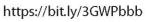


## Енглески језик за пети разред основне школе Уџбеник за пету годину учења



Student audio and video files located at:





	Unit	Vocabulary	Grammar	Reading
	Starter page 4	The alphabet • Times	Ordinal numbers     Posse	essive adjectives
1	Identity page 8	<ul> <li>Countries and nationalities</li> <li>Family</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><i>be</i>: present simple</li> <li>Subject and possessive pronouns</li> <li>Question words</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Web forum: Colourful characters</li> </ul>
2	Describe it! page 18	<ul> <li>Parts of the body</li> <li>Adjectives of physical description</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><i>have got</i></li> <li>Comparison of adjectives</li> <li>Singular and plural nouns</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Popular science magazine: Really unusual animals</li> </ul>
3	Healthy lifestyle page 28	<ul> <li>Food</li> <li>Free-time activities</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Present simple</li> <li><i>love, like, don't like, hate</i> + <i>-ing</i></li> <li>Subject and object pronouns</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Health poster:</li> <li>Food myths –</li> <li>Are they true</li> </ul>
	Revision Units 1–3 page 38	Vocabulary • Gramma	r • Cultural awareness Food	
4	Going places	<ul><li>Places in town</li><li>Landscape features</li></ul>	<ul> <li>there is / there are</li> <li>Prepositions of place</li> <li>a / an, some, any</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Fact book: Twin cities</li> </ul>
5	At school page 52	<ul> <li>Daily routines</li> <li>School subjects</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>can</li> <li>Adverbs of frequency frequency questions</li> <li>Have to</li> </ul>	• Website article: Schools of the air
6	Sport page 62	<ul> <li>Sport</li> <li>Adjectives of opinion</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Present continuous</li> <li>Present simple and continuous</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Sports diary: A day training with Mo Farah</li> </ul>
	Revision Units 4-6 page 72	Vocabulary • Gramma	ar • Cultural awareness Schoo	ls in the UK 🚺
7	At home page 76	<ul> <li>Rooms and furniture</li> <li>Household objects</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><i>be</i>: past simple</li> <li><i>there was / there were</i></li> <li>Past simple: affirmative regular verbs</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>History file: History on an English street</li> </ul>
8	Transport and travel	<ul><li>Transport</li><li>Travel</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Past simple: regular and irregular verbs</li> </ul>	• History essay: On two wheels
9	Special days	<ul> <li>Clothes</li> <li>Weather and seasons</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>be going to</li> <li>must / mustn't</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Guidebook: Multicultural celebrations</li> </ul>
	Revision Units 7–9 page 106	Vocabulary • Gramma	ar • Cultural awareness Transp	port 🚺
	Irregular verbs page 110			

Writing	Listening	Speaking	Culture	Key competences
Days and months • De	monstrative pronouns •	and Alexandria	sroom language	
<ul><li>A blog profile</li><li>Capital letters</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Looking at family photos</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Exchanging personal information / Making friends</li> </ul>	Reading: After-school clubs Pronunciation: Word stress	CLC DC L2L SCC SIE CAE
<ul> <li>A description of a person</li> <li>Apostrophes</li> </ul>	• Sports stars	<ul> <li>Giving instructions / Looking after pets</li> </ul>	Reading: Australian wildlife Pronunciation: /h/	CLC DC L2L SCC SIE CAE
<ul> <li>A blog entry: My lifestyle</li> <li>Connectors: and, but</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Healthy lifestyle quiz</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Ordering food / At the café</li> </ul>	<b>Reading:</b> British food <b>Pronunciation:</b> Third person singular -s: /s/ /z/ or /1z/	CLC CMST DC L2L SIE CAE
Digital competence A Coll	aborative wall			
<ul> <li>A city guide</li> <li>there is / there are + also</li> </ul>	• Tropical Islands	<ul> <li>Making suggestions / A day out</li> </ul>	Reading: Carnivals and festivals Pronunciation: /ə/	CLC DC L2L SCC SIE CAE
<ul> <li>An essay</li> <li><i>because</i></li> </ul>	• Redroofs	<ul> <li>Talking to a ticket seller / Buying a ticket</li> </ul>	Reading: UK Secondary Schools Pronunciation: can / can't	CLC DC L2L SCC SIE CAE
<ul> <li>An email to a pen pal</li> <li>so</li> </ul>	• Snowboarding	<ul> <li>Making arrangements / Going out</li> </ul>	Reading: Traditional Irish sports Pronunciation: -ing	CLC DC SCC SIE CAE
Digital competence Digita	l comic artwork			
<ul><li>A description</li><li>Adjectives</li></ul>	<ul> <li>History of the toothbrush</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Asking for information / On a school trip</li> </ul>	Reading: The White House Pronunciation: was / were	CLC DC L2L SCC SIE CAE
<ul> <li>A story</li> <li>Time connectors: first, then, in the end</li> </ul>	• Graham Hughes	<ul> <li>Asking for travel information / A bus trip</li> </ul>	<b>Reading:</b> Public transport <b>Pronunciation:</b> - <i>ed</i> endings: /d//t//ɪd/	CLC CMST DC L2L SCC SIE CAE
<ul> <li>An email</li> <li>Connectors: and, but, so, then, because</li> </ul>	• St John's Eve	<ul> <li>Inviting a friend to a party / Going to a party</li> </ul>	Reading: Glastonbury Festival Pronunciation: /s/	CLC DC L2L SCC SIE CAE

Digital competence Digital avatars



CLC Competence in linguistic communication • CMST Competence in mathematics, science and technology • DC Digital competence L2L Learning to learn • SCC Social and civic competences • SIE Sense of initiative and entrepreneurship • CAE Cultural awareness and expression

# **Starter** unit

Vocabulary



C

3 lunch

4 last lesson

What time is your ... ?

2 break

1 first class

## Months



#### Write the months in the correct order in your notebook.

March	April	June	October
May	January	February	November
July	August	September	December

## **Ordinal numbers**

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th	first second third fourth fifth sixth seventh eighth ninth tenth eleventh	14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st	twelfth thirteenth fourteenth fifteenth sixteenth seventeenth eighteenth nineteenth twentieth twenty-first twenty-second	24th 30th 40th 50th 60th 70th 80th 90th	twenty-third twenty-fourth thirtieth fortieth fiftieth sixtieth seventieth eightieth ninetieth a hundredth
---	---	--	--	--	---

6 Answer the questions. Write the answers in your notebook.

- 1 What day is today?
- 2 What days are your English classes?
- 3 What is your favourite day?

## Grammar

## **Subject pronouns and possessive** adjectives

Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives
I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
you	your
they	their

#### Write the correct word in your notebook.

Hi! I'm David and this is my friend Lucy. <sup>(1)</sup>Our / Your favourite actor is Jennifer Lawrence. She's from the USA.<sup>(2)</sup>His / Her nickname is JLaw.<sup>(3)</sup>He / She is in the new X-Men film. The X-Men films are <sup>(4)</sup>my / their favourite comic book films!



## have got



4 When is your birthday?

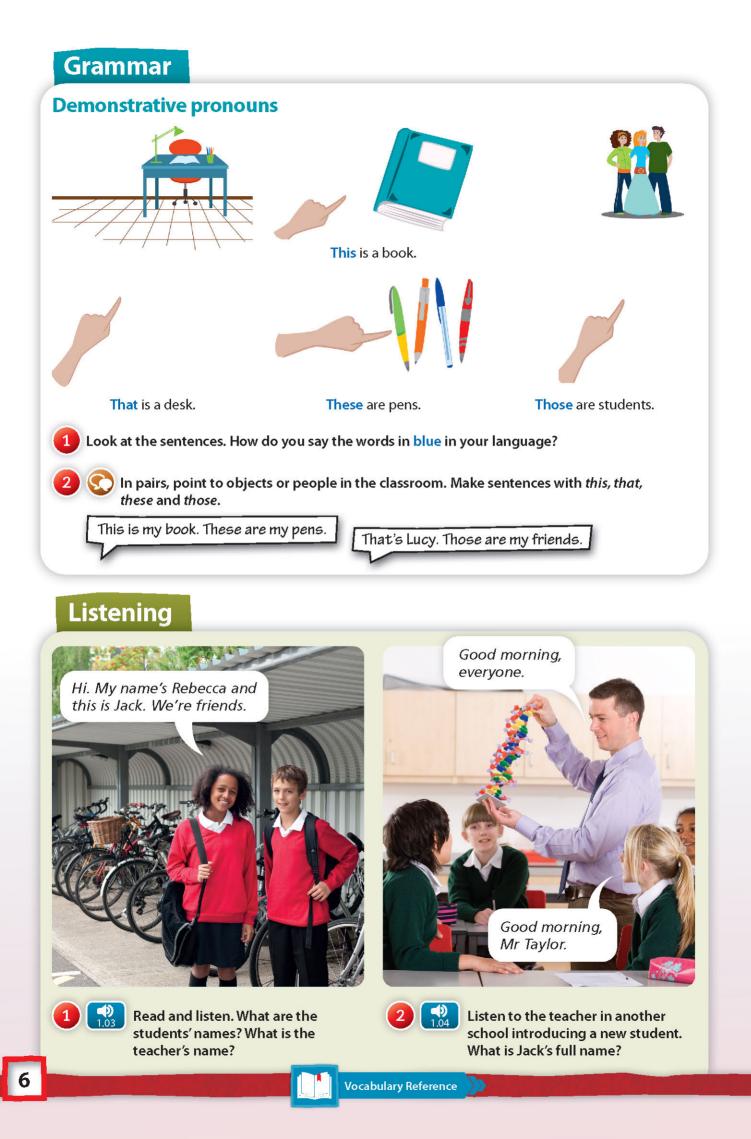
5 What month is New Year's Day in?

#### 2 Complete the text with the correct form of have got.

- 1 Hi, I'm Nick and I ... two dogs.
- 2 My parents ... a farm.
- **3** My sister Julie ... a pet rat.
- 4 It's black and it ... a very long tail.
- 5 My friend Paul is allergic to animals and he ... (not) any pets.

#### Complete the questions with have got or has got.

- 1 ... you ... a dictionary?
- 2 ... Ben ... a green school bag?
- 3 ... a giraffe ... a long neck?
- 4 ... your grandparents ... a dog?
- 5 ... you ... big eyes?



## Speaking

## **Classroom language**

Model Dia	logue 🕟	
	<b>Mia</b> How do you say <i>regla</i> in English?	Harry It's ruler.
ten	Can you repeat that, please?	Yes, of course. It's ruler.
How do you	spell that?	R-U-L-E-R.
What page a	are we on?	We're on page seven.
Can I have a	pen, please?	Here you are.

1 🔝 Listen to the dialogue. How do you say *regla* in English?

2 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

## Speaking Task 🕠

## Ask and answer questions

Choose two classroom objects and a page number.

## **O** Prepare a dialogue

Look at the Model Dialogue and change the words in blue.

## Speak

In pairs, practise your dialogues.

How do you say ... in English?



## Useful Language Classroom language

How do you say lenjir in English? Can you repeat that, please? How do you spell that? What page are we on? Can I have a pen, please? It's ruler. Yes, of course. It's ruler. R-U-L-E-R. We're on page seven. Here you are.





Vocabulary	Countries and nationalities; family	
Grammar	<i>be</i> : present simple; subject and possessive pronouns; question words	
Speaking	Exchanging personal information	
Writing	A blog profile; capital letters	

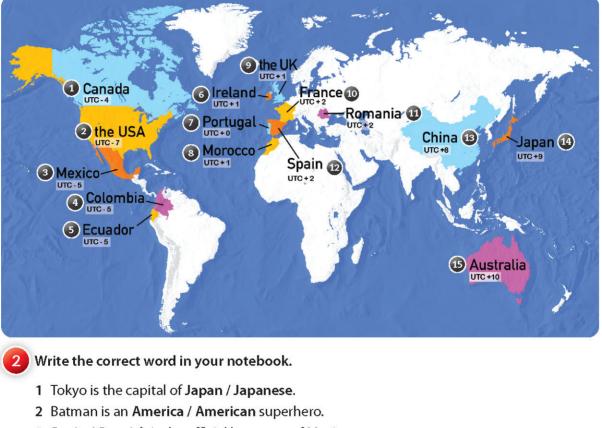
## Vocabulary

## **Countries and nationalities**

Match the countries on the map with the nationalities. Listen and repeat the words.

#### 1 Canada – Canadian

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



- **3** Spain / Spanish is the official language of Mexico.
- 4 More than 1.3 billion people live in China / Chinese.
- 5 Bogota is the capital city of Colombia / Colombian.

3

Listen to Dan, Ben and Ruth. Where are they from?

Look, read and answer.

It's 2 o'clock in the afternoon in Belgrade.

- 1. What time is it in the UK?
- 2. What time is it in the USA?
- 3. What time is it in Australia?



#### **Time zones**

Belgrade is 1 hour ahead of London or GMT+1 or BST+1. GMT+1 is one hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. BST+1 is one hour ahead of British Summer Time.

## Reading

## Web forum

## Word Check

brave hunter millionaire

Q.

#### ----

User name Home News

## Groups Forums

*Log in* **▶** 

Articles

**COLOURFUL CHARACTERS** 

Password

Interesting characters in films and books are very entertaining. Who are your favourite characters?

#### 💻 Miku, Japan

This is Goku. He is the hero of *Dragon Ball*, a Japanese manga comic. His real name is Son Goku. He is very **brave** and strong. Goku is in all the *Dragon Ball* comics and films.

#### Harry, the UK

My favourite character is Katniss Everdeen from the Hunger Games trilogy. Katniss is 16 and she is from District 12. She is on an annual television programme called the Hunger Games. She is a good **hunter**, and very intelligent and kind.

#### 🐆 Ryan, Australia

Batman is my favourite character. He is a superhero in Gotham City. Batman is really a **millionaire** called Bruce Wayne. He's the star of the film *The Dark Knight*.



#### Read and listen. What is the text about?

- 1 Characters in comic book films.
- 2 Interesting people in films.
- Read the text again. Complete the sentences in your notebook.
  - 1 The Dragon Ball comic is from ....
  - 2 Katniss Everdeen is from ....
  - **3** Bruce Wayne is from ....
- 3
  - Write true or false in your notebook. Copy the sentences with the information.
  - 1 Goku isn't in the Dragon Ball films.
  - 2 Dragon Ball is a manga comic.
  - 3 Katniss is a superhero.
  - 4 Katniss is an actor in films.
  - 5 Batman is a superhero.

## Crystal Clear Facts

The actress Jennifer Lawrence is Katniss Everdeen in the Hunger Games films. She is also Mystique in the X-Men films.

Unit 1

9

## Grammar

## be: present simple

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



## Complete with the affirmative of the verb *to be*.

- 1 Hi My name ... Superman.
- 2 My real name ... Clark Kent.
- 3 I ... from the planet Krypton.
- 4 My mum and dad ... Marta and Jonathan.
- 5 We ... in the film Man of Steel.
- **6** S ... the symbol for *hope* in Krypton.
- 7 General Zod ... his enemy in the film.

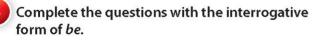


## Rewrite the sentences with the negative form of *be*.

#### l'm Green Lantern.

#### l'm not Green Lantern.

- 1 My real name is Superman.
- 2 I'm from the USA.
- 3 My mum and dad are Mary and James.
- 4 My best friend is General Zod.
- 5 General Zod is from China.



#### ... your name Jack?

#### Is your name Jack?

- 1 ... your friends at school today?
- 2 ... your best friend from Spain?
- 3 ... your English teacher from the USA?
- 4 ... you British?
- 5 ... I your friend?

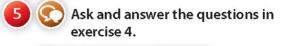




Order the words to make questions in your notebook.

you / 11 years old / Are / ? Are you 11 years old?

- 1 your favourite class / English / Is /?
- 2 you / Chinese / Are /?
- 3 your favourite superhero / ls / Wolverine /?
- 4 12 years old / ls / your best friend /?
- 5 from Spain / your friends / Are /?



Are you 11 years old?



# Subject pronouns and possessive pronouns

Subject pronouns	Possessive pronouns
I	mine
you	yours
he	his
she	hers
it	its
we	ours
you	yours
they	theirs

6 Write the correct word in your notebook.

- 1. I/Mine am from Serbia.
- 2. This jacket is your / yours.
- 3. Anna is our / ours friend.
- 4. They're brothers. That dog is theirs / their.
- 5. Her / Hers mother is British.

## 1 Crystal Clear Rules

9

10

Be careful! Possessive adjectives are followed by a noun: My sister is tall. Possessive pronouns haven't got a noun after them: The red bike is mine.

## **Question words**

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

7

## Complete the questions in your notebook with question words.

- 1 ... is your name?
- 2 ... are you from?
- 3 ... old are you?
- **4** ... is your favourite sports star?
  - ... is he / she special?
- 5 ... is your birthday?

8

Match the answers a–e with the questions 1–5 in exercise 7.

a) It's on 1st February.b) I'm 12 years old.

- c) My name's Carmen.
- d) I'm from Spain.
- e) Nadal. He's the best!



11

Unit 1

#### Complete the dialogue with the correct form of be.

Rachel	Hi, David. How <sup>(1)</sup> you?		
David	Hi, Rachel. I <sup>(2)</sup> OK. What about you?		
Rachel	Fine. This is Matt and this is Alison. They <sup>(3)</sup>		
	my friends from Toronto.		
David	Nice to meet you! <sup>(4)</sup> Toronto the capital		
	of Canada?		
Alison	No, it <sup>(5)</sup> The capital is Ottawa.		
David	Ah, yes, you <sup>(6)</sup> right.		
Rachel	Ah, here <sup>(7)</sup> the bus. Bye!		
David	OK. See you soon.		

Listen and check your answers.

Grammar Reference

eference

## Vocabulary

Family

Listen and repeat the words. How do you say them in your language? aunt • brother • cousins • dad • grandad • grandma • grandparents • mum • parents • sister • uncle

2 Look at Jonathan's family tree and complete the sentences with the family words.



## Speaking

## Exchanging personal information / Making friends



Unit 1 13

## Writing

## A blog profile



Read and listen to the Model Text. Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 How old is Tom?
- 2 Where is Tom's mum from?
- 3 What is his grandad's name?

## ModelText

#### My profile

My name's Thomas but my nickname is Tom. My mum's name is Raquel. My birthday's on the same day as my mum's. It's 18th August, but I'm 12 and she's 45. We're an international family. My mum's Spanish and my dad's British.

In this picture we're at my grandparents' house in Granada in Spain. My grandad Paco is my favourite relative because he's so funny.

Look at the Crystal Clear Tips. Find examples of 1–5 in the Model Text.

1 My mum's name is Raquel.



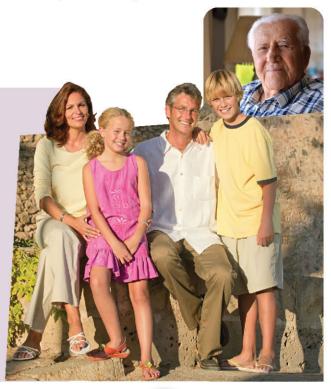
#### **Capital letters**

#### Capital letters are for:

- 1 the beginning of a sentence
- 2 names (people, cities, countries)
- 3 nationalities and languages
- 4 the subject pronoun  $\mathcal{T}$
- 5 months and days of the week

#### Rewrite the sentences in your notebook. Use capital letters.

- 1 i'm from spain.
- 2 my brother's name is ben.
- 3 we are from new york in the usa.
- 4 it is wednesday today.



## Writing Task

## Plan

Find a photo of your family. Make notes and include:

Names My name's ... My father's name ... Ages I'm 12 and my mother's 45. Where they are from My dad's from Cadiz. Where they are In this picture we are at ...

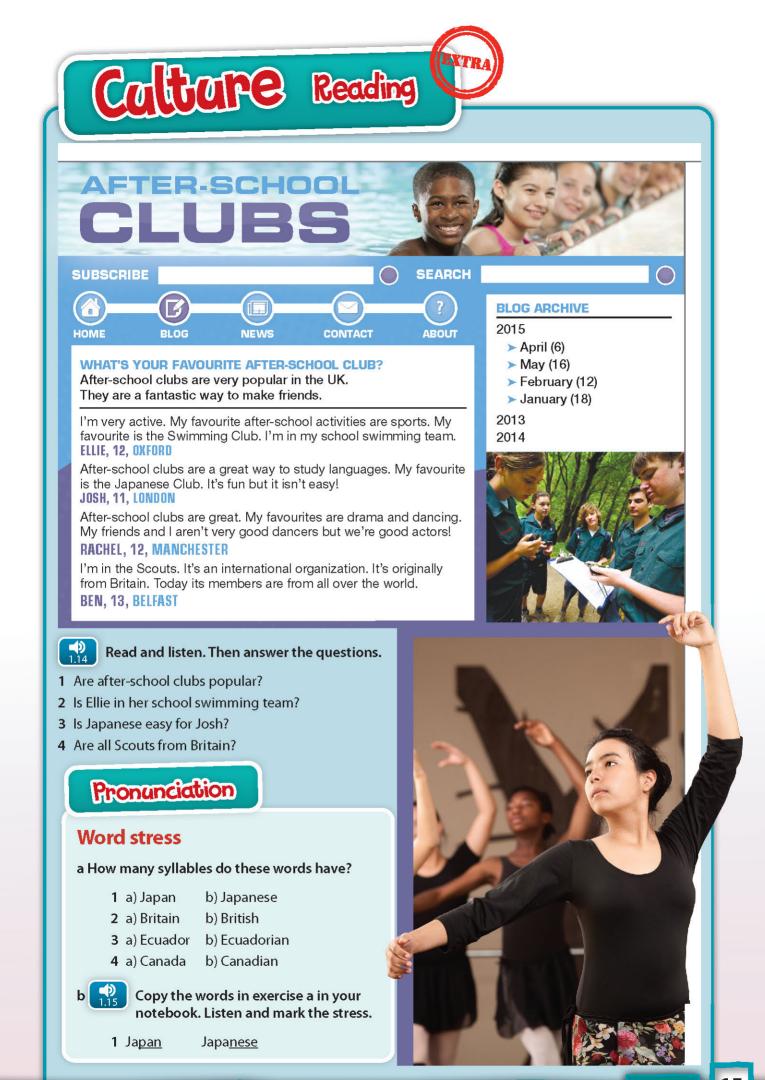
## **2** Write

Use the Model Text, your notes and this structure:

Paragraph 1 Names, ages, where from Paragraph 2 Where are they?

## Check

- 🗹 be: present simple
- subject pronouns and possessive adjectives
- vocabulary for countries, nationalities and family
- 🗹 punctuation and capital letters

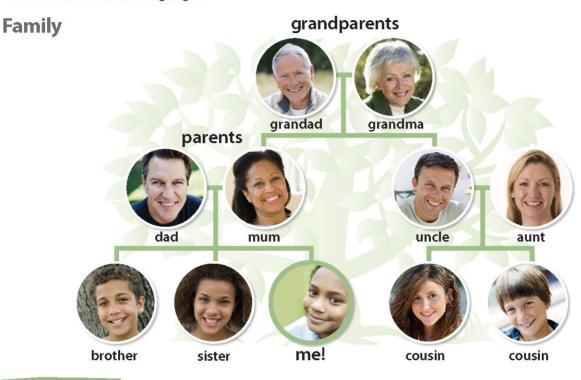


Unit 1 15

## **Unit 1 Language Reference**

## Vocabulary Countries and nationalities

- Australia Australian Canada – Canadian China – Chinese\* Colombia – Colombian Ecuador – Ecuadorian \* These words are also languages.
- France French\* Ireland – Irish\* Japan – Japanese\* Mexico – Mexican Morocco – Moroccan
- Portugal Portuguese Romania – Romanian\* Spain – Spanish\* the UK – British the USA – American



## Grammar

be: present simple

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
l <b>am</b> Irish.	l <b>am not</b> Irish.	Are you Irish?	Yes, I <b>am</b> .
He / She / It <b>is</b> Irish.	He / She / It <b>is not</b> Irish.	<b>Is</b> he / she / it lrish?	No, he / she / it <b>isn't</b> .
We / You / They <b>are</b> Irish.	We / You / They <b>are not</b> Irish.	<b>Are</b> we / you / they Irish?	Yes, we / you / they <b>are</b> .

# Subject pronouns and possessive pronouns

Subject pronouns	Possessive pronouns
1	mine
you	yours
he	his
she	hers
it	its
we	ours
you	yours
they	theirs

## **Question words**

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

## Speaking

# Exchanging personal information

What's your name? How old are you? Where are you from? My name's Jacob. I'm 13 years old. I'm from Australia.

## **Unit 1 Progress Check**

## Vocabulary

## **Countries and** nationalities



#### Copy and complete the table in your notebook.

Country	Nationality
the UK	British
the USA	(1)
(2)	Spanish
Canada	(3)
(4)	Japanese
Mexico	(5)



## Family

2 Order the letters to make words. Write the words in your notebook.

- 1 roebrth
- 4 spraten
- 2 ounics
- 5 ssrtei
- 3 tuna

## Grammar

## be: present simple



1 I... (not) from the UK.

Complete the sentences.

- 2 Malaga ... (not) in the USA.
- **3** Tokyo ... the capital of Japan.
- 4 ... you from Spain?
- 5 They ... Chinese.

## Subject pronouns and possessive pronouns

- Write the correct word in your notebook.
  - 1. Their / They parents are doctors.
  - 2. Mr Taylor is ours / our teacher.
  - 3. That computer is mine / my.
  - 4. The blue pen is he /his.
  - 5. My / Mine favourite tennis player is Novak Đoković.

## **Ouestion words**

- Order the words to make questions. Write the questions in your notebook.
  - 1 Iron Man's real name / What / is /?
  - 2 are / you and your friends / Where / from /?
  - 3 What / your favourite name / is /?
  - 4 your cousin's birthday / is / When /?
  - 5 old / you / are / How /?

## **Check your answers**

Write your scores for exercises 1-5 in your notebook. What did you get for:

- countries and nationalities? • family?
- subject pronouns and possessive pronouns?
- *be*: present simple? question words?

## **Extra Practice**

#### If you need extra practice, go to:

- 🞦 Unit 1 Grammar Reference
- 🞦 Unit 1 Vocabulary Reference
- 😬 Unit 1 Grammar Exercises
- Unit 1 Vocabulary Exercises

# Describe it Grammar have g

Vocabulary	Parts of the body; adjectives of physical description
Grammar	have got; singular and plural nouns;
	comparison of adjectives
Speaking	Giving instructions
Writing	A description of a person; apostrophes

## Vocabulary

## Parts of the body



Listen and repeat the words. Match them with 1–16 in the pictures.

arm • ear • eye • face • finger • foot • hair • hand • leg • mouth • neck • nose • tail • thumb • toe • tooth

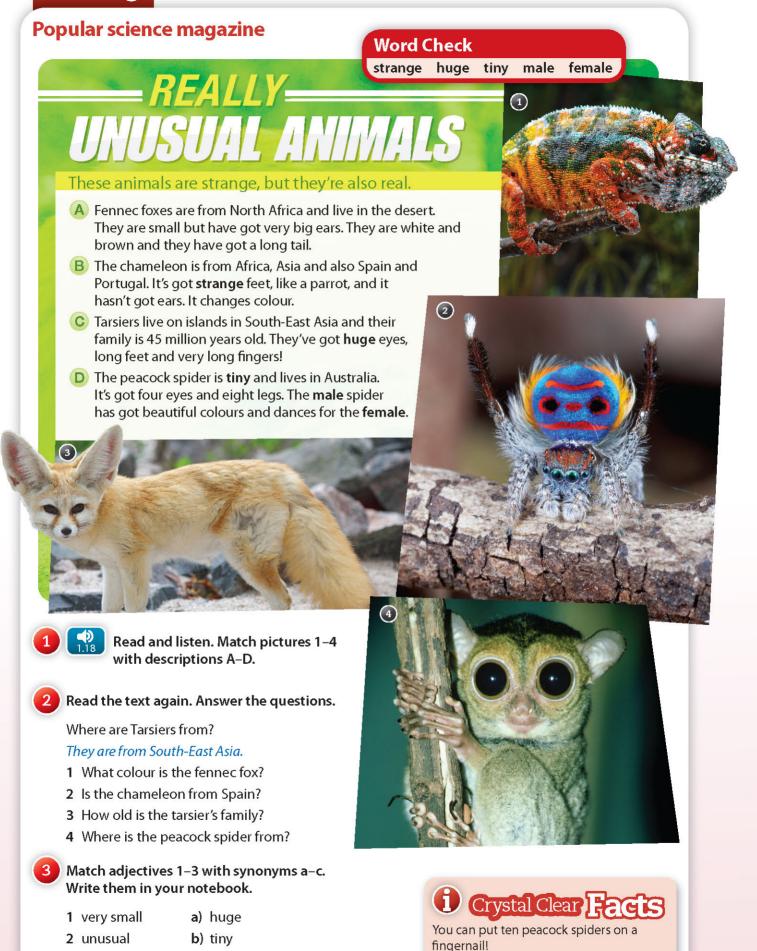


**Vocabulary Reference** 

Reading

3 very big

c) strange



Unit 2 19

## Grammar

## Comparatives

#### **Short adjectives**

A cat is bigger than a mouse.

Long adjectives

A peacock is more beautiful than a chicken.

Irregular adjectives

good - better than

bad - worse than

#### **(i)** Crystal Clear Rules

Make comparative of short adjectives by adding -er. small-smaller old-older

With some short adjectives, the last letter is doubled. hot-hotter

With adjectives ending in -y, change into i and add -er.

funny-funnier

## Write the comparative form of the adjectives

hot	 	
interesting	 	
good	 	
short	 	
pretty	 	

## **Superlatives**

#### Short adjectives

Tigers are the biggest cats in the world.

Long adjectives

Chimpanzees are the most intelligent animals.

**Irregular adjectives** 

good – the best

bad – the worst



## Crystal Clear Rules

Make superlative of short adjectives by adding -est. small-smallest old-oldest With some short adjectives, the last letter is doubled. hot-hottest

With adjectives ending in -y, change into i and add -iest.

funny-funniest

Write the superlative form of the adjectives. cold

bad	 
funny	 
beautiful	 
old	 

## Have got

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
l've got	l haven't got	Have I got ?	Yes, I <b>have</b> .
You' <b>ve got</b>	You <b>haven't got</b>	Have you got ?	No, you <b>haven't</b> .
He's got	He hasn't got	Has he got ?	Yes, he <b>has</b> .
She <b>'s got</b>	She <b>hasn't got</b>	Has she got ?	No, she <b>hasn't</b> .
lt's got	lt hasn't got	Has it got ?	Yes, it <b>has</b> .
We <b>'ve got</b>	We haven't got	Have we got ?	No, we <b>haven't</b> .
You <b>'ve got</b>	You haven't got	Have you got ?	Yes, you <b>have</b> .
They' <b>ve got</b>	They haven't got	Have they got ?	No, they <b>haven't</b> .

Complete the sentences with has got or have got.

- 1 Fennec foxes ... very big ears.
- 2 The chameleon ... feet.
- 3 Tarsiers ... very long fingers.
- 4 The peacock spider ... beautiful colours.



Order the words to make questions. Then write true short answers in your notebook.

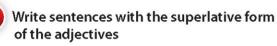
- 1 six legs / a fly / got / Has /?
- 2 a dolphin / got / Has / hair /?
- 3 got / Have / a tail / gorillas /?
- 4 Has/got/an octopus/ears/?

#### 5 Put the adjectives in the brackets into superlative

1. Asia is (large) continent in the world. 2. The Nile is

(long) river in the world.

- 3. Antarctica is \_ (cold) continent in the world.
- 4. Mount Everest is \_ (high) mountain in the world.
- 5. The Sahara is \_\_\_\_ (big) desert in the world.



1. Jack / funny / boy / in school.

2. The red jacket / expensive / jacket / in the shop.

3. The blue whale / large / animal / in the world.

4. She / good / student / in my class.

5. Atacama / hot / desert / in the world.

#### 8 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of be or have got.

Harry <sup>(1)</sup>... you ... (have got) a pet? Luke Yes, I<sup>(2)</sup>... (have got) a chihuahua. What is that? <sup>(3)</sup>... (be) it a cat? Harry Luke No, it <sup>(4)</sup>... (not be). It's a dog. It <sup>(5)</sup>... (be) very small. We <sup>60</sup>... (not have got) a pet. Harry I want a chameleon. Luke A chameleon. Why? They <sup>(7)</sup>... (have got) nice colours. Harry

Listen and check your answers.

## **Singular and plural nouns**

#### For most nouns add -s

rabbit – rabbits			
Nouns ending in -ch, -s	, -sh, -x and -z add -es		
fox – foxes			
Some nouns ending in	-o add -es		
potato – potatoes			
Nouns ending in consonant +y add -ies			
baby – babies			
Irregular plurals			
child – children	foot – feet		
tooth – teeth	man – men		
woman – women	mouse – mice		

Check the meaning of the words in the box. Use the spelling rules to make the plural forms.

animal baby body boy child elephant eye family foot leg man mosquito mouse nose tooth woman



21 Unit 2

## Vocabulary

## **Adjectives of physical description**

Listen and repeat the words. How do you say them in your language?

blue • brown • curly • dark • fair • green • long • short (x2) • straight • tall • wavy

0	5	
4	4	

1

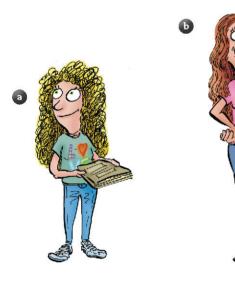
Copy and complete the table with the adjectives in exercise 1.

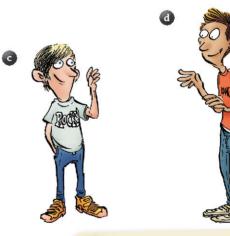
1		length	a) long	b)	
	hair	style	c) 📕	d)	e) 💻
		colour	f) 📃	g)	
	eyes		h) 📃	i) 📃	j) 💻
	height	t	k) 📃	I)	

Look at the pictures a–d. Complete the descriptions with these words.

fair long short tall

- 1 She's got green eyes and she's short. She's got ... curly hair.
- **2** He's got short hair and brown eyes. He's ....
- 3 She's tall. She's got ... wavy hair.
- **4** He's got straight hair and blue eyes. He's ....





Crystal Clear Thip

The adjective goes before the noun: short hair

## Listening

1.21

Listen to the dialogue. Write the sports stars in your notebook. Number them in the order you hear them.

Gerard Piqué Rafa Nadal Pau Gasol Maria Sharapova Serena Williams



- 1 Nadal's got short ... hair and brown eyes.
- 2 Piqué's got ... eyes and short brown hair.
- **3** Maria Sharapova's got long ... hair and green eyes.





- 4 Pau Gasol is ....
- **5** Serena Williams is ... and she's got long black hair and brown eyes.

## Speaking

## Giving instructions / Looking after pets

Giving instructions / Looking after	pets
Model Dialogue 🕟	
Jane	
Hi! Have you got a dog?	No, I haven't. How can I look
First, give it food in the morning and evening.	after your dog? All right, what next?
Second, take it for a walk in the evening.	ОК.
Finally, brush it at the weekend.	Great!
Ben got a dog? 2 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.	<ul> <li>finally first second</li> <li>1, give it food in the morning.</li> <li>2, take it for a walk in the evening.</li> <li>3, brush it at the weekend.</li> </ul>
Speaking Task	
• Talk about looking after a pet	
Read the information and choose a pet.	Image: Size of the state o

## Prepare a dialogue

Look at the Model Dialogue and change the words in blue.

## Speak

In pairs, practise your dialogues.

Hi! Have you got a ...?

No, I haven't. How can I look after a ... ?

## Useful Language Giving instructions

First, give it food in the morning and evening. Second, take it for a walk in the evening. Finally, brush it at the weekend.

## Writing

## A description of a person



Read the Model Text and listen. Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 Where is Marcus from?
- 2 Is he tall?
- 3 What colour is his hair?

#### Model Text 🕠

This is my grandad, Marcus. He's from Germany. He's my mum's dad and he's 60 years old.

He's very tall; he's 1m 90cm. He's got brown eyes and glasses. He's got short, straight hair. It's grey and white.

My grandad has got a dog. Its name is Roxie and they're very similar in appearance. Look!

Look at the Crystal Clear Tips. Look for apostrophes in the Model Text. Are they 1 or 2?

## Crystal Clear Tips

#### **Apostrophes**

#### We use an apostrophe:

- 1 when a letter is missing He's (is) tall. He's (has) got short fair hair.
- 2 to indicate possession *His father's name*. (the name of his father)

## Correct the sentences. Write them in your notebook.

- 1 Shes from China.
- 2 Hes very short.
- 3 Hes got glasses.
- 4 Shes got long curly hair.
- 5 My cousins names are Luke and Paul.



## Writing Task 📢

## **O** Plan

Make notes about a person and include:

Name She's from ... She's ... years old.
Height She's tall / short.
Eyes She's got ... eyes.
Hair long / short, curly / straight / wavy, dark / fair
Pet She's got a rabbit. She hasn't got a pet.

#### **Write**

Use the Model Text, your notes and this structure:

Paragraph 1 Name, where from, age Paragraph 2 Height, eyes, hair Paragraph 3 Pet?

## O Check

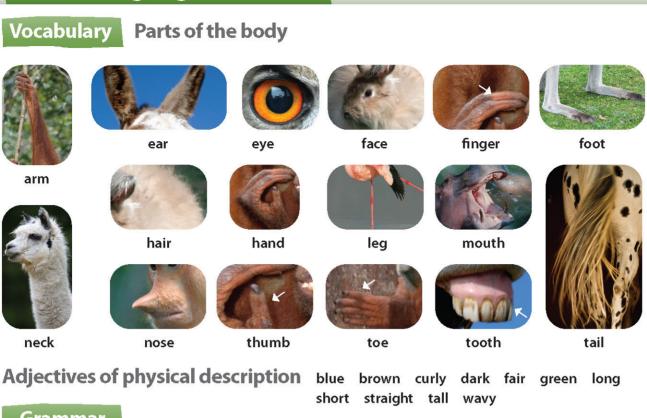
🗹 have got

- 🗹 singular and plural nouns
- vocabulary for body parts and adjectives of physical description
- 🗹 apostrophes: He's (is), She's (has) got



Unit 2 25

## Unit 2 Language Reference



## Grammar

## **Comparison of Adjectives**

Affirmative		Negative	Negative	
Short adjectives		Short adjectives	Short adjectives	
Polly is taller than Becky.		Marry is the tallest o	Marry is the tallest girl in class.	
Long adjectives		Long adjectives	Long adjectives	
Sam is more intelligent than Jack.		Tom is the most inte	Tom is the most intelligent boy in class.	
Irregular adjectives		Irregular adjective	Irregular adjectives	
good - better than	bad - worse than	good - the best	bad - the worst	

## **Singular and plural nouns**

For most nouns add -s	Nouns ending in cons	sonant +y, add <i>-ies</i>
rabbit – rabbits	baby – babies	
Nouns ending in - <i>ch, -s, -sh, -x</i> and -z add -es	Irregular plurals	
fox – foxes	child – children	foot – feet
Some nouns ending in <i>-o</i> add - <i>es</i>	tooth – teeth	man – men
potato – potatoes	woman – women	mouse – mice

## Speaking

## **Giving instructions**

First, give it food in the morning. Second, take it for a walk in the evening. Finally, brush it at the weekend.



Some nouns have the same form in both singular and plural such as sheep, fish, deer and aircraft.

## **Unit 2 Progress Check**





**1** Complete the words with vowels. Write the words in your notebook

- 1 y
- 4 t th 5 r
- 2 n ck 3 n s

## **Adjectives of physical description**

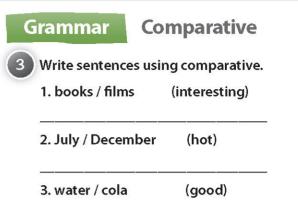


#### Look at the pictures and choose the correct word.





- 1 She's got fair / dark hair.
- 2 He's got short / long hair.
- 3 He's got green / blue eyes.
- 4 She's got curly / straight hair.
- 5 She's got blue / brown eyes.



## **Superlative**



- 1. Football is (popular) sport in my country.
- 2. He is (bad) player in the team.
- 3. She is (fast) runner in school.

## **Singular and plural nouns**



## Copy and complete the table.

singular	plural
family	families
(1)	children
mouse	(2)
(3)	men
fox	(4)
(5)	babies



## **Check your answers**

Write your scores for exercises 1-5 in your notebook. What did you get for:

- parts of the body?
- adjectives of physical description?
- have got? comparison of adjectives?
- singular and plural nouns?

## Extra Practice

#### If you need extra practice, go to:

- 🛄 Unit 2 Grammar Reference
- Unit 2 Vocabulary Reference
- Unit 2 Grammar Exercises
- 🛄 Unit 2 Vocabulary Exercises



## Objectives

Vocabulary	Food; free-time activities
Grammar	Present simple;
	love, like, don't like, hate + -ing subject and object pronouns;
Speaking	Ordering food
Writing	A blog entry; and, but

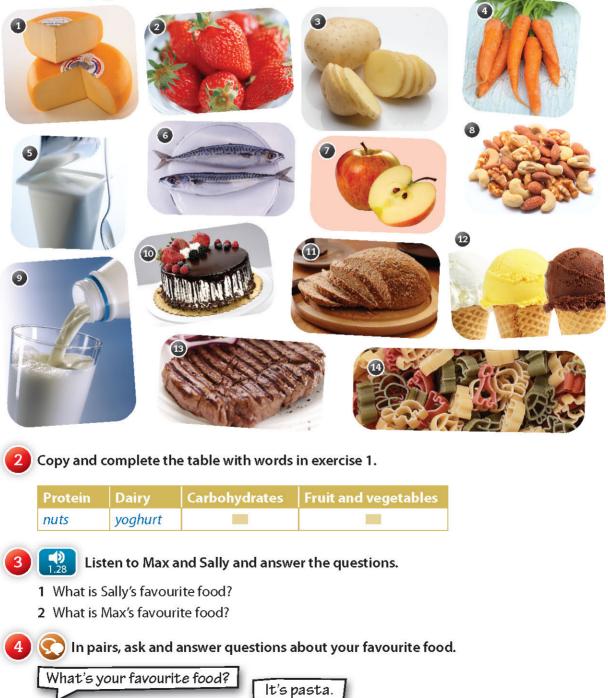
## Vocabulary

## Food



## Listen and repeat the words. Match them with pictures 1–14.

apple • bread • cake • carrots • cheese • fish • ice cream • meat • milk • nuts • pasta • potatoes • strawberries • yoghurt



**Vocabulary Reference** 

## Reading

## **Health poster**

## **Word Check**

home-made fat oil juice

# **Food myths** - Are they true?

#### A DO CARROTS HELP OUR NIGHT VISION?

Carrots contain beta-carotene. Our body converts beta-carotene into vitamin A. This vitamin is good for our eyes but it doesn't help our night vision.





## **B** IS PIZZA BAD FOR YOU?

Teenagers love eating pizza especially when they meet their friends. Home-made pizza is healthy. It has got fibre, vitamins, minerals and proteins. Perfect!

## C DO CHIPS GIVE YOU ACNE?

Chips contain fat and they are not very healthy but they don't give you acne. Oil in our skin causes acne but fat or oil in food doesn't.



## **D** FRUIT JUICE OR FRUIT?

People love drinking fruit juice in the morning, but is it healthy? Juice has got all the sugar of fruit but it doesn't contain the fibre. Drink juice and eat fruit for breakfast.



111111111111

Read and listen. Answer questions A-D. Copy the sentences with the information.

Read the text again and check your answers.

Match 1-5 with a-e to make sentences. Write them in your notebook.

#### Carrots don't help our night vision.

- 1 Carrots
- 2 Oil in food
- a) doesn't contain fibre. b) has got fibre.
- 3 Chips 4 Home-made pizza
- 5 Fruit juice
- d) contain fat. e) doesn't cause acne.

## Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 Do carrots contain beta-carotene?
- 3 Does oil in our skin cause acne?
- 2 Does pizza include protein, minerals and vitamins?
- 4 Does fruit juice contain fibre?



When we talk about things in general we use plural nouns without an article. Carrots contain beta-carotene.



29

## Grammar

## **Present simple**

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



1 Write the correct word in your notebook.

- 1 My sister eat / eats apples every day!
- 2 They contain / contains vitamin C.
- **3** Your body **need** / **needs** vitamin C for protection.
- 4 Some animals produce / produces vitamin C.

#### Complete the sentences with the affirmative form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I ... (eat) cereal for breakfast.
- **2** She ... (drink) two litres of water every day.
- 3 They ... (eat) healthy pizzas.
- 4 He ... (go) home for lunch.
- 5 Oil in the skin ... (cause) acne.

## 1 Crystal Clear Rules

Be careful with the -s in *he/she/it* forms: He doesn't **drink** water. ✓ He doesn't **drinks** water. X

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

- 1 I... (eat) vegetables.
- 2 She ... (drink) juice.
- 3 Water ... (contain) fat.
- 4 My uncle ... (eat) Mexican food.
- 5 My brother and sister ... (eat) fruit.

#### Complete the text with the affirmative or negative form of the verbs in brackets. What is the text about?

Your body <sup>(1)</sup>... (need) this. It <sup>(2)</sup>... (not contain) fat or sugar. Doctors <sup>(3)</sup>... (say) 'Drink eight glasses every day.' It <sup>(4)</sup>... (not give) you energy but it <sup>(5)</sup>... (help) you to be healthy.

## 1 Crystal Clear Rules

In short answers, don't repeat the main verb: *Do you drink milk? Yes, I do. ✓* Yes, I drink. X

Complete the questions with *Do* or *Does*. Then write short answers that are true for you in your notebook.

... you have breakfast every day?

#### Do you have breakfast every day? Yes, I do.

- 1 ... you drink juice?
- 2 ... you and your friends eat pizza?
- 3 ... your best friend drink milk every day?
- 4 ... your teacher eat chocolate in the classroom?
- 5 ... your friends eat fish?



Ask and answer the questions in exercise 5.

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

love, l	ike, don't like, hate + -ing
00	I love surfing the net.
٢	I <b>like</b> surf <b>ing</b> the net.
8	I don't like surfing the net.
88	I <b>hate</b> surf <b>ing</b> the net.
?	<b>Do</b> you like surfing the net?



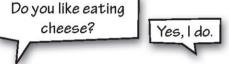
## Copy and complete the sentences with *love, like, don't like* or *hate*.

I © reading comic books.

#### I like reading comic books.

- 1 My best friend 🕲 🕲 listening to music.
- 2 My classmates 🛛 🖓 eating vegetables.
- **3** My little brother **(B)** going to the supermarket with my parents.
- 4 My sister <sup>(2)</sup> playing football.

## 8 S Ask and answer questions.



## Subject and object pronouns

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



#### Write the correct word in your notebook.

- Chinese food is my favourite food.
   I / Me like going to Chinese restaurants.
- 2 My uncle Josh is a chef. I like cooking with **him** / **he**.
- 3 I am allergic to milk and cheese. I never eat they / them.
- 4 Us / We drink milk every morning.
- 5 My cousins sometimes have dinner with we / us.

## **10** Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

I and I a	
Josh	What <sup>(1)</sup> you (do) with your friends on
	Saturdays?
Sophie	Well, I love <sup>(2)</sup> (go) to a café in town.
Josh	What <sup>(3)</sup> you (do) there?
Sophie	We <sup>(4)</sup> (have) a pizza.
Josh	Pizza! Is that healthy?
Sophie	Yes, they <sup>(5)</sup> (make) them with lots of vegetables
Josh	Yuck! I hate <sup>(6)</sup> (eat) vegetables.
Sophie	What <sup>(7)</sup> you and your friends (like) eating?
Josh	We love <sup>(8)</sup> (eat) hamburgers and ice cream.
Sophie	That's not healthy!
Josh	Look, I <sup>(9)</sup> (be) hungry. Let's eat.
Sophie	OK, but not a hamburger!
Sophie	OK, but not a hamburger!

Crystal Clear **Granmag** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

11 Listen and check your answers.

S.

Unit 3 31

## **Free-time activities**



Listen and repeat the phrases. How do you say them in your language?

go shopping • listen to music • meet my friends • play football • read comics • ride my bike • stay up late • surf the internet • talk on the phone • watch TV

2

Match pictures 1–6 with the free-time activities in exercise 1. Which activities are not in the pictures?

## Crystal Clear Thips

We can express interests with be interested in + verb + ing or be crazy about + verb + ing. I am interested in reading comics. She is crazy about reading comics. Be carefu! Use verb be (am, is, are) with both phrases.













Write six sentences about activities that you like /don't like doing or that you are interested in/ crazy about doing.

*I like meeting my friends. I don't like going shopping. I am interested in playing football, but I am not crazy about surfing the internet.* 

## Listening



Listen to the dialogue. How many points has Jake got?

Score: A = 3 points; B = 2 points; C = 1 point



#### Listen again and answer the questions. Use short answers.

Does Jake want to do this quiz? Yes, he does.

- 1 Does Jake like doing a lot of sports?
- 2 Does he like surfing the internet?
- **3** Does he like eating fast food?
- **4** Does he go to a café with friends after school?
- 5 Does he go home from school by bike?

## Speaking

## Ordering food / At the café

what you want.       Cheese sandwich £2.50 Ham sandwich £3.00 Tuna sandwich £3.00 Chicken sandwich £3.25       Strawberries £1.50 Apple £1.00 Water £1.30 Juice £1.80         Prepare a dialogue Change the words in blue and change ways of asking and ordering using phrases from the Crystal Clear Tip.       Image the words in blue and change ways of asking and ordering using phrases from the Crystal Clear Tip.         Speak       Image the words in blue and change ways of asking and ordering using phrases from the Crystal Clear Tip.	Model Diak	ogue 🚫				
Hello. Can I help you?       Can I have a ham sandwich, please?         Oh, we haven't got ham. What about a cheese sandwich?       I don't like cheese. Can I have a tuna sandwich, please?         Here you are. Anything else?       Can I have some strawberries, please?         Sure. Anything else?       Can I have some strawberries, please?         That's £4.50, please.       No, thanks. How much is that?         Itat's £4.50, please.       Here you are.         Itat's £4.50, please.       I pizza / have / 1/ Can / a /?         Itat's £4.50, please.       I pizza / have / 1/ Can / a /?         Itat's £4.50, please.       I pizza / have / 1/ Can / a /?         Itat's £4.50, please.       I pizza / have / 1/ Can / a /?         Itat's £4.50, please.       I pizza / have / 1/ Can / a /?         Itat's £4.50, please.       I pizza / have / 1/ Can / a /?         Itat's £4.50, please.       I pizza / have / 1/ Can / a /?         Itat's £4.50, please.       I pizza / have / 1/ Can / a /?         Itat's £4.50, please.       I pizza / have / 1/ Can / a /?         Itat's £4.50, please.       I pizza / have / 1/ Can / a /?         Itat's £4.50, please.       I pizza / have / 1/ Can / a /?         Itat's £4.50, please.       I pizza / have / 1/ Can / a /?         Itat's £4.50, please.       £2.50         Itat's £4.50, please.		Assistant			Linm	
One we haven't got ham, what about       I don't like cheese. Can I have         a cheese sandwich?       I don't like cheese. Can I have         Here you are. Anything else?       Can I have some strawberries, please?         Sure. Anything else?       No, thanks. How much is that?         That's £4.50, please.       Here you are.         It is strawberries?       No, thanks. How much is that?         It is strawberries?       No, thanks. How much is that?         It is strawberries?       No, thanks. How much is that?         It is strawberries?       I pizza / have / I/ Can / a /?         Is then again and repeat the dialogue.       I pizza / have / I/ Can / a /?         Speaking Task       So         Order the words to make sentences.       1 pizza / have / I/ Can / a /?         Is then again and repeat the dialogue.       I pizza / have / I/ Can / a /?         Speaking Task       So         Ordering food       Encese sandwich £2.50         Read the menu and choose what you want.       £2.50         Cheese sandwich £3.00       Chicken sandwich £3.00         Chicken sandwich £3.00       Chicken sandwich £3.00         Chicken sandwich £3.00       Strawberries is short form of Would you like 300         O Speak       Mod you like something to drink?         Mange the words in blue and change w	126	Hello. Can I help you?				
Here you are. Anything else?       Can I have some strawberries, please?         Sure. Anything else?       No, thanks. How much is that?         That's £4.50, please.       Here you are.         Image: Listen to the dialogue. Does Liam like strawberries?       Image: Content of the words to make sentences.         Image: Listen to the dialogue. Does Liam like strawberries?       Image: Content of the words to make sentences.         Image: Listen again and repeat the dialogue.       Image: Content of the words to make sentences.         Image: Listen again and repeat the dialogue.       Image: Content of the words to make sentences.         Image: Listen again and repeat the dialogue.       Image: Content of the words to make sentences.         Image: Listen again and repeat the dialogue.       Image: Content of the words to make sentences.         Image: Listen again and repeat the dialogue.       Image: Content of the words to make sentences.         Image: Listen again and repeat the dialogue.       Image: Content of the words to make sentences.         Image: Content of the words to make sentences.       Image: Content of the words to make sentences.         Image: Content of the words to make sentences.       Image: Content of the words to make sentences.         Image: Content of the words to make sentences.       Image: Content of the words to make sentences.         Image: Content of the words to in blue and change ways of asking and ordering using phrases from the Crystal Clear Tip.			h. What about 🤆		se. Can I have	
Can I have some strawberries, please?         Sure. Anything else?         That's £4.50, please.         Itat's £4.50, please.	11	Annuthing alog 2	a tu	na sandwicł	n, please?	
Sure. Anything else?         That's £4.50, please.         Itat's £4.50, please.	Here you are.	Anything else:	Can	I have some	e strawberries, pl	ease?
Intat's £4.50, please.       No, thanks. How much is that?         Intat's £4.50, please.       Here you are.         Image: Listen to the dialogue. Does Liam like strawberries?       Image: Context of the words to make sentences.         Image: Listen again and repeat the dialogue.       Image: Context of the words to make sentences.         Image: Listen again and repeat the dialogue.       Image: Context of the words to make sentences.         Image: Listen again and repeat the dialogue.       Image: Context of the words to make sentences.         Image: Context of the words to make sentences.       Image: Context of the words to make sentences.         Image: Context of the words to make sentences.       Image: Context of the words to make sentences.         Image: Context of the words in blue and change ways of asking and ordering using phrases from the Crystal Clear Tip.       Image: Context of the words in blue and change ways of asking and ordering using phrases from the Crystal Clear Tip.         Image: Context of the words in blue and change ways of asking and ordering using phrases from the Crystal Clear Tip.       Image: Context of the words in blue and change ways of asking and ordering using phrases from the Crystal Clear Tip.         Image: Context of the words in blue and change ways of asking and ordering to drink?       Image: Context of the words of the words of the words in blue and change ways of asking and ordering to drink?         Image: Context of the words in blue and change ways of asking and ordering to drink?       Image: Context of the words of the words of the wor	Cure Anythin	a also?	Hov	e strawberri	es!	
Here you are.         Issten to the dialogue. Does Liam like strawberries?         Listen again and repeat the dialogue.         Issten again and repeat the dialogue.         Issten again and repeat the dialogue.         Speaking Task         Orderting food         Read the menu and choose what you want.         Image the menu and choose what you want.         Image the menu and choose what you want.         Image the words in blue and change ways of asking and ordering using phrases from the Crystal Clear Tip.         O Prepare a dialogue.         Made in the second speech bubble.         Hello. Can I help you?         Hello. Can I help you?         Sure. (Would you like Shrything else?         You want is blue or drink?         Can I have a ham sandwich, please?         Yilhave a ham sandwich, please?         Yub and show thing?         Can I have a ham sandwich, please?         Yub and you like something to drink?         For the words in blue or drink?         For the second speech bubble.         Hello. Can I help you?	sure. Anythin	g eise?	No,	thanks. How	/ much is that?	
<ul> <li>Sisten to the dialogue. Does Liam like strawberries?</li> <li>Listen again and repeat the dialogue.</li> <li>Conclecting food</li> <li>Read the menu and choose what you want.</li> <li>Listen againduck £2.50</li> <li>Listen sandwich £3.00</li> <li>Licken sandwic</li></ul>	That's <b>£4.50</b> , β	please.				
like strawberries?       1 pizza / have /1/ Can / a /?         Listen again and repeat the dialogue.       2 is / How / that / much /?         Speaking Task       3 a / sandwich / cheese / about / What /?         Speaking Task       (a)         O Ordering food       Eandwiches         Read the menu and choose what you want.       Eandwiches         Cheese sandwich       £2.50         Ham sandwich       £3.00         Tuna sandwich       £3.00         Uice       £1.50         Apple       £1.00         Water       £1.30         Juice       £1.80         O Prepare a dialogue       Cheixen sandwich         Change the words in blue and change ways of asking and ordering using phrases from the Crystal Clear Tip.         O Speak       Add in the second speech bubble.         Hello. Can I help you?       Hello. Can I have a			Here	e you are.		
like strawberries?       1 pizza / have /1/ Can / a /?         Listen again and repeat the dialogue.       2 is / How / that / much /?         Speaking Task       3 a / sandwich / cheese / about / What /?         Speaking Task       (a)         O Ordering food       Eandwiches         Read the menu and choose what you want.       Eandwiches         Cheese sandwich       £2.50         Ham sandwich       £3.00         Tuna sandwich       £3.00         Uice       £1.50         Apple       £1.00         Water       £1.30         Juice       £1.80         O Prepare a dialogue       Cheixen sandwich         Change the words in blue and change ways of asking and ordering using phrases from the Crystal Clear Tip.         O Speak       Add in the second speech bubble.         Hello. Can I help you?       Hello. Can I have a	Liste		s Liam 🛛 👔	Order the v	words to make s	entences.
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3 a / sandwich / cheese / about / What /?         Speaking Task         • Ordering food         Read the menu and choose         what you want.         • Difference         • Ordering food         Read the menu and choose         what you want.         • Difference         • Difference </td <td>l isten agair</td> <td>and repeat the dialog</td> <td>110</td> <td>2 is / How</td> <td>/ that / much / ?</td> <td></td>	l isten agair	and repeat the dialog	110	2 is / How	/ that / much / ?	
<ul> <li>Ordering food</li> <li>Read the menu and choose what you want.</li> <li>Sandwiche £2.50 Ham sandwich £2.50 Ham sandwich £3.00 Tun sandwich £3.00 Tun sandwich £3.00 Chicken sandwich £3.20</li> <li>Change the words in blue and change ways of asking and ordering using phrases from the Crystal Clear Tip.</li> <li>Speak</li> <li>Add in the second speech bubble.</li> <li>Hello. Can I help you?</li> <li>Hello. Can I help you?</li> <li>Sure (Would you like Something to drink? Four of I wells.</li> <li>Can I have a ham sandwich, please? Nother is that?</li> <li>Can I have a ham sandwich, please?</li> <li>Nothanks, How much is that?</li> </ul>	Listen agai	rand repeat the dialog	ue.	<b>3</b> a / sandw	vich / cheese / al	oout/What/?
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Read the menu and choose what you want.       Sandwiches       £2.50       Strawberries       £1.50         Apple       £1.00       Water       £1.30         Tuna sandwich       £3.00       £3.25       Water       £1.30         Juice       £1.30       Juice       £1.80         Prepare a dialogue       Chicken sandwich       £3.25       Water       £1.80         O Prepare a dialogue       Chicken sandwich       £3.25       Suice       £1.80         O Prepare a dialogue       Chicken sandwich       £3.25       Suice       £1.80         O Speak       Add in the second speech bubble.       Correcting food you can also say       Multiplese? is a short form of Would you like something to drink?         Hello. Can I help you?       Hello. Can I have a	O Orderin	a food				
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Ham sandwich       £3.00         Tuna sandwich       £3.00         Chicken sandwich       £3.00         Ham sandwich       £3.00         Chicken sandwich       £3.00         Ham sandwich       £3.25         Ham sandwich       £3.00         Ham sandwich       £3.25         Han sandwich       £3.25         Han sandwich       £3.25         Han sandwich       £3.25         Hallo       Can I have a         Hello       Can I have a         Hello       Can I have a ham sandwich, please?         Yil have a ham sandwich, please.         Yil have a ha	what you want		Cheese sandwich	£2.50		<u>e - 14 - 18 - 1</u> 9
Chicken sandwich £3.25 Juice £1.30 Juice £1.80 Chicken sandwich £3.25 Juice £1.80 Chicken sandwich £3.25 Juice £1.80 Chicken sandwich £3.25 Juice £1.80 Chicken sandwich for a start of the form o		College Dates	Ham sandwich	£3.00		
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<ul> <li>Speak</li> <li>Add in the second speech bubble.</li> <li>Hello. Can I help you?</li> <li>Hello. Can I have a</li></ul>	-					
<ul> <li>Speak Add in the second speech bubble.</li> <li>Hello. Can I help you?</li> <li>Hello. Can I have a</li></ul>	and ordering 1	using phrases from the	Crystal Clear Tip.	like an	ything else?	-
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Useful Language Ordering food         Hello. Can I help you?         Sure. (Would you like) Anything else?         Would you like something to drink?    Can I have a ham sandwich, please? I'll have a ham sandwich, please. No thanks. How much is that?	Hello. Can I h	elp you?			_	
Hello. Can I help you?Can I have a ham sandwich, please?Sure. (Would you like) Anything else?I'll have a ham sandwich, please.Would you like something to drink?No thanks. How much is that?			n   have a	, pleas	e?	
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Hello. Can I help you?Can I have a ham sandwich, please?Sure. (Would you like) Anything else?I'll have a ham sandwich, please.Would you like something to drink?No thanks. How much is that?	Useful La	nguage Ordering f	ood			
Would you like something to drink? No thanks. How much is that?	Hello. Can I I	nelp you?	Canl	ave a ham :	sandwich, please	27
	Sure. (Would	you like) Anything else	e? I'll hav	e a ham sa <mark>n</mark>	dwich, please.	
					iuch is tridt?	

33

## Writing

## A blog entry: My lifestyle



Read the Model Text and listen. Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 What food does Oscar eat for breakfast?
- 2 What does he like doing in his free time?
- 3 What sports does he do?

## Model Text 🕥

Oscar's blog

Posted 8th July

I've got a healthy lifestyle. I eat fruit and cereal for breakfast and I drink milk. I love chocolate and biscuits but I don't eat them very much.

In my free time, I love meeting my friends and I like playing basketball. In the summer, we love swimming. I like being at home with my family.

My sisters love listening to music, but I like reading and playing video games. My dad likes video games and we play them together.



## Look at the Crystal Clear Tips. Find examples of 1 and 2 in the Model Text.

## Crystal Clear

#### and, but

#### Use and or but to connect two sentences:

- 1 I eat cereal for breakfast **and** I drink juice.
- 2 I love chips **but** I don't eat them very
- much.

#### Combine the sentences with and or but.

l eat bread for breakfast. I drink milk for breakfast.

#### leat bread and I drink milk for breakfast.

- 1 My friends watch TV. They stay up late.
- 2 My sister watches TV. She doesn't play video games.
- 3 I meet my friends. We play basketball.
- 4 We go to the park. We don't play football.
- 5 My brother likes reading comics. I don't like reading them.

## Writing Task 🔗

## **O** Plan

Make notes about your lifestyle and include:

Food | eat ... for breakfast. | love ... Sports | love playing ... Free time My sisters love ... but | like ...

## **2** Write

Use the Model Text, your notes and this structure:

Paragraph 1 Food Paragraph 2 Sports Paragraph 3 Free time

## Check

- 🖸 present simple
- 🗹 like + -ing
- 🗹 subject and object pronouns
- vocabulary for food and free-time activities
- 🗹 and, but

# **British food**



## **Traditional Sunday lunch**

A traditional British family meal is a roast dinner. This is beef or chicken cooked in the oven. The meat is served with different vegetables and gravy: a delicious sauce.

## **International food**

The British love food from all over the world. They love spicy food from India and Mexico. Chinese food such as fried rice is also very popular.

Califare Reading

## Vegetarians

About four million British people are vegetarian – they don't eat meat. Vegans are also vegetarians but they don't eat or drink dairy products or eat eggs.

## Read and listen. Then answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 What is gravy?
- 2 Where is fried rice from?
- **3** What is the difference between vegetarians and vegans?

## Pronunciation

## Third person singular -s: /s//z/ or /1z/

	-13	
a	1.26	
	1.30	_

b

Listen and repeat.

/s/	eats helps
/z/	sees goes
/1Z/	teaches watches

Listen to the verbs in the box. Copy and complete the table in exercise a with the verbs in the box.

causes does drinks passes repeats washes

## **Unit 3 Language Reference**



## Free-time activities go shopping read comics talk on the ph

go shopping listen to music meet my friends play football read comics ride my bike stay up late surf the internet talk on the phone watch TV

## Grammar Present simple

Affirmative	Negative
l / You <b>eat</b> fruit.	l do not eat fruit.
He / She / It <b>eats</b> fruit.	He / She / It <b>does not eat</b> fruit.
We / You / They <b>eat</b> fruit.	We / You / They <b>do not eat</b> fruit.

Interrogative	Short answers
Do I / you eat fruit?	Yes, I / you <b>do</b> .
Does he / she / it eat fruit?	No, he / she / it <b>doesn't</b> .
Do we / you / they eat fruit?	Yes, we / you / they <b>do</b> .

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

love, like, don't like, hate + -ing		
00	l <b>love</b> surf <b>ing</b> the net.	
۳	l <b>like</b> surf <b>ing</b> the net.	
8	l <b>do not like</b> surf <b>ing</b> the net.	
88	l <b>hate</b> surf <b>ing</b> the net.	
?	<b>Do</b> you <b>like</b> surf <b>ing</b> the net?	

## Speaking C

## Ordering food

Hello. Can I help you?Can I have a ham sandwich, please?Sure. Anything else?No thanks. How much is that?That's £4.50, please.Here you are.

## Subject and object pronouns

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

## **Unit 3 Progress Check**





Copy and complete the table with the words in the box.



Carbohydrates Dairy Fruit Protein Vegetables

#### **Free-time activities**

#### Complete the sentences.

- 1 I listen to ... with my friends.
- 2 She rides her ... on Sundays.
- **3** They watch ... in the evening.
- **4** We stay up ... on Saturdays.
- 5 He talks on the ... a lot.

#### Grammar Pi

#### Present simple

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

- 1 I... (eat) eggs for breakfast.
- 2 My brother ... (play) football after school.
- 3 My cousin ... (not walk) to school.
- 4 He ... (watch) TV all the time.
- 5 ... you ... (have) a healthy lifestyle?

## love, like, don't like, hate

+*-ing* 



## Complete the sentences with the correct form of *love*, *like*, *don't like* or *hate*.

- 1 They <sup>(2)</sup> staying up late on Saturdays.
- 2 We 😕 playing video games.
- 3 She 😕 watching TV.
- 4 You 🕲 🕲 listening to music.
- 5 I <sup>(2)</sup> playing basketball.

#### Subject and object pronouns



Copy and complete the table with the correct object pronouns.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
l.	me
you	(1)
he	(2)
she	(3)
it	it
we	(4)
you	you
they	(5)



#### **Check your answers**

Write your scores for exercises 1–5 in your notebook. What did you get for:

- food?
- free-time activities?
- present simple?
- love, like, don't like, hate + -ing?
- subject and object pronouns?

#### **Extra Practice**

#### If you need extra practice, go to:

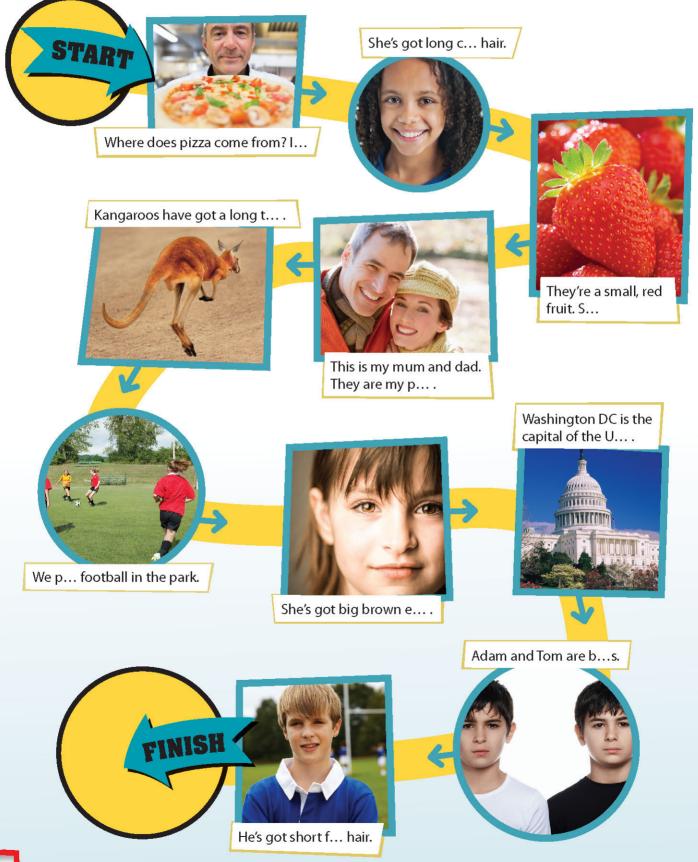
- 🞦 Unit 3 Grammar Reference
- 😬 Unit 3 Vocabulary Reference
- 🞦 Unit 3 Grammar Exercises
- 🛄 Unit 3 Vocabulary Exercises

## **Revision Units 1–3**

Vocabulary

- Countries and nationalities
- Adjectives of physical description
- Family • Parts of the body
- Food
  Free-time activities

Work with a partner to complete the sentences in your notebooks. Who finishes first?



#### Grammar

- o be: present simple
- o have got
- Question words
- Present simple
- Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives
- Singular and plural nouns
- o love, like, don't like, hate + -ing
- Subject and object pronouns

#### be: present simple



Complete the sentences with the correct form of be.

aren't am are (x2) isn't is



- 1 Hi, my name's Sean and I ... from Ireland.
- 2 My friends ... Dan and Chloë.
- 3 Dan ... (not) from Ireland; he's from the USA.
- **4** We ... in a rock band called The Dogs.
- 5 We ... (not) famous but our music is fantastic!
- 6 My favourite band ... The Script.

#### have got

#### Complete the text with the correct form of have got.

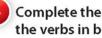
I<sup>(1)</sup>... (not) any brothers or sisters but I<sup>(2)</sup>... seven cousins. My favourite cousin is Laura. She<sup>(3)</sup>... blue eyes. Laura<sup>(4)</sup>... (not) any brothers but she<sup>(5)</sup>... a sister, Cathy. Laura and Cathy <sup>(6)</sup>... a dog; it <sup>(7)</sup>... a long tail. They <sup>(8)</sup>... (not) other pets.

#### **Question words**

Order the words to make questions. Then write answers that are true for you in your notebook.

- 1 your name / is / What /?
- 2 from / Where / you / are /?
- 3 old / you / are / How /?
- 4 you / got / any brothers or sisters / Have /?
- 5 your / Who / is / friend / best /?
- 6 you / to music / like listening / Do /?

#### **Present simple**



#### Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Peter Moore <sup>(1)</sup>... (come) from Northern Ireland. He<sup>(2)</sup>... (not go) to a normal school, he<sup>(3)</sup>... (go) to a music school. Peter<sup>(4)</sup>... (play) the trombone. His parents <sup>(5)</sup>... (play) the French horn. They 6... (love) music. Peter <sup>(7)</sup>... (want) to be a professional musician. In his free time, Peter <sup>(8)</sup>... (like) playing football.

#### **Grammar check**

#### 5 Write the correct word in your notebook.

- 1 My mum's name is Lauren. She / Her is from Scotland.
- 2 My dad is from Canada. He / His name is Victor.
- 3 They have got three child / children.
- 4 Mouse / Mice have got four legs.
- 5 We love ride / riding our bikes.
- 6 I like play / playing football.
- 7 They / Them have got long wavy hair.
- 8 My brother often plays tennis with he / his friends.



#### **Cultural Awareness:** ultimedic How much do you know about food in Britain? Do the quiz. 1 What is the traditional British breakfast? 1 a) croissants b) bacon and eggs c) toast and jam 2 What is the traditional drink in Britain? a) orange juice b) tea c) hot chocolate 3 A very popular dish is fish and ... a) carrots. b) rice. c) chips.

#### 4 What is in a pasty?

- a) meat, potato and onion
- b) apples
- c) fish
- 5 When do you eat pudding?
  - a) during a meal
  - b) at the end of a meal
  - c) both

6 What do people usually eat at Christmas?

- a) turkey
- b) fish
- c) lamb

#### **WATCH**

Watch the documentary about food and answer the questions.

- 1 What time do people have afternoon tea?
- 2 What can you eat with your pie in a pie shop?
- 3 What do they eat in Scotland on 25th January?











## Digital Competence: Acollaborative wall

Look at the collaborative wall and find an example of:

a recipe a photo a video about making a pancake a definition of pancake



#### **TASK** Create a collaborative wall. Follow the steps below.

**Step 1** Find information, videos and photos about a type of food. Step 2 Create a collaborative wall. Use a digital generator if possible. Step 3 Put the information from Step 1 on your Wall. Try to include a puzzle. Step 4 Show your wall to the students in your class. Ask them to add information. **Step 5** Read your classmates' walls and add information. Who has the best one?











## Objectives

Vocabulary	Places in town; landscape features
Grammar	<i>there is / there are;</i> prepositions of place; <i>a / an, some, an</i> y
Speaking	Making suggestions
Writing	A city guide; there is / there are + also

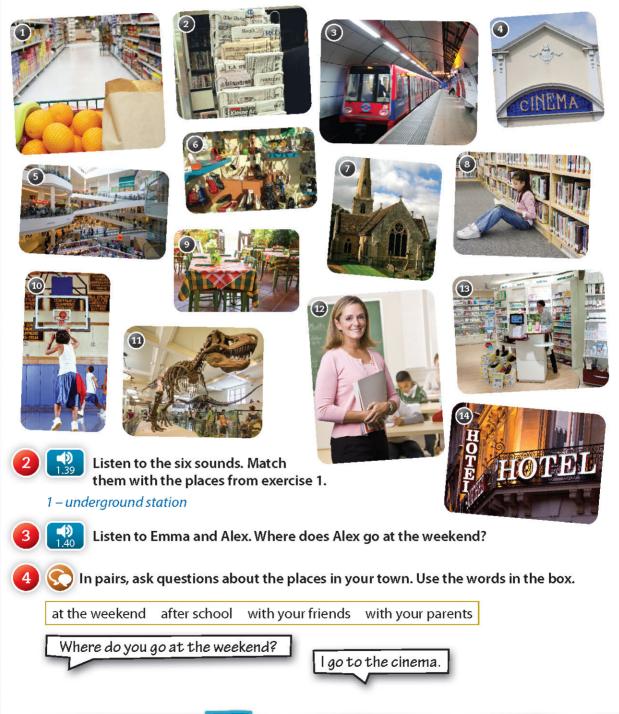
### Vocabulary

#### **Places in town**



#### Listen and repeat the words. Match them with pictures 1–14.

chemist • church • cinema • hotel • library • museum • newsagent • restaurant • school • shoe shop • shopping centre • sports centre • supermarket • underground station



### Reading

#### Fact book

#### Word Check

twin cities also slavery teams

# Twin Cities 9301km Apart

Some cities have a twin city in another country. Rio de Janeiro and Liverpool are twin cities. They are very different but they are also similar — just like human twins!

- **RIO DE JANEIRO** means 'January River' but there isn't a river there! It is near the sea and there are some incredible beaches. There's also a famous mountain called the Sugar Loaf. Every year, there's a huge carnival with music, food, dancing and street parties. People love football here and there's a big football stadium called the Maracanã. There's also a lot of tourism. For tourists, there are fantastic museums, shopping centres and restaurants.
- **LIVERPOOL** is also near the sea and the River Mersey. There aren't any mountains near Liverpool but there are beaches. Music is very important and some famous music groups come from here, like The Beatles. Liverpool also has a carnival. There's a famous hotel called The Adelphi and there are some interesting museums like the Maritime Museum and the **Slavery** Museum. There are two big football **teams** — Liverpool and Everton. It's the favourite sport here too!
- 1

## Read and listen. Which city has a famous football stadium?

- Write true or false in your notebook. Copy the sentences with the information.
  - 1 There's a river in Rio.
  - 2 Rio is popular with tourists.
  - 3 There are beaches near Liverpool.
  - 4 There's a carnival in Liverpool.
  - 5 There are only two museums in Liverpool.

#### How +adjective? Calculate and answer the questions.

- 1. How far is Rio de Janeiro from Liverpool in miles?
- 2. How wide is Maracana in feet?
- 3. How long is Maracana in feet?
- 4. How old is Maracana?
- 5. How many people can Maracana hold?
- 6. How tall are you in feet and inches?

## 1 Crystal Clear Facts

The football stadium Maracana is 105m long and 68m wide. It can hold 79000 people. They built it in 1950.

#### Measurements

- 1 foot = 30.5cm
- 1mile = 1.6km
- 1inch = 2.54cm

Unit 4 43

and a substantia and a substanti

#### Grammar

#### there is / there are

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

- Look at the sentences in the table. How do you say *there is* and *there are* in your language?
- Complete the sentences with *there is* and *there are*.

In Rio de Janeiro, ...

a famous mountain.

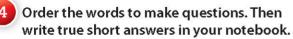
#### In Rio de Janeiro, there is a famous mountain.

- 1 fantastic beaches.
- 2 a big football stadium.
- 3 a carnival.
- 4 shopping centres and restaurants.
- 5 a lot of tourism.
- Write sentences using *There isn't* and *There aren't* in your notebook.

#### There is a river in Rio.

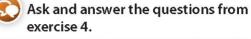
#### There isn't a river in Rio.

- 1 There are six airports in Rio.
- 2 There is a carnival in my town.
- 3 There's a stadium in my town.
- 4 There are mountains in Liverpool.
- 5 There's a library in my street.



#### any trees / Are there / in your street / ? Are there any trees in your street?

- 1 a bus station / in your street / Is there /?
- 2 Are there / in your town / any banks /?
- **3** in your street / Is there / an underground station / ?
- 4 a library / Is there / in your school /?
- 5 any newsagents / in your street / Are there / ?



Are there any trees in your street?

## .

No, there aren't.

## Prepositions of place



Read the words in the box. How do you say them in your language?

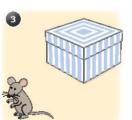
behind between in in front of near on



Match the prepositions with the pictures. Where is the mouse?













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

	Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns	
Singular Plural		Singular	
Affirmative	There is <b>a shop</b> .	There are <b>some shops</b> .	There is <b>some food</b> .
Negative	There isn't <b>a shop</b> .	There aren't <b>any shops</b> .	There isn't <b>any food</b> .
Interrogative	Is there <b>a shop</b> ?	Are there <b>any shops</b> ?	Is there <b>any food</b> ?

## Crystal Clear Rules

We use *a* before consonant sounds.

We use an before vowel sounds.

We use *some* with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns in affirmative sentences.

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

## Crystal Clear Rules

We use **a lot of** with countable and uncountable nouns in affirmative sentences to express large quantities.

We use **much** with uncountable nouns in interrogative and negative sentences to express large quantities.

We use **many** with countable nouns in interrogative and negative sentences to express large quantities.

#### Complete the sentences with a or an.

- 1. This is ... elephant.
- 2. I have ... red car.
- 3. My sister would like ... apple.

Complete the sentences with much, many or a lot of.

- 1. There are ... hotels in Valencia. Are there ... hotels in Belgrade too?
- 2. He has got ... homework. Have you got ... subjects in school?
- 3. Are there ... beaches in Greece? Yes, a lot.

rstal Clear

567

3 4

8

## 10 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- **Ben** I'm bored and there <sup>(1)</sup>... (not be) anything to do.
- **Emily** This website says there  $^{(2)}$ ... (be) a lot of things to do!
- **Ben** But I<sup>(3)</sup>... (not have got) any money.
- **Emily** What about the swimming pool? There <sup>(4)</sup>... (be) a wave machine and it <sup>(5)</sup>... (not be) very expensive.

**Ben** <sup>(6)</sup>... (be) it near here?

- **Emily** Yes, it is. There <sup>(7)</sup>... (not be) any trains but there <sup>(8)</sup>... (be) a bus.
- Ben Great! Let's go!

Listen and check your answers.

Grammar Reference

Unit 4

45

#### Landscape features

Listen and repeat the words. How do you say them in your language? beach • forest • ice • island • lake • mountain • river • sand • snow • trees • water • waves

2 Match 1–12 in the picture with the words in exercise 1.



#### 3 Complete the text with words from exercise 1. Then listen and check.

There are three <sup>(1)</sup>.... There's some <sup>(2)</sup>... on the big mountain. There's a <sup>(3)</sup>... near the big mountain. There's a small lake in the <sup>(4)</sup>.... There isn't any <sup>(5)</sup>... on the small lake. There's a <sup>(6)</sup>... between the small mountains and the forest. There's a <sup>(7)</sup>... in front of the forest. There's <sup>(8)</sup>... on the beach but there aren't any <sup>(9)</sup>.... There are some big <sup>(10)</sup>... in the sea.

## Listening



#### 4

Listen to the advertisement. What is Tropical Islands? Write a, b or c in your notebook.

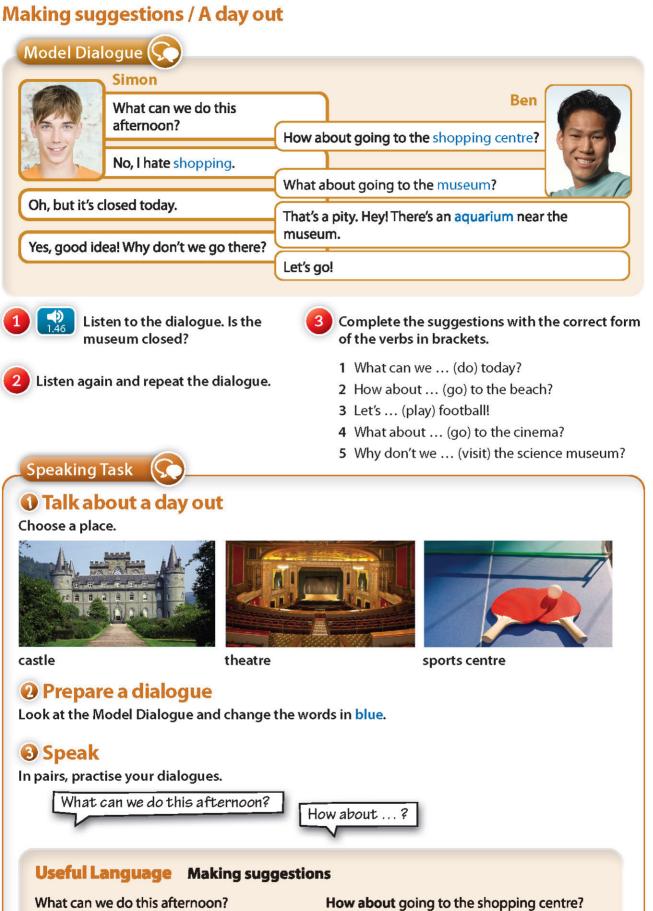
- a) a shopping centre
- **b)** a holiday world

c) a hotel

#### Listen again. Write true or false in your notebook.

- 1 Tropical Islands is in Europe.
- 2 There are beaches and a forest.
- 3 There aren't any insects in the rainforest.
- **4** There are hotels but there isn't a campsite.
- 5 Tropical Islands is indoors and outdoors.

## Speaking



No, I hate shopping.

Yes, good idea! Why don't we go there?

How about going to the shopping centre? What about going to the museum? Let's go!

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## Writing

### A city guide



Read the Model Text and listen. Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 Where is Dubai?
- 2 What is its population?
- 3 What is the writer's favourite place?

#### Model Text

Dubai is a city in the United Arab Emirates. It has a population of about two million people. It is near the sea and there are some fantastic beaches there. There's also a desert.

There are hotels, shopping centres and restaurants. There are also traditional markets. There are cinemas and there's also a water park.

My favourite place is the desert. I love riding my quad bike there.

Look at the Crystal Clear Tips. Find an example in the Model Text.

## Crystal Clear Tips

#### there is / there are + also

Use also with there is / there are to add information: There's also a desert. There are also traditional markets.

Rewrite the sentences with *also*. Write them in your notebook.

## There are mountains near my town. There's also a beach.

- 1 There are two museums. There's a church.
- 2 There are some shops. There's a market.
- **3** There's a sports centre. There's a football stadium.
- 4 There are restaurants. There are hotels.
- 5 There's a hotel. There's a campsite.



#### Writing Task 🚯

#### Plan

Make notes about a city and include:

Location ... is a city in .... It is near ... Population It's got a population of ... Landscape There are mountains. Places There are shops, a museum ... Favourite place My favourite place is .... I love ...

#### **@** Write

Use the Model Text, your notes and this structure:

Paragraph 1 Location, population, landscape Paragraph 2 Places Paragraph 3 Your favourite place

#### O Check

- 🗹 there is / there are
- 🗹 prepositions of place
- vocabulary for places in town and landscape features
- 🗹 also

FROM FEBRUARY TO MARCH THERE ARE CARNIVALS AND FESTIVALS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

## Carnivals and festivals

#### LAS FALLAS, SPAIN

In March, there is a fantastic festival in Valencia called *Las Fallas*. There are parties and fireworks and incredible figures called *Fallas*. On the last night, they burn all the *Fallas*.

#### **NEW ORLEANS, THE USA**

New Orleans is a big city by the Mississippi River. Its carnival is called Mardi Gras. There are incredible costumes and fantastic parties. There is also a special cake called King Cake. It's delicious!



#### LAS PALMAS, SPAIN

Colicare Reading

The Carnival of Las Palmas is in February. Thousands of people watch the parade, or *cabalgata*. There is also a competition to choose the Carnival Queen. On the last day, some people wear black because it's the end of the carnival and they are sad.

#### **VENICE, ITALY**

During the Venice carnival, there are operas in the streets and on the canals. People wear beautiful costumes. They also wear special masks called *Bautas*.

## DO YOU CELEBRATE



Read and listen. Then answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 When is carnival time?
- 2 What do they do on the last night of *Las Fallas*?
- 3 What is the special food in New Orleans?
- 4 In Las Palmas, why do some people wear black on the last day?
- 5 What do people wear in Venice?

## Pronunciation

#### /ə/

The /a/ is the most frequent sound in English. It is often heard in words like *the*, of and a.



#### Listen to the <u>underlined</u> sounds.

New Orleans is <u>a</u> big city by th<u>e</u> river.



**Identify the** /ə/ **sound in this sentence.** It's ten to two. Let's go for lunch.

## **Unit 4 Language Reference**



#### there is / there are

	Singular	Plural
Affirmative	There is a tree.	There are some trees.
Negative	There isn't a tree.	There aren't any trees.
Interrogative	Is there a tree?	Are there any trees?
Short answers	Yes, <b>there is</b> . / No, <b>there isn't</b> .	Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

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

-	Countable	Uncountable
Affirmative	There is <b>a lake</b> . There are <b>some lakes.</b> There are <b>a lot of lakes.</b>	There is <b>some snow</b> . There is <b>a lot of snow.</b>
Negative	There isn't <b>a lake</b> . There aren't <b>any lakes.</b> There aren't <b>many lakes.</b>	There isn't <b>any snow</b> . There isn't <b>much snow.</b>
Interrogative	Is there <b>a lake</b> ? Are there <b>any lakes</b> ? Are there <b>many churches</b> ?	ls there <b>any snow</b> ? Is there <b>much snow?</b>

Prepositions of place behind between in in front of near on

**Making suggestions** Speaking

What can we do this afternoon? No, I hate shopping. Yes, good idea! Why don't we go there? How about going to the shopping centre? What about going to the museum? Let's go!

## **Unit 4 Progress Check**

#### Vocabulary

**Places in town** 



Order the letters to make words. Write them in your notebook.

- 1 eolht
- 2 austrtnaer
- 3 phospign eetrnc
- 4 mmesuu
- 5 nswe atneg

#### Landscape features



a) beachb) mountainc) lake

#### **d)** forest **e)** river

#### Grammar

#### there is / there are

#### Write the correct word in your notebook.

- 1 There is / are a sports centre in my town.
- 2 There is / are two shopping centres in my town.
- 3 There is / are museums and a church near my house.
- 4 There isn't / aren't any restaurants on this street.
- 5 There isn't / aren't an underground station near the hotel.

#### **Check your answers**

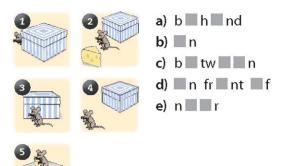
Write your scores for exercises 1–5 in your notebook. What did you get for:

- places in town?
- landscape features?
- there is / there are?
- prepositions of place?
- a/an, some, any, much, many, a lot of?

#### **Prepositions of place**



Complete the words with the vowels. Then match them with the pictures.



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



Complete the sentences with a, an, some, any, a lot of , much, many Write them in your notebook.

- 1. There's ... restaurant on the beach.
- 2. There aren't ... trees on the beach. Only 7.
- 3. There's ... snow on the mountains. We can go skiing.
- 4. There's ... island on the lake.
- 5. A. Are there...museums here? I can't find them in this guide book.
  - B. Yes, there are ..., but not ....
- 6. There isn't ... water in a desert, but there is ... sand.
- 7. There are ...mountains in China, almost 200.

## Extra Practice

#### If you need extra practice, go to:

- 🔼 Unit 4 Grammar Reference
- 🔼 Unit 4 Vocabulary Reference
- Unit 4 Grammar Exercises
- Unit 4 Vocabulary Exercises



## Objectives

VocabularyDaily routines; school subjectsGrammarcan (ability); adverbs of frequency;<br/>adverbs of frequency questions;<br/>have toSpeakingTalking to a ticket sellerWritingAn essay; because

## Vocabulary

#### **Daily routines**



#### Listen and repeat the phrases. Match them with pictures 1-10.

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



## Reading

Website article

#### **Word Check**

webcam digital whiteboards classmates

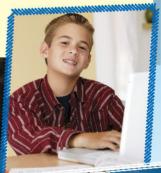


Australia is a huge country and some children live hundreds of kilometres away from a school. At Schools of the Air, these children can have their classes at home on the internet.

Lessons at Schools of the Air usually start at eight o'clock. Students turn on their computers and connect to the school. They can see and hear their teachers clearly because they have **webcams** and microphones. They do normal school subjects like maths, science, English, PE or music. The teachers sometimes use **digital whiteboards** to present new ideas. After lessons, students usually work on projects or do homework on the school website. Sometimes there are special school camps for all the students. It's a great opportunity for the students to meet their teachers and **classmates** face to face.

Many of the Schools of the Air students live on farms. They can ride horses or motorbikes and sometimes help with the farm work after

school. It's a long day but they're never bored!



Look at the photos. What is the text about?

Read and listen. Write true or false in your notebook. Copy the sentences with the information.

- 1 Students at Schools of the Air live in big cities.
- 2 They study special subjects at Schools of the Air.
- 3 The teachers sometimes use digital whiteboards.
- 4 Students never meet their teachers and classmates face to face.
- 5 Not all the students live on farms.
- 3

Read again. Answer the questions. Write the answers in your notebook.

- 1 Why can't some children travel to normal schools in Australia?
- 2 Where do students have their classes at Schools of the Air?
- 3 How can students see and hear their teachers?
- 4 What do students usually do after lessons?
- 5 What do some students do after school?

Some students live 1,000 kilometres from their local School of the Air!

**Crystal** Clear

#### Grammar

#### can

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



What can the people in the pictures do? Write sentences using the words in the box.

act can He play the violin run She sing They

#### 1 – She can play the violin.









Complete the sentences with *can* or *can't*.

My friend / sing. *My friend can sing*. l / not dance. *l can't dance*.

- 1 I / play chess. I'm the school champion.
- 2 My dad / not speak English.
- 3 My sister / ride a horse.
- 4 They / not go to a private school.

3 Order the words to make questions. Write them in your notebook.

#### Can you speak English?

- 1 you / Can / sing /?
- 2 run fast / Can / you /?
- 3 Can / play the piano / you /?
- 4 What languages / you / can / speak /?

#### Have to

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



## Complete the sentences with the correct form of have to.

## Crystal Clear Rules

Use **have to** for things you are obligated to do. I **have to** go to school. My parents **have to** work every day.

#### **Adverbs of frequency**

Adverbs of frequency		
0%	never	
	sometimes	
	often	
*	usually	
100%	always	



Adverbs of frequency normally go after the verb *be*: *Sam is never late for school*. Adverbs of frequency normally go before the main verb:

School always starts at eight o'clock.

## Rewrite the sentences in your notebook with the adverbs of frequency in brackets.

Amy gets up at six o'clock. (always) Amy always gets up at six o'clock.

- 1 Amy practises ballet in her house before breakfast. (usually)
- 2 She dances in the gymnasium at school. (sometimes)
- **3** She goes to ballet classes after school. (often)
- 4 She is late for her ballet classes. (never)

#### Adverbs of frequency: questions

#### Adverbs of frequency: questions

Do you **usually** have a shower in the morning? **How often** does she play the guitar?

Order the words to make questions. Then write answers that are true for you in your notebook.

you / late / How often / for school / are / ? How often are you late for school? I'm sometimes late for school.

- 1 usually / Do / you / have breakfast / at 6 am / ?
- 2 usually / Do / have / you / dinner before 9 pm / ?
- 3 meet / How often / you / your friends / do /?
- 4 a musical instrument / How often / do / you / play / ?
- 5 you / How often / do / tidy your bedroom / ?



Ask and answer the questions in exercise 7.

678

2 3 4 5

## 9 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Sara	Hi Mary! I <sup>(1)</sup> (have got) two tickets
	for the concert. <sup>(2)</sup> you (want) to go?
Mary	What time <sup>(3)</sup> it (start)?
Sara	The concert <sup>(4)</sup> (start) at 7.00.
Mary	l usually <sup>(5)</sup> (go) to bed at 10.00 on Sundays.
Sara	Those concerts always $^{(6)}$ (finish) at 9.30 and there $^{(7)}$ (be)
	lots of buses home.
Mary	OK, then.

Listen and check your answers.

1.54

#### **School subjects**

1

### Listen and repeat the words. How do you say them in your language?

art and design • drama • English • French • geography • history • ICT (information and communication technology) • literature • maths • music • PE (physical education) • science

#### 2 Match pictures 1–12 with the words in exercise 1.



3 Copy and complete the table with the subjects in exercise 1 so that it is true for you.

	l'm bad at	I'm OK at	'm good at	I'm very good at
	music			science
		-		
	-		r questions about	Ask and answ
ood at it	Yes, I do. I'm very good	o you like science		schoolsubjec
	Yes, I do, I'm very a	o you like science		school subjec

## Listening

- Listen to the interview. What is special about Redroofs school?
- 6 Listen again. Write true or false in your notebook.
  - 1 Students at Redroofs are very good at acting, singing and dancing.
  - **2** Students at Redroofs never study maths or science.
  - 3 There aren't any after-school activities.
  - 4 Luke loves going to the school.



## Speaking

#### Talking to a ticket seller / Buying a ticket

#### Model Dialogue 🕥 Attendant Alex Can I help you? Yes. Have you got two tickets for the musical? For which day? Saturday, please. Yes, we have. The tickets are $\pm 10$ each, so that's £20, please. Here you are. What time does it start? It usually starts at seven o'clock but on Saturdays it starts at eight o'clock. OK, thanks. 1.57 Listen to the dialogue. How much Listen again and repeat the dialogue. are the tickets? Match questions 1–3 with answers a–c. 1 For which day? a) On Fridays it starts at half past seven. **2** What time does it start? b) Yes. Have you got two tickets for the disco? 3 Can I help you? c) Friday, please. Speaking Task Talk to a ticket seller THIS WEEK'S FILM Read the information and choose an event. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY E5.00 TIME: 7 PM MONDAY-FRIDAY Prepare a dialogue TIME: 5 PM Look at the Model Dialogue and SATURDAY AND change the words in blue. SUNDAY TIME: 6.30 PM Speak In pairs, practise your dialogue. Can I help you? Yes. Have you got ... tickets for ...? Useful Language Talking to a ticket seller Can I help you?

Yes, we have. That's £20, **please**. On Saturdays it starts at eight o'clock. Yes. Have you got two tickets for the musical? Here you are. What time does it start? OK, thanks.

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## Writing

#### An essay



Read the Model Text and listen. What is Jade's favourite school subject?

#### Model Text 🛛 🔊

My name's Jade. I'm 13 years old and I live in New York. I go to high school. I'm good at music and I can play the drums. I often practise at school because there are good music rooms.

On a school day, I always get up at half past six because I start school at eight o'clock. I have a shower, get dressed and have breakfast.

I sometimes play the drums for a few minutes before school!

My favourite school subject is ICT because I love computers and technology.

## Look at the Crystal Clear Tips. Find examples of *because* in the Model Text.



#### because

We use because to give a reason: I often practise at school because there are good music rooms.

## Match 1–3 with a–c. Then rewrite them in your notebook with *because*.

## *My favourite subject is PE because I love sport.*

- 1 lalways get up at seven o'clock.
- 2 I play the piano every day.
- 3 I'm good at French.
- a) I start school at half past eight.
- **b**) My dad is French.
- c) I want to be a musician.



### Writing Task

#### **O** Plan

Make notes about yourself and include:

Name, age and town My name's .... I'm ... years old and I live in ...
School I go to ... school.
Abilities I can ... / I'm good at ...
Routine I always ... I sometimes ...
Favourite subject My favourite subject is ... because ...

#### **Write**

Use the Model Text, your notes and this structure:

Paragraph 1 Name, age, town, school and abilitiesParagraph 2 School day routineParagraph 3 Favourite subject

#### **O** Check

#### 🗹 can

- **M** present simple with adverbs of frequency
- vocabulary for daily routines and school subjects
- 🗹 because



Subjects

#### Home

News

Search this site

About > UK Secondary schools

## UK SECONDARY SCHOOLS

About

In the UK, the school year starts in September and finishes in July. Students have a six-week holiday in the summer and two weeks at both Christmas and Easter. They also have a one-weel holiday in October, February and May.

A typical day starts at quarter to nine and finishes at quarter past three. Students always have registration first and sometimes they have assembly before classes. Lunch is usually at half past twelve. After school, students can go to after-school clubs.

At most schools, students wear a uniform and they never call their teachers by their first name. They always call them Mr, Mrs or miss and their surname, for example Mr Smith.



#### Read and listen. Write true or false in your notebook. Copy the sentences with the information.

- 1 UK students usually have 13 weeks of holiday every year.
- 2 A typical school day lasts five hours.
- 3 Students have assembly every day.
- 4 Students usually wear special clothes at school.
- 5 Most students call their teachers by their first name.

What are the differences between your school and secondary schools in the UK?

#### Pronunciation

#### can / can't



#### Listen and repeat. Can you hear the difference?

- 1 Students can go to after-school clubs.
- 2 Students can't go to after-school clubs.



#### b Listen and write the correct words in your notebook.

- 1 They can / can't speak French.
- 2 My sister can / can't play the piano.
- 3 He can / can't play football.
- 4 | can / can't paint.



 $\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigotimes$ 

## **Unit 5 Language Reference**

## Vocabulary



get up



have a shower

**Daily routines** 



get dressed



start school



finish school



do homework

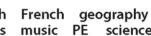


have dinner

tidy your room

go to bed

School subjects art and design drama English French geography history ICT literature maths music PE science



Grammar Can

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
I / You <b>can</b> dance.	I / You <b>cannot</b> dance.	<b>Can</b> I / you dance?	Yes, I / you <b>can</b> .
He / She / It <b>can</b> dance.	He / She / It <b>cannot</b> (can't) dance.	<b>Can</b> he / she / it dance?	No, he / she / it <b>can't.</b>
We / You / They <b>can</b> dance.	We / You / They <b>cannot</b> ( <b>can't)</b> dance.	<b>Can</b> we / you / they dance?	Yes, we / you / they <b>can.</b>

#### Have to

0%

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
l / You <b>have to</b>	I / You don't <b>have to</b>	Do I / you <b>have to.</b> ?	Yes, I / you do.
He / She / It <b>has to</b>	He / She / It doesn't <b>have to</b>	Does he / she / it <b>have to</b> ?	Yes, he / she / it does.
We / You / They <b>have</b> to	We / You / They don't <b>have to</b>	Do we / you / they have to?	No, we / you / they don't.

#### **Adverbs of frequency**

I am never late for school. He sometimes writes music too.

She often goes to bed late.

They usually get up at seven o'clock.

100% We always do our homework.

#### Speaking Talking to a ticket seller

#### Can I help you?

Yes. Have you got two tickets for the musical? Yes, we have. That's £20, please. Here you are. What time does it start? On Saturdays it starts at eight o'clock. OK, thanks.

## **Unit 5 Progress Check**

Vocabulary Daily routines



Match 1–5 with a–e to make daily routines. Write them in your notebook.

- 1 do a) a shower
- b) to bed 2 start
- c) homework 3 get
- **4** go d) school
- e) dressed 5 have

#### **School subjects**



Copy and complete the timetable with the school subjects.

Monday	
09.00–09.20	Registration
09.20–10.40	(1)
10.40–11.00	Break
11.00–11.40	(2)
11.40–12.20	(3)
12.20–13.20	Lunch
13.20–14.00	(4)
14.00–15.20	(5)

#### Grammar can

3 Write sentences in your notebook with can or can't.

- 1 I/play the piano.
- 2 My boyfriend / not sing.
- 3 Our classmates / dance.
- 4 My grandad / speak Spanish.
- 5 My sister / not swim well.

#### Have to

4

Complete the sentences with the correct form of have to.

- 1. A doctor \_\_\_\_\_ wash his hands before work.
- 2. A teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (not) wear a uniform.
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ go to school?
- 4. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ listen to your teacher.
- 5. We \_\_\_\_\_\_ (not) study today.

#### **Adverbs of frequency**

- Rewrite the sentences with the adverbs of frequency in brackets.
  - 1 My dad watches the news on TV. (always)
  - 2 I am tired on Monday mornings. (usually)
  - 3 Do you go to town on Saturdays? (often)
  - 4 I play the guitar with my friends. (sometimes)
  - 5 I am late for school. (never)

#### **Check your answers**

Write your scores for exercises 1-5 in your notebook. What did you get for:

- daily routines?
- school subjects?
- can?
- have to?
- adverbs of frequency?

#### Extra Practice

#### If you need extra practice, go to:

- 🞦 Unit 5 Grammar Reference
- Unit 5 Vocabulary Reference
- 🛄 Unit 5 Grammar Exercises
- 🞦 Unit 5 Vocabulary Exercises



## Objectives

	1.04	
Vocabulary	Sport; adjectives of opinion	
Grammar	Present continuous; present simple and continuous	
Speaking	Making arrangements	
Writing	An email to a pen pal; so	

## Vocabulary

#### Sport



#### Listen and repeat the words. Match them with pictures 1-14.

catch · dance · dive · hit · jump · kick · lose · run · score · shout · throw · train · walk · win



#### Reading

**Sports diary** 

a

#### Saturday 15<sup>th</sup> March

long-distance warm up protection

Word Check

#### A day fraining with A day fra

winner. He is British, but he lives and trains in the USA. It's Saturday morning and Mo Farah is smiling. He loves running and training hard. Here are some of the things he does in a typical day's training.

He runs fast and slowly, for long and short distances. In this picture, he's running slowly to **warm up**.

Mo loves football. He's an Arsenal fan. He often kicks a football around in training. Today, he's kicking the ball. He isn't scoring any goals but he's having fun!

As part of his training, Mo sometimes boxes. Here, he's hitting his trainer's hands. It isn't dangerous because they're wearing **protection**!

What do athletes do when they aren't training? When they're preparing for a competition, they just sleep, eat and train. 'Train hard, win easily,' they say!



Read and listen. Does Mo love football?

Read the text again. Match sentences 1–3 with pictures a–c.

- 1 He's kicking the ball.
- 2 He's hitting his trainer's hands.
- 3 He's running slowly.

## Crystal Clear Facts

Mo Farah runs 190 kilometres a week when he's training.

Write true or false in your notebook. Copy the sentences with the information.

- 1 Mo Farah does a lot of different training activities.
- 2 His favourite football team is Arsenal.
- 3 He always boxes when he trains.
- **4** Mo never goes to discos when he's preparing for a competition.

#### Grammar

#### **Present continuous**

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



#### Complete the sentences with the affirmative form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 It's November and we ... (watch) the New York Marathon.
- **2** Over 45,000 people ... (participate) in this marathon.
- **3** Some people ... (run) and others ... (walk).
- **4** Many runners ... (collect) money for charity.
- **5** Look! That man ... (wear) strange clothes. He's Superman!



- 1 I/shout/atyou.
- 2 He / do / yoga / today.
- 3 My friends / swim / at the moment.
- 4 Mo / train / for the New York Marathon.
- 5 We / play / rugby / now.

## Complete the questions with the interrogative form of the verbs in brackets. Write the questions in your notebook.

... your teacher ... (write) on the board?

#### Is your teacher writing on the board?

- 1 ... your classmates ... (speak) English?
- 2 ... any students ... (play) hockey outside?
- 3 ... your dad ... (train) at the moment?
- 4 ... your teacher ... (eat)?
- 5 ... you ... (use) a green pen?

🔿 Answer the questions in exercise 3 so they are true for you. Use short answers.

Is your teacher writing on the board?

No, she isn't.

## Present simple and continuous

Present simple and continuous

Today I'm sitting on the sofa and I'm watching TV.

On Saturdays, I usually **go** to the mountains.

Look at the sentences in the table. Which is the present simple and which is the present continuous?



We use the present simple to talk about routines and habits.

Use *every week, always, never, generally, on Mondays* with the present simple.

We use the present continuous to describe activities in progress at the moment or temporary situations.

Use *at the moment, today, now, this week* with the present continuous.

Read the text and write the correct word in your notebook.

The Olympic Games <sup>(1)</sup>is / is being an international sports competition.

It <sup>(2)</sup>takes / 's taking place every four years



in a different city. At the Olympics, athletes <sup>(3)</sup>compete / are competing in many different sports. In this picture, Usain Bolt <sup>(4)</sup>runs / is running in the 200 metres and he <sup>(5)</sup>wins / 's winning the race. I love the Olympic Games. I <sup>(6)</sup>always watch / 'm always watching them with my family and friends.

Write complete sentences in your notebook. Use the present simple or present continuous.

- 1 My parents / dance / now.
- 2 My friends / go cycling / every weekend.
- **3** I / usually / walk / to school on Mondays and Wednesdays.
- 4 My mum / train / for the London Marathon / at the moment.
- 5 We / do yoga / on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

## 8 Read the dialogue and write the correct word in your notebook.

Barry	Hi, Anne! What <sup>(1)</sup> are you doing /	
	do you do here?	
Anne	l <sup>(2)</sup> am going / go to the sports centre.	
Barry	Really? Why?	
Anne	l've got <sup>(3)</sup> a / an judo competition.	
Barry	Really? <sup>(4)</sup> Does / Can you do judo?	
Anne	Yes, I <sup>(5)</sup> can / do.	
Barry	My friend Matt <sup>(6)</sup> do / does judo.	
Anne	Matt Davis? He's amazing. He	
	<sup>(7)</sup> always / never wins.	
Barry	Yes, he's really good. Look! The bus	
	<sup>®</sup> is coming / comes. See you tomorrow!	
Anne	Yeah! See you tomorrow!	

**Crystal Clear 1** 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9



9

Listen and check.

Unit 6 65

#### **Adjectives of opinion**

1 2.05 Listen and repeat the words. How do you say them in your language?

 $amazing \cdot boring \cdot dangerous \cdot difficult \cdot easy \cdot exciting \cdot fun \cdot interesting$ 

2 Match pictures 1–4 with adjectives in exercise 1.









#### Match sentences a–d with pictures 1–4.

- a) I can't rollerblade. It's very difficult.
- **b**) I hate golf. It's really boring.
- c) Many rugby players have accidents. It's a dangerous sport.
- d) We love volleyball. It's fun!

## Listening

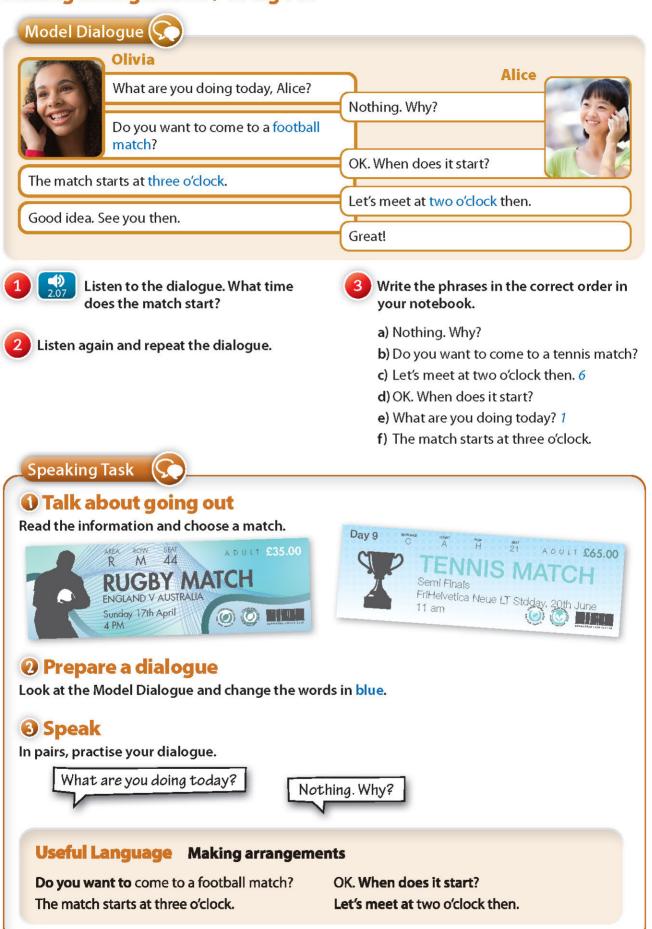
Listen to the dialogue. What is Cathy's problem?

Listen again. Write the correct answers in the notebook.

- 1 Cathy is ...
- **a)** at home. **b)** on a bus.
- 2 In winter, Cathy usually ...
  - a) goes to the mountains. b) watches TV.
- 3 On Saturdays, Cathy normally has ... on the bus.a) breakfast b) dinner
- **4** Cathy thinks that snowboarding is ... sport.
  - a) a boring b) an exciting

## Speaking

#### Making arrangements / Going out



## Writing

#### An email to a pen pal



Read the Model Text and listen. Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 When does Lily usually go surfing?
- 2 Is she surfing now?

#### ModelText

To: Sam From: Lily Subject: My favourite sport

Hi! I'm Lily and I live in France. I love all water sports, so I often go to the beach or swimming pool. My favourite sport is surfing. My mum says it's dangerous and difficult, but I think it's amazing!

You need a wetsuit and a surfboard. A good surfboard costs more than €400, so surfing is expensive. You can borrow a board from a friend, of course, that's free!

I usually go surfing at the weekend with my friends. We aren't surfing now because we're studying for exams!

Look at the Crystal Clear Tips. Find examples of

so in the Model Text.

## Crystal Clear Tips

SO

I love all water sports, **so** I often go to the beach or swimming pool.

Match the sentence halves then rewrite them with *so* in your notebook.

## It's very hot here in summer, so we often go swimming in the sea.

- 1 It's very hot here in summer,
- 2 I want to be a professional basketball player,
- 3 I can't kick a ball,
- 4 My mum says judo is dangerous,
- 5 I love tennis,
- a) I don't play football.
- b) she doesn't send me to classes.
- c) I have tennis lessons after school.
- d) I practise every day.
- e) we often go swimming in the sea.

#### Writing Task 🔗

**O** Plan

Make notes about your favourite sport and include:

Sport My favourite sport is ... so I go ... It's amazing ... Equipment You need ... and ... How often you do your favourite sport

I usually go / play / do ...

#### **@** Write

Use the Model Text, your notes and this structure:

Paragraph 1 Name, where you live, favourite sport

Paragraph 2 Equipment

Paragraph 3 How often you do your favourite sport

#### **O** Check

- M present continuous, present simple
- adverbs of frequency
- vocabulary for sports and adjectives of opinion
- 🗹 so

## **Traditional sports**

Calitare Reading

The Irish love sports. Read about their most popular sports.

## **Gaelic football**

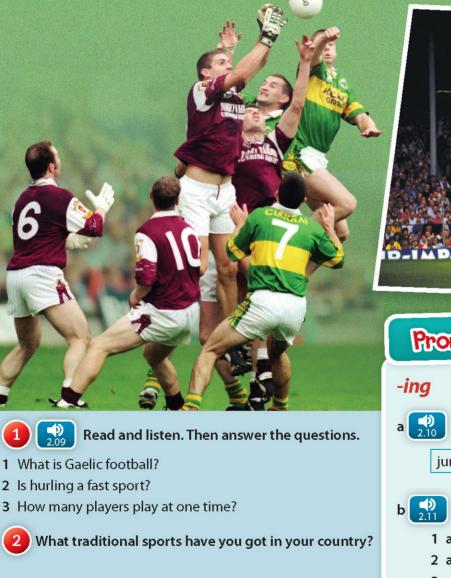
1

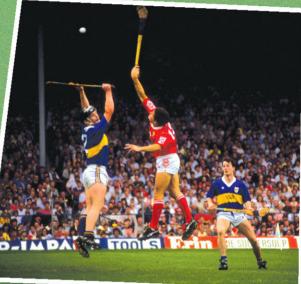
2

The most amazing spectator sport in Ireland is Gaelic football. It is a combination of football and rugby. Thirty players kick, pass and run with the ball. It's dangerous but very exciting! In this picture, the players are jumping for the ball.

## Hurling

Hurling is the second most popular sport. Players run across the field with their sticks called hurleys. They can carry the ball on their stick or hit the ball into the air. It's fast and fun but it isn't easy. In this picture, two players are trying to catch the ball with their hurleys.





## Pronunciation

Listen and repeat.

watching jumping hitting trying

- Listen. Which word do you hear?
  - 1 a) walk b) walking
  - 2 a) score **b**) scoring
  - 3 a) jump b) jumping
  - 4 a) try b) trying

## **Unit 6 Language Reference**



shout

throw

train

walk



Adjectives of opinion amazing boring dangerous difficult easy exciting fun interesting

#### Grammar

#### **Present continuous**

Affirmative	Negative
l <b>am</b> walk <b>ing</b> home.	l <b>am not</b> walk <b>ing</b> home.
You <b>are</b> walk <b>ing</b> home.	You <b>are not</b> walk <b>ing</b> home.
He / She / It <b>is</b> walk <b>ing</b> home.	He / She / It <b>is not</b> walk <b>ing</b> home.
We / You / They <b>are</b> walki <b>ng</b> home.	We / You / They <b>are not</b> walk <b>ing</b> home.

Interrogative	Short answers
Am I walking home?	Yes, I am.
Are you walking home?	No, you <b>aren't</b> .
<b>Is</b> he / she / it walk <b>ing</b> home?	Yes, he / she / it <b>is</b> .
Are we / you / they walking home?	No, we / you / they <b>aren't</b> .

#### **Present simple and continuous**

We play basketball every Saturday.

We're playing basketball at the moment.

#### Speaking **Making arrangements**

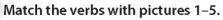
Do you want to come to a football match? The match starts at three o'clock.

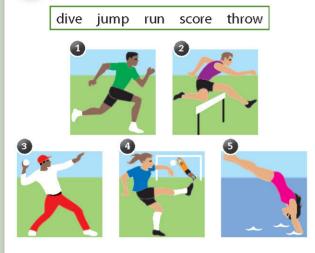
OK. When does it start? Let's meet at two o'clock then.

## **Unit 6 Progress Check**



Vocabulary Sport





#### **Adjectives of opinion**

## Complete the sentences with the correct adjective. Write them in your notebook.

- 1 The rules of judo are .... I don't understand them. (difficult / amazing)
- 2 Tennis is ... . I love playing it! (fun / boring)
- 3 I can hit the ball! It's ... . (easy / difficult)
- 4 Snowboarding is a / an ... sport. There are lots of accidents. (easy / dangerous)
- 5 It's ... when your team wins a football match. (amazing / boring)

#### Grammar

#### **Present continuous**

Complete the sentences with the present continuous form of *play, go* or *do*. Write them in your notebook.

- 1 Andy and Jess ... rugby.
- 2 I ... (not) judo.
- **3** My sister ... basketball.
- 4 My friends ... (not) surfing.
- 5 You ... (not) golf.

Complete the questions with the present continuous. Write them in your notebook.

- 1 ... Andy and Jess ... rugby?
- **2** ... you ... judo?
- 3 ... your sister ... basketball?
- **4** ... your friends ... surfing?
- 5 ... you ... golf?

#### Present simple and continuous

- Write the correct word in your notebook.
  - 1 **I'm playing / play** hockey every Sunday morning.
  - 2 Our family are going / go skiing every winter.
  - 3 My brother's learning / learns judo at the moment.
  - 4 My parents aren't at home right now. They**'re playing / play** golf.
  - 5 I can't go cycling now. I'**m doing / do** my homework.

#### **Check your answers**

Write your scores for exercises 1–5 in your notebook. What did you get for:

- sport?
- adjectives of opinion?
- present continuous?
- present simple and continuous?

#### **Extra Practice**

#### If you need extra Practice, go to:

- 🞦 Unit 6 Grammar Reference
- 🗋 Unit 6 Vocabulary Reference
- Unit 6 Grammar Exercises
- 🛄 Unit 6 Vocabulary Exercises

# Revision Units 4–6 Vocabulary

- Places in town
- Landscape features Daily routines
- o School subjects
- Sport • Adjectives of opinion

Work with a partner and complete the sentences in your notebook. Who finishes first?



# Grammar

- there is / there are; a / an, some, any; prepositions of place
- Adverbs of frequency Present simple and continuous
- Question forms
- o can
- Present continuous

# there is / there are; a / an, some, any; prepositions of place



Complete the sentences with the words and phrases in the box.

a an any in behind some there is there isn't there are there aren't



- 1 ... some dolphins.
- **2** There is ... island.
- 3 ... a mountain.
- 4 There are ... trees.
- 5 There isn't ... snow.
- 8 ... any waves.

6 There is ... cinema.

- 9 The dolphins are
- ... the water.
- the gift shop.

# **Adverbs of frequency**

Rewrite the sentences in your notebook using the adverbs of frequency in brackets.

- 1 My uncle studies marine life. (usually)
- 2 He works in China. (sometimes)
- 3 He's in other countries. (often)
- 4 My cousins travel with him. (never)
- 5 They have a party on his return. (always)

Present simple and continuous



### Complete the blog with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

I usually <sup>(1)</sup>... (go) to school on Friday but today is a holiday and I<sup>(2)</sup>... (study) whales with my uncle on a boat in the Atlantic Ocean. Whales are very interesting. They <sup>(3)</sup>... (not sleep) like humans and they sometimes <sup>(4)</sup>... (sing). At the moment, I <sup>(5)</sup>... (write) my blog and my uncle and his friends 6... (watch) the whales.

# **Ouestion forms**

Complete the questions with the correct words.

- 1 How often ... you go to the beach?
- 2 ... your mum usually swim in the sea?
- 3 ... she swim well? Yes, she can.
- **4** What ... you doing at the moment?
- 5 ... there a museum near here?

# Grammar check

- Write the correct word in your notebook.
  - 1 I'm good at French. I can / can't speak it.
  - 2 'Can your cousins sing?"No, they can / can't.'
  - 3 She can dance, but she can / can't act.
  - 4 He never wins. He runs **slow / slowly**.
  - 5 I can ride a horse very well / good.
  - 6 They aren't / isn't eating lunch at the moment.
  - 7 Are you run / running in the marathon this year?
  - 8 I not / I'm not studying today.



- 10 The cinema is ...

7 ... a shop.

# Cultural Awareness: Schools fin the UK Initimedia

How much do you know about schools in Britain? Do the quiz.

- 1 How old are students when they start secondary school?
  - a) eleven
  - b) twelve
  - c) fourteen

2 What kind of school do most students go to? a) private school

- b) state school
- c) boarding school

3 What foreign language do most schools teach? a) French

- b) Spanish
- c) German
  - 4 At secondary school, most students wear ...
    - a) their own clothes.
    - b) a school uniform until age 18.
    - c) a school uniform until age 16.

5 Assembly is for ...

- a) parents and teachers.
- b) teachers and
- students.
- c) teachers only.

6 What sports do students usually do at school?

- a) football and netball
- b) badminton and volleyball
- c) tennis and handball

# **WATCH**

Watch the documentary about school and answer the questions.

- 1 How many classes are there at King Alfred's School every day?
- 2 What time is break?
- 3 Why is King Alfred's School a special school?













Read and look at the comic strip. How do Emma and Amir help Sam?



TASK Create a comic for a school campaign. Follow the steps below.

Step 1 Choose one of these campaigns: bullying collecting money for charity healthy eating

Step 2 Decide on two to four characters and write a short dialogue for the comic. Decide which speech bubbles go in each box.

Step 3 Create your comic. Use a digital comic generator if possible. Experiment with the page design, characters and backgrounds. Add a title.

Step 4 Show your comic to the other students in your class.

Step 5 Read your classmates' comics. Which do you like best? Why?











# Vocabulary

1

Dbjectives				
Vocabulary	Rooms and furniture; household objects			
Grammar	<i>be</i> : past simple; <i>there was / there were</i> ; past simple: affirmative regular verbs			

Asking for information

A description; adjectives

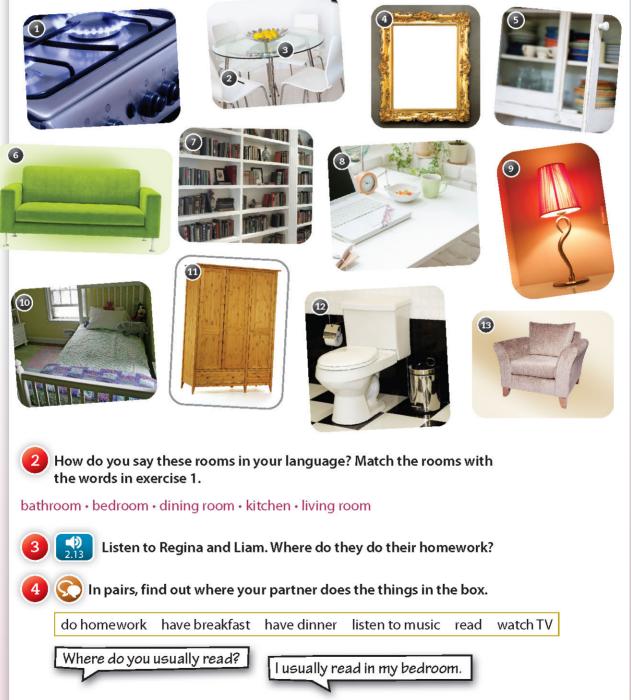
# **Rooms and furniture**

# (2) Listen and repeat the words. Match them with pictures 1–13.

Speaking

Writing

armchair • bed • bookcase • chair • cooker • cupboard • desk • lamp • mirror • sofa • table • toilet • wardrobe



# Reading

# **History file**

# Word Check

fireplace terraced neighbours semi-detached

# **HISTORY ON AN** ENGLISH STREET



On an English street, there is often a variety of houses from different periods of history.



The Victorian era was the start of industrial Britain and many people moved to the cities. There are many houses from that era. There was a fireplace in each room because there wasn't any electric or gas heating in the 1850s. Victorian terraced houses have neighbours on both sides.



Semi-detached houses were very popular in the 1950s. Downstairs, there is usually a kitchen, a living room and a dining room. Upstairs, there are usually two or three bedrooms and a bathroom. There were more cars on the roads in the 1950s, so these houses have usually got a garage. On one side a neighbour's home joins their house.

С

In the 1990s, old factories in the city were empty. Young people liked living near the city centre. These flats were very big and they weren't expensive. There isn't a garden but there is a lot of space. There is a kitchen, a bathroom and bedrooms.

### Read the first sentence of each paragraph in the text. Then match headings 1-3 with paragraphs A-C.

- 1 The 1990s flat
- 2 The 1850s Victorian house
- 3 The 1950s semi

a) fireplaces.

### Read and listen to the text. Choose the correct answers.

- 1 The houses on an English street are ... a) very similar. b) often different. c) all flats.
- 2 Victorian terraced houses have got ...
  - b) windows. c) a garage.
- 3 The 1950s semi-detached house has usually got ... a) neighbours on both sides. b) a garage. c) a pool.
- 4 Flats in old factories are often ... a) very small. b) in a city. c) expensive.

### Crystal Clear aers

Most people in Britain live in semi-detached houses.

### 3

### Answer the questions.

- 1 Why have Victorian terraced houses got fireplaces?
- 2 Why has the 1950s semi-detached house got a garage?
- 3 Why did young people like living in old factories in the 1990s?
- 4 Which type of house has neighbours on one side?

# Grammar

# be: past simple

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



### Complete the sentences with was or were.

- 1 Igloos ... the houses of some Inuit people.
- **2** Snow ... the traditional material for igloos.
- **3** Sometimes bone ... the main material.
- 4 Small igloos ... temporary houses.
- **5** A big permanent igloo ... the home of about 20 people!

# Complete the text with the affirmative or negative past simple form of *be*.

Historically, the black tent <sup>(1)</sup>... the home of the nomadic people of the Arab world. The traditional material <sup>(2)</sup>... hair from animals. They <sup>(3)</sup>... (not) hot during the day. They <sup>(4)</sup>... (not) cold at night. The tent <sup>(5)</sup>... perfect for nomads because it <sup>(6)</sup>... (not) heavy. Some people live in black tents today.

### Complete the questions with *was* or *were*.

- 1 ... your friends at your home at 8 pm last night?
- 2 ... it cold last Saturday?
- **3** ... you and your family in the living room at lunchtime?
- 4 ... you in bed last night at 10 pm?
- 5 ... your best friend at school yesterday?

4

Work in pairs. Ask and answer your questions from exercise 3.

Were your friends at your home at 8 pm last night?

No, they weren't.

# there was / 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.	



# Complete the text with *there was / there* were or *there wasn't / there weren't*.

In England, in the 19th century, water canals were very important. <sup>(1)</sup>... a lot of narrow boats. On a narrow boat, <sup>(2)</sup>... (not) many rooms. Usually, <sup>(3)</sup>... one room. In this room, <sup>(4)</sup>... beds for the family. <sup>(5)</sup>... (not) a big kitchen and <sup>(6)</sup>... (not) many chairs. Some people live in narrow boats today.



### 6 Complete the questions. Then look at exercise 5 and write the short answers in vour notebook.

- 1 ... any water canals in the 19th century?
- 2 ... any narrow boats?
- 3 ... many rooms on a narrow boat?
- 4 ... beds for the family?
- 5 ... a big kitchen
- 6 ... many chairs?

# **Past simple: affirmative** regular verbs

Past simple: affirmative regular verbs			
l wanted We wanted			
You <b>wanted</b>	You <b>wanted</b>		
He / She / It wanted They wanted			

7

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



- 1 A British engineer ... (design) a portable computer in 1979.
- 2 NASA ... (use) this model on their space programme in the 1980s.
- 3 Business executives ... (want) a portable computer.
- 4 Adam Osborne ... (produce) the first portable computer in 1981.
- 5 The first laptops ... (weigh) 11kg!

# 8 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Rachel	What's that?
Louis	It <sup>(1)</sup> (be) an old telephone.
Rachel	But look! There <sup>(2)</sup> (not be) any buttons!
Louis	l know. In the past there $^{(3)}\dots$ (not be) any
	phones with buttons. There <sup>(4)</sup> (be) a dial,
	but no buttons.
Rachel	That's interesting!
Louis	And look at this old black and white TV. My
	dad <sup>(5)</sup> (watch) films on this TV when he
	<sup>(6)</sup> (be) young.
Rachel	Where's the remote control?
Louis	There <sup>(7)</sup> (not be) any remote controls in
	the past. You <sup>(8)</sup> (change) the channel with

a dial on the TV. Rachel That's amazing!

rstal Clear 6 7 8 5 4 2 3



215

Listen and check.

Unit 7

79

# **Household objects**

1

# Listen and repeat the words. How do you say them in your language?

 $camera \cdot dishwasher \cdot fridge \cdot laptop \cdot microwave \cdot mp3 \ player \cdot remote \ control \cdot telephone \cdot toothbrush \cdot washing machine$ 

# 2 Match pictures 1–10 with the words in exercise 1.

















Write the correct word in your notebook.

- 1 A washing machine / dishwasher cleans clothes.
- 2 An mp3 player / A remote control changes channels on a TV.
- 3 A laptop / microwave is a portable computer.
- 4 A camera / fridge makes food cold.
- 5 A toothbrush / telephone cleans teeth.

# Listening

Listen to a radio programme about the history of the toothbrush. Copy the list in your notebook and number them in the order you hear them.

- a) hair from pigsc) nylon
- b) wood from treesd) hair from horses

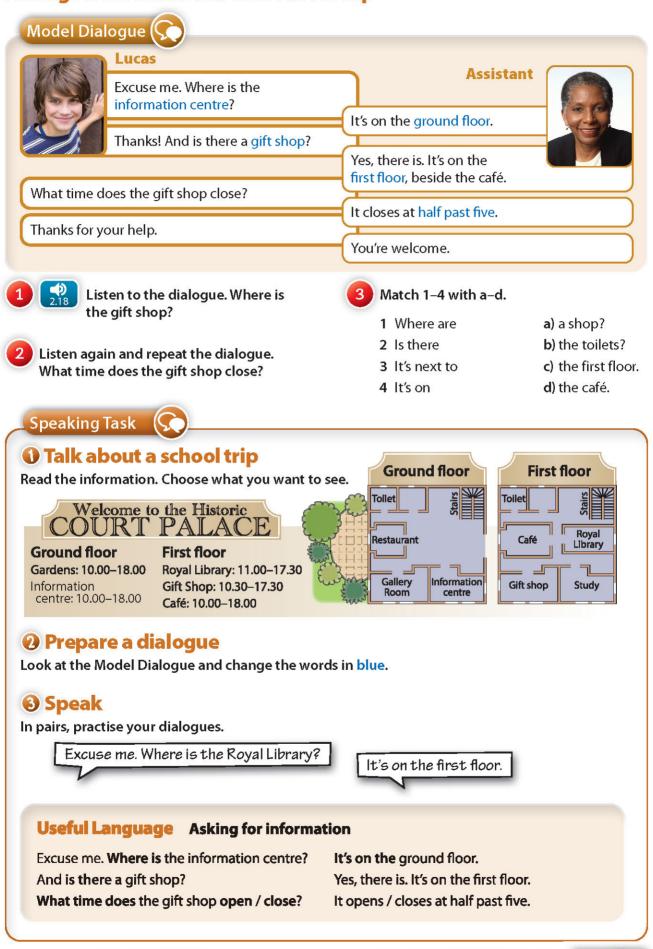


- 1 There were / weren't toothbrushes thousands of years ago.
- 2 The first toothbrushes were / weren't pieces of wood.
- 3 The Chinese created toothbrushes from horsehair / pig hair.
- 4 An American / A European invented the nylon toothbrush.
- 5 Modern electric toothbrushes appeared in 1939 / 1987.



# Speaking

# Asking for information / On a school trip



Unit 7

# Writing

# **A description**



Read the Model Text and listen. Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 What room was in Molly's dream?
- 2 What was there in her dream room?
- 3 What was her favourite object? Why?

# Model Text 🚺

### My dream room

Last night I dreamed about my perfect room. It was enormous! There were two big windows. There was a blue bookcase with lots of interesting books.

There was a purple wardrobe and a white laptop. There was a fridge with my favourite food. There wasn't a television but there was a cinema screen. There was a sofa bed for my friends.

My favourite object was a robot – it finished my homework and played games with me!



# Look at the Crystal Clear Tips. Find examples of 1 and 2 in the Model Text.

# Crystal Clear Thips

# Adjectives

- 1 Adjectives go before the noun: There was a purple wardrobe.
- 2 Adjectives haven't got a plural form: There were two big windows.

# Rewrite these sentences in your notebook with the adjectives in brackets.

There was a bookcase. (blue) There was a blue bookcase.

- 1 In my bedroom, there was a desk. (brown).
- 2 There were two lamps. (small)
- 3 There were two chairs. (white)
- 4 There was a wardrobe. (big)

# Writing Task

# Plan

### Make notes about your dream room and include:

**Room** Last night I dreamed about my perfect room. It was ...

Furniture and objects There was / were ... There wasn't / weren't ...

Favourite object My favourite object was ...

# **2** Write

Use the Model Text, your notes and this structure:

Paragraph 1 Your dream room Paragraph 2 Furniture and objects Paragraph 3 Your favourite object

# **O** Check

past simple be and affirmative regular verbs

🗹 there was / were

vocabulary for rooms, furniture and household objects

🗹 adjectives

# The White House

# **FACTS AND FIGURES**

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue is the home of the President of the USA. Its original name was the President's Palace. In 1901, President Roosevelt changed its name to the White House.

Calitare Reading

- Construction started in 1792 and finished in 1800. John Adams was the first president to live there. There were only two floors and there weren't many rooms. Today, there are six floors and three lifts. There are also 132 rooms and 35 bathrooms.
- In the original White House, there wasn't a swimming pool. Now, the house has got a swimming pool, a tennis court, a cinema and a bowling alley.

# 220 Read and listen. Then answer the questions.

- 1 Who lives and works at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue?
- 2 What was the original name of this house?
- 3 Which president changed its name to the White House?
- 4 Who was the first president to live there?
- 5 How many floors were there in the original White House?
- 6 What sports facilities are there today?

# Pronunciation

# was/were

.....



Listen to the sentences. Can you hear *was* or *were*?

b Listen again and repeat.

Unit 7 83

# **Unit 7 Language Reference**

# VocabularyRooms and furniturearmchair<math>armchair<math>armchair<math>armchair<math>armchair<math>ar

# Household objects camera dishwasher fridge laptop microwave mp3 player remote control telephone toothbrush washing machine

# Grammar *be*: past simple

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
l <b>was</b> at home.	l was not at home.	Was I at home?	Yes, I was.
You were at home.	You were not at home.	Were you at home?	No, you <b>were not</b> .
He / She / It <b>was</b> at home.	He / She / It <b>was not</b> at home.	<b>Was</b> he / she / it at home?	Yes, he / she / it <b>was</b> .
We / You / They <b>were</b> at home.	We / You / They <b>were not</b> at home.	<b>Were</b> we / you / they at home?	No, we / you / they <b>were</b> not.

# there was / there were

	Singular	Plural
Affirmative	There was a chair.	There were some chairs.
Negative	There was not a chair.	There were not any chairs.
Interrogative	Was there a chair?	Were there any chairs?
Short answers	Yes, <b>there was</b> .	No, there weren't.

# Past simple: affirmative regular verbs

For past simple regular verbs, see page 94.

# Speaking

# Asking for information

Excuse me. Where is the information centre? And **is there a** gift shop? What time does the gift shop **open / close**?

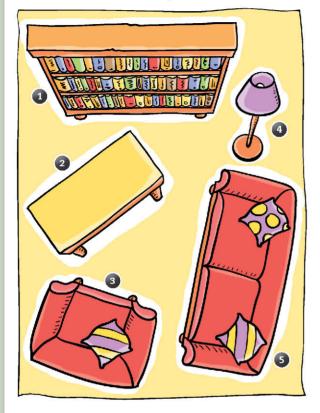
**It's on the** ground floor. Yes, there is. It's on the first floor. It opens / closes at half past five.

# **Unit 7 Progress Check**

# Vocabulary

Rooms and furniture

Look at the room plan. Write the furniture words in your notebook.



# **Household objects**

Match 1–5 with a–e to make words for household objects. Write the words in your notebook.

- 1 micro a) machine
- 2 remote b) top
- 3 lap c) wave
- 4 washing d) washer
- 5 dish e) control

# **Check your answers**

Write your scores for exercises 1–5 in your notebook. What did you get for:

- rooms and furniture?
- household objects?
- be: past simple?
- past simple: affirmative regular verbs?

# Grammar

# be: past simple

Complete the dialogue with *was / were* or *wasn't* / *weren't*.

- A <sup>(1)</sup>... houses very different in the 16th century?
- B Yes, they <sup>(2)</sup>....
- A <sup>(3)</sup>... there any rooms?
- B Yes, there <sup>(4)</sup>... a kitchen.
- A <sup>(5)</sup>... there a living room?
- B Yes, there <sup>60</sup>... but there <sup>(7)</sup>... any toilets.
- A <sup>(8)</sup>... there any bedrooms?
- **B** No, there  $^{(9)}$ .... The beds  $^{(10)}$ ... in the living room.

# Past simple: affirmative regular verbs

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

- 1 Yesterday, my mum ... (arrive) at 9 pm.
- **2** Last Friday, I ... (cook) dinner for my family.
- **3** My dad ... (finish) work at 11 pm last night.
- **4** Yesterday I ... (play) hockey with Tom.
- 5 Jane ... (phone) me last night at 10 pm.

# Write complete sentences with the past simple in your notebook.

- 1 After school, I / listen / to music on my mp3 player.
- 2 I / help / my mum tidy the kitchen.
- 3 Then we / watch / the TV.
- **4** We / use / the remote control to change channels.
- 5 We / heat / our food in the microwave.

# **Extra Practice**

### If you need extra practice, go to:

- Unit 7 Grammar Reference
- 🛄 Unit 7 Vocabulary Reference
- 🔼 Unit 7 Grammar Exercises
- 🞦 Unit 7 Vocabulary Exercises



# Transport and travel

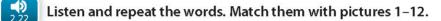


VocabularyTransport; travelGrammarPast simple: regular and irregular<br/>verbsSpeakingAsking for travel informationWritingA story; first, then, in the end

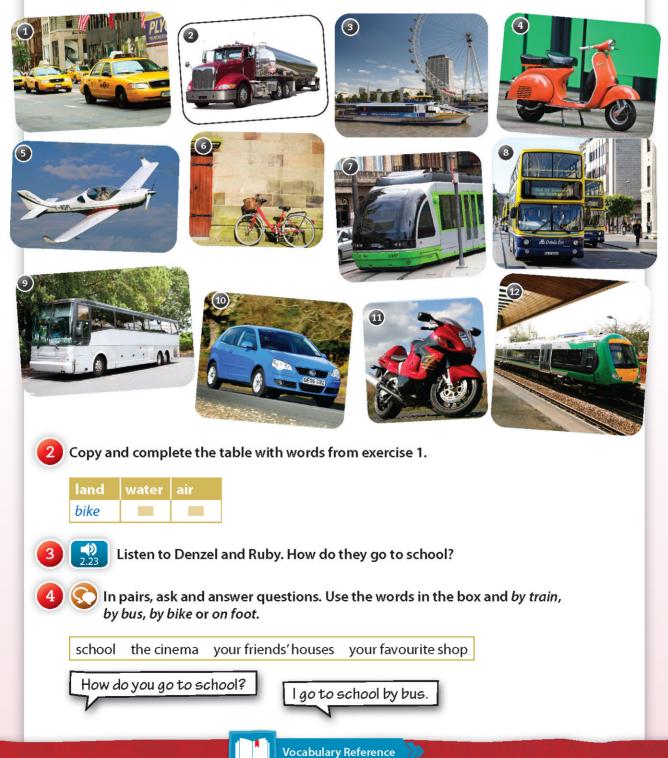
# Vocabulary

# **Transport**

1



bike • bus • boat • car • coach • lorry • moped • motorbike • plane • taxi • train • tram



# Reading

# **History essay**

# ON TWO WHEELS

**Baron Karl von Drais** invented the first vehicle with two wheels. He called it the Draisienne. It didn't have pedals – you pushed it with your feet! The first real bicycle was the Penny Farthing. It was difficult to ride because it had an enormous front wheel. Today, there are thousands of bicycle models from mountain bikes to shopping bikes.

Motorbikes came after the invention of the petrol **engine**. Two Germans built the first motorbike in 1885. It didn't go very fast – only seven kilometres per hour! In the 20th century, many companies started making motorbikes because engines became very powerful. Harley-Davidson produced its first motorbikes in the 1920s and they became very famous. People also began racing with motorbikes. The first Motorcycling Grand Prix was in 1949. Today, MotoGP motorbikes can travel at 320kph!

Bicycles, motorbikes and mopeds offer **speed** and **freedom**. They are great for cities and for exploring new places, but they can be dangerous. It's very important to ride carefully and always wear a **helmet**. Which do you prefer – two or four wheels?



helmet

Word Check

engine speed freedom





### Read and listen. What is the text about?

- 1 Transport in cities
- 2 Bicycles and motorbikes
- 3 A history of transport

### Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 Who invented the first form of transport with two wheels?
- 2 Why was the Penny Farthing difficult to ride?
- 3 How fast did the first motorbike go?
- 4 When was the first MotoGP?
- 5 What do two wheels offer?

# What is your favourite transport? Why?

l like bicycles because they are fun.

**O** Bicycle Moto Cross (BMX) became an official Olympic sport in 2008.

Unit 8

# Grammar

# Past simple: regular and irregular verbs

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

1

Copy and complete the table in your notebook. Write the past simple form of the verbs. Check your answers on page 110.

Regular verbs		Irregular verbs			
1	arrive		8	can	
2	disappear		9	begin	
3	invent		10	go	
4	return		11	drive	
5	stop		12	have	
6	travel		13	ride	
7	visit		14	take	

# Crystal Clear Rules

The past simple of *have got* is *had* and *didn't have*: When I was young, I didn't have short hair, I had long hair. ✓

I had got long hair. X



**Be careful with could!** (past tense of can) We use **could** to express past ability. I **could** ride a bike when I was 5. **Could** you ride a bike when you were 4? No, I **couldn't**. I **couldn't** ride a bike when I was 3.

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

- 1 The first tram service ... (begin) in Wales in 1807.
- 2 In 1881 Werner von Siemens ... (invent) the first electric tram.
- 3 In the 1900s, many cities ... (have) trams.
- 4 In the 1950s and 60s, trams ... (disappear) from many major cities.
- 5 In 1952 the last London tram ... (stop) at New Cross station.
- 6 In 2000, trams ... (return) to London.



### Write the correct word in your notebook to make negative sentences.

- 1 I didn't arrive/ arrived at six o'clock.
- 2 My dad didn't drive / drove to work yesterday.
- 3 My friends didn't came / come to my house last night.
- 4 She didn't travelled / travel by train this morning.

Write sentences in your notebook that are true for you using the past simple affirmative and negative. Use the words in the boxes or your own ideas.

go on foot
go on holiday
ride a bike
drive a car

yesterday last week last year on Monday

I didn't go to school on foot yesterday. I went by bus.

### Write past simple questions. Then write short answers. Write them in your notebook.

you / go / on holiday / last year? 🗸 Did you go on holiday last year? Yes, I did.

- 1 you / travel / by car? X
- 2 she / go / by plane? </
- 3 the teenagers / ride / mopeds? X
- 4 you and your family / have / a good time? 🗸



### 6 Order the words to make questions. Write them in your notebook.

- 1 go / on holiday / you / Where / did /?
- 2 How / you / get there / did /?
- 3 you / Who / did / go with /?
- 4 do there / did / What / you /?
- 5 a / Did / you / good time / have /?

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

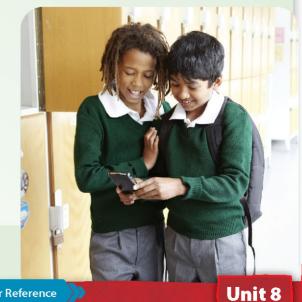
- 1 We ... (go) to Oviedo.
- 2 We ... (take) a bus.
- **3** I... (go) with my parents and my cousins.
- 4 I... (visit) the Picos de Europa.
- 5 Yes, I did. It ... (be) a fantastic holiday.

Ask and answer the questions 8 in exercise 6 about your last holiday.

Where did you go on holiday?

I went to the beach.





### Complete the dialogue. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

David	<sup>(1)</sup> (you / have) a good weekend, Ruth?
Ruth	Yes, I <sup>(2)</sup> (do).
David	What <sup>(3)</sup> (you / do)?
Ruth	l <sup>(4)</sup> (go) to the theme park with
	my sister.
David	l love <sup>(5)</sup> (go) to the theme park. I <sup>(6)</sup>
	(spend) a day there last month with my
	family.
Ruth	<sup>(7)</sup> (you / go) on the roller coaster?
David	Yes, I did. We <sup>(8)</sup> (wait) for an hour, but
	we <sup>(9)</sup> (not mind). It <sup>(10)</sup> (be) great!

10

# Travel

1

 $\frac{1}{226}$  Listen and repeat the words and phrases. How do you say them in your language?

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

### 2 Match pictures 1–6 with the words and phrases in exercise 1.













Imagine you went on holiday last month. Write sentences in your notebook in the past simple using the verbs in exercise 1.

I went to Brazil last month. I went surfing and I sunbathed. I bought souvenirs and I took photos. I had a good time.

# Listening

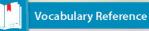
Listen to the programme. How did Graham Hughes travel around the world? Write the correct answer in your notebook.

- a) on land and by air
- b) on land and water
- c) on land, water and by air

5 Listen again. Write true or false in your notebook.

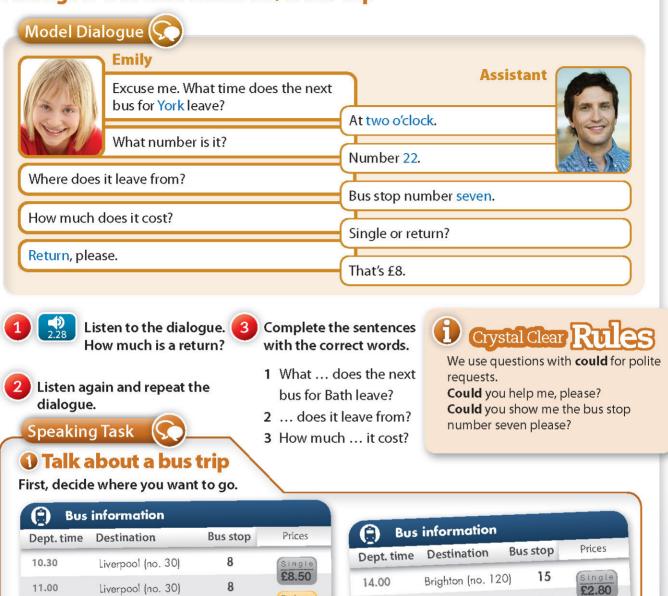
- 1 Graham's expedition took five years.
- 2 He started his journey in South America.
- **3** He is the first person to visit every country in the world without flying.
- 4 He doesn't like making new friends.
- 5 Many people helped Graham on his trip.





# Speaking

# Asking for travel information / A bus trip



# Prepare a dialogue

Liverpool (no. 30)

Look at the Model Dialogue and change the words in blue.

8

# Speak

12.00

In pairs, practise your dialogues.

Excuse me. What time does the next bus for Liverpool leave?

Return

£15.50

14.25

14.50

# At 11 o'clock.

Brighton (no. 120)

Brighton (no. 120)

# Useful Language Asking for travel information

Could you help me? Could you show me the bus stop number seven, please? What time does the next bus for York leave? Where does it leave from? How much does it cost?

At two o'clock. Bus stop number seven. That's £8.

15

15

Return £5.50

# Writing

# A story



Read the Model Text and listen. Put the pictures in the correct order.

# Model Text 🚺

### A disastrous holiday!

Last summer I went on holiday to Italy with my family. There were lots of problems. First, the alarm clock didn't ring, so we were late for the plane. When we arrived in Italy, my sister's bag wasn't there.

Then the hotel didn't have rooms for all of us, so we shared a room for the first night. In the morning, we walked into the restaurant and I saw my teachers. They were on holiday at the same hotel!

In the end, I had a good time. I explored new places, I made new friends and I relaxed.

Look at the Crystal Clear Tips. How do you say *first, then* and *in the end* in your language?

# i Crystal Clear Tips

### **Time connectors**

You can improve your story by using time connectors:

*First*, the alarm clock didn't ring. *Then* the hotel didn't have rooms for us. *In the end*, I had a good time.

# Complete the text with the correct time connectors.

<sup>(1)</sup>... I got dressed and I had breakfast. <sup>(2)</sup>... I waited for a taxi, but it didn't come. <sup>(3)</sup>... I phoned my dad and I went to the airport by car.



# Writing Task 🕟

# **O** Plan

Make notes for a story about a disastrous holiday and include:

Where and when Last summer, we went to ... What happened First, ... Then, ... In the end, ... What happened in the end In the end, we ... What you did We took photos and ...

# **2** Write

# Use the Model Text, your notes and this structure:

Paragraph 1 Where did you go? When did you go? What happened first?
Paragraph 2 What happened then?
Paragraph 3 What happened in the end?
Did you have a good time? Why (not)?

# O Check

🗹 past simple

- 🗹 vocabulary for transport and travel
- 🗹 first, then, in the end



Unit 8

# **Unit 8 Language Reference**



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

# Grammar Past simple: regular verbs

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
I / You <b>visited</b> a museum.	l / You <b>did not visit</b> a museum.	<b>Did</b> I / you <b>visit</b> a museum?	Yes, I / you <b>did</b> .
He / She / It <b>visited</b> a museum.	He / She / It <b>did not visit</b> a museum.	<b>Did</b> he / she / it <b>visit</b> a museum?	No, he / she / it <b>didn't</b> .
We / You / They <b>visited</b> a museum.	We / You / They <b>did not</b> <b>visit</b> a museum.	<b>Did</b> we / you / they <b>visit</b> a museum?	Yes, we / you / they <b>did</b> .

# Past simple: irregular verbs

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
I / You <b>went</b> to school.	l / You <b>did not go</b> to school.	Did I / you go to school?	Yes, I / you <b>did</b> .
He / She / It <b>went</b> to school.	He / She / It <b>did not go</b> to school.	<b>Did</b> he / she / it <b>go</b> to school?	No, he / she / it <b>didn't</b> .
We / You / They <b>went</b> to school.	We / You / They <b>did not</b> <b>go</b> to school.	<b>Did</b> we / you / they <b>go</b> to school?	Yes, we / you / they <b>did</b> .

See Irregular verbs list on page 110.

Speaking

# Asking for travel information

What time does the next bus for York leave? Where does it leave from? How much does it cost? At two o'clock. Bus stop number seven. That's £8.

# **Unit 8 Progress Check**



# Vocabulary Transport

Write the types of transport in your notebook.











# Travel

Match verbs 1–5 with a–e to make activities. Write them in your notebook.

- 1 buy a) friends
- 2 explore b) new places
- 3 have c) surfing
- 4 make d) souvenirs
- 5 go e) a good time

# Grammar

# Past simple: regular and irregular verbs



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

Last Saturday I <sup>(1)</sup>... (visit) my grandparents. I <sup>(2)</sup>... (leave) the house early and I <sup>(3)</sup>... (travel) by bus. I <sup>(4)</sup>... (not have) a good time. It was very boring! On Sunday I <sup>(5)</sup>... (buy) some new CDs. Sunday was fun!

# Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in exercise 2.

- 1 Last year we ... a very good time in Greece.
- 2 I... some souvenirs.
- 3 We ... new places.
- **4** I... (not) surfing but we went to the island of Crete.
- 5 And best of all, I ... lots of new friends.

Write questions in your notebook using the past simple.

- 1 Where / you / go on holiday / last year?
- 2 you / visit / any museums?
- 3 What / you / buy / there?
- 4 you / climb / a mountain?
- 5 you / make / new friends?



# Check your answers

Write your scores for exercises 1–5 in your notebook. What did you get for:

- transport?
- travel?
- past simple: regular and irregular verbs?

# **Extra Practice**

### If you need extra practice, go to:

- 🔼 Unit 8 Grammar Reference
- Unit 8 Vocabulary Reference
- 🞦 Unit 8 Grammar Exercises 🚽
- 🔼 Unit 8 Vocabulary Exercises



# Objectives

Vocabulary Clothe Grammar begoi Speaking Invitin Writing An em

Clothes; weather and seasons
 be going to; must / mustn't
 Inviting a friend to a party
 An email; and, but, so, then, because

# Vocabulary

# Clothes



# Listen and repeat the words. Match them with 1-13 in the pictures.

boots • coat • dress • jacket • jeans • jumper • scarf • shirt • shorts • skirt • trainers • trousers • T-shirt











# 2) Match descriptions 1–4 with pictures a–f.

- 1 I'm wearing a skirt and a jumper. I'm at the beach.
- 2 This is me at a party.
- 3 This is me on holiday. I'm wearing shorts and a T-shirt.
- 4 It's winter and I'm wearing a scarf, a jacket and boots.

Listen to Jasmine and Hammed. What do they wear to parties?

In pairs, ask and answer questions about the clothes you wear. Use the words in the box.

to parties to weddings to school on Christmas Day at the weekend

What do you wear to parties?

I wear a dress or jeans and a T-shirt.

96

# Reading

# Guidebook

### **Word Check**

### energetic symbol jewellery fireworks



### A

Ceilidhs are traditional dances from Scotland and Ireland. The music is fast and energetic so you must wear your dancing shoes. Girls wear what they want: jeans, skirts or trousers; boys must wear kilts. A kilt is a traditional Scottish skirt for men and boys. It's perfect for dancing.



### B

Many people in Britain have Indian origins and they follow different traditions when they get married. The traditional colour isn't white, it's red, because this colour is the **symbol** of new life. An Indian bride wears a beautiful long red sari with red and gold jewellery and red henna paint on her hands.



### С

You can be sure it isn't going to be warm on Bonfire Night so you must wear coats, scarves and boots. The British celebrate Bonfire Night on the 5th November, when the nights are cold and dark. People stand around bonfires, watch **fireworks** and eat potatoes and sausages. It's a magical night of fire and food, but you must dress warmly or you're going to freeze!

# Read and listen. Then match headings 1–3 with paragraphs A–C.

- 1 Not all brides wear white
- 2 Celebrating in the cold
- 3 Men in skirts

### Read the text again. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where do ceilidhs come from?
- 2 What do girls wear to a ceilidh?
- 3 What is the traditional colour at an Indian wedding? Why?
- 4 Why does the text recommend coats, hats and scarves for Bonfire Night?
- 5 What do people eat on Bonfire Night?

### Find words for these definitions.

- 1 a traditional skirt from Scotland for men
- 2 a woman who is getting married
- 3 a red substance for colouring hair or skin
- 4 a big fire at celebrations

# Crystal Clear Facts

Until 1959 it was illegal not to celebrate Bonfire Night in England.

97

# Grammar

# be going to

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



### Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the affirmative of *be going to*.

- 1 My friend's party is tonight. I ... (wear) my favourite clothes.
- 2 I... (take) sandwiches and cake to the party.
- **3** We ... (have) a fantastic time.
- **4** We're at the concert. The music ... (be) great.
- 5 Look at the sun. It ... (be) hot today.

Read the party invitation and rewrite the sentences with the negative form of *be going to* in your notebook.



The party is going to start at 7.30. The party isn't going to start at 7.30.

- 1 The party is going to finish at 10.30 pm.
- 2 I'm going to eat pizza.
- 3 We're going to go swimming at the party.
- 4 We're going to watch TV.

# 1 Crystal Clear Rules

Future time expressions: in August, on Tuesday, at Christmas, at 9.00, at the weekend, tonight, tomorrow

Look at Sarah's calendar. Complete the sentences in your notebook with the time expressions in the box.

(î.	8:20 AM
Calendars	This week 🕒
Monday 8	excursion to the science museum
Tuesday 9	cinema with Jack and Ellie
Wednesday 10	study science
Thursday 11	take science exam
Friday 12	buy a new dress
Saturday 13	go to barbecue at Jack's house
Sunday 14	study maths
Monday 15	end of school disco!

next Monday on Thursday at the weekend tomorrow

- 1 Sarah's going to go to the cinema with Jack and Ellie ...
- 2 She's going to study maths ...
- 3 She's going to take her science exam ...
- 4 She's going to go to the school disco ...



6

### 4 Write questions in your notebook using be going to.

Who / Sarah / go to the cinema with? Who is Sarah going to go to the cinema with?

- 1 What / she / study on Wednesday?
- 2 When / she / take her science exam?
- 3 What / she / buy on Friday?
- 4 Where / they / have a barbecue?

Answer the questions in exercise 4. Use Sarah's calendar in exercise 3. Write the questions in your notebook.

### She's going to go to the cinema with Jack and Ellie.

Rest and answer questions about your weekend.

What are you going to do on Saturday?

> I'm going to meet my friends. What are you going to do?

# must / mustn't

Affirmative	Negative	
l <b>must</b> go	l <b>mustn't</b> go	
You <b>must</b> go	You <b>mustn't</b> go	
He <b>must</b> go	He <b>mustn't</b> go	
She <b>must</b> go	She <b>mustn't</b> go	
lt <b>must</b> go	lt <b>mustn't</b> go	
We <b>must</b> go	We <b>mustn't</b> go	
You <b>must</b> go	You <b>mustn't</b> go	
They <b>must</b> go	They <b>mustn't</b> go	



Complete the rules for the school party with must or mustn't.

### **School Summer Party Rules**

- 1 You ... have a ticket.
- 2 Students ... (not) invite friends from other schools.
- **3** Your parents ... sign the permission form.
- 4 Students ... bring food.
- 5 Students ... (not) make videos or take photos.



### 8 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Fiona	Hi, Jade! What <sup>(1)</sup> you (do)?
Jade	Hi, Fiona. I <sup>(2)</sup> (put) these books in the cupboard
Fiona	<sup>(3)</sup> you (go) to the school disco tomorrow?
Jade	No, I'm not. I (4) (go) last year and it was boring.
Fiona	Jade, you always <sup>(5)</sup> (go). We had a good time
	last year. You <sup>(6)</sup> (dance) with Jack.
Jade	Yes, I remember. It was awful so I $^{(7)}$ (not go)
	tomorrow.
Fiona	Oh please, come with us! Brad, Alan and I are
	going to meet at 7 pm. l <sup>(8)</sup> (wear) my black
	dress.



Listen and check.

99

# Weather and seasons

Listen and repeat the words. How do you say them in your language?

cloudy · cold · dry · hot · rainy · snowy · stormy · sunny · warm · wet · windy

2 Match pictures 1–11 with the words in exercise 1.





1

Ask and answer questions about your favourite season.



spring



summer



autumn

What's your favourite season? lt's autumn. It's rainy, but l love the colour of the trees.

winter

# Listening

4 2.38

Listen to the conversation. Where are Tim and Gina going to go tonight?

- 5 Listen again and answer the questions.
  - 1 What do people burn on the bonfires?
  - 2 What three activities is Gina going to do on the beach?
  - 3 What are they going to do before going to the beach?
  - 4 What is Gina going to wear?
  - 5 Why must Tim take a jumper?



# Speaking



# Speak

In pairs, practise your dialogues.

I'm going to have a bowling party tomorrow? Do you want to come?

Yes, please. What time does it start?

# Useful Language Inviting a friend to a party

I'm going to have a barbecue tomorrow. Would you like to come? Do you want to come? At one o'clock.

Yes, I'd love to. Yes, please. **What time does it start?** Great. And **what time is it going to finish?** 

101

Unit 9

# Writing

# An email

1

Read the Model Text and listen. Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 Is Patrick having a good time?
- 2 What did he do last night?
- 3 What is he going to do tomorrow?

# Model Text

### Hi Mike,

I'm having a great time here in Edinburgh. We arrived yesterday. The train journey was boring because it was very long.

We saw a great comedy show last night and we're going to see a circus tonight. The weather's fantastic. It often rains in Edinburgh in August, but it's dry and sunny.

Tomorrow we're going to explore the mountains. It's going to be cold, so I must take my jumper and my scarf. See you soon!

Patrick





Look at the Crystal Clear Tips. Find examples of four connectors in the Model Text. Which one isn't in the text?

# Orystal Clear Thips

# Connectors

Improve your writing by using a variety of connectors: *and*, *but*, *so*, *then* and *because*.

# Write the correct word in your notebook.

I'm having a good time **because** / **but** the weather is great.

# I'm having a good time because the weather is great.

- 1 We left late so / also we took a taxi.
- 2 It often rains in May **but** / **and** it isn't raining today.
- 3 First we got up early, then / so we went to the city centre.
- 4 It is going to be hot and / because dry tomorrow.

# Writing Task 🕟

# **O** Plan

Make notes for your email and include:

When you arrived 1 / We arrived ... The journey The ... journey was ... Your activities yesterday Yesterday, we ... The weather The weather is ... . It's ... and ... Plans for tomorrow Tomorrow, we're going to ...

# **2** Write

Use the Model Text, your notes and this structure:

Paragraph 1 when you arrived, the journeyParagraph 2 the activities you did yesterday, the weather

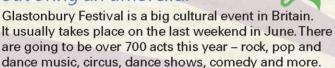
Paragraph 3 your plans for tomorrow, say goodbye

# O Check

- a variety of tenses: present simple, present continuous, past simple, *be going to*
- vocabulary for weather and travel
- connectors: and, but, so, then, because

# **GLASTONBURY FESTIVAL**

# Come to Glastonbury ... but bring an umbrella!



There are 137,500 tickets but you mustn't wait. The tickets go on sale in October, but they usually sell all of them in one day.

Calitare Reading

When you go to Glastonbury, you must take a tent and you must also take boots and coats because it often rains!

It's sometimes windy and stormy too, so you must bring warm clothes, but take your T-shirts and sun cream too. This is Britain, so you never know what the weather is going to be like!

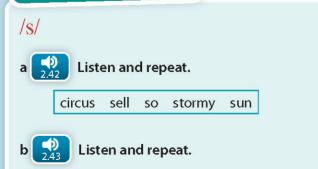
### Read and listen. Write true or false in your notebook. Copy the sentences with the information.

- 1 Glastonbury is only a music festival.
- 2 It takes place in the autumn.

2.41

- 3 There are more than 140,000 tickets.
- 4 You can buy your ticket in October.
- 5 You must prepare for all types of weather.

# Pronunciation



- 1 It's sometimes windy and stormy in summer.
- 2 In winter you need a scarf and warm socks.



HSTURY



Unit 9 103

# **Unit 9 Language Reference**



spring summer autumn winter

# Grammar *be going to*

Affirmative	Negative	
l <b>am going to</b> wear jeans.	I am not going to wear jeans.	
You <b>are going to</b> wear jeans.	You are not going to wear jeans.	
We / You / They <b>are going to</b> wear jeans.	He / She / It <b>is not going to</b> wear jeans.	
He / She / It <b>is going to</b> wear jeans.	We / You / They are not going to wear jeans.	

Interrogative	Short answers	
Am I going to wear jeans?	Yes, I am.	
Are you going to wear jeans?	No, you <b>are not</b> .	
Is he / she / it going to wear jeans?	Yes, he / she / it <b>is</b> .	
Are we / you / they going to wear jeans?	No, we / you / they <b>are not</b> .	

# must / must not

Affirmative	Negative	
I / You <b>must</b> take sun cream.	I / You <b>must not</b> make noise.	
He / She / It <b>must</b> take sun cream.	He / She / It <b>must not</b> make noise.	
We / You / They <b>must</b> take sun cream.	We / You / They <b>must not</b> make noise.	

# Speaking Inviting a friend to a party

I'm going to have a barbecue tomorrow. Do you want to come? At one o'clock.

Yes, please. What time does it start? Great. And what time is it going to finish?

# **Unit 9 Progress Check**

### Vocabulary Clothes



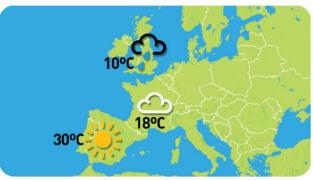
1 Complete the words with vowels. Write them in your notebook.

- 1 sc rf
- 4 T-sh rt
- 2 tr n rs
- 3 j ck t

- 5 sk rt

# Weather and seasons

Look at the map and write the correct word in your notebook to complete the weather forecast.



It's June, I know, but in Britain today it's going to be <sup>(1)</sup>rainy / windy and it's going to be <sup>(2)</sup>warm / cold. In France it's going to be <sup>(3)</sup>warm / hot but <sup>(4)</sup>stormy / cloudy. In Spain it's going to be <sup>(5)</sup>cold / hot all day.

### be going to Grammar

- Write complete sentences in your notebook with be going to.
  - 1 My friends / have / a beach party.
  - 2 I / not wear / that green dress.
  - 3 They / not take / sandwiches to the beach.
  - 4 Danny / dance / with me.
  - 5 It / be / hot and sunny / on Saturday.

# Check your answers

Write your scores for exercises 1-5 in your notebook. What did you get for:

- clothes?
- weather and seasons?
- be going to?
- must / mustn't?

4 Complete the questions for the sentences in exercise 3.

- 1 ... your friends ... a beach party?
- 2 ... you ... that green dress?
- 3 ... they ... sandwiches to the beach?
- 4 ... Danny ... with you?
- 5 ... it ... hot and sunny on Saturday?

# must / mustn't





- 1 You ... bring glass bottles.
- 2 You ... camp in designated areas.
- **3** You ... put your rubbish in the bins.
- 4 You ... light fires.
- 5 You ... have a ticket.

# Extra Practice

### If you need extra practice, go to:

- 🔼 Unit 9 Grammar Reference
- 😬 Unit 9 Vocabulary Reference
- Unit 9 Grammar Exercises
- Unit 9 Vocabulary Exercises

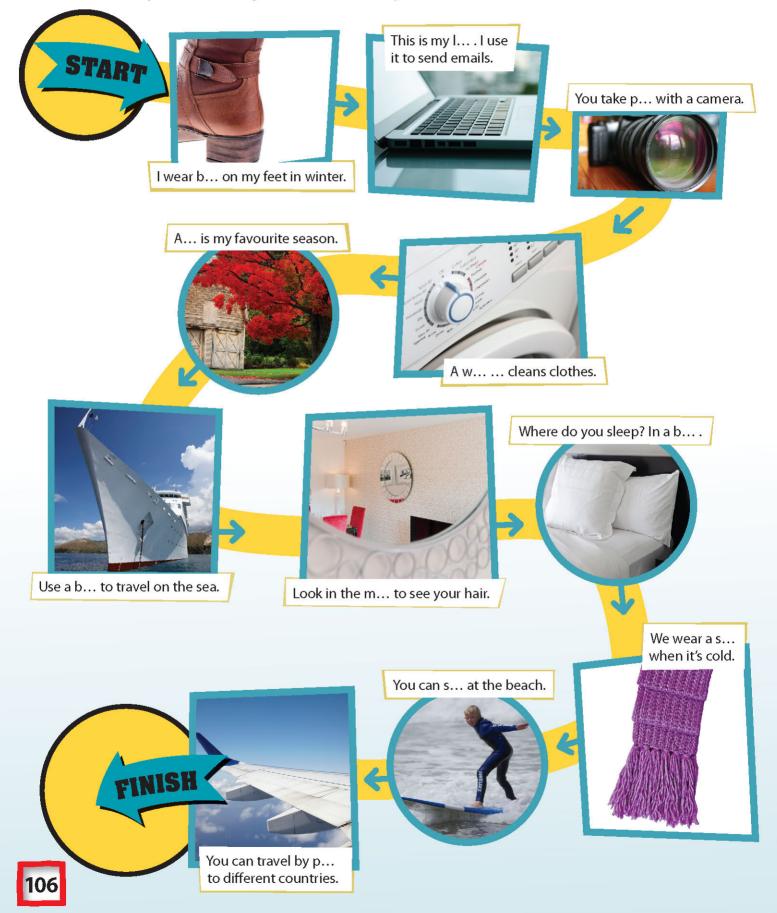
# **Revision Units 7–9**

o Travel

Vocabulary

- Rooms and furniture
- Household objects
- Clothes
- o Transport
- Weather and seasons

Work with a partner and complete the sentences in your notebook. Who finishes first?



# Grammar

- o be: past simple
- Past simple: regular and irregular verbs
- be going to
- Question forms
- o there was / there were
- o must / mustn't

# be: past simple

Complete the sentences. Use was / wasn't or were / weren't.

- 1 Edward the Confessor ... the King of England.
- 2 Edward ... married to
- Edith of Wessex but they didn't have any children.
- 3 When Edward died, Harold became king. He ... Edith's brother.
- 4 William II of Normandy was Edward's cousin and he ... (not) happy.
- 5 William ... in France and he attacked England.
- 6 Harold and his men ... (not) prepared for a battle.
- 7 The Battle of Hastings ... on 14th October 1066.
- 8 Harold was killed and William ... the new King of England.

# Past simple: regular and irregular verbs



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

Henry VIII (1)... (be) the King of England from 1509 to 1547. His favourite minister, Thomas Wolsey, <sup>(2)</sup>... (build) a magnificent



palace called Hampton Court. It <sup>(3)</sup>... (be) amazing! The King <sup>(4)</sup>... (not be) happy, so Wolsey <sup>(5)</sup>... (give) the palace to him. The palace 6... (have) enormous kitchens. The King <sup>(7)</sup>... (play) tennis, so he <sup>(8)</sup>... (build) a tennis court in the palace.



# Complete the guestions with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 What ... you ... (do) yesterday?
- 2 ... you ... (watch) TV last night?
- 3 What time ... you ... (go) to bed last Saturday?
- 4 How ... you ... (celebrate) your last birthday?
- 5 ... you ... (play) basketball last Monday?

# be going to



### Complete the email with the correct form of be going to.

Subject: Windsor Castle

I<sup>(1)</sup>... (stay) with my cousin this weekend. On Saturday, we<sup>(2)</sup>... (visit) Windsor Castle! It's the Queen's residence but she <sup>(3)</sup>... (not be) at the castle. On Saturday evening, we<sup>(4)</sup>... (have) dinner in a restaurant. On Sunday, I<sup>(5)</sup>... (go) on a boat with my cousin and aunt, but my uncle 6... (not come) with us. What <sup>(7)</sup>... you ... (do) this weekend? Write soon, Haley

# Grammar check

- Write the correct word in your notebook.
  - 1 | watch / watched television last night.
- 2 My aunt arrive / arrived at eight o'clock.
- 3 Was / Were there a lot of narrow boats in the 19th century?
- 4 There was / were one room in the house.
- 5 You must bring / to bring food for the party.
- 6 No cameras you mustn't / must take photos.



# **Cultural Awareness:** iltimedi How much do you know about transport in Britain? Do the quiz. Heathrow is the name of a famous British ... or train station. b airport. How many cars are there in Britain? over 84 million b about 67 million around 31 million Where does the high-speed Eurostar train go? I from London to Edinburgh b from London to Paris C from London to Amsterdam What colour are traditional London taxis? **o** yellow b black green and white When did the London Underground system open? **1863 b** 1904 **G** 1926 How many people use the London Underground system every day? a two and a half million people b three and a half million people C more than two and a half million people

# **МАТСН**

Watch the documentary about transport in London and answer the questions.

- 1 On which types of transport can you use an Oyster Card?
- 2 How much did it cost to travel on London's first buses?
- **3** When did the Mayor of London introduce public hire bikes?











# Digital Competence: Digital avalars

### Answer the questions.

1 What are avatars? 2 Where can you see avatars?

Read the interview. Who is the famous person?



TASK Create avatars and interview a famous person. Follow the steps below.

Step 1 Choose one of these famous people: Amelia Earhart Steve Jobs Pablo Picasso Step 2 Find information about the person you chose. Make notes: Name and birth details

What did they do? When did they do it? Step 3 Create two avatars: one for you and one for the famous person. Use a digital avatar generator if possible. Step 4 Write the interview using the information in Step 2. Step 5 Read your classmates' interviews. Who has the best avatars?









# Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
<b>be</b> /bi:/	was/were/wpz/,/w3I(r)/	been /bixn/
begin /bɪ'gɪn/	began /bɪ'gæn/	begun /bɪ'gʌn/
break /breik/	broke /brəʊk/	broken / <mark>'brəʊk</mark> ən/
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /broɪt/	brought /broɪt/
build /bɪld/	built <mark>/bɪl</mark> t/	built /bɪlt/
buy /baɪ/	bought /boxt/	bought /boɪt/
choose /ʧuːz/	chose /ʧəʊz/	chosen /ˈʧəʊzn/
can /kæn/	could / <mark>kəd</mark> /	could / <mark>k</mark> əd/
come /kʌm/	came / <mark>keɪm</mark> /	come / <mark>kʌm</mark> /
do /duː/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /d <mark>ræŋk/</mark>	drunk / <mark>drʌŋk</mark> /
drive /draɪv/	drove /drəʊv/	driven /'drɪvən/
eat /irt/	ate /eɪt/	eaten /ˈiɪtən/
fall /fo:l/	fell /fel/	fallen / <mark>'fɔːlən/</mark>
find /faind/	found /faund/	found /faund/
fly /flaɪ/	flew /fluː/	flown /fləʊn/
forget /fə(r)'get/	forgot / <mark>fə(r)'gɒt</mark> /	forgotten /fə(r)'gɒtən/
get /get/	got /gɒt/	got /gɒt/
give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given / <mark>'gɪvən</mark> /
<b>go</b> /ɡəʊ/	went /went/	gone /gɒn/
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/
hear /hɪə(r)/	heard /hɜː(r)d/	heard /hɜː(r)d/
know /nəʊ/	knew / <mark>njuː</mark> /	known / <mark>nəʊn</mark> /
learn /lɜɪ(r)n/	learnt / learned /lɜː(r)nt/, /lɜː(r)nd/	learnt / learned /lɜː(r)nt/, /lɜː(r)nd/
leave /liːv/	left /left/	left /left/
lose /luːz/	lost /lpst/	lost /lɒst/
make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/
meet /miːt/	met /met/	met /met/
pay /peɪ/	paid /peɪd/	paid /peɪd/
put /pʊt/	put /put/	put /pʊt/
read /riːd/	read / <mark>red</mark> /	read /red/
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/
say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said /sed/
see /siː/	saw /soː/	seen /siːn/
sell /sel/	sold /səʊld/	sold /səuld/
sing /sɪŋ/	sang / <mark>sæŋ</mark> /	sung / <mark>sʌŋ</mark> /
sit /sɪt/	sat / <mark>sæt</mark> /	sat /sæt/
speak /spiːk/	spoke /spəuk/	spoken / <mark>'spəʊkən</mark> /
take /teik/	took /tʊk/	taken / <mark>'teɪkən</mark> /
teach /tiɪtʃ/	taught /toɪt/	taught /toɪt/
tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/
think /θւŋk/	thought /θɔːt/	thought /θəːt/
wear /weə(r)/	wore /woɪ(r)/	worn /wɔɪ(r)n/
win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won /wʌn/

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