

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

Student audio and video files located at:


|  | Unit | Vocabulary | Grammar | Reading |
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|  | Starter page 4 | The alphabet - Times | - Ordinal numbers - Poss | ssive adjectives |
| 1 Identity <br> page 8 |  | - Countries and nationalities <br> - Family | - be: present simple <br> - Subject and possessive pronouns <br> - Question words | - Web forum: Colourful characters |
| 2 Describe it! page 18 |  | - Parts of the body <br> - Adjectives of physical description | - have got <br> - Comparison of adjectives <br> - Singular and plural nouns | - Popular science magazine: <br> Really unusual animals |
| 3 Healthy lifestyle <br> page 28 |  | - Food <br> - Free-time activities | - Present simple <br> - love, like, don't like, hate $+-i n g$ <br> - Subject and object pronouns | - Health poster: Food myths Are they true |
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| Writing | Listening | Speaking | Culture | Key competences |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Days and months - Demonstrative pronouns - Introductions - Classroom language |  |  |  |  |
| - A blog profile <br> - Capital letters | - Looking at family photos | - Exchanging personal information / Making friends | Reading: <br> After-school clubs <br> Pronunciation: Word stress | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{CLC} \\ & \mathrm{DC} \\ & \mathrm{~L} 2 \mathrm{~L} \\ & \mathrm{SCC} \\ & \text { SIE } \\ & \mathrm{CAE} \end{aligned}$ |
| - A description of a person <br> - Apostrophes | - Sports stars | - Giving instructions / Looking after pets | Reading: <br> Australian wildlife Pronunciation:/h/ | CLC DC L2L SCC SIE CAE |
| - A blog entry: My lifestyle <br> - Connectors: and, but | - Healthy lifestyle quiz | - Ordering food / At the café | Reading: <br> British food <br> Pronunciation: Third person singular -s: /s/ /z/ or /iz/ | CLC <br> CMST <br> DC <br> L2L <br> SIE <br> CAE |

Digital competence A Collaborative wall

| - A city guide <br> - there is / there are + also | - Tropical Islands | - Making suggestions / A day out | Reading: <br> Carnivals and festivals Pronunciation:/a/ | CLC <br> DC <br> L2L <br> SCC <br> SIE <br> CAE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - An essay <br> - because | - Redroofs | - Talking to a ticket seller / Buying a ticket | Reading: <br> UK Secondary Schools <br> Pronunciation: can / can't | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{CLC} \\ & \mathrm{DC} \\ & \mathrm{L2L} \\ & \mathrm{SCC} \\ & \mathrm{SIE} \\ & \mathrm{CAE} \end{aligned}$ |
| - An email to a pen pal <br> - so | - Snowboarding | - Making arrangements / Going out | Reading: <br> Traditional Irish sports <br> Pronunciation:-ing | CLC <br> DC <br> SCC <br> SIE <br> CAE |

Digital competence Digital comic artwork

| - A description <br> - Adjectives | - History of the toothbrush | - Asking for information / On a school trip | Reading: <br> The White House <br> Pronunciation: was/were | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{CLC} \\ & \mathrm{DC} \\ & \mathrm{L2L} \\ & \mathrm{SCC} \\ & \mathrm{SIE} \\ & \mathrm{CAE} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - A story <br> - Time connectors: first, then, in the end | - Graham Hughes | - Asking for travel information / A bus trip | Reading: <br> Public transport <br> Pronunciation: -ed endings: <br> /d/ /t/ /Id/ | CLC <br> CMST <br> DC <br> L2L <br> SCC <br> SIE <br> CAE |
| - An email <br> - Connectors: and, but, so, then, because | - St John's Eve | - Inviting a friend to a party / Going to a party | Reading: <br> Glastonbury Festival Pronunciation:/s/ | CLC <br> DC <br> L2L <br> SCC <br> SIE <br> 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

## Vocabulary

Starter unit

## The alphabet

(1) Listen and repeat the alphabet.
2) Ask your partner to spell his or her name.

How do you spell your name?

## Times

(3) Match the clocks with the times below. $a-4$

| 1 quarter to eleven | 4 ten past two |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 three o'clock | 5 five to nine |
| 3 half past twelve | 6 quarter past three |


(4) What time is your ...?
1 first class
2 break
3 lunch
4 last lesson

## Months

(5)

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 | first | 12th twelfth | 23rd | twenty-third |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2nd | second | 13th thirteenth | 24th twenty-fourth |  |
| 3rd | third | 14th fourteenth | 30th | thirtieth |
| 4th | fourth | 15th fifteenth | 40th fortieth |  |
| 5th | fifth | 16th sixteenth | 50th fiftieth |  |
| 6th | sixth | 17th seventeenth | 60th sixtieth |  |
| 7th | seventh | 18th eighteenth | 70th seventieth |  |
| 8th eighth | 19th nineteenth | 80th eightieth |  |  |
| 9th ninth | 20th twentieth | 90th ninetieth |  |  |
| 10th tenth | 21st twenty-first | 22nd twenty-second | 100th 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?

4 When is your birthday?
5 What month is New Year's Day in?

## 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 |

1 Write the correct word in your notebook.
Hi! I'm David and this is my friend Lucy. ${ }^{(1)} \mathrm{Our}$ / Your favourite actor is Jennifer Lawrence. She's from the USA. ${ }^{2}$ His / Her nickname is JLaw. ${ }^{(3)} \mathrm{He}$ / She is in the new X-Men film. The X-Men films are ${ }^{(4)} \mathrm{my}$ / their favourite comic book films!


## have got

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.
3) 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?

## Grammar

## Demonstrative pronouns





That is a desk.


This is a book.


These are pens.


Those are students.

1 Look at the sentences. How do you say the words in blue in your language?
2 In pairs, point to objects or people in the classroom. Make sentences with this, that, these and those.


## Listening



Read and listen. What are the students' names? What is the teacher's name?

(2) $\overbrace{1.04}$

Listen to the teacher in another school introducing a new student. What is Jack's full name?

## Speaking

## Classroom language

Model Dialogue


Mia
How do you say regla in English?
Harry
It's ruler.

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

2 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

## Speaking Task

## (1) Ask and answer questions

Choose two classroom objects and a page number.

## (2) Prepare a dialogue

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

## (3) 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.

# 1 Identity 

Vocabulary
Grammar
Grammar
Countries and nationalities; family be: present simple; subject and possessive pronouns; question words
Speaking
Writing

Exchanging personal information A blog profile; capital letters

## Vocabulary

## Countries and nationalities

(1) 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


2 Write the correct word in your notebook.
1 Tokyo is the capital of Japan / Japanese.
2 Batman is an America / American superhero.
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.


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

4 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?

## (1) cunciriss

## 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.
$B S T+1$ is one hour ahead of British Summer Time.

## Word Check

Web forum
(1) Read and listen. What is the text about?

1 Characters in comic book films.
2 Interesting people in films.
2 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.

## Grammar

## be: present simple

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

1 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.
2 Rewrite the sentences with the negative form of $b e$.

I'm Green Lantern.
I'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.

3 Complete the questions with the interrogative form of be.
... 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?


4 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 / Is /
Wolverine / ?
412 years old/Is / your best friend / ?
5 from Spain / your friends / Are / ?
Ask and answer the questions in exercise 4.

Are you 11 years old?
Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

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) Cystallear Rutes

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 |
| :--- |
| What'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?
$4 \ldots$ is your favourite sports star?
... is he / she special?
$5 \ldots$ 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!

9 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of be.
Rachel Hi, David. How ${ }^{(1)}$... you?
David Hi , Rachel. $\mathrm{I}^{(2)}$... OK. What about you?
Rachel Fine. This is Matt and this is Alison. They ${ }^{(3)}$.. my friends from Toronto.
David Nice to meet you! ${ }^{(4)}$... Toronto the capital of Canada?

Alison No, it ${ }^{(5)}$... .The capital is Ottawa.
David Ah, yes, you ${ }^{(6)}$... right.
Rachel Ah, here ${ }^{(7)}$... the bus. Bye!
David OK. See you soon.

## Family

(1) Listen and repeat the words. How do you say them in your language?
aunt • brother $\cdot$ cousins $\cdot$ dad $\cdot$ grandad $\cdot$ grandma $\cdot$ grandparents $\cdot$ mum $\cdot$ parents $\cdot$ sister $\cdot$ uncle
2 Look at Jonathan's family tree and complete the sentences with the family words.


1 Mark is my ....
2 Robert is my ....
3 Amy and Sam are my ....

4 Sam is my ....
5 Amy is my ....

6 My ... are Robert and Ana.
7 Cathy is my ... and Ana is my ... .
8 My ... is Chris.
9 My ... is Maxine.
10 Louise and Ben are my ... .

Possessive 's / s'
We use 's after a name or singular noun: Chris is my dad's brother. We use $s$ ' after a plural word:

My parents' names are Sam and Amy.


## Listening

Listen to the dialogue. Write the names in the order you hear them in your notebook.

| Ashley | Chloe |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sofia | Liam Hemsworth |
| Yolanda |  |

4 Listen again and write the correct word in your notebook.

1 Chloe is Katie's sister / cousin.
2 Her aunt's / cousin's nickname is Yoli.
3 Her uncle Ashley is an actor / a teacher.
4 Liam Hemsworth is Katie's / James's favourite actor.

## Speaking

## Exchanging personal information / Making friends

Model Dialogue


1 1.12 Listen to the dialogue. How old is Maksim?

2 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

## Speaking Task

3 Order the words to make questions.
1 name / What's / your / ?
2 old/How / are / you / ?
3 Where / from / you / are /?

## (1) Talk about yourself

Read the information and choose a character.


## (2) Prepare a dialogue

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

## (3) Speak

In pairs, practise your dialogue.

## Useful Language Exchanging personal information

What's your name? How old are you? Where are you from? What's your address?

My name's Maksim.
I'm 13 years old.
I'm from Serbia.
It's 78 Kneza Mihaila, Belgrade.

## Writing

## A blog profile

1) 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?

## Model Text $\alpha$

## 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.


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

1 Mymum's name is Raquel.

## (1) Cystalclear Lirips $^{2}$

## 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 ' 4 '
5 months and days of the week

3 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

## (1) Plan

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

Names My name's ... My father's name ... Ages I'm 12 andmymother'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?

## (3) Check

$\square$ be: present simple
亿 subject pronouns and possessive adjectives
区 vocabulary for countries, nationalities and family
$\boxed{\square}$ punctuation and capital letters

## culture asama



WHAT'S YOUR FAVOURITE AFTER-SCHOOL CLUB?
After-school clubs are very popular in the UK.
They are a fantastic way to make friends.
I'm very active. My favourite after-school activities are sports. My favourite is the Swimming Club. I'm in my school swimming team. ELLIE, 12, OXFORD
After-school clubs are a great way to study languages. My favourite is the Japanese Club. It's fun but it isn't easy!
JOSH, 11, LONDON
After-school clubs are great. My favourites are drama and dancing. My friends and I aren't very good dancers but we're good actors! RACHEL, 12, MANCHESTER
I'm in the Scouts. It's an international organization. It's originally from Britain. Today its members are from all over the world. BEN, 13, BELFAST

## blog ARCHIVE <br> 2015 <br> >April (6) <br> - May (16) <br> > February (12) <br> > January (18)

2013
2014


Read and listen. Then answer the questions.
1 Are after-school clubs popular?
2 Is Ellie in her school swimming team?
3 Is Japanese easy for Josh?
4 Are all Scouts from Britain?

## Pronunciation

## Word stress

a How many syllables do these words have?
1 a) Japan
b) Japanese
2 a) Britain
b) British
3 a) Ecuador
b) Ecuadorian
4 a) Canada
b) Canadian
b $\begin{gathered}\text { 1.15 }\end{gathered}$ Copy the words in exercise a in your
1 Japan Japanese

## 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

| Afilmative | Negative | Interrogative | Short answers |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I am Irish. | I am not Irish. | Are you Irish? | Yes, I am. |
| He / She / It is Irish. | He / She / It is not Irish. | Is he / she / it Irish? | No, he / she / it isn't. |
| We / You / They are <br> Irish. | We /You / They are not <br> Irish. | Are we / you / they Irish? | Yes, we / you / they are. |

Subject pronouns and possessive pronouns

| Subject <br> pronouns | Possessive <br> pronouns |
| :--- | :--- |
| I | 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.

## Vocabulary

## Countries and nationalities

1 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 |  |

1 roebrth

3 tuna

## Grammar be: present simple

3 Complete the sentences.
1 I... (not) from the UK.
2 Malaga ... (not) in the USA.
3 Tokyo ... the capital of Japan.
4 ... you from Spain?
5 They ... Chinese.

## Subject pronouns and possessive pronouns

4 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.

## Question words

5 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?
- be: present simple? - question words?
- subject pronouns and possessive pronouns?


## Extra Practice

If you need extra practice, go to:
DUnit 1 Grammar Reference
$\square$ Unit 1 Vocabulary Reference
$\square$ Unit 1 Grammar Exercises

- Unit 1 Vocabulary Exercises



## Parts of the body

(1) Listen and repeat the words. Match them with 1-16 in the pictures.
arm $\cdot$ ear • eye $\cdot$ face $\cdot$ finger $\cdot$ foot $\cdot$ hair $\cdot$ hand $\cdot$ leg $\cdot$ mouth $\cdot$ neck $\cdot$ nose $\cdot$ tail $\cdot$ thumb $\cdot$ toe $\cdot$ tooth
2. Copy and complete the table with the words in exercise 1.

| head | body |
| :--- | :--- |
| ear |  |


(3) Listen to Louis and Helen. Which animal in the pictures do they describe?

4 In pairs, describe an animal to your partner.

Yes, it is.

## Reading

## Popular science magazine



These animals are strange, but they're also real.
(A) Fennec foxes are from North Africa and live in the desert. They are small but have got very big ears. They are white and brown and they have got a long tail.
B The chameleon is from Africa, Asia and also Spain and Portugal. It's got strange feet, like a parrot, and it hasn't got ears. It changes colour.
C Tarsiers live on islands in South-East Asia and their family is 45 million years old. They've got huge eyes, long feet and very long fingers!
D The peacock spider is tiny and lives in Australia. It's got four eyes and eight legs. The male spider has got beautiful colours and dances for the female.

Read and listen. Match pictures 1-4 with descriptions A-D.

2 Read the text again. Answer the questions.
Where are Tarsiers from?
They are from South-East Asia.
1 What colour is the fennec fox?
2 Is the chameleon from Spain?
3 How old is the tarsier's family?
4 Where is the peacock spider from?


3 Match adjectives 1-3 with synonyms a-c. Write them in your notebook.
1 very small
a) huge
2 unusual
b) tiny
3 very big
c) strange

## (i) Cystallear Tacts

You can put ten peacock spiders on a fingernail!

## 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) Cystalcarrixiles

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 $\mathbf{- y}$, change into $\mathbf{i}$ and add -er.
funny-funnier

1. Write the comparative form of the adjectives
hot $\qquad$
interesting $\qquad$
good $\qquad$
short $\qquad$ pretty $\qquad$

## 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

## (i) CystalcariRoles

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 $\mathbf{- \mathbf { y }}$, change into $\mathbf{i}$ and add -iest.
funny-funniest

2 Write the superlative form of the adjectives.
cold $\qquad$
bad $\qquad$
funny $\qquad$ beautiful $\qquad$
old $\qquad$

## Have got

| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative | Short answers |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I've got | I haven't got | Have I got $\ldots$ ? | Yes, I have. |
| You've got | You haven't got | Have you got ... ? | No, you haven't. |
| He's got | He hasn't got | Has he got ... ? | Yes, he has. |
| She's got | She hasn't got | Has she got ... ? | No, she hasn't. |
| It's got | It hasn't got | Has it got ... ? | Yes, it has. |
| We've got | We haven't got | Have we got ... ? | No, we haven't. |
| You've got | You haven't got | Have you got ... ? | Yes, you have. |
| They've got | They haven't got | Have they got ... ? | No, they haven't. |

3 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.

4 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 $\qquad$ (large) continent in the world.
2. The Nile is $\qquad$ (long) river in the world.
3. Antarctica is $\qquad$
(cold) continent in the world.
4. Mount Everest is $\qquad$
(high) mountain in the world.
5. The Sahara is $\qquad$
(big) desert in the world.

6 Write sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives

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 ${ }^{(1)}$... you ... (have got) a pet?
Luke Yes, I ${ }^{(2)}$... (have got) a chihuahua.
Harry What is that? ${ }^{(3)}$... (be) it a cat?
Luke No, it ${ }^{(4)} \ldots$.. (not be). It's a dog. It ${ }^{(5)}$... (be) very small.
Harry $\quad \mathrm{We}^{(6)}$.. (not have got) a pet. I want a chameleon.
Luke A chameleon. Why?
Harry They ${ }^{(7)}$... (have got) nice colours.

## Singular and plural nouns

| For most nouns add -s |
| :--- |
| rabbit - rabbits |
| Nouns ending in $-c h,-s,-s h,-x$ and $-z$ add -es |
| fox - foxes |
| Some nouns ending in -o add -es |
| potato - potatoes |
| Nouns ending in consonant +y add -ies |
| baby - babies |
| lrregular plurals |
| child - children |
| tooth - teeth |
| woman - women - feet |

7 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
```


## Adjectives of physical description

( 1.20 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
2 Copy and complete the table with the adjectives in exercise 1.

| hair | length | a) long | b) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | style | c) | d) | e) |
|  | colour | f) | g) |  |
| eyes | h) | i) | j) |  |
| height |  |  |  | k) |



B


## Listening

3 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 ... .


## (1) Gystal Clear THips

The adjective goes before the noun: short hair

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

5 Listen again and complete the sentences in your notebook.

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

Model Dialogue


## Jane

Hi! Have you got a dog?
No, I haven't. How can I look after your dog?
First, give it food in the morning and evening.



Listen to the dialogue. Has Ben got a dog?

2 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. finally first second

1 ..., give it food in the morning.
2 ... , take it for a walk in the evening.
$3 \ldots$... brush it at the weekend.

## Speaking Task

## Talk about looking after a pet

Read the information and choose a pet.


## (2) Prepare a dialogue

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

## (3) Speak

In pairs, practise your dialogues.
Hil 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.

## 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 1 m 90 cm . 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!


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

## (1) Crystal Clear H0S <br> 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)

3 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

## 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.

## (2) Write

Use the Model Text, your notes and this structure:

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

## B Check

$\square$ have got
I ingular and plural nouns
$\square$ vocabulary for body parts and adjectives of physical description
$\square$ apostrophes: He's (is), She's (has) got

## Culture Reading



THE KANGAROO has got short arms, long legs and a long tail for jumping. It's got big ears and eyes and a long face. Red kangaroos are tall - more than 1.5 metres. Male kangaroos are expert boxers!
THE TASMANIAN DEVIL is a carnivorous animal from the island of Tasmania. It's got short black hair, a big head and a short neck. It's got 42 teeth, like a dog. Its teeth are very sharp, so watch out!

THE PLATYPUS has got a long body, a big tail and short brown fur. It lives near water and it's got a mouth and feet similar to a duck's. What a strange creature!

WHAT OTHER AUSTRALIAN ANIMALS DO YOU KNOW?

Read and listen. Then answer the questions in your notebook.
1 Has the red kangaroo got a long tail?
2 Are male kangaroos good boxers?
3 How many teeth has the Tasmanian devil got?
4 Where does the platypus live?

## Pronunciation

## /h/

a


Listen and repeat.
hair hand have head horse
b


Listen and repeat the sentences.
1 It's got a big head and short hair.
2 Has he got two horses?

## Unit 2 Language Reference

Vocabulary Parts of the body


ear

hair

nose

eye

hand

thumb

face

leg

toe

finger

mouth

tooth

foot

tail

Adjectives of physical description

## Grammar

Comparison of Adjectives

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

## Singular and plural nouns

| For most nouns add -s | Nouns ending in consonant +y , add-ies |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| rabbit - rabbits | baby - babies |  |
| Nouns ending in -ch, -s, -sh, -x and -z add -es | Irregular plurals |  |
| fox-foxes | child - children | foot - feet |
| Some nouns ending in-o add-es | 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.

## (1) Cusancyits

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

## Vocabulary Parts of the body

1 Complete the words with vowels. Write the words in your notebook
$1 \square y \square$
2 n $\quad$ ck
4 t ■ th
3 n ■ ■

## Adjectives of physical description

2 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.

## Grammar Comparative

3 Write sentences using comparative.

1. books / films (interesting)
2. July / December (hot)
3. water / cola (good)

## Superlative

4 Put the adjectives into superlative.

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

## Singular and plural nouns

5 Copy and complete the table.

| singular | plural |
| :--- | :--- |
| family | families |
| (1) | children |
| mouse | $(2)$ |
| $(3)$ | men |
| (3) | 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:
$\square$ Unit 2 Grammar Reference

- Unit 2 Vocabulary Reference
$\square$ Unit 2 Grammar Exercises
$\square$ Unit 2 Vocabulary Exercises



## Food

(1) -1.27 Listen and repeat the words. Match them with pictures 1-14.
apple $\cdot$ bread $\cdot$ cake $\cdot$ carrots $\cdot$ cheese $\cdot$ fish $\cdot$ ice cream $\cdot$ meat $\cdot$ milk $\cdot$ nuts $\cdot$ pasta $\cdot$ potatoes . strawberries • yoghurt


2 Copy and complete the table with words in exercise 1.

| Protein | Dairy | Carbohydrates | Fruit and vegetables |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| nuts | yoghurt |  |  |

(3) Listen to Max and Sally and answer the questions.

1 What is Sally's favourite food?
2 What is Max's favourite food?
4. In pairs, ask and answer questions about your favourite food.

## What's your favourite food?

## Reading

## Health poster

## IO Food myths momeme

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

## G 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 morming, 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.

2 Read the text again and check your answers.

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

Carrots don't help our night vision.
1 Carrots
a) doesn't contain fibre.
2 Oil in food
b) has got fibre.
3 Chips
c) don't help our night vision.
4 Home-made pizza
d) contain fat.
5 Fruitjuice
e) doesn't cause acne.

## (1) <br> Crystal Clear Tipos

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

4 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?

## Grammar

## Present simple

| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative | Short answers |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I eat | I don't eat | Do I eat $\ldots . ?$ | Yes, I do. |
| You eat | You don't eat | Do you eat $\ldots ?$ | No, you don't. |
| He eats | He doesn't eat | Does he eat $\ldots ?$ | Yes, he does. |
| She eats | She doesn't eat | Does she eat $\ldots ?$ | No, she doesn't. |
| It eats | It doesn't eat | Does it eat $\ldots ?$ | Yes, it does. |
| We eat | We don't eat | Do we eat $\ldots ?$ | No, we don't. |
| You eat | You don't eat | Do you eat $\ldots ?$ | Yes, you do. |
| They eat | They don't eat | Do they eat $\ldots ?$ | No, they don't. |

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.

2 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.
$4 \mathrm{He} .$. (go) home for lunch.
5 Oil in the skin ... (cause) acne.

## (1) Crystal Clear iutes

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

3 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.

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

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

## (1) Cystalclearioiles

In short answers, don't repeat the main verb: Do you drink milk? Yes, I do. $\sqrt{ }$ Yes, I drink. $X$

5 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

| Iove, like, don't like, hate + -ing |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| (:) | I love surfing the net. |
| $(:)$ | I like surfing the net. |
| $(2)$ | I don't like surfing the net. |
| $(\cdot)$ | I hate surfing the net. |
| $?$ | Do you like surfing the net? |

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

I© reading comic books.
Ilike reading comic books.
1 My best friend () (). listening to music.
2 My classmates $\otimes \cdot$ eating vegetables.
3 My little brother (: going to the supermarket with my parents.
4 My sister (); playing football.
8 Ask and answer questions.


Subject and object pronouns

| Subject pronouns | Object pronouns |
| :--- | :--- |
| I | me |
| you | you |
| he | him |
| she | her |
| it | it |
| we | us |
| you | you |
| they | them |

9 Write the correct word in your notebook.
1 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.

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


## Free-time activities

( 1 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?
 Cyseal Cear
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.


3 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: $\mathrm{A}=3$ points; $\mathrm{B}=2$ points; $\mathrm{C}=1$ point

## 3-4 points: <br> You need to be more active.



5-7 points:
Not bad! But you need to change one or two habits.

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

Model Dialogue


## Assistant

Hello. Can I help you?
Oh, we haven't got ham. What about
a cheese sandwich?

Here you are. Anything else?

Sure. Anything else?

## That's $£ 4.50$, please.

Can I have a ham sandwich, please?

I don't like cheese. Can I have a tuna sandwich, please?

Can I have some strawberries, please? I love strawberries!

No, thanks. How much is that?
Here you are.

3 Order the words to make sentences.
1 pizza/have/I/Can/a/?
2 is / How / that / much /?
3 a/sandwich/cheese/about/What/?

## Speaking Task

## (1) Ordering food

Read the menu and choose

Change the words in blue and change ways of asking and ordering using phrases from the Crystal Clear Tip.


Listen to the dialogue. Does Liam like strawberries?

2 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.
what you want.

## (2) Prepare a dialogue

## (3) Speak

Add in the second speech bubble.
Hello. Can I help you?
like anything else?
Would you like something to drink? For ordering food you can also say I'll have a cheese sandwich, please. (I'll is short form of I will).

## (i) Cyystal Clear पsipes <br> (1) Crystal Clear 1 Ps Anything else? is a short form of Would you

 Tll have a cheese sandwich, please. (1/is please?

## Useful Language Ordering food

Hello. Can I help you?
Sure. (Would you like) Anything else?
Would you like something to drink?
That's $£ 4.50$, please.

Can I have a ham sandwich, please? I'll have a ham sandwich, please. No thanks. How much is that? Here you are.

## Writing

## A blog entry: My lifestyle

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

## (1) Crystal Clear LiPS

## and, but

Use and or but to connect two sentences:
1 leat cereal for breakfast and / drink juice.
2 llove chips but I don't eat them very much.

## 3 Combine the sentences with and or but.

I 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

## (1) Plan

Make notes about your lifestyle and include:

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

## Write

Use the Model Text, your notes and this structure:

Paragraph 1 Food
Paragraph 2 Sports
Paragraph 3 Free time

## (3) Check

$\square$ present simple
区like + -ing
Isubject and object pronouns
$\square$ vocabulary for food and free-time activities
$\square$ and, but

## Caltare radina

## 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.


## 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/iz/
a $\begin{gathered}\text { - } \\ 1.36 \\ \text { Listen and repeat. }\end{gathered}$

| $/ \mathrm{s} /$ | eats helps |
| :--- | :--- |
| $/ \mathrm{z} /$ | sees goes |
| $\mathrm{Iz} /$ | teaches watches |

b $\begin{gathered}\text { D } \\ 1.37\end{gathered}$
Listen to the verbs in the box. Copy and complete the table in exercise a with the verbs in the box.

## Unit 3 Language Reference



Free-time activities 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 |
| :--- | :--- |
| I/You eat fruit. | I do not eat fruit. |
| He / She / It eats fruit. | He / She / It does not eat fruit. |
| We / You / They eat fruit. | We / You / They do not eat fruit. |


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

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

love, like, don't like, hate + -ing
()()ㅇ) I love surfing the net.
(). I like surfing the net.
(2) I do not like surfing the net.
(:) (:) I hate surfing the net.
? Do you like surfing the net?

## Speaking 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 |
| :--- | :--- |
| I | me |
| you | you |
| he | him |
| she | her |
| it | it |
| we | us |
| you | you |
| they | them |

## Vocabulary Food

1 Copy and complete the table with the words in the box.
apples carrots cheese meat pasta

| Carbohydrates | Dairy | Fruit | Protein | Vegetables |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Free-time activities

## 2 Complete the sentences.

1 Ilisten 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 Present simple

3 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.
$4 \mathrm{He} . .$. (watch) TV all the time.
5 ... you ... (have) a healthy lifestyle?
love, like, don't like, hate + -ing

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

1 They () staying up late on Saturdays.
2 We : : playing video games.
3 She : watching TV.
4 You (:) (). listening to music.
5 (©) playing basketball.

## Subject and object pronouns

5 Copy and complete the table with the correct object pronouns.

| Subject <br> pronouns | Object <br> pronouns |
| :--- | :--- |
| I | me |
| you | $(1)$ |
| he | $\left({ }^{(2)}\right.$ |
| 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
UUnit 3 Vocabulary Reference
1 Unit 3 Grammar Exercises

- Unit 3 Vocabulary Exercises


## Revision Units 1-3

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

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


> This is my mum and dad. They are my $\mathrm{p} \ldots$.


She's got big brown e... .

Washington $D C$ is the capital of the U... .


Adam and Tom are b...s.

## Grammar

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


## be: present simple

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of $b e$.
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

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

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

## Question words

3 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

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

Peter Moore ${ }^{(1)} \ldots$ (come) from Northern Ireland. $\mathrm{He}^{(2)} \ldots$ (not go) to a normal school, he ${ }^{(3)} \ldots$ (go) to a music school. Peter ${ }^{(4)} \ldots$ (play) the trombone. His parents ${ }^{(5)} \ldots$ (play) the French horn. They ${ }^{(6)}$... (love) music. Peter ${ }^{\text {(7) }} . .$. (want) to be a professional musician. In his free time, Peter ${ }^{(8)} \ldots$ (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.

## Gultural Awareness: tood

1. How much do you know about food in Britain? Do the quiz.
(1) What is the traditional British breakfast?
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

2) 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: Acoliaborativewall 

## 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?

## Going places <br> Vocabulary

## Obientivs

| Vocabulary | Places in town; landscape features <br> Grammar |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | there is / there are; prepositions of <br> place; $a /$ an, some, any |
| Speaking | Making suggestions |
| Writing | A city guide; there is / there are + also |

## Places in town

(1) Listen and repeat the words. Match them with pictures 1-14.
chemist • church • cinema • hotel • library • museum • newsagent • restaurant • school • shoe shop . shopping centre $\cdot$ sports centre $\cdot$ supermarket $\cdot$ underground station


2


1 -undergroundstation

(3) Listen to Emma and Alex. Where does Alex go at the weekend?
4) In pairs, ask questions about the places in your town. Use the words in the box.


Where do you go at the weekend?
I go to the cinema.

## Reading

## Fact book

## Word Check

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?

2 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.
3 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?

## Measurements

1 foot $=30.5 \mathrm{~cm}$
$1 \mathrm{mile}=1.6 \mathrm{~km}$
$1 \mathrm{inch}=2.54 \mathrm{~cm}$

## there is / there are

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

1 Look at the sentences in the table. How do you say there is and there are in your language?
2) 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.
3 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.
4 Order the words to make questions. Then write true short answers in your notebook.
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 / ?

Ask and answer the questions from exercise 4.

Are there any trees in your street?
No, there aren't.

## Prepositions of place

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

| behind between in |
| :--- |
| in front of near on |

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

1

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

| Countable nouns |  | Uncountable nouns |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Affirmative | There is a shop. | Plural | Singular |
| Negative | There isn't a shop. | There are some shops. | There is some food. |
| Interrogative | Is there a shop? | There aren't any shops. | There isn't any food. |

## (1) CystalclearRories

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.

## CystalciarRivies

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.

8 Complete the sentences with a or an.

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

9 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.

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

Ben I'm bored and there ${ }^{(1)} \ldots$ (not be) anything to do.


Emily This website says there ${ }^{(2)} \ldots$ (be) a lot of things to do!
Ben But I ${ }^{(3)} \ldots$ (not have got) any money.
Emily What about the swimming pool? There ${ }^{(4)}$... (be) a wave machine and it ${ }^{(5)} \ldots$ (not be) very expensive.
Ben ${ }^{(6)} \ldots$ (be) it near here?
Emily Yes, it is. There ${ }^{(7)} \ldots$ (not be) any trains but there ${ }^{(8)} \ldots$ (be) a bus.
Ben Great! Let's go!

## Vocabulary

## Landscapefeatures

( 1.43 Listen and repeat the words. How do you say them in your language?
beach $\cdot$ forest $\cdot$ ice $\cdot$ island $\cdot$ lake $\cdot$ mountain $\cdot$ river $\cdot$ sand $\cdot$ snow $\cdot$ trees $\cdot$ water $\cdot$ waves
2. Match 1-12 in the picture with the words in exercise 1.

( 3 1.44 Complete the text with words from exercise 1. Then listen and check.
There are three ${ }^{(1)} \ldots$. There's some ${ }^{(2)} \ldots$ on the big mountain. There's a ${ }^{(3)} \ldots$ near the big mountain. There's a small lake in the ${ }^{(4)} \ldots$. .There isn't any ${ }^{(5)} \ldots$ on the small lake. There's a ${ }^{(6)} \ldots$ between the small mountains and the forest. There's a ${ }^{(7)} \ldots$ in front of the forest. There's ${ }^{(8)} \ldots$ on the beach but there aren't any ${ }^{(9)} \ldots$. There are some big ${ }^{(10)} \ldots$ in the sea.

## Listening



Listen to the advertisement. What is Tropical Islands? Write $\mathbf{a}, \mathrm{b}$ or c in your notebook.
a) a shopping centre
b) a holiday world
c) a hotel

5 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

## Making suggestions / A day out

Model Dialogue


## Simon

## What can we do this

 afternoon?How about going to the shopping centre?
No, I hate shopping.
What about going to the museum?

## Oh, but it's closed today.

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

That's a pity. Hey! There's an aquarium near the museum.

Let's go!

1


Listen to the dialogue. Is the museum closed?

2 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

3 Complete the suggestions with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 What can we ... (do) today?
2 How about ... (go) to the beach?
3 Let's... (play) football!
4 What about ... (go) to the cinema?
5 Why don't we ... (visit) the science museum?

## Speaking Task

## (1) Talk about a day out

Choose a place.


## (2) Prepare a dialogue

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

## (3) Speak

In pairs, practise your dialogues.


## Useful Language Making suggestions

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!

## 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.

## (1) Crystal clear Lips 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.

3 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 ... . llove...

## Write

Use the Model Text, your notes and this structure:

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

## (3) Check

Z there is / there are
$\square$ prepositions of place
区 vocabulary for places in town and
landscape features
■also

## Culture Reading

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

## 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.

## Camivals and festivals

## NEW ORLEANS, THE USA

New Orleans is a big city by the Mississippi River. Its carnival is A 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

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.


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?

## Pronanciation

## /a/

The $/ \partial /$ is the most frequent sound in English. It is often heard in words like the, of and $a$.
a $\begin{array}{r}-7 \\ 1.49\end{array}$
Listen to the underlined sounds.

New Orleans is a big city by the river.
b $\square$

Identify the $/ 2 /$ sound in this sentence. It's ten to two. Let's go for lunch.

## Unit 4 Language Reference

## Vocabulary Places in town


chemist

museum

shopping centre

church

newsagent

sports centre

cinema

restaurant

supermarket

library

school

underground station

Landscape features beach forest ice island lake mountain river sand snow trees water waves

| 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, there is. / No, there isn't. | Yes, there are. / No, there aren't. |

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

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

Prepositions of place behind between in in front of near on

## Speaking Making suggestions

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!

## Vocabulary

Places in town
1 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

2 Match 1-5 with a-e in your notebook.

a) beach
d) forest
b) mountain
e) river
c) lake

## Grammar there is/there are

3 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

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

a) $b \square n \square n d$
b) $n$
c) b ■ $\mathrm{tw} \square \mathrm{n}$
d) $\square \mathrm{n}$ fr $\square \mathrm{nt} \square \mathrm{f}$
e) $n \square \square$
a/an/some, any, a lot of, much, many

5 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.

##  Ealtanco

## Extra Practice

If you need extra practice, go to:

- Unit 4 Grammar Reference

Unit 4 Vocabulary Reference

- Unit 4 Grammar Exercises
[1] Unit 4 Vocabulary Exercises


## At School <br> Vocabulary

## Cbjedives

Vocabulary Daily routines; school subjects Grammar can (ability); adverbs of frequency; adverbs of frequency questions; have to
Speaking Talking to a ticket seller
Writing
An essay; because

## Daily routines

(1)
do homework • finish school • get dressed • get up • go to bed • have a shower • have dinner • play the piano • start school • tidy your room


2 Match the expressions in the box with have, go and play. Can you add more?
a bath to the cinema with friends golf the guitar home lunch some milk
(3) Listen to Mel and Sam. What time does Sam have lunch and go to bed?

4 In pairs, ask and answer questions about your routine at the weekend.
What time do you get up?

I get up at ten o'clock.

## Reading

Website article

## Word Check

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.


#### Abstract

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!


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.


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

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?

Grammar
can

| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative | Short answers |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I can | I can't | Can I ... ? | Yes, I can. |
| You can | You can't | Can you $\ldots$ ? | No, you can't. |
| He can | He can't | Can he $\ldots$ ? | Yes, he can. |
| She can | She can't | Can she $\ldots$ ? | No, she can't. |
| It can | It can't | Can it $\ldots$ ? | Yes, it can. |
| We can | We can't | Can we $\ldots ?$ | No, we can't. |
| You can | You can't | Can you $\ldots$ ? | Yes, you can. |
| They can | They can't | Can they $\ldots$ ? | No, they can't. |

1 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.


2 Complete the sentences with can or can't. My friend / sing. I/ not dance. My friend can sing. I can't dance.
$1 \mathrm{I} /$ 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 | I 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. |

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

1. His father $\qquad$ (work) on Saturdays.
2. $\qquad$ you $\qquad$ (go) to school at the weekend?
3. Mrs Johns $\qquad$ (not, cook) lunch.
4.We $\qquad$ (not, do) our homework for tomorrow.
4. $\qquad$ Jack $\qquad$ (speak) German?

## (1) cystalclearionles

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 <br> sometimes <br> often |
| $100 \%$ | usually <br> always |

## (1) Crystal Clear BuTE

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.

6 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)

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

Adverbs of frequency: questions

## Adverbs of frequency: questions

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

7 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 $6 \mathrm{am} /$ ?
2 usually / Do / have / you / dinner before $9 \mathrm{pm} /$ ?
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 / ?

8 Ask and answer the questions in exercise 7.

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

Mary OK, then.

10


Unit 5

## Vocabulary

## 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 $\cdot$ maths $\cdot$ music $\cdot$ PE (physical education) $\cdot$ 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.

| I'm very good at | I'm good at | I'm OK at | I'm bad at |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| science | $\square$ |  | music |

4. Ask and answer questions about school subjects.


Yes, I do. I'm very good at it.

## 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
Can I help you?
For which day?
Yes. Have you got two tickets for the musical?

Yes, we have. The tickets are $£ 10$ each, so that's
Saturday, please.
$£ 20$, please.
It usually starts at seven o'clock but on Saturdays it starts at eight o'clock.

Here you are. What time does it start?

OK, thanks.
(1) 9

Listen to the dialogue. How much are the tickets?

2 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

3 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

## (1) Talk to a ticket seller

Read the information and choose an event.

## Prepare a dialogue

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

## Speak

In pairs, practise your dialogue.


## 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.

## Writing

## An essay



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

## Model Text $\alpha$

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.


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

## (1) Crystal Clear BDS because

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

3 Match 1-3 with a-c. Then rewrite them in your notebook with because.

My favourite subject is PE because llove sport.
1 Ialways 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 $\alpha$

## (1) Plan

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

## (2) Write

Use the Model Text, your notes and this structure:
Paragraph 1 Name, age, town, school and abilities
Paragraph 2 School day routine
Paragraph 3 Favourite subject

## 3 Check

$\square$ can
$\square$ present simple with adverbs of frequency
区 vocabulary for daily routines and school subjects
$\square$ because

## Culture Reading

 secondary schools in the UK?

## Pronunciation

## can / can't

a $\square$
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 $\stackrel{P}{1.61}$
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 I can / can't paint.

## Unit 5 Language Reference

## Vocabulary Daily routines


get up

do homework

have a shower

play the piano

get dressed

have dinner

start school

tidy your room

finish school

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 can dance. | I / You cannot dance. | Can I / you dance? | Yes, I / you can. |
| He / She / It can dance. | He / She / It cannot <br> (can't) dance. | Can he / she /it dance? | No, he / she / it can't. |
| We / You / They can <br> dance. | We / You / They cannot <br> (can't) dance. | Can we / you / they <br> dance? | Yes, we / you / they can. |

Have to

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

## Adverbs of frequency

| $0 \%$ | I am never late for school. |
| :---: | :--- |
|  | He sometimes writes music too. |
| She often goes to bed late. |  |
| $100 \%$ | They usually get up at seven o'clock. |
| 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.

## Vocabulary Daily routines

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

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

## School subjects

2 Copy and complete the timetable with the school subjects.

| Monday |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $09.00-09.20$ | Registration |  |
| $09.20-10.40$ | (1) $\ldots$ |  |
| $10.40-11.00$ | Break |  |
| $11.00-11.40$ | (2) $\ldots$ |  |
| $11.40-12.20$ | (3) $\ldots$ |  |
| $12.20-13.20$ | Lunch |  |
| $13.20-14.00$ | (4) $\ldots$ |  |
| $14.00-15.20$ | (5) $\ldots$ |  |

## 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?


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

## Adverbs of frequency

5 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)


## Extra Practice

If you need extra practice, go to:

밈
Unit 5 Grammar Reference

- Unit 5 Vocabulary Reference
민
Unit 5 Grammar Exercises
[1 Unit 5 Vocabulary Exercises


2 Copy and complete the table with the words in the box. Can you add more?
athletics basketball cycling football golf hockey judo
rugby snowboarding surfing swimming tennis yoga

| play | go | do |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| hockey | $\square$ | $\square$ |

## (1) <br> 

Don't use any articles with sports! I like judo. NOT I like the / a judo.


Listen to Dan and Hannah. What sports do they do in their free time?
4 In pairs, ask and answer questions about the sports you do.

## What sports do you do?

Mo Farah is a long-distance runner and an Olympic gold medal 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.

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!


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!


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


Read and listen. Does Mo love football?

2 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.

3 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 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I'm jumping | I'm not jumping | Am I jumping ... ? | Yes, I am. |
| You're jumping | You aren't jumping | Are you jumping ... ? | No, you aren't. |
| He's jumping | He isn't jumping | Is he jumping ... ? | Yes, he is. |
| She's jumping | She isn't jumping | Is she jumping ... ? | No, she isn't. |
| It's jumping | It isn't jumping | Is it jumping ... ? | Yes, it is. |
| We're jumping | We aren't jumping | Are we jumping ... ? | No, we aren't. |
| You're jumping | You aren't jumping | Are you jumping ... ? | Yes, you are. |
| They're jumping | They aren't jumping | Are they jumping ... ? | No, they aren't. |

1 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!


2 Write complete sentences in your notebook. Use the negative form of the present continuous.
$1 \mathrm{I} /$ shout/at you.
$2 \mathrm{He} / \mathrm{do} /$ yoga / today.
3 My friends/swim / at the moment.
$4 \mathrm{Mo} /$ train / for the New York Marathon.
5 We / play / rugby / now.
3 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?
4 Answer the questions in exercise 3 so they are true for you. Use short answers.

## Is your teacher writing on the board?

## 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.

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

## (1) Crystal Clear Pries

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 ${ }^{(1)}$ is / is being an international sports competition.
It ${ }^{(2)}$ takes /'s taking place every four years
 in a different city. At the Olympics, athletes ${ }^{(3)}$ compete / are competing in many different sports. In this picture, Usain Bolt ${ }^{(4)}$ runs / is running in the 200 metres and he ${ }^{(5)}$ wins / 's winning the race. I love the Olympic Games. I ${ }^{(6)}$ always watch / 'm always watching them with my family and friends.

7 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



## Vocabulary

## Adjectives of opinion

( 1 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.


3 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

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

5 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

## Model Dialogue



## Olivia

What are you doing today, Alice?
Do you want to come to a football
match?

The match starts at three o'clock.

Good idea. See you then.
OK. When does it start?

Let's meet at two o'clock then.

Great!

1) $\begin{gathered}p \\ 2.07\end{gathered}$

Listen to the dialogue. What time does the match start?

2 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

3 Write the phrases in the correct order in your notebook.
a) Nothing. Why?
b) Do you want to come to a tennis match?
c) Let's meet at two o'clock then. 6
d) OK. When does it start?
e) What are you doing today? 1
f) The match starts at three o'clock.

## Speaking Task

## (1) Talk about going out

Read the information and choose a match.


## (2) Prepare a dialogue

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

## (3) Speak

In pairs, practise your dialogue.


## Nothing. Why?

## Useful Language 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.

## Writing

## An email to a pen pal

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

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

## Model Text

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!

2 Look at the Crystal Clear Tips. Find examples of so in the Model Text.

## Crystal Clear Bips <br> SO

llove all water sports, so l often go to the beach or swimming pool.

3 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

## (1) 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 l usually go /play/do ...

## (2) 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

## (3) Check

$\square$ present continuous, present simple
区adverbs of frequency
$\square$ vocabulary for sports and adjectives of opinion
■so

## Crymb Hex

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

## Gaelic football

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.


## Pronanciation

## -ing

a $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2.10 } \\ & 2.10 \\ & \text { Listen and repeat. }\end{aligned}$
jumping hitting trying watching
b $\begin{gathered}\text { b } \\ 2.11\end{gathered}$
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

## Vocabulary Sport


catch

kick

shout

dance

lose

throw

dive

run
train

hit


walk

jump

score

win

Adjectives of opinion amazing boring dangerous difficult easy exciting fun interesting

## Grammar Present continuous

| Affirmative | Negative |
| :--- | :--- |
| I am walking home. | I am not walking home. |
| You are walking home. | You are not walking home. |
| He / She / It is walking home. | $\mathrm{He} /$ She / It is not walking home. |
| We / You / They are walking home. | We / You / They are not walking home. |


| Interrogative | Short answers |
| :--- | :--- |
| Am I walking home? | Yes, I am. |
| Are you walking home? | No, you aren't. |
| Is he / she / it walking home? | Yes, he / she / it is. |
| Are we / you / they walking home? | No, we / you / they aren't. |

## 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.

## Vocabulary <br> Sport

1 Match the verbs with pictures 1-5.


## Adjectives of opinion

2 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

3 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.
4 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

5 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:
$\square$ Unit 6 Grammar Reference
$\square$ Unit 6 Vocabulary Reference

- Unit 6 Grammar Exercises
[1] Unit 6 Vocabulary Exercises


# Revision Units 4-6 

- Places in town - Landscape features
- Daily routines
- 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
- can
- Present continuous


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

1 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
6 There is ... cinema. dolphins.
2 There is ... island.
3 ... a mountain.
7 ... a shop.
8 ... any waves.
4 There are ... trees 9 The dolphins are
5 There isn't ... snow. ... the water.
10 The cinema is . the gift shop.

## Adverbs of frequency

2 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

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

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

## Question forms

4 Complete the questions with the correct words.

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

## Grammar check

5 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.

## Gultural Awareness: Sthoolsintheuk

1. 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

(2) 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?


# Digital Competence: Digitalcomicartwork A 

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

## Digital comic generator



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

## $\square$ <br> At home <br> Vocabulary

## Cbjedives

| Vocabulary | Rooms and furniture; household <br> objects |
| :--- | :--- |
| Grammar | be: past simple; there was / there <br> were; past simple: affirmative <br> regular verbs |
| Speaking | Asking for information <br> Writing |
| A description; adjectives |  |

Speaking Asking for information
Writing A description; adjectives

## Rooms and furniture

(1) Listen and repeat the words. Match them with pictures 1-13.
armchair • bed • bookcase • chair • cooker • cupboard • desk • lamp • mirror • sofa • table • toilet • wardrobe


2 How do you say these rooms in your language? Match the rooms with the words in exercise 1.
bathroom $\cdot$ bedroom $\cdot$ dining room $\cdot$ kitchen $\cdot$ living room
(3) Listen to Regina and Liam. Where do they do their homework?

4 In pairs, find out where your partner does the things in the box.
do homework have breakfast have dinner listen to music read watch TV
Where do you usually read?

## History file

## Word Check




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.


In the 1990 s, 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.

1 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


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
c) all flats.

2 Victorian terraced houses have got ...
a) fireplaces.
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.

## (1) Crystal Clear) 도옹

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 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I was | I wasn't | Was I ... ? | Yes, I was. |
| You were | You weren't | Were you $\ldots$ ? | No, you weren't. |
| He was | He wasn't | Was he $\ldots$ ? | Yes, he was. |
| She was | She wasn't | Was she $\ldots$ ? | No, she wasn't. |
| It was | It wasn't | Was it $\ldots$ ? | Yes, it was. |
| We were | We weren't | Were we $\ldots$ ? | No, we weren't. |
| You were | You weren't | Were you $\ldots$ ? | Yes, you were. |
| They were | They weren't | Were they $\ldots ?$ | No, they weren't. |

1 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!

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

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

3 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?
$4 \ldots$ 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

| Affirmative | There was | There were |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Negative | There wasn't | There weren't |
| Interrogative | Was there $\ldots$ ? | Were there $\ldots$ ? |
| Short answers | Yes, there was. | No, there <br> weren't. |

5 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. ${ }^{(1)}$... a lot of narrow boats. On a narrow boat, ${ }^{(2)}$... (not) many rooms. Usually, ${ }^{(3)} \ldots$ one room. In this room, ${ }^{(4)}$... beds for the family. ${ }^{(5)}$... (not) a big kitchen and ${ }^{(6)} .$. (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 your 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

| I wanted | We wanted |
| :--- | :--- |
| You wanted | You wanted |
| 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 ${ }^{(1)} \ldots$ (be) an old telephone.
Rachel But look! There ${ }^{(2)} \ldots$ (not be) any buttons!
Louis I know. In the past there ${ }^{(3)} \ldots$ (not be) any phones with buttons. There ${ }^{(4)} \ldots$ (be) a dial, but no buttons.

Rachel That's interesting!
Louis And look at this old black and white TV. My dad ${ }^{(5)} \ldots$ (watch) films on this TV when he ${ }^{(6)}$... (be) young.
Rachel Where's the remote control?
Louis There ${ }^{(7)} \ldots$ (not be) any remote controls in the past. You ${ }^{(8)} \ldots$ (change) the channel with a dial on the TV.

Rachel That's amazing!


## Vocabulary

## Household objects

1) Listen and repeat the words. How do you say them in your language?
camera • dishwasher • fridge • laptop • microwave • mp3 player • remote control • telephone • toothbrush • washing machine

2 Match pictures 1-10 with the words in exercise 1.
1

(10)


3 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 pigs
b) wood from trees
c) nylon
d) hair from horses

5 Listen again and write the correct word in your notebook.
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

Model Dialogue


## Lucas

Excuse me. Where is the information centre?

It's on the ground floor.
Thanks! And is there a gift shop?

What time does the gift shop close?

> Yes, there is. It's on the first floor, beside the café.

Thanks for your help.
It closes at half past five.

You're welcome.
(1) 2

Listen to the dialogue. Where is the gift shop?

2 Listen again and repeat the dialogue. What time does the gift shop close?

3 Match 1-4 with a-d.
1 Where are
a) a shop?
2 Is there
b) the toilets?
3 It's next to
c) the first floor.
4 It's on
d) the café.

## Speaking Task

## (1) Talk about a school trip

Read the information. Choose what you want to see.


## (2) Prepare a dialogue

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

## (3) Speak

In pairs, practise your dialogues.


## It's on the first floor.

## Useful Language 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.

## Writing

## A description

1) 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!


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

## (1) Crystal clear Lips

## 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.

3 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

## (3) Check

$\boxed{\square}$
past simple be and affirmative regular verbs
区
there was / were
$\square$
vocabulary for rooms, furniture and household objects
■
adjectives

## Calture Reading

## The White Hovse

## FACTS AND FIGURES

 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue is the home of thePresident of the USA. Its original name was the 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.
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.
(i) 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.




## (A) 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

a $\stackrel{\beta}{2.21}$
Listen to the sentences. Can you hear was or were?

## b Listen again and repeat.

## Unit 7 Language Reference

## Vocabulary Rooms and furniture


bed

cupboard

sofa


Household objects

chair

toilet

cooker

wardrobe
camera dishwasher fridge laptop microwave mp3 player remote control telephone toothbrush washing machine

## Grammar be: past simple

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

## Vocabulary

## Rooms and furniture

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


## Household objects

2 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

## Grammar be: past simple

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

A ${ }^{(1)}$... houses very different in the 16th century?
B Yes, they ${ }^{(2)}$... .
A ${ }^{(3)}$... there any rooms?
B Yes, there ${ }^{(4)}$... a kitchen.
A ${ }^{(5)}$... there a living room?
B Yes, there ${ }^{(6)}$... but there ${ }^{(7)}$... any toilets.
A ${ }^{(3)}$... there any bedrooms?
B No, there ${ }^{(9)} \ldots$. The beds ${ }^{(10)} \ldots$ 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 .
5 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.


## 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?


## Extra Practice

If you need extra practice, go to:
DUnit 7 Grammar Reference

- Unit 7 Vocabulary Reference

Unit 7 Grammar Exercises
[1] Unit 7 Vocabulary Exercises

## 8 <br> Transport mitravel <br> 

## Vocabulary

## Transport

(1) Listen and repeat the words. Match them with pictures 1-12.
bike • bus • boat • car • coach • lorry • moped • motorbike • plane • taxi • train • tram

2. Copy and complete the table with words from exercise 1.

| land | water | air |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| bike | $\square$ | $\square$ |

(3) Listen to Denzel and Ruby. How do they go to school?
(4) 8

In pairs, ask and answer questions. Use the words in the box and by train, by bus, by bike or on foot.

```
school the cinema your friends'houses your favourite shop
```

How do you go to school?
I go to school by bus.

## Reading

## History essay

## Word Check

## 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 320 kph !

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?
(1) Read and listen. What is the text about?

1 Transport in cities
2 Bicycles and motorbikes
3 A history of transport
2 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?
3 What is your favourite transport? Why?
Ilike bicycles because they are fun.

## Grammar

## Past simple: regular and irregular verbs

| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative | Short answers |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I returned | I didn't return | Did I return? | Yes, I did. |
| You returned | You didn't return | Did you return? | No, you didn't. |
| He returned | He didn't return | Did he return? | Yes, he did. |
| She returned | She didn't return | Did she return? | No, she didn't. |
| It returned | It didn't return | Did it return? | Yes, it did. |
| We returned | We didn't return | Did we return? | No, we didn't. |
| You returned | You didn't return | Did you return? | Yes, you did. |
| They returned | They didn't return | Did they return? | No, they didn't. |

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 | $\square$ | 8 | can | $\square$ |
| 2 | disappear | $\square$ | 9 | begin | - |
| 3 | invent | $\square$ | 10 | go | $\square$ |
| 4 | return | - | 11 | drive |  |
| 5 | stop | $\square$ | 12 | have | $\square$ |
| 6 | travel | $\square$ | 13 | ride | $\square$ |
| 7 | visit | $\square$ | 14 | take | $\square$ |

## (1) cysanarixiles

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. $\sqrt{ }$ I had got long hair. $X$

## (1) Cystalciear Litips $^{2}$

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.


3 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.
4 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.
5 Write past simple questions. Then write short answers. Write them in your notebook.
you / go / on holiday / last year? $\checkmark$
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? $\checkmark$

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

David ${ }^{(1)} \ldots$ (you / have) a good weekend, Ruth?
Ruth Yes, $I^{(2)} \ldots$ (do).
David What ${ }^{(3)}$... (you / do)?
Ruth $\quad I^{(4)} \ldots$ (go) to the theme park with my sister.
David I love ${ }^{(5)} \ldots$ (go) to the theme park. ${ }^{(6)}$... (spend) a day there last month with my family.
Ruth (7)... (you / go) on the roller coaster?
David Yes, I did. We ${ }^{(8)}$... (wait) for an hour, but

$$
\text { we }{ }^{(9)} \ldots \text { (not mind). It }{ }^{(10)} \ldots \text { (be) great! }
$$

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 /?
7 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.

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

Where did you go on holiday?
I went to the beach.


## Vocabulary

## Travel

(1) 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 $\cdot$ relax • sunbathe $\cdot$ take photos $\cdot$ visit museums
(2) Match pictures 1-6 with the words and phrases in exercise 1.


3 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
Model Dialogue


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

At two o'clock.
What number is it?



Single or return?
Return, please.

## That's $£ 8$.

0 K
Listen to the dialogue. (3) Complete the sentences How much is a return?

2 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

## Speaking Task

with the correct words.

1 What ... does the next bus for Bath leave?
2 ... does it leave from?
3 How much ... it cost?


We use questions with could for polite requests.
Could you help me, please? Could you show me the bus stop number seven please?

## 1 Talk about a bus trip

First, decide where you want to go.

## Bus information

| Dept.time | Destination | Bus stop | Prices |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10.30 | Liverpool (no. 30) | 8 | Single |
| 11.00 | Liverpool (no. 30) | 8 | $£ 8.50$ |
|  |  |  | Return |
| 12.00 | Liverpool (no. 30) | 8 | £15.50 |

## Prepare a dialogue

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

## (3) Speak

In pairs, practise your dialogues.

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


(2) Bus information

| Dept. time | Destination | Bus stop | Prices |
| :---: | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| 14.00 | Brighton (no. 120) | 15 | $\frac{\text { Sing te }}{£ 2.80}$ |
| 14.25 | Brighton (no. 120) | 15 | Return |
| 14.50 | Brighton (no. 120) | 15 | $\frac{£ 5.50}{}$ |

## Usefull 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 $£ 8$.

## Writing

## A story

1) 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.

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

## (i) Cystallear $\operatorname{LIT}_{5}^{2} \mathrm{~S}$

## 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.

3 Complete the text with the correct time connectors.
${ }^{(1)} .$. I got dressed and I had breakfast. ${ }^{(2)}$... I waited for a taxi, but it didn't come. ${ }^{(3)}$... I phoned my dad and I went to the airport by car.

## Writing Task

## 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 tookphotos and ...

## 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)?

## Check

$\square$ past simple
区 vocabulary for transport and travel
$\square$ first, then, in the end

## Caltare <br> Reading

## Public

THE LONDON UNDERGROUND was the first underground railway system in the world. The first line opened in 1863 and the first electric underground trains started in 1890.

Trams in London stopped in 1952 and began again in 2000. There are three lines in south London and trams are frequent and popular.
London buses are usually red. Many of them have got two floors. These buses are called double-deckers. They are a good way to explore the city.
There are regular boat services on the River Thames. You can take great photos of London from the river.
Traditionally, all London taxis were black. Today, you can find them in all different colours. Taxis are also called cabs.

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

1 When did the first line open on the Underground?
2 What colour are double-deckers?
3 Where is a good place to take photos from?
4 What is another name for a taxi?

## Pronunciation

## -ed endings: /d/ /t/ / Id/

a $\begin{gathered}9.31 \\ 2.3\end{gathered}$
Listen and repeat. Can you hear the difference?

| $/ \mathrm{d} /$ | opened |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{tt} /$ | stopped |
| $\mathrm{Id} / /$ | started ended |

b | 5 |
| :--- |
| 2.32 | Listen to the verbs in the box. Then add them to the table in exercise a.

arrived asked continued designed invented looked presented tried wanted

## Unit 8 Language Reference

## Vocabulary Transport


taxi

train

tram
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 visited a <br> museum. | I/You did not visit a <br> museum. | Did I/you visit a <br> museum? | Yes, I you did. |
| He / She / It visited a <br> museum. | He / She / It did not visit <br> a museum. | Did he / she / it visit a <br> museum? | No, he / she / it didn't. |
| We /You / They visited a <br> museum. | We / You / They did not <br> visit a museum. | Did we /you / they visit <br> a museum? | Yes, we / you / they did. |

## Past simple: irregular verbs

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

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 $£ 8$.

## Vocabulary Transport

1 Write the types of transport in your notebook.


## Travel

2 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 |

2 explore
b) new places

3 have
d) souvenirs

5 go
e) a good time

## Grammar Past simple: regular

 and irregular verbs3 Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Last Saturday $I^{(1)} \ldots$ (visit) my grandparents. $I^{(2)} \ldots$ (leave) the house early and I ${ }^{(3)} \ldots$ (travel) by bus. $I^{(4)} \ldots$ (not have) a good time. It was very boring! On Sunday ${ }^{(5)} \ldots$ (buy) some new CDs. Sunday was fun!

4 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 ।... 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.

5 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:
DUnit 8 Grammar Reference

- Unit 8 Vocabulary Reference
- Unit 8 Grammar Exercises
(1)Unit 8 Vocabulary Exercises


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 l'm wearing a scarf, a jacket and boots.
( 3 L
4 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.

## Reading

## Guidebook

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.



1) 2,35

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

## (1) Cystallear Tects

Until 1959 it was illegal not to celebrate Bonfire Night in England.
2) 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?
3 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

## Grammar

## be going to

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

1. 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.
2 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 indes

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

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

| Calendars | 8:20 AM |
| :--- | :--- |
| 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 ...

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?
5 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.

Ask 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 |
| :--- | :--- |
| I must go | I mustn't go |
| You must go | You mustn't go |
| He must go | He mustn't go |
| She must go | She mustn't go |
| It must go | It mustn't go |
| We must go | We mustn't go |
| You must go | You mustn't go |
| They must go | They mustn't go |

7 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 ${ }^{(1)}$... you ... (do)?
Jade Hi, Fiona. $I^{(2)} \ldots$ (put) these books in the cupboard.
Fiona ${ }^{(3)}$... 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 ${ }^{(5)}$... (go). We had a good time last year. You ${ }^{(6)}$... (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 $7 \mathrm{pm} . I^{(8)} \ldots$ (wear) my black dress.


## Vocabulary

## Weather and seasons

(1) Listen and repeat the words. How do you say them in your language?
cloudy $\cdot$ cold $\cdot$ dry $\cdot$ hot $\cdot$ rainy $\cdot$ snowy $\cdot$ stormy $\cdot$ sunny $\cdot$ warm $\cdot$ wet $\cdot$ windy
2) Match pictures 1-11 with the words in exercise 1.

(3) Ask and answer questions about your favourite season.

spring

autumn

summer

winter

What's your favourite season?

It's autumn. It's rainy, but I love the colour of the trees.

## Listening

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

## Inviting a friend to a party / Going to a party

Model Dialogue


## Jason

I'm going to have a barbecue
tomorrow. Do you want to come?

At about half past three.
Great. And what time is it going to finish?

Brilliant. See you at one o'clock.
OK. See you then.


Listen to the dialogue. What time is the barbecue going to start?

Listen again and repeat.

3 Look at the Model Dialogue and complete the questions in your notebook.

1. ...you want to come?
2. ...you like...?
3. What time ...it start?
4. What...does it finish?


## Crystal Clear Gips

We can ask "Would you like to come?" instead of "Do you want to come?':Questions with "Would you like to + verb?" is more polite than "Do you want to + verb?".

## Speaking Task

## (1) Talk about going to a party

First, choose a party.


## (2) Prepare a dialogue

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

## (3) Speak

In pairs, practise your dialogues.


> 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?

## 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 $\alpha$

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


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

## (i) Cystalciear $\mathrm{Cb}_{\mathrm{B}}^{\mathrm{i} p \mathrm{~S}}$

## Connectors

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

3 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.

## Caltare <br> Reading



## Pronunciation

/S/
a


Listen and repeat.
circus sell so stormy sun
b


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

## Unit 9 Language Reference

## Vocabulary Clothes


boots

jumper

coat

shirt

trainers

dress

shorts

trousers

jacket

skirt


T-shirt

jeans

scarf

Weather and seasons cloudy cold dry hot rainy snowy stormy sunny warm wet windy spring summer autumn winter

## Grammar begoing to

| Affirmative | Negative |
| :--- | :--- |
| I am going to wear jeans. | I am not going to wear jeans. |
| You are going to wear jeans. | You are not going to wear jeans. |
| We /You / They are going to wear jeans. | $\mathrm{He} /$ She / It is not going to wear jeans. |
| He / She /It is going to 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 are not. |
| Is he / she / it going to wear jeans? | Yes, he / she / it is. |
| Are we / you / they going to wear jeans? | No, we / you / they are not. |

## must / must not

| Affirmative | Negative |
| :--- | :--- |
| I/You must take sun cream. | I/You must not make noise. |
| He / She / It must take sun cream. | $\mathrm{He} /$ She / It must not make noise. |
| We / You / They must take sun cream. | We / You / They must not 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?

## Vocabulary Clothes

1 Complete the words with vowels. Write them in your notebook.
1 sc rf
4 T-sh rt
$2 \mathrm{tr} \square \mathrm{n} \square \mathrm{rs}$
5 sk rt
3 j ■ ck !

## Weather and seasons

2 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 ${ }^{(1)}$ rainy / windy and it's going to be ${ }^{(2)}$ warm / cold. In France it's going to be ${ }^{(3)}$ warm / hot but ${ }^{(4)}$ stormy / cloudy. In Spain it's going to be ${ }^{(5)}$ cold / hot all day.

## Grammar begoing to

3 Write complete sentences in your notebook with be going to.

1 My friends / have / a beach party.
$2 \mathrm{I} /$ 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

5 Complete the sentences with 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

DUnit 9 Vocabulary Reference

- Unit 9 Grammar Exercises
-1 Unit 9 Vocabulary Exercises


## Revision Units 7-9

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

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


You take p... with a camera.



Use a b... to travel on the sea.


Look in the m... to see your hair.

Where do you sleep? In a b....


We wear a s... when it's cold.


106
You can travel by p... to different countries.

## Grammar

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


## be: past simple

1 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

2 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, ${ }^{(2)}$... (build) a magnificent
 palace called Hampton Court. It ${ }^{(3)}$... (be) amazing! The King ${ }^{(4)} \ldots$.. (not be) happy, so Wolsey ${ }^{(5)}$... (give) the palace to him. The palace ${ }^{(6)}$... (have) enormous kitchens. The King ${ }^{(7)} \ldots$ (play) tennis, so he ${ }^{(8)} \ldots$ (build) a tennis court in the palace.

3 Complete the questions 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

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

Subject: Windsor Castle ${ }^{11}$... (stay) with my cousin this weekend. On Saturday, we ${ }^{(2)}$... (visit) Windsor Castle! It's the Queen's residence but she ${ }^{(3)}$... (not be) at the castle. On Saturday evening, we ${ }^{(4)}$... (have) dinner in a restaurant. On Sunday, $I^{(5)} .$. (go) on a boat with my cousin and aunt, but my uncle ${ }^{(6)} \ldots$ (not come) with us. What ${ }^{(7)}$... you ... (do) this weekend? Write soon, Haley

## Grammar check

5 Write the correct word in your notebook.

1 I 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.

# Gultural Awareness: transpot 

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

$\square$
Heathrow is the name of a famous British ...
a train station.
b airport.
© port.
How many cars are there in Britain?
© over 84 million
(b) about 67 million
(c) around 31 million

Where does the high-speed Eurostar train go?

© from London to Edinburgh
(b) from London to Paris
(c) from London to Amsterdam

What colour are traditional London taxis?

© yellow
b black
(5) green and white

When did the London Underground system open?

© 1863
b 1904
(C) 1926

How many people use the London
Underground system every day?
© two and a half million people
(b) three and a half million people
© more than two and a half million people

## WATCH

2 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: Digitalavatars <br> 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.



## Incegular veribs

| Infinitive | Past simple | Past participle |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| be /bis/ | was/were /wnz/, /w3:(r)/ | been /biin/ |
| begin /bi'gin/ | began/bi'gæn/ | begun /bi'gan/ |
| break /brerk/ | broke /brouk/ | broken /'brəukən/ |
| bring /brin/ | brought /broit/ | brought/brort/ |
| build /bild/ | built /bilt/ | built/bilt/ |
| buy /bai/ | bought/bort/ | bought/bort/ |
| choose/ţu:z/ | chose/țəuz/ | chosen /'tfouzn/ |
| can/kæn/ | could/kəd/ | could/kəd/ |
| come /kam/ | came /kerm/ | come /kam/ |
| do /du:/ | did/did/ | done /dın/ |
| drink /drınk/ | drank /drænk/ | drunk / drajk/ |
| drive /draiv/ | drove /drouv/ | driven /'drivan/ |
| eat /irt/ | ate /eit/ | eaten /'irton/ |
| fall /forl/ | fell /fel/ | fallen/'forlon/ |
| find/faind/ | found/faund/ | found/faund/ |
| fly/flai/ | flew/flu:/ | flown/floun/ |
| forget /fə(r)'get/ | forgot /fə(r)'gnt/ | forgotten /fə(r)'gitan/ |
| get/get/ | got/git/ | got/git/ |
| give/giv/ | gave /gerv/ | given /'givan/ |
| go /gau/ | went/went/ | gone /gon/ |
| have /hæv/ | had/hæd/ | had/hæd/ |
| hear /hie(r)/ | heard/h3:(r)d/ | heard/h3:(r)d/ |
| know /nəu/ | knew /nju:/ | known/nəun/ |
| learn /l3:(r)n/ | learnt / learned /l3:(r)nt/, /l3i(r)nd/ | learnt / learned/l3:(r)nt/, /l3:(r)nd/ |
| leave /lisv/ | left /left/ | left /left/ |
| lose /luiz/ | lost /lost/ | lost /lvst/ |
| make /merk/ | made /meid/ | made /meid/ |
| meet /mist/ | met/met/ | met/met/ |
| pay /pei/ | paid/perd/ | paid/perd/ |
| put /put/ | put/put/ | put/put/ |
| read/risd/ | read/red/ | read /red/ |
| run /ran/ | ran/ræn/ | run/ran/ |
| say /sei/ | said/sed/ | said/sed/ |
| see /sis/ | saw/so:/ | seen/sian/ |
| sell /sel/ | sold/sauld/ | sold /sould/ |
| sing /sin/ | sang /sæり/ | sung /say $/$ |
| sit/sit/ | sat/sæt/ | sat/sæt/ |
| speak/spirk/ | spoke /spouk/ | spoken/'spəukən/ |
| take /terk/ | took/tuk/ | taken/'terken/ |
| teach/tist J/ | taught/tort/ | taught/tort/ |
| tell /tel/ | told/tould/ | told /tould/ |
| think / $\theta \mathrm{m} \mathrm{nk} /$ | thought / $\theta$ ost/ | thought / $\theta$ ost/ |
| wear /wez(r)/ | wore /wor(r)/ | worn/wos(r)n/ |
| win/win/ | won/wan/ | won/wan/ |

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