

1 Write the contractions.

	1	am	'm
1	You	are	
2	Не	is	
3	She	is	
4	lt	is	
5	We	are	
6	You	are	
7	They	are	

Complete the sentences with the affirmative form of *be*.



	Hi, I <u>′m</u>	lzzy.
1	Katy and Lola _	my friends.
2	1	12 years old.
3	Our teacher	Miss Gleen.
4	We	from the UK.

Complete the sentences with the negative form of *be*.

	British people _	aren't	from the USA
1	1	_ a superhe	ro.
2	Superman		real.
3	We	in the fi	lm The Avengers
4	New York and L	ondon	<u></u>
	in Spain.		

4	**	Complete the questions with Am, Is or
		Are. Then complete the short answers

	Are	you Canadian?
	Yes, I <u>am</u>	•
1		it ten o'clock?
	Yes, it	<u> </u>
2		they friends?
	Yes, they	
3	VI. 7 II	Elena from the UK?
	No, she	
4		we in Room 2?
	No, we	·
5		I late?
	Yes, you	·

Complete the text with the words in the box.

am Are are are is is



Robert Par	ttinson ⁽ⁱ⁾ <i>is</i> he <i>Twilight</i> films. The film	Edward
(2)	very popular with	
(3)	the books good?	Yes, they
(4)	great! I (5)	a bio

Subject and possessive pronouns

6	*	Write the possessive pronoun.
---	---	-------------------------------

Subject pronouns	Possessive pronouns
Ţ	mine
you	
he	
she	
it	
we	
you	
they	

7	*	Circle the correct words.

- 1. My / Mine feet are cold.
- 2. That's not your / yours book. It's her / hers.
- 3. It's their / they car, not our / ours.
- 4. I like her / hers shoes, but she doesn't like I / mine.
- 5. My / mine pencil is broken. Can I borrow your / yours?

Question words

Complete the question words with the letters in the box.

222	1000	220		10000	2112
a	e	0	r	W	У

- Wh <u>o</u>
- 1 Wh___
- 2 Wh___t
- 3 Ho___
- 4 Wh___n
- **5** Whe ___e

9 **	Complete the questions with the words in exercise 8.
------	--

1 _	Who	is your favourite singer?
2		old are you?
3		is your birthday?
4		is your name?
5		is your name special?
6		are you from?

10 **	Match the answers a-f with the questions
	in exercise 9.

a) My name's Alice.	4
b) I'm 13 years old.	
c) Canada.	
d) It's on 7th November.	
e) Adele.	
f) It's my grandma's name.	. 🗆



") (*)	Answer the questions in exercise 9 for you.
1 _	
2 _	
3 _	
4 _	
5 _	
6	

Dictation



1 Listen and write the sentences.

Error Correction

Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.

Sarah be from London.

Sarah is from London.

- 1 Lisn't from Canada.
- 2 That isn't Ana's pen. Their pen is blue.
- 3 Who's your name?





3 R Listen and check your answers.

Translation

4 Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

Unit 1 Grammar Check

Read the text and circle the correct answers.



(1)... is Liberty? Liberty (2)... a famous woman in the USA, but she isn't real. She's a statue in New York. She (3)... from the USA. She's from France. The two countries (4)... friends and the Statue of Liberty is a symbol of (5)... friendship. (6)...'s a symbol of independence and democracy too. Those things are important to Americans. (7)... a popular name in the USA? Yes, (8)...!

Α	В	C
1 (Who)	Why	How
2 am	is	are
3 isn't	aren't	am not
4 be	is	are
5 our	his	their
6 We	She	They
7 Liberty is	Is Liberty	Are Liberty
8 it is	she is	he is





6 Listen and check your answers.

Cumulative Grammar



Circle the correct words to complete the text.

Nationalities and world flags

Hi! I'm Hiroshi. I'm Japanese and this is my country's national flag. (1) He's / (It's) white and red. The red circle (2) is / are the sun.

Hi! I'm Brittany and this is ⁽³⁾my / her national flag. ⁽⁴⁾Where's / When's it from? The USA, of course! The flag is red, white and blue. The 50 stars ⁽⁵⁾is / are the 50 states in the USA.

Hello. My name's Alex and this is the flag from my country. The British flag is on it, but I ⁽⁶⁾ aren't / 'm not British. I'm from Australia and it's the Australian flag.

Hi there. I'm Brandon. My family and I (7) am / are Canadian and (8) their / our flag is red and white. The leaf in the centre is (9) Canada's / Canadas' national symbol. (10) How / Who old is the flag? It's about 50 years old, I think!





My	Prog	iess

Tick (\checkmark) the boxes to evaluate your progress.

899

I can use *be*: present simple to describe people and things.

I can use **subject pronouns** and **possessive adjectives** to talk about what people are and what they have.

I can use **question words** to ask questions.



Describe it!

Reference & skills

Grammar Reference, pages 68–9

Vocabulary Reference, page 85

Culture: Reading & Listening, page 94

Writing Guide, pages 104-5

Speaking, page 121

Vocabulary

Parts of the body

Complete the words with vowels.
Then label the parts of the body in the picture.

1 <u>a</u> r m

5 h___nd

2 l___g

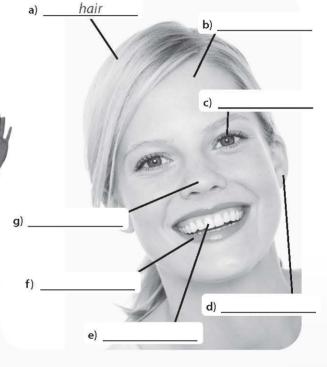
6 th __ m b 7 f __ _ t

3 t____ 4 f___ng___r

8 n__ck

Look at the picture and label the parts of the head with the words in the box.

ear eye face hair mouth tooth nose





Read the puzzles and circle the correct words.

It's on your hand. It isn't a thumb.

a) toe

(b) finger

1 It's on your head.

a) hair

b) leg

2 It's on your foot.

a) nose

b) toe

3 It's in your mouth. It's white.

a) tooth

b) neck

4 It isn't on a person. It's on an animal.

a) eye

b) tail

Adjectives of physical description



	Hair length	
	goln	long
1	htros	
	Hair style	
2	rluyc	
3	trigsaht	
4	v a w y	
	Hair colour	
5	kadr	
6	iraf	
	Eyes	
7	e b u l	
8	e g e n r	
9	nobrw	
	Height	
10	htros	
11	latl	

5	Look at the pictures and circle the correct
	words.



She's got **fair** / **dark** hair.



1 She's got straight / curly hair.



2 She's got long / tall hair.



3 He's got wavy / dark hair.

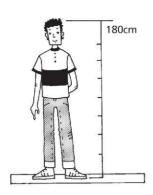


4 She's got short / dark hair.



5 He's got curly / straight hair.

6 Look at the picture and complete the sentences.



Adam's eyes aren't blue. They're

	brown .	
1	Adam isn't short. He's	
2	Adam's hair isn't long. It's	
3	His hair isn't fair. It's	
4	His hair isn't straight. It's	

7)	Complete the text with
	the words in the box.

blue fair long

short	straight	tall		1
This is (Camilla. Sh	e's my	, sister,	B
but we	are very di	ifferer	nt.	110
She's go	ot (1)	ong		4111
hair. It i	sn't short.	My ha	air is	
dark, bı	ut Camilla's	s hair	is	
(2)		. My h	air's	AMI)
curly, b	ut Camilla'	s hair	is ⁽³⁾	
She's go	ot (4)		eye	es (like
sky!), bu	ut my eyes	are b	rown. F	inally

She's got (4)		eyes (like the
sky	!), but my eye	es are brown. Finally, she's
(5)	739 124	(only 150cm) and I'm very
(6)		_ (180cm).
	Complete t	he sentences for you.
ľm		(height). I've got

l'm	(height). I've got
	(length) hair. My hair is
	(style). I've got
(colour) ey	/es.

Grammar

Comparative

1	Write the comparatives.
1.	big
	dangerous
3.	happy
4.	bad

2	Write the comparative form of the	E
	adjectives in brackets.	

5. intelligent _____

1. l'm	(young) my sister.
2. Snakes are	(dangerous)
worms.	
3. Russian is	(difficult)
English.	
4. John is	(good) at
football than Tom.	
5. Elephants are	(heavy)
spiders.	
6. Planes are	(fast) cars.
7. Sahara desert is	(hot)
Atacama desert.	
8. January is	(cold)
August.	
9. My hair is	(long) yours.
10. Anna is	(funny) her
sister.	

3	*	Make sentences with comparative using
		the given words

3. Our car / modern / yours.	2 Timore / him / lians
	2. Tigers / big / lions. 3. Our car / modern / yours.

Write the superlatives.	
1. good	
2. popular	
3. funny	
4. new	
5. short	
6. young	
7. dangerous	
8. nice	
9. modern	
10. hot	

Write the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. This is	(tall)
building in town.	
2. Our granddad is	
(old) person in the family.	
3. Dolphins are	
(intelligent) sea animals.	
4. Taylor is	(good)
student in our class.	
5. July is	(hot) month
of the year.	

Comparative and Superlative



6 🔀 Complete the table.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
	smaller	
happy		
		the most dangerous
	better	
interesting		



7 Choose the correct answer.

1. Hazel is			than Saral
a) old	b) older	c) the	oldest
2. Maths is			subject at
school.			
a) the more	e difficult b) difficul	t
c) the most	t difficult		
3. Cheetah	s are	W 97	than
elephan	ts.		
a) faster	b) fast	c) the	e fastest
4. Sam is _		- T	_ (bad) boy in
our class	5.		
a) the wors	st b) the	best	c) worse

Singular and plural nouns

Write the plural form of the words.

Mos	st nouns add -s	
	leg	legs
1	ear	
2	animal	
3	tail	
Nou	ns ending in - <i>cl</i>	n, -s, sh, -x and -z add -es
4	fox	
5	octopus	
Son	ne nouns endin	g in -o add -es
6	tomato	
Nou	ns ending in co	onsonant +y add <i>-ies</i>
7	body	
8	fly	
Irre	gular plurals	
9	woman	
10	man	

Circle the correct words.

His **foot** / **feet**) are size 46. They're big!

- 1 Five people / persons are in the room.
- 2 An adult has got 32 teeth / tooths.
- 3 They've got two childs / children.
- 4 My uncle has got two mice / mouses.
- 5 How many sheep / sheeps has he got?

10	
TO	

Tick (✔) the sentences that have the correct plural nouns. Correct the sentences that are wrong.

Mosquitoes are very small.

- 1 The men have got long legs.
- 2 How many persons have you got in your family?
- 3 The womans have got long hair.
- 4 He's got big ear.

Dictation



1 Sten and write the sentences.

Error Correction

2 Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.

> Harry is the faster runner in school. Harry is the fastest runner in school.

- 1. My father is more tall than my mother.
- 2. Jane is gooder than Sally at Maths.
- 3. She is more beautiful girl in class.
- 3 Listen and check your answers.

Translation

Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

Unit 2 Grammar Check

Read the text and circle the correct answers.



An American (1)... has got an unusual pet. He (2)... a very big dog. His name is Giant George. Giant George is 2.2 metres from nose to tail. To (3)..., he's like a horse! Dogs (4)... big appetites, but Giant George has got a very big one - 50kg of food every month! (5)... a dog bed? No, (6).... He's got a big bed in the owner's house!

	Α	В	C
1	men	(man)	mans
2	has	have got	has got
3	children	child	childs
4	have got	has got	've got
5	He has got	Has got	Has he got
6	hasn't he	he hasn't	he not got





6 PListen and check your answers.

Cumulative Grammar



1 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

My family

Kelly (1) (Have) / Has you got a big family?

Peter Yes, I have. I (2) ve / s got four brothers and sisters, 16 aunts and uncles, and 30 cousins! Look! Here's a photo.

Kelly Great! Let's see! (3)Where /
Who 's that with white hair?
Is it your mum?



Kelly Oh, yes. And that man? (5) Is / Is he one of your uncles?

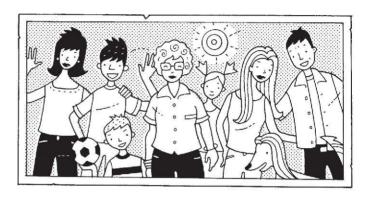
Peter Yes, he is. He's my mum's brother.

Kelly (6)Who / What 's his name?

Peter Mike, and that's his girlfriend. (7) **His** / **Her** name's Kate.

Kelly Wow! (8) Kates' / Kate's hair is very long.

Peter And that's Kate's dog.







My Progress

between the first child and the last one.

Tick (✔) the boxes to evaluate your progress.

899

I can use *have got* to describe appearance and talk about possession.

I can use **singular and plural nouns** to talk about quantity.



Healthy lifestyle

Reference & skills

Grammar Reference, pages 70-1

Vocabulary Reference, page 86

Culture: Reading & Listening, page 95

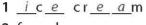
Writing Guide, pages 106–7

Speaking, page 122

Vocabulary

Food

1 Look at the picture and complete the words with vowels.





Carrots cheese meat pasta potatoes

2 Circle the correct words.

Cheese and butter are **fruit** / **dairy** products.

- 1 Strawberries and apples are protein / fruit.
- 2 Bread and pasta are vegetables / carbohydrates.
- 3 Carrots and potatoes are fruit / vegetables.
- **4** We get **protein / fruit** from meat and fish.

Antonio de la Proposició de la companio de la Companio de Companio de la Companio de La Companio de Companio de	
Spaghetti and macaroni are types o	of

pasta .

1 She's a vegetarian. She doesn't eat

2 _____ are an orange vegetable.

3 Manchego is a _____ from

Spain.

4 You use _____ to make a Spanish omelette.

4 Complete the sentences for you.

- 1 My favourite food is _____
- 2 leat _____ for breakfast.
- 3 On Sundays Leat _____

Free-time activities



5 Look at the pictures and circle the correct words.





(read)/ play comics

1 surf / talk on the phone





2 ride / read my bike

3 listen / watch to music



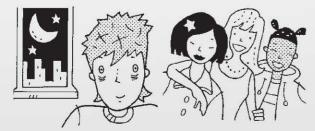
4 listen / watch TV

5 stay / surf the internet



6 go / play shopping

7 play / ride football



8 stay / talk up late

9 go / meet my friends



Complete the messages with the phrases in the box.

go shopping listen to music meet my friends ride my bike surf the internet talk on the phone

Write and	tel	us a	bout	your	free-ti	ime
activities.						

activities.		
	At weekends I <u>meet my friends</u> .	
1	My sister and I The shops are in the town centre.	
2	I've got a new mobile phone.	
3	My friends and I We like rock, but we don't like pop.	
4	I at weekends. I write messages on websites like this.	
5	Ion Sundays. I ride	

Complete the sentences with the activities in exercise 5.

about 50km. 📥

Ĺ	surf the internet	to do projects.
1 We	1	to buy clothes
2 Do	you	to school?
3 He	W	on the radio.
4 _		They are funny.
5 I_		at the café on
Sat	urdays	

8 🚰 Complete the sentences for you.

1	I	every day.
2	I don't	after school
3	At weekends I	•

Grammar

Present simple

Complete the table with the correct form of the verb *eat*.

	Ĭ	eat
1	You	
2	He	
2	She	
4	lt	
5	We	
6	You	
7	They	,

Write the correct he/she/it form of the verbs.

	eat	eats
1	help	
2	need	P
3	give	
4	produce	F <u>-</u>
5	ao	

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



	Carrots	don't	help our night vision.
1	1	like piz	zza.
2	We	go ł	nome for lunch.
3	Oil in food _		give you bad skin.
4	Animals		_drinkjuice.
5	Your body		need lots of sugar

	_
APA.	
4 1	

Look at the table and complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

	Simon	Martha and Tim
have breakfast	~	×
drink milk every day	V	V
go home for lunch	×	~

1	Simon	has	breakfast.
	Martha and Tim _		
	breakfast.		ž:
2	Simon		milk every
	day.		
	Martha and Tim _		
	milk every day.		
3	Simon		home for
	lunch.		
	$MarthaandTim_$		
	home for lunch.		

5 Order the words to make questions.

drink / Do / coffee / you /?

Do you drink coffee?

Does / chocolate / eat / Ana /?

you and Josh / Do / like / pizza /?

contain / vitamin C / Do / apples /?

4 vitamin C / body / need / your / Does /?

Write questions with the present simple.
Then write true answers.

1 you / eat / fish?2 your friends / drink / coffee?3 your teacher / like / chocolate?

love, like, don't like, hate + -ing

Write the -ing form of the verbs.

	eat	eating
1	cook	
2	go	<u> </u>
3	drink	
4	listen	
5	ride	

8 Look at the icons and circle the correct words.

⊗ don't like

0016	O	
© © I((ove)/ hate	1

O like

watching TV.

1 ② My friends

like / don't like

○ ○ love

- 3 © © Our teacher loves / likes reading comics.



⊗ ⊗ hate

- 4 ③ Jake and Eve hate / don't like doing sport.
- 5 My dog loves / likes playing football.

Omplete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

	We	love talking	(love / talk) on
	the pho	ne.	
1	My dad		(like / ride)
	his bike.		
2	J		(hate / eat)
	vegetab	les.	
3	They		(not be/
	interest	ed/listen) to rock	music.
4	Vincent		(love / play)
	football		
5	Elena		(be crazy
	about/v	vatch) volleyball.	•

Subject and object pronouns

10 Circle the correct words.

We're healthy. My mum gives we /usan apple a day.

- 1 I / Me eat an apple every day.
- 2 Emma plays tennis. She / Her likes sport.
- 3 You hate apples. You never eat they / them.
- **4** We read Manga comics. **They / Them** are cool.
- 5 Ed has got a girlfriend. He talks to **she / her** on the phone every day.

Complete the text with the words in the box.



He her him # It 9	he They
-------------------	---------

ľve g	jot a moι	ıntain bike.	love riding
(1)	it	at week	ends. I don't ride
with	my friend	ds. ⁽²⁾	hate doing
exerc	cise. I ride	with a boy	called Matt. I like
(3)		• (4)	's got dark
wavy	hair. (5)	* *	's really cool! Matt
know	vs my frie	nd Kate. ⁽⁶⁾ _	's
Ame	rican and	Matt really	likes
(7)			

Dictation



1 R Listen and write the sentences.

Error Correction

Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.

Does your parents listen to music? Do your parents listen to music?

- 1 James don't drink coffee.
- **2** We don't like <u>watch</u> football on TV.
- 3 Ben's my brother and it loves reading comics.





3 P Listen and check your answers.

Translation

4 Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

Unit 3 Grammar Check

Read the text and circle the correct answers.



(1)... you know what a goji berry is? A goji berry is a small red fruit. It (2)... from China. People like (3)... goji berries because (4)... help you to stay healthy. They (5)... a lot of beta-carotene and vitamins. People 6... fresh goji berries, they eat dried ones. You buy (7)... in supermarkets and health shops. I love (8)... them for breakfast. They're delicious!

Α	В	C
1 Does	(Do)	Doesn't
2 coming	come	comes
3 eating	eats	eat
4 she	he	they
5 contains	contain	containing
6 doesn't eat	don't eats	don't eat
7 they	them	it
8 eat	eating	eats





6 Listen and check your answers.

Cumulative Grammar



Circle the correct words to complete the text.

Vegans

(1) Why / (What) is a vegan?

Vegans ⁽²⁾doesn't / don't eat any animal products like meat, fish, eggs or dairy.

Where is the name from?

The name comes from the word 'vegetarian'. 'V-E-G' (3) are / is the first three letters of the word and 'A-N' the last two.

(4) Do vegans eat / Eat vegans protein?

Yes, (5) he does / they do. Protein is very important in a '6 vegan's / vegans' diet. A vegan eats a lot of fruit, vegetables and nuts. All these foods have got protein in (7)them / it.

What about milk?

Cow's milk is an animal product so they don't use (8) it / her. Why are people vegans?

Different people ⁽⁹⁾has / have got different reasons. Some people don't eat meat because they don't like (10) eat / eating it. Other people don't eat meat for religious reasons.







My Progress

Tick (✔) the boxes to evaluate your progress.

to talk about habits and routines.

I can use love, like, don't like and hate + -ing to talk about likes

I can use subject and object pronouns to refer to people

ш	-	-



Going places

Reference & skills

Grammar Reference, pages 72-3

Vocabulary Reference, page 87

Culture: Reading & Listening, page 96

Writing Guide, pages 108-9

Speaking, page 123

Vocabulary

Places in town

Find eight other places in town in the wordsquare.

2										
C	Н	S	С	Н	0	0	Ĺ	Z	В	0
Н	Q	U	0	М	L	1	С	С	Ε	R
C	Α	Р	Е	U	С	Н	Н	I	Χ	Ε
Ī	Ν	Е	W	S	Α	G	Е	Ν	Т	S
N	Е	R	С	Е	М	Α	М	E	0	Т
<u>(1)</u>	W	М	N	U	Е	R	1	М	1	Α
Н	Т	Α	Н	М	I	В	S	Α	R	U
U	ıΕ	R	Ε	S	I	Α	Т	D	Q	R
R	Т	K	L	Ţ	В	R	Α	R	Υ	Α
С	J	E	K	S	С	Н	Α	N	D	N
H	0	Т	Е	L	Н	Е	М	I	G	Т

Complete the sentences with the places in exercise 3.

You buy food in a <u>supermarket</u>.

- 1 You buy things for your feet in a
- 2 You go to an _____ to travel in a city.
- **3** You eat in a _____.
- 4 You go to a ______ to watch films.
- 5 You play sports at a _____



2 Match the words to make places in town.

1 sports agent
2 news centre
3 shoe centre
4 shopping market
5 super shop
6 underground station

Match the words in the box with the pictures.

cinema restaurant shoe shop sports centre supermarket underground station



supermarket



3



1 _



4

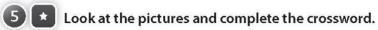


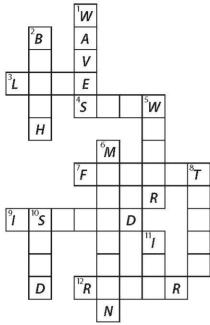
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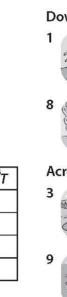


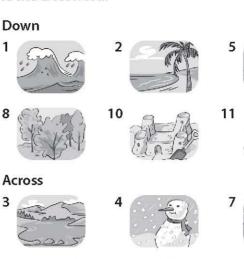
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Landscape features

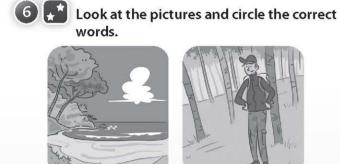












The (1)(beach) / tree isn't big, but I love the (2) sand / water. It's white!



This is me in a (3)beach / forest. That (4) snow / tree is very tall.



Brrrr! The (5) forest / water is very cold.



There's a 6 water / mountain on the island. There's (7)tree / ice and snow on top of it in July!



12

Read the quiz and write the correct words.

940	
	Mount Everest is 8850 metres high.
	lt's a <u>mountain</u> .
	a) mountain b) tree
1	The Amazon is in South America.
	It's very long. It's a(n)
	a) island b) river
2	Ipanema is in Rio de Janeiro. It's got
	some sand. It's a
	a) beach b) tree
3	The Sahara is a desert. It's very big.
	It consists of
	a) sand b) ice
4	Sherwood is in England. It's got lots of
	trees. It's a
	a) river b) forest
5	Menorca is in the Mediterranean Sea.
	It's 700km². It's a(n)
	a) mountain b) island

Grammar

there is / there are

1 Circle the correct words.

There is /are houses in my town.

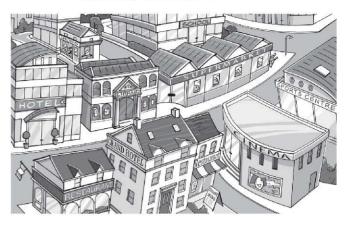
- 1 There is / are a sports centre.
- 2 There is / are three schools.
- 3 There is / are a shoe shop.
- 4 There is / are a chemist and a church.
- 5 There is / are two cinemas.
- Complete the questions and short answers with the words in the box.

Are	Are	are	aren't	is	isn't	ŀs	ls
45	ls		there a	cin	ema?		
Ye	s, there	e	is				
1			_ there a	a che	emist?		
No	o, there						
2 _			_ there a	any s	school	s?	
Ye	s, there	e			ii		
3 _			_ there a	any e	church	es?	
No	o, there)					

3 Complete the text with isn't or aren't.

ibrary in r	ny town, but
isn't	a cinema, and
	any museums.
wo super	markets, but there
a s	hoe shop, and there
an	y underground stations
īve restau	rants, but there
an	y hotels.
	isn't two super a s an ive restau

Look at the picture and complete the sentences with There is / There isn't and There are / There aren't.



	There are	two hotels.
1		a sports centre.
2		a church.
3		two restaurants.
4		any museums.
5		a supermarket.
6		a chemist.

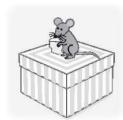
Complete the questions with *Is there* or *Are there*. Then look at the picture in exercise 4 and write short answers.

	Are there	two hotels?
	Yes, there are.	
1		a sports centre?
2		 two supermarkets?
3		any restaurants?
4		 a shopping centre?
5		a library?

Prepositions of place



6 Look at the pictures and complete the words with vowels.

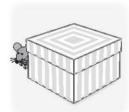




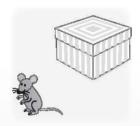
<u>o</u> n

1 ___n





2 __n fr__nt __f 3 b__h__nd





5 b__tw___n



Look at the picture in exercise 4 and complete the sentences with the words in the box.

behind	between	ir	front of	near	
The su	oermarket i:	S	near	the	е

1 The shoe shop is _____ the library.

2 There's a hotel _____ two restaurants.

3 There's a supermarket _____ the school.

a | an, some, any

8 Complete the sentences with a or an.

There's *a* church behind the school.

- 1 Julia has apple for breakfast.
- 2 Is there ___ underground station in your street?
- 3 Have you got ___ ice cream?
- 4 My uncle lives on ___ island.
- 5 There's ___ hotel near here.

Complete the sentences with the correct word in brackets.

There are some (a / some) good shops in my town.

- 1 My favourite shop is (a / any) bookshop.
- 2 It's got _____ (any/a lot of) good books for teenagers.
- 3 It hasn't got _____ (much/many) books for adults.
- 4 My favourite book is _____ (a / any) novel called Lord of the Flies.
- 5 It's about some boys on _____ (an / any) island.



10 Look at the picture and circle the correct words.

This is the Valley of the Waves in South Africa. There's (1) a / some beach and (2) some / any white sand. There are three islands with (3) any / some trees. There's (4)a / some blue water, but there aren't (5) any / some fish in the water. The Valley of the Waves is in the middle of (6) a / any forest. It's (7)a / some water park!

Dictation

	dβ	-	3	
14		ш	BΝ	
ш	- 10	ш	100	
1.3	uc.	-	Ø.	



Listen and write the sentences.

1	55			
	1.72 			

2	

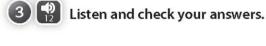
Error Correction



There aren't some mountains.

There aren't any mountains.

- 1 The bank is in front the post office.
- 2 There are a lake and a river.
- 3 My cousins live on a island.



Translation

Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

3	A.	

Unit 4 Grammar Check



Read the text and circle the correct answers.



Lundy is (1)... very small island. It is (2)... the coast in the south of England. There (3)... only 15 residents and there aren't (4)... cars! Lundy is very beautiful, and people love visiting it. Are there any places to stay? Yes, (5) There are 6... houses for visitors, but there 7... a hotel. The houses are very simple. There aren't any TVs (8)... them, but there is hot water. There's a small village with a church, a shop and a pub. That's

	Α	В	C
1	an	a	some
2	behind	between	near
3	is	are	aren't
4	a	some	any
5	there are	there aren't	they are
6	an	any	some
7	is	isn't	aren't
8	near	on	in





6 B Listen and check your answers.

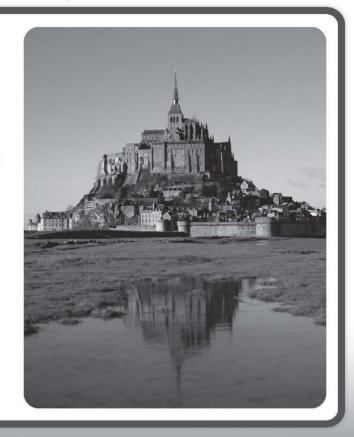
Cumulative Grammar



Circle the correct words to complete the text.

World Heritage Sites

There (1)'s /(are)many World Heritage Sites in France and my favourite is Mont-Saint-Michel. (2) Who / What does 'Mont' mean? (3) It / He is mountain in French. But Mont-Saint-Michel (4) isn't / aren't a mountain it's (5)a / an island. It isn't separate from the rest of France. (6) There is / There are a road that connects it to the mainland. Mont-Saint-Michel is an old town with small streets and beautiful buildings. It (7)'s / 've got shops, museums, and restaurants. There (8)'s / are a beautiful old church - the Abbey of Mont-Saint-Michel. There are around 900 steps up to it! Mont Saint-Michel is very popular with tourists. They love ⁽⁹⁾visit / visiting it.





My Progress

Tick (✔) the boxes to evaluate your progress.

I can use *there is / there are* to describe places in town and landscape features.

I can use **prepositions of place** to describe where things are.

I can use a / an, some and any.

899







At School

Reference & skills

Grammar Reference, pages 74–5

Vocabulary Reference, page 88

Culture: Reading & Listening, page 97

Writing Guide, pages 110-11

Speaking, page 124

Vocabulary

Daily routines



Match the words in the box with the pictures.

do homework finish school get dressed get up go to bed have a shower have dinner play the piano start school tidy your room



Circle the correct words.

lhave/ go / play some milk before I go to bed.

- 1 Do you have / go / play the guitar at school?
- 2 What time does your class have / go / play lunch at school?
- 3 We often have / go / play to the cinema at the weekend.
- 4 Pilar has / goes / plays golf with her dad on Thursdays.
- 5 I have / go / play to the sports centre on Sundays.

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

do homework get dressed get up go to bed have dinner have lunch

I love Satu	rdays. I sleep for	a long time
and (1)	get up	late. After
breakfast,	(2)	
in a T-shirt	and jeans. I go	
shopping	in town with my	friends.
We (3)		in Joe's
Café in tov	vn. I like eating p	izza there.
After that,	I go home and w	atch TV. I don't
(4)		on Saturdays; I
do it on Su	ındays. In the eve	ening, my family
and I all (5)_		togethe
in the kitch	nen. Mum and Da	ad often cook
pasta. The	n we watch TV, a	nd at 10.30 or
11.00 wa 6)	

School subjects	
Find 12 school subjects in the wordsnake.	
CHDRAMAENGLISHA	CCCIENCEARTANDO
ERENCHDRAMAENGLISHMUSICHISTORYPELITERATUREO	GEOGRAPHYMATH333
Look at the pictures and write the school subjects.	Complete the comments on sch subjects.
	Favourite subjects
	6 comments
	Kiera I don't like studying words, but I love using numbers. My favourite lesson is maths naths
literature 1	
	Amy
	I love doing sport, especially hockey. (2) is my favourite lesson
	Jude
	I love drawing and designing things.
2 3	is my favourite lesson
4	Aisha
100	It's good to speak a different language.
	(4) because we go to France every summer.

6 Complete the sentences for you.

1 I don't like studying _____

2 I think ______ is interesting.

3 I'm very good at _____ 4 I'm bad at ______.

Kiera I don't like studying words, but I love using numbers. My favourite lesson (1)	Reply Reply Reply Reply	
I don't like studying words, but I love using numbers. My favourite lesson maths Amy I love doing sport, especially hockey is my favourite less Jude I love drawing and designing things	Reply Reply Reply Reply	Share
using numbers. My favourite lesson (i)	Reply Reply Reply Reply	
Amy I love doing sport, especially hockey is my favourite less Jude I love drawing and designing things	Reply Son. Reply	
Amy I love doing sport, especially hockey is my favourite less Jude I love drawing and designing things	Reply	
I love doing sport, especially hockey (2) is my favourite less Jude I love drawing and designing things	Reply	
I love doing sport, especially hockey is my favourite less Jude I love drawing and designing things	Reply	
Jude I love drawing and designing things	Reply	Share
Jude I love drawing and designing things	Reply •	Share
I love drawing and designing things	•	Share
I love drawing and designing things	•	3.154FC
is my lavounte less	con	
	3011.	
Aisha	Reply	Share
It's good to speak a different langua	ne Hil	(P
(4) because we go to		
every summer.		
Nicky	Reply	Share
I hate studying the past and I can't re	emem	ber
dates. I think (5) is bo	ring!	
Luke	Reply	Share
l like reading books and talking abo	ut ther	m
in class. (6)lessons are	e great	t!

Grammar

can

1 *	Complete the sentences with can or can't
	and the verbs in brackets.

	l_can speak	(speak) English.
1	Jorge	(play) the guitar.
2	My mum	(not sing).
3	But she	(dance).
4	My grandparents	(walk) to
	the supermarket.	
5	But they	(not run).

2		Write questions wit	h <i>can</i>
	*	write questions with	II Cuii

5 Lucas / run 5km?

	Max / play the piano? Can Max play the piano?
1	Clare / play the piano?
2	Max and Clare / speak Spanish?
3	Lucas / speak Spanish?
4	Max and Clare / run 5km?

Look at the table and write short answers to the questions 1–5 in exercise 2.

	piano	Spanish	
Max	V	~	×
Clare	×	~	×
Lucas	V	×	V

4 *	Rewrite the sentences with the
	affirmative (+), negative (-) or
	question (?) form.

They can understand him.	
They can't understand him.	
You can hear the teacher.	
I can't see my toes.	
Can Jim cook?	
He can't speak Chinese.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	They can't understand him. You can hear the teacher. I can't see my toes. Can Jim cook?

Have to

6	This is Tom, Anna and Sam's normal day.
	What do they have to do? Complete the
	sentences with the correct form of have to

	Tom	Anna	Sam
get up at 7 oʻclock	V		
have breakfast in the morning		~	~
have lunch at 3 oʻclock	V	~	
do homework after school		~	
go to bed at 9 o'clock	V		V

1. Sam	have lunch at
3 o'clock.	
2. Anna and Sam	have
breakfast in the morning.	
3. Tom and Sam	do
homework after school.	
4. Tom	get up at 7
oʻclock.	
5. Anna	go to bed at
nine o'clock.	

Adverbs of frequency

6 ★	Write the adverbs of frequency in the
	correct place.

			-
alv	vays	sometimes	usually
0%	nev	er	
	ofte	n	
▼ 100%	C		

7	**	Circle the correct words.
---	----	---------------------------

I do never / never do my homework at school.

- 1 She always watches / watches always TV after school.
- 2 My parents usually get up / get up usually at half past six.
- 3 I always am / am always hungry after school.
- **4** You sometimes go / go sometimes shopping on Saturdays.
- 5 The supermarket always is / is always open on Fridays.

8 Complete the sentences with the correct adverb in brackets.

	My aunt hasn't got a computer. She
	(often / never) surfs the
	internet.
1	Jake doesn't play football every day. He
	(always / sometimes) plays
	after school.
2	I love weekends! I am
	(always / never) happy on Saturdays and
	Sundays.
3	Janet loves sleeping! She
	(never / usually) goes to bed early.
4	They're vegetarians. They
	(often / never) eat meat.
5	I like meeting my friends. We are
	(often / never) in Pene's Ca

4	Order the words to make sentences.
	music / always / listen to / My parents / . My parents always listen to music.
1	plays chess / never / Her brother / .
2	always / drink / coffee / I / .
3	The students / sometimes / late for school / are /

Adverbs of frequency: questions

	or <i>Does</i> .	tne questions with <i>How, Do</i>
1	How	often do you go to the cinema?
2		you often go to bed early?
3		your sister often tidy her
	room?	
4		often do your parents play
	golf?	
5		you and your friends often
	watch TV?	
6	3	often does your dad go

11	Match the answers a-f with the questions
	in exercise 11.

shopping?

a) Never! They don't do any sport.	4
b) I never go. I watch DVDs at home.	
c) He often goes, but he hates it!	
d Yes, we do. We love documentaries.	_
e) Sometimes, especially when I'm tired.	
f) No she doesn't She never tidies it	

Dictation



1 Listen and write the sentences.

Error correction

Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.

My grandfather sings never.

My grandfather never sings.

- 1 David cans cook pasta.
- 2 They the piano play beautifully.
- 3 How often you go to the cinema?



3 PListen and check your answers.

Translation

4 Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

Unit 5 Grammar Check

Read the dialogue and circle the correct answers.



Martha Britain's Got Talent is a talent show on TV. It's my favourite programme and I

⁽¹⁾... it.

Simon (2)... is it on?

Martha Once a week, on Saturdays. I (3)... go out on Saturday night. I stay at home to watch TV! It's fantastic!

Simon (4)... anyone be on the programme?

Martha Yes, they (5).... There are people of all ages. There are people who can sing, dance or play an instrument 6.... And there (7)... people who can't do those things ⁽⁸⁾.... They're funny!

Simon Is the programme on TV now?

Martha No, it isn't, but there's a new series soon.

	Α	В	C
1	watches always	always watch	watch always
2	Often	How	How often
3	usually	always	never
4	Can	ls	Does
5	do	can	can't
6	fantastic	good	fantastically
7	sometimes are	are sometimes	is sometimes
8	good	goodly	well





6 Staten and check your answers.

Cumulative Grammar



Circle the correct words to complete the text.

Musical Manchester

Many (1) persons / people know that Manchester in England is the home of Manchester United football club. But Manchester is also (2)a / an important place for classical music. There (3)'s / are a famous school in the city called Chetham's School of Music.

Chetham's is a school for talented young musicians. Can boys and girls go there? Yes, (4) he / they can. It (5)'s / 've got around 290 pupils between the ages of eight and eighteen. The pupils study subjects like maths, English and ICT, but they also study music for three hours a day. Students ⁽⁶⁾play / plays musical instruments, like the piano or violin.

Manchester has got an orchestra, too, called the Hallé. It 'doesn't / don't perform just in Manchester, it performs around the world. There's also the Hallé Youth Orchestra. That's for young people who (() can / can't play a musical instrument, but don't go to a music school like Chetham's.



Some parts of Chetham's are almost 600 years old.

Progress

Tick (✔) the boxes to evaluate your progress.

I can use can and can't to talk about ability.

I can use adverbs of frequency to talk and ask questions about how often people do things.

I can use have to to talk about obligation.



Reference & skills

Grammar Reference, pages 76-7

Vocabulary Reference, page 89

Culture: Reading & Listening, page 98

Writing Guide, pages 112-13

Speaking, page 125

Vocabulary

Sport



Order the letters and write the words.



2 Complete the sentences with the correct words in brackets.

We usually _______ (go / play) snowboarding in winter. 1 Students at my school _____(go / play) basketball. 2 My brother _____ (does / plays) athletics. 3 Lily (goes / plays) swimming every day. 4 My dad usually loses when he _____(goes / plays) golf. 5 Is it easy to ______ (go / play)

	hockey?	
3	Complete the senter	nces for you.
1	My favourite sport is	
2	! I don't like	•
3	Llike watching	on T\



Complete the text with the words in the box.

catch	kick	run	score
throw	train	win	

I play rugby at school. We (1) <u>train</u> every Tuesday. The matches are on Saturdays. There are 15 players. In rugby, you (2)_____ very fast with the ball in your hands and then (3)______ it to a player behind you. They (4)_____ the ball with their hands, run, and throw it to another player. They can also the ball with their feet. All the players can (6)_____ but it isn't called a 'goal' - it's called a 'try'. My team isn't very good. We don't usually (7) our matches!

Adjectives of opinion

Look at the pictures and complete the words with vowels.





This is

e a sy.



1 This is

b r ng.





2 This is

f ___ n.







4 This is

d__ff__c_lt.

5 This is

___nt___r__st___ng.





6 That's

d___ng___r____s!

7 This is

___ m ___ z ___ n g.

20 DOM:	
**	Wri
	* *

te a sport you think is ...

1 exciting

2 easy

3 difficult

4 dangerous



Complete the sentences with the correct word in brackets.

The players are playing well today. This game is very *exciting* (boring / exciting).

1 I don't understand the rules of judo. They are ___ (difficult / amazing).

2 I love playing tennis! It's _____ (fun / boring).

3 I can hit the ball! It's _____ (easy / difficult).

4 There are lots of accidents in snowboarding. It's a(n) _____ (easy / dangerous) sport.

5 My team is winning the football match. It's _____ (amazing / boring).

Complete the sentences with some of the words in exercise 5.

Something you like is fun .

1 Something that isn't easy is .

2 Something that isn't interesting is

3 Something with danger is _____.

4 Something with lots of things happening is

5 Something very, very good is



9 Complete the sentences for you using some of the adjectives from exercise 5.

1 I think tennis is ______.

2 I think cycling is . . .

3 I think football is _____

Grammar

Present continuous

1	*	Write the -ing form of the words
---	---	----------------------------------

	watch	watching
1	train	-
2	go	&
3	take	
4	run	No.
5	swim	
6	flying	

Complete the sentences with *am, is* or *are.*

6	Ä
9//	

	Jake <u>is</u>	listening to the radio.
1	My parents	playing tennis.
2	Look! He	diving into the water
3	The players	shouting.
4	1	walking in the park.
5	Oh, no! We	losing.

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

	We	are playing	(play) tennis.
1	They		(do) athletics.
2	Brad		(kick) the ball.
3	She		(throw) the ball
4	1		(win) the game.
5	He		(hit) the ball.

Complete the sentences with the correct negative form of the verbs in brackets.

	The students	aren't running	(run)
	fast.		
1	1	(train) for	the 5 km
	race.		
2	My brother		_ (wear) a
	hat.		
3	They	(wat	ch) TV.
4	The girls	((dance).
5	The teacher		_ (shout).

5 Look at the picture and write sentences.



Ted (not throw) the ball. He (kick) it.

Ted isn't throwing the ball. He's kicking it.
Mary and Lisa (not play) basketball. They (do) judo.
Lucas and Sara (not run). They (walk).
Jack (not look) at Lucas. He (watch) Ted.
Lucy (not dive). She (jump).

6 Complete the text with the correct affirmative or negative form of the verbs
in brackets. Then tick (🗸) the sport.
Ben and James (1) <u>are playinq</u> (play)
a game, but they (2)
(not run). They have got 11 players each, but
they (3) (not talk) to
them. Ben (4) (hit) the
ball now, but he ⁽⁵⁾
(not use) his foot. He's using his hand! The boys
(have) fun, but they
(not do) sport.
What is the game?
snooker table football
Complete the questions with <i>Is</i> or <i>Are</i> .
' your dad having lunch?'
'Yes, he is.'
1 ' Alicia doing judo?''Yes, she is.'
2 ' they watching a DVD?'
'No, they aren't.'
3 ' we winning?"No, we aren't.'
4 'I winning?''No, you aren't.'
8 Order the words to make questions. Then
Order the words to make questions. Then write short answers: affirmative (+) or
negative (–).
Miguel / the guitar / ls / playing / ? +
Is Miguel playing the guitar?
Yes, he is.
1 winning / you / Are /? –
r willing, you, rice, .
2 Are / studying / drama / you and Ed /? +
3 vegetables / ls / she / cooking /? –

4 talking / they / Are / on the phone / ? +

Present simple and continuous

Circle the correct words.

The class does / is doing PE today.

- 1 | get / 'm getting up early every day.
- 2 Katy usually **goes** / **is going** snowboarding in winter.
- 3 They watch / 're watching TV now.
- **4** We always **do** / 're **doing** judo at six o'clock on Mondays.
- 5 I win / 'm winning the game at the moment.
- Complete the dialogue with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.



Jack	What (1)	are	you
	watching	(wate	ch) on TV?
Lauren	Snowboardir	ng. Look	!They
	(2)	(sta	rt) now. Oh,
	this man is a	mazing.	He always
	(3)	(wi	n).
Jack	Is he British?		
Lauren	No. The Britis	h snowl	ooarder
	(4)	(los	se). He never
	(5)	(wi	n).

Dictation





1 Listen and write the sentences.

Error Correction



Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.

I no am having lunch now.

I'm not having lunch now.

- 1 I'm coming here every week.
- 2 'Are you listening?" Yes, I do.'
- 3 They do judo at the moment.





3 P Listen and check your answers.

Translation

Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

Unit 6 Grammar Check



Read the text and circle the correct answers.



Look at these teenagers! What (1)... now? They (2)... aerobics or playing a new sport. They are British athletes and they (3)... for their sport: diving. Diving? But where's the water? Well, divers (4)... in the swimming pool all the time. They (5)... a lot of exercise in the gym, too. One of the athletes in the picture is champion diver Tom Daley. Tom 6... to college every day, but he also (7)... for four hours a day, six days, a week. Does that sound boring to you? Maybe, but Tom often (8)... gold medals and that isn't boring!

Α	В	C
1 do they do	is they doing	are they doing
2 isn't doing	aren't doing	don't do
3 train	're training	's training
4 don't train	doesn't train	aren't training
5 're doing	does	do
6 's going	goes	go
7 trains	train	is training
8 wins	is winning	win





6 B Listen and check your answers.

Cumulative Grammar



Circle the correct words to complete the text.

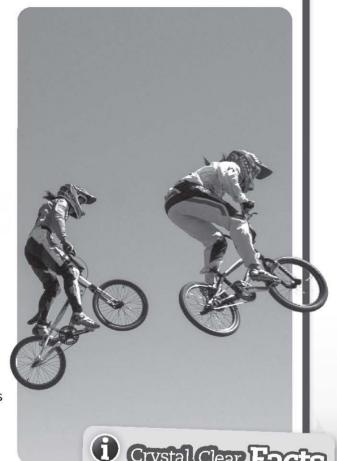
BMX students

Some students at a school in England (1) have / are having) a PE lesson at the moment, but not with a traditional school sport like hockey, football or rugby. They're riding BMX bikes.

Students at this school (2) have / are having BMX lessons every week. That's because BMX is one of the sports they (3) can / can't do at their school.

Their school is the first in the UK to have BMX lessons, and the results are very positive. Many students often ⁽⁴⁾hasn't / haven't got an interest in sport, but these students love ⁽⁵⁾do / doing BMX. They ⁽⁶⁾usually run / run usually to their PE lesson so it can start quickly! The students don't ride the BMX bikes on the road. They use a special BMX track and fortunately there ⁽⁷⁾'s / are one next to this school.

The students' trainer is an amazing BMX rider. He ⁽⁸⁾isn't / isn't being a teacher at the school; he's a champion BMX rider for Britain. At the moment he ⁽⁹⁾trains / 's training for the Olympic Games because BMX is ⁽¹⁰⁾a / an Olympic sport now.





My Progress

There are about 40 sports in the Summer

Tick (✔) the boxes to evaluate your progress.

899

I can use the **present continuous** to describe activities in progress at the moment.

Olympic Games.

I can use the **present simple** to talk about habits and routines.

MAPFRE



Reference & skills

Grammar Reference, pages 78-9

Vocabulary Reference, page 90

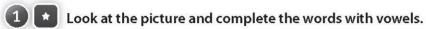
Culture: Reading & Listening, page 99

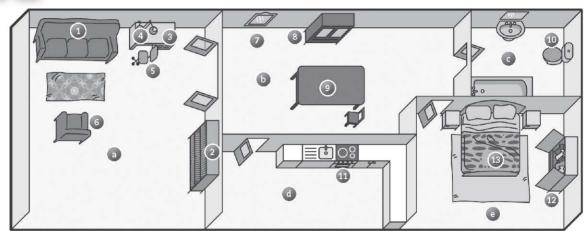
Writing Guide, pages 114-15

Speaking, page 126

Vocabulary

Rooms and furniture





- 1 s <u>o</u> f <u>a</u> 5 ch____r
- 9 t__bl__ **13** b d
- 2 b___kc__s__ 3 d__sk
- 4 l__mp
- **8** c__pb___rd **8** c___pυ___... 1**2** w___rdr___b__
- 2 kill Look at the picture in exercise 1 and write the rooms with the words in the box.

bathroom bedroom dining room kitchen living room a) living room

3 Circle the correct words.

You cook on a cooker / cupboard.

- 1 You sleep in your bedroom / kitchen.
- 2 You put your clothes in your toilet / wardrobe.
- 3 You look at yourself in an armchair / a mirror.
- 4 You eat your dinner on a table / desk.
- 5 You sleep in a bed / bookcase.
- 6 Three people can sit on a chair / sofa.
- 7 You put books on a bookcase / lamp.
- 8 The shower is in the bathroom / living room.
- 9 You usually eat in the dining room / bedroom.

4 Complete the sentences for you.

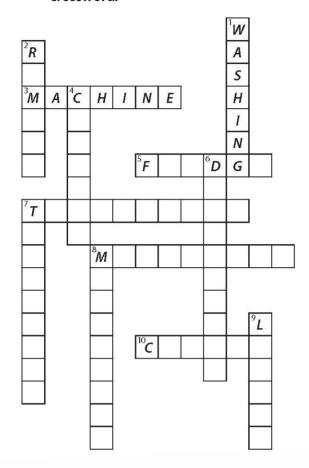
- 1 In my kitchen there's ...
- 2 In my bedroom I've got ...
- 3 In my living room there's ...

Household objects





Look at the pictures and complete the crossword.



Down 1 (and 3 Across)



2 and 4



6





8



9



Across

3 (see 1 Down)



7

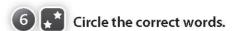


8



10





clean clothes washing machine/

dishwasher

1 take photos camera / toothbrush2 change channels telephone / remote

control

3 cook food dishwasher / microwave

4 surf the internet | laptop / fridge

5 listen to music camera / mp3 player



dishwasher laptop microwave remote control telephone toothbrush

remo	te control	telephone	toothbrush
			20
		e household o	bject?
Write and	tell us.		
Lucy	I love the	(1) telephor	<u>ne</u> . I talk on
12:32 reply	it every d	ay with my fr	iends!
Shakeel	The (2)	i	n the kitchen
11:45 reply	is my favo	ourite. It wash	nes all the
	plates and	d cups for us.	Hove using it!
Paul	My favou	rite thing is n	ny
11:15	(3)	W T 0 202 3	21 12 12 12 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

(3)_______. I can do my homework on it and surf the internet.

Kayley I love the ⁽⁴⁾_____ in our love the ⁽⁴⁾____ in our kitchen. I can cook food fast in it.

Morgan I think the ⁽⁶⁾______ is great.

9:00
reply I can sit on the sofa and change TV
channels with it.

Grammar

be: past simple

1 *	Complete the table with the correct past
	simple form of <i>be</i> .

	Ĩ	was	4	lt	
1	You		5	We	
2	He		6	You	
3	She		7	They	9

2 Circle the corr	oct words
-------------------	-----------

Our old house was/ were Victorian.

- 1 It was / were very small.
- 2 The garden was / were big.
- 3 My bedroom was / were orange and pink.
- 4 The neighbours was / were very friendly.
- 5 We was / were happy there.

Rewrite the sentences using the negative past simple of *be*.

	The housew	<u>asn't</u> big.	
1	The garden	sm	all.
2	My bedroom	g	reen.
3	The neighbours _		_ horrible.
л	Mo	unhanny	

4 Complete the questions with was or were.

	Was	_ that your old house, Dad?
1		_you born there?
2	Where	your bedroom?
3		_ it small?
4	What colour _	your bedroom
5		you happy there?



Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

was was Was wasn't

Were	Were were	weren't
Dad	Where (1)	<u>vere</u> you last night?
Eva	l ⁽²⁾ was	at home.
Dad	(3)	Tom and Grace with
	you?	
Eva	No, they (4)	*
Dad	(5)	_you in the kitchen?
Eva	Yes, I (6)	<u>_</u> •
Dad	(7)	_ the cooker on?
Eva	No, it (8)	•

Write questions with the correct past simple form of *be*. Then write short answers: affirmative (+) or negative (-).



the clothes / in the wardrobe? +

Were the clothes in the wardrobe?

Yes, they were.

1 the lamp / on the desk?
2 the books / on the book shelf? +

3 the bedroom / tidy? +

4 the computer / on the bed? -

there was I there were

Complete the sentences with was or we

	There	were	three bedrooms.
1	There		a bed.
2	There		two chairs.
3	There		a table near my bed.
4	There		a big bookcase.
5	There		lots of books.

8 Circle the correct words.

(1) There was / There were a big kitchen in our house, but (2) there was / there wasn't a dining room. The kitchen was always warm because (3) there was / there were a very big cooker and it was usually on – my mum was a really good cook! (4) There was / There were some cupboards in front of the cooker. (5) There was / There were some cakes and biscuits in them, but (6) there wasn't / there weren't any fruit.

Write questions with *Was there / Were there*. Then look at the picture and write



	a table
	Was there a table? Yes, there was.
1	a sofa
2	a lamp
3	any books
4	any chairs

Past simple: affirmative regular verbs

Write the correct past simple form of the verbs.

	verb	past simple
	call	called
1	play	
2	want	
3	produce	
4	use	
5	stop	

Complete the sentences with the correct past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

	They	called	(call) the bab	y Eva.
1	My frier	nd's brother		_ (design)
	new co	mputer.		
2	The first	t portable c	amera	
	(appear) in 1888.		
3	Antonio	Meucci	(iı	nvent) the
	first tele	ephone.		
4	The first	t mobile ph	ones	
	(weigh)	a lot.		

Complete the text with the correct past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Percy Spencer (1) <u>invented</u> (invent)

	7
	• •
	7

the microwave oven in 1945. He
(2)
(live) in
America. He
(3)
(work) for
the Raytheon

Corporation. One day, he ⁽⁴⁾_____(stop) in front of a Magnetron machine. The chocolate in his pocket ⁽⁵⁾____(change). After that, he ⁽⁶⁾____(design) the microwave oven.

Dictation

11	450	Sh.	3
ľΑ	6		ΒI
١w		Ш	W.
1.3		all	7.1



Listen and write the sentences.

1	93			
	n.č			

2	

Error Correction



They play tennis yesterday.

They played tennis yesterday.

- 1 The people in the hotel wasn't happy.
- 2 There were a lamp on my desk.
- 3 My cousins move house last week.



Translation

Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

		_
		_

Unit 7 Grammar Check



Read the text and circle the correct answers.



There (1)... a programme on TV last night called Help my house. What (2)... about? It was about a woman called Sally and her kitchen. A team of people (3)... at Sally's house early in the morning. She (4)... there, but her boyfriend Chris was at home. He (5)... them Sally's kitchen. It (6)... terrible. There wasn't a cooker and there (7)... any cupboards. Then the team started work. They designed and produced a new kitchen for Sally. Later that day, everyone (8)... working. Sally (9)... when she walked into her new kitchen that evening! She was so happy!

A	В	C
1 (was)	is	were
2 it was	was it	it
3 arrive	arrived	arrives
4 isn't	weren't	wasn't
5 shows	was showing	showed
6 was	were	is
7 wasn't	weren't	aren't
8 stopped	stops	stop
9 cries	is crying	cried





Cumulative Grammar

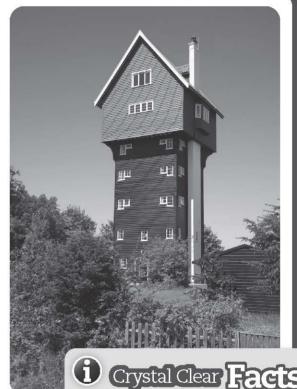


Circle the correct words to complete the text.

House in the clouds

Thorpeness is a small village in England and we (1) stay /(re staying) here at the moment. We ⁽²⁾usually stay / 're usually staying in a hotel when we're on holiday, but this time we (3)'s / 've got a house for two weeks. It's called the 'House in the Clouds' because it's very high! At first the house was a water tower. Water towers (4) is / are tall buildings and they contain water for the houses around them. The architect (5) designs / designed this water tower to look like a house. There 6 was / were a house under the water tower in the past, but now the entire building is a house. It (7) isn't / wasn't a water tower today.

My bedroom's on the fourth floor and I can see the beach. The sand on the beach (8) is / are lovely. Dad ⁽⁹⁾runs / 's running on it every morning. He likes (10)do / doing exercise.



The Queen of England has lots of

different houses, but she normally lives in Buckingham Palace or Windsor Castle. Buckingham Palace has got 775 rooms!

ADDIT ATTENDED ATTENDED ATTENDED ATTENDED

Tick (✔) the boxes to evaluate your progress.

899

I can use the past simple of be to talk about the past.

I can use there was / there were to describe things in the past.

I can use the past simple affirmative to talk about the past.

\neg	
	 1 1



Transport and travel

Reference & skills

Grammar Reference, pages 80-1

Vocabulary Reference, page 91

Culture: Reading & Listening, page 100

Writing Guide, pages 116-17

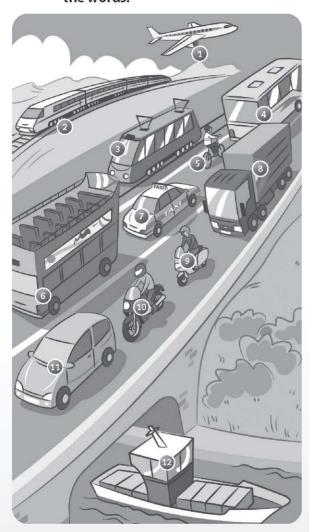
Speaking, page 127

Vocabulary

Transport



Look at the pictures and complete the words.



1 p	iane	2 t	
3 t		4 c	
5 b		6 b	
1 A STATE OF THE S		200 Te	

9 m _____

11 c_____

2	t	
л		

8 |

10 m

12 b _____

2 **	Write the words in exe	rcise 1	in the
	correct group.	16	

correct group.	18816
no wheels boat	
2 wheels	
3–4 wheels	
4+ wheels	

Read the puzzles and circle the correct words.

It hasn't got any wheels. It goes on water. (a boat)/ a tram What is it?

1 You can ride this on land. It's got two wheels. You move your feet to make it move.

What is it? a motorbike / a bike

- 2 It's big and it carries things. It doesn't carry people. It's got more than four wheels. What is it? a coach / a lorry
- 3 Many people can travel on it at the same time. It flies in the air.

What is it? a moped / a plane

4 You often see it in towns and cities. It's got four wheels and a lot of different people travel in it every day. It costs money.

What is it? a taxi / a car

5 It can carry a lot of people at the same time. It usually travels between towns and cities. It doesn't travel on roads. What is it? a bus / a train

Travel





Match the words and phrases in the box with the pictures.

buy souvenirs climb mountains explore new places go surfing have a good time make friends relax sunbathe take photos visit museums













3



5









8



9



Circle the correct words.

I like history so I often visit museums/ go surfing.

- 1 The sun is very strong at three o'clock. It isn't a good idea to relax / sunbathe then.
- 2 My parents are very friendly. They always make friends / sunbathe on holiday.
- 3 It's the weekend. Let's climb mountains / relax at home and do nothing!
- 4 Hove my new camera. I take photos / buy souvenirs all the time.
- 5 It's fun to explore new places / go surfing. You just need a good map!





Complete the text with the verbs in the box.

buy souvenirs go surfing make friends relax sunbathe visit museums

Tranquility Tropical Resort

Leave the city and come to Tranquility Tropical
Resort. It's the perfect place to (1) relax.
There are eight hours of sun every day, so you can
on the beach all day.
Tranquility Tropical Resort has surfboards for you
to use so you can ⁽³⁾
Every night you meet new people in the restaurant.
It's very easy to (4)here!
Tranquility Tropical Resort is near the historic town
of Altalo. Do you want some culture on your
holiday? You can (5) there.
There are four of them! Every Saturday morning
there's a huge market in Altalo. It's a fantastic place
to go shopping and ⁽⁶⁾
Come to Tranquility Tropical Resort and have a
great time!

Grammar

Past simple: regular and irregular verbs

Write the correct past simple form of the regular verbs.

	verb	past simple
	invent	invented
1	look	
2	arrive	
3	live	
4	travel	
5	stop	,

Complete the sentences with the correct past simple form of the regular verbs in brackets.

	Antoni Gaudí	designed	_ (design) the
	Sagrada Familia.		
1	My dad	(retu	rn) from his trip
	late last night.		
2	The film	(star	t) at seven
	o'clock.		
3	We	(use) six 6	eggs to make
	this cake.		
4	I	(watch) a gr	eat programme

Complete the table with the past simple irregular verbs in the box.

began came cost drove had could

on TV last night.

	verb	past simple	
	have	had	
1	can		
2	drive		
3	come		
4	cost		
5	begin		,

4 🖈	Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the irregular verbs in
	brackets
	DIACKEIS

	Last year, my cousins	s <u>came</u>	(come)
	here to visit us.		
1	Our friends	(go) hom	e at ten
	o'clock.		
2	We(fly) to New York.	
3	My mum	(take) a lot	of books
	on holiday.		
4	They	(be) late for the	plane.

Complete the text with the past simple form of the regular and irregular verbs in brackets.



Louis Blériot (1)_	was	(be) an inventor
In 1909, he ⁽²⁾		_ (design) a plane.
He ⁽³⁾	(call) it	t Blériot XI. It
(4)	_ (have) two	o wheels and an
Anzani engine.	On 25th July	y 1909, Blériot
(5)	_ (try) to fly	across the English
Channel in his p	lane. After i	37 minutes, he
(6)	_ (arrive) in	England. Lots of
people (7)	(c	ome) to see this
historic event.		

6 Complete the sentences with the negative past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

	Yesterday I _	<u>didn't do</u> (do) any homework.
1	They	(travel) to the USA.
2	He	(know) what to do.
3	The train	(arrive) at four
	oʻclock.	
4	<u> </u>	(go) to the park on Saturday.
_	Vou	(flu) to Chain

7



Complete the text with the correct past simple form of the verbs in brackets.



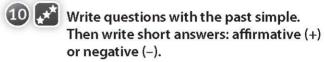
Last summer my friends a	and I were at a theme	
park. We (1) decided	_ (decide) to go on the	
Runaway Train. I (2)	(not want) to	
go on it because I hate tra	avelling fast! Suddenly	
the train (3)	_ (start). It went really	
fast and I (4)	_ (not like) it – it was	
terrible! I (5)	_ (want) to get off.	
Five minutes later, the train (6)		
(stop). I was very happy! I (7)		
(not go) on it again.		

Order the words to make questions. 1 Ben / surfing / Did / go /? Did Ben go surfing?

- 2 come/your friends/by bus/Did/?
- 3 the mountain / Did / climb / Yolanda /?
- 4 Did / have / you and your family / fun /?
- 5 buy / a souvenir / you / Did /?

9 **	Match the answers a-e with the
	questions in exercise 8.

a) No, she didn't.	3
b) Yes, I did.	<u> </u>
c) No, they didn't.	
d) Yes, he did.	·
e) Yes, we did.	





Did Jack and Elle travel by bus?	No
No, they didn't.	
ack / climb a mountain?	
	Yes
ack and Elle / go / to a beach?	<u> </u>
	Yes
hey / sunbathe?	
***	No
lle / buy food?	 :
•	No
	No, they didn't. ack / climb a mountain? ack and Elle / go / to a beach? ney / sunbathe?

Dictation



1 Listen and write the sentences.

Error correction

Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.

Where went you yesterday?

Where did you go yesterday?

- 1 We <u>no did</u> go on a plane.
- 2 We <u>visit</u> Portugal last year.
- 3 Had you a good time?
- 3 Page Listen and check your answers.

Translation

Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

Unit 8 Grammar Check

Read the text and circle the correct answers.



I (1)... Dublin last week. There (2)... an unusual yellow bus on the road. I watched as it (3)... towards the canal. (4)...? No, (5).... What (6)...? It (7)... into the water and suddenly the bus was a boat! Later, I discovered that an American (8)... this type of vehicle during World War II. It was a DUKW, but people $^{(9)}\dots$ it the 'duck' or the 'duck boat.

Α	В	C
1 did visit	(visited)	visit
2 were	is	was
3 drove	drive	did drive
4 Did it stop	It did stop	Stopped it
5 it did	it didn't	he didn't
6 did do it	it did do	did it do
7 did go	is go	went
8 designed	is designing	designs
9 calls	called	did call





6 S Listen and check your answers.

Cumulative Grammar



Circle the correct words to complete the text.

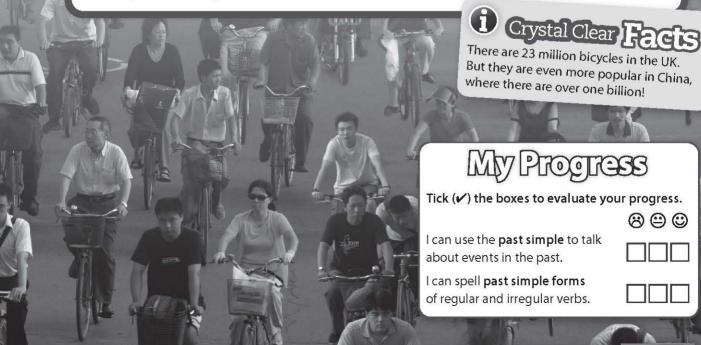
The Tube

DID YOU KNOW THAT ...?

- The London Underground or 'the Tube' first ⁽¹⁾beginned / began in 1863. It was the world's first underground system.
- People ⁽²⁾call / called it 'the Tube' in 1890.
- There ⁽³⁾is / are 11 lines and 270 stations today.
- Early maps of the London Underground were geographic, but people ⁽⁴⁾doesn't / didn't like them.
- Harry Beck ⁽⁵⁾designs / designed a new map in 1931. The map was very popular.
- Today's map ⁽⁶⁾is / was a modern version of Beck's map. You ⁽⁷⁾often see / see often it on souvenirs of London.
- People who live in London or tourists who [®] is / are visiting for a short time can buy an electronic ticket. You [®] use / 're using it to travel on any public transport in the city.









Special days

Reference & skills

Grammar Reference, pages 82–3

Vocabulary Reference, page 92

Culture: Reading & Listening, page 101

Writing Guide, pages 118-19

Speaking, page 128

Vocabulary

Clothes

1	Order the le	tters and write the
	words.	A STATE OF THE STA

srotreus trousers

1 pujmre

2 tssrho

3 htsri-T

4 rsdes

5 rsfac

6 sirkt

7 tsobo

8 otac

9 kjetac

10 njsae

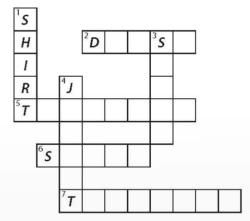
11 rtsnerai

12 tsrih

Write the words in exercise 1 in the correct group.

on your neck <u>scarf</u>
on your body
on your legs
on your feet

Read the clues and complete the crossword.



Down

- 1 You wear this on the top of your body.
- 3 This keeps your neck warm.
- 4 A short coat.

Across

- 2 Men don't usually wear this.
- 5 You wear these on your feet.
- 6 Women wear this.
- 7 Jeans are an example of these.

4 Complete the sentences for you.

1	Today I'm wearing	
1	Today I'm wearing	

- 2 Yesterday I wore ______.
- 3 At the weekend I wear _____.

Weather and seasons





Complete the words with vowels and the letter v.





w_e_t









3 w ___ r m





4 c ld





6 cl___d_

7 w ___ n d ___





8 st __ rm __

9 dr





Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

autumn spring summer winter

March, April and May are in ______spring

- 1 December, January and February are in
- 2 September, October and November are in
- 3 June, July and August are in ______.



Circle the correct words.

The boat travelled fast because it was hot / (windy).

- 1 I'm wearing suncream and a hat today because it's very sunny / stormy.
- 2 It doesn't rain much in summer so the land is very wet / dry.
- 3 We went skiing last weekend because it was snowy / rainy.
- 4 You can't see the sun because it's cloudy / warm today.
- 5 I wore a warm coat and scarf because it was hot / cold.





Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the words in the box.

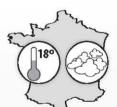
cloudy cold warm dry hot hot rainy snowy stormy warm



In Australia, it's hot_____and

dry

ln	France, it's	
		and





2 In Ecuador, it's

3 In Canada, it's





4 In China, it's

Grammar

be going to

Complete the sentences with the correct form of <i>be</i> . Write contractions.
It's going to be rainy tomorrow.
1 I going to wear my new jeans at the
weekend.
2 We going to do our homework tonight
3 They going to go swimming later.
4 He going to cook dinner for us.
5 You going to be late for school.
Complete the text with the affirmative form of <i>be going to</i> and the verbs in brackets.
I'm really excited. It's my
brother Ned's birthday on
Saturday. He
(1) 's going to be
(be) 18! Ned doesn't know,
but we ⁽²⁾ (have) a big
party. It (3)(be) at home
and lots of family and friends
(come). I
(play) the music on
Ned's mp3 player. Everyone
⁽⁶⁾ (have) a great time! ©
Rewrite the sentences with the negative form of <i>be going to</i> .
Ned's going to be unhappy on Saturday night
Ned isn't going to be unhappy
on Saturday night.
1 One hundred people are going to come to
the party.
2 I'm going to wear a dress.

3 The party's going to finish at ten o'clock.

4 **	Complete the text with the affirmative or
	negative form of <i>be going to</i> and the

355	g problem. We to have \(\lambda\) Nod's part
	to have (have) Ned's part but the weather forecast says
	(rain) on Saturday
 ly parents ⁽³⁾ _	(Taili) OH Saturday
8 8	mbrellas. That's silly! I
	(tell) them
think again,	but I know my dad
	(not listen) to me
he party [©]	(be)
The party	(/
Look at M	Nark's diary and complete the swith the affirmative or form of <i>be going to</i> .
Look at M	Nark's diary and complete the s with the affirmative or
Look at M	Nark's diary and complete the swith the affirmative or form of <i>be going to</i> .
Look at M sentence negative	Nark's diary and complete the s with the affirmative or form of <i>be going to</i> . 8:20 AM
Look at M sentence negative	Mark's diary and complete the s with the affirmative or form of <i>be going to</i> . 8:20 AM This week
Look at M sentence negative Calendars Monday	Mark's diary and complete the s with the affirmative or form of <i>be going to</i> . 8:20 AM This week
Look at M sentence negative Calendars Monday Tuesday	Mark's diary and complete the swith the affirmative or form of be going to. 8:20 AM This week get up early no school! go to the cinema
Look at M sentence negative Calendars Monday Tuesday Wednesday	Mark's diary and complete the swith the affirmative or form of be going to. 8:20 AM This week get up early no school! go to the cinema play basketball © — meet Sarah

1 On Tuesday, he _____ to

_____ basketball.

_____surfing.

2 On Wednesday, Mark and Sarah

3 On Thursday, Mark ___ new trainers.

4 On Friday, Mark and Leo

5 On Saturday, Mark _____

his grandparents.

early.

school.

6 Complete the questions with *Is* or *Are*.



	Are	_you going to go shopping
	this Saturday?	
1	What	you going to buy?
2	<u>~</u>	your dad going to go with
	you?	
3	2	_you and Ed going to play
	football next S	unday?
4		_your parents going to buy a
	new TV?	
5		_ it going to be a sunny day?

Order the words to make questions. Then complete the short answers.

Ye	she is .
s۷	im / Are / to / going / they /?
Ye	5,
to	/ play / they / going / Are / tennis / ?
N	·
	/ rain / to / going / it / ?
ls _	

must | mustn't





You must)/ mustn't wear a hat.



1 You must / mustn't eat food.



2 You must / mustn't run.



3 You must / mustn't listen to the lifeguard.

She / listen / to the teacher

She must listen to the teacher.

- 1 They / not touch / the CD player
- 2 I/do/the homework again
- 3 My brother / not wear / trainers to school

10 Complete the sentences for you.

- 1 At home, I must ...
- 2 At school, we mustn't ...

Dictation



Listen and write the sentences.

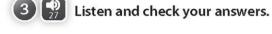
Error correction

Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.

They no are going to study next year.

They aren't going to study next year.

- 1 I going to get up early at the weekend.
- 2 Going you to go to the cinema later?
- 3 You must to listen carefully.



Translation

Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

Unit 9 Grammar Check

Read the dialogue and circle the correct answers.



Tina Hi, Mum.

Mum Hi, Tina. What time (1)... going to be

Tina I'm just trying on a T-shirt and then I (2)... to come home.

Mum A T-shirt? Are you going (3)... it?

Tina Yes, (4).... It's really nice. Mum What colour (5)... to get?

Tina Black.

Mum Black? You 60 ... a black one, Tina. It's too dark. How about a yellow one?

Tina No, Mum. I (7) ... going to buy a yellow T-shirt. I hate yellow! I (8)... for the black T-shirt now. I (9) ... go. Bye!

Mum Tina? Wait a minute! Tina!

1 you (are you) you are 2 'm going 'm go going 3 buy to buy buys I do 4 am l am

5 are you going are going you you are going 6 mustn't mustn't buy mustn't to buy

7 isn't 'm not aren't

8 'm go to pay 'm going pay 'm going to pay

9 must mustn't must to





6 S Listen and check your answers.

Cumulative Grammar

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Circle the correct words to complete the text.

The Little World Festival

(1) Love you / Do you love skiing and also going to pop concerts? If the answer is yes, then you (2) must / mustn't go to Méribel in March next year. Why? Because (3) is / there's a music festival there called the Little World Festival. For five days you can (4) ski / to ski or snowboard in the day and listen to some of the top bands at night. Méribel is a beautiful ski resort in the French mountains. The British band The Feeling went on holiday there and they (5) played / 're playing a free concert outside. Everyone loved it, so the band decided to start a new annual music festival. The first Little World Festival (6) was / were in March 2010.

I ⁽⁷⁾learn / 'm learning to ski at the moment.
I ⁽⁸⁾don't go / 'm not skiing outdoors because it doesn't often snow in the UK, but I go to an indoor ski centre every Sunday. I can ski ⁽⁹⁾fast / fastly now! I think the Little World Festival sounds fantastic. I ⁽¹⁰⁾'m going to go / go there next year with some friends.



Crystal Clear Facts
At 3,000 metres altitude, the Oukaimeden

Ski Resort in Morocco is the highest in Africa.



My Progress

Tick (✔) the boxes to evaluate your progress.

899

I can use **be going to** to talk about the future.

I can use *must* and *mustn't* to talk about rules.

$\overline{}$	\Box	
		1 1
_	-	

Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Translation
be /bix/	was, were /wbz, wat(r)/	been /bixn/	
beat /bixt/	beat /bi:t/	beaten /'bixt(ə)n/	
become /bɪˈkʌm/	became /bɪˈkeɪm/	become /bɪˈkʌm/	
begin /bɪˈgɪn/	began /bɪˈgæn/	begun /bɪˈgʌn/	
bite /baɪt/	bit /bɪt/	bitten /'bɪt(ə)n/	
break /breik/	broke /brauk/	broken /'braukan/	
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /broxt/	brought /broxt/	
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/	
buy /baɪ/	bought /boxt/	bought /bort/	
catch /kæt∫/	caught /koːt/	caught /koɪt/	
choose /tʃuːz/	chose /t∫əʊz/	chosen /'t∫əʊz(ə)n/	
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come /kam/	
cost /kpst/	cost /kpst/	cost /kpst/	
cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kAt/	
do /duː/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/	
draw /drox/	drew /druː/	drawn /droin/	
dream /drixm/	dreamt, dreamed /dremt, drixmd/	dreamt, dreamed /dremt, dri:md/	
drink /driŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/	
drive /draɪv/	drove /drauv/	driven /'drɪv(ə)n/	
eat /i:t/	ate /eɪt/	eaten /'irt(ə)n/	
fall /foil/	fell /fel/	fallen /'fɔːlən/	
feed /fi:d/	fed /fed/	fed /fed/	
feel /fi:l/	felt /felt/	felt /felt/	
fight /faɪt/	fought /fo:t/	fought /fort/	
find /faind/	found /faund/	found /faund/	
fly /flaɪ/	flew /fluː/	flown /fləun/	
forget /fə(r)'get/	forgot /fə(r)'gɒt/	forgotten /fə(r)'gɒt(ə)n/	
get /get/	got /got/	got /gɒt/	
give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /'gɪv(ə)n/	
go /gəʊ/	went /went/	gone /gɒn/	
grow /grəʊ/	grew /gruː/	grown /grəun/	
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/	
hear /hɪə(r)/	heard /hɜː(r)d/	heard /hɜː(r)d/	
hide /haɪd/	hid /hɪd/	hidden /'hɪd(ə)n/	
hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	
hold /həʊld/	held /held/	held /held/	
hurt /hɜː(r)t/	hurt /hɜː(r)t/	hurt /hɜː(r)t/	
keep /kixp/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/	
know /nəʊ/	knew /njuː/	known /nəun/	
learn /ls:(r)n/	learnt, learned /lɜː(r)nt, lɜː(r)nd/	learnt, learned /lɜː(r)nt, lɜː(r)nd/	

leave /liːv/	left /left/	left /left/
lend /lend/	lent /lent/	lent /lent/
let /let/	let /let/	let /let/
lose /luːz/	lost /lpst/	lost /lɒst/
make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/
mean /mi:n/	meant /ment/	meant /ment/
meet /mirt/	met /met/	met /met/
pay /peɪ/	paid /peɪd/	paid /peɪd/
put /put/	put /put/	put /put/
read /riːd/	read /red/	read /red/
ring /rɪŋ/	rang /ræŋ/	rung /rʌŋ/
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/
say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said /sed/
see /siː/	saw /soː/	seen /siːn/
sell /sel/	sold /səʊld/	sold /səuld/
send /send/	sent /sent/	sent /sent/
shine /∫aɪn/	shone /∫oun/	shone /ʃoun/
shoot /ʃuɪt/	shot /ʃɒt/	shot /ʃɒt/
show /∫əʊ/	showed /ʃəʊd/	shown /ʃəun/
shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/
sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /saŋ/
sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/
sleep /slirp/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/
speak /spirk/	spoke /spauk/	spoken /'spaukan/
spell /spel/	spelt /spelt/	spelt /spelt/
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/
stand /stænd/	stood /stud/	stood /stud/
steal /sti:l/	stole /staul/	stolen /staulan/
swim /swim/	swam /swæm/	swum /swam/
take /teɪk/	took /tuk/	taken /'teɪkən/
teach /tixt∫/	taught /to:t/	taught /toxt/
tell /tel/	told /təuld/	told /təuld/
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔːt/	thought /θort/
throw /θrau/	threw /θruː/	thrown /θraun/
understand	understood	understood
/,\ndə(r)'stænd/	/,\ndə(r)\stud/	/,andə(r)'stud/
wake /weik/ wear /weə(r)/	woke /wəuk/ wore /wɔɪ(r)/	woken /weyken/
win /win/	wore /woi(r)/	worn /wɔː(r)n/ won /wʌn/
write /raɪt/	wrote /rəut/	
write /rait/	wrote /fact/	written /'rɪt(ə)n/

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Leaming outcomes

Unit Reading outcomes

- 1 Understand personal information about multicultural families in London (page 93).
- 2 Understand personal information in a journalistic format about a girl's pets and their description (page 94).
- 3 Understand essential information in a journalistic text about fish and chips (page 95).
- 4 Understand essential specific information in reference materials about an academic topic: World Heritage Sites (page 96).
- 5 Understand essential information in a journalistic text about Glee clubs (page 97).
- 6 Understand essential specific information in reference materials about a topic of personal interest: football around the world (page 98).
- 7 Understand an essay which describes castles and ghosts in Ireland, explaining real and imaginary events in the past and present (page 99).
- 8 Understand essential information in a journalistic text about interesting forms of transport in Vancouver, Canada (page 100).
- 9 Understand a personal letter which describes organized activities in a holiday in Wales. Personal information is given and opinions are expressed (page 101).

Unit Listening outcomes

- Understand a radio interview in which people describe their families (page 93).
- 2 Understand an informal conversation in which a person describes her pets (page 94).
- 3 Understand an informal conversation in which people talk about healthy food (page 95).
- 4 Understand a description of St Kilda islands, Scotland (page 96).
- 5 Understand an informal conversation in which people talk about acting (page 97).
- 6 Understand an informal conversation in which a person describes their favourite sport (page 98).
- 7 Understand an informal conversation in which a person describes their holiday (page 99).
- 8 Understand an informal conversation in which a person describes a trip to Amsterdam (page 100).
- 9 Understand an informal conversation in which people talk about summer plans (page 101).

Unit Writing outcomes

- Write a short profile with simple and relevant information about a best friend's names and birthday (pages 102–3).
- Write a short profile to schematically describe a best friend's physical appearance (pages 104–5).
- Write a clear, concise message to a blog, making short comments about a friend's lifestyle (pages 106–7).
- **4** Write a short city guide with simple and relevant information and facts to describe places in the city (pages 108–9).
- Write a short school essay with simple and relevant information about a student's daily routine (pages 110–11).

- Write personal correspondence in the form of an email to a pen pal to maintain contact and exchange information (pages 112–13).
- 7 Write a short before and after description in a conventional format describing a room (pages 114–15).
- Write a short story about a disastrous holiday, schematically reporting a series of events (pages 116–17).
- **9** Write an email describing holidays, explaining important events and personal experiences and opinions (pages 118–19).

Unit Speaking outcomes

- Describe people in a family photo and family connections (page 120).
- 2 Describe people's physical appearance and talk about physical characteristics (page 121).
- 3 Explain differences between shops, describe food items (page 122).
- Describe a town or a place, comment on different buildings in a town (page 123).
- Describe a typical daily routine and explain differences between daily routine at the weekends (page 124).
- **6** Describe what is currently happening in a scene and talk about different actions (page 125).
- 7 Describe different rooms in the past and the present (page 126).
- 8 Talk about what people did on holiday, describe different holiday activities (page 127).
- 9 Describe photos of outdoors scenes and comment on the weather and people's physical appearance (page 128).

Unit 1 Grammar Reference

be: present simple

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
l'm	I'm not	Am I ?	Yes, I am.
You're	You aren't	Are you?	No, you aren't.
He's	He isn't	Is he ?	Yes, he is.
She's	She isn't	Is she ?	No, she isn't .
lt's	lt isn't	Is it ?	Yes, it is .
We 're	We aren't	Are we ?	No, we aren't.
You're	You aren't	Are you?	Yes, you are.
They're	They aren't	Are they ?	No, they aren't.

- The present simple of the verb be has three forms: am, is and are.
 I'm Serbian.
- I'm Serbian.
 Tokyo is in Japan.
 We are from the Serbia.
- We use **not** to form negative sentences.
- I'm not Serbian.
- We aren't twenty years old.
- London isn't in Serbia.
- · We use inversion to form interrogative sentences.
- · Are you happy?
- Is she Serbian?

Subject pronouns and possessive pronouns

Affirmative pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
1	my	mine
You	your	yours
Не	his	his
She	her	hers
lt	its	its
We	our	ours
You	your	yours
They	their	theirs

- We use possessive pronouns instead of possessive adjective + noun not to repeat words.
 Is that his car? No, it's mine. [Do not say it's my car]
- Whose coat is this? Is it hers?

Question words

Question words	
What's your name?	
Where are you from?	
When's your birthday?	
How are you?	
Who's your favourite actor?	
Why?	

- What you ask for a thing, object
- Where you ask for a place
- When you ask for time, moment
- How you ask for a manner or way
- Who you aks for a person
- Why you ask for a reason

Possessives ('s/s')

- We add's to singular nouns to show possession: My friend's book.
- we add ' to plural nouns ending in -s:
 My dogs' names are Tom and Poppy.
 My dog's name.

The children's room.

• We add 's with irregular plural nouns. The children's room.

Grammar Practice

be: present simple

1 Complete the sentences with the affirmative form of be.

	My friends and I_	are	at school.
1	1	from Spair	٦.
2	My grandparents		Moroccan.
3	My cousin	i	n the USA.
4	You and your frie	nds	
	Spanish.		
5	My favourite acto	rs	Jennifer
	Lawrence and Ch	ris Evans.	

Rewrite the sentences in exercise 1 with the negative form of *be*. Use contractions.

	My friends and I aren't at school.
3	
. — I	
5 <u> </u>	

Order the words to make questions. Then write short answers.

	form / / Doub 1 / A / 2 /
	from / you / Portugal / Are /? ✓
	Are you from Portugal?
	Yes, I am.
1	school / in Badajoz / Is / your /? 🗶
2	your best friends / Are / in your class /? 🗸
3	Are / Romanian / your parents /? 🗶
4	your teacher / Spanish / Is /? ✓
5	you and your friends / 15 years old / Are /? 🗴
6	your friend / I / Am /? ✓
	·

Subject pronouns, possessive adjectives and pronouns

4 Circle the correct words.

Our /My/Their name's George. / you / we'm from the USA.

- 1 These are my cousins Josie and Mandy. **They/ Their/Your** father is Scottish. This house is **their/ theirs/they.**
- 2 Vancouver, Toronto and Montréal are cities.We / You / They 're in Canada.
- 3 Is it your/yours/you hat? Yes, it is my/mine/l.
- 4 Canada is a big country. He / She / It is on the American continent. Ottawa is your / its / his capital.
- 5 My cousins and I have the same surname.
 We / Its / Our surname is Good. We / He / It
 like it a lot!

Question words

Match the questions with the answers.

- 1 Who is she?
 - 2 Where are you?
 - 3 When is the exam?
 - 4 What is that?
 - 5 How do you spell it?
 - **6** What is your surname?
- a) It's on Monday.
- b) It's my rubber.
- c) It's Carter.
- d) She's my aunt.
- e) I'm in here!
- f) I don't know.

Possessive 's | s'

6 Rewrite the sentences with 's or s'.

My uncle car is green.

My uncle's car is green.

1 Jack eyes are blue.

2 My parents house is in Germany.

3 My best friend school bag is very big.

4 The teachers cars are in the car park.

5 Your friends names are Ana and Alex.

Unit 2 Grammar Reference

Comparison of adjectives

Positive irregular adjectives	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
much/many	more	the most
Positive short adjectives	Comparative +er	Superlative +est
fast	faster	the fastest
big	bigger	the biggest
happy	happier	the happiest
Positive long adjectives	Comparative more+adj	Superlative the most+adj
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
intelligent	more intelligent	the most intelligent
dangerous	more dangerous	the most dangerous
difficult	more difficult	the most difficult

- We use comparatives to compare two things or two persons.
- My brother is older than me.
- My pencil is longer than yours.
- We usually use **than** when we compare two things or two persons.
- Dogs are better pets than cats. His car is faster than ours.
- We use superlatives to show how one person or thing is different to all the others of its kind.
 My dad is the tallest
- My mum is the most beautiful woman.
- We always use the with superlatives.•

Rules for writing comparatives and superlatives of short adjectives

- Add –er, est to one syllable adjectives small → smaller → the smallest
- short adjectives that end in consonant + vowel + consonant (e.g., b + i + g):
 adjective (double last letter) + -er, -est
 - big \rightarrow bigger the biggest
 - hot hotter the hottest
- short adjectives that end in e: add -r, -st
 nice nicer the nicest
- two syllable adjectives that end in y: adjective (change y to i) + -er, -est
- dirty dirtier the dirtiest
- happy happier the happiest
- funny funnier the funniest
- other two-syllable adjectives and longer adjectives:
 more, most + adjective
- beautiful → more beautiful → the most beautiful

Grammar Practice

Write the missing forms of adjectives.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
	better	<u> </u>
		the most dangerous
		the funniest
	bigger	
slow		
	worse	

Positive	Compara	ive	Superlative
	better		
		the m	ost dangerous
		the fu	nniest
	bigger		
slow			
	worse		
Write comparatives of the adject brackets		4. Dogs are cuter t	hen cats.
Bill s got / 've got four brother 1 I's got / 've got wavy hair.		5. Maths is most d	ifficult than Biology.
 2 My friend and I 's got / 've got 3 My cousin 's got / 've got three 4 My cat 's got / 've got a long to 5 You 's got / 've got long hair. 6 They 's got / 've got long finge 	e children. ail.	6. He has got the l	onger hair in our family.
Write superlatives of the adject brackets. Lions are(dang	ives in		ar and plural noun tences with the plural form tackets.
Lions are the most dangerous an 1. We have got 2. My best friend is the class.	imals. (good) teacher.	today.	r <u>classes</u> (class) (book) have you
3. Rabbits are(4. School bags with books are	A. 1.57.00		e got long
(heavy) 5. I am	(bad) at Art.	3 10	(pen)? ee (baby).
Correct the mistakes in the follo sentences. Then write sentences		5 Giraffes' and brown.	(body) are orange
He is the fastest than me. He is faster than me.		Complete the sen form of the nouns	tences with the singular in brackets.
1. I am the happyest on my birth	day.		<u>foot</u> (feet)! (people) has got greer
2. His marks are worst than mine		hair!	(people) has got given
3. My brother is funnyer than me	2.	3 Is that	(women) Japanese?

4 My baby brother's got one _____

5 Is this _____ (children) your cousin?

(teeth).

Unit 3 Grammar Reference

The Present Simple Tense

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short questions
l eat	I don't eat	Do I eat?	Yes, I do.
You eat	You don't eat	Do you eat?	No, you don't.
He eats	He doesn't eat	Does he eat ?	Yes, he does.
She eats	She doesn't eat	Does she eat?	No, she doesn't.
It eats	It doesn't eat	Does it eat?	Yes, it does.
We eat	We don't eat	Do we eat?	No, we don't.
You eat	You don't eat	Do you eat?	Yes, you do.
They eat	They don't eat	Do they eat?	No, they don't.

We use the Present Simple to talk about habits and routines.

I eat an apple every day.

My sister eats an apple every day.

We use don't or doesn't to form negative sentences.
 I eat an apple every day.
 My sister eats an apple every day.

•We use do or does to form interrogative sentences.

Do you eat apples every day?

Does your sister eat apples every day?

We don't repeat the verb in short answers.

Do you eat apples?

Yes, I do./No, I don't.

Rules for writing verbs with the third person singular

• Add -s to most of the verbs

drink -> drinks

work-> works

 Add –es to verbs which end in –sh,-ch-s, -ss, -o, -x and –z.

wash \rightarrow washes, go \rightarrow goes, fix \rightarrow fixes

 Verbs which end in a consonant +y, change -y into -i and add -es.

study → studies

- Verbs which end in a vowel +y, keep -y and add -s
 play → plays
- Verbs which have different forms in the Present Simple are

 $Be \rightarrow am$, is, are

Have → hass

love, like, don't like, hate + -ing

 We use verb+ing after verbs love, like, hate, don't like

Hike eating pizza.

He hates eating vegetables.

Subject and Object pronouns

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

He's the new teacher. Do you like him?

Ana eats chocolate every day. She loves it!

Grammar Practice

Present simple

1	Write the third person singular form of the
-	verbs.

	eat	eats
1	help	
2	give	-
3	like	
4	study	<u> </u>
5	ao	

2	Circle the correct v	vords.

He eat /eats pizza on Saturdays.

- 1 My sister drink / drinks a lot of water.
- 2 Your body need / needs vitamins.
- 3 Carrots contain / contains beta-carotene.
- 4 Your body produce / produces vitamin A.
- 5 I go / goes to school at 7.45 am.

3 Complete the sentences with the negative form of the verbs.

	He goes to schoo	l at 7 am.
	He <u>doesn't go</u>	_ to school at 7 am.
1	I eat chips.	
	1	chips.
2	Chips give you ac	ene.
	Chips	you acne.
3	My dad cooks piz	za every day.
	My dad	pizza every day.
4	Carrots help our night vision.	
	Carrots	our night vision.
5	Your body produc	ces beta-carotene.
	Your body	beta-caroten

4 Complete the questions with *Do* or *Does*.

	Do	you eat carrots?	
1 _		you have breakfast at school	
2 _		your grandparents eat pizza	
3		your brother eat chocolate?	
4		your parents make cakes?	
5		your teacher drink juice?	

Write negative (-) or affirmative (+) short answers for the questions in exercise 4.

Yes, I do.	

love, like, don't like, hate + -ing

6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

	She <u>likes eating</u>
	(like / eat) apples.
1	He
	(hate / go) to the supermarket.
2	They
	(love / eat) my dad's pasta.
3	My sister
	(like / listen) to hip-hop music.
4	I
	(not like / watch) TV in the morning
5	My mum
	(not like / cook).

Subject and object pronouns

- Circle the correct words.
 - He/ Him likes playing football.
 - 1 That's mum's new car. She loves he / it.
 - 2 Do they / them go to school with you?
 - **3** Do you want these comics? My sister doesn't want **they / them**.
 - 4 That letter's for we / us.
 - 5 Maria isn't here. Where is **she / her**?

Unit 4 Grammar Reference

there is I there are

1		Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
	Singular	There is a shop.	There isn't a shop.	Is there a shop?	Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.
	Plural	There are some shops.	There aren't any shops.	Are there any shops?	Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

We use there is and there are to say that something exists. We use there is with a singular noun and there are with a plural noun.

There is a bank.

There are five restaurants.

We form negative with not

There isn't (is not) a bank.

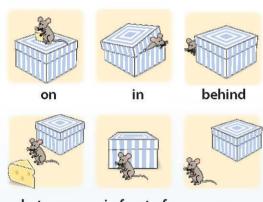
There aren't (are not) any restaurants.

We use inversion to form interrogative sentences

Is there a bank?

Are there any restaurants?

Preposition of place



between

in front of

near

Countable and uncountable nouns

· Countable nouns have singular and plural forms.

island -> islands

wave -> waves

beach → beaches

Uncountable nouns do not have a plural form.

water \ waters X snow \ snows X

a/an/some/any/a lot of/much/many

	Countable	Uncountable
Affirmative	There's a lake. There are some lakes.	There's some snow.
Negative	There isn't a lake . There aren't any lakes .	There isn't any snow.
Interrogative	Is there a lake ? Are there any lakes ?	Is there any snow?

- We use a and an with a singular countable nouns with the meaning one.
- When a noun begins with a vowel use an An apple, an underground station, an hour
- When a noun begins with a consonant use a A tree, a book, a house
- We use some with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns in affirmative sentences.

There are some trees.

There is some water.

We use any with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns in interrogative and negative sentences.

Is there any water? There isn't any water. Are there any trees? There aren't any trees.

Nouns	Countable	Uncountable
affirmative	There are a lot of lakes in Serbia.	There is a lot of snow in winter.
negative	There aren't many lakes in Serbia.	There isn't much snow in winter.
interrogative	Are there many lakes in Serbia?	Is there much snow in winter?

- We use a lot of, much and many to express a large quantity.
- We use a lot of with countable and uncountable nouns in affirmative sentences.
- We use many with plural countable nouns in negative and interrogative sentences.
- We use much with uncountable nouns in negative and interrogative sentence.

Grammar Practice

there is I there are

Complete the sentences with there is or there

There is a football stadium in my town. 1 _____twelve boys in my English 2 _____ a carnival here in summer. 3 some food in the kitchen. 4 two swimming pools in my town. 5 _____ money in my bag.

Circle the correct words.

There isn't / There aren't any museums in my

- 1 There isn't / There aren't a swimming pool.
- 2 There isn't / There aren't any beaches in Madrid.
- 3 There isn't / There aren't any shops near our
- 4 There isn't / There aren't a carnival in Liverpool.
- 5 There isn't / There aren't a restaurant in the shopping centre.
- Correct the errors in the red words. Rewrite the whole sentence.

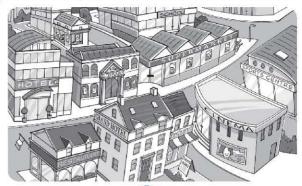
How many boys there are?

How many boys are there?

- 1 There is a cinema near your house?
- 2 How many islands is there in the Canary Islands?
- 3 There is a shopping centre here?
- 4 Is there any answers in this book?
- 5 There are any hotels in your town?

Prepositions of place

Look at the picture and circle the correct words.



The supermarket is in / on the town.

- 1 The supermarket is **behind** / **in front of** the school.
- 2 The sports centre is **behind** / **in front of** the supermarket.
- 3 The cinema is near / in front of the hotel.
- 4 The library is on / between the hotel and the supermarket.

Countable and uncountable nouns

Complete the table using the words in the box.

beach bus food ice money mountain river sand shop water

Countable	Uncountable
<u>beach</u>	3 3
8	-: I =
-	
-	- :
	_

a | an, some, any

Complete the sentences with a, an, some or any.

	There's <u>a</u>	comic in my bag.
1	Have you got	questions?
2	There are	rabbits in the park
3	There isn't	underground
	station near my scho	ool.

Unit 5 Grammar Reference

can

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
l can	l can't	Can I ?	Yes, I can.
You can	You can't	Can you ?	No, you can't.
He can	He can't	Can he ?	Yes, he can.
She can	She can't	Can she ?	No, she can't .
It can	It can't	Can it ?	Yes, it can.
We can	We can't	Can we ?	No, we can't.
You can	You can't	Can you ?	Yes, you can.
They can	They can't	Can they?	No, they can't.

- We use can to talk about ability. I can swim fast.
- The form is the same for all persons. She can sing well.
- · Can't (cannot) is the negative form of can

Tim can't speak French.

- We use infinitive without to after can
- We use inversion to form interrogative sentences.

Can you jump high?

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
l You	have to	
We They	don't have to	wear a uniform. get up early on Sundays.
He She	has to	study hard.
It	doesn't have to	

- We use have to/has to when there is a rule which we need to follow We have to go to primary school. She has to do her homework.
- · We use don't have to/doesn't have to when there is no need to do something. We don't have to go to school on Sundays. My sister doesn't have to wear a school uniform.

Adverbs of frequency



- Adverbs of frequency describe how often we do something.
- Adverbs of frequency go before a main verb. School always starts at 8 o'clock.

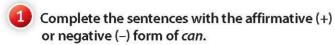
• Adverbs of frequency go after the verb be Sam is never late for school.

Adverbs of frequency in interrogative sentences

- · Adverbs of frequency go after a subject Do you always get up early? Is he usually late?
- · We use How often...? to ask how frequently something happens How often does she play the guitar?

Grammar Practice

-		M
	71	
-	A I	
-		



	Horses	can	run fast. +
1	We	-	do this exercise. –
2	They		_ speak French. +
3	She	×	play the piano. –
4	You		ride a horse well. +

Write questions. Then complete the short answers.

Yes,	she can .
they /	make / good pasta?
-	
Yes,	·
	 ad / play a musical instrument?
your d	

Have to

3	Complete with	have	to/has	to.

1. My mum	work from Monday to
Friday.	
2. Her friends	go to sleep at 9 p.m.
3. Their parents	take them to
school by car. They	live far away.
4. My grandpa month.	go to a doctor every
5. My brother's bas	ketball trainer be
fit.	

	ith don't have to/doesn't
have to.	مراجع المراجع
	take dancing
lessons, but she lo	ves dancing.
2.1	be in the school choir. It is
an optional schoo	l activity.
3. Girls	wear dresses to school.
4. Boys	play football, they can
play basketball.	
5.1	study Italian, but I want
to learn it.	
verbs of freq	HONGU

Adv

Correct the errors in the red words. Rewrite

u	ie whole sentence.
	I never am late for school. I am never late for school.
1	Always I have breakfast in the morning.
2	He tidies his bedroom never.
3	We usually are in class at 9.30.
4	Often we go to the cinema.
5	She goes sometimes to ballet classes after school.

6 Rewrite the questions using the words in brackets in the correct place.

> Do they get home before four o'clock? (always) Do they always get home before four o'clock? 1 Do they visit their grandparents? (how often)

2 Does he have a shower? (sometimes) 3 Do we start school at 8.30? (usually) 4 Does she read in the evenings? (always)

Unit 6 Grammar Reference

The Present Continuous

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
ľ m jump ing	I'm not jumping	Am I jumping?	Yes, I am.
You're jumping	You aren't jumping	Are you jumping?	No, you aren't.
He's jumping	He isn't jumping	Is he jump ing ?	Yes, he is.
She's jumping	She isn't jump ing	Is she jump ing ?	No, she isn't .
It's jumping	lt isn't jumping	Is it jumping ?	Yes, it is.
We 're jump ing	We aren't jumping	Are we jumping?	No, we aren't.
You're jumping	You aren't jumping	Are you jumping?	Yes, you are.
They're jumping	They aren't jumping	Are they jumping?	No, they aren't.

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

I'm playing (am playing) football. She's doing (is doing) athletics.

- We form the present continuous tense with subject+ the present form of the verb be (am, is, are) + verb + ing
- We form the negative sentences with not I'm not (am not) playing football.
 She isn't (is not) doing athletics.
- We use inversion to form interrogative sentences/ questions.

Are you playing football? Is she doing athletics?

We don't repeat verb +ing in short answers.
 Are you playing football?
 Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. ✓

Yes, I'm playing. / No, I'm not playing. X

The Present Continuous Rules for writing verbs+ing

- Add –ing to the majority of verbs
 do → doing, play → playing
- Verbs which end in -e, omit -e and add ing

 $dive \rightarrow diving$, $lose \rightarrow losing$

 Verbs which end in –ie, replace –ie with –y and add –ing

 $die \rightarrow dying$

 Verbs which end in a vowel + consonant (but not -w,-x or -y), double the final consonant and add -ing.

 $hit \rightarrow hitting$ $get \rightarrow getting$

 Verbs which have two syllables and end in vowel + consonant (but not -w,-x or -y), double the consonant and add -ing

begin -> beginning

The Present Simple and The Present Continuous

 Use the present simple to talk about habits and routines.

We go to the swimming pool every day.

 Use the present continuous to talk about the actions which are happening at the moment of speaking

I'm feeling happy at the moment.

Grammar Practice

Present continuous

(1)	Write	the	-ing	form	of	the	verbs.

	have	having
1	lose	
2	swim	
3	play	70
4	dance	
5	die	7
6	hit	9
7	run	-

2	Circle	the	correct	words

He am / is/ are playing basketball.

- 1 We am / is / are watching a tennis match.
- 2 I am / is / are listening to music.
- 3 They am / is / are doing their homework.
- 4 She am / is / are talking to her friend.
- 5 You am / is / are reading a book.

Rewrite the sentences with the negative form.

	Nick is winning the race. Nick isn't winning the race.
1	I am running slowly.
2	They are tidying their bedroom.
3	My dad is working today.
4	We are reading comics.
5	You are swimming.

Order the words to make questions. Then complete the short answers.

	water / he / drinking / ls / ?
	Is he drinking water?
	Yes, <u>heis</u> .
	they / playing / Are / golf / ?
	17 01 01 00 000
	Yes,
	you / to music / listening / Are /?
	Yes,
	the football match / we / Are / winning /?
	No,
ļ	Am / playing / I / tennis well /?
	Yes,

Present simple and continuous

(5)	Circle	the	orrect	verb	forms.

We play / (re playing) football right now.

- 1 They **meet** / **'re meeting** their friends every Saturday.
- 2 She does / 's doing athletics at the moment.
- 3 My cousin lives / 's living in Salamanca.
- 4 I can't talk to you now. I cook / 'm cooking dinner.
- **5** We usually **have** / **'re having** eggs for breakfast.

6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

	- P147	(play) terring off mortalys.
1	They	(lose) the match at the
	moment.	
2	He always	(have) juice for
	breakfast.	
3	They never	(eat) fruit.
4	My sister	(learn) Chinese this
	year.	
5	Ĭ	(not go) to school today.
6	We	(not do) maths every day.

I play (play) tennis on Mondays

Unit 7 Grammar Reference

The Past Simple of the verb BE

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
l was	l wasn't	Was I ?	Yes, I was.
You were	You weren't	Were you?	No, you weren't.
He was	He wasn't	Was he ?	Yes, he was.
She was	She wasn't	Was she ?	No, she wasn't.
It was	It wasn't	Was it ?	Yes, it was.
We were	We weren't	Were we?	No, we weren't.
You were	You weren't	Were you?	Yes, you were.
They were	They weren't	Were they?	No, they weren't.

- Was and were are simple past forms of the verb BE and we use them to talk about past situations.
 He was at home last night.
 They were at school yesterday.
- We form the negative sentences with not.
 He wasn't (was not) at home last night.
 They weren't (were not) at school yesterday.
- We use inversion for interrogative sentences. We invert was and were with subject.
 Was he at home last night?
 Were they at school yesterday?

there was I there were

	Singular	Plural
Affirmative	There was	There were
Negative	There wasn't	There weren't
Interrogative	Was there?	Were there ?
Short answers	Yes, there was.	No, there weren't.

- We use these forms to express existence in the past
- We use there was with singular nouns

 There was a cat in the street.
- We use there were with plural nouns.
 There were five cats in my garden.

The Past simple of the regular verbs – the rule for affirmative sentences

Regular verbs - affirm	ative	- 3
I wanted	We wanted	
You wanted	You wanted	
He / She / It wanted	They wanted	

- We use the Past Simple to talk about actions which happened in the past.
 I watched TV last night.
- We form it the same for all persons.

Rules for writing regular verbs in the past simple

- Majority verbs are formed with adding –ed invent – invented invent → invented
- When verbs end in –e add only –d arrive → arrived
- When verbs end in a consonant +-y change -y into -i and add -ed
 study -> studied
- When verbs end in a vowel + consonant
 (exceptions are -w,-x,-y) double the consonant
 and then add -ed
 stop -> stopped, permit -> permitted

Grammar Practice

be: past simple

Yes, _

1	Co	omplete the sentences with was or were.
		I was in the kitchen at 8 am.
	1	My sister in the bathroom at
		1 am.
	2	They at school yesterday.
		We at the beach last
		weekend.
	4	Mick behind the door.
	5	Lily and Sasha in front of the
		library.
	6	You in bed last night.
2	Re	ewrite the sentences with the negative form.
		I was in the kitchen.
		I wasn't in the kitchen.
	1	We were in the sports centre.
	2	My friends were at the cinema.
	3	My cousin was in Pamplona.
	4	I was in the bank.
	5	Ellie was at school.
3		rite questions using the past simple. Then omplete the short answers. you / at home last night?
		Were you at home last night?
		Yes,! was
	1	your classmates / at the cinema last Saturday?
		Yes,
	2	Paula / in the shopping centre at 10 am?
		No,
	3	we / in our maths class at 12 pm?
		No,
	1	Occar / in the cunermarket vectorday?

there was / there were

Circle the correct words.

There was / There were two big cupboards.

- 1 There was / There were a bookcase.
- 2 There was / There were some phones.
- 3 There was / There were a beach.
- 4 There was / There were a cinema.
- Complete the questions and short answers with was(n't) or were(n't).

	Was	there a chair in the kitchen?
	Yes, there	was
1		there a lamp on the desk?
	No, there	•
2		there any dogs in the park?
	Yes, there	
3		there a car in the garage?
	Yes, there	
4		there any books on the table:
	No, there	·

Past simple: affirmative regular verbs

6 Complete the sentences with the past simple affirmative form of the verbs in brackets.

	telephone.	
1	My sister	(play) football at
	school yesterd	ay.
2	1	(cook) dinner last night.
3	We	(start) school at 10 am.
4	My friends	(talk) to Cesc
	Fàbregas on Sa	aturday.

Antonio Meucci invented (invent) the

Spelling: past simple regular verbs

Write the past simple form of the verbs.

	watch	watched
1	study	y
2	live	N
3	plan	2
4	try	a r
5	phone	

Unit 8 Grammar Reference

Past Simple: regular and irregular verbs

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
I returned I didn't return		Did I return?	Yes, I did.
You returned You didn't return		Did you return?	No, you didn't .
He return ed	He didn't return	Did he return?	Yes, he did .
She returned	She didn't return	Did she return?	No, she didn't .
It return <mark>ed</mark>	It didn't return	Did it return?	Yes, it did .
We returned	We didn't return	Did we return?	No, we didn't .
You returned	You didn't return	Did you return?	Yes, you did .
They return ed	They didn't return	Did they return?	No, they didn't.

- The form of past simple is the same for all persons; singular and plural
- We form the past simple of regular verbs adding
 -d or -ed to an infinitive
- · Many verbs are irregular.
- We form negative sentences with didn't (did not) and all the verbs.
 We didn't (did not) go by plane.
- We form interrogative sentences with did.
 Did you go by plane?
- The short answers are:
 Yes, I did./No, I didn't.

Past simple: irregular verbs

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
I / You went to school. I / You didn't go to school.		Did I / you go to school?	Yes, I / you did .
		Did he / she / it go to school?	No, he / she / it didn't.
		Did we / you / they go to school?	Yes, we / you / they did .

Can-could

- · Past simple of can is could
- We use could to express an ability in the past.
 He could swim when he was 6.
 I could cook when I was 11.
 - We don't use didn't and did to form negative and interrogative sentences.
 - We use inversion for questions. We invert subject and could.
 Could you cook when you were 11?

Could he swim when he was 6?
What could you do when you were 7?

• We form negative sentences with couldn't (could not) and infinitive.

She couldn't swim when she was 5. I couldn't ride a bike when I was 3.

Grammar Practice

Past simple

1	Write the	past s	imple	form	of the	verbs.

	live	lived
1	want	4
2	cry	4-
3	come	£
4	design	
5	drive	
6	do	
7	travel	8
8	begin	4

Put the verbs in exercise 1 in the correct column.

regular	irregular
lived	had
0-	

Complete the sentences with the past simple affirmative form of the verbs in brackets.

	visited	(visit) lots of museums.
1	My friends	(try) surfing.
2	The lesson	(be) very long.
3	We	(have) a great time.
4	The holiday _	(cost) a lot of
	money.	
5	We	(return) last week.

Re	ewrite the sentences with the negative form.
	I went to Portugal last year. I didn't go to Portugal last year.
1	They began their homework yesterday.
2	My dad could drive a car when he was 15.
3	The bus stopped at the museum.
4	You had a nice lunch.

Order the words to make questions.

	you / play / Did / tennis / ?		
	Did you play tennis?		
1	the boys / Did / travel by train / ?		
2	Katie / the film / like / Did / ?		
3	you / arrive / Did / at three o'clock / ?		
4	go / he / to the cinema / Did / ?		

Write guestions using the past simple.

-					
	James / travel / by plane?				
	Did James travel by plane?				
1	James / go / to an island?				
2	Rachel / travel / by plane?				
3	Rachel / visit / an island?				
4	Josh and Amy/could/visit/a museum?				

Look at the information in the table. Write short answers to the questions in exercise 6.

	James	Rachel	Josh and Amy
transport	by plane	by boat	by train
place	the beach	an island	a city

	Yes, ne did.	
1		
2		
3		
Δ		

Unit 9 Grammar Reference

be going to

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
I'm going to wear	I'm not going to wear	Am I going to wear ?	Yes, I am.
You' re going to wear	You aren't going to wear	Are you going to wear?	No, you aren't.
He's going to wear	He isn't going to wear	Is he going to wear ?	Yes, he is.
She's going to wear	She isn't going to wear	Is she going to wear ?	No, she isn't .
It's going to wear	It isn't going to wear	Is it going to wear ?	Yes, it is.
We're going to wear	We aren't going to wear	Are we going to wear ?	No, we aren't.
You' re going to wear	You aren't going to wear	Are you going to wear?	Yes, you are .
They' re going to wear	They aren't going to wear	Are they going to wear?	No, they aren't.

- We use be going to talk about future plans or intentions
 - It is formed with subject+be+going to +infinitive
 I'm (am) going to play tennis.
 You're (are) going to watch a film.
 She's (is) going to buy some new clothes.
- We use not to form negative sentences
 I'm (am) not going to play tennis.
 You aren't (are not) going to watch a film.
 She isn't (is not) going to buy some new clothes.
- We use inversion to form questions (interrogative sentences)
 Am I going to play tennis?
 Are you going to watch a film?
 Is she going to buy some new clothes?

must | mustn't

Affirmative	Negative
l must go	l mustn't go
You must go	You mustn't go
He must go	He mustn't go
She must go	She mustn't go
It must go	It mustn't go
We must go	We mustn't go
You must go	You mustn't go
They must go	They mustn't go

- We use must to talk about obligation. You must wear a uniform at this school.
- We use the same form for all persons
- Mustn't (must not) expresses prohibition.
 You mustn't take photos.
- · After must/mustn't we use infinitive without to

Could...? for polite requests

 We use Could I....? or Could you ...? for polite requests.

Could you help me with my homework, please? **Could** I use your phone, please?

Grammar Practice

		We <u>'re c</u>	oing to		play fo	otball after
		school.				
	1	They				have
		pizza for di	nner.			
	2					do
		her homew	vork on S	und	day.	
	3	Ι				ride my bik
		tomorrow.				
	4	My brother	´			
		go to a par	ty on Sat	urd	ay.	
	5	It.				
		т				be hot
		tomorrow.				be hot
2		tomorrow.	tive sent	enc	es wit	be not h be going to.
2		tomorrow. rite affirma my dad / ar	tive sent rive hom	enc	c es wit ate	h <i>be going t</i> o.
2	W	tomorrow. rite affirma my dad / ar <u>My da</u>	t ive sent rrive hom ad's going	enc ne la	c es wit ate	
2	W	tomorrow. rite affirma my dad / ar	t ive sent rrive hom ad's going	enc ne la	c es wit ate	h <i>be going t</i> o.
2	1	tomorrow. rite affirma my dad / ar <u>My da</u>	t ive sent rive hom <i>ad's going</i> Granada	enc ne la g <u>to</u>	c es wit ate <u>arrive i</u>	h be going to. home late.
2	W 1	tomorrow. rite affirma my dad / ar My da we / live in	tive sent rive hom ad's going Granada I team / v	enc ne la g <u>to</u>	c es wit ate <u>arrive i</u>	h be going to. home late.
2	1 2	rite affirma my dad / ar My do we / live in my footbal	tive senterive hom a <u>d's going</u> Granada I team / v	ene la que to	c es wit ate <u>arrive i</u>	h be going to. home late.

3	Complete the sentences with the negative
	form of be going to and the verbs in brackets.

	I 'm not going to visit	_ (visit) my grandma
	tomorrow.	
1	They	(read) a book
2	Harry	(dance) at th
	disco.	
3	We	(have) a good
	time.	
4	Eva	(walk) to
	school.	
5	You	(phone) your
	friends	

4	Order	the w	ords t	o mal	ce a	uestic	ns.

	going / Are / basketball / to / you / play / ? Are you going to play basketball?
1	to / you / the ball / going / kick / Are /?
2	watch / your friends / to / Are / TV / going /?
3	going / ls / to / George / a shower / have /?
4	orange juice / drink / your mum / ls / going / to /?
5	meet / to / later / going / Am / you / I / ?

Write short answers for the questions in exercise 4.

	Yes,	I am.
1	No,	Ø -
2	Yes,	2
3	No,	₽
4	Yes,	¥-
5	Yes,	

must | mustn't

(6)	Complete the sentences with must or mustn't.

	You	mustn't	play football inside the
	classroo	m.	
1	We		speak English in our
	French l	esson.	
2	1		do my homework every
	day.		
3	They		talk loudly in the
	library.		
4	Olympic	athletes	train every
	day.		
5	You		have a shower before
	you ent	er the swi	imming pool.
6	We		write on our desks.

Unit 1 Vocabulary Reference

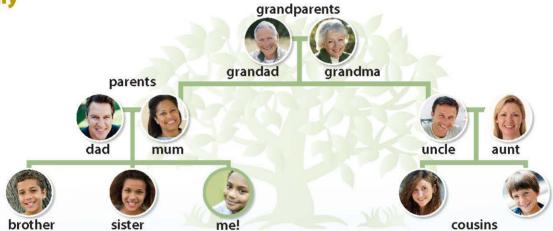
Countries and nationalities

Australia
Canada
China
Colombia
Ecuador
France
Ireland
Japan
Mexico
Morocco
Portugal
Romania
Spain
the UK
the USA



Australian
Canadian
Chinese
Colombian
Ecuadorian
French
Irish
Japanese
Mexican
Moroccan
Portuguese
Romanian
Spanish
British
American





1 Find 10 countries.



Write the nationalities in your notebook.

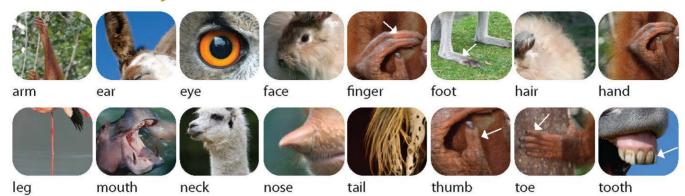
- 1 Ec ___ adoria ___
- **4** Belg ___ an
- **2** l___ish
- 5 Am ___ rican
- 3 __ ol __ mbian
- **6** Bri ___ i ___ h

Write and order the letters in the same colour squares to make words.

D	R	Α	U	E	D	-
U	В	C	Р	0	D	
S	Ν	R	N	1	M	_
Α	1	S	Т	R	Т	-
0	M	S	N	G	Н	<u></u>
Α	C	T	N	U	Е	
Е	R	S	R	L	Е	

Unit 2 Vocabulary Reference

Parts of the body



Adjectives of physical description



Order the letters to make words and complete the sentences.

1	You have got eight (igrsfne)
	on your hands.
2	A hippopotamus has got a very big
	(thmou).
3	Horses have got very long
	(itsla).
4	Monkeys have got long
	(masr).
5	Your (snoe) is in the middle
	of your face.

2 Find 11 adjectives in the wordsquare.

Р	W	Α	٧	Υ	S	Α	Е	S	Т
R	U	L	F	Т	Α	D	М	Н	U
L	Q	J	Α	G	1	F	Α	0	Е
0	Е	В	1	S	М	D	Α	R	Κ
N	S	I	R	Α	1	G	Н	Т	K
G	Q	В	G	Α	W	R	L	D	Υ
С	U	R	L	Υ	W	Ε	T	S	Т
Υ	Α	0	I	R	Т	Ε	Α	S	W
0	R	W	S	E	Α	N	L	Χ	K
Н	Ε	N	Α	N	Z	В	L	U	Ε

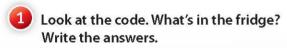
Unit 3 Vocabulary Reference

Food

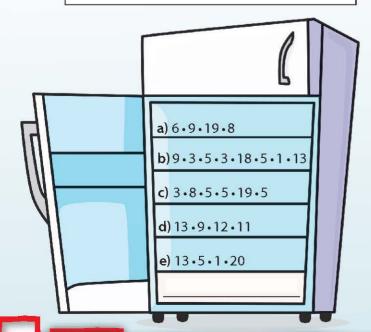


Free-time activities

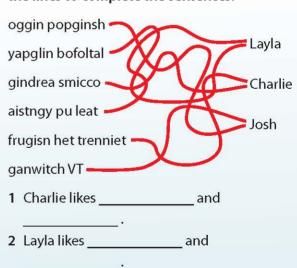




1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 i 22	10	11	12	13
a	b	C	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	1	m
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
n	0	р	q	r	S	t	u	٧	W	X	У	Z



Order the letters to make words. Then follow the lines to complete the sentences.



3 Josh likes ______ and

Unit 4 Vocabulary Reference

Places in town















chemist

church

cinema

hotel

library

museum

newsagent

















restaurant

school

shoe shop

shopping centre

sports centre

supermarket

underground station

Landscape features

- 1 beach
- 2 forest
- 3 ice
- 4 island
- 5 lake
- 6 mountain



- 7 river
- 8 sand
- 9 snow
- 10 trees
- 11 water
- 12 waves

Read the clues and write the places on the map.





Find 12 landscape features in the wordsquare.

Р	В	Е	Α	C	H	F	J	C	Е
Χ	S	R	S	Α	J	Υ	Α	U	G
E	N	W	Α	٧	E	S	0	G	
S	F	J	Α	С	S	W	S	R	S
М	0	U	N	Т	Α	1	N	Р	L
S	Е	Q	S	٧	Ν	C	0	Е	Α
L	Ε	0	R	Н	D	W	W	Н	Ν
Α	Р	ľ	В	W	N	Α	Е	Т	D
K	T	R	Е	Е	S	Т	S	K	Т
Е	М	Z	R	1	٧	Е	R	D	L
K	R	W	Α	F	0	R	Е	S	Т

- 1 You sleep in this place.
- 2 You eat lunch here.
- 3 You read books here.
- 4 You buy food here.
- 5 You buy balls and clothes here.

Unit 5 Vocabulary Reference

Daily routines



do homework



finish school



get dressed



get up



go to bed



have a shower



have dinner



play the piano



start school



tidy your room

School subjects



art and design



drama



English



French



geography



history





literature



maths

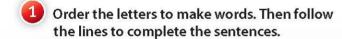


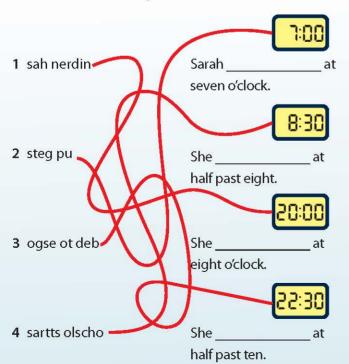
music





science





Look at the pictures and complete the timetable.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
PE	French	drama		maths
	English	art and design	geography	
В	R	E	Α	К
history	¥ 77		ICT	literature

1 I've got



on Wednesday.





on Thursday.

3 I've got



on Friday.

4 I've got



on Monday.

5 I've got



on Tuesday.

Unit 6 Vocabulary Reference

Sport



Adjectives of opinion



1 Find 14 sports verbs.



Look at the code. Write the sports in your notebook.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
a	b	C	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	1	m
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	m 26
n	0	p	q	r	S	t	u	٧	W	X	y	Z

an I was	8, 15, 3, 11, 5, 25	
play	2, 1, 19, 11, 5, 20, 2, 1, 12, 12	
are:	1, 20, 8, 12, 5, 20, 9, 3, 19	
do	10, 21, 4, 15	
	3, 25, 3, 12, 9, 14, 7	
go	19, 21, 18, 6, 9, 14, 7	

Write and order the letters in the same colour squares to make words.

		•			
Α	Α	S	G	В	G
Ī	R	F	E	D	Ε
Т	L	N	U	G	G
N	Z	N	1	S	N
R	F	U	T	Ν	0
1	0	C	Е	M	1
Ť	R	Α	1	D	Т

Unit 7 Vocabulary Reference

Rooms and furniture



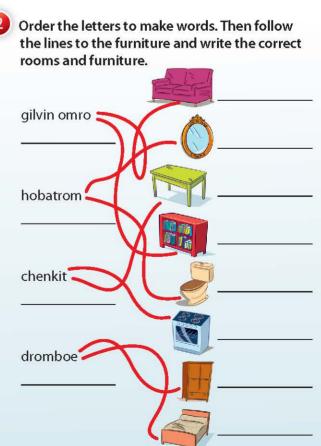
bathroom bedroom dining room kitchen living room

Household objects



Find 11 furniture words in the wordsquare.

C	W	Α	R	D	R	0	В	Е	R
Α	Е	R	D	N	Е	K	0	В	1
М	U	М	S	0	F	Α	0	О	C
1	Υ	С	Н	Т	Р	L	K	Ε	0
R	D	Н	L	Α	М	Р	С	G	0
R	М	Α	Ε	В	Ι	Υ	Α	W	K
0	L	Ĩ	R	L	D	Е	S	K	E
R	S	R	Q	Е	М	J	Е	В	R
T	0	Ī	L	Е	T	С	N	Е	Р
Н	С	U	Р	В	0	Α	R	D	В



Unit 8 Vocabulary Reference

Transport



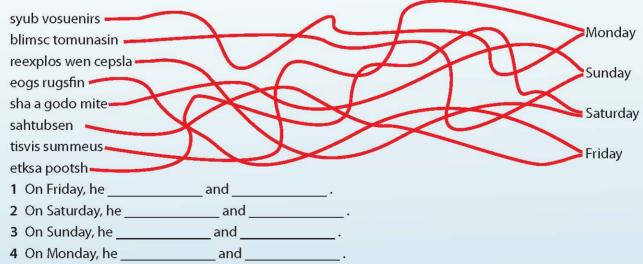
Travel



1 Find ten forms of transport.



What does Jack do on holiday? Order the letters to make words. Then follow the lines to complete the sentences in the past simple.



Unit 9 Vocabulary Reference

Clothes















boots

coat





jeans

jumper

scarf













shirt

shorts

skirt

trainers

trousers

T-shirt

Weather











rainy

windy



snowy

cloudy



cold

sunny







hot

wet



stormy

Seasons





warm



a ⁽⁶⁾

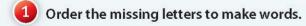


spring

summer

autumn

winter



- 1 ABEFGHIJKMNPQRSTUVWXYZ
- 2 PDEFGHIJKLMNPORSUVWXYZ
- 3 ARCDEFGHIJKLMPQRTUVXZ
- 4 PDEGHIJKLMNOPQTUVWXYZ 5 ARCDEFGHIJKLNPQUVWXZ
- 6 PDFGHILMNOPQRSUVWXYZ

- 6 _____

Complete the text with the words from exercise 1.

Tomorrow morning it's going to be (1) and (2) , so I'm going to wear a (3) _____ and a and wet, so I'm going to wear

Multicultural London

London is the capital of England. It's a very multicultural city.

7.3 million people live there and speak over 300 languages. Let's meet three of them!



Hi. My name's Amisha and I'm British Asian. I'm from the UK, but my grandparents are from India. They live in London with me and my family.



I'm Chen and this is my brother Han. We're from London. Our mum's Chinese and our dad's French, but we're from the UK. Han and I speak English, French and Mandarin.

- Read the text and circle the correct words.
 - 1 Amisha is / isn't British.
 - 2 Chen and Han's mum and dad are / aren't British.
- Read again and listen. Circle the things you hear.
 - a) three languages:

English

Japanese

French

Mandarin

Spanish

b) four family members:

sister

grandparents

mum

uncle

dad

brother

Circle T (true) or F (false).

London is a multicultural city.

1 Three million people are in London.

T/F

2 Amisha's grandparents are from China. T/F

3 Amisha's grandparents are in London. T/F

4 Chen and Han's mum is from France.

T/F

Listening





Listen to Sarah and circle T (true) or F (false).

1	Sarah is from Morocco.	T/F
2	Sarah's mum speaks four languages.	T/F

3 Sarah and her brother speak English,

French and Arabic. T/F

Pets in the UK

Pets are very popular in the UK. Over 50% of homes in the UK have got a pet. This is Jenna and she has got three pets.

About 6.5 million people in the UK have got pet dogs. We've got a black Labrador. His name is Sam. People in the UK have got about 200 types of dog, but the Labrador is the favourite.

We've also got a cat. Her name is Boo. About nine million people in the UK have got pet cats. Boo isn't a special type. She's a mixed breed with short brown hair.



I've got an iguana called Ziggy too! People in the UK have got about eight million pet reptiles and amphibians. Ziggy is green and he's got a very long tail.



- Read the text and circle the correct words.
 - 1 The favourite pets in the UK are cats / dogs / reptiles.
 - 2 The UK has got about 50 / 200 types of dog.
- Read again and listen. Then complete the pet identity cards.



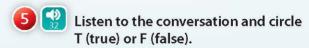




Circle the correct words.

The UK has got about 200 / 6.5 million dogs.

- 1 The Labrador is the number one / two breed of dog in the UK.
- 2 Cats are / aren't popular in the UK.
- 3 Reptiles are / aren't popular pets in the UK.
- 4 Ziggy's tail is short / long.
- Which animals are popular pets in your country?



 Jack's got a new pet. 	T/F
2 Great Danes aren't small.	T/F
3 Great Danes are from Denmark.	T/F

A national favourite

Fish and chips are a traditional fast food in the UK. They are very popular. People buy them in a 'chippy' - a fish and chip shop. Every town in the UK has got a chippy and they sell about 300 million portions of fish and chips every year.

Some chippies have got restaurants where you can eat the fish and chips. But, typically, you eat fish and chips with your fingers in the street or take them home to eat.

Health experts want people in the UK to eat fish every week because it's good for them. But the fish in chippies is cooked in oil – is that healthy? The news is good - a portion of fish and chips is not unhealthy because it doesn't have a lot of fat.



- Read the text and circle the correct words.
 - 1 Fish and chips are healthy / unhealthy.
 - 2 People in the UK like / don't like fish and chips.
- Read again and listen. Then complete the sentences with the words in the box.

	expert	fast food	popular	portion						
	You co	ook and eat	fast foo	od quic	kly.					
	A lot of people like fish and chips. It is									
2	2 A		is food fo	one pers	on.					
	3 My da	d knows a l	ot about c	ooking. H	e is a					
	food									

- Circle the correct words.
 - Fish and chips (are) / aren't fast food.
 - 1 People call a fish and chip shop a fishy / chippy.
 - 2 Experts want / don't want people to eat fish every week.
 - 3 People cook / don't cook the fish in oil.



- 4 Listen to the conversation and circle the correct option.
 - 1 Tom has / doesn't have a good diet.
 - 2 It's important to eat ice cream / vegetables.
 - 3 Jane doesn't like strawberries / apples.



Reading & Listening

Reading



Our World Heritage

UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) has a list of

about 900 World Heritage Sites. Some sites are natural like mountains, forests and lakes. Other sites are cities, monuments or buildings.

There are three places in New Zealand on the list. One of them is the Tongariro National Park on the North Island. The park is very important. It is very big (almost 800km²), with three active volcanoes. Many birds and mammals live there. The park's mountains are also very important to the Maoris, the native people of New Zealand. You can see the park in The Lord of the Rings films.



1	Read the text and tick () the three things it
	mentions.

cultures	
forests	
cities	
elephants	
volcannes	



active	building	list	mammal	
An	active	vo	lcano has got lava ir	ı it
I A lot o	of names o	r othe	er things on a piece o	of
paper	is a			
2 A	Ž	_ drin	ks milk from its	
moth	er.			
	se, school		and the factor	

Circle T (true) or F (false).

	UNESCO is an organization.	T/F
1	There are 500 places on UNESCO's list.	T/F
2	Some of the World Heritage Sites are	
	not natural things.	T/F
3	The Tongariro National Park is a World	
	Heritage Site.	T/F
4	The Maoris come from Africa.	T/F

0

4)	Listen to the description of St. Kild circle T (true) or F (false).	a and
,	St Kilda is part of Canada.	T/F
:	2 About 100 people live there.	T/F
;	The water isn't good for swimming.	T/F

Are you a gleek?

Do you know the American TV programme Glee? It's a comedy about a glee club in a fictional high school in Ohio.

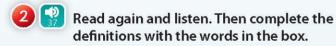
A glee club is a musical group or 'show choir', and many schools in the USA have one. Members of a glee club usually meet after school to sing and dance together. They can compete in competitions, too. These days, glee clubs are very popular. Thanks to the TV show, American teenagers think it's a cool thing to do.

Glee clubs aren't new in the USA. In fact, Harvard University's glee club is over 150 years old. But that glee club is a traditional choir for men. Today's highschool glee clubs are very different. They're for boys and girls, and their members sing well-known songs like Beyoncé's Single ladies, and they dance too.



1	Read the text and tick (✓) the four things it
	mentions.

a TV programme	
a club	
a film	
a university	
a song	П



(hoir	fictional	high school	well-know
	not r	eal <u>ficti</u>	onal	
1	famo	ous		
2	a gro	oup of peop	ole who sing to	ogether
2	a gro	oup of peop	ole who sing to	ogether
3	an A	merican sc	hool for 14-18	B-year-olds

Circle the correct words.

Glee clubs(are)/ aren't real.

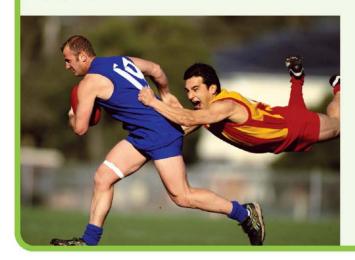
- 1 Students go to glee clubs in the week / at weekends.
- 2 American teenagers want / don't want to be in a glee club.
- 3 There aren't any / are some old American glee clubs.
- 4 Modern glee clubs are for boys / boys and girls.
- 5 They sing / don't sing modern songs.



- 1 Nick does / doesn't do after-school activities.
- 2 Nick's sister is a good / bad actress.
- 3 Nick plays football on Tuesdays / Saturdays.

Football around the world

Football is a very popular sport all over the world. In England, many people love watching football. The top 20 professional teams play in the Premier League. Each team has 11 players and they play a match of 90 minutes, with a break. Every four years, 32 national teams from around the world play in the FIFA World Cup. Football is also an Olympic sport.

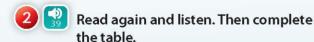




In Australia, people play Australian Rules football. It's different to football in England. There are 18 players on each team and a match is 80 minutes, with two breaks. The ball is oval like a rugby ball. There are 16 top teams in the Australian Football League. It isn't in the Olympic Games.

1	Read the text and tick () the countries it
	mentions.

England Spain Australia France the USA



	Football in England	Football in Australia
number of players	11	
length of match		
name of league		
number of teams		
Olympic sport?		
(yes / no)	e	

Circle the correct words.

In England, a lot of people like watching basketball / football.

- 1 The FIFA World Cup is every two / four years.
- 2 Australian Rules Football is / isn't the same as football in England.
- 3 The ball in Australian Rules football is **oval** / round.

Listening





Listen to the conversation and circle T (true) or F (false).

1 Glen likes watching ice hockey, but he doesn't play. T/F 2 Glen's friend thinks ice hockey T/F is boring. 3 There are 12 players on the ice in an T/F

ice hockey match.

Castles in Ireland

Leap Castle

There are lots of old castles in Ireland. They weren't royal palaces, but they were homes for important families. Some are in ruins and others are habitable. But there's one thing that these castles have in common - many people say that they have ghosts.

Some people say there are ghosts in Leap Castle and when the castle was uninhabited there were lights in



the windows at night. Then a family, the Ryans, moved to the castle and restored it. Two mysterious accidents occurred and the Ryans started to think that they weren't welcome. But today they live happily with the ghosts. A few years ago, the ghost of an old man appeared in a chair. The Ryans greeted him and continued as normal. Also, on quiet evenings, they often hear music from some of the rooms downstairs when there is nobody there.

For people who love history, Ireland, and especially Leap Castle, is a good place to visit.

- Read the text and circle the correct words.
 - 1 The text about Leap Castle is fact / fiction.
 - 2 There are lots of palaces / castles in Ireland.
- Read again and listen. Then match phrases 1-5 with the definitions a-e.
 - 1 royal palaces b
 - 2 in ruins
 - 3 uninhabited
 - 4 ghosts
 - 5 greeted
 - a) spirits of dead people
 - b) very big houses that were the homes of kings and queens
 - c) destroyed
 - d) said hello to someone
 - e) nobody lives there

Circle T (true) or F (false).

Important people lived in Irish castles.

T/F

T/F

T/F

- 1 It isn't possible to live in some of the castles today.
- 2 People don't think that there are ghosts T/F in Leap Castle.
- 3 Two accidents happened after the Ryans moved to Leap Castle. T/F
- 4 The Ryans think that the ghosts are T/F friendly now.
- 5 There aren't any historical places to visit in Ireland.

Listening





Listen to the conversation and circle the correct option.

- 1 Debby was in ...
 - a) England.
 - b) Ireland.
 - c) Scotland.
- 2 Galway is ...
- a) boring.
- b) interesting.
- c) dangerous.

- 3 Debby's hotel was ...
 - a) amazing.
 - b) terrible.
 - c) expensive.

Transport in Vancouver

7ancouver is Canada's third city. It's a fascinating place and you can explore it using some interesting forms of transport.

A boat that carries people from one place to another is usually called a ferry, but in Vancouver it's called the SeaBus. The SeaBus connects the city centre to North Vancouver and crosses the Fraser River. The ferry started in 1900 and the



SeaBus started in the late 1970s. Many people on foot or with bikes use it every day.

The Vancouver train is called the SkyTrain. It has three lines and 47 stations around the city. The SkyTrain crosses the Fraser River on its own bridge, the SkyBridge.

A plane that can take off and land on water is usually called a sea plane, but in Vancouver they call it a Float Plane. You can fly from the city of Vancouver to Vancouver Island, a large island west of the city, in 35 minutes.

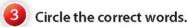
Read the text and write the name of the transport under each photo.







- Read again and listen. Then match the words 1-4 with the definitions a-d.
 - 1 fascinating
 - 2 bridge
 - 3 take off
 - 4 land
 - a) to leave the ground and fly
 - b) to come to the ground from the air
 - c) very interesting
 - d) a structure that carries a road or railway over water



Vancouver is / isn't in Canada.

- 1 The first ferry across the Fraser River was / wasn't the SeaBus.
- 2 You can / can't take a bike on the SeaBus.
- 3 The SkyTrain travels / doesn't travel on the Road Bridge.
- 4 The SkyTrain crosses the river / streets on the SkyBridge.
- 5 The city of Vancouver is / isn't on a big island.

Listening





Listen to the conversation and circle T (true) or F (false).

1 Her sister travelled with her parents. T/F 2 There are a lot of cars in Amsterdam. T/F

3 Amsterdam has got a canal.

T/F

A holiday in Wales

Dear Marina.

I'm happy because I've got six weeks' school holiday now. I'm going to go to Wales next week. My sister Amy and I are going to go on an activity holiday in the Brecon Beacons National Park in the mountains in South Wales.

There are lots of things to do on the holiday. I'm going to go horse-riding in the mountains. I can't wait! I mustn't forget my boots. Amy's going to go kayaking on the River Usk, but I'm not. I hate water! We must also remember our raincoats. Unfortunately it often rains in summer in Wales. Typical British weather!



We're also going to visit a festival that celebrates Welsh culture - Welsh music, dance, theatre, literature and food. I'm going to have laverbread there. It isn't bread; it's seaweed, and the Welsh sometimes eat it for breakfast. Amy isn't going to have any. She thinks it sounds horrible! Do people eat seaweed in Spain?

From Olly

- Read the letter and circle the correct words.
 - 1 Marina comes from England / Spain.
 - 2 Olly is going to climb mountains / go on an activity holiday.
- Read again and listen. Who is going to do these things? Write O (Olly), A (Amy) or B (both).

	go to Wales	B
1	go horse-riding	
2	go kayaking	
3	go to a festival	
4	eat Welsh food	

Circle T (true) or F (false).

	Olly's school holiday is six weeks.	T/F
1	Olly is going to Wales with his brother.	T/F
2	The Brecon Beacons is a national park.	T/F
3	Olly is going to go kayaking.	T/F
4	It often rains in summer in Wales.	T/F
5	Olly isn't going to have any laverbread.	T/F

Listening





Listen to the conversation and circle the correct option.

- 1 This summer, Colin is going to ...
 - a) study in Australia.
 - b) visit a person in his family.
 - c) travel with friends.
- 2 Colin's friend thinks that ...
 - a) it's cold in Australia in summer.
 - b) it's hot in Australia in summer.
 - c) clothes are expensive in Australia.
- **3** The weather is going to be ...
 - a) very hot.
 - b) nice.
 - c) windy.

Unit 1 Writing Guide

Text type: A personal profile

TASK Write a Personal Profile. Follow the steps below.

I READ THE MODEL TEXT

- Read the Model Text. What is the girl's name?
- Read the Model Text and circle the correct words.

Isabelle's middle name is Belle / Françoise.

- 1 Isabelle is
 - a) French
 - b) English
- 2 Isabelle is
 - a) 16 years old
 - b) 12 years old
- 3 Her birthday is in
 - a) February
 - b) October

My Best Friend

My best friend's name is Isabelle, but her nickname is Belle.

Her middle name is Françoise. It's a French name because Isabelle is from France.

Isabelle's birthday is on 16th October. She's 12.



3	Read the Model Text again. Then complete Isabelle's profile
	The state of the s

Isabelle Name: Nickname: Middle name: Nationality: Birthday: Age:

Circle the capital letters in the Model Text.

2 PLAN YOUR TEXT				
Think of a friend. Then complete the profile for him / her.				
Name: Nickname: Middle name: Birthday: Age:				
Now use the information from Step 2 to complete your friend's profile.				
My best friend's name is (1), but his / her nickname is (2) His / Her middle name is (3) He / She is (4) My friend's birthday is on (5) He's / She's (6)				
Write your friend's profile or another profile.				
The state of the s				
4 CHECK YOUR TEXT				
Check you use capital letters for:				
Names of people, places, countries Nationalities and languages Months The beginning of a sentence				
Check your:				
Grammar Vocabulary Spelling				

Unit 2 Writing Guide

Text type: A description of a person

TASK Write a description of a person. Follow the steps below.

READ THE MODEL TEX

Read the Model Text and tick (√) the correct photo.

My friend Milly

This is a photo of my friend, Milly. She's 13 years old and she's very short. She's got long fair hair and it's very straight. She's got big brown eyes and she's got glasses. She's got a small nose and a small mouth, too.







Read the Model Text again and circle the correct words.

12/13/14/15 Age:

short / tall Height: dark / fair Hair:

straight / wavy / curly

short / long

Eyes: big/small

blue / brown / green

Glasses: yes / no Nose: big/small Mouth: big/small

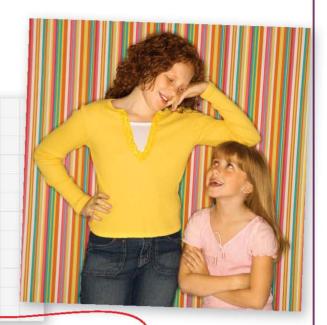
Read the Model Text again and circle T (true) or F (false).

Milly's got wavy hair. T/F 1 She hasn't got glasses. 2 She isn't tall. T/F 3 She hasn't got a big mouth. T/F 4 She's got green eyes. T/F

The state of the s		
2 PLAN	YOUR	TEXT
		-

Think of a friend or look at the picture. Then circle the correct words.

Age: 12/13/14/15
Height: short/tall
Hair: dark/fair
straight/wavy/curly
short/long
Eyes: big/small
blue/brown/green
Glasses: yes/no
Nose: big/small
Mouth: big/small



Now use the information from Step 2 to complete the description.

My friend's name is (1)	. He's / She's (2)	K	_years old and
he's / she's (3)	He's / She's got ⁽⁴⁾	(5)	
hair and it's ⁽⁶⁾	He's / She's got ⁽⁷⁾	(8)	1
eyes and he / she (9)	glasses. He's / She's got a	(10)	
nose and a (11)	mouth.		

3 WRITE YOUR TEXT

Write a	Write a description of this friend or another friend.						
25							

4 CHECK YOUR TEXT

Check your:

Г	Grammar	Vocabulary	Spelling
		vocabulary	spennig

Unit 3 Writing Guide

Text type: A blog entry

TASK Write a blog entry. Follow the steps below.

READ THE MODEL TEXT

Read the Model Text. What is Eleanor's favourite food?



Lifestyle

Has your friend got a healthy lifestyle? Does he/she eat well? Is he/she active?

RosieB 13

12th January 12.34

My healthy friend

My friend Eleanor is very healthy. She eats lots of fruit and vegetables.

Eleanor doesn't like coffee, but she loves water. For breakfast, she drinks hot chocolate and she eats bread.

Eleanor doesn't like cooking, but she likes eating. She eats pasta and cakes. She eats Italian, French and Spanish food. Her favourite food is spaghetti.

Rosie, age 13

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

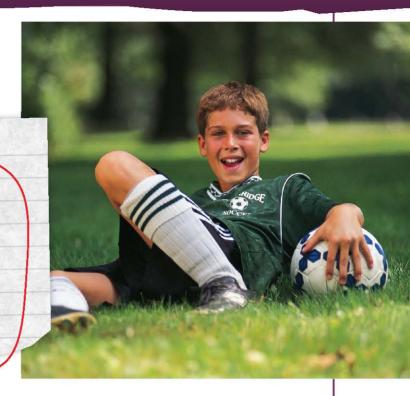
Rosie thinks that Eleanor is healthy. T/F 1 Eleanor doesn't drink hot drinks. 2 She has bread for breakfast. T/F 3 She doesn't like cooking. T/F 4 She hates cakes. T/F 5 She likes Spanish food. T/F

Circle the words and and but in the Model Text.



Look at the notes about Daniel.

Daniel: healthy
eats a lot of: apples, pasta
doesn't like: cake
loves: milk
breakfast: tea and bread
doesn't like: listening to music
likes: reading
favourite food: ice cream
hates: orange juice



Now use the information from Step 2 to complete this blog about Daniel.

1 My friend Daniel is very (1) healthy . He eats a lot of (2) and (3) .

2 Daniel doesn't like (4) , but he loves (5) . For breakfast, he drinks (6) and he eats (7) .

3 Daniel doesn't like (8) , but he likes (9) . His favourite food is (10) . He hates (11) .

3 WRITE YOUR TEXT

Write your blog entry about Daniel or another person.

4 CHECK YOUR TEXT

Check your:

Grammar	Vocabulary	Spelling
Granman	- vocabalary	spenning

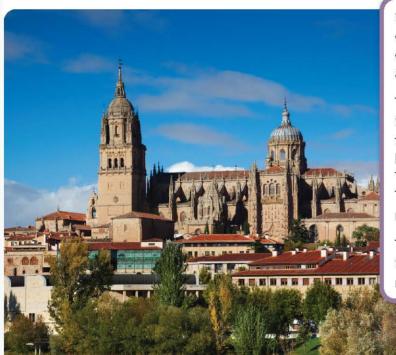
Unit 4 Writing Guide

Text type: A city guide

TASK Write a City Guide. Follow the steps below.

1 READ THE MODEL TEXT

Read the Model Text. Where are the good restaurants in Salamanca?



Salamanca is a city in Spain. It's on the River Tormes. There's an old part of the city and there's also a new part.

There's a famous university in Salamanca. It's very old. Near the university there's the Plaza Mayor. It's a beautiful place. There are also two cathedrals. There are some good restaurants there too.

There are some good shops in Salamanca. People go shopping near the Plaza Mayor.

	Read the Model Text again and tick (/) the things it mentions.
4	Read the Model Text again and tick (\checkmark) the things it mentions.

shops

cathedrals museums

supermarkets restaurants

Read the Model Text again and answer the questions.

What's the name of the river in the city?

The River Tormes.

1 How many cathedrals are there in Salamanca?

2 Where is the Plaza Mayor?

3 What do people do near the Plaza Mayor?

4 Circle the word *also* in the Model Text.



Read the plan for a City Guide about Toledo.

- I Where is it? Why is it famous?

 It's on the River Tagus

 It's the old capital of Spain.

 It's got a famous old cathedral.

 It's very beautiful.

 Where are the cafés and restaurants?
- 2 Where are the cafés and restaurants?
 There are some cafés near the Alcázar.
 There are some good restaurants on
 Calle Alfileritos.
- 3 What do the shops sell?
 Some shops sell ceramics.
 Some shops sell other products from the region.



Now use the information from Step 2 to complete this text about Toledo.

1 Toledo is a city in Spain. It's on (1) 2 It's the old (2)	
⁽³⁾ in Tol	edo. It's very (4)
	. There are also some
I .	in Toledo and some shops sell
Write about Toledo or another city.	
4 CHECK YOUR TEXT	
Check your:	
Grammar Vocabulary Spellin	ng

Unit 5 Writing Guide

Text type: A school essay

TASK Write a school essay. Follow the steps below.

I READ THE MODEL TEXT

- Read the Model Text. What type of school does Adam go to?
- Read the Model Text again and tick (1) the things Adam likes doing.
 - 1 singing
 - 2 playing football
 - 3 playing the guitar

- 4 reading
- 5 listening to music
- 6 writing emails





London. He is a student at Redroofs Theatre School because he likes singing and playing the guitar.

Adam starts school at half past eight in the morning. He gets up at six o'clock every day because he likes playing the guitar before school. He writes music then because he has lots of good ideas in the morning.

In his free time, Adam writes song lyrics for his music. He also listens to the Arctic Monkeys on his mp3 player because he loves their music.



Read the Model Text again and complete the answers.

Where is Adam from?

Adam is from London

1 Where does he go to school?

He goes to

2 What time does Adam get up?

He gets up at ___

3 What time does Adam start school?

He starts school at

4 When does Adam write music?

He writes music ____

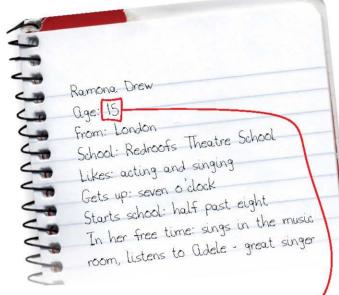
5 Why does he listen to the Arctic Monkeys?

He listens to the Arctic Monkeys because

Circle the word because in the Model Text.

2 PLAN YOUR TEXT

Look at the notes about Ramona.





Now use the information from Step 2 to complete this text about Ramona.

1 Ramona Drew is (1)	15 years old and she's from
(2)	She is a student at $^{ ext{(3)}}$
because she likes (4)	and ⁽⁵⁾
2 She gets up at ⁽⁶⁾	every day. Ramona
(7)	at half past eight.
3 In her free time, Ramona (8)	She also
(9)	because Adele is a (10)

3 WRITE YOUR TEXT

Write about Ramona or another	person.		
4 CHECK YOUR TEXT			

	4	CH	ECK	YOUR	TEXT
C.	÷.	, <u>8</u> a			

Check your:

Grammar Vocabulary Spelling

Unit 6 Writing Guide

Text type: An email

TASK Write an email. Follow the steps below.

I READ THE MODEL TEXT

Read the Model Text. Where does David do karate? Does he like it?



To: Elena

From: David

Subject: My Favourite Sport

Hi Elena! This is a photo of me. I'm doing karate. I think karate's an exciting sport. I go to a karate club at our sports centre every Monday. I'm learning the sport, so I'm not very good.

In the photo, I'm wearing a karategi. I wear it every time I go to the club. I'm a beginner, so I wear an orange belt. My teacher's brilliant at karate, so he wears a black belt.

Karate is fun and it isn't difficult, so it's a good sport to learn.

David

2	Read the Model Text again and match the sentence halves.

- 1 David's teacher wears a black belt because
- 2 David isn't very good at karate because
- 3 Karate is a good sport to learn because
- a) he's learning the sport.
- b) it's fun and it isn't difficult.
- c) he's very good at karate.

Read the Model Text again and answer the questions.

What sport is exciting?

- 1 Who is not very good at karate?
- 2 What is orange?
- 3 Who is brilliant at karate?
- 4 What is black?
- 5 What is fun and not difficult?

7 <u> </u>	24		

Circle the word so in the Model Text.



Look at the interview with Gina.



Now use the information from Step 2 to complete Gina's email.

- Who are you? I'm Gina.
- What's your favourite sport?
 My favourite sport is basketball.
- Where do you do it?
 We play it in the school gym.
- When do you do it?
 We play matches against other schools on Saturday mornings.
- Are you good at it?
 We're a good team we usually win!
- What do you wear to play it?
 We wear our PE uniform.
- Why do you like it?

 It's fast and really exciting.

1 Hi! I'm Gina. This is a photo of me. My favourite sport is (1)	basketball .
We play basketball in (2) We p	
other schools on ⁽³⁾ We're a g	
(4)	
2 In the photo, I'm wearing my (5)	I wear it every time I play
basketball.	
3 I like playing basketball because it's ⁽⁶⁾	and
(7)	
Write Gina's email or your own email.	
,	
4 CHECK YOUR TEXT	
Check your:	
Grammar Vocabulary Spelling	

Unit 7 Writing Guide

Text type: A description

TASK Write a description. Follow the steps below.

I READ THE MODEL TEXT

igoplus 1 Read the Model Text and tick (\checkmark) the correct pictures.

Before and After

These are pictures of our living room. It's a beautiful room now, but it was a terrible room last month. It was very dark. The walls were black, and there were some horrible pictures on them. There were two old armchairs and there wasn't a sofa. There wasn't a modern TV. Now, the living room is completely different. The walls are white and there are some beautiful pictures and a big mirror on them. There's a fantastic sofa now, and there are two new armchairs. We've also got a huge TV. I love our new living room.

Before











No

Read the Model Text again and tick (✓) Yes or No.

- a) Is the room beautiful now? b) Was it beautiful last month? 1 a) Are the walls black now? b) Were they black last month? 2 a) Are there horrible pictures on the walls now? b) Were there horrible pictures on the walls last month?
- 3 a) Is there a big mirror on the wall now?
 - b) Was there a big mirror on the wall last month?
- 4 a) Is there a sofa in the room now?
 - b) Was there a sofa in the room last month?
- Circle the 14 adjectives in the Model Text.

	5)	Before	After	
Look at the notes about Sara				
Last month - terrible!	Now - beautiful! white walls	4) [[13	37 0 0 00
dark walls an enormous cupboard		-/		
two old chairs	six beautiful cha	irs 🚑	(A)	NO DO
a small table	a large table			
a horrible mirror	a modern mirror			TOP SU
Now use the information fro complete Sarah's description				
1 My dining room is beaut				
The walls were (2)				
(3)				
(4)		a small ⁽⁵⁾		_and
a ⁽⁶⁾		T.T.		
2 Now the walls are (7)		52	a tall	
263	for the book There is a la			
and a ⁽¹¹⁾				
(12)		on Hove our new a	iiiiiig room. ko	
Write Sarah's description of	her dining room or a	a description of a	nother room.	
8				
9				
				_ _
3				
4 CHECK YOUR TEX				

Check your:

Grammar Vocabulary Spelling

Unit 8 Writing Guide

Text type: A story

TASK Write a story. Follow the steps below.

READ THE MODEL TEXT

Read the Model Text. Then choose the best title for Mary's story.

- a) A great day out
- b) A terrible afternoon
- c) Mary's favourite film



Last Saturday, I went into town to meet my friend Jack, but there were lots of problems.

First, I missed my bus, so I waited half an hour for the next bus. When I arrived in town, I went to a café. I tried to buy a drink but I didn't have my bag. It was on the bus!

Then I went to the main square to meet Jack at 5 o'clock, but he wasn't there. He arrived at 5.45 because there was a problem with his bike. In the end, we went to the cinema, but the film was really boring so I went to sleep!

2	Read the Model Text again and number the events in the correct order.
	Mary and Jack saw a boring film.
	Mary went to a café.
	Mary met Jack.
	1 Mary missed the bus.
	Mary waited half an hour for a bus.
	Mary went to the main square.
	Mary and Jack went to the cinema.
3	Read the Model Text again and answer the questions.
	Why did Mary wait half an hour for a bus?
	She waited half an hour because she missed her bus.
	1 Where was Mary's bag? It was
	2 Why did Jack arrive at 5.45?
	He arrived at 5.45 because
	3 Did Mary like the film?
	·

Circle the words first, then and in the end in the Model Text.

2 PLAN YOUR TEXT	A disastrous day out!
Match the notes 1–3 with the pictures a–c.	NEXT TRAIN- BLACKPOOL-10.00
1 Picture - not relax and sunbathe - not buy any souvenirs - buy an umbrella 2 Picture - decide to go to Blackpool for the day - prepare a picnic - go to the station and take a train 3 Picture - arrive in Blackpool at 11 o'clock - go to the beach - start to rain	SUNNY BLACKROOM
Now use the information from Step 2 to complete Sarah's sto	ory. Use the past simple.
1 Last Saturday, Paul and I (1)	to the station and took a to rain. We
Write Sarah's story or your own story.	
4 CHECK YOUR TEXT Check your:	
Grammar Vocabulary Spelling	

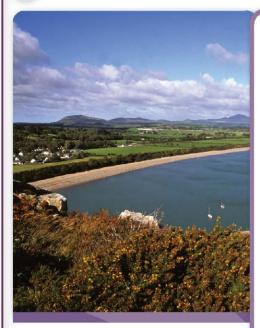
Unit 9 Writing Guide

Text type: An email

TASK Write an email. Follow the steps below.

I READ THE MODEL TEXT

Read the Model Text. Is Melanie enjoying her holiday?



From: Melanie Date: 21 August

To: George

Subject: My holidays

Hi George,

I'm having a good time in North Wales at the moment with my aunt, uncle and cousins. They live near a small town called Pwllheli. It's a Welsh name!

We explored the town yesterday and then we went to the beach. It was really sunny so we sunbathed. I didn't go swimming because I didn't have my swimming costume. Tomorrow, my cousins and I are going to go to a music festival called Wakestock. My favourite band is going to play so it's going to be fantastic! I'm not going to take my camera, but I'm going to take some photos for you on my mobile phone.

Are you having a good summer?

Melanie

Read the Model Text again and circle the correct answers.

Where is Melanie?

- a) At home.
- b) In North Wales.
- 1 Who is she with?
 - a) Her aunt, uncle and cousins.
 - **b**) George.
- 2 What did she do yesterday?
 - a) She went to the beach.
 - **b)** She went to a music festival.

- 3 What was the weather like?
 - a) Sunny.
 - **b**) Rainy.
- 4 Did Melanie go swimming?
 - a) Yes.
 - b) No.
- 5 Where is Melanie going to go tomorrow?
 - a) To a music festival.
 - b) To the beach.
- Circle and, but, so, then and because in the Model Text.



Complete the notes with the headings in the box.

Tomorrow Where are you?
Who are you staying with? Yesterday



Where are you?

- Radstow, Cornwall.

(2)

- with my grandparents

- small house near the sea

(3)

- had a surfing lesson on the beach

- tried surfing in the sea

(4)

- going to go to Radstow Carnival

- people are going to walk through the streets

of Padstow

- they are going to wear fancy dress

Now use the information from Step 2 to complete Jade's email.

Hi Sue,					
1 I'm staying in (1) Pads	stow, Cornwall at the mome	ent with			
(2)	They live in a ⁽³⁾				
2 (4)	on the beach yesterday a	nd then I			
(5)	It was fantastic!				
3 Tomorrow, we are going to	, (6)	. At the Carnival, people			
(7)	and they [®]	fancy dress!			
I'm going to take some photos for you on my camera.					
Jade					

3 WRITE YOUR TEXT

Vrite Jade's email or your own emai	il.		

4 CHECK YOUR TEXT

Check your:

Г	Grammar	Vocabulary	Spelling
_		To caro arary	

Unit 1 Speaking: Families



Speaking guide

- 1 Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.
 - 1 Who are Yin's parents?
 - 2 Who is Dun?
 - 3 Who are Lian and Li?
- Look at photo 2 and describe Mark's family. Use the Useful Vocabulary and Useful Phrases.

Becky is Mark's cousin.

Useful Phrases

She is Yin's grandmother.

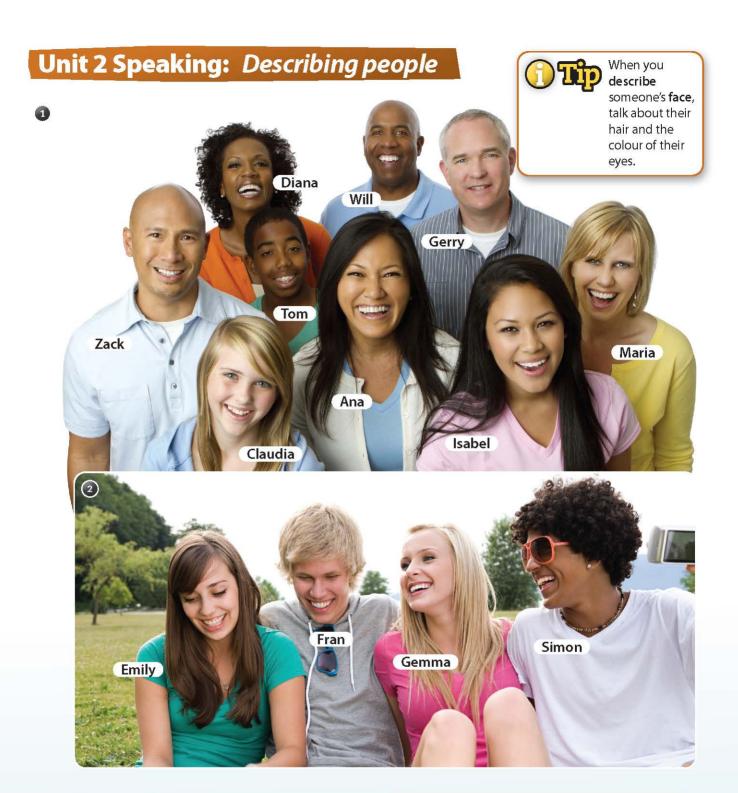
They're Yin's parents.

Useful Vocabulary

aunt • brother • cousin • dad • grandad • grandma • grandparents • mum • parents • sister • uncle

When you describe people

Ruth



Speaking guide

- 1 Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.
 - 1 Who's got curly hair?
 - 2 Who's got blue eyes?
 - 3 Who hasn't got dark hair?
 - 4 Describe Claudia's face.
- Look at photo 2 and describe the people. Use the Useful Vocabulary and Useful Phrases.

Emily's got long dark hair.

Useful Phrases

He / She's got ... hair / eyes.

They've got ... hair / eyes.

Useful Vocabulary

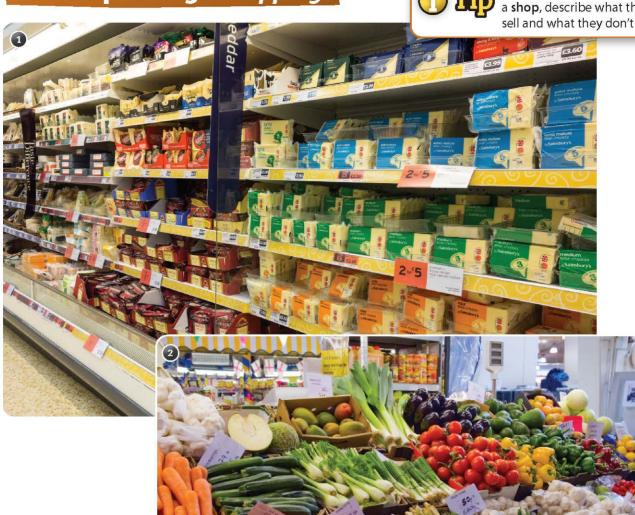
eyes blue · brown · green

hair curly · dark · fair · long ·

short • straight • wavy

Unit 3 Speaking: *Shopping*

When you describe things in a shop, describe what they sell and what they don't sell.



Speaking guide

- Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.
 - 1 What do they sell here?
 - 2 Do they sell milk?
 - 3 What is your favourite cheese?
- 2 Look at photo 2 and say what they sell and don't sell. Use the Useful Vocabulary and Useful Phrases.

They sell tomatoes, but they don't sell apples.

Useful Phrases

They sell ...

They sell ..., but they don't sell ...

Useful Vocabulary

apples • bread • cake • carrots • cheese • fish • ice cream • meat • milk • nuts •

pasta · potatoes · strawberries · yoghurt

Unit 4 Speaking: Towns and places



Speaking guide

- 1 Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.
 - 1 Where is the church?
 - 2 Has the town got any public transport?
 - 3 What shops can you see?
- Look at photo 2 and describe the town. Use the Useful Vocabulary and Useful Phrases.

There are nine shops in this photo.

Useful Phrases

The ... is behind / in front of / near the ...

The ... is between the ... and the ...

It's got a ... / There's a ...

It's got a ... , but it hasn't got a ...

There's a ..., but there isn't a ...

There are some ..., but there aren't any ...

Useful Vocabulary

chemist · church · cinema · hotel · library ·

museum • newsagent • restaurant • school •

shoe shop • shopping centre • sports centre •

supermarket · underground station

Unit 5 Speaking: Routines



When you describe a typical day in someone's life, use the present simple.



Speaking guide

- Look at photos 1 and 2 and answer the questions.
 - 1 What time do you usually get up?
 - 2 What do you do before school?
 - 3 What time do you finish school?
 - 4 What do you usually do in the evening?
- Now describe your weekend. How is the routine different at the weekend?

I get up at 9 o'clock, but I don't have a shower.

Useful Phrases

He / She usually + present simple

He / She usually + present simple, but he / she doesn't usually ...

at nine o'clock / a quarter past nine / a quarter to eight / at half past eight

Useful Vocabulary

do homework • finish school • get dressed • get up • go to bed • go to the cinema • have a shower • have dinner (in a restaurant) • have lunch (with friends) • play tennis • read a book • start school • tidy your room

Unit 6 Speaking: Actions

When you describe a scene with a lot of action, use the present continuous.





Speaking guide

- 1 Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.
 - 1 Where are they?
 - 2 How many players are there?
 - 3 What are players A and B doing?
 - 4 Are there any spectators?
- 2 Look at photo 2 and describe what the people are doing. Use the Useful Vocabulary and Useful Phrases.

Some people are in a race.

Useful Phrases

He / She is ... -ing

They are ... -ing

Useful Vocabulary

catch • dance • dive • hit • jump • kick •

lose • run • score • shout • throw •

train • walk • win



Speaking guide

- 1 Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.
 - 1 Were there any chairs in the living room?
 - 2 Was there a TV in the living room?
 - 3 Was there a fireplace in the living room?
 - 4 Is there much furniture in the living room?
- Look at photo 2 and describe what there is. Use the Useful Vocabulary and Useful Phrases.

There is a big TV.

Useful Phrases

In photo 1 there was ..., but there wasn't ...

In photo 2 there isn't a ..., but there is a ...

There are / were ...

There aren't / weren't any ..., but there are / were some ...

In the background / In the foreground there is / are / was / were ...

Useful Vocabulary

armchair • bed • bookcase • chair •

cooker · cupboard · desk · lamp ·

mirror • sink • sofa • table • telephone •

TV • toilet • wardrobe



Speaking guide

- 1 Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.
 - 1 What did the teenagers do on holiday?
 - 2 What did they visit?
 - 3 What other things did they see?
- 2 Look at photo 3 and say what activities the people did. Use the Useful Vocabulary and Useful Phrases.

The children built sandcastles.

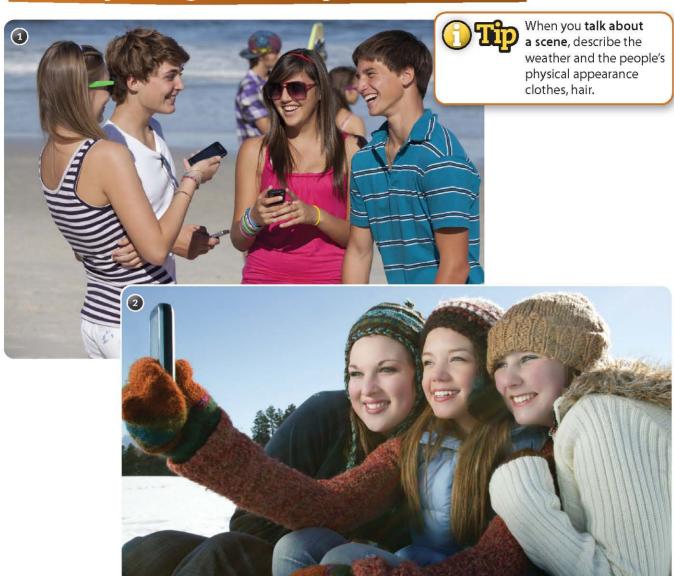
Useful Phrases

He / She + past simple
In the middle / top-right / bottom-left ...
In the foreground / background ...

Useful Vocabulary

buy souvenirs • climb mountains • explore new places • go surfing • have a good time • make friends • relax • sunbathe • take photos • visit museums

Unit 9 Speaking: Describing outdoor scenes



Speaking guide

- Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.
 - 1 What's the weather like?
 - 2 What season is it?
 - 3 What are the people in photo 1 wearing?
 - 4 What are the people doing?
- Look at photo 2 and describe what you see. Use the Useful Vocabulary and Useful Phrases.

I think it's winter because it's cold.

Useful Phrases

He's / She's / They're wearing ...

He's / She's got ... hair / eyes.

They've got ... hair / eyes.

The weather is ...

I think it's ... because ...

Useful Vocabulary

clothes boots · coat · dress · jacket · jeans ·

jumper • scarf • shirt • shorts • skirt •

trainers · trousers · T-shirt

weather cloudy • cold • dry • hot • rainy •

snowy • stormy • sunny • warm •

wet · windy

seasons autumn ⋅ spring ⋅ summer ⋅ winter

Speaking Reference: Useful phrases

Unit 1: Families

She is Yin's grandmother.

They're Yin's parents.

Unit 2: Describing people

He / She's got ... hair / eyes.

They've got ... hair / eyes.

Unit 3: Shopping

They sell ...

They sell ..., but they don't sell ...

Unit 4: Towns and places

The ... is behind / in front of / near the ...

The ... is between the ... and the ...

It's got a ... / There's a ...

It's got a ..., but it hasn't got a ...

There's a ..., but there isn't a ...

There are some ..., but there aren't any ...

Unit 5: Routines

He / She usually + present simple

He / She usually + present simple, but he / she doesn't usually ...

at nine o'clock / a quarter past nine / a quarter to eight / at half past eight

Unit 6: Actions

He / She is ... -ing

They are ... -ing

Unit 7: Describing rooms

In photo 1 there was ..., but there wasn't ...

In photo 2 there isn't a ..., but there is a ...

There are / were ...

There aren't / weren't any ..., but there

are / were some ...

In the background / In the foreground there

is / are / was / were ...

Unit 8: Holidays

He / She + past simple

In the middle / top-right / bottom-left ...

In the foreground / background ...

Unit 9: Describing outdoor scenes

He's / She's / They're wearing ...

He's / She's got ... hair / eyes.

They've got ... hair / eyes.

The weather is ...

I think it's ... because ...



Macmillan Life Skills Collaborative Project 1

TASK Make a poster about your favourite singer or group.

Who is your favourite singer or group? Why do you like him / her / them? Write notes:

		My notes
Name	Beyoncé	
Nationality	American	
Type of music	R&B, soul, pop	
Appearance	brown hair, brown eyes, beautiful	
Other information: age, family and favourite	married to Jay-Z, daughter Blue Ivy	



Which artist does everyone in your group like? Choose one artist and write notes:

- name
- nationality
- type of music
- appearance
- other information



Write a short text about your singer or group, using your notes.

Our favourite singer is Beyoncé. She's American. Her music is R&B, soul and pop. She's got brown hair and brown eyes. She's beautiful. Beyoncé is married to Jay-Z.

They've got a daughter, Blue Ivy.



5 Pictures

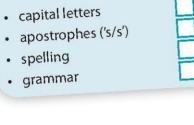
Find photos or draw pictures of your favourite singer or group.





Make a poster. Include your texts, photos and pictures. Show your project to the class.





Read your text and check it for:



Checkyourlifeskills!

Draw the smiley face that describes your and your group's life skills.

⊕ = Very good ⊕ = Good ⊕ = Needs more work

	You	Your group
Working with other students		
Completing work on time		
Taking good notes		
Enjoy doing the project		
Helping other students		
Working hard		
Following all the steps		



Be patient with others. Patience is a life skill.



Macmillan Life Skills Collaborative Project 2

TASK Make a poster about nature in your area.

What natural places are there where you live?

Have you got a favourite natural place? Which one is it?

		My notes
What is it?	the national park	
What landscape features are there?	a river, a lake, a big forest with lots of old trees, mountains	
What can you do / see there?	climb the mountains, go on the lake in a boat, have a picnic, walk or go cycling in the forest	
What's special about it?	it's very beautiful, quiet no cars or	





Which natural places does everyone in your group like? Choose a place and write notes:

- · what is it?
- what landscape features are there?
- what can you do / see there?
- what's special about it?



buildings

Write a short text about the place, using your notes.

Our favourite natural place is the national park. There's a river and lake and there's a big forest with lots of old trees. There are also some mountains. There's snow on them, even in summer! In the national park, you can climb the mountains or go on the lake in a boat. You can also have a picnic and go for a walk or go cycling in the forest. The national park is special because there aren't any cars or buildings. It's very beautiful and quiet there.



4 Check

Read your text and check it for:

- · spelling
- punctuation
- grammar
- paragraphs



Make a poster. Include your texts, photos and pictures. Show your project to the class.



Checkyourlifeskills

Draw the smiley face that describes your and your group's life skills.

② = Very good ② = Good ② = Needs more work

	You	Your group
Working with other students		
Completing work on time		
Taking good notes		
Enjoy doing the project		
Helping other students		
Working hard		
Following all the steps		



Protect natural places. Social responsibility is a life skill.



Macmillan Life Skills Collaborative Project 3

TASK Make a poster about your favourite historic monument.

What historic monuments are there in the UK? And in your country?

Which one is your favourite?

Why do you like it?

		My notes
Name	The Alhambra	
Where is it?	Granada, on a hill in the city	
What type of monument is it?	a palace, home of the ruler	
When did they build it?	construction started lith century, became a palace in 1333.	
What's special about it?	Old, lots of interesting rooms, beautiful gardens	3
What can you see and do there?		





Which historic monuments does everyone in your group like? Choose one monument and write notes:

- · where is it?
- what type of monument is it?
- when did they build it?
- what's special about it?
- what can you see and do there?



Write a short text about your monument, using your notes.

Our favourite monument is the Alhambra in Granada. It's on a hill in the city and it's a palace. It was the home of the ruler.

Construction started in the 11th century, and it became a palace in 1333. It's a very special place because it's very old and there are lots of interesting rooms. The gardens are very beautiful.

There's a lot to do there. You can explore the rooms and gardens, and see amazing views of the city. You can also buy souvenirs in the shop.

5 Pictures

Find photos or draw pictures of your favourite monument.



4 Check

Read your text and check it for:

- · spelling
- punctuation
- grammar
- paragraphs



Make a poster. Include your texts, photos and pictures. Show your project to the class.



Checkyourlifeskills!

Draw the smiley face that describes your and your group's life skills.

⊕ = Very good ⊕ = Good ⊗ = Needs more work

	You	Your group
Working with other students		
Completing work on time		
Taking good notes		
Enjoy doing the project		
Helping other students		
Working hard		
Following all the steps		



Finish your work on time. Time management is a life skill.

Wordlist,

A	bin (n) /bɪn/
acne (n) /ˈækni/	birthday (n) /'bɜɪ(r) θ_i deɪ/
act (n) /ækt/	biscuit (n) /'biskit/
active (adj) /'æktɪv/	black (adj) /blæk/
activity (n) /æk'tɪvəti/	blog (entry) (n) /blog/
actor (n) /'æktə(r)/	blue (adj) /bluː/
after-school club (n) /,a:ftəsku:l 'klnb/	boat (n) /bəut/
alarm clock (n) /əˈlɑː(r)m ˌklɒk/	bonfire (n) /'bon,farə(r)/
also (adv) /ˈɔːlsəʊ/	Bonfire Night (n) /'bonfarə(r) ,naɪt/
always (adv) /'oxlweiz/	book (n) /buk/
amazing (adj) /əˈmeɪzɪŋ/	bookcase (n) /'buk,keis/
American (adj) /əˈmerɪkən/	boots (n pl) /buxts/
appearance (n) /əˈpɪərəns/	bored (adj) /box(r)d/
apple (n) /'æp(ə)l/	boring (adj) /'bɔɪrɪŋ/
April (n) /'eɪprəl/	box (n) /boks/
aquarium (n) /əˈkweəriəm/	boxer (n) /'boksə(r)/
arm (n) /ar(r)m/	brave (adj) /breɪv/
armchair (n) /' $\alpha x(r)m_{i}fea(r)$ /	bread (n) /bred/
arrive (v) /əˈraɪv/	break (n) /breɪk/
art and design (n) / ar(r)t ən dı'zaın/	bride (n) /braɪd/
assembly (n) /əˈsembli/	British (adj) /ˈbrɪtɪʃ/
athletics (n) /æθ'letɪks/	brother (n) /'brʌðə(r)/
August (n) /'argast/	brown (adj) /braun/
aunt (n) /aɪnt/	brown (hair) (adj) /braun/
Australia (n) /p'streɪliə/	brush (v) /bras/
Australian (adj) /p'streɪliən/	burn (v) /bax(r)n/
autumn (n) /ˈɔːtəm/	bus (n) /bas/
В	button (n) /'bʌt(ə)n/
background (n) /'bæk,graund/	buy souvenirs (v) / bai suivə niə(r)z/
bag (n) /bæg/	С
barbecue (n) /'baɪ(r)bɪkjuɪ/	cage (n) /keɪʤ/
basketball (n) /'barskit,borl/	cake (n) /keɪk/
bathroom (n) /'ba:θ,ru:m/	camera (n) /'kæm(ə)rə/
beach (n) /birtf/	campsite (n) /'kemp,sait/
beautiful (adj) /'bjuxtəf(ə)l/	Canada (n) /ˈkænədə/
bed (n) /bed/	Canadian (adj) /kəˈneɪdiən/
bedroom (n) /'bed,ru:m/	canal (n) /kəˈnæl/
beef (n) /bixf/	capital (city) (n) /ˈkæpɪt(ə)l/
behind (prep) /bɪˈhaɪnd/	car (n) /kax(r)/
between (prep) /bɪˈtwiːn/	carnival (n) /'kar(r)nrv(ə)l/
bicycle (n) /'baɪsɪk(ə)l/	carnivorous (adj) /kar(r)'nrv(ə)rəs/
bike (n) /baɪk/	carrot (n) /'kærət/

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carry (v) /'kæri/
                                                      connect to (v) /kəˈnekt ˌtuː/
catch (n) /kætf/
                                                      construction (n) /kən'strak f(ə)n/
cause (n) /kɔɪz/
                                                      contain (v) /kən'tein/
celebration (n) / selə bre I (ə)n/
                                                      convert (v) /kən'vax(r)t/
century (n) /'sentfəri/
                                                      cooker (n) /'kukə(r)/
cereal (n) /'sɪəriəl/
                                                      costume (n) /'kpstju:m/
chair (n) /tfea(r) /
                                                      cousin (n) /'kaz(ə)n/
chameleon (n) /kəˈmiːliən/
                                                      creature (n) /'krixtfə(r)/
character (n) /'kæriktə(r)/
                                                      cultural (adj) /'kʌltʃ(ə)rəl/
cheese (n) /tfizz/
                                                      cupboard (n) /'kabə(r)d/
chemist (n) /'kemist/
                                                      curly (adj) /'k3:(r)li/
chicken (n) /'tfikin/
                                                      cycling (n) /'saɪklɪŋ/
China (n) /'tfamə/
                                                                              D
Chinese (adj) /tfaɪ'nixz/
                                                      dad (n) /dæd/
chips (n pl) /tf ips/
                                                      dairy products (n pl) /'deari prodakts/
                                                      dance (v) /dains/
chocolate (n) /'tfpklət/
choose (v) /tfuz/
                                                      dangerous (adj) /'deindzərəs/
Christmas (n) /'krɪsməs/
                                                      dark (adj) /dax(r)k/
Christmas Day (n) / krismas 'dei/
                                                      dark (hair) (adj) /dar(r)k/
church (n) /ff31(r)ff/
                                                      day (n) /dei/
cinema (n) /'sɪnəmə/
                                                      December (n) /dr'sembə(r)/
circus (n) /'sax(r)kas/
                                                      delicious (adj) /di'li ʃəs/
cities (n pl) /'sɪtiz/
                                                      desert (n) /'dezə(r)t/
class (n) /klass/
                                                      desk (n) /desk/
classmate (n) /'klass,meit/
                                                      dial (n) /darəl/
classroom (n) /'klass_rusm/
                                                      difficult (adj) /'difik(ə)lt/
clean (v) /klim/
                                                      digital whiteboard (n) / didit(ə)l 'waitboi(r)d/
climb mountains (v) / klaım 'mauntınz/
                                                      dining room (n) /'dainin ,ruim/
clothes (n pl) /klauðz/
                                                      disappear (v) /disə'piər/
cloudy (adj) / klaudi/
                                                      disastrous (adj) /dɪˈzɑːstrəs/
coach (n) /kəut//
                                                      dishwasher (n) /'dɪʃ,wɒʃə(r)/
coat (n) /kəut/
                                                      dive (v) /darv/
cold (adj) /kəuld/
                                                      do homework (v) / du: 'houmwai(r)k/
Colombia (n) /kə'lambiə/
                                                      dolphin (n) /'dolfin/
Colombian (adj) /kəˈlʌmbiən/
                                                      double-decker (n) /,dab(ə)l 'dekə(r)/
combination (n) / kombi'neif(ə)n/
                                                      downstairs (adv) / daun'step(r)z/
                                                      drama (n) /'draimə/
comedy show (n) /'kpmadi _fau/
                                                      dream (n) /drixm/
comic (n) /'kpmik/
comic book (n) /'kpmik ,buk/
                                                      dream (v) /drixm/
comic film (n) /'kpmik film/
                                                      dress (n) /dres/
company (n) /'kamp(ə)ni/
                                                      dress (v) /dres/
competition (n) / kpmpə'tɪʃ(ə)n/
                                                      drums (n pl) /dramz/
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Wordlist

dry (adj) /drai/ first floor (n) / f3:(r)st 'flo:(r)/ fish (n) /fI [/ ear (n) /19(r)/ flat (n) /flæt/ Easter (n) /'ixstə(r)/ floor (n) /flox(r)/ easy (adj) /'iːzi/ fly (n) /flai/ Ecuador (n) /'ekwədɔɪ(r)/ food (n) /fuid/ Ecuadorian (adj) / ekwə'dərriən/ foot (n) /fut/ football (n) /'fut,boxl/ electric (adj) /I'lektrIk/ foreground (n) /'fox(r), graund/ empty (adj) /'empti/ forest (n) /'forist/ energetic (adj) / enə(r) 'dzetik/ fox (n) /fpks/ engine (n) /'endsɪn/ France (n) /frains/ English (n) /'Inglis/ free time (n) / frix 'taım/ enormous (adj) /I'nox(r)mos/ era (n) /'ıərə/ freedom (n) /'frizdəm/ freeze (v) /fri:z/ event (n) /I'vent/ French (adj) /frentf/ exciting (adj) /ik'saitin/ expensive (adj) /ik¹spensiv/ French (n) /frentf/ frequent (adj) /'fri:kwənt/ explore new places (v) /ɪkˌsplɔɪ(r) njuɪ pleɪsəz/ Friday (n) /'fraidei/ explosive (n) /ik'splausiv/ eye (n) /aɪ/ fridge (n) /frids/ F fried rice (n) / fraid 'rais/ friend (n) /frend/ face (n) /feis/ fruit (n) /fruxt/ face to face / feis to 'feis/ fun (adj) /fʌn/ factory (n) /'fæktri/ fur (n) /f3:(r)/ fair (adj) /feə(r)/ G famous (adj) /'fermas/ Gaelic football (n) / gerlik 'futborl/ fantastic (adj) /fæn'tæstɪk/ garden (n) / gar(r)d(ə)n/ farm (n) /fax(r)m/ gas (adj) /gæs/ fast (adv) /fast/ geography (n) /dzir'pgrəfi/ fat (n) /fæt/ get dressed (v) / get 'drest/ favourite (adj) /'feɪv(ə)rət/ get up (phr v) / get 'Ap/ February (n) /'februari/ glasses (n pl) / glassiz/ female (n) /'firmerl/ go shopping (v) / gou 'fppin/ festival (n) /'festiv(ə)l/ go surfing (v) / gəʊ 'sɜɪ(r)fɪŋ/ fibre (n) /'faɪbə(r)/ go to bed (v) / gou to 'bed/ field (n) /fixld/ go to the cinema (v) / gou to do 'smomo/ finger (n) /'fingə(r)/ golf (n) /golf/ finish school (v) / fini f 'skurl/ gorilla (n) /gəˈrɪlə/ fireplace (n) /'faiə(r), pleis/ fireworks (n pl) /'faiə(r),wai(r)ks/ grandad (n) / græn(d), dæd/ grandma (n) /'græn(d),max/ first (adj) /f3x(r)st/ grandparents (n pl) /'græn(d),pearants/ first (adv) /f3:(r)st/

gravy (n) /'greɪvi/ information centre (n) /Info'meI f(o)n ,sento(r)/ green (adj) /grim/ interesting (adj) / intrəstin/ ground floor (n) / graund 'flox(r)/ invent (v) /in'vent/ н invention (n) /In'ven f(a)n/ hair (n) /heə(r)/ | lreland (n) / arə(r)lənd ham (n) /hæm/ Irish (adj) /'airi [/ hand (n) /hænd/ island (n) /'ailənd/ have a good time (v) / hæv ə gud 'taɪm/ its (possessive adj) /Its/ have a shower (v) / hæv ə ' ſauə(r)/ have dinner (v) /, hæv 'dınə(r)/ jacket (n) /'daekit/ have lunch (v) / hæv 'lant/ January (n) /ˈʤænjuəri/ healthy (adj) /'helθi/ Japan (n) /dzəˈpæn/ heating (n) /'hirtɪŋ/ Japanese (adj) / dzepo'niz/ height (n) /haɪt/ jeans (adj) /dzimz/ helmet (n) /'helmɪt/ jewellery (n) /ˈʤuːəlri/ henna paint (n) /hena peint/ journey (n) /'dʒɜɪ(r)ni/ her (possessive adj) /hax(r)/ judo (n) /ˈdʒuɪdəʊ/ hero (n) /hiərəu/ juice (n) /dguis/ high school (n) /'har ˌskuːl/ July (n) /dzur'lai/ highlighter (n) / haɪ,laɪtə(r)/ jump (v) /dz Amp/ jumper (n) /ˈʤʌmpə(r)/ his (possessive adj) /hiz/ June (n) /dgum/ history (n) /'hist(ə)ri/ hit (v) /hit/ hockey (n) /'hoki/ kangaroo (n) / kængə ruː/ kick (v) /kik/ holiday (n) /'holidei/ home (n) /həum/ kilt (n) /kilt/ kitchen (n) /'kɪʧən/ home-made (adj) /'houm, meid/ horse (n) /hor(r)s/ hot (adj) /hpt/ lake (n) /leik/ hotel (n) /həu'tel/ lamp (n) /læmp/ How /hau/ land (n) /lænd/ huge (adj) /hjurdz/ language (n) /'længwidz/ hurling (n) /h31(r)l111/ laptop (n) /'læp,tpp/ last (adj) /lasst/ ice (n) /ais/ leg (n) /leg/ ice cream (n) / ais 'krim/ lesson (n) /'les(ə)n/ ICT (n) /aisir'tir/ library (n) /'laɪbrəri/ in (prep) /In/ lifestyle (n) /'laɪfˌstaɪl/ in front of (prep) /in 'frant əv/ lift (n) /lift/ in the end / In dir 'end/ light (v) /laɪt/ incredible (adj) /in'kredəb(ə)l/ line (n) /laɪn/ indoors (adv) /In'dox(r)z/ listen to music (v) / lis(ə)n tə 'mju:zık/

Wordlist

literature (n) /'litrat [a(r)/ music group (n) /'mjuzzik ,gruzp/ living room (n) /'livin ,ru:m/ mutant (n) /'mjurt(ə)nt/ my (possessive adj) /mai/ long (hair) (adj) /lon/ myth (n) $/mi\theta/$ long-distance (adj) /lon 'distans/ lorry (n) /'lori/ narrow boat (n) /'nærəu ,bəut/ lose (v) /luːz/ lunch (n) /lantf/ near (prep) /nia(r)/ M neck (n) /nek/ magical (adj) / mædzık(ə)l/ neighbour (n) /'neibə(r)/ never (adv) / nevə(r)/ make friends (v) / meik 'frendz/ male (adj) /meɪl/ newsagent (n) /'njuzz,eidant/ Manga (n) / mængə/ nickname (n) /'nɪk,neɪm/ mango (n) / mængəu/ night vision (v) /'naɪt ˌvɪʒ(ə)n/ marathon (n) /'mærəθ(ə)n/ /l(e)m(r)x(r)m(e)l/ March (n) /max(r)tf/ nose (n) /nəuz/ mask (n) /massk/ notebook (n) /'nəut,buk/ match (n) /mætf/ November (n) /nəu'vembə(r)/ maths (n) /mæθs/ nut (n) /nxt/ May (n) /mei/ nylon (n) /'nailon/ meal (n) /mixl/ meat (n) /mirt/ October (n) /pk'təubə(r)/ meet my friends (v) / mixt mar 'frendz/ octopus (n) /'pktəpəs/ Mexican (adj) / meksikan/ often (adv) /'pf(ə)n/ Mexico (n) / meksikəu/ oil (n) /oil/ microphone (n) / maikrə,fəun/ (the) Olympic Games (n pl) /ðir ə,limpik microwave (n) /'maikrə,weiv/ 'geimz/ milk (n) /milk/ (the) Olympics (n pl) / ðir əˈlɪmpɪks/ mineral (n) / mɪn(ə)rəl/ on (prep) /pn/ mirror (n) / mirə(r)/ on sale / pn 'seil/ Monday (n) /'mander/ opera (n) /'pp(ə)rə/ month (n) /mʌnθ/ orange (adj) /'prindz/ monument (n) /'monjument/ organization (n) / ox(r)gənai'zei f(ə)n/ moped (n) /'mauped/ origin (n) /'prickin/ Moroccan (adj) /məˈrɒkən/ original (adj) /əˈrɪʤ(ə)nəl/ Morocco (n) /məˈrɒkəu/ originally (adv) /ə'rɪʤ(ə)nəli/ motorbike (n) /'məutə(r),baik/ our (possessive adj) /aua(r)/ mountain (n) / maunt in/ outdoors (adv) / aut 'dox(r)z/ mountain bike (n) / mauntin ,baik/ oven (n) $/^{1}\Lambda v(e)n/$ mouth (n) /maυθ/ mp3 player (n) / empir θriz pleιο(r)/ pancake (n) /'pæn,keik/ mum (n) /mam/ parade (n) /pəˈreɪd/ museum (n) /mjur'zirəm/ parents (n pl) /'pearants/ music (n) /'mju:zik/ parrot (n) /'pærət/

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party (n) /'par(r)ti/
                                                       real (adj) /rɪəl/
pasta (n) /'pæstə/
                                                       really (adv) /'rɪəli/
                                                       recipe (n) / resppi/
PE (n) / pir'ir/
pedal (n) /'ped(a)l/
                                                       red (adj) /red/
pen (n) /pen/
                                                       registration (n) / redsi'streif(ə)n/
pencil (n) /'pens(ə)l/
                                                       regular (adj) / regjula(r)/
pencil case (n) /'pens(ə)l ,keis/
                                                       relative (n) /'relativ/
pencil sharpener (n) /'pens(ə)1 \int ar(r)p(a)na(r)/
                                                       relax (v) /rɪ'læks/
period (n) /'prariad/
                                                       remote control (n) /rɪˌməut kən'trəul/
picnic (n) /'piknik/
                                                       restaurant (n) /'rest(ə)ront/
pink (adj) /pɪŋk/
                                                       return (ticket) (v) /rɪ'tɜː(r)n/
plane (n) /plein/
                                                       ride (v) /raid/
platypus (n) / plætīpəs/
                                                       ride my bike (v) / raid mai 'baik/
play football (v) / plei 'futboil/
                                                       river (n) /'rɪvə(r)/
play tennis (v) / plei 'tenis/
                                                       roast dinner (n) / roust 'dino(r)/
play the piano (v) / plei ðə pi'ænəu/
                                                       robot (n) /'raubot/
population (n) / popju'leif(ə)n/
                                                       roller coaster (n) /'rəulə ˌkəustə(r)/
portable computer (n) / por(r)təb(ə)l
                                                       Romania (n) /ru'meɪniə/
  kəm'pju:tə(r)/
                                                       Romanian (n) /ru'meɪniən/
Portugal (n) /'pox(r)tfug(ə)l/
                                                       rubber (n) /'rʌbə(r)/
Portuguese (adj) / por(r) for girz/
                                                       rubbish (n) /'rabif/
potato (n) /pateitau/
                                                       rugby (n) /'rʌgbi/
powerful (adj) /'pauə(r)f(ə)l/
                                                       ruler (n) /'ruːlə(r)/
practise (v) /'præktis/
                                                       run (v) /rʌn/
present (v) /pri'zent/
                                                       runner (n) /'rʌnə(r)/
princess (n) /prin'ses/
                                                                                S
produce (v) /prəˈdjuɪs/
                                                       sand (n) /sænd/
project (n) /'procekt/
                                                       sandwich (n) /'sændwick, 'sændwitf/
protection (n) /proitek f(o)n/
                                                       sari (n) /'sarri/
protein (n) /'proutixn/
                                                       Saturday (n) / sætə(r)dei/
public transport (n) / pablik 'trænspor(r)t/
                                                       sauce (n) /sais/
pupil (n) /'pjurp(ə)l/
                                                       sausage (n) /'spsick/
purple (adj) /'psr(r)p(ə)l/
                                                       scarf (n) /skar(r)f/
                                                       school (n) /sku:1/
quad bike (n) /'kwpd bark/
                                                       school bag (n) / skurl ,bæg/
                         R
                                                       school camp (n) /'sku:l ,kæmp/
rabbit (n) /'ræbit/
                                                       science (n) /'sarəns/
race (v) /reis/
                                                       score (v) /skor(r)/
rain (v) /rein/
                                                       (the) Scouts (n pl) / ðə 'skauts/
rainy (adj) /'reɪni/
                                                       season (n) /'siz(ə)n/
read a book (v) / rixd a 'buk/
                                                       sell (v) /sel/
read comics (v) / rird 'komiks/
                                                       semi-detached (adj) / semid1'tætft/
reading /'rixdɪŋ/
                                                       September (n) /sep'tembə(r)/
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Wordlist,

service (n) /'s3I(r)VIS/	stick (n) /stɪk/
share (v) /feə(r)/	stormy (adj) /'stor(r)mi/
shark (n) /far(r)k/	straight (adj) /streɪt/
sharp (adj) $/\int \alpha r(r)p/$	strange (adj) /streɪnʤ/
shirt (n) /ʃɜx(r)t/	strawberry (n) /'strɔːb(ə)rɪ /
shoe shop (n) /'ʃuɪ ˌʃɒp/	street (n) /strixt/
shopping bike (n) /'fppin, bark/	street party (n) /'strixt par(r)ti/
shopping centre (n) /'fppin sentə(r)/	strong (adj) /stron/
short (hair) (adj) /ʃɔː(r)t/	substance (n) /'sabstans/
short (adj) /ʃɔɪ(r)t/	sugar (n) /' ʃʊgə(r)/
shorts (n pl) /fox(r)ts/	summer (n) /'sʌmə(r)/
shout (v) /ʃaʊt/	sun cream (n) /'sʌn ˌkriːm/
similar (adj) /'sɪmɪlə(r)/	sunbathe (v) /ˈsʌnˌbeɪð/
single (ticket) (n) /'sɪŋg(ə)l/	Sunday (n) /'sʌndeɪ/
sink (n) /sɪŋk/	Sunday lunch (n) / sander 'lantf/
sister (n) / sistə(r)/	sunny (adj) /ˈsʌni/
skin (n) /skɪn/	superhero (n) /'surpə(r),hıərəu/
skirt (n) /sk3:(r)t/	<pre>supermarket (n) /'surpə(r),max(r)kɪt/</pre>
slavery (n) /'sleɪvəri/	sure (adj) /ʃʊə(r)/
slowly (adv) /'slauli/	surf the internet (v) / s3:(r)f ði: 'Intə(r)net/
snow (n) /snəʊ/	surfboard (n) /'ssx(r)f,box(r)d/
snowboarding (n) /'snəu,bəx(r)dɪŋ/	surfing (n) /'s3:(r)fiŋ/
snowy (adj) /ˈsnəʊi/	swimming (n) /'swimin/
sofa (n) /'səʊfə/	swimming pool (n) /'swimin puil/
sofa bed (n) /'səufə ˌbed/	symbol (n) /'simb(ə)l/
sometimes (adv) /'sʌmtaɪmz/	Т
space (n) /speis/	table (n) /'teɪb(ə)l/
Spain (n) /spein/	tail (n) /teɪl/
Spanish (adj) /'spænɪ∫/	take photos (v) / teik 'fautauz/
special (adj) /'spe∫(ə)l/	take place (v) /,teik 'pleis/
spectator (n) /spek'teItə(r)/	talk on the phone (v) / tork on ðə 'fəun/
spectator sport (n) /spek'teitə(r) ,spoi(r)t/	tall (adj) /tɔːl/
speed (n) /spixd/	taxi (n) /ˈtæksi/
spicy (adj) /'sparsi/	teacher (n) / tixtf ə(r)/
spider (n) /'spaidə(r)/	team (n) /tixm/
sports centre (n) /'spox(r)ts ,sentə(r)/	teenager (n) /'tim,eidgə(r)/
spring (n) /sprin/	telephone (n) /'telɪˌfəʊn/
stadium (n) /'steɪdiəm/	tennis (n) /'tenɪs/
star (n) /star(r)/	tent (n) /tent/
start school (v) /star(r)t /skurl/	terraced (adj) /'terəst/
stay up late (v) / stei Ap 'leit/	that (demonstrative pron) /ðæt/

their (possessive adj) /ðeə(r)/ upstairs (n) /Ap'steə(r)z/ theme park (n) $\frac{1}{\theta}$ irm $\frac{1}{\theta}$ par(r)k/ (the) USA (n) /, de jures'er/ then (adv) /ðen/ usually (adv) /'jurzuəli/ these (demonstrative pron) /ðixz/ this (demonstrative pron) /ðis/ variety (n) /vəˈraɪəti/ those (demonstrative pron) /ðəuz/ vegan (n) / virgan/ throw (v) /θrau/ vegetables (n pl) /'vedstəb(ə)lz/ thumb (n) /θ_Λm/ vegetarian (adj) / vedzə teəriən/ Thursday (n) /'θ31(r)zde1/ vegetarian (n) / vedzə teəriən/ ticket (n) /'tɪkɪt/ vehicle (n) /'vixik(ə)l/ tidy your room / taidi jə 'ruːm/ video game (n) /'vɪdiəu ˌgeɪm/ tiny (adj) /'taɪni/ visit museums (v) / vizit mju: zi:əmz/ toe (n) /təʊ/ vitamin (n) /'vɪtəmɪn/ toilet (n) /'toilet/ W tooth (n) /tuxθ/ wait (v) /weit/ toothbrush (n) /'tuxθ,braf/ walk (v) /work/ tourism (n) /'tuəriz(ə)m/ wardrobe (n) /'wox(r)droub/ tourist (n) / tuarist/ /m(r)xcw/ (jba) mraw traditional (adj) /trəˈdɪʃ(ə)nəl/ /qx¹ m(r) xcw₁/ (v rhq) qu mraw train (n) /trein/ warmly (dress warmly) (adv) / wox(r)mli/ train (v) /trein/ washing machine (n) /'wofin mə_fixn/ trainer (n) /'treɪnə(r)/ watch out (phr v) / wpt f 'aut/ trainers (n pl) /'treinə(r)z/ watch TV (v) /wptf tir'vir/ tram (n) /træm/ water (n) /woita(r)/ travel (v) /'træv(ə)l/ water park (n) /'worta .park/ tree (n) /tri:/ water slide (n) /'worta slaid/ trousers (n pl) / trauzə(r)z/ water sport (n) /'wortə spor(r)t/ T-shirt (n) / tix, [3x(r)t/ wave (n) /weɪv/ Tuesday (n) /'tjuzzdei/ wavy (adj) /'weɪvi/ tuna (n) /'tjurnə/ wear (v) /weə(r)/ turn on (phr v) / tar(r)n 'pn/ weather (n) / weðə(r)/ twin (n) /twin/ webcam (n) /'web.kæm/ typical (adj) /'tɪpɪk(ə)l/ website (n) 'web sait/ wedding (n) /'wedin/ (the) UK (n) / de jux kei/ Wednesday (n) / wenzdei/ umbrella (n) /Am'brelə/ weekend (n) / wisk end/ uncle (n) /'Ank(ə)l/ wet (adj) /wet/ (the) underground (n) / ðir 'Andə(r)graund/ wetsuit (n) / wet, suit/ underground station (n) /'Andə(r)graund What /wpt/ steis(a)n/ wheel (n) /wi:1/

When /wen/

uniform (n) / jumifor(r)m/

Wordlist

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Where /weə(r)/
white (adj) /waɪt/
Who /huɪ/
Why /waɪ/
wildlife (n) /'waɪldˌlaɪf/
win (v) /wɪn/
window (n) /'wɪndəʊ/
windy (adj) /'wɪndi/
winner (n) /'wɪnə(r)/
winter (n) /'wɪntə(r)/

yellow (adj) /'jeləʊ/
yoga (n) /'jəʊgə/
yoghurt (n) /'jɒgə(r)t/
your (possessive adj) /jɔɪ(r)/
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