

ENSIGNATION OF THE PROPERTY OF



ЕНГЛЕСКИ ЈЕЗИК

ЗА 7. РАЗРЕД ОСНОВНЕ ШКОЛЕ

Рецензенти

др **Радмила Шевић**,

редовни професор Филозофског факултета у Новом Саду

Ана Томовић,

лектор на Катедри за англистику Филолошког факултета у Београду

Вера Зечевић,

професор у ОШ "Јован Поповић" у Београду

Уредник и одговорни уредник Слободанка Ружичић

Главни уредник gp Милорад Марјановић

За издавача *gp Милорад Марјановић,* в. д. директора

Министар просвете, науке и технолошког развоја Републике Србије, решењем број 650-02-00446/2019-07 од 4. фебруара 2020. године, одобрио је овај уџбеник за издавање и употребу у 7. разреду основне школе.

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- 🛊 Always speak to your teacher in English.
- ★ It's important to speak English during your English lessons.
- ★ Don't worry if you don't understand every word.
- Your partner is the person sitting next to you.
- ★ The first time you read a text, only look for the information you need.
- ★ It is important to know how to pronounce new words correctly.
- ★ When you write something,
 - ▶ make notes on your ideas.
 - make a rough plan of what you want to write.
- roject work in groups:
 - ▶ List the tasks that the group needs to do.
 - ▶ Decide who should do what.

PLAN OF THE BOOK

Unit	Reading	Grammar	Vocabulary
6–19	- Michael's profile- A Montana girl- Extra: How the British got their names	the present simple tensethe present continuous tensethe -ing form	 phrases with have adjectives: noun + -ous, -ive nouns: verbs + -ion good at / bad at
20-35	I hate P.E.The Belgrade MarathonExtra: Britain's great sporting event	 reporting commands and requests the past simple tense used to for past habits the past continuous tense 	 words related to sports sports which go with do, play and go phrases with take
36-51	Food fightFinger foodExtra: Hershey's chocolate world	 countable and uncountable nouns quantifiers articles the present perfect and past simple tenses 	- words related to food - expressions with <i>it</i>
52-65	Can I open them now please?Happy New YearExtra: Two jokes	 the present simple passive articles expressing the future prepositions of time either or, neither nor 	 words related to celebrations each other, one another adjectives: noun + -ful nouns: verb + -ion, -tion words related to weather
5 66–79	Living near the North PoleWhat a life!Extra: How places in the USA got their names	the past simple passivemust/have tocancompound pronouns and adverbs	- 'house' words- adjectives: noun/verb +- able- the pronoun <i>one/ones</i>
80-95	Walt Disney and his cartoonsBattle of the bandsExtra: Disneyland Paris	- the comparison of adjectives - relative pronouns	types of filmsnegative adverbs and adjectives with un-verbs + prepositions
7 96–109	- Yellowstone Park - Sightseeing in London - Extra: Travelling in the USA	 type 1 conditional sentences type 2 conditional sentences adverbs (position) must/mustn't articles with place names 	- hundred(s), thousand(s) - words related to travelling - city landmarks
110-123	- Teen lives - What's in your wardrobe? - Extra: New trends	 compound words the comparison of adverbs plural words would + infinitive for expressing wishes 	words related to clotheswords related to jobsphrases with get

125-147 Appendix

PLAN OF THE BOOK

Listening	Writing	Speaking	Communication
- A telephone conversation	- Personal profiles - How well do you know your partner?	- Daily routines, interests and school life	- On the telephone - Agreeing and disagreeing
- The Marathon - Coming soon!	- Project: Who is your favourite sports star?- A class sports survey	- Discussing sports - An interview	- Giving advice and making suggestions with <i>should</i>
- Keeping fit	Project: Preparing a dishInviting friends for brunchWhat have you done this month?	- Tips for staying healthy - Family eating habits	 Stating preferences with I'd rather, I'd like, I'd prefer Giving advice for staying healthy
- Christmas shopping	Project: Organizing a partyHow is Christmas celebrated in your country?	- Christmas customs - New Year's resolutions - Party time!	Inviting and answering invitationsCommenting on the weather
- Where I live	An emailThe advantages and disadvantages of living in a village/the city	- Different kinds of homes - My town/village	- Expressing obligation, ability, permission and requests
- Going to the cinema - Michael's dream	- A film review - Project: Madonna	- Different types of films/music - The last film I saw	Expressing and asking for opinionsMaking requests
- Marcia's dream - A story about Snow White and a prince	- A holiday letter - A diary	- Different types of holidays - An imaginary trip	- Rules and regulations - Useful travel advice
- I'd like to be a supermodel!- Going shopping	- A dialogue- Project: A careers poster- An article about how fashions have changed	- Describing people and clothes - The way I dress	- Expressing wishes



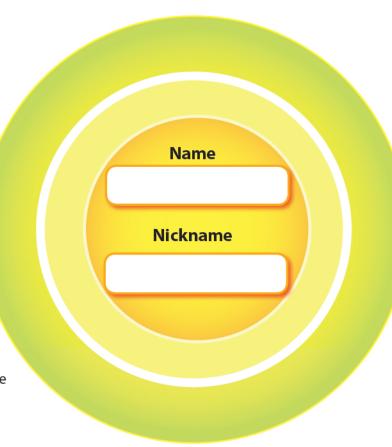




Write a profile of yourself

- A In the inner circle, write some personal details
 - age, school, languages you speak, and
 - personal appearance: height, hair, eyes.
- **B** In the outer circle, write about:
 - your interests in music, films, sports, hobbies and about your future career.

In groups, tell each other about some of the things you have written down.





🚮 Track 1

Michael's profile

1 Read the text once and answer the following question.

Which of these topics does Michael talk about?

Yes 🗸

No X

a. TV shows

e. evening entertainment

b. school

f. the family business

c. morning routine

g. friends

d. sports

My name's Michael Nicholas. I'm thirteen and I live in York, a town in the north of England. My father sells fish and chips in our family restaurant and my mother and I sometimes help him there.

I'm in Form 3B at York Comprehensive School, which has four hundred pupils, all between 11 and 18 years old. I'll probably stay at school until I'm 18, but some of my classmates have already decided to leave school at the age of 16. Nearly everybody has lunch at school, which is great because you can talk to your friends. And you don't have to help with the washing up! I also like playing football at school. Besides football, we can play hockey in the winter and cricket and tennis in the summer.

If you look at the picture, I'm the boy standing next to the tree. My best friends are Marcia and Nick. Marcia is wearing a long skirt and a red top and Nick is showing his muscles. We're all in the same class. Like teenagers everywhere, we don't like doing our homework, but we enjoy having a good time, hanging out with our friends, chatting to and texting our mates on our mobiles, listening to the latest music on our MP3 players, watching films on TV or at the cinema, and following the latest fashions. We also like playing music. Marcia, Nick and I play in the band 'Wonderful Five' and at the moment we are practising hard as we have a concert soon.



My parents are not very strict and I have a very good relationship with them. I usually have to be home before 10 p.m. on weekdays, but because it is Friday today, my father will let me stay out a little longer.

WORD BANK

wear /weə(r)/ V – носити

comprehensive school /komprt'hensiv/ *adj* – врста средње школе

muscle /'mʌsl/ n – мишић

chat $/t\int xt/n$ – причати, ћаскати

strict /'strikt/ adj – строг

mate /meit/ n – друг

hang out /hæŋ aut/ v – дружити се

latest /'leɪtɪst/ adj – најновији

relationship /ri'leɪʃnʃɪр/ n – однос

fashion /ˈfæʃn/ n – мода

What do you think?

- 1. Do you agree with Michael about what teenagers like doing? What other things do teenagers do?
- 2. Michael has to be home before ten on school nights. Do you think it's too early or too late? When do you have to be home?

2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1. Where do the Nicholas family live?
- 2. Who works in the restaurant?
- 3. How is Michael's school different to a Serbian secondary school?
- 4. Why does Michael enjoy having lunch at school?
- 5. Label the picture with the children's names.
- 6. How do the friends spend their time?
- 7. Does Michael get on with his parents?

Did you know?

- 1. A comprehensive school is a large state secondary school in Britain for children of all abilities
- 2. When you buy fish and chips from a takeaway shop, the shop assistant wraps them in newspaper for you to take home!



1. I like playing football.

enjoy

like

dislike

+ verb + ing

hate

don't/doesn't mind

Where do you enjoy going at the weekend? What do you hate doing at school?



2. My father will *let me stay* out a little longer.

LET me/you/him/her/us/them + verb

She didn't let him watch the game.

- What don't your parents let you do during the week?
- What do they let you do at the weekend?

Have fun

Do the exercise 1, page 5 in the Workbook.



Cross out the two words/phrases that don't go with have.

fun	time	a re	elationship	ter	years
a ho	oliday	HAVE	a show	/er	
tea	a chat		lun	ch	an idea
		a cricket	a party		

Complete the following sentences. Use one of the phrases with HAVE.

1. I'm hungry. I'll	now.		

- 2. Every morning I go to the bathroom and
- 3. I how to help you.
- 4. Did you at the party?
- 5. Will you a cup of ?
- 6. I always for my birthday and I invite all my friends.
- 7. They'll in Greece in July.





Listening

Track 2

A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION 1

4 Nick and Marcia are having a chat on the telephone. Listen to their conversation.

Find out:

- a. What is Nick doing?
- b. Why is Nick surprised?
- c. Is Marcia bored?

Listen again and circle the correct answers.

A – right B – wrong C – no information

- Marcia is calling Nick.
 John is doing the same as Nick.
 Marcia is doing homework.
 A B C
 A B C
- 4. It was their first day at school. A B C

5 Complete the telephone conversation below with a partner. Use some of the phrases from the box.

Beginning a conversation

- Hello. Helen speaking.
- Hi, Helen. It's (your name).

Questions

How are you?

- I'm fine, thanks. / Great! / Don't ask! And you? What are you doing?
- I'm ...
- You're what?!

Are you having a good time?

- It's great! / It's fantastic!
- Don't be stupid! / It's terrible! / It's awful!

Finishing the conversation

- See you later.
- OK. Bye.

Peter: Hello, Peter	
Jane: Hi, Jane. How ?	- 45
Peter:! And?	
Jane: Don't!	
Peter: Why? What?	
Jane: I'm helping to clean the house.	
Peter: You're?!	
Jane: I'm helping mum.	
Peter: Are a good?	
Jane: Don't ! It's I'm so bored	are you doing?
Peter: I'm watching a DVD. Do you want to come round?	
Jane: I can't. I have to help here.	
Peter: Never mind. See you	
Jane: OK	



Track 3

Listen and check. Then practise the conversation with a partner.

Make up a similar conversation together. Use the activities from the box if you want.

listening to music with friends / playing on the computer / playing the guitar / tidying your room / doing your homework / learning English

Grammar

THE PRESENT SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS TENSES







Which tense is used in these sentences?

- 1. My father sells fish and chips.
- 2. My mother and I sometimes help him there.
- 3. We don't like doing our homework.
- 4. Do you get up at 6.30 every morning?

Which sentence(s) is/are used to talk about:

- a. repeated actions or habits?
- b. facts?

Can you remember?

Which time expressions do you use with the present simple tense?

See the Grammar Summary!

Which tense is used in these sentences?

- 1. We're watching a football match on TV.
- 2. They are going to the cinema tonight.
- 3. Is Marcia wearing a short skirt in the picture?

Which sentence(s) is/are used to talk about:

- a. something happening at the moment or around the moment of speaking?
- b. an arrangement in the near future?

Can you remember?

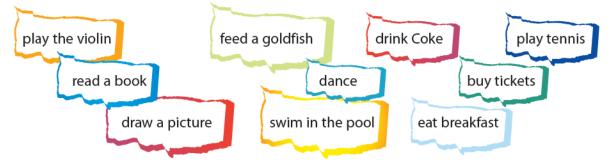
Which time expressions do you use with the present continuous tense?

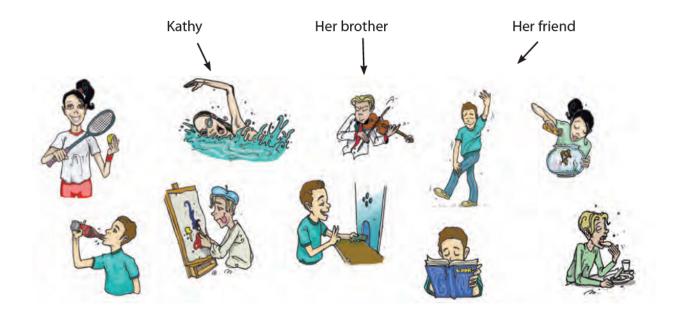
Make true sentences using never, rarely, sometimes, often, usually, always and a different activity.

On Sundays,

1. 1		
2. m	y best frie	nd
3. m	y neighbo	our
4. w	e	
5. m	y teacher	
6. m	y friends	

What are Kathy, her brother and her friend doing?





Match:

- 1. It often rains in my town,
- 2. I usually play football,
- 3. She usually smiles,
- 4. He usually walks to school,
- 5. I often go shopping for clothes on Saturdays,



- a. at the moment she is crying.
- b. today he is going by bus.
- c. just now the sun is shining.
- d. today it is Wednesday and I am buying things for the house.
- e. today I am playing basketball.

Complete the sentences using the correct tense.

1.			you often		with the \	washing	ı up? (help	o)
2.	1					a great	book at t	he moment. (read)
3.	My frie	nds				near n	ne. (not liv	/e)
4.	When			Harry usually				? (get up)
5.	Jane			n	ow. She			a drink. (not dance / have)
6.			we			fo	otball tom	norrow? (play)
7.	Peter ra	arely			TV in t	he even	ing. (watc	h)
8.	Be quie	et! The	film				. (begin)	



A Montana girl

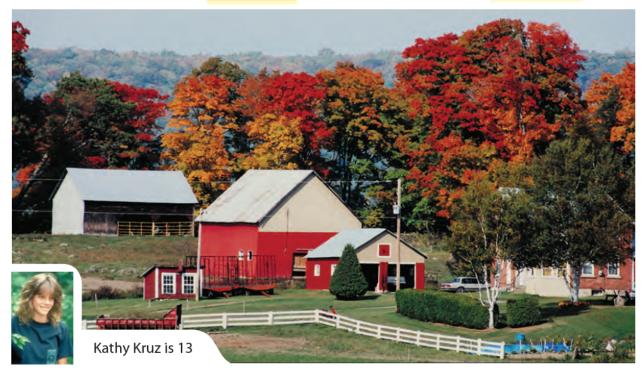
Read the text. Which paragraph is about:

1. rainy day activities?

3. activities Kathy does in her free time?

2. Kathy's home and family?

4. places to go to in a car?

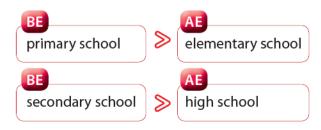


- A I live in Lewistown, Montana, in the western part of the USA. It is a small town, but the area is pretty and mountainous. My father raises cattle on a ranch just outside the town. I go to elementary school. My brother is 17 and he is in his senior year of high school.
- B I don't go out much during the week because there's nothing to do in this small town. I usually watch TV or read books. I like to collect dolls from different countries, but it is an expensive hobby. On Friday and Saturday nights, there's usually a school sporting event (football or basketball) and after the game, everybody gets in their cars with their friends and we drive up and down the main street, talking to boys and girls we know. I can't drive of course, but my brother got his driving license and his first car when he was 16.
- In America, we don't go into bars until we are 21, so sometimes we go to a drive-in restaurant to eat hamburgers or cheeseburgers and to drink milkshakes and then we go to a drive-in movie. The screen is huge and it's out in the open. We sit in our cars and watch the movie. Tonight my brother and I are going there to watch the latest James Bond movie, starring Daniel Craig. We are picking my best friend up at 7 o'clock.
- **D** When the weather is bad, we go bowling. We usually make teams and have a minicompetition. I'm very good at bowling and I often have a very good score.

1 A Answer the questions.

- 1. Where does Kathy live?
- 2. What type of school does she go to?
- 3. Do you need a lot of money to collect dolls?
- 4. How does she spend her evenings:
 - a. on weekdays? b. on Saturdays?
- 5. How old was her brother when he got his own car?
- 6. What kind of food do children like to eat in drive-in restaurants?
- 7. How is a drive-in cinema different to an ordinary
- 8. What do Kathy and her friends do when it is raining?

B Kathy's house is in the picture. Describe it.





WORD BANK

mountainous /ˈmaʊntɪnəs/ adj – планински bowling /'bəʊlɪŋ / n – куглање cattle /ˈkætl/ n – стока raise (cattle/children) /reiz/ v – гајити, подизати event /r'vent/ n – догађај drive-in (movie) adj – биоскоп у који се улази аутомобилом star / sta: / v - играти главну улогуscore /sk \mathfrak{p} :/ n – резултат, постигнути поени compete /kəm'pi:t/ v – такмичити се competition /kəmpə'tɪ∫ən/ n – такмичење

2 Which sentences are not true?

- 1. Kathy's father looks after animals.
- 2. There are a lot of sporting events during the week.
- 3. Kathy is terrible at bowling.
- 4. Kathy has lots of dolls.
- 5. School children can go into bars.

Did you know?

Senior year in American high schools is the final year. A student in the first year is called a freshman, in the second a sophomore and in the third a junior.

3 Vocabulary

Kathy is very good at bowling. How good are you at these things? Complete the table. Then ask and answer with a partner.

- sports
 music
 Geography
- 4. swimming
- 5. Mathematics
- 6. drawing
- 7. cooking



Use these words and phrases:

very good, excellent, brilliant, not bad, not very good, really bad, terrible

WORD FORMATION

A Look at the example and then find the other adjectives in the text:

danger danger <u>ous</u>
expense
mountain
west

B Look at the example and then find the other nouns in the text:

Verb	Noun	
translate	translation	
collect		
compete		

Complete the sentences by using one word from the box.

1. My l	oest friend ha	s a large		(of sticke	rs.	
2. 'Why don't you buy that dress?' 'Because it's too							<u>'</u>
3. Is it		to trav	el in the			part of Ser	bia?
4. Is M	ontana in the		pa	art of the U	ISA?		
5. I hav	ve to do a			from Eng	lish into	Serbian for	homework.

4 Find the spelling mistake in each word. Then spell the correct words out loud.

**********************************	#45746744574674657457467465	PP4007400740P740P40	#4546546F45F4544546546#	********************	#405405445745F40F405405445F45F40	######################################
milksake mountin	basketbal	catle	weater	vegatables	breakhfast	boweling
	1				1	

Grammar

THE PRESENT SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS TENSES









- 1. What are you looking for in this classroom? What do you look for in this classroom?
- I don't wear long skirts every day. I'm not wearing long skirts every day.
- 3. Brr! It's very cold. The wind is blowing. Brr! It's very cold. The wind blows.

Complete the sentences.

Use the present simple tense or the present continuous tense.

- 1. I'm not going out. It . (rain)
- 2. Normally Michael to bed around 10 o'clock. (go)
- 3. He tonight. (not come)
- 4. My parents usually their shopping on Saturdays. (do)
- 5. you drinks for the party tonight? (buy)

AGREEING AND DISAGREEING

Work in small groups or pairs. Look at the comments below.

- Who do you agree with?
- Who don't you agree with?

Useful language

I completely agree with... I disagree with...

That's a great idea! I prefer... to...

I'm not sure... I don't think it's a good idea.

I partly agree. It depends on the situation.

- Pupils must have the chance to talk to their teachers. (Tania, 15)
- I'd like to wear a uniform. (Mark, 14)
- I'd like to choose what I will learn. (Vera, 14)
- I'd like to do something other than sitting in the classroom. (Geoffrey, 14)
- I'd like to know more, and we do the same things all the time. (Marcia, 13)
- I'd like to use computers in the classroom, but we don't have any. (Paul, 13)
- I'd like more sporting events at school. (Philip, 13)
 - How would you like school to be different?
 - What would be your idea of a perfect school?

Fun page

WORD SQUARE

Can you find ten school subjects in this square?

						,	0		
Α	N	В	I	0	L	0	G	Υ	M
G	E	0	G	R	Α	Р	Н	Υ	K
E	N	G	L	I	S	Н	M	w	Q
S	Z	χ	c	٧	В	I	Α	R	T
c	c	Н	E	M	ı	S	T	R	Υ
I	Α	S	D	U	F	Т	Н	G	Н
S	w	E	М	S	N	0	S	K	L
Υ	R	T	Υ	ı	U	R	I	0	P
Н	w	S	Υ	c	٧	Υ	В	N	M
Р	Q	F	R	E	N	c	Н	Х	Z

A PROVERB

A penny for your thoughts.

What does this proverb mean?

POETRY

In 1794, the poet William Blake published a poem 'The school boy'.

I love to rise in a summer morn, When the birds sing on every tree; The distant huntsman blows his horn, And the sky-lark sings with me. O! what sweet company.

But to go to school in a summer morn, O! it drives all joy away:
Under a cruel eye outworn,
The little ones spend the day,
In sighing and dismay.

morn – morning
outworn – worn out, lifeless
dismay – unhappiness

- Are these lines from the poem still true for children today?
- Is this how you feel about your schooldays or are they happier?
- Who is the poet thinking of when he says 'under a cruel eye'?

When you are smiling

Singing a song

When you're smiling, when you're smiling,
The whole world smiles with you,
When you're laughing, when you're laughing,
The sun comes shining through.
But when you're crying, you bring on the rain,
So stop your sighing, be happy again.
Keep on smiling, 'cause when you're smiling,
The whole world smiles with you.

(Music and words by M. Fischer)

RIDDLES

- 1. What goes up but never comes down?
- 2. Light as a feather, there is nothing in it; the strongest man can't hold it for much more than a minute.

See the Appendix for the answers.

Extra reading

How the British got their names

In this issue of the Culture Crew magazine Patrick tells us about the origin of names in Britain.

t first people only had one name, Thomas, John, etc. and there were not many of these names, Christian names as we now call them, in English. So how did you know which John someone was talking about? Well, an additional name was necessary. The most common British surname, Smith, means 'blacksmith, 'metal-worker'. Very often the second name was given according to the job of the person. That's how we get the family names of Taylor, Farmer, Clerk or Clark. Sometimes the other name was a place name. John who lived by the church was called John Church, whereas John who lived



on the hill was called John Hill. That is how we get the common English names of Church, Hill, Field, Tree, etc. Other such names are Brook and Rivers. Some men were given their father's names. 'Thomas, the son of Richard' was called Thomas Richardson. Many English family names end in 'son'. 'Mac' or 'Mc' at the beginning of many Scottish names means 'son of', e.g. MacDonald.

Many names were originally based on a person's appearance. For instance, the first John Long was certainly a tall man; just as the first Mr Small was almost certainly a short man. It is the same with Brown, Black, Strong, etc.









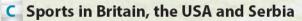
A Discuss these questions in small groups.

- Which sports do you like playing?
- Which sports do you like watching?
- Do you often go to sporting events?

B Look at the picture of sports on pages 20 and 21.

- Which sports use a ball? Name three other sports that you play with a ball.
- Which are team games?
- Which are winter sports?





- Which sport do you think is number one in a. Britain b. the USA c. Serbia?
- What other sports are popular in these countries?
- What is the most important sporting event in Serbia?
- Which sports are these countries good at at the Olympic Games?



I hate P.E.

1	Read the te	xt below once	and complet	te the sentences
---	-------------	---------------	-------------	------------------

1.	In English	school	ls, pu	pils usually play	
_	_				

- Roger wasn't good at , but he was good at
- 3. Besides rowing, he to get fit.
- 4. Roger says children play games if they dislike them.

Roger is talking about the sports he played when he was at school.

I never really enjoyed sports at school because I was never much good at the kinds of games we had to play. The most common games in English schools are football and cricket. Teachers always told us to play for fun, but there was always a lot of competition among the boys. Boys who were good at games were very popular at school. I didn't like football or cricket. One day a cricket ball, which is very hard, hit me in the face. I started to cry, but my P.E. teacher told me not to be so stupid! After that, I disliked cricket even more.

As my school was near a river, we had a rowing club. In my second year, I gave up cricket and football and started rowing. I enjoyed it because I was good at it. We used to have rowing practice twice a week. Sometimes we raced against other schools. The teacher advised us to go for a run every evening to get fit and I listened to his advice. I used to run even on Sundays. I asked my best friend Geoff to join me. When we were children, we used to race each other. After leaving school, I didn't have much time for rowing. I had to give it up although I enjoyed it very much.

It's true that children should take exercise, but they shouldn't take part in games they don't like.

Useful language

Verb	Noun
compete	competition
advise	advice
enjoy	enjoyment
race	race
exercise	exercise



common /'komən/ adj – чест, уобичајен enjoyment /m'dʒərmənt/ n – уживање hit /hrt/ v – ударити advise /əd'varz / v – саветовати advice /əd'vars/ n – савет give up v – одустати (be) fit /frt/ adj – (бити) у кондицији take part in – учествовати



2 Read the text again and answer these questions.

- 1. Did Roger like playing football and cricket at school?
- 2. Who were the most popular boys at school?
- 3. Why did Roger really hate cricket?
- 4. When did Roger stop playing football and cricket?
- 5. Why did Roger start running?
- 6. Did Roger go running every day?
- 7. How did Roger compete with Geoff?
- 8. Does Roger still go rowing?

3 What do you think?

- 1. What do you think of the sports at your school?
- 2. Is it important for you to be good at sports?
- 3. What sports do you do?
- 4. Do you like physical education classes (P.E.)? Why? Why not?



4 Look at these examples with do, go and play.

We say:

do gymnastics

go swimming

play football

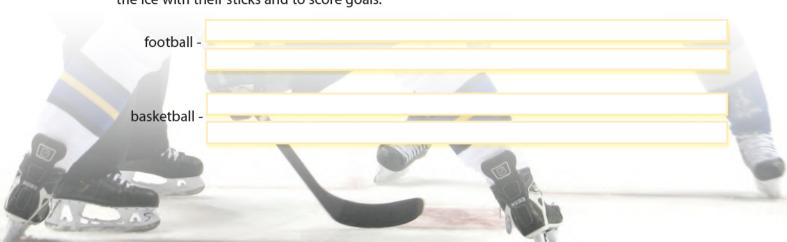
Which verb goes with the following activities?
Put the activities from the box in the correct place.



- 5 Make notes on the following games, using the example to help you. Include information on:
 - a. the number of teams,
 - b. the number of players on each team and
 - c. the equipment needed.

Example:

Ice hockey is a game played on ice. On each team, there are six players. They try to hit a puck across the ice with their sticks and to score goals.



after five days.'

Grammar REPORTED SPEECH Reporting commands and requests Do you want to join me? Don't be so stupid! The teacher told me I asked Geoff Look at the cartoons and find how these sentences are reported in the text. Which cartoon shows a command? Which one is a request? What verb do we use when we report: - commands? - requests? Can you help me? Look at the rules for reported commands and requests. **Reporting commands:** tell + object + (not) to + infinitive. **Reporting requests:** ask + object + (not) to + infinitive. Meet me at our usual 'Stop!' \rightarrow She told him to stop. place by the river. 'Don't talk!' → The teacher told Jane not to talk. 'Can you help me?' \rightarrow Peter asked her to help him. • Sometimes we have to change the pronoun. Here's an example: 'Meet **me** at **our** usual place by the river.' He told him to meet **him** at their usual place by the river. See the Grammar Summary for more information. CHEMIST'S INSTRUCTIONS Roger's mother went to a chemist's to buy some medicine. Here are the instructions the chemist gave her. Complete the text below: L. 'Take two tablets three times a dav.' This is what Roger's mother told her husband in the evening: 2. 'Drink a lot of water with the tablets.' The pharmacist told 3. 'Don't eat anything for half an hour after taking She also told the tablets.' 4. 'Don't take the tablets for more than five days.' 5. 'Contact your doctor if the pain doesn't stop

4	Report the sentences. Use me if there is no other object	
---	--	--

- 1. 'Can you open the door, please, Dave?'

 Emma
- 2. 'Close all the windows!'

 Jane
- 3. 'Can you help me?'

 My mother
 .
- 4. 'Don't stay out too late, Clare!'

She

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

- 1 What tense are most of the verbs in the text about Roger? Find some examples.
- 2 Now complete the table:

to be I am happy. We are at school. He isn't bored. Are you at home? positive I listen to hip hop. He sees his cousins once a week. negative They don't want to go to the cinema. questions Does she play tennis?

Past simple					
Yesterday, I sad. Last week, we on holiday. He bored.					
you at home last night?					
I to rap two years ago. During the holiday, he his cousins every day.					
Theyto go to the theatre last week.					
shetennis when she was younger?					

(3) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. He	to school on his bike	e an hour ago. (ride)
2. 1	to the cinema last night.	(not go)
3. When	you	the rowing club? (join
	1 21 ())	

- 4. Manchester United 2-1. (win)
- 5. Why you these CDs to school? (bring)
- 6. I _____ the life in the country. (not miss)

Pair Work

Write 5 sentences about what you did or didn't do yesterday. One of the sentences should be a lie. Tell your partner your sentences and see if they can guess which sentence isn't true.



Grammar

USED TO







Look at these examples from the text.

I used to run even on Sundays.

When we were children we used to race each other.

Used to expresses past <u>facts</u> or past <u>habits</u> that aren't true now.

Be careful!

We can't say:

I used to play football last week.

It must be a regular action in the past.



I **used to** play the quitar. (I don't play it anymore.) Peter **didn't use to** be a good student. (He is now.)

Did you use to live here? (You don't live here anymore.)



What did/didn't Roger do when he was little? Make sentences with used to.

1. He doesn't live in a small town anymore. He used to live in a small town.

2. He likes spinach now. He didn't use to like spinach.

- 3. He doesn't climb trees anymore.
- He doesn't collect stamps anymore.
- 5. He enjoys classical music now.
- 6. He doesn't wear cowboy hats anymore.
- 7. He wears glasses now.
- 8. He doesn't play with toys anymore.

Talk about your past habits.

Write four sentences to tell your partner what you used to/didn't use to do when you were much younger. Use the expressions from the bubbles if you want.

watch

play

wear

go

swimming

hate

spend the summer holiday

listen to

collect

skate

like

have long hair

live



• Can you name the famous people in the pictures?



Complete the sentences with their names.

- 1. is a famous basketball player. He first played in Serbia and then in the USA.
- 2. is a famous footballer. He has played for Manchester United and Real Madrid. After Spain, he went to the USA. Young people admire the way he dresses and his haircut.
- 3. is a famous Serbian marathon runner. She is an excellent athlete.
- is a very successful tennis player. 4.
- 5. won eight gold medals at the Olympic Games in China.
- Who would you most like to meet?
- What questions would you ask them?

The Marathon

Nowadays, thousands of people run marathons each year all over the world. The cities wellknown for marathon races are New York, Beijing, London and Boston. Of course, the capital of Serbia, Belgrade, has its own marathon, too. What do you know about this athletic discipline? How did it start?

A long time ago a soldier ran a long way from one town to another to bring the good news of victory in battle to his people.

- 1. In which country did this happen?
- 2. Marathon is the name of
- 3. The marathon became an Olympic race at the time of b. the modern Games? a. the ancient Games
- 4. What is the distance of the modern marathon? About
 - a. 45 kilometres
 - b. 52 kilometres
 - c. 20 kilometres
 - d. 42 kilometres

Track 7 Now listen to the tape and check.





The Belgrade Marathon

The Belgrade Marathon is Serbia's biggest sporting event and usually takes place in April. It consists of the 5km Fun Run, the Half Marathon and the Marathon. The special attraction is the Children's Marathon.

The Belgrade Marathon attracts the best athletes from all over the world. But a lot of people from Belgrade and other parts of Serbia take part too, at least in the Fun Race. But even for that run you have to prepare yourself well.

Here's some advice from John Welch, who took part in the 21st Belgrade Marathon.

'You should begin to prepare for a Marathon at least three months ahead. During that period, you must eat regularly to give your body enough energy. Before and after running, you should do some exercise.'

This is what John said about his race day in Belgrade. 'On that day I had breakfast three hours before the race. It was a hot day so I knew I had to be careful. As I was running, the sun was burning my face. I knew it was important to drink lots of water. As I was running past the drinks stations, which were every 5km, people offered me water and some other high energy drinks. I had a drink while I was still running. You should drink little but often. I also took a wet sponge as I was passing the station. I used it to cool my face and neck. Of course, I didn't win, but I managed to run the whole race. When I finished, I put my tracksuit on and did some exercise to keep my muscles warm. While I was exercising, my wife appeared and gave me a big kiss. She said she was very proud of me.'

WORD BANK

nowadays /'navədeiz/ adv – y данашње време soldier /'səʊldʒə/ n – војник **news** /nju:z/ n – вести **victory** /ˈvɪktəri/ *n* – победа **battle** /bætl/ *n* – битка take place v - одиграти сеconsist (of) /kən'sıst/ v састојати се **athlete** /'æ θ li:t/ n – спортиста **energy** /'enədʒi/ *n* – енергија offer /'pfə/v – понудити sponge /'spʌndʒ/ n – сунђер wet /wet/ adj – влажан **speed** /'spi:d/ n – брзина **cool** /ku:l/ *v* – хладити **neck** /nek/ n – врат **burn** /bз:n/ *v* – горети manage /'mænɪdʒ/ v – успети



















The first women's Olympic marathon took place in Los Angeles in 1984.

Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1. When is the Belgrade Marathon?
- 2. What other events are there beside the full marathon?
- 3. Is the marathon just for people from Serbia?
- 4. Is training important?

Useful language

take place – The Marathon took place in Boston.

take part – Vera took part in it.

well-known for – He is well-known for his writing.

as much as possible – She has exercised as much as possible to become fit.



Pair Work

One of you is John Welch and the other is an interviewer for Serbian TV. Make up an interview. You could talk about how John Welch trained for the marathon, his experiences during the marathon, and what he thought of Belgrade and the Serbian people.

4 Expressions with TAKE

Use some of the expressions with TAKE to match the definitions below.

a train your time

a photo care

part TAKE place

a chance an exam

down





Grammar

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE







Look at these sentences from the text.

As I was running, the sun was burning my face. While I was exercising, my wife appeared and gave me a big kiss.

Here are some more examples of the past continuous tense.

Helen was washing her hair when her friend rang. **Were you playing** football when I saw you? **They weren't waiting** there when I arrived.

Remember!

• Positive: **was/were** + present participle (verb + ing)

• Negative: wasn't/weren't + present participle

• Interrogative: was/were + subject + present participle

We use the past continuous for:

- a. two or more actions happening at the same time in the past. I was reading while my brother was playing computer games.
- b. an action in progress at a stated time in the past. What were you doing at 10 o'clock last night?
- c. an action which was in progress when another action interrupted it. We were having lunch when John came to see us.

Key words:

- While I was sleeping, the telephone rang.
- **As** she was having a shower, Helen arrived.
- I was waiting for the bus **when** I saw Peter.

For more information, see the *Grammar Summary*.

Do you remember?

While + past continuous, ... + past simple Past continuous... + when + past simple

While I was eating, I got a text message. = I was eating when I got a text message.

What were you doing at 10 o'clock when the race started?

1	Ivan: 'I	(stand)	near the	start lin	۱۵′
١.	ivaii. i	(Stariu)	near the	Start III	ıe.

2. Tania: 'Liar! He (lie) in bed.'

3. Sonia and Tania: 'We (watch) TV.'

4. Igor: 'I (get) ready to start running, but I (not feel) well.'



Omplete the sentences using either the past continuous or past simple tense.

- 1. While Ann (visit) her aunt, her boyfriend went on holiday.
- 2. Peter was celebrating his birthday when the phone (ring).
- 3. Richard (eat) some cake when I saw him.
- 4. (she / walk) on the pavement when the car hit her?
- 5. I was shopping at the supermarket when the police (come).
- 6. (you / have) lunch when I called you?



GIVING ADVICE AND MAKING SUGGESTIONS

You should...

Why don't you...?

How about +ing...?

Perhaps you could...

Study:

- A I'm not very fit.
- B Perhaps you could start playing sport.
- A I'm cold.
- B How about having a cup of tea?
- A My mother doesn't feel well.
- B She should see a doctor.
- A It's snowing outside.
- B Why don't you put on your new boots?

1 Can you give the people in the pictures some advice?

You shouldn't eat so much, John.

How about taking an umbrella, Mary?

Why don't you go to bed earlier, Kathy?

Perhaps you could clean your shoes, Nick.











COMING SOON!

1) Marko Petrović is back in Belgrade after a year in America. He's in his bedroom, talking to Nick, his English friend, on his computer. Why does Nick want to talk to Marko?



- Listen to the text again and answer the following questions.
 - 1. Why did Marko stop watching the tennis match?
 - 2. Did Nick have a good time at Wimbledon last year?
 - 3. Who helped Nick look for plane tickets to Serbia?
 - 4. Did Marko have a good time last New Year? Why?/Why not?
- 3 Give Marko and Nick some advice on what they can do during Nick's visit. Use the phrases you learnt on page 32.

WHO IS YOUR FAVOURITE SPORTS STAR?

- PROJEC • Work in groups of 4-6. Choose a sports star that all of you like and make a report/poster about him/her.
 - Find some photos of him/her and put them on the poster.
 - Give as much information as you can about this sports star.
 - What is the athlete's name?
 - What does he/she do?
 - When was he/she born?
 - What sort of childhood did he/she have?
 - When did he/she start training?
 - Why did he/she decide to start doing this sport?
 - Is he/she a part of team?
 - What is this person's greatest success?
 - Has he/she ever won any medals or trophies?
 - When did he/she win them?
 - What did he/she win them for?
 - Why did you choose this sports star for your report/poster?





Fun page

Who won the Cup?

Read the sentences below and then fill in the names of the football teams on the chart. Find out who won the Cup.



	Quarter-final	goals	Semi-final	goals		Final	goals
		2					
		1	<u>*</u>	0			
//		2		2	¥		
	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	4					1
		1	*		 ∦		3
	***************************************	0	144444444444444444444444444444444444444	2 /			
	***************************************	2	······	1		The winner i	S
		3					•••••

Tottenham lost by two goals in the semi-final.

lpswich scored two goals in the quarter-final.

Manchester United beat Leeds.

Aston Villa scored one goal less than the team that beat them in the semi-final.

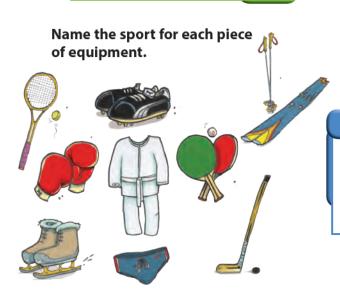
Arsenal played Tottenham in the quarter-final.

Liverpool beat Cardiff by twice as many goals in the quarter-final. Leeds lost 0-1 in the quarter final.

A PROVERB

Practice makes perfect.

What does this proverb mean? Explain it in your own words.



Cross out the activity that doesn't belong to the group.

skiing, ice-skating, bowling, ice hockey

volleyball, water polo, basketball, video games

canoeing, waterskiing, skating, sailing

running, fishing, hiking, jogging

gymnastics, golf, football, baseball

RIDDLES

- 1. I have holes on the top and bottom. I have holes on my left and on my right. And I have holes in the middle, yet I still hold water. What am I?
- 2. What do you serve that you can't eat?

See the Appendix for the answers.

Extra reading

Britain's great sporting event

changing

Rajit's brother goes to Oxford University and here he writes about one of Britain's great sporting events.

he FA Cup at Wembley, the tennis championships at Wimbledon, and the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race on the River Thames – all big sporting events in England.

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is a rowing race in England between the Oxford University Boat Club and the

Cambridge University Boat Club. It takes place every March on the Thames in London. The event is very popular with millions of people watching it on TV in the UK and abroad. There are also about a quarter of a million people who watch it live from the river bank.

The idea for a rowing race between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge came from two friends: one was at Oxford University, and the other at Cambridge. The first race was in 1829 when Cambridge sent a challenge to Oxford. The Cambridge team wears light blue and the Oxford team dark blue.

There have been many exciting races. In 2002, the Cambridge team was leading when one of their men was so tired, he couldn't row any more and Oxford won. In 2003, Cambridge were favourites, but two days before the race, while they were practising, one of their best rowers injured himself and they lost the race. Of course, sometimes the weather is bad and in 1978, while they were racing, the Cambridge boat sank. At least they started the race – in 1984, the light blues' boat sank while they were warming up before the race!



How well did you ...?

- ... do the exercises with the past simple and continuous tenses the exercises with reported commands and requests
- ... learn the expressions with take
- ... give advice
- understand the text about the Boat Race

Unit 2 was ... INTERESTING OK BORING



NOT

VERY

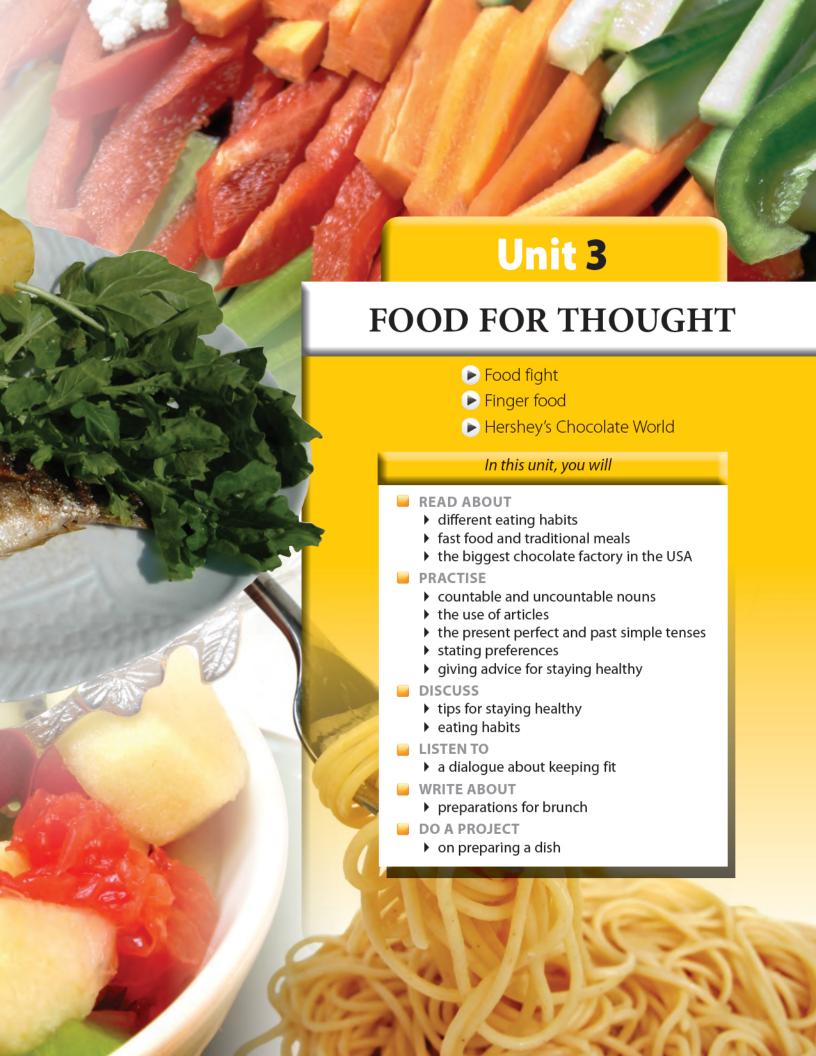
WELL

VERY

WELL

OK





> Let's talk

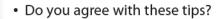
NINE TIPS FOR STAYING HEALTHY

Healthy eating

- > Eat when you are hungry, not out of habit.
- > Eat a lot of fruit and fresh vegetables.
- > Eat little and often.
- > Choose fish instead of meat.
- > Avoid fried food.
- > Avoid sugar.

What else?

- > Drink plenty of water.
- > Do a lot of exercise to stay fit.
- > Have at least 8 hours sleep every night.



- In groups, decide on the top six tips.
 Number them in order of importance
 (1 = most important). Give reasons for your decisions.
- Can you add some more useful tips?

Food fight

1 Read the two texts. Whose are these opinions? Write H (Henry) or G (Geoff).

1.	Fast food is great.
2.	My mum used to prepare my lunch.
3.	I hate the meals at school.
4.	Laet pocket money to buy food.

5. Parents have the wrong idea about fast food.



Henry and Geoff talk about eating habits.

Henry (45)

_____ and I see five or six overweight and unhealthy children every day. They are suffering thanks to their bad eating habits. It's such a shame. Children have no breakfast and parents give their children money to buy tasteless hamburgers or pizza _____. Fried food is very fatty and fast food also has a lot of salt and there aren't any vitamins in it. _____, my mother made me a packed lunch, which I ate at school. It consisted of a few sandwiches and some fruit and was very tasty. For dinner, families eat takeaways because they say they have little time to cook.

2 Can you put these phrases into the right place in the texts?

Henry Geoff ...for lunch ...cost a lot of money I'm a doctor... In the evening... ...the relationship... When I was young... Geoff ...boiled vegetables For breakfast... In the evening... ...are disgusting ...in front of the TV

WORD BANK

be overweight /əʊvəˈweɪt/ – бити гојазан suffer /'sʌfə/ v – патити thanks to – захваљујући habit /'hæbɪt/ n – навика eating habits – начин исхране fry /fraɪ/ v – пржити takeaway /'teikəwei/ n – храна из ресторана коју носимо са собом inexpensive /mik'spensiv/ adj – јефтин consist (of) /kən'sıst əv/ v – састојати се **vegetarian** /'vedʒə'teəriən/ n – вегетаријанац avoid /ə'vɔɪd/ v – избегавати **product** /'prodлkt/ n – производ dairy products /'deəri/ – млечни производи

3 Answer the questions.

will get fat!

- 1. Find three ways that Geoff's mum shows that Henry's ideas are true.
- 2. What is bad about fast food in Henry's opinion?
- 3. How is Geoff different to his sister?

4 What do you think?

Who do you agree with about fast food – Henry or Geoff?

5 About you

Talk about your family's eating habits.
Say

- · when you have meals
- what you eat
- what food you prefer
- if traditional food is popular in your house
- if you eat together
- if your family's diet is healthy or unhealthy

Stating preferences

Look at the two menus from the canteen at Geoff's school.



Chicken
Chips
Tomato and
Cucumber salad
Ice-cream or fruit

Menu 2

Fish Mashed potatoes Peas Carrots Fruit cake



Track 12

Read and listen to what some children say about the menus. Who do you think eats at school and who goes to the shop with Geoff?

William: I prefer my Mum's cooking to eating at school.

Marcia: The menus are boring. I'd prefer to have

John: Ugh! I'd rather eat at home. **Jane:** I like fish more than chicken.

Michael: I don't mind chicken, but I'd like to see

soup on the menu.

What do you think?

Look at the two menus.
What do you like? What
don't you like?
What meals would be on
your ideal school menu?
Why?

Tra

Track 13

Read and listen to the dialogue. What will they have for dinner?

M: Where would you like go for dinner?

L: I rather stay at home because I'm tired. Can you cook?

M: I'm tired, too. I'd prefer get a takeaway. How about pizza?

L: I prefer fish and chips than pizza.

M: I like fish and chips better than pizza, too.

Now find and correct the mistakes in this dialogue.

Useful language

I'd rather + infinitive

I'd like + to + verb

I'd prefer to + infinitive

I prefer ... to ...

I like ... more than ...



Did you know?

• The British use the word *pudding* as another word for *dessert*. It can mean anything from apple pie to chocolate



mousse. However, the British also traditionally eat Yorkshire puddings with roast beef. They are savoury and are made from flour, eggs, milk and water.



Over to you

What is a traditional dish in your country?
 Do you know how it is cooked?
 Write down what you need for that dish.



UNIT 3 A

Grammar **COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS** What is a countable noun? one book → two books. A book is a countable noun. It has a plural form. What is an uncountable noun? one food → two foods... You can't count the word food. It is uncountable and has no plural form. Can you put the nouns from the text on pages 38 and 39 into the right column? child habit hamburger money salt vitamin (parent) sandwich fruit takeaway time meal cereal vegetable chocolate toast jam snack egg Countable **Uncountable** book food Now add these words to the correct column. butter) bread meat tomato apple) cheese (tea) potato milk sugar Track 14 Now listen and check. • These are also uncountable nouns: water, rain, snow, love, advice, information

Grammar QUANTIFIERS Look at these two questions and complete the rule: 1. How many overweight children does Henry see every day? He sees five or six overweight children. 2. How much meat does Geoff's sister eat? She doesn't eat any meat. We use how many with _____ nouns and how much with _____ nouns. Here are some more quantifiers: + uncountable noun + countable plural noun much many some/any/no some/any/no food children a little/little/less a few/few/fewer a lot of a lot of Remember! • Can you underline the quantifiers in the text on page 38 and 39? Never use the article See the Grammar Summary for more information. a or an before an uncountable noun. Uncountable nouns are not used in the plural. Make questions with HOW MUCH and HOW MANY. 1. time do you usually spend on your Maths homework? 2. sandwiches did you eat yesterday? 3. eggs did you have for breakfast?

salt do you put on your food?

chocolate did you buy last week?

6. bad habits do you have?

Now ask and answer the questions with a partner, using quantifiers.

Complete the sentences by using a little or a few.

Example: I don't spend much time on my Maths homework.

I had fruit yesterday.
 I read books last year.

4.

5.

3. I always have bread with my dinner.

4. I always have cereal with milk for breakfast.

5. I love eating boiled potatoes with butter.

Now say whether these sentences are true for you. If they aren't, correct them.



	used both with countable and uncountable nouns. entences using some, any or no.
1. I'm sorry. I have in	formation about the test.
2. You shouldn't eat	snacks between meals.
3. Today there will be	snow in the mountains, but only a little.
4. I'd like vitamins, ple	ease.
5. Unfortunately, there are	eggs. Do you want a sandwich for breakfast?
6. I think my boyfriend has a	new girlfriend. Do you have advice for me?
Now decide who says these	sentences.
 a doctor to an overweight b 	
 a customer in a chemist's 	• a girl to her friend • a teacher to his students
Grammar	ARTICLES
The indefinite article is used	
 with singular countable nouns: 	 before the names of meals: breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper when they are used in a general sense.
I buy crisps at a shop near	For <i>breakfast</i> , I have cereal.
school.	 before uncountable nouns: Parents give their children money.
 with nouns (professions, etc.) after the verbs be and 	Fried <i>food</i> is fatty.
become:	 before plural nouns used in a general sense:
I'm a doctor. • in expressions, after what	She avoids <i>eggs</i> .
and such :	 in some expressions, usually after a preposition: go to school, stay in bed, be in hospital, at school, at sea, at work
It's such a shame!	I have toast and jam before I go to school.
	indefinite article, where necessary.
1. What lovely top!	
2. Did you invite Cameron for	
3. For my cake I need	egg, flour and sugar.
4. computers are ve	
5. They fell in love a	at first sight.
6. She has to stay in	hospital for three weeks.
7. When I am hungry, I will ea vegetables, or sai	at almost anything: bread, meat, ndwich.

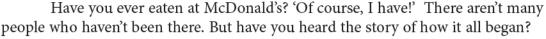


- Which of these fast food restaurants have you visited?
- 2. What did you eat?
- 3. Did you enjoy your experience?



Finger food

1 Read the text and explain the title.



Richard and Maurice McDonald had a café, but their customers constantly stole the cutlery. They had to buy new knives, forks, and spoons every week. So, the owners invented a hot sandwich that customers could eat with their fingers – the hamburger. This café was in California and it became the first McDonald's drive-in restaurant. Americans loved it, because at that time, in the forties, they liked their cars so much that they didn't want to leave them even to eat. The restaurant served hamburgers in buns and each of them contained the same amount of mustard, tomato ketchup, onions and





two gherkins. People liked the restaurant's fast service.

The rest is history. Since then, the restaurants have spread quickly all over America and the rest of the world. They sell millions of hamburgers to 47 million customers daily. It is amazing that wherever you go in the world, you will find exactly the same food and drinks... and of course... no cutlery!







- 1. The McDonald brothers made hamburgers because they didn't have any money for knives and forks.
- 2. Cars were very popular in the 1940s.
- 3. Customers got their food quickly at the brothers' café.
- 4. It took a long time for McDonald's restaurants to become popular across the whole world.
- 5. Some McDonald's restaurants serve different food.

REMEMBER!

in the forties = in the 1940s

= between 1940 and 1949

Over to you

 Do you prefer eating with your fingers or with cutlery?

Useful language

Learn some expressions with IT

It's amazing!

It's a lovely day.

It's hot/cold/sunny.

It's three o'clock.

It's a good idea.

It's a pity.

It's late.

WORD BANK

customer /'kʌstəmə/ n – купац

constantly /'konstəntli/ adv – стално

steal /sti:l/ v – красти

owner /ˈəʊnə/ n – власник

serve /'sa:v/ v - служити

bun /bʌn/ *n* – земичка

contain /kən'teɪn/ v – садржати

amount /əˈmaʊnt/ n – количина

mustard /'mʌstəd/ n – сенф

onion /'ʌnjən/ n – лук

gherkin /'gs:kɪn/ n – кисели краставац

service /'sɜ:vis/ n – услуга

spread /spred/ v – раширити се, намазати

rest /rest/ n − остатак

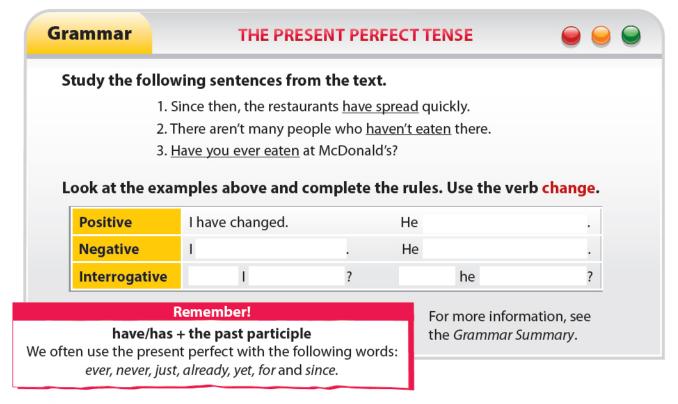
daily /'deɪli/ adv – дневно

amazing /əˈmeɪziŋ/ *adj* – невероватан

wherever /weər'evə/ adv – где год

3 Complete the sentences using an It's expression from the box.

1.	Hurry up!	- the film	's starti	ng.		
2.	Put on a jumper.		o	utside.		
3.	Harry and Jessica are	en't together anymore.		- they	were such a lovel	y couple.
4.		for a walk.				
5.	lf you want to keep f	it,		to go running e	very day.	
6.	I love my birthday pr	esent.		!		



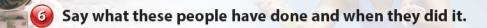
Match the infinitive forms with the past participle forms.



Write the verbs in the present perfect.

1. 'I'm going to Brighto	on next week.'Oh, you'll enjoy it. I	(be) there:			
2. He (just / arrive) and is waiting for you.					
3. I (already / feed) the cat.					
4. you	(finish) your project yet?				
5. I	5. I (not see) Linda for a long time.				
6. She's very sad. She (lose) her dog.					
7. He (build) a wonderful house.					
8. They	(never / leave) the country.				

3	Use since and for in the following sentences.					
	1. I haven't seen my best friend		last week.			
	2. Her sister has been ill	a long time.				
	3. I haven't had an e-mail from my	/ English frier	nd	October.		
	4. Vicky hasn't taken her dog for a	walk	two days.			
	5. The weather has been warm	two v	weeks.			
4	Complete these sentences wit	h for, since,	already, ju	st, or yet.	Use each word once.	
	1. Mum, l've seen a g	Jhost!				
	2. 'Can I speak to Mark?''He has		left the hou	use.'		
	3. I haven't eaten anything	8 oʻclo	ock.			
	4. Tom is in hospital but Jane hasn	ı't visited him	1			
	5. He has had his dog	ten yea	ars.			
5	The present perfect or past sin	mple tense?	?			
	The present perfect and the past	simple tens	e have diffe	rent uses. C	ompare:	
	Present perfect				simple	
	Present perfect			Past	·	
	Present perfect 1. the present result of a past action	on	1. a finisi	Past hed action in	n the past	
	Present perfect 1. the present result of a past action He's happy because he has won	on	1. a finis	Past hed action in Peter in Gree	n the past ece.	
	Present perfect 1. the present result of a past action He's happy because he has won 2. a recent activity (just)	on	 a finish I met I we know 	Past hed action in Peter in Gree ow when a p	n the past ece. oast action took place	
	Present perfect 1. the present result of a past action He's happy because he has won. 2. a recent activity (just) I've just come home.	on	 a finish I met I we know 	Past hed action in Peter in Gree	n the past ece. oast action took place	
	Present perfect 1. the present result of a past action He's happy because he has won. 2. a recent activity (just) I've just come home. 3. an unfinished activity	on n a prize.	1. a finish I met I 2. we know	Past hed action in Peter in Gree ow when a p a prize last v	n the past ece. past action took place week.	
	Present perfect 1. the present result of a past action He's happy because he has wonted a recent activity (just) I've just come home. 3. an unfinished activity They've worked here for 5 years	on n a prize.	1. a finish I met I 2. we know I won	Past hed action in Peter in Gree ow when a past of the past s	n the past ece. oast action took place	
	Present perfect 1. the present result of a past action He's happy because he has won. 2. a recent activity (just) I've just come home. 3. an unfinished activity	on n a prize. s.	1. a finish I met I 2. we know I won	Past hed action in Peter in Gree ow when a parize last was se the past serday, last Mo	n the past ece. past action took place week. simple tense with:	
	Present perfect 1. the present result of a past action He's happy because he has worn 2. a recent activity (just) I've just come home. 3. an unfinished activity They've worked here for 5 years 4. at some moment in life up to no	on n a prize. s.	1. a finish I met I 2. we know I won We us yeste	Past hed action in Peter in Gree ow when a parize last was se the past serday, last Mo	n the past ece. past action took place week. simple tense with:	
	Present perfect 1. the present result of a past action He's happy because he has worn 2. a recent activity (just) I've just come home. 3. an unfinished activity They've worked here for 5 years 4. at some moment in life up to no	on n a prize. s.	1. a finish I met I 2. we know I won We us yeste	Past hed action in Peter in Gree ow when a parize last was se the past serday, last Mo	n the past ece. past action took place week. simple tense with:	
	Present perfect 1. the present result of a past action He's happy because he has worn a recent activity (just) I've just come home. 3. an unfinished activity They've worked here for 5 years 4. at some moment in life up to not Have you ever swum in a river?	on n a prize. s. ow	1. a finish I met I 2. we know I won We us yeste	Past hed action in Peter in Gree ow when a parize last was se the past serday, last Mo	n the past ece. past action took place week. simple tense with:	
	Present perfect 1. the present result of a past action He's happy because he has wonth a recent activity (just) I've just come home. 3. an unfinished activity They've worked here for 5 years 4. at some moment in life up to not Have you ever swum in a river? Put the verb into the correct tensor.	on n a prize. s. ow	1. a finish I met I 2. we know I won when when	Past hed action in Peter in Gree ow when a parize last was se the past serday, last Mo	n the past ece. past action took place week. simple tense with:	
	Present perfect 1. the present result of a past action He's happy because he has wornty. 2. a recent activity (just) I've just come home. 3. an unfinished activity. They've worked here for 5 years. 4. at some moment in life up to not Have you ever swum in a river? Put the verb into the correct tens. 1. build	on n a prize. s. ow se: anool!' 'W	1. a finish I met I 2. we know I won when when	Past hed action in Peter in Gree ow when a pa a prize last was se the past s rday, last Mo	n the past ece. past action took place week. simple tense with: onday, six years ago,	
	Present perfect 1. the present result of a past action He's happy because he has wonth a recent activity (just) I've just come home. 3. an unfinished activity They've worked here for 5 years 4. at some moment in life up to not Have you ever swum in a river? Put the verb into the correct tensor. 1. build 'Look! They a new school a new sc	on n a prize. s. ow se: anool!' 'Wl syear' 'Oh	1. a finish I met I 2. we know I won We us yeste when sh, she	Past hed action in Peter in Gree ow when a pa a prize last was se the past s rday, last Mo	n the past ece. past action took place week. simple tense with: pinday, six years ago, her new car?'	
	Present perfect 1. the present result of a past action He's happy because he has wonth a recent activity (just) I've just come home. 3. an unfinished activity They've worked here for 5 years 4. at some moment in life up to not Have you ever swum in a river? Put the verb into the correct tensor. 1. build 'Look! They a new school a new sc	on n a prize. s. ow se: anool!' 'Wl syear' 'Oh	1. a finish I met I 2. we kn I won We us yeste when	Past hed action in Peter in Gree ow when a pa a prize last was se the past s rday, last Mo	the past ece. past action took place week. Simple tense with: pinday, six years ago, her new car?' it yet.'	
	Present perfect 1. the present result of a past action He's happy because he has wornty. 2. a recent activity (just) I've just come home. 3. an unfinished activity. They've worked here for 5 years. 4. at some moment in life up to not Have you ever swum in a river? Put the verb into the correct tens. 1. build 'Look! They a new sche 'Yes, they it last.	on n a prize. s. ow se: anool!' 'Wl syear' 'Oh	1. a finish I met I 2. we know I won We us yeste when sh, she	Past hed action in Peter in Gree ow when a pa a prize last was se the past s rday, last Mo	n the past ece. past action took place week. simple tense with: pinday, six years ago, her new car?'	



Christian Bale **Neil Armstrong** Ana Ivanović David Beckham Rihanna

appear as Batman walk on the Moon play tennis at Wimbledon live in Spain visit Belgrade

in 2005 and 2008 in 1969 when she was 20 from 2003 to 2007 in 2007

Example: Christian Bale has appeared as Batman. He appeared as Batman in 2005 and 2008.

Complete this dialogue by putting the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or past simple.

M:	(you, ever, be) to the new shopping c	(you, ever, be) to the new shopping centre?			
D: Yes, I					
M: When	(you, go)?				
D : When they	(open) it – the first day. I think it	(be) Saturday.			
M: I	(not be, yet). What	(you buy)?			
D: My sister	(buy) a lot of clothes, but I	(not buy) anything.			



KEEPING FIT

Discuss

- Do you prefer homemade food or food from a restaurant?
- Are you a good cook?
- Have you taken up any new hobbies recently?
- What's the best way to keep fit?

Listen to Marcia and Michael talking. A Which questions do they talk about?

B Listen again. Are the sentences true or false?

- 1. Michael is hungry.
- 2. Michael goes dancing every day.
- 3. They dance to CDs at the classes.
- 4. There are boys and girls at the classes.
- 5. Michael is thinner.
- 6. Michael thinks it is a good way to exercise.
- 7. Marcia is a good dancer.
- 8. Everyone tries to be the best at the classes.
- 9. Marcia agrees to go dancing.

WORD BANK

home-made /'həʊm meɪd/ adj – домаћи

take up – започети (неки спорт)

keep fit – одржавати кондицију

once in a while /wans in ə'wail/ - повремено

once /wʌns/ adv – једанпут

twice /twais/ adv – двапут

all ages /o:l 'eidʒız/ – свих узраста

live music /larv/ – музика уживо

lose weight – смршати

do ... good – пријати

body /'bɒdi/ *n* – тело

relax /rɪˈlæks/ v – опустити се

rhythm /'rɪðəm/ *n* – ритам



PREPARING A DISH

- PROJEC 1. In groups of 4-6 make a list of things you know how to cook.
 - 2. Decide which dish most of you know how to prepare.
 - 3. Make a recipe card like the one below for a strawberry milkshake.
 - 4. Make a list of things you need to buy and where you can buy them.
 - 5. Each group should read out their recipe.
 - 6. If possible, make the dish together at home and bring it to class.
 - 7. Take a photo of your dish.

Maybe these verbs will help you. If you don't know their meanings, look in the Word list.

What do we

- peel? (apples, potatoes, bananas, onions, etc.)
- beat? (eggs)
- grate? (cheese, carrots, etc.)
- slice? (bread, ham, meat)
- stir? (a mixture)



Here's a very simple recipe for making a milkshake.



Strawberry milkshake

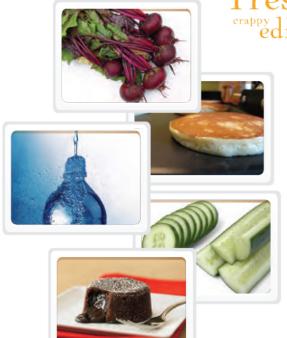
Ingredients

Two cups of fresh or frozen strawberries Two spoonfuls of honey One cup of vanilla ice cream One cup of cold milk

How to make it

- Put two cups of strawberries and two spoonfuls of honey into a blender.
- Turn the blender on and mix the strawberries and honey.
- Add one cup of vanilla ice cream and mix again.
- Finally stir in one cup of cold milk.
- Your drink is ready.

Fun page





Can you explain the meanings of the underlined expressions?

If you don't know what some of the food words mean, look them up in the *Word List*.

- 1. She lied to me and then she went as red as a beetroot.
- 2. Tickets for the film sold like hot cakes.
- 3. She spends money like water.
- 4. John didn't panic when he saw the fire. He stayed <u>as cool as a cucumber</u>.
- 5. The test was very easy. It was a piece of cake.

Are there similar phrases in your language?

Where did ice cream originate?

Ice cream originated in Rome in the 4th century BC. The Roman Emperor Nero ordered ice to be brought from the mountains and combined it with fruit.



Tongue-twisters

A tongue-twister is a phrase which is very difficult to pronounce. Repeat each of the following as quickly as you can.

- Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,
 A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked.

 If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,
 Where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?
- 2. Red lorry, yellow lorry.

Extra reading

Hershey's chocolate world

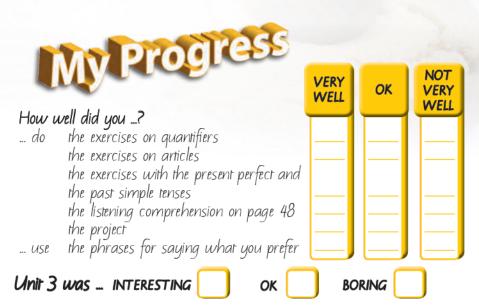
Melvin visited his aunt who lives in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. They went to the nearby town of Hershey where Melvin visited Hershey's Chocolate World and learned how chocolate was made. Here's what he wrote for the Culture Crew magazine.

have just come back from the town of Hershey and I have never been happier! Hershey is a small town in Pennsylvania, USA, and is the same as every other town until you find Hershey's Chocolate World. It's a famous chocolate factory and is the best place on Earth.

On Hershey's Great American Chocolate Tour, we learnt how chocolate is made. The story began in South America where cocoa beans grow. Then the ingredients are delivered to Hershey's factory and we saw the whole process of how they make milk chocolate from the beans. There were lots of people on the fun, educational tour and I met some new friends. But the best thing? We got free chocolate at the end of our visit!

There were a few other interesting activities. I made some chocolates, sent a chocolate card to my parents, and even put my own picture on a chocolate bar wrapper. I haven't eaten it yet, of course!

Hershey's Chocolate World is very popular with nearly 2 million visitors visiting the exhibition every year. The only bad side? After so much chocolate, I will have to exercise until my next visit to Hershey!!!







Let's talk

- 1. What things do you think of when you hear the word 'Christmas'?
- 2. How do you celebrate Christmas? What customs are there at Christmas?
- 3. Do you know anything about how people celebrate Christmas in other countries?



Can I open them now... please?!

1 Read the text once. What is surprising?

Oh, Dad!

For the British, Christmas is the most important celebration of the year. Although it is a religious festival, for some the attraction is the presents they receive. Read Jeremy's story.

It is Christmas Eve and all the Smiths are asleep, that is, all except Jeremy. He can't sleep because he is very excited, so he gets out of bed and goes downstairs. Jeremy looks at the Christmas tree with its beautiful decorations and the stockings which are hanging on the wall. He goes over to the fir tree and looks at the presents, wrapped up under it. He is never allowed to open his in advance, but maybe now while everyone else is sleeping, he can have a little look.

Suddenly, he is interrupted by Mrs Smith. 'Jeremy, what are you doing?' she whispers. 'I was thirsty,' he explains. 'I can't sleep. Can we open the presents now? Please?!' 'Oh, Jeremy. It's only 2 a.m. Presents are always unwrapped on Christmas Day and that includes yours! Why don't you go back to bed?' He looks at her and nods his head. Mrs Smith takes his hand and they walk back upstairs.

He lies in bed, but is too excited by the thought of tomorrow's celebrations – the turkey, the Christmas pudding, seeing his relatives. But opening his presents is much more exciting than either the food or the guests. He looks at the clock... 2.30, 3.00. 'Will morning ever come?' At 5 a.m., he can't wait any longer and jumps out of bed. He runs to the bedroom opposite and turns on the light. 'Merry Christmas!' he shouts. 'It's time to open the presents!' A tired head is seen, sticking out from under the bed covers and a voice says, 'Oh, Dad. Every year! Can we sleep just a little bit more, please?!'



Read the text again and join the sentences.

- 1. Jeremy is
- 2. His daughter is
- 3. The presents are
- 4. The stockings are
- 5. Jeremy can never
- 6. Mrs Smith finds
- 7. Jeremy has to
- 8. Jeremy thinks presents are
- 9. He wakes up
- 10. His daughter

- a, on the wall.
- b. under the tree.
- c. his daughter.
- d. excited.
- e. go back to bed.
- f. the most exciting part of Christmas.
- g. wants to go back to bed.
- h. Jeremy in the sitting room.
- i. open his presents before Christmas Day.
- j. tired.



Did you know? Christmas customs

British children leave huge stockings for Father Christmas to fill with presents on Christmas Eve. They leave him a fruit pie and a carrot for his reindeer.

The day after Christmas Day is Boxing Day

because people used to give 'Christmas boxes' or gifts of money to workers.

It is the custom to eat turkey for Christmas dinner, followed by Christmas pudding, which is like a hot fruit cake.



WORD BANK

celebrate /'selibreit/ v – прослављати religious /rɪ'lɪdʒəs/ adj – верски receive /rɪˈsiːv/ v – примити excited /ik'saitid/ adj – узбуђен **interrupt** /intəˈrʌpt/ v – прекинути whisper /'wɪspə/ v – шапутати **explain** /ɪk'spleɪn/ v – објаснити stocking /'stokɪŋ/ n – чарапа fir tree /fs:/ n - новогодишња јелка wrap up /ræp лр/ v – умотати in advance /əd'va:ns/ – унапред include /mˈkluːd/ v – укључити turkey /'tɜ:ki/ n – ћурка stick out /stik/ v – помаљати се, провирити $cover / k_{\Lambda}və / n - покривач$ **custom** /'kʌstəm/ n – обичај

Useful language

Articles

Aren't you going to his place for Christmas? I'm going there for Boxing Day.

We don't use articles with: Christmas Christmas Day/Eve New Year New Year's Day/Eve Boxing Day

REMEMBER!

It is much more important than either the food or the guests.

We use either ... or and neither ... nor to link ideas. Either John or Nick will come. (one of them will come) Neither John nor Nick will come. (not one of them will come)

Complete the sentences using eitheror, or neither.
--

1.	Have your p	arents g	ot a car? I	No,	my '	father		my mother can drive.
2.	You can cho	ose	t	he white o	ne	the bla	ack one	. Which one do you want?
3.		Mary	Te	ssa will con	ne to help	o me. I	hope it	's Tessa!
4.	I play		football		cricket. I'	m not	good at	sports.

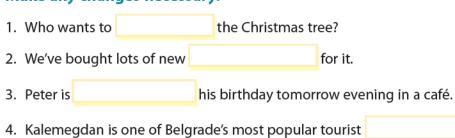
WORD FORMATION

Look at the examples and then fill in the gaps. Check by looking at the text.

Nouns	
preparation	
connection	Pay attention to the spelling:
	prepare + ation = preparation
	prepare + ation - preparation
	preparation

4 Fill in the gaps using one of the words from the boxes.

Make any changes necessary.





Grammar THE PASSIVE VOICE The present simple tense Look at these two sentences. How are they written in the text on page 54? 1. People never allow him to open his in advance. 2. Mrs Smith interrupts him. 3. We see a tired head. The sentences in the text are in the passive. Which tense of the verb **to be** is used in passive sentences? Which form are the main verbs in each sentence? This is the present simple passive. We use am, is, or are + the past participle to form the present simple tense of the passive voice. Statement: Football is played all over the world. Negative: Presents are not opened on Christmas Eve. Interrogative: Is Christmas celebrated on 25th December in Serbia? Do you remember! For more information, see the Grammar The past participle of regular verbs: visit - ed = visited Summary. Look for the past participle forms of irregular verbs in the list of irregular verbs on pages 142 and 143. Fill in the blanks with the present simple passive. 1. Hamburgers from chicken. (not make) 2. Where koala bears ? (find) 3. Christmas food in advance by many housewives. (prepare) 4. Uniforms in some British schools. (wear) 5. 100m runners water during a race. (not offer) 6. Pizza in Italy. (eat) 7. cutlery (often / steal)

from your restaurant?

2 Complete the sentences using the passive form of the verbs on the right.

Every year the peo	ple of London		a Christmas tree	2
by the people of N	lorway, as thanks fo	r Britain's support	for Norway during	g give cut
World War II. The T	rafalgar Square Chr	istmas tree is usua	lly over 20 metres	
high and 50-60 ye	ars old. It	from t	the forests around	select bring put
Oslo with great ca	re several months, e	even years, in adva	nce. The tree	
in	November in Norw	ay. It	to the UK by	decorate u
ship and it	in the squa	re using a crane. It		in
traditional Norweç	gian fashion and ma	any lights	-	A S
	56	Track 21 Listening		
		CHRISTMAS S	SHOPPING	
	1			ng for Christmas. Do they buy everythin
	2	What will they	get for Christn	nas?
		Michael will get		
	A SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	Nick will get		
是并标准	A STATE OF	Nick's mother wi	ll get	
	400	Marcia's mother	will get	
200		Vicky's brother v	vill get	
	3	Now answer th	ne questions.	
ARBUGIS CO.			•	cky give for buying these
	The state of	b) Did the girls b	ouy anything for th	nemselves?
		c) Who does Ma	rcia want to delive	er the presents?

Let's talk

- 1. Do you like going to parties?
- 2. Do you dance at parties?
- 3. What else do you do at parties?
- 4. Do you usually know everybody at parties?
- 5. Do you go there with friends or alone?
- 6. What do you wear for parties?

- 7. What do you like about parties? Choose one or more answers:
 - a. the music b. the dancing
 - c. being with friends d. the food
- How do you celebrate New Year?Do you go to:
 - a) a party b) a restaurant
 - c) a city square d) or somewhere else?

Happy New Year!

On December 31st, people celebrate New Year all over the world.

This year Nick is in Serbia with Marko, while Susan and Elizabeth have gone to Australia. They're sending messages to one another. Read the messages.

Who sent each message? Write Nick, Susan, or Elizabeth in the space provided.







It's midnight here. Happy New Year! A huge crowd of people has gathered here. We're watching the colourful fireworks over Sydney Harbour with Bess's cousin. I know! I'll send you a picture right now! C U

Wonderful fireworks! It's only 2 p.m. here. We're going to celebrate at the main square tonight, but I've just watched the weather forecast and they say it will be freezing cold - temperatures below zero! There's snow on the ground. Talk later

Happy New Year, boys! Cold?! We're here wearing light clothes. What a life! Say hi to Marko! And send some pictures. Oh, and my cousin says hi, too. Love

Summer dresses?! That's not New Year weather. I think we'll have a better time here! By the way, you both look beautiful! Pictures? No problem. I'll send you an email tomorrow with some pictures. CU









В	Michael and Kathy
	are also sending texts to each other. Who sent each
	message – Michael or Kathy - and in what order?

Yes. I'm going to visi	t you in America so we can
celebrate New Year together.	

Big Ben has just struck 12 times to announce the arrival of the New Year! We're at Trafalgar Square with thousands of people. Some are jumping into the fountain! I hope you have a really successful New Year! C U

Thanks for your New Year wishes! We're going to
Times Square tonight! A huge shiny ball descends from
a flagpole while the crowd counts backwards from 10.
Have you made any New Year's resolutions?

WORD BANK

light /laɪt/ adj – лаган crowd /kraʊd/ n – гомила gather /ˈgæðə/ v – сакупити се ground /graʊnd/ n – земљиште strike (struck, struck) /straɪk, strʌk/ v – откуцати, ударати

announce /əˈnaʊns/ v – објавити, најавити fountain /ˈfaʊntɪn/ n – фонтана shiny /ˈʃaɪni/ adj – сјајан, светлуцав descend /dɪˈsend/ v – спуштати се flagpole /ˈflægpəʊl/ n – japбол backwards /ˈbækwədz/ adv – уназад resolution /rezəˈlu:∫n/ n – одлука CU – see you 1 Read the messages again and match the pictures to the place.



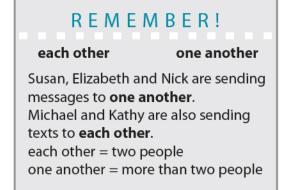
- 2 Answer the questions.
 - What is the time difference between Belgrade and Sydney?
 And between London and New York?
- 2. Who already has plans for next year?

WORD FORMATION

noun + ful = adjective

Complete the adjectives and then check the spelling in the text.

Nouns	Adjectives
success	
colour	
beauty	
wonder	



Prepositions of time: in, on, at

We say on December 31^{st} , but we can also use in or at for other time phrases. Study the expressions in the boxes.



Fill in the right preposition.

1.	We're leaving)	Monday.		4.	How about meet	ing me		midnight?
2.	I'm not free r	ow, but	l can see you	five o'clock.	5.	Let's play tennis		the afte	ernoon.
3.	See you	Wedne	sday evening.		6.	What are you do	ing	the v	veekend?

Grammar

EXPRESSING THE FUTURE







We can use the future simple tense, the present continuous tense and be + going to + verb to express future time.

Here are some rules on how to express the future.

Compare with a partner.

Find the examples on the right to	mat	ch the rules. Put a number in each box.				
We use will +verb to express						
a. predictionsb. a sudden decisionc. promisesd. opinions (think, suppose, expect)		 We're going to celebrate at the main square tonight. I think we'll have a better time here! 				
We use be + going to		3. We're going to Times Square tonight!				
a. for personal future plans and intentions		4. The weather forecasters say it will be cold.5. I know! I'll send you a picture!				
We use the present continuous		6. Pictures? No problem. I'll send you an				
a. for definite arrangements in the future.		email tomorrow with some pictures.				
Look at the New Year's resolutions Tick the resolutions which are true for you.						
This year I'm going to	В	I'm not going to				
study every day.		watch TV every evening.				
help my mother with the shopping.		play computer games too much.				
spend a lot of time learning English.		be late for school.				
eat a lot of fresh vegetables.		go to bed late.				
tidy my room regularly.		stay out late when I go out in the evening.				

play loud music.

MAKING A GROUP DECISION

PROJEC Your class wants to have a party. You have to make a decision on several things. Answer these questions.

- What are you celebrating?
- Where is the party going to be? Why is it the best place?
- What is the best time for the party?
- Who are you going to invite?
- Are people going to dance at the party?
- Who is going to a) bring the music? b) buy the food? c) make the food?
- What are you going to wear?
- What games are you going to play?
- Are you going to clean up after the party?



Now the party is over. Write about it.

The following questions will help you.

- Where did you have the party?
- How did you decorate the room?
- What did everyone bring to the party?
- What kind of music did you play?
- How long did the party last?
- How did you get home after the party? Did someone give you a lift?
- Did you have a good time?

Make a big poster which will be an invitation for the whole class. Give the necessary information:

- reason for the party
- date
- start and finish time
- place
- other important things you have made a decision on.

Put some pictures or drawings on the poster.



Fun page

MISPRINTS

Printing errors can produce funny results. Can you find and correct the misprints in these sentences?

- They have got a Mercedes cat.
- She sent them a car for Christmas.

See the Appendix for the answers.

JOKES

What did Adam say on the day before Christmas?

It's Christmas, Eve!

What's red and white and red and white and red and white?

Father Christmas rolling down a hill!

 Do you know any jokes from your country?

Do they know it's Christmas time

- by Band Aid

It's Christmas time, there's no need to be afraid At Christmas time, we let in light and we banish shade And in our world of plenty, we can spread a smile of joy! Throw your arms around the world at Christmas time.

A PROVERB

The burnt child fears the fire. Can you explain the meaning? Do you have a similar proverb in your language?

Rearrange the sentences to get a true story.

The bicycle

1	ne bicycle	
•	A teacher had a be	2

- A teacher had a beautiful black bike. 1
- The shopkeeper sold the student the stolen bike for £40.
- Later that day a student from the school came into the shop looking for a second-hand bike to buy.
- As the teacher was leaving school he saw *his* bike in the shed.
- One day he rode it to the school where he taught and put it in the bicycle shed. He carefully padlocked the bike.
- He rode it to a shop where he sold it to the shop keeper for £ 15.
- The shopkeeper cleaned the bike.
- The next day the student rode the bike to school and left it in the school shed. He did not padlock it.
- A thief went into the school bike shed during classes and sawed through the padlock on the teacher's bike.
- He was very, very happy. As he was wheeling it out of the bike shed, he ran into the student.



 $M \cdot E \cdot R \cdot R \cdot Y$

Christmas

Extra reading

Letters page

Thanks to all of you who sent jokes about Christmas. We have chosen two for this issue of the Culture Crew magazine.

t a monastery high in the mountains, the monks have made a promise to be silent forever. The promise is allowed to be broken only at Christmas, and only by one monk, and only with one sentence.

One Christmas, Brother Thomas is allowed to speak and he says, 'I like the mashed potatoes we have with the Christmas turkey!' and he sits down. There is silence for the next 365 days. The next Christmas, it is Brother Michael's turn, and he says 'I hate the mashed potatoes!' Once again, there is silence for 365 days. The next Christmas, Brother Paul stands up and says, 'Why do you two have to argue all the time?!'

ast Christmas, Grandpa found it difficult to go shopping for Christmas presents. So, he decided to send a Christmas card with a cheque in it to everyone instead. In each card he wrote, 'Buy your own present!' and went to the post office.

During the next few weeks, he was surprised that he wasn't receiving more cards from his friends and family in return. He decided to write to some of

his relatives and ask what was wrong. He sat down at his desk and as he was moving some papers, he saw all the cheques on his desk. He had forgotten to put them in the envelopes with the cards!



NOT

VERY

WELL

OK



How well did you ...?

... do the exercises with the present simple passive the exercises for expressing the future the exercise with prepositions of time the project

			like	the	jokes?
Theu	we	re	11	NTE	RESTING

7



VERY

WELL

Unit 4 was ... INTERESTING









>Let's talk

People live in different kinds of places. They need different kinds of homes. 'Home' is a word that can mean many different things. Home can be a tree, a boat, a house in the country, or a flat in a tall building.

- · What does the word 'home' mean to you?
- · Do you know anyone who lives in an unusual home?
- Is your home modern or old-fashioned?
- What would you like to change about your home? Why?
- · Would you like to live in a colder country? What about a hotter one?

1 Read the text once. Which paragraph talks about:

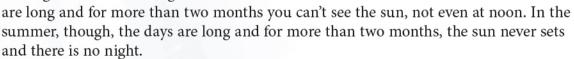
- 1. the jobs that the Eskimos did?
- 2. the seasons?
- 3. Eskimos today?
- 4. staying warm?

Track 24

Living near the North Pole

Everyone has heard of the Eskimos, but how much do you really know about them?

A The Eskimos live in the north of Canada and in Alaska, near the North Pole. There are only two seasons near the Pole: winter and summer. During the winter, the nights



- Several thousand years ago, the Eskimos came from Asia to Alaska and they lived in groups of several families. Eskimo women gathered plants, while the men went hunting and fishing. Eskimo children were rarely punished, but they weren't spoiled because life was hard.
- The weather played a big part in the lives of the Eskimos. Eskimo clothing didn't have to be fashionable, but it had to be warm. It was made from animal skin. A hooded jacket, trousers, socks, boots, and gloves were worn and goggles were used to protect the eyes from the sun. Houses had to be warm, too. In the winter, Eskimos built igloos from skins, earth, stone or ice. Igloo is simply the Eskimo word for 'house'. In the summer months, Eskimos moved from place to place in order to find animals to hunt. Then, tents, which were made from animal skin, were used to provide them with shelter.



Eskimo life is very different now. Most of them live in towns or small settlements. They wear modern clothing, live in modern, comfortable houses, and use motorboats and snowmobiles. However, some Eskimos still teach their children how to build igloos and their children must also learn how to fish and hunt.

2 Read the text again and answer these questions.

- 1. In which countries do Eskimos live?
- 2. When does the sun rise in winter at the North Pole?
- 3. Why do Eskimos have to go to bed in daylight in summer?
- 4. What did the Eskimos eat?
- 5. What was important about Eskimo clothes?
- 7. What did they make their houses from?
- 8. What three things have changed about Eskimo life?
- 9. How do the children follow Eskimo traditions?

Note: Nowadays, the name 'Inuit' is used in Northern Canada instead of 'Eskimo'.

WORD BANK

set /set / v – залазити
gather /ˈgæðə/ v – скупљати
plant /plɑːnt/ n – биљка
animal /ˈænɪməl/ n – животиња
hunt /hʌnt/ v – ловити
skin /skɪm/ n – кожа
fashionable /ˈfæʃnəbl/ adj – помодни
move /muːv/ v – селити се, кретати се
life /laɪf/ n – живот
hood /huːd/ n – капуљача
igloo /ɪgluː/ n – игло, ескимска кућа
punish /ˈpʌnɪʃ/ v – казнити
spoil /spɔɪl/ v – размазити
provide /prəˈvaɪd/ v – обезбедити
shelter /ˈʃeltə/ n – заклон

3	Rewrite each sentence. Use the opposite of the words in bold.
-	newrite each sentence. Ose the opposite of the words in bold

- 1. Eskimos live near the **South** Pole. I'm sure
- 2. Life is the same today for the Eskimos. I think life
- 3. The sun never **rises** there in the summer months. I'm sure
- 4. The winter **days** are long. I think
- 5. Today Eskimos' houses are **old-fashioned**.

 I believe
- Eskimo children were often punished.
 Don't you know that

WORD FORMATION

Find the adjectives in the text to complete the table:

Noun/Verb	Adjective
fashion	
comfort	
value	valuable
believe	unbelievable

d	low us	a tha wor	ds from	the table	a in the	sentences.
٧	iow usi	e me wor	us II viii	LITE LADIE	e III LIIE	sentences.

	1.		clothes are usually	very expensive
--	----	--	---------------------	----------------

2.	He says h	e has	finished, k	but I don't	him.

		very	painting	This	3.
--	--	------	----------	------	----

4. My feet hurt – my shoes aren't very	
--	--

Grammar	THE PASSIVE VOICE						
The past simple tense							
Complete these sentences from the text.							
The children	rarely , but they becau	use life was hard.					
It	from animal skin.						
This is the past simple passive.							
We use <i>was</i> or w	vere + the past participle to form the past simple tense of the	passive voice.					
Statement	My bike was stolen an hour ago.						
Negative form	We weren't offered any help during the test. He wasn't seen at the party last night.						
Interrogative fo	Was the chicken served with salad? What were you advised to do yesterday?						
See the <i>Gramma</i>	ar Summary for more information.						

(1) Change the sentences into the negative and interrogative forms.

- The flowers were picked yesterday.
 The flowers weren't picked yesterday.
 Were the flowers picked yesterday?
- 2. The parcel was sent at 2 p.m.
- 3. The Battle of Hastings was fought in 1066.
- 4. America was discovered by Columbus.
- 5. Millions of people were killed in the World Wars.
- 6. The berries were gathered by the children.
- 7. The food was sold yesterday.



Use the verbs in brackets to form sentences with the past simple passive.

1. My room (not clean) last week.

2. the house (paint) last year?

3. The children (not put) to bed at 9 o'clock.

4. He (take) to hospital an hour ago.

5. The house (finish) in 2004.

6. the letters (write) a few minutes ago?



Grammar

OBLIGATION







Look at these sentences:

- 1. Eskimo clothing *didn't have to* be fashionable, but it *had to* be warm.
- 2. Their children *must* also learn how to fish and hunt.
- 3. Will you have to leave home early?

Do you remember?

We use *must* and *have to* to talk about obligation.

For the present

I have to - I don't have to - Do I have to?

He has to - He doesn't have to - Does he have to?

For the past

I had to - I didn't have to - Did I have to?

For the future

I will (I'll) have to – I won't have to – Will I have to?

For more information, see the *Grammar Summary*.

Write true sentences about yourself. Use one of the forms above.

1. (get up early / next week)

2. (do the washing up / yesterday)

3. (go to school / next July)

4. (wear / warm clothes / every winter)

5. (work hard / last summer)

6. (clean / the house / on Sundays)





Pair Work

Now make questions. Then ask and answer with a partner. Try to find out as many details as you can.

E.g. Will you have to get up early next week?



Moving house

Imagine that you are going to move house.
Where would you like to live? These questions will help you decide.



- A: jump out of bed, get dressed and go to the party?
- B: put your head under the bed covers and get angry?



- A: bored?
- B: relaxed?
- 3. You live in a flat. Do you:
 - A: feel happy that you don't have to walk up and down any stairs?
 - B: want to have more space?
- 4. It's a sunny day. Would you like to:
 - A: go shopping?
 - B: go fishing or for a walk in the forest?

Look at your answers.

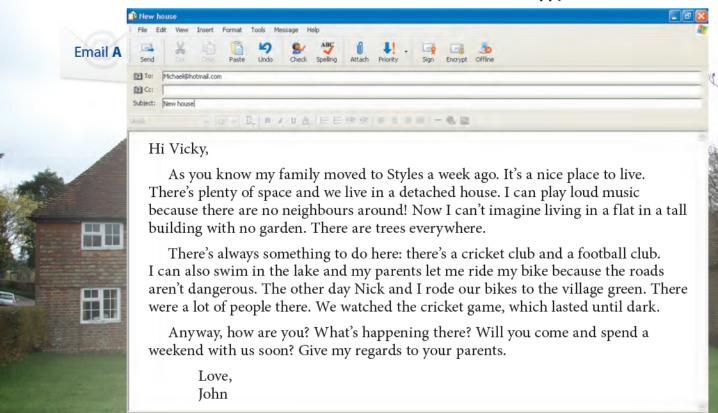
- Did you have more As? City life is for you.

 Having people and entertainment nearby is
 more important to you than having a big home.
- Did you have more Bs? Country life is for you. You love the space that the countryside offers.
 - Do you agree with the results?
 - Have you ever moved house? Did you prefer your old home or your new one?

WHAT A LIFE!

Nick and John have moved house.

Read the two emails. Who likes their new life? Who isn't so happy?



Email B



Hi Michael,

How are you? Any news? Have you told anyone about your girlfriend yet? Is it still a secret?

Well, we finally moved into our new house in Styles last week. Our home in town was small, but this one is big and comfortable. My room is upstairs and the best thing is I don't have to share it with my brother any more. I've already put my favourite posters on the wall.

It's beautiful here, but I miss our town. I miss plays, concerts and good films. The buses don't often go to town, so it's hard for me to go to the cinema and the theatre. I also miss the shops because the ones here are too small. There's nowhere to buy clothes or CDs. The other thing is I like meeting new people, but here you know everybody and everybody knows you. Most of all, though, I miss you and our other friends.

Write soon and let me know when you're coming to see me. Remember you promised to visit!

Best wishes to you and your parents, Nick

PS Can you buy me the poster we saw in the bookshop window and bring it when you come?

Did you know?

England has many types of homes:

- semi-detached houses a house joined to another by one shared wall.
- terraced houses houses joined together in long rows.
- detached houses a house standing on its own land and not attached to another building.

a semi-detached house



a detached house



a terraced house

WORD BANK

Styles /'staɪlz/ – Стајлз, место у Енглеској share /∫eə/ v – делити miss /mɪs/ v – недостајати loud /laʊd/ adj – гласан space /speɪs/ n – простор play /pleɪ/ n — позоришни комад concert /ˈkɒnsət/ n — концерт attach /əˈtætʃ/ v — припојити detach /drˈtætʃ/ v — одвојити semi-detached — спојен једном страном



1 Complete the information about John and Nick in the table with a $\sqrt{.}$

wнo	John	Nick
1. likes life in the country?		
2. misses his friends and life in the town?		
3. enjoys riding a bike?		
4. prefers living in a detached house?		
5. prefers the shops in town?		
6. can find lots of things to do in the village?		
7. likes meeting new people?		

2 Answer the following questions giving details.

- 1. Where do John and Nick live?
- 2. What does each of them like or not like about the new house and the place where they live?
- 3. What do they both want their friends to do?

3 Prepare to talk about your town/village.

The following questions will help.

- Do you live in or near a city?
- Do you live in the country?
- What do you like about living there?
- What can you do in your town/village?
- What can't you do there?
- What's your favourite place in your village/town?
- Do you live in a house or a flat?
- What do you like about it?
- What don't you like about it?

4 Choose one of the emails to reply to.

Hi... Thanks so much for your email. I'm sorry to hear that... / I'm glad to hear that...

REMEMBER!

....

Write about the following things:

- what you thought about the email you received
- your news
- promise to visit
- say hello to parents and brother

Grammar COMPC	OUND PRONOUNS AND ADVERBS
Complete the sentences w	ith pronouns and adverbs from the emails.
There are trees There's always There's to buy	to do here. clothes or CDs. about your girlfriend yet?
For more information, see the Gra	ammar Summary.
Study the table in the <i>Gra</i> adverb to complete the se Example: This box is empty. The	
1. She was hungry. She ate	on her plate.
2. He's not a nice boy.	wants to be his friend.
3. Is there more	important than love?
4. They have taken everything	g. There's left for me.
5. There was a large crowd.	wanted to see the famous actress.
6. There isn't	in the classroom at the moment.
7. 'Did you know	at the party?''No,
8. I can't find your keys	
9. Come here! There's	I want to tell you.
One(s)	Complete each sentence using one or ones. 1. My new teacher is much stricter than my old
often use <i>one</i> instead of	2. I like reading books, especially about history
eating a noun.	3. We often have an English test on Mondays – we have
ur home in town was mall, but this <i>one</i> is big and omfortable.	next week.
also miss the shops because ne <i>ones</i> here are too small.	4. I like green apples more than red
ic ones here are too small.	2 Are these sentences true or false for you?
	Correct the false ones so they become true. Discuss them with a partner.



What do you think?

Why was Michael keeping his girlfriend a secret?

Pair Work

Have you told anyone yet?

Imagine you have a secret. Can your friends guess what it is? You have two minutes to ask and answer questions.





Track 25

Listening

WHERE I LIVE

1 Listen to three people talking about their homes.

Their houses are in the pictures below. Say which house each of them live in.

David

Linda

Roger







2 Where is the house which

has two bedrooms upstairs?
has two small gardens?
has a wonderful view?

3 Look at the pictures and describe one of the houses.

You may find the words in the box useful.

brick lawn porch attic fence hedge gate painted chimney roof flowerbed



Over to you

Say what you like or dislike about them and which you would choose to live in.

irammar	CAN		
For ability, permission	n and requests		
Look at these sentences	from the listening:	_	
1. I can't play football.			Remember!
2. I can play my music rea	ally loudly.	-	The negative form of can
Which sentence means:			is can't . After can and
I am allowed to?			can't we use an infinitive
I don't know how to?			
Can is used:			
	y - Can you swim? = Do you	know how to swim	1?
to talk about perm		the engineer NA	, navanta alla
*	e it - I can play loud music in music because we don't have		y parents allow
. ,	I go out tonight? = Am I allo	, ,	ight or do I
have to stay at ho	-	g	J
	course you can go out. = Yo		
 to express a reques 	st – when you ask somebody	to do something	for you.
Can you find a request in	Nick's email?		
Ability			
1. Write down two thing	js –		
a. you can do			
b. you can't do			
Example: I can sing well.			
Permission			
2. Write down two thing	js		
a. you are allowed to do			
b. you aren't allowed to d			
•	te at night on Saturdays. (I a night. (I'm not allowed to)	m allowed to)	
Requests			Can you join me for a jog?
3. Write down a request			
e.g. Can you open the w			
a. for the student sitting r	next to you		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

Fun page

PROBLEM SOLVING

1. Roger was telling his friends about his house in the country. 'It's a beautiful place,' he said. 'To the west there are fields covered with flowers. To the east there is a high mountain. It's always covered with snow. To the north and the south there is a forest. It's really beautiful in the evening. The sun goes down behind the mountain, the birds fly to their nests in the trees, and everything becomes so quiet.'

'Do you really have a house in the country?' said Lisa. 'A part of your story isn't true.'

Can you find the mistake Roger made?

- **2.** A couple built a square house. In each wall they have a window and each window is facing north. How's that possible?
- 3. Clara Clatter was born on December 27th, yet her birthday is always in the summer. How is this possible?
 See the Appendix for the answers.





Did you know?

- The oldest city is Jericho in the Middle East. It dates back to about 8000 BC.
- Buildings over six storeys high existed in many cities in the Middle Ages.



by Eleanor Farjeon

Cats sleep anywhere,
Any table, any chair,
Top of piano, window-ledge, in the middle, on the edge
Open drawer, empty shoe, anybody's lap will do.

A PROVERB

How do you understand this proverb? For an Englishman his home is a castle.



Fitted in a cardboard box, in the cupboard with your frocks. Anywhere! They don't care! Cats sleep anywhere.

- Where's your favourite place to sleep in your bed or somewhere else?
- Do you have a pet? Where does it sleep?

RIDDLES

- What can go up and down without moving?
- 2. Which book was once owned only by the rich, but now everyone can have it? You can't buy it in a bookstore or borrow it from the library.

See the Appendix for the answers.



DORTH DAKOTA

Extra reading

How places in the USA got their names

In this issue of the Culture Crew magazine Tom tells us about how some places in the USA got their names.

any places in the New World already had names when the first European settlers arrived. The settlers learned and used many of the Indian names, but words that were difficult to pronounce were changed.

Some place names were taken from other languages. More than 2,000 American cities have Spanish names, like

Las Vegas and Los Angeles, while in the states of Louisiana, Indiana and Illinois, there are a lot of French place names. New Orleans is one of them.

Many towns were also named after cities in the Old World; for example, Lisbon, Rome, Oxford and Plymouth. Perhaps the settlers were homesick for their native countries.

There are also many strange names in the United States. Do you think it would be boring to live in Sleepy Eye? And there's Money – maybe everyone who lives there is rich? What do you think the residents of Magazine read? Do you think the people who live in Pie ever eat anything but pies? Would you prefer to live in Coldwater, Flowery Branch, or Bird in Hand?

But what about the best place to live? Maybe it's Harmony in Texas where people never argue! Or perhaps a little town in Arizona called Christmas. Do you think that they get presents all year round?

Look at the map and find the towns and the states mentioned in the text.
 Which place name do you like best?





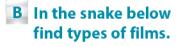






A Answer the following questions.

- How often do you go to the cinema?
- 2. Do you watch videos at home?
- 3. What was the last film you saw? What did you think of it?
- 4. What is your favourite film?
- 5. Who is your favourite actress or actor?



thrillersciencefiction





Film

- 1. What types of films do you like best?
- 2. Can you name an example of each type of film?

K Track 28

Useful language

What's on at the cinema?

Who's in it?

What's it about?

Walt Disney and his cartoons

• When you hear the name of Walt Disney what do you first think of?



What is the most unusual thing about Walt Disney?

Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck and Goofy. They are all international stars and they all exist thanks to Walt Disney. He brought them to life over 80 years ago and yet they are still popular today.

Disney made lots of short cartoons, but then he chose to animate a longer fairy tale. His first animated film was the story of Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs and it was a huge success. He even won an Oscar for his work. The main characters are Snow White, the wicked Queen, the Prince and of course the Seven Dwarfs -Sleepy, Bashful, Grumpy, Happy, Sneezy, Doc and Dopey.

Even today, every child knows the names of these seven little friends. Walt Disney continued making fairy tales into films and today some of his animated characters are more famous than some real Hollywood actors and actresses. Children and adults watch his films over and over again and, without a doubt, Disney's films are the most popular films of all time.



In the 1950s Walt Disney started to pay more attention to live action films and nature films. Then he opened the first of his famous amusement parks, Disneyland. He wanted to build an amusement park where adults could enjoy themselves as much as children. Disneyland was opened in California and became America's biggest visitors' attraction. Walt Disney died in 1966 and his elder brother Roy took over the business, but people say Walt didn't want to leave the amusement park.



Useful language

thanks to

bring to life

come true

pay attention as much as

They say that his body was frozen after his death and he is kept at Disneyland today!

1 Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

- 1. Mickey Mouse and his friends were invented in the 1940s.
- 2. Disney's first work was a fairy tale.
- 3. He got an award for Snow White.
- 4. The Seven Dwarfs are popular with children today.
- 5. His films are watched by people of all ages.
- 6. He only wanted Disneyland to be for children.
- 7. Roy was younger than Walt.

Complete the following sentences using the expressions from the Useful language box.

the	express	ions fro	m the	Usefu	l language	₂ box.

1.	I decided to make my dreams		
2.	The party was so boring! Not e	ven Michael could	it

3. I passed the exam	my friend who	helped me study.

- 4. You should when other students are speaking.
- 5. Unfortunately, I don't study you do.

WORD BANK

exist /ig'zɪst/ v — постојати
bring to life v — оживети
animate /'ænɪmeɪt/ v — анимирати, оживети
character /'kærəktə/ n — лик
dwarf /dwɔ:f/ n — патуљак
wicked /'wɪkɪd/ adj — зао
fairy tale /'feəri teɪl/ n — бајка
success /sək'ses/ n — успех
continue (doing something) /kən'tmju:/ v — наставити
doubt /daʊt/ n — сумња
attention / ə'tenʃn/ n — пажња
amusement /ə'mju:zmənt/ adj — забаван
adult /ə'dʌlt/ n — одрастао

dream /dri:m/ n – сан
true /tru:/ adj – истинит
take over – преузети
freeze /ˈfri:z/ v – замрзнути
Donald Duck /ˈdɒnald dʌk/ – Паја Патак
Goofy /ˈgu:fi/ – Шиља
Bashful /ˈbæʃfl/ – Стидљивко
Grumpy /ˈgrʌmpi/ – Љутко
Sneezy /ˈsni:zi/ – Кијавко
Doc (short for doctor) – Уча
Dopey /ˈdəʊpi/ – Тупко
Нарру – Срећко
Sleepy – Поспанко

WORD FORMATION

Complete the sentence from the text.

He opened the first of his famous

parks, Disneyland.

Remember!

verb + ment = noun

Look at the example and complete the table with a noun.

Verb	
entertain	
enjoy	
excite	
punish	

	Noun	

Three of these sentences have a mistake. Can you find them?

- 1. Going to the cinema is the best entertain.
- 2. I enjoy going to school.
- 3. I don't have any excite in my life.
- 4. Extra homework is a good punish.

Do you agree with the ideas in each sentence?

4 Discuss with your partner. Ask and answer the questions.

- 1. Do you like cartoons and animated films?
- 2. Are Disney films only for young people?
- 3. What are the ingredients for a good film the actors, the music, the story, or something else?
- 4. What's the worst film you have ever seen?

5 Match the title of the film to a description.











Cinderella

Bambi

The Lion King

Pocahontas

The Jungle Book

- 1. It's about an Indian girl who falls in love with a white man. They have to separate, but they will never forget each other.
- 2. It's about Mowgli, a boy who lives with wild animals in India.
- 3. It's about a young lion. Who will be the king of all the animals, the young lion or his wicked uncle?
- 4. It's about a baby deer. His mother dies so he has to grow up with his animal friends in the forest.
- 5. It's about a poor girl who falls in love with a prince at a dance.

Over to you

- Have you seen any of these films?
- What are these films called in your language?
- Which of Disney's films do you like best?

Grammar

THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES







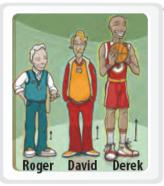
Examples:

He chose to animate a longer fairy tale.

It became America's biggest visitors' attraction.

Some of Disney's characters are *more famous* than some real Hollywood actors and actresses. Disney's films are *the most popular* films of all time.

Is Roger taller than David?
Who is the tallest?



Look at the three dresses in the picture:

Is B more expensive than A? Which one is the most expensive?



E Look at the tables below. Complete the rules.

A

Comparative forms

short - shorter

pretty – prettier

popular –more popular

Rules

Short adjectives:

usually use adjective + _____.

Adjectives ending in –y: change –y

to ____and add_____.

Longer adjectives:

usually use _____ + adjective

Note: After the comparative form we can use **than.**

Example: You are taller than John. You are taller than he is.

В

Superlative forms

tall – the tallest

happy – the happiest

expensive – the most expensive

Rules

Short adjectives:

usually use adjective + _____.

Adjectives ending in -y: change -y

to and add .

Longer adjectives:

usually use _____ + adjective.

Spelling note:

late – later – the latest

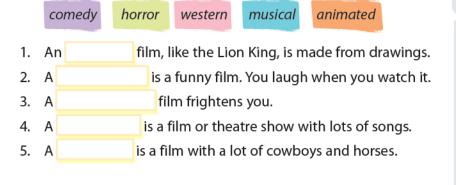
easy – easier – the easiest

fat – fa**tt**er – the fa**tt**est

Grammar IRREGULAR COMPARISON Complete the table with the missing parts. better good Note: Forms *elder*, the bad the worst eldest are used only for the members of the less family: Roy was Walt's much/many the most elder brother. the farthest/furthest far old older/elder Put the adjectives into the comparative or superlative forms. 1. Who is (strong) person in your class? 2. This is (simple) than I thought. 3. Why are you surprised? Of course the (big) piece of cake is (expensive). 4. You should be (careful) in the future. 5. You look even (pretty) than the last time. 6. Who's (good) and (popular) football player in Europe? 7. I hope you'll be (successful) next year. 8. Whose house is (far) from school? Yours or your best friend's? 9. Do you have an (old) sister? 10. What eats (little)? Cats or dogs? Can you answer the questions in exercise 2? Listening



Complete these sentences with the words from the box.









2 Listen to the conversation between Nick and Jane. Which film do they go to see?

Going to the cinema

Nick: Hello! Nick.

Jane: Hi, Nick! It's Jane.

Nick: Hi, Jane. What are you tonight?
Jane: Nothing. What about you?

Nick: Well, I've finished my. How about

going the cinema?

Jane: That's a good idea. Let's go and see

The X-Files.

Nick: Can't we go and see Batman

instead?

Jane: I don't <u>action films</u>. Nick: How <u>Madagascar</u>?

Jane: That sounds! I like animated films.

3 These words are missing from the conversation. They are in the order that they appear in the text. Can you find where they go?

speaking doing special homework to like about great

Now listen again and check.







Make up a similar conversation with a partner.
Use the words from the box instead of the underlined words.

A

Pink Panther

The Lord of the Rings

Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire

Terminator III

Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the Crystal Skull

Titanic

Sleeping Beauty

В

thrillers science fiction films

musicals horror films

westerns cartoons comedies

action films love stories

romantic films detective films



You can add any film of your own choice.

What do you think?

- Is it better to go to the cinema or to watch a film at home?
- Talk to a partner about the last film you saw. Here are some questions to help you.
 - What was the name of the film?
 - Did you enjoy it?
 - Where did you see it? On video/DVD or at the cinema?
 - Who were the actors/actresses?
- What type of film was it?
- What was the story?
- What was good about it?
- Were there any bad things?
- Would you watch it again?



ORDAE RUNGS

3 Read what Andrew thought about the last film he saw.

Last night I saw The Lord of the Rings at the cinema. It was great! One of the main actors was Orlando Bloom. It is a science fiction film and it was exciting and interesting.

The story is about a boy who must destroy a ring to stop a wicked man ruling the world.

There were lots of good things about the film the actors were excellent and the special effects were wonderful. The music was good, too. The only bad thing was that it lasted for nearly four hours and my seat was very uncomfortable!

I liked it so much that I am going to see it again next week with my friend – but this time we're going to a better cinema with more comfortable seats!



- Now open your Workbook on page 47 and write a short review of a film that you have seen. Use Andrew's review of *Lord of the Rings* and the questions from exercise 2 to help you.
- > Expressing and asking for opinions

Useful language

Asking for an opinion

What's your opinion of ...?

Do you agree with..?

What do you think about...?

How do you feel about...?

Giving an opinion

I think/feel/believe...

In my opinion...

As far as I can see...

I'm very keen on

I like a lot.

Agreeing with an opinion

That's right.

I quite agree.

Of course.

Disagreeing with an opinion

I don't agree.

I disagree.

I wouldn't say that.

I'm not so sure.



1 Listen to the conversations. Tick the expressions from the Useful language box which the speakers use.

Turn to page 140 and practise the dialogues with a partner.

2 Now work in pairs. Take it in turns to ask for and express opinions.
Use the phrases from the Useful language box.

Look at the topic bubbles for help.



Musical fame

Let's talk

Find out what your partner thinks about the different sorts of music from the circle. Use some of the phrases from page 88.

1 Read the newspaper article. How do you think Michael is feeling today?



BATTLE OF THE BANDS



'Teenage Wonders', 'Fantastic Five', 'Stars of the Future?' were just some of the <u>headlines</u> in yesterday's national newspapers as *Wonderful Five* from York Comprehensive School won this year's Battle of the Bands. On Saturday night, Michael, Marcia, Nick, Vicky, and John gave a wonderful performance on the stage in London, where the competition was held.

The competition for teenage bands last took place three <u>decades</u> ago. Then, haircuts, clothes and musical styles were very different. However, last night the competition returned and it was worth waiting for. Teenagers from all over the country performed brilliantly and the audience went home delighted.

Wonderful Five, whose music <u>combines</u> jazz and pop, hope <u>to follow in the footsteps</u> of the last winners. *Teen Sensation* were unknown before the competition, but after winning, they sold millions of records and became popular all over the world. Michael Nicholas, who plays the guitar in the band, says that *Teen Sensation* are an inspiration to him. 'They've



had an enormous effect on Wonderful Five - we love their music and the popularity that they have achieved. Unfortunately, the road to success is very long and difficult. It depends on hard work and especially luck!'

Simon Iones, head of MMD Music, which produces the albums of some of the UK's most famous musicians. was one of the first to congratulate Wonderful Five on their win. Their headmaster also congratulated them, but reminded the teenagers that they have a Maths test tomorrow. Some things never change!

2 Answer the questions.

- 1. Is Battle of the Bands an important competition?
- 2. Where was the competition?
- 3. Who won the competition last year?
- 4. Did the bands at this year's competition play well?
- 5. Why are Teen Sensation an inspiration to Wonderful Five?
- 6. Does Michael think it will be easy to be successful?
- 7. Why is Simon Jones important?
- 8. Does the band have a concert tomorrow?

представа, наступ **stage** /steɪdʒ/ *n* – позорница decade /'dekeid/ n – деценија haircut /'heəkʌt/ n – фризура **audience** /ˈɔːdiəns/ n – публика it is worth /w3:θ/ – вредно је delighted /dɪlaɪtɪd/ adj – одушевљен footstep /ˈfʊtstep/ n – корак, стопа enormous /i'nɔ:məs/ adj – огроман

WORD BANK

headline /'hedlaɪn/ n – наслов

performance /pə'fɔ:məns/ n -

perform /pə'fɔ:m/ v – наступати (на

effect /i'fekt/ n – дејство inspiration /mspəˈrei∫n/ n -

инспирација

sensation /sen'seा∫n/ n – сензација **combine** /kəm'baɪn/ v – спојити

achieve /ə'tʃi:v/ v – постићи

road /rəʊd/ n – пут

unfortunately /лп'fɔ:t∫ənətli/ adv – на несрећу

produce /prə'dju:s/ v – производити, произвести

congratulate /kən'grætjuleɪt/ v честитати

remind /rr'mamd/ v – подсетити

3 Look at the underlined words in the text and find their definitions below.

Δ			
Δ		-	
	- 1	Λ	
$\boldsymbol{\alpha}$	_/	т.	

- 1. a period of ten years
- 2. the title of a newspaper article
- 3. huge
- 4. to do the same thing as someone older
- 5. join together, mix

B Complete the sentences with the underlined words in the text.

- 1. I never read the whole article, just the
- 2. Peter is very rich he has an house.
- 3. My father is a doctor and I want to
- our money and buy one big present! 4. Let's
- 5. The 1980s was the of rock music.

What do you think?

- Is hard work or luck more important if you want to become famous?
- Do you know any famous musicians?
- Would you like to be famous?

Useful language

Complete the sentences with a preposition:

I want to congratulate you your good marks.

The weather has an effect my mood.

'Are you coming to the party?' 'That **depends** my parents!'

	Comple	te the fol	lowing ser	ntences from	n the tex	ct.		
ا	1. Teen S	Sensation	were	before	e the con	npetition.		
B E	2.		, the road	to success is	very lon	g and diffic	ult.	
E M E M E	adverbs	with the	opposite	meaning:		ely – <u>unf</u> orti	unatel	r adjectives and y, known - <u>un</u> known
8	Finish th	e list in th	e same wa	y: happy –		, usually		,
	countab	le -	, a	able -	, (comfortable	e -	
				4.1				
4 Co				one of the		from the	box a	bove.
	1.	,	we were la	ate for the fi	lm.			
	2. Helen	is often ve	ery talkativ	e, but today	she was			quiet.
	3. Jimmy	was		because no-	one rem	embered h	is birth	nday.
	4. This ar	mchair is	very					
	5. Food a	and love a	re	no	uns.			
	mmar			RELATIVE				
1 Lo				ese senten		-		
				popularity		they have a		
	2. Michael	Nicholas,		plays the gu	iitar in th	e band, say	s that	Teen Sensation
	are an ir	nspiration	to him.					These are my books which
Th	e use of rel	ative pro	nouns:			The same		have helped me a lot.
	Who/whon							These are my books that
	Which or th Whose is us		_	and animal	S.	4/1		have helped me a lot.
	Where is us					Ship		
	Evanonlas				1-		30	
	Examples: 1. I've got	a friend w	/ho/that is	a singer.			1 1 1	
				_			act wo	ek
	2. This is a	n unknow	n group w	hose song l	oecame a	i great hit la	ist we	CIV.
	3. The film	which I s	aw yesterd	lay was bori	ng.		ast we	
	3. The film	which I s	aw yesterd		ng.		ist we	
② Fir	3. The film 4. We visit	which I s ed Disney	aw yesterd land, wher	lay was bori	ng. I the who	ole day.		

3 Complete the sentences using who, whose, which or where.

1.	Have you seen the dress		I bought y	esterday?
2.	I spoke to the woman	wo	orks in the p	ost office.
3.	That's the writer	book I have	just bough	t.
4.	Have you seen the letter		came this n	norning?
5.	That's the boyI	ives next doc	or.	
6.	What's happened to the r	money	was on	my desk?
7.	They're going to build ho	uses in the pa	ark	we play football.



1 Listen to Marcia and Michael talking.

How does Marcia feel after the Battle of the Bands competition?

son won first prize in a dancing competition.

2 Circle the correct answers:

- Marcia has come to see Michael

 a. to practise music together.
 b. to study for their Maths test.
- 2. Marcia thinks the banda. should play together more. b. will become famous one day.
- 3. The band have instruments.
 - a. new b. old

b. old

4. Michael get a part-time job.

a. will b. won't

5. Michael thinks that computers

a. help musicians become better. b. help people become musicians.

6. Marcia thinks that the best musicians have

a. time to practise. b. talent.

About you

- Do you ever dream about being famous?
- Do you have enough time for your hobbies?
- How much do you know about the Rolling Stones, Robbie Williams and Rihanna? What can you find out about them?



What do you think?
Do musicians have to have talent?



8. I met a woman





PROJECT

GROUP DECISIONS

A Work in groups. Try to find the answers to these questions.

The group with the most correct answers will be the winner.

- 1. When were you born?
- 2. What is your real name?
- 3. How many children were there in your family?
- 4. How did you get a scholarship for university?
- 5. Which university did you go to?
- 6. How long did you stay at university?
- 7. When did you move to New York?
- 8. You didn't have much money at that time, did you?
- 9. How long did it take you to become a star?
- 10. What was the name of your first album?
- 11. Which of your hits was a No 1 single in 1984?
- 12. What was your greatest screen success?
- a. Like a Virgin.
- b. The University of Michigan.
- c. No, I didn't.
- d. Five years.
- e. Eight. I was the eldest.
- f. For two years.

- g. Playing Eva Peron in Evita.
- h. Madonna.
- i. In 1978.
- j. Madonna Ciccone.
- k. Thanks to my dancing skills.
- l. In 1958.
- Who is the singer interviewed? What else do you know about her?
- Do you like her songs? Why? Why not? Is she still very popular?
- What was the name of her great tour in 2008?
- **B** Make a poster. Find and cut out adverts and photos of this singer. Add more facts about her life and work. Make a list of her songs. Use some information from the exercise above.
- C You can choose any other singer to make a poster of. Use the questions above to do an interview. Choose a song and write down the lyrics. Bring a CD to the class.

Which word is in the circle?





Fun page

RIDDLES

- 1. What must you pay when you go to school?
- 2. The more you take the more you leave behind.

See the Appendix for the answers.

A PROVERB

All that glitters isn't gold.

What does this proverb mean?

How do you say this proverb in your language?

Read the lyrics from the song 'Strong Love' sung by the Rolling Stones. Match each bit of the song to the relevant picture.



If I was the sun way up there



That's how strong my love is, baby That's how strong my love is



I'll be the ocean so deep and wide
I'll dry the tears when you cry

I'll be the breeze when the storm is gone To dry your eyes and keep you warm



I'll be the rainbow when the sun is gone Wrap you in my colours and keep you warm



If I was the sun way up there
I'd go with my love everywhere

That's how strong my love is, baby That's how strong my love is I'll be the moon when the sun goes down To let you know I'm still around



That's how strong my love is, baby That's how strong my love is









Let's talk

- 1. Do you like travelling?
- 2. Where do you usually go on holiday?
- 3. Where would you like to go on holiday this year?
- 4. Do you prefer summer holidays to winter holidays? Why? Why not?



Yellowstone Park









- 1 Read the text once and say which statements are true. Correct the wrong ones.
 - 1. The Kruz family goes to Yellowstone Park every year.
 - 2. The Park is in Montana.
 - 3. There are many different types of animals and plants in the Park.
 - 4. Kathy didn't want to see Old Faithful.
 - 5. The Kruz family stayed in a new hotel.

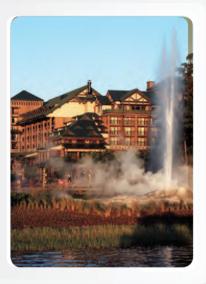
I still remember the day. Dad walked into the kitchen, where we were having breakfast, and said, 'If you're good this year, we'll go somewhere special on holiday.' We usually go to visit my grandparents, so I was very excited. Of course, I behaved perfectly for the next five months and I was really looking forward to the summer. July came and Dad kept his promise. We got in the car and drove to Yellowstone Park, which is mainly located in the state of Wyoming.

Yellowstone Park is known for its wildlife, hot springs, lakes, rivers and waterfalls and if you look at the rocks in the park, you'll see that they are yellow, which is how the park got

its name. There are hundreds of species of plants, birds, fish and animals in the park, some of which are endangered. Wild bears often walk near the roads, but if visitors don't bother them, the bears won't hurt them.

Maybe the park is most famous for Old Faithful – an enormous geyser – and I couldn't wait to see it. We visited it on our first morning there. At first, we heard a strange noise and then we saw a small column of water, which rose higher and higher. A 30-metre column of hot water shot into the air for about four minutes and then it died slowly down.

During our time in the park, we stayed at the Old Faithful Inn. It is a hotel that is over a hundred years old and is one of the oldest log houses in the States. We also went boating and fishing in Yellowstone Lake and Dad was right – it really was a special holiday.





2 Underline the sentence in the text that tells you

- 1. that Kathy was a good girl during the first half of the year.
- 2. how they travelled to Yellowstone Park.
- 3. why the park is called Yellowstone Park.
- 4. that visitors shouldn't go near some animals.
- 5. how high the water from Old Faithful goes into the air.
- 6. what activities the Kruz family did apart from seeing Old Faithful.

Did you know...

- There are 290 waterfalls and 300 geysers in Yellowstone Park.
- A geyser is a spring of hot water.
- On average, Old Faithful erupts every 91 minutes.



WORD BANK

faithful /ˈfeɪθfəl/ adj – веран look forward to (seeing) /'fo:wed/ радовати се mainly /'meɪnli/ adv - углавном locate /'ləʊkeɪt/ v – сместити Wyoming /'waɪɔmɪŋ/ – држава Вајоминг wildlife /'waɪldlaɪf/ n – дивље животиње **geyser** /ˈgiːzə/ n – гејзир **spring** /'sprɪŋ/ *n* – извор rock /rok/ n – стена species /'spi:∫i:z/ n – врста endangered /m'demd3əd/ adj угрожен bother /'bɒðə/ v – узнемиравати bear /beə/ n – медвед inn / in / n - xoтeл, гocтuoнuцalog /log/ adj – дрвен column /'kpləm/ n – стуб **feed** /fi:d/ v – хранити rise (rose, risen) /raiz, rəuz, rizn/v дизати се **shoot** (shot, shot) / [u:t, $\int pt$, $\int pt/v$ шикљати увис, пуцати die down /daɪ/ v – yгасити се

3 Match the definition to the correct word.

- 1. a place where water comes out of the ground
- 2. to go up
- 3. well-known
- 4. to become less strong
- 5. a loud sound
- 6. a spring that sends up hot water
- 7. a large area of fresh water

- a. to rise
- b. to die down
- c. a noise
- d. a lake
- e. a geyser
- f. a spring
- g. famous
- 4 Now use the words on the right in exercise 3 (a-g) to complete the sentences. You may need to change the form of the verbs.

1. We called the police when we heard

downstairs.

2. Yesterday, the sun

at 6 a.m. and set at 6 p.m.

3. Brad Pitt is a

actor.

4. There's over there. Let's

over there. Let's have a drink of water from it.

- 5. I couldn't hear anything until the noise
- 6. Have you ever visited

like Old Faithful?

Grammar

THE FIRST CONDITIONAL









Find these sentences in the text on page 98 and complete them.

If you good this year, we somewhere special on holiday.

If visitors them, the bears them.

Which tense do we use after **if** (in the 'if' clause)?

Which tense do we use in the other half of the sentence (in the main clause)?

- The first conditional is used to talk about things that may happen in the future. We talk about real or possible situations.
- The if-clause can come before or after the main clause. We put a comma when the if-clause comes first.

Example: What will happen if you don't come back home on time? If I don't come back home on time, I'll be grounded for a whole week.

Join these incomplete sentences to get the right meaning.

- 1. If you buy today's newspaper,
- 2. She will come to the party
- 3. We will go by car
- 4. If he buys the tickets,
- a. if you invite her.
- b. we'll go to the concert.
- c. you'll find a cinema guide inside.
- d. if he repairs it.





Pair Work

You're preparing for a picnic. You think the weather will be nice, but you aren't completely sure.

Answer the following questions:

If the weather is nice.

- a. where will you go?
- b. what will you take for the picnic?
- who will go with you?
- d. what will you do on your picnic?
- e. how long will you stay?



ш 8

Hundred, thousand, million

We say: one hundred, two thousand, three million.

When these words are used after a number, they don't have -s and of is not used.

There are two hundred books on this bookshelf.

But, we say: hundreds (of), thousands (of), millions (of)

Hundreds of people gathered around Old Faithful.

 \propto ш ≤ ш α

Grammar

ADVERBS









l Look at these two sentences from the text. Can you find all the *adverbs* in each sentence?

- a. I behaved perfectly for the next five months.
- b. It died slowly down.



The position of adverbs

- 1. verb + direct object + adverb (of manner, place and time) She put the flowers carefully into the vase.
- 2. The adverbs usually, seldom, always, never, just and already, go before a main verb.
 - We usually go to visit my grandparents. He is never frightened.
- 3. The usual order of adverbs is: manner + place + time They will drive *quickly through the park* in her father's car. She worked hard at home all day yesterday.

See the *Grammar Summary* for more information on adverbs.

Remember!

We usually form an adverb by adding -ly to an adjective.

There are some irregular adverbs, e.g. good - well, fast – fast



Kathy is writing a letter to her friend Lisa. She's left some of the words out by mistake. Rewrite the letter putting in the adverbs and adverb phrases on the right.

Hi Lisa,

I'm sorry I haven't written for so long. I've been busy. At the moment, I'm on holiday with my parents in Yellowstone Park. We have been to the park before. We arrived last Monday after a long drive. On the way to the park it rained, so we drove.

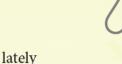
We are staying at the Old Faithful Inn, where you stay. It is wonderful. I have met a lot of young people.

We drove to Yellowstone Lake and had a swim. The water was cold. Then we went for a long walk. We've had lunch and now I've found time to write to you.

Anyway, I hope you're well and I'm looking forward to seeing you.

Speak to you.

Love, Kathy



here hard, slowly

never

usually from all over the world this morning terribly, just

really next month soon





2 Say what people must do and what they mustn't do in Yellowstone Park.

They must

They mustn't

3 Now write some rules for things you *must* and *mustn't* do at home or at school.

Examples: I must do my homework. I mustn't hit my friends.

Read your list to a partner. Do you have any rules in common?



Do you always obey the rules? What happens if you don't?



Pair Work

One of you is a child and the other is the child's parent. Yesterday the child broke a rule and the parent has just found out about it. Make up a conversation between the child and the parent. Think about: what rule the child broke, why the child broke the rule, what the punishment is.

Holiday fun

What do you like doing when you are on holiday? Circle the activities.

What sort of holiday do you like?

Mainly blue balloons: a relaxing seaside holiday

Mainly green balloons: an active holiday with lots of exercise

Mainly red balloons: a sightseeing holiday

Is this true for you?



SIGHTSEEING IN LONDON



Marko is visiting Nick in England. Here's an email that he wrote to his American friend, Andy.



Read the email. Which places has Marko visited?

Hi Andy,

Guess what?! I'm sitting in an Internet café in London, writing you this email. There's so much to see here in England's capital city. This morning we wanted to go on a sightseeing cruise on the River Thames or a bus tour, but they were too expensive. Instead, we decided to walk everywhere and now I'm very tired!





Many sights are within walking distance of one another. First, we went to Westminster Abbey, which was very impressive, then to the Houses of Parliament and Big Ben, and Buckingham Palace. We had a sandwich in St James' Park and then took the Underground to Baker Street, where Sherlock Holmes, the famous detective, used to live. We wanted to visit Madame Tussauds, the waxwork museum, and the London Eye, but the queues were too long. I was extremely disappointed.

We went shopping at Selfridges Department Store in Oxford Street for half an hour and now we're having some refreshments nearby. After lunch, Nick wants to do more shopping and if I had more money, I would go with him. Instead, I'm going to Tower Bridge and the Tower of London. I know you've always wanted to see it. If you were here, we could go to all these amazing places together! Next year maybe!!!

We're only here on a day trip, but that isn't enough time for London. If I had tomorrow as well, it still wouldn't be enough! I won't manage to visit the British Museum and even though we went to Trafalgar Square, we didn't have time to visit the National Gallery there.

Anyway, Nick says we have to go. Say hi to everyone there, Marko

Answer the questions.

- Why didn't Marko and Nick go on an organised sightseeing trip?
- 2. Did they walk to Baker Street?
- 3. Were there a lot of people visiting Madame Tussauds and the London Eye?
- 4. Did they spend long shopping?
- 5. Will the boys go sightseeing together in the afternoon?
- 6. Is Andy interested in London?
- 7. How long are the boys staying in London for?
- 8. Will they visit everything they want to see?

WORD BANK

sightseeing /'sartsi:rŋ/ n – разгледање знаменитости cruise /'kru:z/ n – крстарење distance /'dɪstəns/ n – раздаљина the Underground /'ʌndəgraʊnd/ n – подземна железница impressive /ɪm'presɪv/ adj – упечатљив, импресиван waxwork /'wækswɜ:k/ n – воштане фигуре extremely /ɪk'stri:mli/ adv – веома disappointed /dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/ adj – разочаран refreshments /rɪ'fre∫mənts/ n – закуска nearby /nɪə'bai / adv – у близини



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CONDITIONAL SENTENCES TYPE 2









Find these sentences in the text and complete them.

If you _____ here, we to all these amazing places together! If I tomorrow as well, it still enough!

We use the following tenses to talk about unreal present or future situations:

If clause – PAST TENSE Main clause – WOULD/COULD + INFINITIVE

Study the following sentences:

- 1. Would you go skiing if it snowed tomorrow?
- 2. I wouldn't give you any money if I won the lottery!
- 3. If I didn't like you, I wouldn't invite you to my party.

For more information, see the *Grammar Summary*.

Answer the following questions.

- 1. Who would you call
 - a. if you needed money?
 - b. if you broke your arm?
 - c. if you saw a house on fire?
 - d. if you saw a car accident?
- 2. What would you do if you felt ill?
- 3. Who would you talk to if you had a problem?
- 4. What would you do if you didn't have school next week?

Complete the sentences.

- 1. My parents would be pleased if I
- 2. If I didn't feel tired now,
- 3. If you met Brad Pitt,
- 4. If I won the lottery tomorrow,

Pair Work

Ask and answer.

- 1. If you could have one day with someone famous, who would it be?
- 2. If you could take only one thing with you to a desert island, what would it be?
- 3. If you could change only one thing about your town, what would it be?
- 4. If you were a singer, which song would you choose to sing at a competition?













Tick the pictures that are mentioned in the poem.
Which type of sentences is used in the poem?

My Dreams

MEMBE

 \propto

If I had enough money, I would buy a piece of land In the forest by the lake I'd build a small hut, or I'd sleep under the stars. I'd fish and hunt, and listen to the birds and the wind whispering in the trees, I'd walk along the path that nobody trod before. I would if I could, But if I had a hut, My friends would come bringing guitars and food, and my dreams would never come true.









 If you had enough money, what would you do? Try to write your answer in verse.

> Common uses of the definite article

1 Read the text Sightseeing in London looking for the names of countries, towns, streets, and other categories mentioned in the table. Do they take the definite article the? Complete the table below using examples. Add some more examples that you know.

takes the	doesn't take the	Examples
	✓	England
		the the

2 Fill in the gaps with the where necessary.

- 1. Westminster Bridge was built over
 - Thames near Westminster Palace.
- 2. Lake Windermere is in the Lake District.
- Vicky will go to National Museum tomorrow.
- 4. Do you know where Hyde Park is?
- 5. Have you ever been to Germany?
- 6. There are many islands in Adriatic Sea.
- 7. Did you use to live in

Russell Street?











1 Listen to the following dialogue between Marcia and Nick.

- A What is Marcia dreaming of?
- **B** Listen to the dialogue again and then answer the following questions.
 - 1. What is the best time to visit New York in Marcia's opinion?
 - 2. Who would Marcia stay with in New York?
 - 3. How long would she stay?
 - 4. What sights would she see?
 - 5. When is it really good to visit the Empire State Building?

2 Pair Work

Ask and answer

a. Ask your partner some questions about an imaginary trip. Write down his/her answers.

If a travel agency offered you a free trip,

- a. where would you go?
- c. what would you do there?
- b. how would you travel?
- d. who would you go with?

Add some questions you would like to ask.

b. Whose trip sounds more interesting – yours or your partner's?

Useful tips when you are travelling abroad.

- 1. Don't forget your passport and check to see if you need a visa for that country.
- 2. Take a dictionary with you.
- 3. If you are going to study English and stay with a host family, take them some presents from your country.
- 4. Try to find as much information as you can on the Internet about the town you are going to stay in. Make a plan of the sights you would like to see.

Which is the most important tip in your opinion?



Fun page





Town or country? Who am I?

- 1. I am a large island in the Pacific Ocean. People here speak English. There are a lot of sheep, kangaroos and koalas there.
- 2. I am part of an American city. You can see a lot of actors and actresses here.

See the Appendix for the answers.



PROBLEM SOLVING

Vicky, Mary and Tessa are three girls. One is from Boston, one is from Manchester and one is from Sydney. One is 13, one is 14 and one is 15. Which is which?

Vicky isn't 15.

- Mary isn't from Manchester. Mary isn't 14.
- Mary isn't from Sydney.
 Tessa isn't 13.

Tessa isn't from Manchester.
The 15 year-old is from Sydney.
The 13 year-old isn't Vicky.







	Town	Age
Vicky		
Mary		
Tessa		

RIDDLES

- Give it food and it will live; give it water and it will die. What is it?
- 2. You can't keep this until you have given it.

SAYINGS

Explain the meaning.

- 1. If you play with fire, you're sure to get burnt.
- 2. If you want to keep a friend, you have to be one.
- 3. If you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen.

Daisy



Daisy, Daisy, give me your answer do, I'm half crazy, all for the love for you. It won't be a stylish marriage, I can't afford a carriage, but you'll look sweet upon the seat of a bicycle built for two.

Michael, Michael, this is my answer true you're half crazy if you think that'll do If you can't afford a carriage there will be no marriage for I'll be switched, if I am hitched on a bicycle built for two.

afford – приуштити, имати новаца **carriage** – кочије **switch** – (овде) скренути (са ума) **hitch** – венчати се

Extra reading

Travelling in the USA

In this issue of the Culture Crew magazine Kathy Kruz tells us about the ways of travelling in the USA.

he distances between towns and cities in America are much greater than in Europe. This means that the roads in America have to be very good and very wide and most roads have four or five lanes. Luckily, American people love driving. They drive very big cars and travel

many miles in them. Often their cars are automatic and have air-conditioning, which makes driving very easy and very comfortable. In fact, Americans drive everywhere – they can shop, eat or go to the bank without needing to leave their cars.

On American roads you will also see large trucks which travel from one side of America to the other. Inside these trucks there are beds, cookers and sometimes even televisions! They also have radios so that the drivers can talk to each other.

Sometimes you will see a large car pulling a huge caravan. Some Americans decide to sell their homes and buy a caravan. Then they can travel all over the country. A favourite route is from San Francisco to New York and back again. If you want to know where these travellers started out, look at the number plate. It will tell you where the car is from.

If you prefer, you can travel by plane. This is much easier and it isn't very expensive. There are airports in every major city. People and goods can now travel to every part of the country in less time than ever before.

WORD BANK

lane /lein/ n – коловозна трака
truck /trʌk/ n – камион
number plate /'nʌmbə pleit/ n – регистарска таблица



How well did you ...?

- .. do the exercises on Conditional I the exercises on Conditional II
- ... learn about adverbs
- .. put Marko's letter in the correct order in the Workbook



Unit 7 was ... INTERESTING



OK

BORING





▶Let's talk

Look at the pictures and match the words from the box with a number.



1

boots, a jacket, a dress, a shirt, trousers, a skirt, a jumper

Teen lives

Teen Lives magazine

n many English schools children have to wear uniforms: a school jumper, shirt and trousers. They should also wear 'proper shoes', although some children wear trainers.

Trainers have a long history. The Converse company has sold them longest with its classic high-top called the All-Star, which was released in 1917. They were only made in black and white and were for basketball

players. Now, the All-Star comes in nineteen different colours and is popular with teenagers all over the world.

Do you wear a uniform? Do you prefer trainers to shoes? Which brand of trainers do you wear? Write and let us know.



Today, Nike and Reebok are the best-selling brands of trainers. Companies have tried many ways to advertise their footwear, but now they use famous sports stars because they sell them most effectively.

Discuss the following questions:

- What would you wear if it were raining?
- What would you wear if it were a hot July day?
- What would you wear if you had to go to a friend's birthday party?
- What would you wear if there was 30cm of snow on the ground?
- What would you wear if you stayed at home on a Saturday evening?
- 1 Read this article which appeared in the fashion section of last month's Teen Lives magazine. Decide on the best title.
 - a. School uniforms do you like them?
 - b. Trainers past and present
 - c. Trainers or shoes which are better?

2 Answer true or false. Correct the false sentences.

- 1. All children wear shoes to school.
- 2. The first trainers were made by Nike.
- 3. All-Star trainers are only worn by basketball players.
- 4. All-Star trainers are the most popular in the world.
- 5. Celebrities are the best at advertising trainers.

WORD BANK

proper /'propə/ adj – прави release /rt'li:s/ v – пустити (у продају) admit /əd'mɪt/ v – признати, прихватити brand /'brænd/ n – марка effectively /ɪ'fektrvli/ adv – ефикасно high-top – дубоке патике best-selling – најпродаванији advertise /'ædvətaɪz/ v – рекламирати advertisement /əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/ n – реклама at least /li:st/ – бар

3 Nick wrote to the Teen Lives' Letters Page. Did he answer all the questions from the article?

Dear Teen Lives,

I read your article last month and I must admit that I don't like wearing my school uniform and I am one of those who wears trainers at school.

My brother John and I haven't got any more room in our wardrobes because they are full of different coloured trainers. John buys trainers **more often** than me – he usually buys a new pair at least every two or three months! He says that he needs them because new trainers help him run **more quickly** when he is playing football for the school team. He certainly plays **better** than me!

John always buys Nike because his favourite footballer appears in the advertisements. I prefer Adidas because I think they are more comfortable. Our parents complain that these brands are expensive, but we say we can't wear any other trainers.





- Write J (John), N (Nick), B (both) or Ne (neither).
 - 1. Who keeps their trainers in the wardrobe?
 - 2. Who goes shopping for trainers four or five times a year?
 - 3. Who is worse at football?
 - 4. Who do advertisements for trainers have the greatest effect on?
 - 5. Who says their trainers must be expensive?

5 Complete the following text with the words from the box. There are two more words than you need.

brand admits complains prefers wear buy advertisements wardrobe footwear

I keep my clothes in my			in my bedroom. I love spor	ts clothes and	my favourite	
	is Nike, whose		on TV are great. My siste	r	Reebok. Our	
father always that our clothes are expensive. At school, I always						
trainers be	trainers because they are the most comfortable .					

What	do y	you	thin	k?
		,		

Is it important to wear famous brands? Why? Why not?



About you

Do your parents like the clothes you wear or do you have arguments?

	Two words are often combined to make a new word. Sometimes they are written as one word, sometimes with a hyphen, and sometimes as two words. Complete the compound words from the text. shoemaker foot ager basket Alltopselling uniform Match the words in box A with those in box B to get a compound noun and write them in the correct column.
E M E M B E R !	head pocket book post sweat writing hair track make- teen book post sweat paper shelf shirt style card ache up
8	one word with a hyphen two words
	Complete the sentences with one of the compound words from above. 1. My brother always complains that he doesn't get enough 2. I got a from Jane. She is in Spain. 3. My sister spends hours putting on before she goes out. 4. Turn the music off, please. I've got a

Grammar COMPARISON OF ADVERBS Look at these examples from the magazine article and the letter. 1. The Converse company has sold them longest. 2. They use famous sports stars because they sell them **most effectively**. 3. John buys trainers more often than me. 4. He needs them because new trainers help him run more quickly. 5. He certainly plays **better** than me! **Positive** Comparative Superlative hard harder hardest early earlier earliest slowly more slowly most slowly The following adverbs are compared irregularly: well – better – best badly – worse – worst far - farther/further - farthest/furthest little – less – least much - more - most

Use the comparative and superlative forms of the adverbs in the following sentences.

See the Grammar Summary for more information on the comparison of adverbs.

1.	Of all my teachers, my Serbian tea	cher speaks	(clearly).	
2.	Mary worked	(hard) than most of	her friends.	
3.	8. I can't stay any (long).			
4.	Could you speak (sle	owly), please?		
5.	My mother cooks	(badly) of all her fri	ends.	
6.	We finished our maths homework	((quickly) than they did .	
7.	I'm sure you can do	(well) than this.		
8	You should drive	carefully)		

Correct the mistakes in these questions.

- 1. Can you run more quick than your best friend? How long does it take you to run 100 metres?
- 2. Who plays football most good in your class? When did he/she start playing football?
- 3. When did you last stay at your friend's more long than you planned? Why did you stay so long?
- 4. Do you cook oftener than your partner? What was the last meal you cooked?
- 5. Who dresses more fashionably in the class? What does he/she wear?
- · Now ask and answer the questions with a partner.

My wardrobe

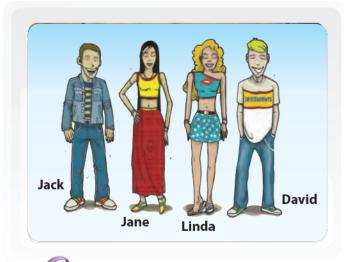
>Let's talk

- 1. What is fashionable at the moment?
- 2. What was the last item of clothing that you bought?
- 3. Why did you buy it?
- 4. What's your favourite item of clothing?
- 5. What other clothes do you have in your wardrobe?





Look at the picture and read the descriptions. Then write the names.



- 1. This person is wearing a long red skirt and a fashionable yellow top. Her shoes are yellow with three white stripes.
- 2. This person is wearing blue jeans, a yellow and blue striped T-shirt, and a denim jacket. His trainers are red and white.
- 3. This person is wearing blue jeans, a white T-shirt with a thick yellow stripe and blue trainers.
- 4. This person is wearing a blue top with a short, blue spotted skirt and white sandals.

Over to you

Describe what your partner is wearing.

Track 40

What's in your wardrobe?

Today, more than ever before, teenagers worry a lot about their appearance: clothes, hairstyle, weight and height. It's no wonder teenagers spend so much time looking in the mirror!





Jack

When I was a bit younger, I didn't really mind what people thought of me. I just wore what my parents bought for me – no famous brands. But eventually, like everyone else my age I started to want expensive jeans and all that. In winter I wear baggy jumpers and jeans.

Kate

Teenagers pay a lot of attention to clothes. They dress so they look good in front of the other kids. I have lots of pairs of jeans and a couple of smart tops. I probably spend most of my money on clothes, which makes my mum unhappy because she thinks clothes aren't so important in life.



Sharon

Fortunately, at the school I go to, kids admire intelligence more



than, say, physical appearance, or athletic ability. I usually wear my school uniform, skirts, boots, sandals – the normal stuff, you know. I never get dressed up.

David

Most people would say clothes aren't important, but they probably are. I don't really mind what people say, but I still like to look all right. When I'm just hanging out, I wear sporty stuff, baggy jeans and Nike T-shirts.



WORD BANK

appearance /əˈpiərəns/ n – изглед
weight /weɪt/ n – тежина
height /haɪt/ n – висина
mirror /ˈmɪrə/ n – огледало
wardrobe /ˈwɔːdrəʊb / n – гардероба, орман
baggy /ˈbægi/ adj – врећаст
jumper /ˈdʒʌmpə/ n – џемпер
stuff /stʌf/ n – ствари
admire /ədˈmaɪə/ v – дивити се

intelligence /m'telɪdʒəns/ n – интелигенција athletic /æθ'letɪk/ adj – спортски ability /ə'bɪləti/ n – способност couple /kʌpl/ n – пар smart /smɑ:t/ adj – елегантан top /tɒp/ n – горњи део одеће dress up – лепо се обући I don't mind – није ми стало, не марим It's no wonder – није чудо

2 Read the text again and answer the question.

 Which items of clothing were mentioned in the text What's in your wardrobe?

3 Write Jack, Sharon, Kate or David.

- 1. Who doesn't ever wear fancy clothes?
- 2. Whose opinions about clothes have changed?
- 3. Who says teenagers choose clothes to impress others?
- 4. Who talks about buying clothes?
- 5. Who doesn't worry too much about other people's opinions?
- 6. Whose clothes were chosen by someone else in the past?
- 7. Whose family doesn't agree with their opinion on clothes?
- 8. Who has friends who don't think clothes are important?
- 9. Who wears sports clothes when they are with their friends?

4	Can you remember? V	Vhich nouns	were use	d with the f	ollowing a	djectives ir	the text?

1. expensive2. baggy3. physical4. smart5. sporty6. athletic

You wear clothes
You get dressed
You put your clothes on
You take your clothes off
You try clothes on

5 Complete the sentences using one phrase from the Useful language box.

1.	She	her pyjamas and went to bed.
2.		that awful skirt and put on something nicer.

3. Where can I this dress ? I'm not sure about the size.

4. quickly. You're going to be late for school.

6 Put the correct form of wear or dress in the spaces below.

1.	Pupils in Er	nglish schools no	rmally		uniforms.	
2.	We're goin	g to Jane's party.	There's	no need to		up.

3. Helen was a short red skirt when I saw her.

4. How was she when you saw her?

5. Why do you always in blue?

6. My friends and I usually jeans.

7 Pair Work



What do you think? What does your partner think? Ask and answer the questions.

- 1. Are clothes important to teenagers?
- 2. Why does everybody wear jeans?
- 3. Do your parents buy clothes for you?
- 4. Do you prefer:a. expensive or cheap clothes?b. boots or trainers?
- 5. What new clothes would you like to buy?
- 6. Do your parents like the clothes you wear or do they complain about them?

Did you know ...? When were the first jeans made?





The plural of nouns

1 What are the plural forms of these nouns?

	_
teenager	
skirt	
uniform	
dress	
potato	
library	
company	
leaf	
knife	
tooth	











two boxes

- Can you remember the spelling rules?
- How do you pronounce these plural forms?

For more information, see the Grammar Summary.

Complete the sentences by using some of the words from exercise 1.

Ι.	Jane never wears skirts or trousers. She prefers				
2.	It's autumn - there are no more		on ·	the trees.	
3.	Are you going to boil some		for lunch	1?	
4.	My father has worked for many	different		in his life.	
5.	I like going to	to borrow b	ooks.		
6.	Will you lay the table? We need to	four		and forks.	
7.	Dentists say that you should brush your			three times a day.	





PLURAL WORDS

trousers, shorts, jeans, tights, glasses, clothes

These words are always plural in English. They need a plural verb. My trousers **are** too short. My glasses **have** disappeared.

3 Find the mistakes in the following sentences and rewrite them correctly:

- 1. My short are too small.
- 2. I've lost my glasses. Have you seen it?
- 3. My jeans is dirty.
- 4. My trousers has a hole in it.

planes.'

I'D LIKE TO BE A SUPERMODEL



help make films.'

1 Would you like to work in fashion?

Look at the three jobs. Can you think of some good and bad sides to each?

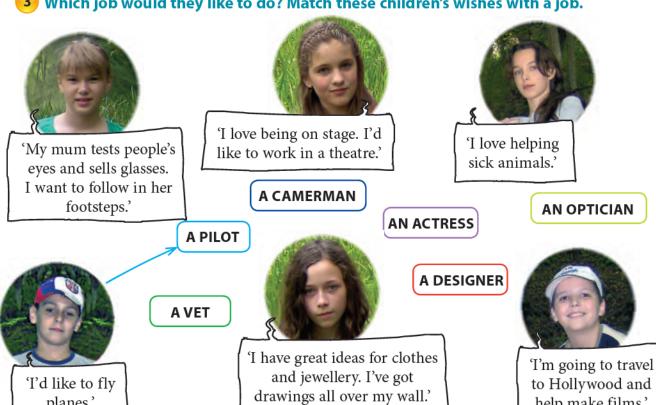
REMEMBER!

WOULD + infinitive for expressing wishes

Would you prefer to do one of these jobs?



(3) Which job would they like to do? Match these children's wishes with a job.



Work in groups. Take a piece of paper and write the answer to this question:

What would you like to be?

Put the answers together. One of you will read each answer. The others will guess whose answer it is.

Useful language

What would you like to be?
I'd like to be an actor.
I wouldn't like to be a doctor.



Track 41 Listening

1 Listen to Marcia, Vicky and Michael talking about their future professions.

Match a name with a wish.

Vicky

writer

Michael

model

Marcia

help people

- 2 Listen to the conversation again and answer the following questions.
 - 1. Do Vicky's parents agree with her choice?
 - 2. What did Marcia's mother do when she was young?
 - 3. Did she enjoy her job?
 - 4. What does Michael's father want him to be?
 - 5. Which three jobs does Marcia think sound interesting?

Useful language

It's a waste of time. We had a great time. It's a pity.

I made up my mind. I changed my mind.

Over to you

- Have you made up your mind about what job to do in the future?
- What do you think is the biggest waste of time?
- When did you last have a great time?
- Have you made up your mind about what you will do this summer?
- Do you often change your mind about things?

ROJEC

MAKE A CAREERS POSTER IN GROUPS

On your poster:

- 1. Each write your name and three things that you are good at doing. Add your photo.
- 2. Write about two jobs that you would like to do and two jobs you wouldn't like to do.
- 3. For each job, write about:
 - a typical working day
 - the good sides of the job
 - the bad sides of the job
- 4. Try to find pictures of people doing these jobs.





Fun page

Read the following poem.

Urgent Note to My Parents

Don't ask me to do what I can't do Only ask me to do what I can Don't ask me to be what I can't be Only ask me to be what I am

Don't one minute say 'Be a big girl' And the next 'You're too little for that' PLEASE don't ask me to be where I can't be PLEASE be happy with right where I'm at

Hiawyn Oram

JOKES

- A woman is riding a bike and knitting. A policeman sees her and says: 'Pull over.' She continues riding and says: 'No, sir. Socks.'
- What do you get when you cross a kangaroo and a sheep? A woolly jumper.



Answer the questions quickly.

- a) What was King George VI's first name?
- b) How long did the Hundred Years War last?
- c) In which month do Russians celebrate the October Revolution?
- d) The Canary Islands in the Pacific are named after what animal?

Find the mistakes in these sentences.

- a) I asked him to give me a soon.
- b) The ground was covered by now.
- c) He remembers a song when he ears it.
- d) I'd like to visit pace and fly to the Moon.

RIDDLES

- 1. I look at you, you look at me, I raise my right, you raise your left. What is this object?
- 2. They come at night without being called and are lost in the day without being stolen.

See the Appendix for the answers.

A SAYING

I don't see eye to eye with my parents.
What does it mean?



What am I?

My first letter is in joke but not in coke, My second is in pen but not in pan, My third is in fat but not in fit, My fourth is in net but not in wet, My fifth is in sing but not in ring.

Extra reading

NEW TRENDS

Linda saw a beautiful girl on a beach, but she was shocked when she saw her skin covered with tattoos, so Linda decided to write an article on tattooing and body piercing for the Culture Crew magazine.

Tattooing and body piercing

eenagers of all generations like to do things to annoy their parents. They are no longer happy with earrings. Many teenagers of both sexes like to copy their pop idols and have pierced noses, eyebrows and even tongues. Unfortunately, most of them are not aware of the dangers of body piercing.

Tattoos seem to go in and out of fashion, just like different hairstyles or make-up. Hair can grow again in a few months. Make-up can be removed with a cloth. However, if people get tired of their tattoos, it's hard to get rid of them. The methods of tattoo removal can be painful and expensive, and most leave some kind of scar.

A lot of people have decided to make themselves a walking work of art. But most have fears of AIDS, needles and the pain they can cause.

If you're thinking of getting a tattoo, ask yourself this: it is a trend now, but will it be when I am in my forties - because a tattoo is for life.

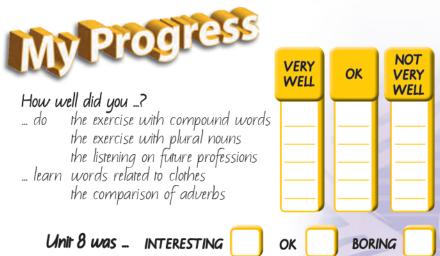
- Do you know anybody who has a tattoo or body piercing?
- What do you think of people who get tattoos/ body piercing?
- Why is it dangerous to have tattoos/ body piercing?
- Would you ever pierce your nose or tongue?
- What would your parents say about it?





WORD BANK

pierce /'piəs/ v – пробости
remove /rɪ'mu:v/ v – уклонити
removal /rɪ'mu:vl/ n – отклањање
get rid of – отарасити се
scar /skɑ:/ n – ожиљак
needle /'ni:dl/ n – игла
painful /'pemfl/ adj – болан



Punctuation marks and other symbols

These marks can be useful when writing compositions, dictations, essays, etc.

Full stop

A full stop or period (US) is used at the end of a sentence that is not a question or an exclamation: Michael lives in York.

Comma

Commas make slight pauses in sentences. They are used

- to separate words in a list: They had to buy new knives, forks, and spoons.
- to separate phrases or clauses: If it rains, I'll stay at home.

Colon

A colon is used

- to introduce a list of items: I bought: two pairs of socks, a pair of sandals, two T-shirts and a skirt.
- to introduce a quotation: He told me: 'Bring me a fork.'

Semicolon

A semicolon links two sentences or parts of them. The sky is full of clouds; it will rain soon.

Question mark

A question mark is used at the end of a direct question:

Are you coming, Tom?

Exclamation mark

An exclamation mark is used at the end of a sentence expressing strong emotion: It's amazing!

Apostrophe

An apostrophe is used

- with s to indicate possession: Michael's books
- in short forms: I'm sure he'll come.

Hyphen



A hyphen is often used in compound words: High-top best-selling

Dash



A dash is used to separate a comment from the rest of the sentence:

Where do you like to sleep – in bed or somewhere else?

Ouotation marks



Quotation marks are also called inverted commas. They are used

- for direct quotations: The teacher told me: 'Don't talk.'
- to indicate the titles of articles, books, poems, etc: I've just read 'Gone with the wind'.

Brackets

Brackets are used to separate extra information from the rest of the sentence:

Mount Everest (8,848 m) is the highest mountain in the world.

Dots

Three dots are used to indicate that words have been omitted:

... and Seven Dwarfs – Bashful, Doc, ...

Slash

A slash is used to separate words or phrases: Women and/or men can compete in this game.

Symbols used in e-mail addresses:

Dot



A dot is used in e-mail addresses: michael@hotmail.com



A symbol @ is used in e-mail addresses: jandj@yahoo.com

APPENDIX

Grammar summary

Fun page key

Listening comprehension texts

List of irregular verbs

Word list

List of proper nouns

Phonetic symbols

UNIT 1

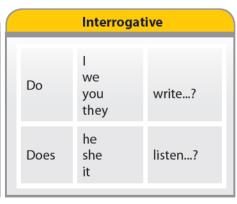




THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

>>> Form





In the present simple we use the verb without an ending, but in the third person singular the verb ends in **s** or **es:** I like games. /He wants some help.

We use do/does in negatives and questions: We don't play cricket in winter. What does he play?

>> Spelling When preceded by a consonant, y is changed to i before adding -es > carries, flies, worries, tries

>> Use The present simple tense is used:

- a. for facts and situations that we see as permanent. My friend lives in Belgrade.
- b. for habits and routines.I get up early every morning.
- c. for general truths and laws of nature. Water boils at 100° C.
- d. in if-clauses.If she invites me, I'll go to her party.
- e. instead of the future tenses after: when, after, before, until, and as soon as. I'll visit you as soon as I arrive.
- >>> **Time expressions** used with the present simple tense:
 - · always, often, usually, sometimes, frequently, rarely/seldom, never
 - every day/night/week/month/year
 - in the morning/afternoon/evening

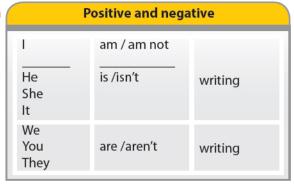






THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

≫ Form



	Interrogative	
Am Is	he she it	writing?
Are	we you they	writing?

>>> Spelling changes in the -ing form

Spelling rules:

- Some verbs in the -ing form need to double a letter. e.g. swim swimming
- When the verb ends in -e, we take away the -e and then add -ing: e.g. take taking

>> Use The present continuous tense is used:

- a. to talk about something happening at the moment or around the moment of speaking. I'm having supper now. What are you doing these days?
- b. to talk about something that we have already arranged to do in the future. I'm seeing Jane tonight.
- >>> **Time expressions** used with the present continuous tense: now, at the moment, at present, these days, today, tonight, etc.





THE USE OF VERB + - ING FORM

We use the -ing form after the following verbs and phrases:

enjoy like

love

dislike + verb + ing

hate

mind (Do you mind...? / I don't mind) Example: I enjoy singing in the bathroom.

UNIT 2







REPORTED SPEECH

>>> Form Reporting commands and requests

Reporting commands: tell + object + (not) to + infinitive. Reporting requests: ask + object + (not) to + infinitive.

Command Direct speech: 'Hurry up!' Indirect speech: He told me to hurry up.

Request

Direct speech: 'Will you help me with the dishes?' Indirect speech: She asked me to help her with the dishes. Direct speech: Don't forget to buy the flowers. Indirect speech: She reminded me not to forget to buy the flowers.







THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

≫ Form



Interrogative						
Did	I you he she it we you they	write?				

In the interrogative, we must always remember to use the auxiliary verb **did** with normal inversion.

- >>> Spelling rules:
- The consonant is doubled if the verb has one syllable or if the stress is on the second syllable: stop stopped, plan planned, omit omitted, prefer preferred,
- y after a consonant is changed into -i before adding -ed: carry carried

- >> Use The past simple tense is used:
- a. for an action which happened at a specific time in the past. I saw that film last night.
- b. to describe a habitual action in the past. I talked to her on the phone every day while I was on holiday.
- c. with when to ask questions about a definite past time. When did you go skiing?
- Time expressions used with the past simple tense: yesterday, the other day, then, last week/month/year, three weeks/years ago, in 2008, etc.





USED TO

≫ Form

used to + infinitive
I used to run...

Did you use to run..

I didn't use to run...

>> Use Used to can be used to express habits or repeated actions in the past. We use it for a habit or action that is not true now. He used to run next to the river.







THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

>>> Form

Posi	tive and neg	ative
I He She It	was wasn't	writing
We You They	were weren't	listening

Interrogative				
Was	l he she it	writing?		
Were	we you they	listening?		

- >> Use The past continuous tense is used for:
 - a. an action in progress at a stated time in the past. She was having dinner at 7.30.
 - b. an action which was in progress in the past when another action interrupted it. I was watching tennis on TV when my friends came to see me.
 - two or more actions happening at the same time in the past.
 While our teacher was explaining the past tense, my partner was reading the sports news.
- >>> Time expressions used with the past continuous tense: while, when, as, at 5 o'clock, etc.

UNIT 3







COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Nouns can be countable (books, desks, mirrors, etc.) or uncountable (sugar, flour, bread, etc.)

- The quantifiers many and a few are used with plural countable nouns.

 Did you see many animals at the zoo? I picked a few flowers from the garden.
- Much and a little are used with uncountable nouns.
 I don't drink much milk. I need a little help.
- The comparatives lesser and fewer are used in the same way as few and little.
- A few and a little have a positive meaning SOME
 He bought a few books. / I have a little time would you like some help?

- Few and little have a negative meaning = not many/not much
 Peter is unhappy because he has few friends.
 I have little milk, so I can't make a cake.
- Some, any and no are used with both countable and uncountable nouns. Some and no are used with positive verbs. Any is used in questions and with a negative verb.

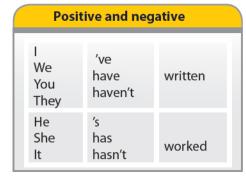
 I can lend you some money. / Are there any trees in your garden? / I don't have any money. / I have no idea.





THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

≫ Form



Interrogative				
Have	l we you they	written?		
Has	he she it	worked?		

>> Use The present perfect tense is used to talk about:

- 1. unfinished actions. It is used:
- a. for unfinished actions that began in the past and are still going on now. I've read 20 pages of this book so far.
- b. with *since* to say when an action started. I have been ill since January. with *for* to say how long an action has gone on. I have lived in this house for three years.
- c. with adverbs which show that the period of time is not finished yet: this morning/week/month/year; today.

 I've been to two birthday parties this week.

2. recent events. It is used:

- a. to talk about things that have or haven't happened in the recent past. I haven't seen David recently.
- b. with the following adverbs:

just (something happened a few moments ago) John has just gone out.

already (in questions and statements) 'Will you wash the dishes?' 'I have already washed them.'

yet (in negative statements and questions) 'Are we going to the theatre tonight?' I haven't booked the tickets yet.'

3. general experiences. It is used:

to talk about your or other people's experiences.

This is the first time he has been abroad.

I've never played squash.

We often use adverbs such as: never, ever, before, the first/second time.







ARTICLES

>> We don't use articles

- before the names of meals: *breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper* when they are used in a general sense. I usually have breakfast at 8.
- before uncountable nouns: I avoid eating fried food.
- before plural nouns used in a general sense: She likes vegetables.
- in some expressions, usually after a preposition: go to school / stay in bed / be in hospital / at school / at sea / at work
 - I always have breakfast before I go to school.

UNIT 4





THE PASSIVE VOICE

We form passive verbs with the different tenses of BE + the past participle.

We use the passive when we do not know or we are not interested in knowing **who** or **what** does something. Tea is grown in China. – We are not interested in who grows tea.

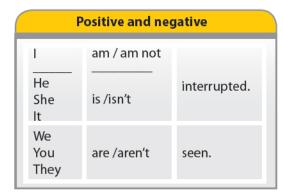
Peter's car was stolen last night. – We don't know who stole the car.

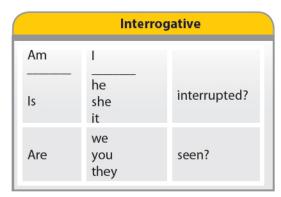
The present simple tense

Statement – Turkey is eaten at Christmas in England. **Negative form** – Turkey isn't eaten at Christmas in France. **Interrogative form** – Is turkey eaten at Christmas in Serbia?

For the present simple passive, we use the present simple of the verb to be + the past participle:

>> Form





- The past participle of regular verbs is formed by adding -ed to the base form of the verb.
 want +ed wanted
- Look for the past participle forms of irregular verbs in the list of irregular verbs on page 142–3 (the third column).







THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

≫ Form

will + infinitive without to

Positive: I will come later.
Negative: He won't come soon.
Interrogative: Will you go for a swim?

Positiv	ve and neg	jative
I You He She It We You They	'll /will won't	write.



Use We use will + infinitive:

- 1. for an on-the-spot decision. I like this skirt. I'll buy it.
- 2. to talk about things that we think or believe will happen in the future. I believe it will be a good holiday.
- 3. for promises and offers. I'll come on time.

>> Time expressions used with the future simple are:

tomorrow, soon, next week/month/summer, etc., in a week/month, etc.

The future simple tense – Passive \gg

For the future simple passive, we use the future simple of the verb to be + the past participle.

Positive: The room will be cleaned in an hour.

Negative: The new motorway won't be opened next summer.

Interrogative: Will she be told the news?

>> Other future forms

- In English, we use several forms to express the future. When we talk about arrangements or intentions, we use other tenses or expressions.
- the present continuous tense We're having a party on Saturday.
- be going + to +infinitive

Use We use be going + to +infinitive:

- 1. for a decision we made earlier.
 - I'm going to be an actress.
- 2. to ask about people's plans. Are you going to catch the seven o'clock plane?
- 3. for something that we expect to happen. It is cloudy. It's going to rain.

UNIT 5







THE PASSIVE VOICE

The past simple tense

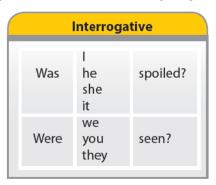
Statement – The first car was made in the nineteenth century. **Interrogative form** – Was the first car made in America?

Negative form – The first car wasn't made in the eighteenth century.

For the past simple passive, we use the past simple of the verb to be + the past participle.

>>> Form





- The past participle of regular verbs is formed by adding -ed to the base form of the verb. want +ed wanted
- Look for the past participle forms of irregular verbs in the list of irregular verbs on page 142–3 (the third column).







MODAL VERBS

>> must/have to for obligation

>> We use

- must or have to to talk about obligations. You must be home by 10 o'clock. / I have to go. My mum is waiting for me.
- don't have to or needn't to say that something is not necessary. We don't have to hurry. / We needn't hurry.
- The past tense of must/have to is had to and the future is will have to. I had to go home early last night. I will have to work all night for tomorrow's test.
- After must, we use an infinitive without to.

>> can/can't for ability

>>> We use can to talk about what people or things are (not) able to do. The negative of can is cannot (short form can't). We can use be able to instead of can.

'Can you sing?' = 'Are you able to sing?' = 'Do you know how to sing?'

>>> We can use could and couldn't to talk about what people or things were (not) able to do in the past. We can also use was/were able to with this meaning.

Michael could swim when he was a baby. = Michael was able to swim when he was a baby.

can/can't for permission and requests

>> We use can:

- to show that you have permission. 'I can play loud music in the evenings.' = 'I'm allowed to do it.'
- to ask for permission 'Can I go out tonight?' = 'Am I allowed to go out tonight?'
- to give permission 'Yes, of course you can go out.'
- to express a request when you ask somebody to do something for you. Can I have a glass of water, please?







COMPOUND PRONOUNS AND ADVERBS

Indefinite Pronouns

somebody / anybody / nobody / everybody – for people someone / anyone / no one / everyone – for people something / anything / nothing / everything – for things

Indefinite adverbs

somewhere / anywhere / nowhere - for places

>> We usually use:

• something, somebody, someone and somewhere in positive sentences.

I have *something* to tell you. Somebody has broken my glasses. She lives somewhere near my grandparents.

• anything, anybody, anyone and anywhere in negative sentences and in questions.

I didn't know anybody on my first day at school.

Did you understand anything that our teacher was saying? There isn't anywhere that I would like to go now.

 nothing, nobody, no one and nowhere with positive verbs. *Nobody* is good enough for her children.

Nothing can make her happy.

UNIT 6





COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

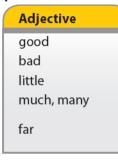
Here are some examples of how the comparative and superlative of adjectives are made:

Adjective short big easy friendly beautiful

comparative shorter bigger easier more friendly more beautiful

the shortest the biggest the easiest the most friendly the most beautiful

Irregular comparison







Note: The forms *elder*, the eldest are used only for members of the family: my elder sister, my eldest brother.







RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Relative clauses begin with a relative pronoun.

≫ We use:

- **a. who/whom** or **that** for people.
- **b.** which or that for things and animals.
- **c. whose** for possession.
- d. where for places.

She spoke to the woman who is her new neighbour.

Did you see the keys which were on the table?

That is the singer whose CDs I collect.

The hotel where we stayed was very old.

UNIT 7







THE FIRST CONDITIONAL

If clause Main clause

IF + PRESENT SIMPLE FUTURE (will + infinitive without to)

If you **finish** your classes early, we **will go** to the cinema.

- This structure is often called the 'first conditional'.
- The first conditional is used to talk about things that may happen in the future.
- The if-clause can come before or after the main clause.
 e.g. If the weather is nice tomorrow, we will play basketball.
- We put a comma when the if-clause comes first.







THE SECOND CONDITIONAL

If clause		Main clause	
	IF+ PAST SIMPLE TENSE	WOULD/COULD + INFINITIVE	

If I had more money, I would travel around the world.

- This structure is often called the 'second conditional'.
- The second conditional is used to talk about unreal present or future situations situations that are impossible or will very probably not happen.
- The if-clause can come before or after the main clause. I would phone my best friend if I were unhappy.
- We put a comma when the if-clause comes first. If Tania had more time, she would visit London Zoo.

Note: In the if-clause, were is often use instead of was. If he were in York, he'd call Michael.







ADVERBS

An adverb is a word that tells us more about a verb. An adverb can tell us when, where or how.

Adverbs of manner say how something happens.

≫ Form

Most adverbs of manner are made by adding -ly to an adjective: quick – quickly beautiful – beautifully

Spelling change	es:	Exceptions:		
adjectives	adverbs	adjectives	adverbs	
happy	happily	hard	hard	
easy	easily	fast	fast	
comfortable	comfortably	good	well	

Adverbs of place say **where** something happens:

here, there, somewhere, everywhere, upstairs, downstairs, inside, outside, in the park.

Adverbs of time say when something happens:

yesterday, today, nowadays, tomorrow, tonight, soon, early, then, now, later, daily, weekly, monthly.

> Position of adverbs

verb + object + adverb: She put the book *carefully* into her bag. or verb + adverb: Then it died *slowly* down.

If there is more than one adverb, the usual order is:

manner + place + time: They will drive *quickly through the Park* in her father's car. (how) (where) (when) She worked *hard at home all day yesterday*.

- Adverbs of time and longer expressions like *now and then, from time to time, once a week, every summer* can come at the beginning or the end of a sentence:
 - Last winter we went to the mountains. (time)
- Often, sometimes, always, usually, ever, never are placed before a main verb, but after be or an auxiliary verb: We have just finished our dinner.

 He is really happy.







> mustn't

- >> We use **mustn't** to show that someone is not allowed to do something. You mustn't copy during a test.
 - After mustn't, we use an infinitive without to.







ARTICLES

The definite article for places

- We use the with
- 1. the names of rivers, seas, oceans, (not lakes): the Danube, the Adriatic Sea, the Atlantic Ocean
- 2. mountain ranges: the Alps
- 3. the names of museums, galleries, cinemas and theatres: the British Museum, the National Gallery, the Odeon.
- We don't use articles with
- 1. the names of continents, countries, towns, lakes and mountains: Africa, England, London, Windermere Lake, Mt. Blanc
- 2. the names of parks, streets, squares and bridges: Hyde Park, Oxford Street, Tower Bridge

UNIT 8







ADVERBS

Comparison of adverbs

- Most adverbs form the comparative with *more* and the superlative with *most*. She drives more carefully than her husband.
- Very short adverbs of only one syllable (and also the adverb early) form the comparative by adding -er, and the superlative by adding -est. I work harder than my friends.

The following adverbs are compared irregularly:

well – better – best much – more – most badly – worse – worst far - further - furthest little - less - least or farther - farthest







THE PLURAL OF NOUNS

- 1. With most nouns we add -s to make them plural: brand brands star stars
- 2. With nouns that end in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, or -x, we add -es: dress - dresses brush - brushes church - churches box - boxes
- 3. For nouns that end in -f or -fe, we change -f, -fe to -ves: life - lives wife - wives half - halves knife - knives thief - thieves leaf - leaves
- 4. For nouns that end with a consonant +y, we change the -y to -ies: company - companies library - libraries
- 5. Irregular nouns: child children man men woman women mouse mice goose - geese tooth - teeth foot - feet person - people



Riddles

1. Your age 2. Breath



Who won the Cup?

Quarter-final	goals	Semi-final	goals	Final	goals
Tottenham Arsenal	2 1	Tottenham Liverpool	0		
Cardiff Liverpool	2 4		2 Liverpool	1	
Manchester United Leeds	1 0	Manchester United	2	Manchester United	3
lpswich Aston Villa	2	Aston Villa	1		

Cross out the activity that doesn't belong to the group.

1. bowling 2. video games 3. fishing 4. gymnastics

Riddles

1. A sponge 2. A tennis ball



Misprints

- They have got a Mercedes car.
- She sent them a card for Christmas.



The bicycle

A teacher had a beautiful black bike.

One day he rode it to the school where he taught and put it in the bicycle shed. He carefully padlocked the bike.

A thief went into the school bike shed during classes and sawed through the padlock on the teacher's bike.

He rode it to a shop where he sold it to the shop keeper for £ 15.

The shopkeeper cleaned the bike.

Later that day a student from the school came into the shop looking for a second-hand bike to buy. The shopkeeper sold the student the stolen bike for £40.

The next day the student rode the bike to school and left it in the school shed. He did not padlock it. As the teacher was leaving school he saw *his* bike in the shed.

He was very, very happy. As he was wheeling it out of the bike shed, he ran into the student.

UNIT 5

Be a detective!

- 1. The sun couldn't set behind the mountains, because they were in the east.
- 2. They built the house at the South Pole.
- 3. She lives in the Southern Hemisphere.

Riddles

1. The temperature 2. A telephone book

UNIT 6

Riddles

- 1. Attention
- 2. Footsteps

Strong love

If I was the sun way up there
I'd go with my love everywhere
I'll be the moon when the sun goes down
To let you know I'm still around
That's how strong my love is, baby
That's how strong my love is
I'll be the rainbow when the sun is gone
Wrap you in my colours and keep you warm
That's how strong my love is

I'll be the ocean so deep and wide
I'll dry the tears when you cry
I'll be the breeze when the storm is gone

To dry your eyes and keep you warm That's how strong my love is That's how strong my love is.

UNIT 7

Riddles

1. Fire 2. A promise

Be a detective

Who am I

1. Australia 2. Hollywood

Vicky – 14, Manchester Mary – 13, Boston Tessa – 15, Sydney

UNIT 8

Riddles

1. A mirror 2. Stars

Find mistakes in these sentences.

- a) I asked him to give me a spoon.
- b) The ground was covered by snow.
- c) He remembers a song when he hears it.
- d) I'd like to visit space and fly to the Moon.



UNIT 1 A

A telephone conversation 1 Track 2

Nick: 'Hello, Nick speaking.'

Marcia: 'Hi, Nick! It's Marcia! How are you?'
Nick: 'Oh, hello, Marcia. I'm here with John.
We're watching a football match on TV. What are

you doing? Are you working?'

Marcia: 'Working? Don't be stupid! We've got

nine months of school for that.'

Nick: 'What are you doing then? I can hear some

music. Are you listening to music?' Marcia: 'No, I'm doing ... maths!'

Nick: 'You're what?!'

Marcia: 'I'm doing maths on my computer.'

Nick: 'You are working!'

Marcia: 'Well, not really. It's a maths game. It's

fantastic. I love it.'



UNIT 2 B

The Marathon Track 7

The battle was in Greece and the Greek soldier ran from the town of Marathon, where the battle had taken place, to Athens. The marathon became an Olympic race at the first modern Games in 1896 and the runners ran 40km. Today, though, the distance of the marathon is about 42 km.

Coming soon! Track 9

Nick: '...I tried ringing you an hour ago, but you weren't online.'

Marko: 'Oh, I was watching the tennis then. Novak was playing against Nadal.'

Nick: 'Who won?'

Marko: 'I've no idea! I switched off because

Novak was losing in the second set.'

Nick: 'I hate tennis. I went to Wimbledon last year with my mum, but it just rained and rained. We didn't see any tennis and we went home early.' Marko: 'It always rains at Wimbledon! I don't

know why they play tennis there!'

Nick: 'Well, while you were watching tennis, my

dad and I were looking for flights to Belgrade on the Internet...'

Marko: 'You're coming! When?!'
Nick: 'Can I come for New Year?'

Marko: 'Of course! Last year, New Year was so boring. While we were eating, everything went dark. There was a power-cut so we all went to bed early. If you're here, this New Year will be fantastic.'



UNIT 3 A

1 Stating preferences Track 12

William: 'I prefer my Mum's cooking to eating at school.'

Marcia: 'The menus are boring. I'd prefer to have pasta.'

John: 'Ugh! I'd rather eat at home.'
Jane: 'I like fish more than chicken.'

Michael: 'I don't mind chicken, but I'd like to see soup on the menu.'

2 What will they have for dinner? Track 13

M: 'Where would you like to go for dinner?'

L: 'I'd rather stay at home because I'm tired. Can you cook?'

M: 'I'm tired, too. I'd prefer to get a takeaway. How about pizza?'

L: 'I prefer fish and chips to pizza.'

M: 'I like fish and chips more than pizza, too.'

3 Countable and uncountable nouns Track 14

Countable

book child habit parent hamburger vitamin sandwich takeaway snack meal toast vegetable egg tomato apple potato

Uncountable

food money salt fruit time jam chocolate cereal bread meat cheese tea butter milk sugar



UNIT 3 B

Keeping fit Track 16

Marcia: 'I'm hungry. There's a McDonald's nearby. Do you want to go? I don't mind eating fast food once in a while.'

Michael: 'No, thanks. I've already eaten. My mother still prefers making homemade food and I like using a knife and fork more than my fingers!'

Marcia: 'It won't kill you to eat it just once.'
Michael: 'I know, but there's another reason. I
want to be healthy – no more fast food. And I've
taken up dancing, too.'

Marcia: 'You've what?!'

Michael: 'They say it's the best way to keep fit.' I go twice a week and it's amazing. There are people of all ages there and we dance to live music.'

Marcia: 'But dancing's for girls.'

Michael: 'No. it's not. There are lots of boys there and I've already made some new friends.'

Marcia: 'Now when I think about it you have lost weight. It's clearly doing your body good.'

Michael: 'Yes, it's great exercise! I feel tired but so relaxed after the classes. How about coming next week?'

Marcia: 'Oh, no. I think I'd be very bad at it. I've got no sense of rhythm!'

Michael: 'That's not important. There's no competition – we all help each other.'

Marcia: 'Well, OK then. It won't kill me I guess!'



UNIT 4 A

Christmas Shopping Track 21

Marcia: 'I hate this last minute shopping, but I still have to buy so many presents. I'd like to buy something nice for Michael, but I don't know what.'

Vicky: 'Have you thought about books? Michael loves books about famous historic battles.'

Marcia: 'Good idea! Let's go over there where the history books are displayed. (pause) I think I'll

buy this book about Napoleon at Waterloo.'

Vicky: 'Why not?!'

Marcia: 'What about you? What are you going to buy for Nick? Aren't you going to his place for Christmas?'

Vicky: 'Well, I'm going there on Boxing Day. I wonder what to buy for him. You know how he likes to repair things.'

Marcia: 'Then buy him a *Do It Yourself* book. I'm sure he'll like it.'

Vicky: 'You're right. And I'll also buy a book on gardening for his mum. She loves growing flowers and vegetables.'

Marcia: 'Talking about mums, I always buy my mum something she doesn't like!'

Vicky: 'Hasn't she got a new CD player?'

Marcia: 'Yes...'

Vicky: 'Well, get her a CD then! They're over there. (pause) Why don't you buy her *The Four Seasons* by Vivaldi? You know how she likes classical music.'

Marcia: 'That's true! And here's a CD for your brother. He listens to Robbie Williams, doesn't he? Here's his latest album. I'm sure he hasn't bought it yet.'

Vicky: 'Well, shopping isn't always fun, but at least we've got something for everybody.'

Marcia: 'Now all we need to do is to find Father Christmas to deliver the presents down the chimney!'

Vicky: 'Ha, ha, ha!'



UNIT 5 B

Where I live Track 25

Linda

'We live in a semi-detached house in a suburb of Birmingham. We've got a kitchen, a living room, and a dining room downstairs. Upstairs there are two bedrooms and a bathroom. I love my bedroom. We also have a small front garden with flowerbeds. My brother plays football there with his friends. I can't play so I just sit and watch them. We don't have a garage, so my dad has to

park in the street in front of our house. The street is quiet and the neighbours are friendly.'

David

'We live in the Lake District. Our house is about 400 years old but it looks rather new with all the repairs we have done. All the bedrooms are on the upper floor. There aren't many houses near us so I don't have to worry about the neighbours – I can play my music really loudly! The view is wonderful, too! The nearest village is five miles away. We go for long walks in the fields.'

Roger

'We live in Manchester in a terraced house. It is less expensive than a detached house. We have two small gardens, one at the front and the other at the back. I've got a lot of friends in the other houses in the row, so I like it.'



UNIT 6 A

Going to the cinema Track 29

Nick: 'Hello! Nick speaking.'
Jane: 'Hi, Nick! It's Jane.'

Nick: 'Hi, Jane. What are you doing tonight?'

Jane: 'Nothing special. What about you?'

Nick: 'Well Professional and her sweets Here.

Nick: 'Well, I've finished my homework. How

about going to the cinema?'

Jane: 'That's a good idea. Let's go and see The X-Files.'

Nick: 'Can't we go and see Batman instead?'

Jane: 'I don't like action films.' Nick: 'How about Madagascar?'

Jane: 'That sounds great! I like animated films.'

Expressing opinions Track 30

A

John: 'What's your opinion of animated films?' Vicky: 'I believe they're only for young children.'

В

John: 'In my opinion classical music is boring.' Vicky: 'I wouldn't say that.'

C

John: 'How do you feel about the theatre?' Vicky: 'I'm not very keen on it.'

D

John: 'As far as I can see, science fiction films are only about special effects.'

Vicky: 'I quite agree.'



UNIT 6 B

Michael's dream Track 32

Marcia: 'Michael, wake up! We have to study.

Michael! Michael!'

Michael: 'What?! What?! Oh, Marcia, it's you. Do

you think we're ever going to be famous?'

Marcia: 'What?!'

Michael: 'Like Teen Sensation...'

Marcia: 'Who?'

Michael: 'The winners of Battle of the Bands ten years ago. Now we've won it, are we going to follow in their footsteps?'

follow in their footsteps?'

Marcia: 'We haven't won anything, Michael. There is no 'Battle of the Bands'. You were

dreaming again!'

Michael: 'But last Saturday...'

Marcia: 'Last Saturday, we were studying for our Maths test, which is what we should be doing now!'

Michael: 'Study, study, study! How will

Wonderful Five ever be famous?'

Marcia: 'Well, for a start we should practise

more. Twice a week isn't enough.'

Michael: 'We don't have time to practise – we

need to study Maths.'

Marcia: 'Also, we need new instruments. Ours are

very old - they sound awful?

Michael: 'I don't have enough money for a new guitar.'

Marcia: 'Well, get a part-time job then.'

Michael: 'I can't. I don't have time – I have to study Maths. Anyway, you don't need instruments for music today – just a computer. Anyone can be a musician if he has a computer. Computers can play all the instruments. You

don't need to practise and you don't need to have any talent...'

Marcia: 'That's not true. The best musicians are very talented – the Rolling Stones, Robbie Williams, Rihanna...'

Michael: 'Yes, but did they have to study Maths? Marcia: 'Oh, Michael!'



UNIT 7 B

Marcia's dream Track 37

Marcia: 'Michael is going to New York to visit his aunt. I would be so happy if I had the chance to go there, but I will never have enough money.'
Nick: 'If you had the chance, when would you go?'
Marcia: 'Oh, I would go in spring. New York is

the most exciting in spring.'
Nick: 'Where would you stay?'

Marcia: 'Maybe I would also stay with Michael's aunt or in a small hotel in Brooklyn.'

Nick: 'How long would you stay?'

Marcia: 'I wouldn't stay for more than a week.'
The Easter holiday never lasts longer than a week.'

Nick: 'What would you like to see while you were in New York?'

Marcia: 'I'd like to see the Statue of Liberty, China Town, Central Park, the Metropolitan Museum and many other interesting places.' Nick: 'You forgot to mention the Empire State Building.' Marcia: 'Oh, of course. I'd have to go there. It's the tallest building in the city. I'd go up to the top floor and see the whole of New York from the air. I've heard it's especially beautiful at night.'



UNIT 8 B

I'd like to be a supermodel! Track 41

Marcia: 'Have you ever thought about your future profession, Vicky?'

Vicky: 'Yes, I have. I'd like to be a model.' Marcia: 'Do your parents agree with your choice?'

Vicky: 'No, they don't, Marcia. They think it's a waste of time.'

Marcia: 'You should talk more to your parents. My mother was a model when she was young and she had a great time.'

Vicky: 'What about you, Michael? What would you like to be?'

Michael: 'I'd like to be good at helping people and to do something with medicine, but my father wants me to work with him in the restaurant when I grow up.'

Vicky: 'It's such a pity. Why can't parents let us make our own choices? What about you, Marcia? Have you made up your mind?'

Marcia: 'I'll probably change my mind in a few years' time but right now, I'd like to be a writer. But, sometimes I think being a fashion designer or an actress would be fun, so who knows?!'

Infinitive

be /bi:/ beat /bi:t/ become /bɪˈkʌm/ begin /br'qm/ bend/bend/ bite /bart/ blow /blau/ break /breik/ bring /brɪŋ/ build /bild/ burn /bs:n/ buy /bai/ catch /kætʃ/ choose /tfu:z/ come /knm/ cost /kpst/ cut /kAt/ do /du:/ draw /dra:/ dream /dri:m/ drink/drink/ drive /draw/ eat /i:t/ fall /fo:1/ feed /fi:d/ feel /fi:1/ fight /fait/ find /famd/ fly /flaɪ/ forget /fə'get/ forgive /fə'qıv/ freeze /fri:z/ get /qet/ give /grv/ go/gəu/ grow /grau/ hang /hæη/ have /hæv/ hear /hɪə/ hide /haɪd/ hit /hɪt/ hold /həʊld/ hurt/ha:t/ keep /ki:p/ know /nอช/ lay /leɪ/

lead /li:d/

Past Tense

was/were/wbz, wa:/ beat /bi:t/ became /bi'keim/ began /bɪ'qæn/ bent/bent/ bit /bit/ blew /blu:/ broke/brauk/ brought /bro:t/ built /bilt/ burnt /bs:nt/ bought /bo:t/ caught /ko:t/ chose /'t[əʊz/ came /kem/ cost /kpst/ cut /knt/ did /did/ drew /dru:/ dreamt /dremt/ drank/drænk/ drove /drauv/ ate /et/ or /eɪt/ fell /fel/ fed /fed/ felt /felt/ fought /fo:t/ found /faund/ flew /flu:/ forgot /fə'got/ forgave /fə'qeɪv/ froze /frəʊz/ got/qpt/ gave /gerv/ went/went/ grew /gru:/ hung /hʌŋ/ had /hæd/ heard /hs:d/ hid /hid/ hit /hɪt/ held/held/ hurt /ha:t/ kept /kept/ knew /nju:/

laid /leid/

led /led/

Past Participle

been/bi:n/ beaten/bi:tn become /bɪˈkʌm/ begun /bɪˈqʌn/ bent/bent/ bitten /bɪtn/ blown /bləʊn/ broken /brəʊkn / brought /bro:t/ built /bilt/ burnt /bs:nt/ bought /bo:t/ caught /ko:t/ chosen /'t[əʊzn/ come /knm/ cost /kpst/ cut /knt/ done/dʌn/ drawn /dro:n/ dreamt /dremt/ drunk/drank/ driven /drivn/ eaten /'i:tn/ fallen /fɔ:ln/ fed /fed/ felt /felt/ fought /fo:t/ found /faund/ flown /floun/ forgotten /fə'gotn/ forgiven /fə'qıvn/ frozen /frəʊzn/ got/qpt/ given /grvn/ gone /qon/ grown /grəʊn/ hung /hλη/ had /hæd/ heard/hs:d/ hidden/hidn/ hit /hrt/ held/held/ hurt/hs:t/ kept /kept/ known /nəʊn/ laid /leid/ led /led/

бити ударити постати почети савијати се загристи дувати поломити донети градити горети купити ухватити изабрати доћи коштати сећи чинити, радити цртати, вући сањати пити возити јести пасти хранити осећати борити се наћи летети заборавити опростити замрзнути добити дати ићи расти окачити имати чути сакрити ударити држати повредити чувати знати

положити

водити

Infinitive

learn /ls:n/ leave /li:v/ lend /lend/ et /let/ lie /laɪ/ light /laɪt/ lose /lu:z/ make/meik/ mean /mi:n/ meet /mi:t/ pay/pei/ put/put/ read /ri:d/ ride /raid/ ring /rɪŋ/ rise /raiz/ run /rʌn/ say /sei/ see /si:/ sell /sel/ send /send/ set /set/ shake /ʃeɪk/ shoot /\su:t/ shut / ſ\t/ sing /sɪŋ/ sit /sit/ sleep /sli:p/ speak /spi:k/ **spend** /spend/ \licqs\ lioqz spread /spred/ spring /sprin/ stand /stænd/ steal /sti:1/ sweep /swi:p/ swim /swm/ take /teik/ teach /ti:tʃ/ tell /tel/ think /θɪnk/ throw /θrəu/ understand /Andə'stænd/ wear /weə/ win /wɪn/ write /raɪt/

Past Tense

learnt /la:nt/ left /left/ lent /lent/ let /let/ lay /leɪ/ lit /lrt/ lost /lpst/ made /meid/ meant /ment/ met /met/ paid /peid/ put/put/ read /red/ rode /raud/ rang/ræn/ rose /rəʊz/ ran /ræn/ said /sed/ saw /so:/ sold /səʊld/ sent /sent/ set /set/ shook /∫ʊk/ shot / sot/ shut / \fat/ sang /sæŋ/ sat /sæt/ slept/slept/ spoke /spauk/ spent / spent / spoilt/spoilt/ spread /spred/ sprang/spræn/ stood /stud/ stole /staul/ swept/swept/ swam /swæm/ took/tuk/ taught /to:t/ told /təʊld/ thought /θɔ:t/ threw /θru:/ understood /Andə'stʊd/ wore /wo:/ won /wʌn/

wrote /rəʊt/

Past Participle

learnt /ls:nt/ left /left/ lent /lent/ let /let/ lain /lem/ lit /lrt/ lost /lpst/ made /meid/ meant/ment/ met /met/ paid /peid/ put/put/ read /red/ ridden /ridn/ rung /rʌŋ/ risen /rɪzn/ run /rʌn/ said /sed/ seen /si:n/ sold /səʊld/ sent /sent/ set /set/ shaken /ʃeɪkn/ shot /fpt/ shut /ʃʌt/ sung /sʌŋ/ sat /sæt/ slept/slept/ spoken /spəʊkn/ spent/spent/ spoilt/spoilt/ spread /spred/ sprung /spran/ stood /stud/ stolen /stəʊlən/ swept/swept/ swum /swam/ taken /teikn/ taught /to:t/ told /təʊld/ thought /θo:t/ thrown /θrəun/ understood /Andə'stʊd/ worn /wɔ:n/ won /wʌn/ written /rɪtn/

учити оставити, отићи позајмити некоме дозволити лежати упалити изгубити направити значити срести платити ставити читати јахати позвонити подићи се трчати рећи видети продати послати ставити трести бацити, пуцати затворити певати седети спавати говорити потрошити упропастити раширити искочити стајати украсти почистити пливати узети учити некога рећи мислити бацити разумети носити победити

писати

Δ	ability /ə'bɪləti/ n – способност	combine /kəm'baɪn/ v – спојити
•	achieve /əˈt∫iːv/ v – постићи	common /ˈkɒmən/ <i>adj</i> – чест, уобичајен
	additional /əˈdɪʃənl/ adj – додатни	compete /kəm'pi:t/ v – такмичити се
	admire /əd'maɪə/ v – дивити се	competition /kəmpə'tɪ∫ən/ n – такмичење
	admit /əd'mɪt/ v – признати, прихватити	complain /kəm'plem/ v – жалити се
	adult /əˈdʌlt/ n – одрастао	comprehensive school /kpmprr/hensiv/ adj – врста
	advertise /ˈædvətaɪz/ v – рекламирати	средње школе
	advertisement /əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/ n – реклама	concert /'kɒnsət/ n – концерт
	advice /əd'vaɪs/ n − caвет	congratulate /kənˈgrætjuleɪt/ v – честитати
	advise /əd'vaɪz/ v – саветовати	connect /kəˈnekt/ v – спојити, повезати
	afford /ə'fɔ:d/ v – приуштити, имати новаца	consist (of) /kənˈsɪst əv/ v – састојати се
	all ages /o:1 'eidʒɪz/ – свих узраста	continue /kənˈtɪnju:/ v – наставити
	amusement /əˈmju:zmənt/ n – забава	cool /ku:l/ <i>v</i> – хладити
	animal /ˈænɪməl/ n – животиња	couple /kʌpl/ n – пар
	animate /ˈænɪmeɪt/ v – анимирати, оживети	court /kɔ:t/ <i>n</i> – двор
	announce /əˈnaʊns/ v – објавити, најавити	cover /'kʌvə/ <i>n</i> – покривач
	appearance /əˈpiərəns/ n – изглед	crowd /kraud/ n – гомила
	argue /ˈɑːgjuː/ v – препирати се	cruel /ˈkruːəl/ adj – суров
	at least /li:st/ adv – бар	cruise /ˈkruːz/ n – крстарење
	athlete /ˈæθliːt/ n – спортиста	cucumber /ˈkjuːkʌmbə/ n – краставац
	athletic /æθ'letɪk/ adj – спортски	custom /ˈkʌstəm/ n – обичај
	attention /ə'ten \int n/ n – пажња	dairy products /'deəri/ – млечни производи
	attic /ˈætɪk/ n – таван	decade /'dekeɪd/ <i>n</i> – деценија
	audience /ˈɔːdiəns/ n – публика	delighted /dɪlaɪtɪd/ <i>adj</i> - одушевљен
	avoid /ə'vəɪd/ v – избегавати	descend /dɪˈsend/ v – спуштати се
В	backwards /'bækwədz/ <i>adv</i> – уназад	despite /dɪˈspaɪt/ adv – упркос
	baggy /'bægi/ <i>adj</i> – врећаст	die down /daɪ/ v – угасити се
	battle /bætl/ n – битка	disappoint /dɪsə'pɔɪnt/ v – разочарати се
	bean /bi:n/ n – зрно	discovery /dɪsˈkʌvəri/ n – откриће
	bear /beə/ n – медвед	dismay /dɪs'meɪ/ n – ужас
	beetroot /'bi:tru:t/ n – цвекла	distant /ˈdɪstənt/ adj – удаљен
	best-selling – најпродаванији	do good – пријати
	blow /bləʊ/ v – дувати	doubt /daʊt/ n – сумња
	body /'bɒdi/ n – тело	dream /dri:m/ n – caH
	bother /'bɒðə/ v – узнемиравати	dress up - лепо се обући
	bowling /'bəʊlɪŋ / n – куглање	drive-in (movie) <i>adj</i> – биоскоп у који се улази
	branch /brænt∫/ n – грана	аутомобилом
	brand /brænd/ n – марка	dwarf /dwɔ:f/ n – патуљак
	bring to life v – оживети Е	eating habit – начин исхране
	burn /bз:n/ v – горети	effect /iˈfekt/ n – дејство
C	carriage /ˈkærɪdʒ/ n – кочије	effectively /ɪˈfektɪvli/ adv – ефикасно
	carrot /ˈkærət/ n – шаргарепа	employ /m'ploɪ/ v – запослити
	cattle /ˈkætl/ n – стока	endangered /m'demdʒəd/ adj – угрожен
	cave /keɪv/ n – пећина	energy /'enədʒi/ n – енергија
	celebrate /ˈselɪbreɪt/ v – прослављати	enjoyment /m'dʒɔrmənt/ n – уживање
	Celtic /ˈkeltɪk/ adj – келтски	enormous /i'nɔ:məs/ adj – огроман
	challenge /'t∫ælmdʒ/ n – изазов	envelope /'envələup/ n – коверат
	character /ˈkærəktə/ n – лик	equip /ı'kwɪp/ v – опремити
	chat /t∫æt/ <i>n</i> – причати, ћаскати	eve /i:v/ n – предвечерје, (вече уочи)
	chimney /'t∫mni/ n – димњак	event /r'vent/ n – догађај
	column /ˈkɒləm/ n – стуб	excited /ɪkˈsaɪtɪd/ <i>adj</i> – одушевљен, узбуђен

exhibition /eksɪ'bɪ∫n/ n – изложба inn /m / n – хотел, гостионица exist /ig'zɪst/ v – постојати inspiration /mspəˈreɪʃn/ n – инспирација **explain** /ɪk'spleɪn/ v – објаснити intelligence /ɪn'telɪdʒəns/ n – интелигенција **extremely** /ɪk'stri:mli/ adv – веома interrupt /intəˈrʌpt/ v – прекинути **F** fairy tale /ˈfeəri teɪl/ n – бајка introduce /mtrəˈdjuːs/ v – упознати, представити faithful /ˈfeɪθfəl/ adj – веран It is worth /w3:θ/ – вредно је **fashion** /'fashion / n - модаIt's a pity – штета је fashionable /ˈfæʃnəbl/ adj – помодни It's a waste of time – улудо утрошено време **feed** /fi:d/ v – хранити It's no wonder – није чудо **јоу** /dʒɔɪ/ n – радост fence /'fens/ n – ограда fir tree /fs:/ n – новогодишња јелка **jumper** /'dʒʌmpə/ n – џемпер flagpole /ˈflægpəʊl/ n – јарбол keep fit – одржавати кондицију **foggy** /ˈfɒgi/ *adj* – магловит knight /naɪt/ n – витез footstep /ˈfʊtstep/ n – корак, стопа lane /lem/n – коловозна трака fountain /ˈfaʊntɪn/ n – фонтана latest /'leɪtɪst/ adj – најновији lawn /4o:n/ n – травњак freeze /'fri:z/ v – замрзнути fry /fraɪ/ v – пржити lead (led, led) /li:d, led, led/ v – водити **G** gate /geɪt/ n – капија life /laɪf/ n – живот gather /'qæðə/ v – скупљати, сакупити се light /laɪt/ adj – лаган get rid of – отарасити се live music /larv/ – музика уживо **geyser** /ˈgiːzə/ n – гејзир locate /ləʊ'keɪt/ v – сместити gherkin /'gs:kɪn/ n – кисели краставац log /log/ adj – дрвен give up v – одустати look forward to (seeing) /'fɔ:wəd/ – радовати се goblet /'goblit/ n − nexap lose weight – смршати grab /græb/ v – зграбити loud /laʊd/ adj – гласан **mainly** /ˈmemli/ adv – углавном grate /'greit/ v - рендати **ground** /graund/ n – земљиште manage /'mænɪdʒ/ v – успети **H** habit /'hæbɪt/ n − навика mate / mert / n - друг, пар**haircut** /'heəkлt/ n – фризура miner /'mamə/ n – рудар hang out /hæŋ aut/ v – дружити се mirror /'mirə/ n – огледало headline /'hedlaɪn/ n – наслов miss /mrs/ v – недостајати height /haɪt/ n – висина mixture /'mɪkst∫ə/ n – мешавина high-top – дубоке патике monastery /'mpnəstri/ n – манастир hit /hɪt/ v – ударити $monk / m \land \eta k / n - калуђер$ **hitch** /hɪt \int / v – венчати се mountainous /ˈmaʊntɪnəs/ adj – планински home-made /'həʊm meɪd/ adj – домаћи move / mu: v / v - селити се, кретати сеmuscle /'masl/ n – мишић homesick /ˈhəʊmsɪk/ adj – носталгичан **horn** /hɔ:n/ n – por nearby /nɪə'bai / adv – у близини **hunt** $/h_{\Lambda}$ nt/ v – ловити neck / nek / n - вратhuntsman /'hantsmən/ n – ловац needle /'ni:dl/ n – игла **hut** /h Λ t/ n – колиба news /nju:z/ n – вести I changed my mind – променио сам мишљење nowadays /'naʊədeɪz/ adv – у данашње време I don't mind – није ми стало, не марим number plate /'nʌmbə pleit/ n – регистарска I made up my mind – одлучио сам таблица igloo /ɪqlu:/ n – игло, ескимска кућа offer /'pfə/ v – понудити impressive /m'presiv/ adj – упечатљив, once /wʌns/ adv – једанпут once in a while /wans in ə'wail/ - повремено импресиван in advance /əd'va:ns/ – унапред onion /'n = (црни) лук include /mˈkluːd/ v – укључити overweight /əʊvəˈweɪt/ – бити гојазан inexpensive /mik'spensiv/ adj – јефтин

ingredient /ɪnˈgriːdiənt/ n – састојак

Р	painful /'peɪnfl/ <i>adj</i> – болан	smart /smɑ:t/ <i>adj</i> – елегантан
•	path /pα:θ/ <i>n</i> – стаза	soldier /ˈsəʊldʒə/ n – војник
	peel /pi:l/ v – љуштити	space /speis/ n – простор
	perform /pəˈfɔːm/ v – наступати (на сцени)	species /ˈspi:∫i:z/ n – врста
	performance /pəˈfɔːməns/ n – представа	speed /'spi:d/ n – брзина
	pie /paɪ/ <i>n</i> – пита	spoil / spoil / v - размазити, упропастити
	pierce /ˈpiəs/ v – пробости	sponge /'spʌndʒ/ n – сунђер
	plant /plɑ:nt/ <i>n</i> – биљка	spread /spred/ v – намазати, раширити
	play /pleɪ/ n – позоришни комад	spring /'sprɪŋ/ n – извор
	print /print/ v – штампати	stage /steɪdʒ/ n – позорница
	produce /prəˈdjuːs/ v – производити, произвести	star /sta:/ v – играти главну улогу
	product /'prodʌkt/ n – производ	stick out /strk/ v – помаљати се, провирити
	proper /'propə/ <i>adj</i> – прави	stir /'sta:/ v – промешати
	provide /prəˈvaɪd/ v – обезбедити	stocking /'stokɪŋ/ n – (дуга) чарапа
	punish /'pʌnɪʃ/ v – казнити	strict /'strikt/ adj – строг
		strike (struck, struck) /straɪk, strʌk/ v – откуцати,
R	refreshments /rr'fre∫mənts/ n — закуска	ударати
	reindeer /'reindiə/ n – upbac	success /sək'ses/ n – ycnex
	relationship /riˈleɪʃnʃɪр/ n – однос	suffer /'sʌfə/ v – патити
	relax /rɪˈlæks/ v – опустити се	tailor /'teɪlə/ n – кројач
	release /rr'li:s/ v – пустити (у продају)	take over – преузети
		take part in – учествовати
	religious /rɪˈlɪdʒəs/ adj – верски	take place – одиграти се
	remind /rɪˈmaɪnd/ v – подсетити removal /rɪˈmuːvl/ n – отклањање	take up – започети (неки спорт)
		takeaway /teɪkəweɪ/ n – храна која се носи
	remove /ri'mu:v/ v – уклонити	thanks to – захваљујући
	rescue /ˈreskjuː/ v – избавити	threat /θret/ n – претња
	resident /'rezident/ n – становник	top /tpp/ n – горњи део одеће
	resolution /rezəˈlu:∫n/ n – одлука	tread (trod, troden) /tred, trod, trodn/ v – газити
	rhythm /'rɪðəm/ n – ритам	truck /trʌk/ n – камион
	rise (rose, risen) /raɪz, rəʊz, rɪzn/ v – дизати се	true /tru:/ <i>adj</i> – истинит
	road /rəud/ n – пут	turkey /ˈtɜːki/ n – ћурка
	rock /rɒk/ <i>n</i> – стена	twice /twais/ adv – двапут
S	scar /skɑ:/ n − ожиљак scarf /skɑ:f/ n − марама U	underground /ˈʌndəgraʊnd/ n – подземна
	July 17 Mapania	железница
	score /skɔ:/ n – резултат, постигнути поени	urgent /ˈɜːdʒənt/ <i>adj</i> – хитан
	scull /skʌl/ n – лобања sensation /senˈseɪʃn/ n – сензација	vegetarian /'vedʒə'teəriən/ n – вегетаријанац
	erisation, sen serja, // eerisatinja	victory /ˈvɪktəri/ n – победа
	set /set / v – залазити settler /'setle/ n – досељеник W	wardrobe /ˈwɔːdrəʊb / n – гардероба, орман
	Acceptance in Management	warm up /wɔ:m Λ p/ V – загревати се
	share /ʃeə/ v – делити	waxwork /'wækswз:k/ n – воштане фигуре
	shelter /ˈʃeltə/ n – заклон	wear/weə/ v – носити
	shiny /'∫ami/ <i>adj</i> – сјајан, светлуцав	weight /weɪt/n – тежина
	shoot (shot, shot) / $\int u:t$, $\int pt$, $\int pt$ / v – шикљати увис,	wet /wet/ adj – влажан
	пуцати	whisper /ˈwɪspə/ v – шапутати
	sigh /saɪ/ n – уздах	wicked /ˈwɪkɪd/ adj – зао
	sightseeing /'saɪtsiːɪŋ/ n – разгледање	wildlife /'waɪldlaɪf/ n – дивље животиње
	знаменитости	wooden /ˈwʊdn/ adj – дрвен
	sink (sank, sunk) /sɪŋk, sæŋk, sʌŋk/ v – потонути	wrap /ræp/ v – завити
	skin /skɪn/ n – кожа	wrap up /ræp лр/ <i>v</i> – умотати
	skylark /'skaɪlɑ:k/ n – шева	wrapper /ˈræpə/ n – омот
	slice /slaɪs/ v – ceћи на кришке	

LIST OF PROPER NOUNS

Alaska /əˈlæskə/ Los Angeles /lɒs ˈændʒəlɪz/

Arizona /ærɪˈzʊnə/ Louisiana /luiːzɪˈænə/

Beijing /berˈʒiːɪj/ Marcia /ˈmɑːsɪə/
Eskimo /ˈeskiməʊ/ Michael /ˈmaɪkl/

Hershey /ˈhɜːʃi/ New Orleans /nju: ˈɔːliənz, nju: ɔːˈliːnz/

Illinois /ɪlɪ'nɔɪ/ Pennsylvania /pensil'veɪnɪə/ /

Indiana /ˈɪndɪənə/ Plymouth /ˈplɪməθ/

Levi Strauss /'li:var 'straus/ Styles /'starlz/

Lewistown /ˈluːɪstaʊn/ The North/South Pole /pəʊl/

Lisbon /'lɪzbən/ Wyoming /'waɪɔmɪŋ/

THE PHONETIC SYMBOLS USED IN THIS BOOK

Short vowels Long vowels

i: eat /i:t/

a: hard /ha:d/

b dog /dbg/
c look /lvk/
u: too /tu:/

ə sister/'sɪstə/ 3: first/fɜ:st/

e ten/ten/

æ cat /kæt/

Diphtongs Consonants

eɪ say/seɪ/ θ think / θ ɪŋk/

aɪ buy/baɪ/ ŏ the/ðə/

 $_{\text{II}}$ toy /tɔɪ/ $_{\text{II}}$ shoe /ʃu:/

ου go /gəʊ/ʒ measure /ˈmeʒə/aυ now /naʊ/t∫ choose /tʃu:z/

19 hear /hɪə/ dʒ danger /ˈdeɪndʒə/

ບອ tour /tບອ/ n sing /sɪŋ/

ea wear/wea/

Катарина Ковачевић Jonathan Pendlebury

ENJOYING ENGLISH 7 – Енглески језик за 7. разред основне школе

Четврто издање, 2021. година

Издавач

Завод за уџбенике Београд, Обилићев венац 5 www.zavod.co.rs

Ликовни уредници

Аида Спасић Бранислав Николић

Илустрације

Марко Ракочевић Ненад Гуцуња

Графички уредник

Борис Поповић

Коректор

Андреа Тошовић

Корице

Горана Раичевић Бранислав Николић

Дизајн и компјутерска обрада

Горана Раичевић Татјана Вукмировић

Обим: 18 ½ штампарских табака

Формат: $20,5 \times 26,5$ cm