

**Енглески језик за седми разред основне школе**Радна свеска за седму годину учења



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Getty Images/Hola Images p91(he Getty Images/MTV 2013/Dave Hogan p118, Getty Images/Hola Images p91(be late), Getty Images/Mor 2013/Dave nogari pro, Getty Images/nola Images ps (belate), Getty Images/Jason Homa p89(pack a suitcase), Getty Images/Images Etc Ltd p89(buy souvenirs), Getty Images/Edwin Jimenez p89(delighted), Getty Images/Mike Kemp p91(bring a present), Getty Images/Blend Images – KidStock pp55(t), 84(do voluntary work), Getty Images/KidStock p120(b), Getty Images/Isaac LKoval p18, Getty Images/Kevin Landwer-Johan p89(get off a train), Getty Images/Markus Lange p86(round), Getty Images/David Leayh p89(exhausted), Getty Images/Rich Legg p84(go out for a meal), Getty Images/Lorado p89(meet people), Getty Images/MarceITB p88(do homework), Getty Images/Kevin Mazur p134(tr), Getty Images/Jamie McCarthy p135(tl), Getty Images/Ryan McVay p92(play live at a concert), Getty Images/Ethan Miller

p135(tr), Getty Images/Ricky John Molloy p91(jump a queue), Getty Images/ Pamela Moore p88(do charity work), Getty Images/Tara Moore p85(take a photo), Getty Images/Tim Newman p88(organize a jumble sale), Getty Images/ Nikada p88(do a sponsored swim), Getty Images/White Packert p120(t), Getty Images/Peathegee Inc p13(tr), Getty Images/Pictafolio p85(upload a video clip), Getty Images/Alberto Pomares p54, Getty Images/VisitBritain/Grant Pritchard p124(t), Getty Images/Simon Rawles p110, Getty Images/David Sacks p42, Getty Images/Joel Sartore p12, Getty Images/Science & Society Picture Library p94, Getty Images/kristian sekulic p116, Getty Images/Juergen & Christine Sohns p86(out of), Getty Images/Andy Sotiriou p125(b), Getty Images/STOCK4B-RF p91(take off your shoes), Getty Images/Manuel Sulzer p86(down), Getty Images/svetikd p127(b), Getty Images/Arthur Tilley p106, Getty Images/ Alexey Tkachenko p85 (read an ebook), Getty Images/Betsie Van der Meer p85 (actor), Getty Images/Benedicte Vanderreydt p84 (play tennis), Getty Images/Venturelli p90 (director), Getty Images/David Vernon p85 (post a comment), Getty Images/VisitBritain/Britain on View p87(tomb), Getty Images/ VM p84(play computer games), Getty Images/vuk8691 p122(t), Getty Images/ Monthon Wa p55(b), Getty Images/Peter Wafzig p61(cl), Getty Images/The Washington Post p43(tr), Getty Images/Westend61 p85(write a blog), Getty Images/Mark Wilson p60, Getty Images/Windsor & Wiehahn p86(away from), Getty Images/Kevin Winter p92(release an album), Getty Images/Heinz Wohner Getty Images/Kevin Winter p92(release an album), Getty Images/Heinz Wohner p86(along), Getty Images/Yellow Dog Productions p88(wash cars), Getty Images/Zero Creatives p91(shake hands); Glow Images/Elena Elisseeva p92(record), Glow Images/Hero Images p85(lab technician), Glow Images/Corbis/Roger Richter p85(doctor), Glow Images/West Coast Surfer p88(have a barbecue); GOODSHOOT pp26(c), 26(e); Kobal/THE KOBAL COLLECTION/UNITED ARTISTS p49 (cr), Kobal/THE KOBAL COLLECTION/WARNER BROS p49(tr); Rex Features p61(tr), Rex Features/Steve Brown p29(tl), Rex Features/Courtesy Everett Collection pp59, 95, Rex Features/Jonathan Hordle p90(release a film). Rex Features/Moviestore Collection p114. Rex Features/Rex/Collection p114. a film), Rex Features/Moviestore Collection p114, Rex Features/REX/Collection p100, Rex Features/Startraks Photo p126(b); Superstock/age footstock p89(terrifying), Superstock/imageBROKER p84(draw cartoons), Superstock/Mauritius Images p91(be polite), Superstock/Stock Connection p90(soundtrack), Superstock/Tetra Images p88(have a bring and buy sale); Thinkstock/Apple Tree House p86(through), Thinkstock/ajijchan p31 (c), Thinkstock/BananaStock p19(t), Thinkstock/BargotiPhotography p133(tr), Thinkstock/Micha Bednarek p86(into), Thinkstock/boggy22 p29(tml), Thinkstock/cookelma p128(t), Thinkstock/doram p132(tr), Thinkstock/Dorling Kindersley p98, Thinkstock/George Doyle p90(producer), Thinkstock/extravagantni p31(b), Thinkstock/f9photos p87(pyramid), Thinkstock/fatchoi p88(do exercise), Thinkstock/FotoimperiyA p88(make someone happy), Thinkstock/Fuse pp88(make a mistake), 122(b), Thinkstock/gnagel p24, Thinkstock/hipproductions p121(t), Thinkstock/Chris Hondros p130(br), Thinkstock/hipproductions p121(t), Thinkstock/hipprodu Thinkstock/jfollby p89(come back), Thinkstock/lgorKovalchuk p92(single), Thinkstock/lPGGutenbergUKLtd p19(b), Thinkstock/Jupiterimages pp88(make a decision), 88(do nothing), Thinkstock/leszekglasner p90(screen), Thinkstock/lisafx p85(electrician), Thinkstock/Oleksiy Mark p130(cm), Thinkstock/Jodi Matthews p7, Thinkstock/Monkey Business Images p88(collect money), Thinkstock/Monkey Business Images p88(collect money), Thinkstock/moodboard p85(artist), Thinkstock/John Pavel p101, Thinkstock/pictureswild p34, Thinkstock/Purestock p84(go to the cinema), Thinkstock/Rolfst p89(amazing), Thinkstock/Howard Sayer p85(police officer), Thinkstock/ Shaiith p123(b), Thinkstock/Glenn Specht p88(make someone laugh), Thinkstock/SpeedPhoto p37(c), Thinkstock/llya\_Starikov p131(tr), Thinkstock/sumnersgraphicsinc p92(record a song), Thinkstock/Claudia Gabriela Tapuleasa p85(journalist), Thinkstock/ventdusud p96, Thinkstock/Gert Very p6, Thinkstock/Wavebreakmedia Ltd p85(researcher), Thinkstock/whitetag P85(make a phone call), Thinkstock/william87 p88(do someone a favour), Thinkstock/XiXinXing p84(learn a language), Thinkstock/Cathy Yeulet p85(firefighter), Thinkstock/Catherine Yeulet p124(b), Thinkstock/Feng Yup85(scan a document), Thinkstock/ZHARATE p87(lighthouse). These materials may contain links for third party websites. We have no control over, and are not responsible for, the contents of such third party websites. Please use care when accessing them.

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# Starter unit

# Vocabulary

## **Revision**

1 Find seven places in the wordsnake.



2 Match the words to make places.

- 1 art -----
- a) park
- 2 fishing
- **−b**) gallery
- 3 town
- c) site
- 4 water
- d) square
- 5 camp
- e) port

3 Label the pictures with words from exercises 1 and 2.









campsite









4	Complete the table with the words and
	phrases in the box.

brave cruel drought famine <del>get a job</del> get married keyboard leave home loyal mouse tornado webcam

life events	computers
get a job	

character adjectives	natural disasters

# **Classroom language**

Complete the questions with the words in the box.

_							
Ğ	got	lend	mean	pron	ounce	say	spell
1	Но	w do y	ou	say	ga	<i>to</i> in E	nglish?
2	Wh	at doe	s bowl_			?	
3	Car	ı you _			me a ri	uler, pl	lease?
4	Но	w do y	ou		qu	ick?	
5	Mh	at have	WOLL			for nu	mhar 57

6 Match the questions in exercise 5 with the answers.

a)/KWIK/
<b>b)</b> I've got <i>false</i> .
c) Cat.
d) Yes, of course. Here you are.
e) You put food in it. You eat from it.

# Grammar

#### **Present tenses**

1 Circle the correct words.



- **Do/ Does** your parents like chocolate?
- 1 Has / Have Rosie got any new DVDs?
- 2 Her hobby is / are listening to music.
- 3 Kate go / goes to school in Kingston.
- 4 Mark don't / doesn't like sport.
- 5 My cousins lives / live in Canada.
- 6 That is me / my favourite book.
- 7 The computer games is / are in my room.
- 8 We don't study / studying French.

# **Expressions of quantity**

Are the words countable or uncountable? Write C or U.

	water	U
1	apple	
2	banana	
3	bread	
4	chocolate	
5	grape	
6	juice	
7	tomato	
8	milk	
9	money	

# Grammar

3 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with there is(n't) / are(n't) + some / any.





	600		
	In pictures A and B	there is som	ne
	water.		
1	In pictures A and B		
	chocolate.		
2	In pictures A and B		
	fruit.		
3	In picture A		_apples, bu
	3	_bananas.	
4	In picture A		juice, but
	-	_milk.	
5	In picture B		bread, but
		_money.	
6	In picture B	\$K	tomatoes,
	but	grapes.	

## **Questions and answers**

4 Complete the questions with the words in the box.

How	What	When	Who	Where	Why
1	What	is yo	our nam	ne?	
2		20	are you		
3		do y	ou live	?	
4		is yo	ur best	friend?	
5		do y	ou like	swimmir	ng?
6		did	you go	on holida	ay?

Match the questions in exercise 4 with the answers.

a) I'm 15.	
<b>b)</b> My name is Lucy.	1
c) Because it's fun.	
d) I went to Majorca.	
e) My best friend is Mercedes.	
<b>f</b> ) I live in Burgos.	

-						
6	Answer the	questions	in exe	rcise 4	for	you

1	My name is Maria.	
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

Circle the correct words.



Does / Can you swim?

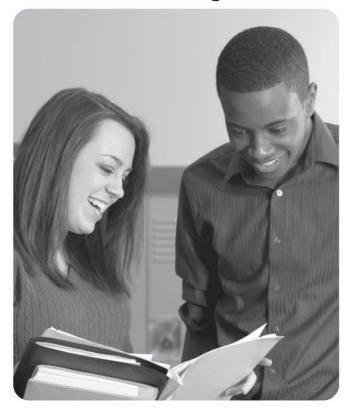
- 1 Does / Is your best friend like music?
- 2 Do / Have you got any brothers?
- 3 Is / Have there a TV in your room?
- 4 Is / Has your sister got a boyfriend?
- 5 Is / Are there a mobile phone in your bag?

8 Answer the questions in exercise 7 for you.

	Yes, I can.	
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

# Speaking

# Introductions / Talking about school



Complete the questions with the words in the box.

Are	Can	Can	What	What	Would
1	Wha	ıt	are you	r favour	ite
suk	ojects?				
2			you los	t?	
3			you tell	me wh	ere the
mu	isic roc	m is?			
4			do you	think of	fthe
sch	nool?				
5			you pla	y the gu	uitar?
б			you like	to do a	n
aud	dition?				

2	Match the questions in exercise the answers.	e 1 with
	a) Yes, I play in a band.	
	b) Yes, of course.	
	c) It looks OK, but it's a bit big.	
	d) Yes, fantastic!	
	e) Science and music.	1
	f) Yes, I am.	

3 0	Listen and read the dialogue. Then
	complete it with the words in the box.
	Listen again and check your answers.

audition big drummer guitar lost

music re	oom Science and music subjects
Hassan	Hi, I'm Hassan.
Keira	STATE OF THE STATE
	Hi, I'm Keira.
	Are you (1) <u>lost</u> ?
Keira	Yes, I am. This is my first day. Can you
	tell me where the (2)is?
Hassan	Yes, of course. Come with me. So,
	what do you think of the school?
Keira	It looks OK, but it's a bit
	<sup>(3)</sup> Do you like it?
Hassan	Yes, I do. It's great, but we get a lot of
	homework.
Keira	What are your favourite
	(4)?
Hassan	(5) And yours?
Keira	Maths, Spanish and music.
Hassan	Can you play the <sup>(6)</sup> ?
Keira	Yes, I play in a band. We're looking for
	a (7) at the moment.
Hassan	Really? I can play the drums!
Keira	Seriously? Would you like to do an
	(8)?
Hassan	Yes, fantastic!
Practise	saying the dialogue.



# My interests

#### Reference & skills

Grammar Reference, pages 66–7

Vocabulary Reference, page 84

Culture: Reading & Listening, page 93

Writing Guide, pages 102-3

Speaking, page 120

# Vocabulary

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



Look at the pictures and complete the words with vowels and the letter y.

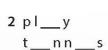






1 r\_\_l\_x

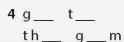






d\_\_nc\_\_ng

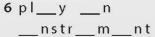






5 g\_\_\_ t\_\_ th\_\_\_ c\_\_n\_\_m\_\_







	7	g	t
t		$f\r$	
		m	

# 2 Match 1-6 with a-f.

- 1 go to-
- 2 do
- 3 learn
- 4 draw
- 5 play
- 6 make
- a) computer games
- b) cartoons
- c) models
- d) a youth centre
- e) a language
- f) voluntary work
- Match the activities with what the people say.

1	draw	cartoons
	aidv	cai cooi is

- 2 make models
- 3 relax
- 4 learn a language
- 5 do voluntary work
- 6 go out for a meal
- a) Let's go to the new pizza place.

Good idea! I'm really hungry.

b) What are you drawing?

He's called Superbaby. He's got really strong legs and big eyes!

- This is nice! I love lying on my bed and listening to music.
- d) I've got CDs and a book. The CDs are great for learning correct pronunciation.
- lt's going to be an aeroplane. There are 40 pieces.
- f) We're cleaning the park today. We don't get any money, but we enjoy it.

## **Character adjectives**

# Find 12 character adjectives in the wordsquare.

Е	U	F	<b>©</b>	Α	U	T	I	0	U	S
N	Ν	R	S	Е	L	F	I	S	Н	T
Е	S	I	Т	W	J	С	Α	Υ	S	0
R	0	Ε	E	Υ	U	0	U	Q	٧	S
G	C	Ν	F	U	N	N	Υ	U	М	E
Е	1	D	C	L	0	F	Q	1	0	R
Т	Α	L	Κ	Α	Т	T	٧	Е	N	1
1	В	Υ	М	Z	U	D	K	Т	J	0
С	L	Е	I	Υ	Q	Е	0	Α	С	U
Р	Е	F	С	Α	1	N	D	W	J	S
Н	0	Ν	ıE.	S	T	I	Е	S	Н	Υ

# Complete the sentences with the words in brackets.

	<u>Shy</u> people are sometimes
	frightened of new people. <u>Confident</u>
	people aren't frightened of new people or
	new situations. (confident / shy)
1	people love chatting.
	people don't make a lot of
	noise. (talkative / quiet)
2	people don't make a lot of
	friends people are kind and
	helpful to others. (friendly / unsociable)
3	people think a lot.
	people make you smile and
	laugh. (funny / serious)
4	people tell the truth and do
	the right thing people tell
	lies. (dishonest / honest)
5	people don't like helping
	others people give
	expensive presents. (generous / selfish)
6	people don't do
	dangerous sports and don't try new things.
	people like to try new and
	exciting things. (adventurous / cautious)

6 👫	Read the sentences. Then write the
	words.

adventuro	us e	energetic	friendly
generous	lazy	talkativ	⁄e

He's going around the world in a balloon at the moment.

adventurous

- 1 I lie on the sofa and watch TV. My mum and dad do all the work in the house.
- **2** Let's go swimming this morning. Then we can cook lunch for our friends. After that we can go jogging.
- 3 Nice to meet you. Would you like to come to the beach with a group of us next weekend?
- **4** You don't need to pay. I'm buying dinner for everybody.
- 5 I'm always chatting on the phone in the evening.

# Complete the sentences for you.

l am	o to the gym before school because
My best friend	isand
	- · and He / She always
l like	people because

# Grammar

# **Present simple**

	Ilike	(like)	
	drawing.		- A - D
1	I	_(play)	
	computer gam	es.	3573
2	My mum		1816
	(relax) in the ev	ening.	1771
3	Elise	(no	t go) to the gym.
4	We	(not	have) English on
	Mondays.		
	₩ <b>F</b> 2		
2.	simple form	of the ve	ns with the present rbs in brackets. ort answers.

		you	piuy	(play)
	tennis on Fri	days?		
	Yes,		l do	
1	197	your si	ster	
	(like) playing	in the pa	rk?	
	Yes,			
2	K.			
	(play) a musi	cal instrur	nent?	
	No,			
3		your fr	iends	
	(go) to the yo	outh centr	e at the w	eekend?
	No,			
4	∋ <del>p</del> -			(have)
	English today	y?		

# **Adverbs of frequency**

3		Circle t	he coi	rect w	ords.			
-	He	is <b>al</b> wa	ays tire	ed) tire	ed alv	ways	after	work.

- 1 I never go / go never to the gym before school.2 We usually do / do usually voluntary work
- **2** We **usually do / do usually** voluntary work on Fridays.
- 3 Jenny hardly ever is / is hardly ever tired.
- 4 They often are / are often late for school.
- 5 Alice sometimes goes / goes sometimes to guitar lessons.

4 **	Complete the sentences with the adverbs of frequency and the present simple form
	of the verbs in brackets.

	Robert	always walks	(always /
	walk) to sch	ool.	
1	l <sub></sub>		(usually / go)
	dancing on	Saturdays.	
2	My parents _		
	(hardly ever	/be) late.	
3	Archie		(always / do)
	voluntary w	ork.	
4	We		(often / go) out
	for a meal.		
5	My friends _		
	(never / mak	æ) models.	
6	You		
	(sometimes ,	/ arrive) late fo	class.

Complete the sentences for you. Use the adverbs of frequency in the box.

		hardly ever		
	often	sometimes	usually	
1	1	bı	ıy new cl	othes.
2	My m	um and dad _		play
	comp	uter games.		
3	My fri	ends and I		play tennis.
4	I	do	my hon	nework on time.

#### **Present continuous**

6		tences with the present of the verbs in brackets.
	I 'm playing	(play) computer
	games.	
1	We	(go) to our music
	lesson now.	
2	My aunt	(not work) at
	the moment.	
3	Emily	(draw) cartoons.
4	We	(not watch)
	TV today.	
5	You	(not eat) lunch at
	the moment.	

### **Time expressions**





Circle the correct words.

My dad cooks / is cooking dinner at the moment.

- 1 My brother **goes / is going** to French classes twice a week.
- 2 I meet / am meeting my friends every day.
- 3 My mum often goes / is often going to the cinema with her friends.
- 4 I wear / 'm wearing my sunglasses now.
- 5 Our teacher usually gives / is usually giving us homework.
- 6 We draw / 're drawing cartoons this week in art.

8 🔀 Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

	We usually	have	lunch in t	the		
	kitchen, but te	oday we _	're having	_ it on		
	the balcony. (	have)				
1	She		jeans t	oday.		
	She usually _			a skirt		
	to work. (wea					
2	They usually _			_		
	about films ar	nd music, l	but they			
			_ about spor	t at the		
	moment. (talk	()				
3	They		online	e		
	at the momer	t the moment, but they usually				
			on the pho	ne.		
	(chat)					
4	My sister alwa	ıys		T\		
	in the living ro	oom. But t	oday she's ill,	so she		
	-		_ it in bed. (v	vatch)		
5	Ι		an email			
	to my cousin					
			_ letters to h	er.		
	(write)					
6	Charlie usuall	у				
	happy at the	weekend,	but this weel	kend he		

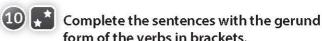
stressed. (feel)

#### **Gerunds**



Order the words to make sentences.

like / early / don't / getting / up / I. I don't like getting up early. 1 enjoys / Everyone / presents / getting. 2 is / My / at / singing / sister / bad. 3 learning / Millie / on / is / English / keen. 4 taking / my / love / photos / I / friends / of. 5 are / museums / interested / visiting / My /



in / parents.

	Torm of the verbar	ii biackets.
	She's interested in <u>visiting</u> (visit)	
	monuments.	C
1	They hate	
2	(swim) in cold water. She loves	
	(sing	).
3	He likes	(play) games.
4	l enjoy	_ (relax) in the garden.
5	She's bad at	(draw) cartoons.



Complete the questions with gerunds. Use your own ideas. Then write short answers for you.

1	Do you like	
2	Are you keen on	
3	Do your friends enjoy	

#### **Dictation**



1 Signal Listen and write the sentences.

#### **Error Correction**



Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.

Are you go swimming every Monday? Do you go swimming every Monday?

1 You <u>always are</u> late for your guitar lessons.

2 Excuse me, I <u>look</u> for the train station.

3 Hove dance at parties.



3 R Listen and check your answers.

### **Translation**

Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

#### **Unit 1 Grammar Check**

Read the text and circle the correct answers.



To: Alex From: Danielle

Hi Alex,

I (1)... with my cousins in California at the moment. I (2)... a great time. My cousins are very nice and we all like  $^{\tiny{(3)}}...$  here together. Max (4)... us to the beach every day. He's only 16, but a lot of kids (5)... their driving test at 16 in California. At the moment, Anna and I 60... in the garden. Anna has got her phone, but she (7)... with a friend. She (8)... a computer game. I (9)... in this garden. What (10)... this summer? Email me soon!

Bye for now,

Danielle

	Α	В	C
1	stay	(m staying)	staying
2	have	has	'm having
3	be	we be	being
4	is driving	drives	drive
5	take	are taking	takes
6	sitting	sit	are sitting
7	isn't chatting	doesn't chat	aren't chatting
8	plays	's playing	is play
9	love relaxing	love relax	loving relax
10	are you doing	do you do	are you





6 di Listen and check your answers.

#### **Cumulative Grammar**



1 Circle the correct words to complete the dialogue.

### The school show

Grace Why (1) do you talk / (are you talking) to yourself?

Evie I'm not! I (2) practise / 'm practising for the school show on Saturday.

**Grace** Are you enjoying <sup>(3)</sup> to act / acting in it?

Evie Yes, I (4) do / am. It's a musical.

Grace What part are you playing?

Evie I'm Carmen. It's really fun. I really love (5) singing / sing in front of everyone.

**Grace** You're very confident! I <sup>(6)</sup> **always feel** / **feel always** shy when people are watching me.

Evie Do you like musicals?

Grace I <sup>(7)</sup> go hardly ever / hardly ever go to them because I always <sup>(8)</sup> am falling / fall asleep in them! But I want to see you as Carmen. Hey! What's that noise? <sup>(9)</sup> Does your phone ring /

Is your phone ringing?



Evie Yes, it (10) rings / is.

Grace Maybe it's Almodóvar. He wants you

in his next film!



In the UK, teenagers and young adults enjoy going to the cinema more than other age groups. People aged 15 to 24 buy about 61 million cinema tickets a year!

# My Progress

Tick (✔) the boxes to evaluate your progress.

899

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

I can use adverbs of frequency to say how often things happen.

I can use the present continuous to talk about actions in progress in the present.

I can use gerunds to talk about preferences.





# Connected

#### Reference & skills

Grammar Reference, pages 68-9

Vocabulary Reference, page 85

Culture: Reading & Listening, page 94

Writing Guide, pages 104-5

Speaking, page 121

# Vocabulary

#### IT activities





Find eight IT activities in the wordsnake.



Look at the pictures and complete the words with vowels.



pl<u>a</u>y a vid<u>e o</u> g<u>a</u>m<u>e</u>



e-b \_\_\_ k



2 pr\_nt a \_\_c\_\_m\_\_nt



\_\_k \_\_ a ph\_\_\_t\_\_



4 ch\_\_rg\_\_ a m\_\_b\_\_l\_\_ ph\_\_\_n\_\_

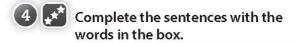


**5** pl\_\_g \_\_n a  $m_{m_ry}$ st\_\_ck

Circle the correct words.

make /store data

- 1 charge / scan a document
- 2 play / send an email
- 3 charge / download a mobile phone
- 4 go / play a video game
- 5 make / print a phone call



blog comment document e-book memory stick online video clip

I want to upload this <u>video clip</u> onto the internet.

- 1 There's an interesting story on this website. I want to post a \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I've got a \_\_\_\_\_\_ about books I like. I write two posts on it every week.
- 3 I need to plug in this \_\_\_\_\_ to show you my photos.
- 4 Can I go \_\_\_\_\_ and look for information for my history homework?
- **5** Can you print this for me? My printer's broken.
- 6 Do you prefer reading a real book or an

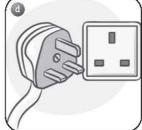
#### Jobs

- Match the jobs with the pictures.
  - 1 builder 2 scientist 3 journalist
  - 4 doctor
  - 5 electrician
  - 6 actor 7 lawyer
  - 8 artist

















- 6 Match the words to make jobs.
  - 1 police-
- a) technician

2 lab

b) worker

3 fire

- c) officer
- 4 postal
- d) fighter

🕖 🌠 Read what the people say. Then write the jobs.

> I make houses and buildings. I work outside.

> > builder

- I treat people when they are ill. I work in a hospital.
- I work in a laboratory and use special equipment and machines.
- 3 I paint pictures and sell them. The main colour in my pictures is blue.
- I advise people on legal matters. I studied law for a long time.
- I do experiments and analyse the data that I get.
- I collect and deliver letters and parcels. I don't like angry dogs.



# Grammar

# **Past simple**

•	
1 Circle the correct words.	
The video clip was / were really boring.	
1 There was / were an amazing photo on that	
website.	
2 My mobile phone wasn't / weren't a birthday	
present.	
3 Where was / were you last night?	
4 Who was / were that girl at the café?	
5 Adam and Layla wasn't / weren't pleased	
about the comments on their blog.	
2 Write the past simple form of the verbs.	
decide decided R	6
1 build	
2 use	
3 realize	
4 see	
5 take	
6 think 🔲	
7 want	
Which verbs in exercise 2 are regular and which are irregular? Write R (regular) or I (irregular).	
Complete the questions with was or were. Then complete the answers.	
Were you at school in 2012?	7
Yes, <i>l was</i>	
1 Andy's memory stick on the	
table?	
No,	
2 you here yesterday?	
No,	
3 there some video games on	
that website?	

4 \_\_\_\_\_Kate's digital photos good?

No, \_\_\_\_\_\_.

5 \_\_\_\_\_\_your mum angry with you?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_.

*			sentences with the past f the verbs in brackets.			
	We	wanted	(want) to use the internet			
	for our	research.				
1	Callum		(write) his blog last			
	year.					
2			(offer) me free			
2000	: <del></del>	lessons.				
3			(post) comments on your			
4		esterday.	(C - 1) H 1			
4		ım kitchen.	(find) the car keys			
5			(start) at 10 am.			
,	THE IES		(Start) at 10 am.			
*			entences in exercise 5 using form of the verbs.			
		We didn't	want to use the internet			
		fo	or our research.			
1						
2						
_						
3						
1						
	-					
5						
Lā	form ast week	of the ve	text with the past simple erbs in brackets.  ought (buy) a new website. It (2)			
			(be) at			
			oon, so I <sup>(4)</sup>			
			t. First, I (5)			
			a from my old phone			
	on it: names, telephone numbers and					
	email addresses. Then, I (6)					
(s	(send) my friends some emails. After that,					
10	7)		(play) two games. They were			
h	oth ever	llent Tecl	hnology is amazing! I love itl			

	mplete the dialogue with the past nple form of the verbs in brackets.	Order the words to make questions.
	ONV	What / you / were / doing / at five o'clock /
	Where (1) you	yesterday ?
	buy (buy) your smartphone?	What were you doing at five o'clock yesterday?
	(buy) it at the new	1 Where / you / were / at ten o'clock / last night
	shop on Cambridge Road.	
	you	2 you / live / Did / here / five years ago?
	know) how to use a smartphone?	
	No, but my sister <sup>(4)</sup>	3 What / you / wearing / were / yesterday?
	teach) me. It's easy!	
	What <sup>(5)</sup> you	
-	(do) with your old phone?	Rewrite the sentences in exercise 10 using these words.
Ryan I	<sup>(6)</sup> (sell) it to Ben.	Liam / play video games .
Josh \	Why <sup>(7)</sup> he	Liam wasn't working on his history project.
(	want) your old phone?	He was playing video games.
Ryan E	Because he <sup>(8)</sup> (lose) his	1 Katy / post comments on a blog.
ŗ	phone at your party last weekend!	
ast cont	tinuous	2 Kyle and Carrie / do their homework.
Cir	cle the correct words.	
l(was	/ were waiting for you outside.	3 Dan / upload photos .
1 You v	was / were using the computer for a	
long	time.	
2 She v Larriv	was / were writing an email when wed.	4 My mum / watch TV .
3 Wew	vas / were chatting online.	
	nd Lisa <b>was / were</b> downloading music	5 You / send a text .
5 It was	s / were raining this morning.	
	mplete the text with the past ntinuous form of the verbs in brackets.	Answer the questions in exercise 11 for you.
What w	as everyone doing at 8 pm last night?	1
	was working (work) on his	
	project. Katy <sup>(2)</sup>	2
	blog. Kyle and Carrie	
	(watch) DVDs. Dan	3
(4)	(download) music.	
My mur	m <sup>(5)</sup> (look) at	
	You <sup>(6)</sup> (talk) on	
your mo	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

#### Dictation



1 SListen and write the sentences.

#### **Error Correction**



Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.

Jack leaved his phone at school yesterday. Jack left his phone at school yesterday.

1 We didn't met our friends at the match.

2 Saw you the programme last night?

3 I was charged my mobile when Max arrived.





3 R Listen and check your answers.

### **Translation**

Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

#### **Unit 2 Grammar Check**

Read the text and circle the correct answers.



Julie 1<sup>(1)</sup>... an online gym last year.

Mark Really? Why (2)... you join it?

Julie I didn't (3)... time to go to the gym last summer. A friend told me about the online gym and I (4)... to try it. First, I answered some questions about my height, weight and age. Then, a virtual trainer (5)... an exercise programme for me.

Mark 6... you get fit?

Julie Yes, I (7).... But there (8)... some problems.

Mark What kind of problems?

Julie When I (9) ... exercises, it was often hard to see the screen. Once, when I was lying on the floor, my cat (10)... on my face!

	Α	В	C
1	join	was joining	(joined)
2	are	did	do
3	had	has	have
4	was deciding	were deciding	decided
5	chose	was choosing	choosed
6	Do	Were	Did
7	did	was	do
8	was	were being	were
9	did	was doing	am doing
10	jumped	jumps	was jumping





6 Disten and check your answers.

#### **Cumulative Grammar**



1 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

# **Working with IT**

'What job (1) do / are you want to do when you leave school?' Why do people (2) always ask / ask always me this question? My answer is always, 'I (3) didn't / don't know.' When I was six, the answer (4) were / was easy for me – firefighter! Now I'm older, I (5) like / liked the idea of being a web designer. I'm (6) always happy / happy always to help friends with their computer problems, and I really enjoy (7) to do / doing fun things on my computer. Yesterday, for example, I (8) was finding / found some great design ideas online. So I scanned some old photos. Then I (9) drew / was drawing cartoons on the photos with my digital pen.

At the moment, (10) I'm designing / I design a website for a friend. It's really interesting!



Crystal Clear Facts
94% of adults in the UK have got a mobile phone.

# My Progress

Tick (✔) the boxes to evaluate your progress.

890

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

I can use the past simple to talk about completed actions in the past.

I can use the past continuous to talk about an action in progress in the past.



# Incredible stories

#### Reference & skills

Grammar Reference, pages 70-1

Vocabulary Reference, page 86

Culture: Reading & Listening, page 95

Writing Guide, pages 106-7

Speaking, page 122

# Vocabulary

# **Prepositions**





Look at the pictures and write the prepositions.

across along away from down into out of round through towards under























10







Circle the correct words.

The boat sailed **round** / **down** the island.

- 1 It was very hot, so I dived into / under the water.
- 2 It took two hours to climb up / along the mountain.
- 3 James Bond jumped up / out of the car.
- 4 When we heard the boat, we ran across / towards the sea.
- 5 I never walk through / under ladders. It's bad luck.
- 6 The plane flew **over / down** the forest in search of the men.

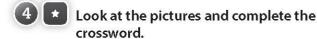
### **Feelings**

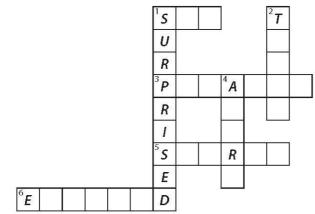




Find 12 feelings in the wordsnake.







#### Down

1



2



4



#### Across

1













I usually feel **nervous** / **jealous** before an exam.

- 1 I feel sad / tired after a sports match.
- 2 I feel scared / embarrassed when I watch a horror film.
- 3 I feel **pleased** / **worried** when I can't find my mobile phone.
- 4 I feel **bored** / **angry** when my sister takes my clothes.
- 5 I always feel **excited / surprised** the night before my birthday.

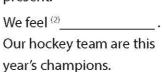
# 6

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

bored <del>embarrassed</del> jealous pleased sad surprised

#### How do you feel at the moment?

I feel (1) <u>embarrassed</u>. It's my grandmother's birthday and I haven't got her a present.



I'm (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_. My friends are studying for their exams, my brother is camping with his class and there's nothing to watch on TV.

I feel (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of my little sister. She doesn't go to school, she doesn't do homework like me and she's got a lot of new toys! OK, I know, she's only two!

I'm (5) . My best friend is moving next week and we always do everything together. It's bad news!

I'm very (6) \_\_\_\_\_. My cat is very old and fat, but it's climbing a big tree in the garden!













# Grammar

# **Past tenses**

Complete the sentences with when or while.	While / I / watch / TV / my brother / eat / my lunch.
We were sleeping on the beach	While I was watching TV, my brother ate
<u>when</u> somebody stole our clothes.	my lunch.
1 they were cooking on the	1 My cat / jump / into my bag / while / I / pack /
beach, it started to rain.	
2 Where were you going we	it.
met you?	
3 Were you watching the match	2 He / crash / into a car / because / he / talk /
I phoned you?	
4 We saw a bear we were	on his phone.
cycling in the forest.	
cycling in the forest	2 M/k = / diffus / vulk = v / kh = v / kh = v / kh =
2 Fircle the correct words.	3 Who / drive / when / they / have / the accident?
Construit Disease Disease State and State	accident?
I rode / was riding my bike when Jake sent /	
was sending me a text.	4 Maria (1121 (214 (114 212 (112 21 (112 (1
1 She found / was finding her keys while she	4 Where / you / sit / when / you / see / the
cleaned / was cleaning her room.	spaceship?
2 He fell / was falling out of the tree while he	
picked / was picking fruit.	
3 He did / was doing the washing-up when he	Gomelete the toyt with the past simple or
cut / was cutting his finger.	Complete the text with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in
	brackets.
Complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous form of the	
verbs in brackets.	Oscar (1) was surfing (surf) in California
	when a shark (2) (attack) him.
It <u>started</u> (start) to rain while	1 (lie) on my surfboard,
we <u>were having</u> (have) a picnic.	when suddenly a shark (4)
1 I (not answer) the	(appear) in the water, he said.
phone because I	The shark bit his arm twice.
(have) my dinner.	1t (5)
2 (you / see) them while	(not hurt), but I was very
you (walk) by the river?	frightened. Suddenly,
<b>3</b> What (he / wear) when	six dolphins <sup>(6)</sup> (come)
you (see) him?	towards me. They (7)
4 She (not hear) the	(make) a circle around me while I was
phone because she	swimming towards the shore.' Some people
(listen) to music.	(see) Oscar in the water.
5 While she (write) an	They <sup>(9)</sup> (go) to help him.

4 Write sentences using the past simple

They (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) Oscar to

hospital when he got out of the sea.

and past continuous.

email, the computer \_\_\_\_\_

(stop) working.

- Present and past tenses 6 Match the sentences with the tenses. 1 Why are you wearing that silly hat? 2 I always wear a hat in the sun. 3 I bought it in the USA. 4 We were visiting my uncle in Florida. a) present simple **b)** present continuous c) past simple d) past continuous Complete the rules with the tenses in the past continuous past simple present continuous present simple We use the *present simple* for habits and routines. 1 We use the for an action happening now. 2 We use the for a
- 8 Match the questions with the answers.

completed action in the past.

action in progress in the past.

3 We use the \_

- 1 What are you doing? 2 What do you usually do on Sunday mornings?
- 3 Where did you go on Saturday night?
- 4 What were you doing when I phoned last night?
- 5 How often do you watch horror films?
- a) I was playing video games with my brother.
- b) I often play football with my friends.
- c) Never! I don't like them at all.
- d) I'm using the computer.
- e) I went to the cinema.
- 9 Circle the correct words.

While I'm not looking / wasn't looking), my sister hid my keys under my bed.

- 1 What do you do / did you do when you found the snake in your tent?
- 2 She drops / dropped the plates when she heard the terrible news.

- 3 He always wears / wore a suit and tie when he goes to work.
- 4 They are smiling / were smiling because someone is taking their photo.

for an



10 🔀 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple, present continuous, past simple or past continuous.

One day last summer, I (1) was sitting (sit) on the beach when, suddenly, I saw a young boy. He (hold) a towel and his hair was wet. He had a chain around his neck with the letter 'C' on it. He said, 'My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to swim back to the beach, but the water is very strong. Please help her.' I (4) \_\_\_ (run) to my boat but the boy (5) (not come) with me. I couldn't see him. I (jump) into the boat and sailed away from the beach. Then I saw the girl. She (7) (lie) with her face in the water. I (8) her into the boat. She was very weak, but she was alive. 'You saved my life,' she said. 'Your brother (9) (tell) me to help you,'I said. 'My brother died,' she said. 'His name was Charlie and he was ten. This was his chain. I always (10) (wear) it now.' I looked at the chain around her neck. It was the same chain as the boy's.

## Reflexive pronouns

- 11 Circle the correct reflexive pronoun.
  - 1 I fixed the laptop myself / itself.
  - 2 It switched itself / themselves off.
  - 3 We introduced yourselves / ourselves.
  - 4 He can teach herself / himself.
  - 5 Are they proud of themselves / ourselves?
  - 6 Can you see himself / yourself on this photo?

#### Dictation





1 R Listen and write the sentences.

#### **Error Correction**



Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.

While they are running in the park, I phoned Rosie.

While they were running in the park, I

phoned Rosie.

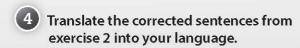
- 1 We were meeting your cousin yesterday while we were walking to school.
- 2 They always going to the mountains every summer.
- **3** What <u>do</u> you thinking about at the moment?





3 R Listen and check your answers.

### **Translation**



#### **Unit 3 Grammar Check**



Read the text and circle the correct answers.



You probably know about hypnotists. They (1)... into a person's eyes and that person (2)... to sleep. Tanya Brooks, a talented hypnotist, (3)... a picnic in Yellowstone National Park with her boyfriend, Carl, when a dangerous bear came up to them. They were both very frightened, but they (4)... away. At first, they didn't know what to do. Then, Tanya (5)... a good idea. She 6... up and looked into the eyes of the bear and soon the bear (7)... asleep. While it was sleeping, Tanya and Carl (8)... into their car and drove away. Tanya (9)... a book about hypnotizing animals now. But be careful! It (10)... every time.

C	every unite.				
	Α	B	C		
1	are looking	(look)	were looking		
2	went	is going	goes		
3	is having	had	was having		
4	aren't running	didn't run	weren't		
			running		
5	was having	has	had		
6	stood	was standing	stands		
7	is falling	fell	was falling		
8	were getting	did get	got		
9	writes	is write	is writing		
10	doesn't	wasn't	isn't		
	work	working	working		





6 Listen and check your answers.

#### **Cumulative Grammar**



Circle the correct words to complete the text.

# The mysterious bone

Last weekend, I (1) was staying / stayed at my friend Gary's house. It was very hot and Gary and I (2) was / were lying in the sun in the garden. I was trying to read a book, but Gary's dog was making a noise, so it was difficult. Gary's dog loves (3) play / playing with his ball. We (4) are playing / played a game together. I threw the ball and the dog brought it back to me. But while we (5) played / were playing, the dog disappeared. I couldn't see him! After a few minutes, I 6 was finding / found him. He (7) was / is under a tree with a long white bone. Gary (8) studies / is studying medicine at the moment, so he knows about bones. Gary (9) said / was saying it wasn't an animal's bone. It was a human bone. Where (10) did / does the dog find it? That is the question.



Crystal Clear Facts
A man and woman in California found some

gold coins while they were going for a walk with their dog. The 1,411 coins were worth

# My Progress

Tick (✔) the boxes to evaluate your progress.

899

I can use the past simple and past continuous to talk about the past.

ten million dollars.

I can use when and while to talk about actions in progress and interrupted actions in the past.

I can use the present simple and present continuous to talk about the present.



# A wonderful world

#### Reference & skills

Grammar Reference, pages 72-3

Vocabulary Reference, page 87

Culture: Reading & Listening, page 96

Writing Guide, pages 108-9

Speaking, page 123

# Vocabulary

#### Places to visit

	4
	ш
L -	н



Match the words with the pictures.

- 1 castle
- 2 pyramid
- 3 cathedral
- 100 TANASAN A TANASAN 201
- 4 rainforest5 opera house
- 6 temple





a) Sydney,Australia



b) Amazon, Brazil



c) Giza, Egypt



d) Athens, Greece



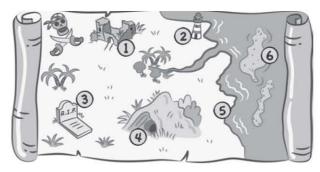
**e)** Barcelona, Spain



f) Windsor, England

2 \*\*

Look at the picture and complete the words with vowels.



- 1 r<u>u i</u> n
- 2 l\_\_ghth\_\_\_s\_\_
- 3 t\_\_\_mb
- **4** c\_\_\_v\_\_
- **5** c\_\_\_stl\_\_n\_
- 6 r 1

3 🔀

Read the descriptions and write the correct words.

castle lighthouse opera house rainforest ruin tomb

The trees were really tall. We saw monkeys and parrots. <u>rainforest</u>

- 1 This building was a big house in the past. There aren't any walls now and there isn't a roof, but you can imagine the rooms.
- 2 They built this big building in a very strong position on the mountain.

  Nobody could attack it.
- 3 I heard Plácido Domingo sing here. It was in a Mozart opera. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 It says, 'Agnes Smith died 11th January 1899.'
- 5 It's got big lamps. The lamps go round so ships know there is a dangerous coastline. \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Adverbs**

4 Write the adverbs.

	quick	quickly
1	noisy	
2	bad	
3	quiet	
4	easy	
5	careful	
6	angry	
7	happy	
8	hard	
9	fast	
10	good	

Write the adverbs in exercise 4 in the correct group.

add -ly	remove y, add -ily	irregular
quickly		
		,

6 Circle the correct words.



That music is too noisy / noisily!

- 1 You are a very good / well singer.
- 2 He always drives careful / carefully.
- 3 She's a very bad / badly tennis player.
- 4 Please be quick / quickly. I can't wait very long.
- 5 You look happy / happily today.
- 6 She talked to me very angry / angrily.

Order the words to make sentences.



drives / fast / grandmother / My / never .

My grandmother never drives fast.

- 1 always / hard / work / You.
- 2 walked / up the hill / She / easily.
- 3 quietly / shut / the door / I.
- 4 quickly / opened / the window / We.
- 5 her friends / happily / She's / talking to.
- 6 on the table / carefully / put / He / it.
- Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

careful <del>carefully</del> good quick quickly well

You're only 17 and you want to get married.

Please think about it very <u>carefully</u>.

- 1 It was a great holiday but the time passed too \_\_\_\_\_\_. Next time, let's go for three weeks.
- **2** Her English is very \_\_\_\_\_\_. She doesn't make many mistakes.
- 3 She doesn't like spending a lot. She's always \_\_\_\_\_ with her money.
- 4 You cook really \_\_\_\_\_\_. Can I come to dinner again?
- 5 He's a very \_\_\_\_\_worker. He always finishes first.

# Grammar

# **Comparatives and superlatives**

1



Write the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives.

	old	older	the oldest
1	small		
2	big		
3	early		
4	large		
5	interesting		
6	beautiful		
7	good		
8	bad		

2 👫	Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in
	brackets.

	Picasso is more famous	(famous)
	than Miró.	
1	The pyramids are	
	(old) than the Parthenon temp	le.
2	Tea is	(good) for me
	than coffee.	
3	Football is	(popular
	than basketball.	
4	English is an	(easy)
	language than Chinese.	
5	Love is	(important)
	than money.	
6	Sweets are	(bad) fo
	your teeth than fruit.	

# Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

	The cathedral is _	the most popular
	(popular) tourist a	ttraction in Barcelona.
1		(long) river in the
	world is the Nile.	
2	One of	(old) castles
	in Spain is in Loarr	e.
3	**	(tall) pyramid in the
	world is the Great	Pyramid of Giza.

4	North Yungas Road in Bolivia is
	(dangerous) road in
	the world.
5	(heavy) snake in the
	Amazon rainforest is the anaconda.
6	Many people think that Formentera has
	(beautiful) coastline
	in the Balearic Islands.
*	Complete the sentences with the words ir
	the box.
	pigger shorter smaller the biggest
- 1	he shortest the smallest
Ľ	He shortest the shallest
	Today is <u>the shortest</u> day of the
	year.
1	The Amazon River is
	than the Nile.
2	At over 17 million km <sup>2</sup> , Russia is
	country in the world
3	The population of London (8.3 million) is
	than the population
	of Madrid (3.3 million).
4	Andorra is one of

### (not) as ... as

# Circle the correct words.

countries in the world.

5 Monaco is \_\_\_\_\_\_

Andorra. It's a tiny country!

I can't see the board, but you can. My eyes are /aren't as good as yours.

than

- 1 The Pyrenees are high, but the Alps are higher. The Pyrenees are / aren't as high as the Alps.
- 2 My phone was expensive, and yours was the same price. Your phone was / wasn't as expensive as mine.
- 3 Rome is old, but Athens is older. Rome is / isn't as old as Athens.
- **4** Exercise 3 is easy, and exercise 4 is easy too. Exercise 3 is / isn't as easy as exercise 4.
- 5 The Atlantic Ocean is big, but the Pacific Ocean is bigger. The Atlantic Ocean is / isn't as big as the Pacific Ocean.

# 6 Complete the sentences with *not as ... as.*





The Burj Khalifa is higher than the Leaning tower of Piza. The Leaning tower of Piza isn't as high as the Burj Khalifa.

- 1 Everest is higher than Mont Blanc. Mont
- 2 The Nile River is longer than The Amazon River. The Amazon River
- 3 Mexico is hotter than England. England
- 4 History is more interesting than geography. Geography





Complete the text with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets or as + the adjectives in brackets.

Sicily is (1)	the biggest	(big)
island in the	Mediterranean. It	isn't
(2)	(qu	iet) as Sardinia –
there are a lo	ot of people here. I	But the towns
are <sup>(3)</sup>		(interesting)
	ns in Sardinia. Sici	
very interest	ing history and th	ere's a lot to
see, includin	g the ruins of Gree	ek temples.
You see, fron	n about 800 BC, Gre	eeks lived in
Sicily. Some	of the Greek temp	les here are
(4)	(go	od) than the
temples in G	reece. In Agrigent	o in the south of
Sicily you car	n see <sup>(5)</sup>	<u> </u>
(large) Greek	temples outside (	Greece. There
are lots of ot	her great things a	bout Sicily. It's
much (6)		(warm) here
than in Engla	and. The fruit and	vegetables
are <sup>(7)</sup>		(fresh) than
	oo. Our ice cream	
(8)	(un	usual) flavours ii
the world, w	ith lots of differen	t fruits and nuts.

## too, enough and not enough





Complete the sentences with *too* or enough.

I don't want to go	o for a walk now.
l'm	tired.
1 Dan can't do the	maths homework.
It's	_difficult.
2 There isn't work.	time to finish my
3 Don't pay €50 for	that bag. That's
e	xpensive.
4 This café is hig	for 50 people

9 ,*	Complete the sentences with too or (not)
	enough and the words in brackets.

	They can't get married because they are
	<u>not old enough</u> (old).
1	We can't make soup because we don't have
	(vegetables).
2	I can't walk up the mountain. It's
	(high).
3	The fruit salad needs some more sugar. It's
	(sweet).
4	We can all go to the party. Your house is
	(big) for everyone

#### Complete the text with *too* or *(not)* enough and the adjectives in brackets.

I'm not having a good holiday! The campsite is terrible. It is (1) n't near enough (near) to the town to walk there, so we have to spend every evening here. The weather is awful. It's (cold) to swim. And the swimming pool is just for small children. (big) to swim in. There are four of us in one tent, but it's (small) for even two people. I can't get to sleep at night, but it's \_\_\_\_\_ (dark) to read. We tried to hire some motorbikes yesterday, but we were (6) \_(old). You have to be 17. So we went to the beach.

#### Dictation





1 Listen and write the sentences.

#### **Error Correction**



Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.

St Paul's Cathedral is one of most famous buildings in London.

St Paul's Cathedral is one of the most famous buildings in London.

- 1 The castle was <u>most</u> interesting than the lighthouse.
- 2 The pyramids in Peru are not old as the pyramids in Egypt.
- **3** We haven't got time enough to visit the castle.





3 PListen and check your answers.

### **Translation**



#### **Unit 4 Grammar Check**



Read the text and circle the correct answers.



I think the (1)... coastline in England is in Cornwall. The water there is (2)... than in most places. Of course, the water isn't as (3) ... as in the Mediterranean, but it's warm enough (4).... Newquay is probably (5)... popular beach in Cornwall. All the teenagers go there to surf. But it's 60... crowded for me. I prefer Porthcurno. If you go there when it's (7)... to swim, you can visit the outdoor theatre on the rocks above the beach. It's got one of (8)... beautiful views in Cornwall. Dorset also has a beautiful coastline. but it isn't (9)... wild as the Cornish coast. The beach at Durdle Door is better (10)... all the others in Dorset, in my opinion. Some people try to swim through the 'door' in the rock, but I think it's (11)....

	Α	B	C
1	good	(best)	better
2	clean	cleanest	cleaner
3	warm	warmer	warmest
4	to swimming	for swim	to swim
5	more	the most	as
6	too	most	more
7	as cold as	cold enough	too cold
8	most	more	the most
9	too	as	more
10	than	to	as
11	dangerous	too	more
	enough	dangerous	dangerous





6 S Listen and check your answers.

#### **Cumulative Grammar**



Circle the correct words to complete the text.

# My trip to Kerala

I really enjoy (1) to travel / travelling) to new places. Last year, I (2) went / was to Kerala in the south of India. I (3) flew / was flying to Cochin. The drive from the airport to my hotel was the (4) most / more frightening drive of my life! There were animals and bicycles on the road!

Once, while we <sup>(5)</sup> **drove / were driving** in Kerala, I saw elephants working in the fields. Elephants are very important in Kerala. The Keralan people often <sup>(6)</sup> **putting / put** colourful decorations on elephants. They also <sup>(7)</sup> **ride / rode** them in festivals. I <sup>(8)</sup> **rode / was riding** an elephant when I was there. It was amazing!



I think Indian food in London is good, but it isn't <sup>(9)</sup> **good as / as good as** the food in Kerala. The food there was <sup>(10)</sup> **better / more good** than any Indian food in England.

At the moment, I (11) **am thinking / think** about planning a trip to China, but I've only got a week's holiday. Unfortunately, I don't think that's (12) **long enough / too long** to visit that huge country.

•	Crystal Clear Facts
A rece	nt study found that France is the world'
	oopular holiday destination. Last year

over 83 million people visited France.

My Progress

Tick (✔) th	ne boxes	to evaluate	your	progress.
11016 10 101	IC DOMES	co crainance	,	p. 09. coo.

899

I can use comparatives and superlatives to compare two or more things.

I can use *(not) as . . . as* to talk about things that are the same

I can use too, enough and (not) enough to talk about quantity.

and different.

7	7	7





# **Real-life** heroes

#### Reference & skills

Grammar Reference, pages 74-5

Vocabulary Reference, page 88

Culture: Reading & Listening, page 97

Writing Guide, pages 110-11

Speaking, page 124

# Vocabulary

#### **Fundraising ideas**





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

a barbecue a bring and buy sale a charity CD a jumble sale a sponsored swim badges cakes cars money raffle tickets



sell <u>raffle tickets</u>



1 collect



2 wash



3 have



4 have



5 sell



**6** do





8 organize



9 make



Read the sentences and write fundraising ideas from exercise 1.

I've got lots of meat. I'm going to start the fire at six o'clock.

#### have a barbecue

- 1 We're singing and our teacher is recording us.
- 2 It will take about half an hour. It will be very clean when I finish.
- 3 Do you want to give some money for elephants in Africa? Thank you very much.

- 4 She's trying to swim one kilometre. I'm paying her £1 for every 100 metres.
- 5 It says SAVE THE RAINFOREST and it costs £1. You can wear it on your jacket.
- 6 The tickets are £1 each. You have a chance to win a weekend for two in Paris!

<u> </u>	someone happy	6	friends	
2	a decision	7	homewo	ork
	charity work		someon	
<u></u>	a mistake	9	nothing	
	exercise	10	money	
3	someone a favour	11	your bes	t
Look at th	e pictures and write the phrase	es. Circle <i>make</i> c	or do.	
<b>make / do</b> you	ur best <b>make / do</b> exercise <b>m</b>	nake / do homev	work	
<b>make / do</b> sor	neone a favour <b>make / do</b> a m	nistake <del>(mako</del> /	<mark>do someone har</mark>	<del>&gt;py</del>
	Happy birthday!			
	This is for you.			<i>18</i> + <i>6</i> = <i>25</i> .
à é	The the feet to attent		3 60	
	That's fantastic! It's just what	7.		
	I wanted.	(II)	190 15	No, that's wrong.
,				
_ make some	eone happy_	1		
	I'm doing this map for	~		m going for a run nov
	my geography project	d		run every day after sc
The state of the s	first. Then I'm learning		2/13	
	my French vocabulary.		2. 州至7	
		2	560	
5	<del></del>	3		<u></u>
C. A	They're a good team.		7 0	
A B	They'll probably win,	50		You don't need t
WAS E	but you have to try	M	100	get a taxi. I'll dri
THE J	very hard to win too.			you to the statio
		المقو	and I	
		5		
		m exercise 3.		
Complete	the sentences with phrases fro			
			ballers	a lot of
On Sunday e	evenings, I <u>do nothing</u>		8:	a lot of n earn millions of pou
On Sunday e	evenings, I <u>do nothing</u> o relax before Monday.	4 Top foots	8:	<del></del>
On Sunday e at all. I like to Come on, hu	evenings, I <u>do nothing</u>	_ 4 Top footb  a year.	They can	<del></del>

funny. They always \_\_\_\_\_ me

3 I'm sure you'll \_\_\_\_\_ with

the new student in your class. She's really nice.

\_\_\_\_\_in a hospital in Africa.

# Grammar

# **Present perfect**

Write the past participle of the irregular verbs.

	be	was / were	been
1	buy	bought	
2	do	did	
3	go	went	
4	have	had	
5	learn	learnt	
6	make	made	
7	meet	met	
8	sell	sold	02

2 Complete the sentences with has or have.

_lost my	purse.
	_lost my

- 1 You \_\_\_\_\_ made a mistake.
- 2 The film \_\_\_\_\_ started.
- 3 She \_\_\_\_\_found her keys.
- 4 They \_\_\_\_\_ done their homework.
- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_\_ had lunch.
- Rewrite the sentences in exercise 2 using the negative form of the verbs. Use contractions.

i navei	n't lost my pu	rse.



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

	Diane	has run	(run)
	20 kilometres	for charity.	
1	My uncle	1/3 <b>k</b> _8	(teach) me
	to play the gui	tar.	
2	1		_ (not sell) all the
	raffle tickets.		
3	Alfie		(spend) two
	weeks working	g on this pr	oject.
4	They		(do) lots of
	work for charities all over the world.		
5	She		(not organize)
	a jumble sale.		
6	The charity		(raise)
	money for sch	ool books.	

Complete the questions with the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

Complete the short answers.

	Have	you	had	(have)
	dinner? Yes, I_	have		
1		they		(see)
	the film? No, t	hey		_•
2		your mu	ım	
	(wash) the car	? No, she _		
3		_your dad	t	
	(make) a cake	? Yes, he		
4		we		(raise)
	enough mone	y? Yes, we		

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

(1)	Have you heard	_ (hear) of the charity	
Elephant Family? It was started in 2002 to help			
endai	ngered Asian elepha	ints. Since it began,	
Eleph	ant Family (2)	(raise)	
more than £6 million to help save elephants. It			
(3)		_ (help) to protect two	
forests in India where 6,500 elephants live. My friends			
and I want to help, so we (4)			
(decide) to raise £2,000. We've organized a bring and			
buy sale at school and we (5)			
(sell)	150 badges. <sup>(6)</sup>	you	
(have) any good fundraising ideas recently?			

34

# ever, never, already, yet, just, still How long ...? with for and since

Complete the sentences with <i>ever</i> or <i>newer</i> done a sponsored sw	(10) * Circle the correct words.
1 Have you raised money for	
charity?	1 She's been here <b>for</b> / <b>since</b> 4 pm.
2 My parents have back fro	om 2 Gloria hasn't played tennis for / since March.
the USA.	3 I haven't seen George for / since three years.
3 Have you won a prize in a	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
raffle?	5 I've been at home for / since a week.
4 Has your teacher brough	
cakes for the class? It's her birthday today	
5 I've seen those shoes bef	ore. 11 Complete the text with the present
Are they new?	perfect form of the verbs in brackets.
6 I haven't called Lucy to se	The second secon
how she is.	
7 I've seen Sam. He's really	I'm sorry I (1) <u>haven't written</u> (not
enjoying his new job.	e, ee you
enjoying his new job.	(be) very busy.
Complete the questions with <i>ever</i> and	
the present perfect form of the verbs	
brackets.	(not play) tennis <sup>(6)</sup> for / since last summer
rê 🙈	because I (7)(not
	have) time. I <sup>(8)</sup>
	(not see) Rob <sup>(9)</sup> <b>for / since</b> a very long time.
	(you / hear) from
	him recently?
<u>Have you ever danced</u> (dance) for	Or Write questions using Howlong?
12 hours without stopping?	Then answer using for or since.
1 (play) the	you /live /in Cranada? /tura years)
guitar in the street?	you / live / in Granada? (two years)
2 (clean up	
a beach or park?	l've lived in Granada for two years.
3(organize	1 she/work/for that charity? (2008)
a big picnic?	
4(sing) in f	
of the whole school?	2 that restaurant / be open? (two weeks)
5(sell) thin	gs
at a jumble sale?	
Answer the questions in exercise 8 for	you. 3 you / have / that laptop? (March)
Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.	
1	
2	
3	
	-

#### **Dictation**

1 Listen and write the sentences.

1

#### **Error Correction**

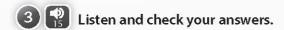
Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.

I haven't seen her since three weeks.

I haven't seen her for three weeks.

She worked for a charity since January.

2 I've did two sponsored swims.
3 I've done never a sponsored run.



#### **Translation**

Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

1
2
3

#### **Unit 5 Grammar Check**

5 Read the text and circle the correct answers.



Since last March, we (1)... nearly £700 for Médecins Sans Frontières. We're very pleased. And now we (2)... started to raise money for Oxfam too. Jessie (3)... organized a jumble sale. We (4)... had it yet, but we (5)... a lot of clothes and books to sell. Also, some of us (6)... a sponsored swim. We've (7)... a charity CD, so maybe we can try that this year. At my school, the teachers and students have done charity work (8)... 2006. And we've supported a school in Ethiopia (9)... the last three years. (10)... anything interesting to raise money?

	Α	В	С
1	raising	(ve raised)	were raising
2	have	did	were
3	did	was	has
4	haven't	didn't	couldn't
5	collect	've collected	's collected
6	have done	have doing	have do
7	made never	ever made	never made
8	before	since	for
9	before	since	for
10	Have ever you done	Have you ever done	Are you ever done



### **Cumulative Grammar**



Circle the correct words to complete the text.

## The fun of fundraising

Our school has collected money for different charities (1) since /(for) five years now. We all really enjoy <sup>(2)</sup> organizing / to organize different fundraising activities. Last year, we (3) made / make £3,000 for the Red Cross with a big Charity Day. We (4) were selling / sold cakes, books and raffle tickets and washed cars. There (5) were / was also a pet show. It was the 6 funniest / funnier event of the day. While my friend Luke (7) was showing / showed his parrot to the judges, it started to say really bad words. The headteacher (8) was getting / got very annoyed! This year we <sup>(9)</sup> are organizing / organize a barbecue, a disco and a fashion show. We haven't had a disco (10) since / for 2013. And we've (11) never did / never done a fashion show before. But I think a pet show is more (12) interested / interesting than a fashion show.





Crystal Clear Facts

Lots of celebrities support well-known charities or sometimes set up their own charities to help others. For example, Shakira set up the Pies Descalzos Foundation.

## My Progress

Tick (✔) the boxes to evaluate your progress.

899 I can use the present perfect to talk about experiences and actions in the past when

we don't know the exact time. I can use the present perfect with ever and

I can use How long ...? and for and since to talk about the duration of activities that started in the past and continue to the present.



# Amazing journeys

## **Vocabulary**

### **Travel**



Т	P	0	S	Ι	С	Α	R	D	S	Υ
R	Α	C	Z	1	R	D	Z	Н	Q	0
Α	Е	В	Χ	Q	F	٧	U	R	S	G
1	Q	G	U	T	D	Е	В	0	0	K
N	G	Ν	G	J	0	N	М	Α	U	В
Α	R	R	1	٧	Е	Т	В	S	٧	М
Р	Α	C	K	0	Р	U	В	Е	Е	Χ
0	٧	S	Τ	I	Z	R	W	Т	Ν	Е
К	Ţ	U	S	L	T	Е	Р	0	I	S
S	U	I	T	С	Α	S	Е	F	R	Χ
J	L	Т	R	I	Р	Υ	L	F	S	K

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

adventures a guidebook a suitcase a train a trip home people <del>postcards</del>



send postcards



2 come back



4 have



6 pack\_\_\_\_\_



1 buy



3 get off



5 meet



7 plan \_\_\_\_\_

#### Reference & skills

Grammar Reference, pages 76-7

Vocabulary Reference, page 89

Culture: Reading & Listening, page 98

Writing Guide, pages 112-13

Speaking, page 125

## Read what the people say. Then write the travel phrases.

arrive buy souvenirs
get on a train meet people
plan a trip set off

Hi. Do you speak English?

Yes. Do you need help?

meet people

I've got my passport, ticket and money. Time to go. Bye!

Let's fly to Rome, then get the train to Pisa. From there we can go to Naples.

Let's get a T-shirt that says I LOVE LONDON and a model of Big Ben!

This is the right platform.

Got the tickets? Let's

find our seats.

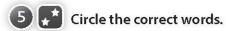
That was a long journey, but we're here now.

### **Extreme adjectives**

Match the extreme adjectives with the words in the box.

€	good	happy	hot	small	tired
	amaz	zing		9	ood
1	awfu	1		0	
2 boiling					
3	delig	hted	ă-		
4	enor	mous	70		
5	exha	usted		a <del></del>	
6	freez	ing		33	
7	terrif	ying	10 <del>1</del>		
8	tiny				

bad big cold frightening





My feet are much bigger than yours. Your shoes are (tiny) / enormous!

- 1 It's a film about a haunted house, with ghosts. It's terrifying / freezing. Don't go and see it!
- 2 Can you lend me a jacket and a hat, please? I'm awful / freezing!
- 3 My parents gave my sister a puppy for her birthday. She's delighted / exhausted with it.
- 4 Can we open the window? It's boiling / tiny in here!
- 5 You look boiling / exhausted. Why don't you go to bed early tonight?
- 6 This book is delighted / amazing. You'll love it.



6 🔀 Complete the sentences with the words in the

	awful <del>boiling</del> delighted enormous
Lf	freezing terrifying tiny
	It's <u>boiling</u> today! The temperature is about
	40°C.
1	She was when she received two
	free tickets to the concert.
2	I wrote the number on a bit of
	paper and now I can't find it.
3	We can't camp in Scotland in the middle of winter.
	It will be!
4	Look at the size of that elephant.
	lt's!
5	That pizza was! I couldn't eat it.
	We'll never go to that café again.
6	We were swimming near the boat when we saw a
	shark. The shark was!
ď	Complete the sentences with extreme
	adjectives from exercise 4.
	I slept for twelve hours last night. I was
	exhausted!
1	The average temperature in January in Novosibirsk,
	Siberia's largest city, is –24°C. It's!
2	The Leshan statue of Buddha in China is 71
	metres high. His shoulders are 28 metres wide. It's
3	While we were on the boat, there was a storm. The
	waves were eight metres high. People were crying.
	It was!
4	The world's smallest monkey is the pygmy
	marmoset. Adults are only about 11cm long and
	weigh 120 grams. They're!



## Grammar

### **Present perfect and past simple**

Write PS (past simple) or PP (present)	incorrect (**)? Rewrite the incorrect sentences.
perfect) next to each sentence.  Sam has gone to China.  1 He went three weeks ago.  2 Karen lived in Paris from 2001 to 2008.  3 She's told me a lot about those years.  4 Have you ever lived outside Europe?  5 Where did you go for your last holiday?	I haven't done my homework. I'm going to do it later.  I've been to the cinema yesterday.  1 I've been in Brighton two weeks ago.  2 I never tried Japanese food.  3 I didn't wake up until ten o'clock this morning.  4 Holly was in Italy since August.  5 She hasn't spoken to me last week.  I went to the cinema yesterday.
Complete the sentences with the tenses in the box.	
past simple present perfect present perfect  We use thepresent perfect to talk about incomplete actions or situations that began in the past and continue in the present.  We use the to talk about past actions or experiences without saying when they happened.  We use the to talk about completed actions at a definite time in the past.	Complete the sentences with the present perfect or past simple form of the verbs in brackets.  Luis   left (leave) his bag on the bus yesterday.  1 You (change)! Your hair looks different.  2 My parents (buy) a new car last week.  3 We (paint) the kitchen. It looks amazing!
Circle the correct words.  Iwent have been to Italy last summer.  1 They had / have had that dog for about three months. They love it!	4 My dad (be) to Australia three times. He's so lucky!  6 Write questions using the present perfect or the past simple.
2 My mum's a teacher. She worked / 's worked in the same school for ten years. She'll never leave.	What time / you / go / to bed yesterday?  What time did you go to bed yesterday?  1 Lucy / ever / be / to New York?
<ul> <li>3 I saw / have seen that film on Tuesday.</li> <li>It's great.</li> <li>4 I don't know if I like sushi. I didn't try / have never tried it.</li> </ul>	2 Where / you / buy / those amazing shoes?
5 Did you ever go / Have you ever been to the USA?	<ul><li>3 How long / you / know / your best friend?</li><li>4 How much money / they / raise / since March?</li></ul>
C. Landa and dubra on the three forms of Chris	Thow much money / they / talse / since March:

**6** Jessie can drive us to the airport. She passed / has passed her test yesterday.

Complete the dialogues with the present perfect or past simple form of the verbs in brackets.	Complete the questions with <i>much</i> or <i>many</i> . Then answer the questions for you.		
Beth (1) Have you ever been (you ever be)	How <u>much</u> fruit do you eat a week?		
to Italy?  John Yes, we (2) (have)	1 How hours of sleep do you get a night?		
a holiday in Pisa three years ago. <b>Beth</b> (you / fly)	2 How time do you spend in front of the TV?		
there?  John No, we (4)(drive).	3 How glasses of water do you drink a day?		
Liz Where's Max? (5) (you / see) him anywhere?	4 How times a day do you clean your teeth?		
Pete Yes, he (6) (go) to the gym five minutes ago.	5 How sport do you do a week?		
Liz What about Liam?  Pete I don't know. I (7)  (not see) him since lunchtime.	Circle the correct words.  I can't make a cake because there isn't some /		
Answer the questions for you. Use the present perfect or past simple.  Have you ever been to Berlin?	<ul> <li>any)butter.</li> <li>There are some potatoes, but there aren't much / many vegetables.</li> <li>There are a lot of boys in this class, but there</li> </ul>		
Yes, I have.  1 Where did you spend last Christmas?	<ul><li>are only a few / a little girls.</li><li>3 The doctor says I mustn't drink a lot of / some coffee.</li></ul>		
2 Have you been on holiday recently?	4 You can have a party, but please don't invite too much / many people.		
<ul><li>Where did you go on your last holiday?</li><li>Have you ever met a famous person?</li></ul>	Complete the sentences with much, many, a little or a few.		
Quantity	Let's put <u>a few</u> olives on this pizza.  1 I'm not very sporty, but I like to do exercise every day.		
Write the nouns in the box in the correct group.	<ul> <li>2 Let's buy apples for the picnic. I usually eat one after lunch.</li> <li>3 Don't take too clothes. You</li> </ul>		
<del>bread</del> cat idea information money noise people seat sock water	<ul><li>won't be able to carry your suitcase.</li><li>4 I've got guidebooks to Spain at home; just two or three.</li></ul>		
countable uncountable	<ul> <li>5 I can't get her an expensive present because I haven't got money.</li> <li>6 I'm not very hungry, but I would like chocolate.</li> </ul>		

### **Dictation**





1 P Listen and write the sentences.

### **Error Correction**



2 Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.

> What time <u>have you arrived</u> last night? What time did you arrive last night?

1 Mel didn't speak to me since she got back.

2 We've bought lots of souvenirs when we were in Mexico.

3 It doesn't take many time to get there.

3 Range Listen and check your answers.

### **Translation**



### **Unit 6 Grammar Check**



Read the text and circle the correct answers.



Including this trip, we (1)... to South America three times. Last year, we (2)... to Argentina. We (3)... to dance the tango in Buenos Aires. It was great! And we bought (4)... souvenirs at San Telmo. Two years ago, we (5)... La Recoleta cemetery. It's really interesting there. We found the tombs of 60... famous people. Then we 77... whales at the Valdez Peninsula. Mar del Plata was amazing! We saw (8)... seals, but we didn't spend <sup>(9)</sup>... time there. I'd definitely like to stay longer next time. What (10)... when you went to Argentina?

	Α	В	C
1	went	were	ve been
2	went	were	've been
3	were learning	learnt	've learnt
4	a lot	lot of	a lot of
5	've visited	visited	were visiting
6	some	any	much
7	watched	were watching	've watched
8	a few	a little	not much
9	a lot	some	much
10	did you	did you do	have you done





6 P Listen and check your answers.

### **Cumulative Grammar**



Circle the correct words to complete the text.

## Walking in the wild

Karl Bushby (1) started / was starting walking around the world on 1st November 1998. He is still (2) walk / walking today. He (3) has already walked / already walked through South, Central and North America. He is the first person (4) ever / never to cross the Bering Strait from Alaska to Russia on foot. While he was walking the Bering Strait, he (5) has become / became terrified of polar bears. They (6) attack often / often attack humans when they are hungry, but luckily they didn't attack Karl.



Karl <sup>(7)</sup> **gets** / **has got** fitter since he started his walk. And he says walking has made him <sup>(8)</sup> **more** / **most** responsible. He loves <sup>(9)</sup> **spend** / **spending** time in the world's wildest places. But he has felt lonely <sup>(10)</sup> **many** / **much** times. He says that walking has taught him <sup>(11)</sup> **a lot** / **some** of things about his most important friendships and relationships.

Karl (12) isn't / doesn't walking for a special reason. He doesn't (13) want / wants to get rich or make money for charity. Every day people in cars offer him lifts and every day he (14) says / is saying no thank you.

## My Progress

Tick (✔) the boxes to evaluate your progress.

899

I can use the present perfect to talk about experiences and actions in the past without saying when they happened.

I can use the past simple to talk about completed actions at a definite time in the past.

I can use a lot of, some, any, a few, much, many and a little to talk about quantity.





## **Films**

### Reference & skills

Grammar Reference, pages 78-9

Vocabulary Reference, page 90

Culture: Reading & Listening, page 99

Writing Guide, pages 114-15

Speaking, page 126

## Vocabulary

### **Films**



director

1 pr\_\_d\_\_c\_\_r

2 f\_\_lm st\_\_r

3 s c r \_\_\_\_ n

**4** sp\_\_c\_\_l \_\_ff\_\_cts





## Match the words in exercise 2 with the definitions.

the words of a film script

1 a dangerous action in a film

2 the music of a film

3 the story of a film

**4** a woman who does dangerous scenes in a film

4	**	Complete the phrases with the verb
		in the box.

film	release	star	win
	film	a s	cene
1		a fi	lm
2		in a	afilm
3		an	award

## What are the people talking about? Circle the correct words.

It's a really good story with a happy ending. **plot**/ **script** 

- 1 I loved the song when they were standing at the front of the ship. It was very romantic. stunt / soundtrack
- 2 I think the biggest one in the world is 73 metres wide and 18 metres tall. screen / director
- 3 It's amazing when the gorilla picks her up and carries her up that high building. How did they do that? script / special effects
- 4 She's amazingly rich and famous. She got \$15 million to appear in that film. film star / director
- 5 The director didn't want the star to jump out of the helicopter and ski down the mountain, so he asked Guy to do it instead. producer / stuntman

## 6 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

ē	award	director	release	scene	star
	Alfon	so Cuarón	ا المسادة	nown	
					I.
	05	<u>rector</u>			
	Harry	Potter and	the Prison	er of Azk	aban.
1	They f	filmed the	desert		i
	Moro	cco.			
2	An Os	car is anot	her word	for an A	cadem
3	Will Jo	ohnny Dep	р		in a
	new P	Pirates of th	e Caribbe	an film?	
4	Are th	ey going t	юо		a
	new F	lunaer Gar	nes film?		

### Suffixes





### Write the words in the box in the correct group.

advertise decoration enjoyment equipment excitement possess suggestion advertisement decorate enjoy equip excite possession suggest

V€	erbs	nouns		
	advertise	advertisement		
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

## 8 Write nouns ending in -ion or -ment.

	educate	education
1	argue	
2	celebrate	
3	connect	
4	develop	
5	move	
6	predict	





### Complete the sentences with the correct words from exercises 7 and 8.



She can <u>predict</u> the future.



1 We're having a after our exams.



2 He must his car.



3 You need a lot of mountain climbing.

### 10 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

connection	decoration	enjoyn	nent
equipment	excitement	posses	sion
Can I borro next week, but I haven I couldn't h the	w your campi please? I've g 't got anythin ear him wher was	ng <u>eq</u> ot a slee g else. i he pho very bac	nuipment eping bag, ned because
the party –			
Dalloons.			
200	ets a lot of . She's always it.		
	Can I borro next week, but I haven I couldn't h the I love this s	Can I borrow your campinext week, please? I've gut I haven't got anythin I couldn't hear him when thewas love this silver necklace  This room needs some the party - maybe flowe	connection decoration enjoynequipment excitement posses  Can I borrow your campingeq  next week, please? I've got a sleet but I haven't got anything else. I couldn't hear him when he phot the was very bact I love this silver necklace. It's my  This room needs some  the party – maybe flowers, candle

### Read the sentences. Then write the words.

advertisem	ent	argum	ent	development
education	pre	diction	su	ggestion

The Government should ban cars in the centre of London.' 'No. I completely disagree. That's a silly idea.

Some people live in the centre and they need a car.' <u>argument</u>

- 1 Buy Meow! It's a new kind of cat food and cats LOVE it!\_
- 2 By the year 2080, there will be a holiday hotel on Mars. \_\_
- 3 Why don't we make some sandwiches and go for a picnic by the river? \_\_\_
- 4 When I leave school, I'd like to go to university. I want to get a degree in law.

5	Ten years ago, there wasn't any water in that
	African village. Now, they've got it and the
	people are much healthier

## Grammar

### **Future forms**

uture forms	Write questions using will. Then write short answers for you.
Complete the sentences with the words in the box.	In 2200 / the world / be much hotter?  In 2200, will the world be much hotter?
after before definitely predictions	Yes, it will. / No, it won't.
probably	1 In 2200 / people / take holidays on Mars?
We use <i>will</i> and <i>won't</i> to make <u>predictions</u> about the future.  1 We use when we are sure about something.	2 In 2100 / the sea / cover half of Europe?
2 We usewhen we think something is likely.	3 the world's climate / get hotter?
<ul> <li>3 In affirmative sentences, definitely and probably come will.</li> <li>4 In negative sentences, definitely and probably come won't.</li> </ul>	Complete the sentences with the words in the box.
Order the words to make sentences.  change / probably / film / life / This / will / your.	future future intentions present  1 We use be going to to talk about
This film will probably change your life.	<u>future</u> plans and
1 amazing / find / it / will / You / definitely .	2 We use <i>be going to</i> when there is evidence in the for
2 be/bored/won't/definitely/You.	events or actions.
3 become / actor / probably / famous / The / will .	Complete the sentences with the correct form of <i>be going to</i> and the verbs in brackets.
4 the castle / forget / in / definitely / The audience / the scene / won't.	I <u>'m going to see</u> (see) that new Argentinian film soon.
Complete the sentences with will or won't	1 I (train) as an actor when I leave school.
and the words in brackets.	2 (you / make) a film
Don't leave your DVD on the floor. Somebody <u>will probably step</u> (step / probably) on it.	of us with that camera?  3 This film is awful! It
1 You (not like /	(not win) any awards.
definitely) that film. It's awful.	4 I (not see) that film
2 This is a great film, but it	because I don't like the actors.
(make / probably) you cry.  3 Many people	5 Angie and Colin want to go to the States next summer. They
(not go / probably) to the cinema at all.	(travel) from the east coast to the west coast

definitely) watch films at home.

Look at Andy's diary and complete the questions and answers using the present continuous.	Complete the first conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.
11 am: Meet Rob	If we leave now, we
2–4 pm: Play tennis with Adam	(get) the train.
6 pm: Take Lisa to the cinema	1 Will you help me with my maths if I
Who <u>is Andy meeting</u> in the	(help) you with
morning?	your French?
He <u>'s meeting</u> Rob.	2 If you (tell) me a
1 What timetennis?	secret, I won't tell anyone else.
He at two.	3 If you lend me £20, I
2 Who to the cinema	(give) it back tomorrow.
in the evening?	4 How long (she /
HeLisa.	stay) in California if she goes to the USA?
irst conditional	Write first conditional sentences and questions. Use a comma where necessary.
Complete the sentences with the words	if / I / have / enough time / I / help / you
in the box.	If I have enough time, I'll help you.
change comma first future	1 if / we / have / enough money / we / buy / ice creams.
We use the first conditional to talk about <u>future</u> possibility.	<pre>2 your mum / be angry / if / you / get / home late ?</pre>
1 We can the order of the	
clauses.	3 if / my friends / be / free tonight / we /
<b>2</b> When the <i>if</i> clause comes, we use a	watch / a film .
Circle the correct words.	
	(12) Complete the sentences for you.
If it(rains)/ will rain tomorrow, we won't go	If it rains tomorrow, <u>I'll stay at home and</u>
for a picnic.	play computer games.
1 Will you write to me if I give / will give you	1 If it's sunny tomorrow,
my email address?	
2 If we win / will win this match, we'll be in the finals.	2 If my best friend doesn't,
3 If the new Bond film comes to our cinema,	2 1
I go / 'Il go and see it.	3 I won't be angry if
4 How does / will Sandy get back tonight if she	4. If you friends are free to right
can't find a taxi?	4 If my friends are free tonight,
5 Will you make dinner tonight if I do / will do	

the shopping?

### **Dictation**

1 20	Listen and write the sentences.
1 _	
2 _	
-	
3 _	

### **Error Correction**

2		orrect the underlined errors. Rewrite the entences.
		We going to watch a DVD after supper.  We're going to watch a DVD after supper.
	1	I'll to tell you the plot of the film.
	2	<u>Do</u> you going to join the school film club?
	3	If Stella <u>will enter</u> the competition, she'll win.

### **Translation**

4	Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.			
	1			
	2			
	3			

3 Plusten and check your answers.

### **Unit 7 Grammar Check**

5 Read the text and circle the correct answers.



When I leave school, (1)... probably go to university. I (2)... to study modern languages, I think. Then, if I (3)... a good degree, (4)... to get a job with a film or TV company for a few years. After that, when I've saved some money, I (5)... apply for film school. Then, if (6)... possible, (7)... go to film school in Los Angeles. I love the USA. (8)... next month in California with my Aunt Melanie. My friend, Oliver, (9)... with me. I can't wait! We (10)... a lot of fun there.

	Α	В	<b>c</b> _
1	Ī	ľm	(11)
2	'm going	going	go
3	will get	get	got
4	l try	I tried	I'll try
5	go to	'm going to	′ll go
6	it was	it will be	it's
7	141	Ĺ	I'm going
8	l going to spend	I spend	I'm going to spend
9	comes	is going to come	will to come
10	're going to have	're having	'll having



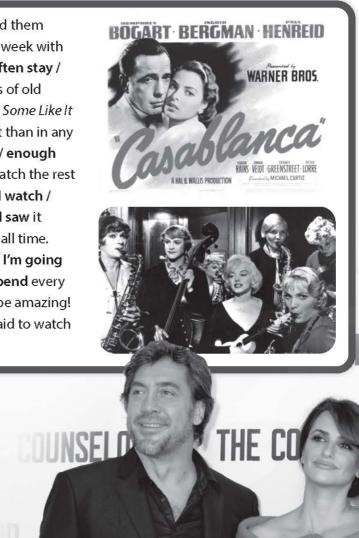
### **Cumulative Grammar**



1 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

### You'll find me in front of the TV!

Hove (1) watch / (watching) old films. I've watched them (2) since / from I was 13, when I was in bed for a week with a broken leg. Now, because it's the winter, I (3) often stay / am often staying in on Sundays to watch DVDs of old classics. Last week I (4) have watched / watched Some Like It Hot. Marilyn Monroe is (5) funnier / funniest in it than in any of her other films. I didn't have 60 time enough / enough time to watch it all. But (7) I'm going / I will to watch the rest of it next Sunday. If I (8) have / will have time, (9) I watch / I'll watch Casablanca afterwards. (10) I've seen / I saw it twice, but I think it's the (11) best / better film of all time. When I finish school and university, (12) I going / I'm going to get a job as a film reviewer. (13) I'll spend / I spend every day at the cinema and get paid for it! That will be amazing! Not (14) much / many people in the world get paid to watch films, do they?



## 1 Crystal Clear Facts

The first Spaniards to win an Academy Award for Best Actor or Best Actress were Javier Bardem for *No Country for Old Men* and Penelope Cruz for *Vicky Cristina Barcelona*.

## My Progress

Tick (✔) the boxes to evaluate your progress.

890

I can use will and won't to make predictions about the future.

I can use *be going to* to talk about future plans and intentions.

I can use the first conditional to talk about future possibility.



## Our friends

### Reference & skills

Grammar Reference, pages 80-1

Vocabulary Reference, page 91

Culture: Reading & Listening, page 100

Writing Guide, pages 116-17

Speaking, page 127

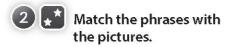
## Vocabulary

### **Making friends**



Complete the phrases with the words in the box.

a	rrive	be	be	be	
ir	nterru	pt j	ump	kiss	
	-	be		late	
1				a queue	9
2				early	
3				a	
	conve	ersati	on		
4				a strang	jer
5				rude	
6	2			polite	



1	bring a present	f
2	click your fingers	
3	point at someone	
4	shake hands	
5	take off your shoes	
6	tell jokes	
4 5	shake hands take off your shoes	













3 🗜	Complete the sentences with the words in
	the box.

the box.
click jump kiss <del>polite</del> shake take off
It's <u>polite</u> to write a thank you letter afte
a meal at someone's house.
1 I would a stranger on both cheeks
if she was the friend of a friend.
<b>2</b> Everybody is waiting for the bus. Go to the back
and don't try to the queue.
3 After a tennis match, we always
hands to show we're still friends!
4 Your house is very clean. Would you like us to
our shoes in the hall?
5 In Britain, it's rude toyour fingers
to get the waiter's attention.
Read the sentences. Then write the phrases.
arrive early be late bring a present
interrupt a conversation
point at someone tell jokes
,
Cam and I were chatting and suddenly Josh
arrived and started talking about his trip.
interrupt a conversation
1 Do you like chocolates? These are for you.
2 Have you heard the one about two cats who had
a swimming race?
3 'That man's wearing a funny hat.'
'Don't point, Emma. It's rude.'

4 I'm really sorry I'm late. The traffic was terrible.

5 My watch was wrong. We arrived at seven, but the invitation was for eight. It was embarrassing.

### **Verb and noun collocations**

Find the words in the box in the wordsquare.

advice argument fun lies money presents time truth

P	R	E	S	E	N	Τ	S	0	Α
Ε	İ	F	В	I.	Χ	С	Υ	J	G
Α	R	G	U	M	Е	N	Т	0	Q
В	Ν	Α	F	R	Χ	Υ	N	Q	Р
Α	D	٧	1	C	Е	Υ	I	Р	Α
Q	S	Ε	U	Z	R	0	1	S	Т
W	Ν	Т	Q	V	I	I.	М	Z	R
Α	Τ	Ν	Α	Т	F	U	Е	F	U
٧	W	E	Ε	L	I	Е	S	U	Т
0	J	K	М	0	Ν	Е	Υ	Ν	Н

6 *	Complete the phrases with the words
	from the wordsquare.

1	get_	presents	,	
100100	28 G	190		

- 2 spend \_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_ 3 have an \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 tell
- 5 tell the
- 6 have \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 give

### Circle the correct words.

Are you going to **have** / **give** the teacher a present for her birthday?

- 1 At weekends I usually **spend / get** money on eating out or going to the cinema.
- 2 Let's go now. You don't need to have / spend time changing your clothes.
- 3 She wanted my honest opinion so I had to tell / give her the truth.
- 4 She had health problems but she didn't get / have any advice from her doctor.
- 5 There's a page in this magazine where they tell / give advice about teenagers' problems.

## 8 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

I never believe her stories. She always tells

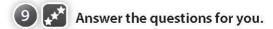
lies

1 I didn't want to have an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so
I just agreed with him.

2 We usually have \_\_\_\_\_\_ when we go
to the beach.

3 The best thing about birthdays is that you
\_\_\_\_\_ presents from all your
friends.

4 How many people do you give
\_\_\_\_\_ to at Christmas?





1	What's the best thing you've done to have fun
2	Do you always tell the truth?
3	What do you love spending money on?
4	What's the best advice you have given to a friend?

## Grammar

## Obligation, prohibition and advice (4) Circle the correct words.

1 Match the sentences with the rules.	You mustn't don't have to tell anyone.  It's a secret.
1 We have to arrive at school at 8.30.	1
2 You don't have to bring food to the	i dicaci illiadiliti, adilitilate to get ap carry.
party, but you can if you like.	I can stay in bed until eleven!
3 You must follow the rules at school.	2 It's a pyjama party, but you mustn't / don't
	have to wear pyjamas if you don't want to.
4 We mustn't leave school during the day.	3 The bus leaves at seven. He mustn't /
a) We use <i>must</i> to show obligation.	doesn't have to be late.
<b>b)</b> We use <i>have to</i> to show obligation.	4 My grandfather mustn't / doesn't have to
<b>c)</b> We use <i>mustn't</i> to show prohibition.	pay on the bus. He has a free pass.
d) We use don't have to to show there is	5 We've got lots of time. We <b>mustn't</b> /
no obligation to do something.	don't have to run to the bus stop.
	6 Your brother mustn't / doesn't have to park
Complete the sentences with <i>must</i> or <i>mustn't</i> .	there. The police will take his car away.
Pa hara husiy Yau mustn/t ha lata	Complete the questions with <i>have to</i> and
Be here by six. You <u>mustn't</u> be late.	the words in brackets.
1 Don't be rude. You be polite.	How old <u>do you have to be</u> (you / be)
2 Go to bed early. You stay up	to ride a scooter?
late.	1(you / pay) to see
3 Don't wear jeans. You wear	a dentist?
smart clothes.	2 In your country
4 Turn your mobile phone off. You	(young people / do) military service?
make a noise in the cinema.	3 How old (you / be)
	to see your favourite film?
Complete the sentences with the correct form of have to / don't have to.	4(students / wear)
Torin or have to 7 doin thave to.	a uniform at your school?
	5 How much homework
(4) 5)	(you / do) this
	evening?
	6 (your friends /
They <u>have to</u> push each	learn) English, too?
other out of the ring.	
1 The men be strong.	Answer the questions in exercise 5 for
2 They wear a suit.	you. Write complete sentences.
3 Each man eat a lot.	You have to be 17.
4 They use a	1
computer in their job.	2
5 Each man train very	3
J Lacti Hati trailivery	,

hard.

7 *		plete the advice uldn't and the ver	
	You	should start	(start) the da
	with a	healthy breakfast	

	Tou Should Start	_ (Start) the day
	with a healthy breakfast.	
1	You	(eat) three meals
	a day.	
2	You	(drink) plenty
	of water.	
3	You	(sleep) for only
	two or three hours a night	t.
4	You	(do) some
	exercise every day.	
5	You	(go out) in the sun

## 8 Circle the correct words.

Go back, please. You must / should have a shower before you go in the pool.

in the middle of the day. It's bad for your skin.

- 1 I've got a headache. Perhaps I must / should take an aspirin.
- 2 The sign says 'No smoking'. That means you mustn't / shouldn't smoke here.
- 3 I don't have to do my homework today, but I think I must / should do it.
- 4 People mustn't / shouldn't drive if it isn't necessary. It's bad for the environment.
- 5 You mustn't / shouldn't touch things in the museum. You'll get into trouble.

## Complete the rules with have to / has to, should, don't have to or mustn't.

You ca	an play music,	but you
(1)	mustn't	make a noise after
11 pm	n. You <sup>(2)</sup>	make
fires. I	t's very dange	rous. Before you go in
the w	ater, everyone	(3)
pass a	safety test. Yo	ou can't go swimming if
you fa	il. You can do	exercises before breakfast
if you	like. You (4)	do
them,	but it's a grea	t way to start the day. You
(5)		wear trainers if you
want	to take part.	

### Used to

## Write sentences and questions with *used* to.

1 you / have / many toys?
2 the students / not / do / so much homework.
3 your grandma / bake / pies?
4 your friend / work / as a flight attendant?
5 James / not / help / people.

## Circle the correct words.

station.

1 We use to / used to meet more often.

6 my grandfather / work / at the railway

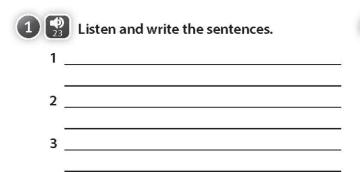
- 2 Did they use to / used to go skiing in the Alps?
- 3 My sister use to / used to have long curly hair.
- 4 I didn't use to / used to buy so many things.
- 5 Her parents didn't use to / used to buy her expensive toys.
- 6 I use to / used to drive to work by car.

### **Indefinite pronouns**

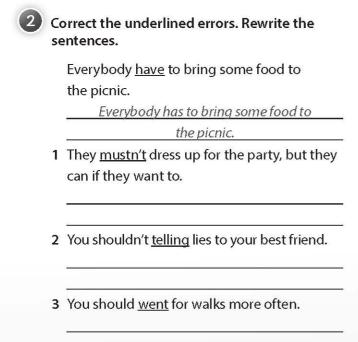


- 1 Everything / Nobody wants it.
- 2 He needs someone / anything to talk to.
- **3** Have you bought something / anything for Suzy?
- 4 There is nothing / everything I could do.
- 5 Is no one / everyone ready?

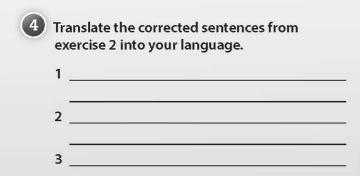
### Dictation



### **Error Correction**



## **Translation**



3 Listen and check your answers.

### **Unit 8 Grammar Check**

Read the text and circle the correct answers.

Welcome to Oakwood Summer School. We (1)... having less rules. That's why we don't have very many! Please take time to read them.



#### Rooms

All students (2)... pay £20 deposit for their room key. If you lose your key, you'll lose your deposit. For security reasons, you (3) ... always lock your door when you go out. It is OK to make hot drinks in your room, but you (4)... cook in them.

#### Classes

Every student (5)... sign the register before morning classes. You 6... sign in for another student: that is strictly forbidden. Classes start at 9.30 in the morning. Be there on time! You <sup>(7)</sup>... be late.

#### **Excursions**

Without student excursions, life at school (8)... be not much fun. We really recommend them. Of course, you (9)... go on them if you don't want to, but we think you (10)... try them.

Α	В	C
(prefer	preferred	prefering
should	have to	mustn't
mustn't	should	shouldn't
must	have to	mustn't
doesn't have to	has to	mustn't
has to	mustn't	must
mustn't	shouldn't	don't have to
don't	would	didn't
don't have to	shouldn't	mustn't
must	have to	should
	prefer should mustn't must doesn't have to has to mustn't don't don't have to	prefer preferred should have to mustn't should must have to doesn't have to has to has to mustn't shouldn't don't would don't have to shouldn't



6 Stisten and check your answers.

### **Cumulative Grammar**



Circle the correct words to complete the text.

### Caitlin and me

My best friend Caitlin and I have known each other (1) since / for ten years. We (2) met / have met at primary school, so we (3) were / have been friends since we were six years old. We both love acting, dancing and music. We are both in a group called Infinity. I (4) am playing / play the guitar and Caitlin is the singer. Caitlin is a better singer (5) than / that me. In fact, she's the (6) best / better singer



of your feet.

I know. She <sup>(7)</sup> must / should be a professional singer. At the moment, we <sup>(8)</sup> are practising / practise some new songs for a concert at school next month. Last summer, we <sup>(9)</sup> played / were playing at the school concert when there was a power cut. The lights went out and the microphone didn't <sup>(10)</sup> work / worked. Caitlin was really calm. She said <sup>(11)</sup> a little / a few words and apologized for the problem. She said something like, 'If it's light enough for you to <sup>(12)</sup> see / saw me, <sup>(13)</sup> I would / I'll sing.' And everybody clapped and she sang. I don't like singing in public, and I don't want to do it even if you <sup>(14)</sup> pay / paid me a million pounds! Luckily, I <sup>(15)</sup> don't have to / mustn't sing because I'm the guitarist. But next year, <sup>(16)</sup> I'll / I'm going to learn to play the keyboard as well.

# In Thailand, it's rude to touch someone's head and it isn't polite to show the soles

## My Progress

Tick (✔) the boxes to evaluate your progress.

899

I can use *must / mustn't, have to /*don't have to to talk about obligation,
prohibition and no obligation.

I can use *should* and *shouldn't* to give advice.

I can use *use to* to talk about past habits and states that are different from now.



## Making music

#### Reference & skills

Grammar Reference, pages 82-3

Vocabulary Reference, page 92

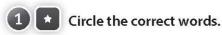
Culture: Reading & Listening, page 101

Writing Guide, pages 118-19

Speaking, page 128

## Vocabulary

### Music



go to form number one

- 1 record / go on tour
- 2 form / play a band
- 3 record / play live at a concert
- 4 go on / record a song
- 5 release / form an album
- Match the words to make compound nouns.
  - 1 recording-
- a) festival
- 2 album
- b) lyrics

3 song

- c) studio
- 4 music
- d) list

5 play

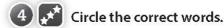
- e) cover
- Read the definitions. Then write the words.

a-band a hit a playlist a record a single

a group of musicians

a band

- 1 a list of songs chosen by someone
- 2 a recording of just one song
- 3 a very successful song
- 4 a vinyl disc, not a CD





The Killers formed their band / record in 2001.

- 1 To begin with, they played **single / live** at small clubs in Las Vegas, Nevada.
- 2 They released their first album / playlist, Hot Fuss, in June 2004.
- 3 Hot Fuss went to / released number one in the UK and Australia.
- **4** Their **lyrics** / **single** *Mr Brightside* was a big hit in the UK and the USA.
- 5 Some people don't understand the hit / lyrics of the Killers' song *Human*.
- **6** The lead singer Brandon Flowers **recorded** / **formed** a solo album in 2010.
- 7 The band went on / released their biggest world tour in 2013.
- 8 The band owns a recording studio / festival in Las Vegas.
- 9 They played live at lots of studios / festivals around the world last year.

### **Negative prefixes**

Complete the words in the crossword with vowels.

	<sup>1</sup> U	Ν	R	Ε	L	1	Α	В	L	Ε
	N			is.						
	F		2							
	R		M		Ci			3		4
	4	Μ	Р		Τ			Ν	Т	
								Ή		
5	Z		R		G		N		L	
	D		F					Р		
6	L	L		G	Α	L		Р		
10 <del></del>	Υ		C				50	Υ		
	y		Т							

Write the opposites of the adjectives using the negative prefixes *un-, im-* and *il-*.

	trustworthy	untrustworthy
1	possible	
2	logical	
3	practical	
4	supportive	
5	necessary	
6	adventurous	
7	imaginative	



7	<b>F</b>	Circle the correct word
	*	Circle the correct word

He promised to help with the party, but he arrived too late to do anything. He's unreliable/impatient.

- 1 People think she's unfriendly / unoriginal because she never smiles.
- 2 Don't lend him money. He's illegal / untrustworthy and he'll never give it back.
- 3 I've got a raincoat. I don't need an umbrella as well. It's unnecessary / imperfect.
- 4 That bag isn't suitable. It's too small and it's difficult to carry. It's impractical / impossible.
- 5 She never listens when I have a problem. She's imperfect / unsupportive.

8	**	Complete the sentences with the
		opposite of the words in the box.

adventurous happy legal

and your friends.

	I was only three minutes late, but he didn't wait for me. He's very <u>impatient</u> .
1	She prefers staying at home to travelling.
	She's
2	You aren't allowed to download these son
	without paying. It's
3	She cried all day after their argument. She
	was very
4	A blue sun? That's
	Why do you always copy my ideas? You are
	so

I'm impatient. I don't like waiting for a long
time at the bus stop.

## Grammar

## The passive

The passive	Complete the text with the past simple passive form of the verbs in brackets.
1 Complete the sentences with is or are.	In London, we (1) were taken
These jeans <u>are</u> made in Turkey.	(take) to see Abbey Road Studios. We
1 The best chocolates made in	(not allow) to go
Belgium.	inside, but we (3)
2 You invited to my party.	(show) the famous crossing on Abbey Road.
3 Rice grown in China.	This (4) (photograph)
4 Those doors locked at night.	for the cover of a Beatles album. Most of the
2 Complete the sentences with the present	Beatles songs (5)
simple passive form of the verbs in	(record) there.
brackets.	6 Write questions using the past simple
()	passive.
Orange trees <u>are grown</u> (grow)	■ Paramode Control
in Spain.	Who / your shoes / design / by?
1 Coffee (produce) in	Who were your shoes designed by?
Brazil.	1 Who / these books / write / by?
2 People under 16 (not allow) in this club.	
3 Dutch and French	2 Who / this table / choose / by?
(speak) in Belgium.	
4 They only play in Europe and their albums	3 When / these CDs / buy?
(not release) in	
America.  Write questions using the present simple	Complete the sentences with have been or has been.
passive.	1 The office cleaned.
Where / Zapotec / speak?	2 Many books written by Mark.
Where is Zapotec spoken?	3 Languages studied for many years.
1 What / the British flag / call?	<b>4</b> All the biscuitseaten.
· mat/ are british mag/ can.	8 Complete the sentences with the present
Where / kimonos / wear?	Complete the sentences with the present perfect passive form of the verbs in brackets.
3 How / Leicester / pronounce?	1 The new road under construction
<del></del>	for a long time. (be)
4 How often / the Olympic Games / hold?	2 I my groceries by the
	supermarket twice a week. (deliver)
	3 This plane in use for over 20
Complete the sentences with was or were.	years. (be)
The houses <u>were</u> built of wood.	4 My car on the door. (scratch)
1 This table bought last year.	
2 You given this pen as a	Write questions using the present perfect
birthday present.	passive in your notebook.
3 I asked to help him.	1 You/your/kitchen/decorate?
4 Those apples grown here.	2 The carrots / peel?
grown nere.	3 Vegetarian / meal / prepare?
	4 The invitation / accept?

### **Active and passive**

Are the sentences active or passive?

### Write A or P. Royals was released in P 2013. 1 It was written in 30 minutes by Lorde, a singer from New Zealand. 2 Lorde recorded Royals when she was 16. 3 The song reached number one in four countries. 4 Lorde's school friends performed in the music video. 5 Two music videos were made for Royals. Complete the sentences using the correct present or past form of the passive. Some people illegally download music. Music is illegally downloaded 1 They didn't release this song in 2008. This song \_\_\_\_\_ 2 They wrote the lyrics three years ago. The lyrics \_\_\_\_\_ 3 They don't record their albums at Abbey Road Studios. Their albums \_\_\_\_\_ 4 They used African drums in these songs. African drums \_\_\_ 5 They didn't create the unusual sound effects with a computer. The unusual sound effects

### **Tense revision**

Match the underlined verbs in the sentences with the tenses in the box.

present simple present continuous past continuous past simple present perfect

Marsha works for Gold FM. <u>present simple</u>

1 She arrived at the radio station two hours ago.

2 At the moment, she is interviewing a new band.

3 She has always loved music.

4 While she was singing in a band, she got her first



13 🔀 Circle the correct words.

For his 11th birthday Elvis Presley (1) gave / was given a guitar, which cost \$7.75. His mother (2) bought / was bought the guitar at the Tupelo Hardware Company. The store still (3) exists / is existing today. Elvis (4) was



wanting / wanted a gun for his birthday, but his mother bought him a guitar - fortunately! When Elvis was 13, the Presley family moved to Memphis. While the family (5) were living / are living there, Elvis was influenced by blues and gospel music. Elvis left school at 18 and got a job. While he <sup>6</sup> was working / worked as a driver, he recorded *That's* All Right Mama. It (7) played / was played on the radio and became a massive hit. That song put him on the road to fame.

Elvis (8) is called / calls 'The King of Rock and Roll' by his fans, or just 'The King', and his music is still popular today. Since his death in 1977, Elvis's home, Graceland, (9) has become / became a museum. More than 600,000 people (10) visit / are visiting it every year. At the moment, the managers of Graceland (11) are planning / plan some new exhibitions. Perhaps you (12) visit / will visit Graceland one day!

### **Dictation**





1 Signature Listen and write the sentences.

1	13			

2			

3		

### **Error Correction**



Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.

This song wa	s <u>write</u> by	my friend.
--------------	-------------------	------------

This	sona	was	written	bym	v friend.

1	<u>Do</u>	these	shoes	made	of p	olastic?
---	-----------	-------	-------	------	------	----------

_	T1 .	11	14 1 44		E 2
•	Ihic	alhum	didn't	released	last year.
_	11113	anduin	didii	reieasea	iast year.

	0.								
3	How	long	was	you	been	in	this	band?	?

14	8	
18	16	



Listen and check your answers.

### **Translation**

Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

	*		
	4		

### **Unit 9 Grammar Check**



Read the text and circle the correct answers.



The pop artist, actress and fashion model Beyoncé Knowles (1)... as Beyoncé. Her name (2)... pronounced 'bee-yon-say'. Beyoncé (3)... famous in the 1990s when she (4)... in the band Destiny's Child. Then, in 2003, her solo album Dangerously in Love (5) ... released. It (6) ... one of the most successful albums of that year. It (7)... in 2006 by the very successful album B'Day.

Knowles (8)... in a lot of films. Her acting career (9)... when she starred in the film Carmen: A Hip Hopera.

Beyoncé (10)... also collected money for many children's charities and for the victims of the 2010 Haiti earthquake.

	A	В	C
1	(is known)	knows	is know
2	was	is	has been
3	became	has become	started
4	was singing	was sung	sang
5	was	has	has been
6	has became	was becoming	became
7	was followed	has followed	followed
8	was	has been	is
9	has begun	was beginning	began
10	has	was	is

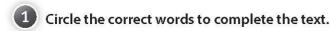




6 S Listen and check your answers.

### **Cumulative Grammar**

## 123456789



## The Beatles and The Rolling Stones

The Beatles and the Rolling Stones were the two

- (1) more / most famous bands of the 1960s. The Beatles
- (2) have disappeared / are disappearing now. They
- (3) gave / have given their last real concert in 1966. But the Rolling Stones (4) are still playing / were still playing music. In fact, they have played rock'n' roll music (5) since / for five decades. (6) Much / A lot of people think they are (7) the better / the best rock 'n' roll band in the world.

When the Beatles and the Stones (8) were playing / have played music in the sixties, most people were either

Beatles fans or Stones fans. The Beatles (9) had / were having matching clothes and haircuts and they played beautiful songs. The Stones (10) weren't / didn't as clean and polite (11) like / as the Beatles. They were tougher and they only played real rock and blues.



My Progress

Tick (✔) the boxes to evaluate your progress.

I can use the passive to talk about actions in the present and the past. I can use a range of tenses to talk about the past, present and future.

Which band was better? People (12) are still arguing / have still argued about that today. More Beatles records (13) were bought / are bought today than Stones records. But the Stones' style (14) copied / was copied by lots of later rock bands like AC/DC and Guns 'n' Roses. If you could go back to the sixties, which band would you prefer?



# Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be /biː/	was, were /wbz, wsi(r)/	been /bi:n/
beat /bixt/	beat /bixt/	beaten /'birt(ə)n/
become /bɪˈkʌm/	became /bɪˈkeɪm/	become /bɪˈkʌm/
begin /bɪˈgɪn/	began /bɪˈgæn/	begun /bɪˈgʌn/
bite /baɪt/	bit /bɪt/	bitten /'bɪt(ə)n/
break /breik/	broke /brauk/	broken /'brəukən/
bring /brin/	brought /broit/	brought /broit/
build /bild/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/
buy /baɪ/	bought /boxt/	bought /boit/
catch /kæt∫/	caught /kɔːt/	caught /koːt/
choose /t∫uːz/	chose /t∫əʊz/	chosen /'t∫əʊz(ə)n/
come /kam/	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/
cost /kpst/	cost /kpst/	cost /kpst/
cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/
do /duː/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/
draw /drox/	drew /druː/	drawn /dro:n/
dream /dri:m/	dreamt, dreamed /dremt, driːmd/	dreamt, dreamed /dremt, dri:md/
drink /drink/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /draŋk/
drive /draɪv/	drove /drauv/	driven /'drɪv(ə)n/
eat /ixt/	ate /eɪt/	eaten /'iːt(ə)n/
fall /foil/	fell /fel/	fallen /'fəxlən/
feed /fi:d/	fed /fed/	fed /fed/
feel /fix]/	felt /felt/	felt /felt/
fight /faɪt/	fought /fort/	fought /fort/
find /faind/	found /faund/	found /faund/
fly /flaɪ/	flew /flux/	flown /floun/
forget /fə(r)'get/	forgot /fə(r)'gɒt/	forgotten /fə(r)'gɒt(ə)n/
get /get/	got /gɒt/	got /gpt/
give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /'gɪv(ə)n/
go /gəʊ/	went /went/	gone /gɒn/
grow /grəu/	grew /gruː/	grown /grəʊn/
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/
hear /hɪə(r)/	heard /hɜː(r)d/	heard /hɜː(r)d/
hide /haɪd/	hid /hɪd/	hidden /'hɪd(ə)n/
hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/
hold /həuld/	held /held/	held /held/
hurt /hɜː(r)t/	hurt /hɜː(r)t/	hurt /hɜː(r)t/
keep /kirp/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/
know /nəu/	knew /njuː/	known /nəun/
learn /ls:(r)n/	learnt, learned /ls:(r)nt, ls:(r)nd/	learnt, learned /lɜː(r)nt, lɜː(r)nd/

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
leave /lixv/	left /left/	left /left/
lend /lend/	lent /lent/	lent /lent/
let /let/	let /let/	let /let/
lose /luːz/	lost /lost/	lost /lɒst/
make /meɪk/	made /meid/	made /meɪd/
mean /mi:n/	meant /ment/	meant /ment/
meet /mi:t/	met /met/	met /met/
pay /peɪ/	paid /peɪd/	paid /peɪd/
put /put/	put /pʊt/	put /put/
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
ring /rɪŋ/	rang /ræŋ/	rung /rʌŋ/
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/
say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said /sed/
see /siɪ/	saw /sɔː/	seen /siːn/
sell /sel/	sold /səuld/	sold /səʊld/
send /send/	sent /sent/	sent /sent/
shine /∫aɪn/	shone /ʃɒn/	shone /ʃɒn/
shoot /furt/	shot /ʃɒt/	shot /∫ɒt/
show /ʃəʊ/	showed /ʃəʊd/	shown /ʃəʊn/
shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/
sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/
sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/
sleep /slixp/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/
speak /spi:k/	spoke /spəuk/	spoken /ˈspəʊkən/
spell /spel/	spelt /spelt/	spelt /spelt/
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/
stand /stænd/	stood /stud/	stood /stud/
steal /sti:l/	stole /staul/	stolen /'stəul(ə)n/
swim /swim/	swam /swæm/	swum /swam/
take /teik/	took /tʊk/	taken /'teɪkən/
teach /tirt∫/	taught /toːt/	taught /to:t/
tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θοːt/	thought /θɔːt/
throw /θrau/	threw /θruː/	thrown /θrəʊn/
understand	understood	understood
/, andə(r)'stænd/	/,\ander'stud/	/ˌʌndərˈstud/
wake /weik/	woke /wouk/	woken /'wouken/
wear /weə(r)/	wore /wɔɪ(r)/	worn /wo:(r)n/
win /win/	won /wan/	won /wan/
write /raɪt/	wrote /rəut/	written /ˈrɪt(ə)n/

## **Contents**

## Reference & skills

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## Leaming outcomes

#### Unit Reading outcomes

- Understand specific information in reference material about a famous sporting event in the UK (page 93).
- 2 Understand essential information in a scientific text about famous inventors and inventions (page 94).
- 3 Understand specific information about the plot and characters from a piece of contemporary fiction (page 95).
- 4 Understand essential information in reference material about architecture and the environment in the USA (page 96).
- 5 Understand essential information including names and dates in a short journalistic text about a historical person (page 97).
- 6 Understand specific information about science and history in reference material describing voyages of discovery (page 98).
- 7 Understand essential information in a journalistic text about films and film-makers guided by names and dates (page 99).
- 8 Understand specific biographical information in a short journalistic text about famous British musicians (page 100).
- 9 Understand specific information in a journalistic text about a music venue in the UK (page 101).

### Unit Listening outcomes

- Understand a radio interview in which a person describes his hobbies and free-time activities (page 93).
- 2 Understand a talk about a famous inventor (page 94).
- 3 Understand a talk about an explorer in the Arctic (page 95).
- 4 Understand an informal interview in which a person describes her hometown (page 96).
- 5 Understand a talk about a famous civil rights activist (page 97).
- 6 Understand a news report about a young explorer (page 98).
- 7 Understand an informal interview in which a person reviews a film (page 99).
- 8 Understand a short talk about friendship (page 100).
- 9 Understand a presentation about a band (page 101).

### Unit Writing outcomes

- Write a short profile about a friend including specific information and short descriptions (pages 102–3).
- Write personal correspondence in the form of a thank you letter maintaining contact and exchanging information (pages 104–5).
- **3** Write a short report in a logical order describing an accident (pages 106–7).
- **4** Write a short travel guide including simple and relevant information, facts and personal recommendations (pages 108–9).
- Write a magazine article about a fundraising event including facts and relevant information (pages 110–11).

- Write personal correspondence in the form of an email describing the events of a disastrous journey in a logical order (pages 112–13).
- 7 Write a review of a film describing the plot in a logical order and including a personal recommendation (pages 114–15).
- **8** Write formal correspondence in the form of a letter applying for a place on a student exchange programme (pages 116–17).
- **9** Write a profile of a famous singer with simple and relevant information, facts and personal opinions (pages 118–19).

#### Unit Speaking outcomes

- Describe what people are doing and express how they are feeling (page 120).
- 2 Describe what is happening in a scene and what happened the day before (page 121).
- 3 Describe what people are doing and give personal opinions about it (page 122).
- **4** Describe a special place and make comparisons about another special place from personal experience (page 123).
- 5 Explain what is happening in a scene and give personal opinions about it (page 124).

- 6 Describe a scene and speculate about the people's feelings (page 125).
- 7 Describe a scene from a film and make predictions about what is going to happen next (page 126).
- **8** Describe a scene and make speculations about it (page 127).
- 9 Explain what is happening in a scene and make predictions about the future (page 128).

### **Unit 1 Grammar Reference**

### **Present simple**

Affirmative	She plays
Negative	We don't play
Questions	Do you play?
Short answers	Yes, I do.

- · we use the present simple for routines and habits
- to form the affirmative we use infinitive without to and we add -s or -es for the third person singular | play football.

She plays tennis.

- to form the negative we use don't (do not) or doesn't (does not) before the verb I don't (do not) play football.
   She doesn't (does not) play tennis.
- in questions we use do or does before the subject
   Do you play football?
   Does she play tennis?
- we don't repeat the verb in short answers
   Yes, I do. / No, I don't. ✓
   Yes, I do play. / No, I don't play. X

### **Adverbs of frequency**

0%				-	100%
never	hardly ever	sometimes	often	usually	always

adverbs of frequency usually go before the main verbs.

I always drive a car.

 adverbs of frequency go after the verb be They are sometimes happy.

#### **Present continuous**

Affirmative	She's drawing
Negative	We aren't drawing
Questions	Are you drawing?
Short answers	Yes, I am.

- we use the present continuous to describe activities that are happening now Karen is learning French.
- the form is subject + be + verb + -ing
   I'm watching TV now.

- we use not to form the negative They aren't (are not) relaxing.
- we form questions with be + subject + verb + -ing
   Is she playing tennis?
- we don't repeat the verb -ing in short answers
   Yes, she is. / No, she isn't. ✓
   Yes, she is playing. / No, she isn't playing. X

### **Time expressions**

with the present simple and the present continuous time expressions (eg. once a week, every day, now) usually go at the end of the phrase, but they can go at the beginning too He plays tennis twice a week.
 Usually I do voluntary work on Mondays.
 I'm watching TV at the moment.

### Gerund

 we use the gerund (-ing form) after verbs for like or dislike and after prepositions
 I love playing football.
 She's good at learning languages.

### **Grammar Practice**

### **Present simple**

1) Complete the sentences with the present simple form of the verbs in brackets.

> Leo <u>watches</u> (watch) the news at 10 pm.

- 1 My father \_\_\_\_\_ (relax) at the weekend.
- 2 Emma \_\_\_\_\_ (do) voluntary work.
- **3** I \_\_\_\_\_ (not eat) meat.
- 4 Her friend \_\_\_\_\_ (not speak) English.
- Write questions using the present simple.

Sara's parents / work / in a school?

Do Sara's parents work in a school?

- 1 you and Tom / like / football?
- 2 Eduardo / draw / cartoons?
- 3 your grandparents / play / computer games?
- 4 your mum / speak / French?
- Write short answers for the questions in exercise 2.
  - (✓) Yes, they do.
- 1 (1)
- 3 (X) \_\_\_\_\_ 4 (🗸)
- 2 (X)

### **Adverbs of frequency**

Rewrite the sentences using the adverbs of frequency in brackets.

You play tennis after school. (often)

You often play tennis after school.

- 1 I walk to school. (always)
- 2 They go to a youth centre. (hardly ever)
- **3** Clara is unsociable. (sometimes)
- 4 We chat online. (usually)

### **Present continuous and time expressions**

Circle the correct words.

They is /are driving to the cinema.

- 1 She 'm / 's listening to music now.
- 2 You are / am playing the violin.
- 3 At the moment Joe am / is sleeping.
- 4 I's / 'm having lunch right now.
- 5 Max and I am / are doing our homework.
- Rewrite the sentences in exercise 5 using the negative form of the verbs.

They aren't driving to the cinema.

Complete the sentences.

5

'Are	you	having a good time?'
/Vac La	m′	

- 1 'Is he watching a DVD?' 'No, he .'
- 2 'Are your parents chatting?'

'Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ are.'

**3** /\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rosie swimming?'

'Yes, she is.'

4 'Are you enjoying the film?'

'No, I'm \_\_\_\_\_\_.'

5 ' you and Carl relaxing?' 'Yes, we are.'

### Gerunds

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

	play	playing
1	make	
2	learn	
3	draw	
4	go	
5	chat	

### **Unit 2 Grammar Reference**

### was / were

Affirmative	She was
Negative	We weren't
Questions	Were you?

- · was and were are the past forms of the verb be
- we use was with I / he / she / it and were with you / we / they

I was at the library on Monday. They were at the theatre last night.

 we form the negative with was not (wasn't) and were not (weren't)

He wasn't (was not) friendly.

- we use was / were before the subject in questions
   Were your parents at home yesterday?
- we use was / wasn't and were / weren't in short answers

Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.

## Past simple regular and irregular verbs

	Regular verbs
Affirmative	She play <mark>ed</mark>
Negative	We didn't play
Questions	Did you play?

- we use the past simple to describe finished actions or situations in the past
- we add -ed to regular verbs to form the past simple.
- many common verbs are irregular
   go → went, buy → bought

### Spelling: past simple regular verbs

- for most verbs, add -ed in the past simple look→looked
- for verbs that end in -e, add -d arrive → arrived
- for verbs that end in consonant + -y, omit the -y and add -<u>ed</u>

carry -> carried

for verbs that end in consonant + vowel +
 consonant, double the final consonant and add -ed
 stop -> stopped, permit -> permitted

### Past simple irregular verbs

· check pages 62 and 63 for irregular verbs

### **Past continuous**

Affirmative	She was reading
Negative	We weren't reading
Questions	Were you reading?

- we use the *past continuous* to describe activities in progress at a specific time in the past
- the form is subject + was / were + verb + -ing
   They were working.
- to form negatives we use was not (wasn't) or were not (weren't)

They weren't (were not) working.

 in questions we use was / were before the subject

Were they working?

we don't repeat the verb + -ing in short answers
 Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.

### **Grammar Practice**

### **Past simple**

1		omple eren't.		e te	xt wit	h <i>was,</i>	were	, was	n't or
	lt	(1)	was	X	my	mum'	s 40t	h birtl	nday
	ye	esterda	ıy. Sh	e (2)_	***		e	xcited	<b>;</b>
	it was just another normal day. There								
	(3)				ten le	etters i	n the	post,	but
	there <sup>(4)</sup> a card from r				n my d	dad.			
	Н	e gave	her a	a car	rd late	r. She	open	ed it.	There
	(5)				twot	ickets	to Ne	ew Yo	rk in
	it.	(6)			she	e excit	ed th	en? Y	es, she
	(7)				. Very	excite	ed!		
2	w 1	rite th rite R play print read	regu	lar)		rregul		verb	s. Ther
	4 5	send write work becor	- - me _						
3		omple orm of						past	simple
		1	sent		(send)	an en	nail la	st nig	ht.
	1	Marc							
		He							
	3	My m	um_			(arri	ve) h	ome.	
	4	1			(do) m	y hom	newo	rk eve	ry day
	5	They websi			(g	o) onl	ine to	find	a
4		ewrite egativ					ercise	3 usi	ng the

I didn't send an email last night.

5 Complete the past simple questions with the verbs in the box. Then write short answers.

r	make	<del>send</del>	take	want	work	
		Did				
	emai	ls yeste	rday? (🗸	<b>K</b> )	No, he	didn't.
1			you	I		to be an
	actor	?(🗸) _				
2			the	у		any
	good	l photos	s? ( <b>/</b> )			
3	1000	ijo	you	ır sister		as
	an ar	tist? (🗡)				
4						a phone
		o Jo? ( <b>X</b> )				

### **Past continuous**

CC	ontinuous form of the ve	erbs in brackets.
	lwas choosing	(choose) a new
	book in the library yeste	erday morning.
1	A boy	(use) a
	computer near me.	
2	He	(not do) his
	homework on the comp	outer.
3	He	(play) a game.
4	A man	(wait) to
	use the computer.	

Write questions using the past continuous. Then circle the correct words in the answers.

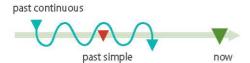
	you / live / in Paris / last year?  Were you living in Paris last year?
	No, I was /wasn't.
1	it / rain / at six o'clock?
	Yes, he / it was.
2	Simon and Jen / work / as teachers?
	Yes, they was / were.
3	the students / download / documents?

No, they were / weren't.

### **Unit 3 Grammar Reference**

### **Past tenses**

- we often use the past continuous and the past simple in the same sentences
- we use the *past continuous* for actions in progress in the past and the *past simple* for events which interrupt the action in progress



### John was watching TV when Beth arrived.

· we also use the past simple for a sequence of actions in the past



Joan jumped from the plane and crashed into a field.

### when and while

- we use the past simple after when
  He was running away when the bear attacked.
  When the bear attacked, he was running away.
- we use the past continuous after while
   While he was running away, the bear attacked.
   The bear attacked while he was running away.

### **Present and past tenses**

#### Present and past tenses

- Every year we go to the mountains.
- 2 We're playing tennis in Salou at the moment.
- He was climbing up the mountain when he saw a box in the snow.
- 4 He carried the box down the mountain.
- we use the *present simple* for routines and habits She brushes her teeth before she goes to bed.
- we use the present continuous to describe activities that are happening now
   What are you doing now?
- we use the past simple to describe finished actions or situations in the past Last night I had dinner, read a book and went to bed.
- we use the *past continuous* for actions in progress in the past I was watching TV at 10 o'clock last night.

### **Grammar Practice**

### **Past tenses**



Circle the correct words.

I saw the accident while I walked / was walking to school.

- 1 A bus was coming along the road when a dog ran / was running in front of it.
- 2 The driver saw / was seeing the dog and tried to avoid it.
- 3 While the driver **tried** / **was trying** to avoid the dog, he drove into a tree.
- 4 Some birds sat / were sitting in the tree and they flew away.
- 5 I got my mobile and **phoned** / **was phoning** the emergency services.
- Complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

		nt (go) into their vere sleeping (sleep).
1	While Lucas	200 00 00 00
	(br	eak) his leg.
2	! I(w	valk) home when
	I(fi	nd) a €50 note.
3	We	(chat) when the teache
	(co	me) in.
4	Dad	_ (take) a photo of us
	while we	(dive).
5	They	(have) a barbecue

### when and while



Complete the sentences with when or while.

when it \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to rain.

	<del>7</del>
	I was surprised <u>when</u> I heard the
	news.
1	They saw dolphins they were
	sailing.
2	We stayed inside it was
	raining.
3	he saw the bear he was
	walking in the forest.
4	The dog was running towards me
	it suddenly stopped.

### **Present and past tenses**

4

Complete the sentences with the present simple or the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

	We often	get	(get) e	mails.
1	He	(g	o) out for a	meal twice
	a week.			
2	Ī	(dan	ce) to a ne	w song right
	now.			
3	What		your mum	
	(	(do)?	s she a do	ctor?
4	Every night they			(stay) up
	late.			
5	'Where's Frank?'			
	′He	(w	/atch) a DV	′D.'

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

[ (1)	was doing	(do) my homework				
at nine	at nine o'clock last night. I had to write a					
blog, b	out I (2)	(not				
know)	what to write abo	out. Then, while				
(3)		(sit) in front				
of my	of my computer, I heard a noise outside. I					
(4)		(switch) off my light				
and lo	and looked out of the window. Three foxes					
(5)		(play) in our garden.				
(6)		(watch) them for				
ten mi	nutes and then sta	arted writing my blog!				

6 Match sentences 1–6 with tenses a–f.

1	I slept badly last night.	С	
2	I was sleeping at ten o'clock last night.		
3	Shhh! The baby's sleeping.		
4	The phone rang while I was sleeping.		
5	I sleep eight hours a night.		
6	I got into bed and went to sleep.		

- a) present simple
- b) present continuous
- c) past simple (completed action)
- **d)** past simple + past simple (sequence of actions)
- e) past continuous (action in progress)
- f) past simple + past continuous

### **Unit 4 Grammar Reference**

### **Comparative and superlative adjectives**

	adjective	comparative	superlative
1 syllable adjectives	old	older than	the oldest
2 syllables ending in -y	early	earli <b>e</b> r than	the earliest
2 or more syllables	famous	more famous than	the most famous
irregular	good bad	better than worse than	the best the worst

- we use comparative adjectives to compare two things, places or people
   Paris is bigger than Malaga.
- we form comparatives by adding -er to adjectives with one syllable or adjectives with two syllables ending in -y
   John is older than Deborah.
   Deborah is happier than John.
- for adjectives with more than one syllable, we use more + adjective

New York is more famous than Bristol.

- we use than after comparative adjectives
   Paris is older than New York.

   St Petersburg is more beautiful than Moscow.
- we use superlative adjectives to compare more than two things, places and people
   Egypt is the most interesting place in the world.
- we form superlative by adding -est to adjectives with only one syllable and adjectives with two syllable ending in -y
   I am the oldest person in my class.
   Sara is the happiest girl in the school.
- for adjectives with more than one syllable, we use most + adjective

Seville is the most beautiful city in Spain.

- we use the before superlative adjectives
   What is the most interesting place you know?
- good, bad and far are irregular adjectives and they
  have a different comparative and superlative form
  Toy Story 3 is better than Shrek 3.
   New York is the best city in the world.

### (not) as ... as

 we use as + adjective + as to show that two things are similar
 New York is as famous as London.  we use not as + adjective + as to show that two things are different

The Taj Mahal is **not as** old **as** the Great Pyramid.

### too, enough and not enough

 we use too + adjective to say that something is excessive

We were too tired to visit the caves.

 we use adjective + enough to say that something is sufficient

The car was big enough for us all.

 we use not + adjective + enough to say that something is insufficient

The holiday wasn't exciting enough for me.

## **Grammar Practice**

## **Comparatives and superlatives**

1 Complete the table.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	the biggest
1 easy		
2 good		
<b>3</b> angry		
4 famous		
<b>5</b> beautiful		

Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

	I think history ismore interes	esting
	(interesting) than geography.	
1	Paul and Anna are	
	(noisy) people in our class.	
2	l'm (ba	ad) at football
	than you.	
3	Climbing up a mountain is	
	(tiring	) than
	walking down a mountain.	
4	They live in	(large)
	house in the village.	
5	The station is	(far)

3 Correct the errors in the red words. Rewrite

away from here than the school.

	e whole sentence.
	My mum's older that my dad.
	My mum's older than my dad.
1	I'm <mark>bige</mark> r than you.
2	It's the excitingest city in the world.
3	Is David most famous than Victoria?
4	You're happyer than me.
5	That exercise was the most hardest.

## (not) as ... as

4 Look at the information in the table. Complete the sentences about the hotels with (not) as ... as and the words in brackets.

hotel	Vista	Court	Beach
luxury	***	****	***
size	42 rooms	42 rooms	75 rooms
£ (night)	£120	£200	£175
from sea	500m	250m	100m

	The Court is <u>as luxurious as</u>	
	(luxurious) the Beach.	
1	The Vista is	
	(luxurious) the Court.	
2	The Vista is	(large)
	the Court.	
3	The Beach is	
	(expensive) the Court.	
4	The Vista	_(close to
	the sea) the Beach.	

## too, enough and not enough

5 Complete the sentences so they have the

	ime meaning. Use <i>too, enougn</i> or <i>not enougn</i> nd the adjectives in brackets.
	This town is too small.
	It is <u>not big enough</u> (big).
1	These exercises aren't easy enough.
	They are (difficult).
2	The Formula 1 car isn't fast enough.
	It's (slow).
3	Ted is the right height to join the army

	He's	(tall).
4	It wasn't the right temp	erature to snow.
	It was	(cold).

## **Unit 5 Grammar Reference**

## **Present perfect**

Affirmative	Negative	Questions	Short answers
I / You' <b>ve</b> rais <b>ed</b> the money.	I / You haven't raised the money.	Have I / you raised the money?	Yes, I / you <b>have</b> .
He / She / It <b>'s</b> rais <b>ed</b> the money.	He / She / It <b>hasn't</b> rais <b>ed</b> the money.	Has he / she / it raised the money?	No, he / she / it hasn't.
We / You / They've raised the money.	We / You / They haven't raised the money.	Have we / you / they raised the money?	Yes, we / you / they have.

- we use the present perfect to talk about experiences or actions in the past when we don't mention (or we don't know) the exact time He's bought a raffle ticket.
- we form the affirmative of the present perfect with have / has + past participle of the verb My dad has built a swimming pool.
- we form the negative with haven't (have not) or hasn't (has not) + the past participle of the verb We haven't collected any money for charity.
- we form question with have or has + subject + the past participle

Have you been to London?

 we don't repeat the past participle in short answers

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. ✓ Yes, I have been. / No, I haven't been. X

- for regular verbs the past participle is the same as the past simple
- use the irregular verb list on pages 62 and 63 to help you

## ever, never, just, yet, already, still

- we often use ever with the present perfect to ask questions about experiences in the past Have you ever sold raffle tickets for charity?
- we use present perfect + never to talk about experiences we haven't had
   I've never been to Rome.
- we use just to talk about something we've done a short time before the moment of speaking I've just seen Lucy at the bus station.
- we use yet in questions to ask if something has been done

#### Has she tidied her room yet?

 we use already to talk about something we have done

I've already bought some rice.

 we use still to show that something continues up to a time in the past, present or future
 I still haven't bought a present for Amy.

## How long ...? with for and since

 we use How long with present perfect questions to ask about the duration of an activity or situation

How long has she been a doctor?

- we use for with the durations of time She's been a doctor for two years.
- we use since with starting points in time She's been a doctor since August 2013.

for	since	
ten minutes	2010	
two hours	2 pm	
four days	April	
three weeks	this morning	
a month	I was born	
a year	Saturday	
a long time	last night	

## **Grammar Practice**

## **Present perfect**

1	Write the past	participles (	of the verbs

	sell	sold
1	collect	
2	learn	
3	meet	
4	organize	
5	raise	

2	Com	plete the	e sentenc	es with	have	or has.

	They <u>have</u>	built a new library.
1	1_	_made a mistake.
2	Gemma	bought a new bag.
3	The students	done voluntary
	work.	
4	We	had a good time today.
5	My brother	visited the Tower
	of London.	

# 3 Rewrite the sentences in exercise 2 using the negative form of the verbs.

	They haven't built o	naven't built a new library.	
_	100	***	

## ever and never

V	Vrite questions using the present perfect.
	you / ever / meet / a scientist?
	Have you ever met a scientist?
1	your parents / sell / their house?
2	Miss Martinez / give / you any homework?
3	you / ever / eat / shark?
2	Rory / wash / his dad's car?

5	Write short answers for the questions in
	exercise 4.

	( <b>X</b> )	No, I haven't.
1	<b>( /</b> )	
2	( <b>X</b> )	
	( <b>X</b> )	
	<b>(</b> /)	

## How long ...? with for and since

6 Complete the table with the time expressions in the box.

2009 nine o'clock a few minutes a long time a year eight months
February hours last year the beginning of the century

for	since	
	2009	

## 7 Complete the sentences with for or since.

	My mum hasn't worked <u>for</u> ten
	years.
1	There has been a cathedral here
	more than five centuries.
2	We've known each other
	Christmas.
3	Henry has wanted to be an actor
	he was young.
4	They haven't seen Frances
	two weeks.
5	I've had a headache I got up
	this morning.

## **Unit 6 Grammar Reference**

## Present perfect and past simple

- we use the present perfect to talk about continuing situations when the time period is not finished He has lived here for ten years.
- we also use the present perfect for things that have happened once or a number of times in a certain time period

They have been to the USA.

- we use the past simple to talk about completed actions at a definite time in the past They went to the USA in 2009.
- we use present perfect to ask questions about experiences in the past Have you ever been to the USA?
- we use past simple questions to ask for more information about experiences
   When did you go to the USA?

## Quantity

Countable nouns		
Affirmative	He had a lot of adventures.	
	He had <b>some / a few</b> adventures.	
Negative	He didn't have many / any adventures.	
Questions	How many adventures did he have?	
	Did he have many / any adventures?	

	Uncountable nouns
Affirmative	He made <b>a lot of</b> money.
	He made <b>some</b> / <b>a little</b> money.
Negative	He didn't make much / any money.
Questions	How much money did he make?
	Did he make much / any money?

- we use a / an, some, any, much, many and a lot of to talk about quantities in things
- we use a lot of with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns to talk about a large quantity They eat a lot of fruit and vegetables.
- we use some in affirmative sentences with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns to talk about a medium quantity

All students need to bring some warm clothes.

- we use a few in affirmative sentences with plural countable nouns to talk about a small quantity
   Bring a few jumpers as the camp is cold at night.
- we use a little in affirmative sentences with uncountable nouns to talk about a small quantity You can bring a little money.
- we use many in negative sentences with plural countable nouns to talk about a small quantity I don't have many friends.
- we use much in negative sentences with uncountable nouns to talk about a small quantity She doesn't have much time.
- we use any in negative sentences with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns to talk about zero quantity

Students don't need to bring any food.

 we use How many...? with plural countable nouns and How much...? with uncountable nouns to ask questions about quantity

How many friends have you got? How much fruit have you eaten today?

## **Grammar Practice**

## **Present perfect and past simple**

1 Circle the correct words.

My parents love adventures and travelling.
We (1) (ve seen) / saw some amazing places. We (2) 've been / went to Africa and South America and last summer we (3) 've stayed / stayed in the Arctic for three weeks. We (4) haven't stayed / didn't stay in a hotel; we went camping. Over the last five years, we (5) 've met / met some interesting people and my mum (6) has bought / bought some unusual souvenirs!

Complete the sentences with the present perfect or the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

	We	bought	(buy) a
	guidebool	k last week.	
1	That man		(get) on
	the train to	en minutes ag	JO.
2	We		(be) on the bus
	for six hou	rs now.	
3	We		(feel) very tired
	when we g	got to the top	of the mountain.
4	James		(work) in
	Australia s	ince 2008.	
5	I		(not travel) much.

Complete the dialogue with the present perfect or the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

A	W Have	you ever _	<u>been</u>
	(be) to anothe	r country?	
В	Yes, I have. I (2)	*	_ (visit) the USA.
Α	Really? When <sup>6</sup>	3)	you
	ver	_(go) there?	
В	[ (4)	(go) last y	ear when I
	was visiting m	y cousins in La	s Vegas. They
	(5)	(live) there	for two years. It's
	the best exper	ience l <sup>©</sup>	ever
		_ (have). I <sup>(7)</sup>	
	(take) hundred	ds of photos w	hen I was there!

### Quantity

4 Circle the correct words.

We haven't got much / many time. Hurry up!

- 1 There aren't **much / many** things to do in the town.
- 2 I've got a few / a little money.
- 3 I've got a few / a little €10 notes in my purse.
- 4 There aren't a few / any new teachers at the school.
- 5 There are a lot of / any new students.

5 Complete the sentences with some, any, much or many.

	How <u>many</u>	_different countries have
	you been to?	
1	He didn't send	postcards
	from New York - no	t one!
2	We didn't buy	souvenirs –
	just one or two.	
3	How	_food have you got in
	your suitcase?	
4	They haven't got	money –
	only a few euros ead	ch.
5	'Are there	seats near the
	window?'	
	'Yes, there are two.'	

6 Correct the errors in the red words. Rewrite the whole sentence.

	How much people go there every year?
	How many people go there every year?
1	She drinks a few water every 30 minutes.
2	I've got a lot friends in the USA.
3	It's empty – there aren't some books in it.
4	There's a little food, but not many.

## **Unit 7 Grammar Reference**

#### Will

Affirmative	She'll go
Negative	We won't go
Questions	Will you go?

 we use will / won't + the infinitive without to to make predictions

I think that film will win a lot of awards.

 we can use *definitely* when we are certain about something in the future and *probably* when we think something is likely

That film will **definitely** win an award. Most films will **probably** be in 3D.

 in the affirmative sentences, definitely and probably go after will
 That film will definitely win an award.

in negative sentences, *definitely* and *probably* go before won't

That film **probably** won't win an award.

- in questions, will goes before the subject
   Will you go to the party?
- we don't repeat the verb in the short answers Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

## be going to

Affirmative	She's going to go	
Negative	We aren't going to go	
Questions	Are you going to go?	

- we use be going to to talk about future intentions
- the form is subject + be going to + verb
   We're going to watch a film.
- we also use be going to when there is evidence in the present that something is very likely to happen

Look! It's going to rain.

- we use not to form the negative They aren't going to watch a film.
- to form the questions we change the word order
   Are you going to come?
   Is it going to rain?
- we don't repeat going to in short answers
   Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

#### **Present continuous for future**

- we use the present continuous to talk about fixed plans and arrangements in the future I'm meeting my friends on Saturday.
- see page 66 for how to form the present continuous

#### **First conditional**

situation (if)	consequence
lf I win,	l' <b>ll go</b> to film school next year.
If I don't win,	I'll try again.
consequence	situation (if)
l' <mark>ll go</mark> to film school next year	if I win.
I'll try again	if I don't win.

- we use the first conditional to talk about possible situations and their consequence
- to form first conditional sentences we use if
   + subject + present simple (for the situation),
   subject + will / won't + infinitive without to (for the consequence)
- if the situation comes first, we need a comma If the weather is good, I'll go to the beach.
- we don't use the comma if the consequence comes first

She'll get wet if she doesn't take an umbrella.

 to form the questions we use the question word + will + the subject + an infinitive without to and if + the subject + present simple

What will you do if you fail the exam?

## **Grammar Practice**

#### **Future forms**



Write sentences using will.

People / probably / live / on the moon.

People will probably live on the moon.

- 1 My brother / definitely / be / a film star.
- 2 Pia / definitely / not pass / the exam.
- 3 Schoolchildren probably / not use / books.
- 4 My parents / probably / let me / have a party.



Write questions using will. Then write short answers for you.

your dad / be / Prime Minister?

Will your dad be Prime Minister?

No, he won't.

- 1 you and your friends / make / a charity CD?
- 2 you / go out / for a meal / on Saturday?
- 3 your school / be open / tomorrow?

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

They <u>'re going to build</u> (build) a new cinema.

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ (not buy) any more DVDs.
- 2 Look out! Your book \_\_\_\_\_\_(fall) on the floor.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Lee \_\_\_\_ (work) as a stuntwoman?
- 4 Matt \_\_\_\_\_ (not study) maths at university.

4

Complete the sentences about Kate's weekend. Use the present continuous.

SATURDAY

10 am play tennis

7 pm go out for a pizza with Emma

SUNDAY

11 am grandparents come

3 pm do a sponsored swim

Kate's got a lot of arrangements this weekend. She (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ 's playing tennis \_\_\_\_\_ at ten o'clock on Saturday. In the evening, Emma and Kate (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_ for a pizza. On Sunday morning, Kate's grandparents (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ . Kate (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a sponsored swim at three o'clock that afternoon.

#### **First conditional**



Circle the correct words.

I am /(II be) surprised if you enjoy that film.

- 1 If Helen comes, there aren't / won't be enough seats.
- 2 If they work / 'Il work hard, they'll pass their exams.
- 3 We'll have a barbecue if it doesn't rain / won't rain.
- 4 If I go to London, I send / 'II send you a postcard.
- 6 Write sentences and questions using the first conditional.

If / it / be / nice / we / go swimming.

If it's nice, we'll go swimming.

- 1 If / you / not pass / the exam / you / take / it / again?
- 2 We / miss / the bus / if / we / not leave / now.
- 3 If /Tom / have / enough money / he / come?
- 4 I/go/out/tonight/if/I/have/time.

## **Unit 8 Grammar Reference**

## **Obligation**

#### **Affirmative**

I/You must be polite.

I/You have to be polite.

He / She / It must be polite.

He / She / It has to be polite.

We / You / They **must** be polite.

We / You / They have to be polite.

we use must and have to to show obligation
 You must arrive on time.

You have to arrive on time.

 we use had to to express obligation in the past I had to do my homework.

Did you have to do your homework?

 in questions about obligation we only use have to Do! have to do my homework?

## No obligation

#### Negative

I / You don't have to come.

He / She / It doesn't have to come.

We / You / They don't have to come.

 we use don't have to to show there is no obligation or that something isn't necessary
 She doesn't have to make dinner tonight.

#### **Prohibition**

#### Negative

I / You mustn't be late.

He / She / It mustn't be late.

We / You / They mustn't be late.

 we use mustn't to show prohibition. It does not mean the same as don't have to You mustn't be late for school.

#### Used to

 we use used to + infinitive without to to talk about past habits and situations. We use it to talk about things that people did regularly in the past but that they don't do now

They **used to l**ive in New York, but now they live in London.

## **Indefinite pronouns**

 we use indefinite pronouns when we talk about people, things and places without using their name.

	Affirmative	Questions Negatives
A person / people	someone / somebody	anyone / anybody
A thing / things	something	anything
A place / places	somewhere	anywhere

	Meaning 'all'	Meaning 'no / one'
People	everyone / everybody	nobody / no one
Things	everything	nothing
Places	everywhere	nowhere

We saw nothing.

Everyone has gone home.

Everywhere is closed.

He lives somewhere in Austalia.

## **Grammar Practice**

Ob	ligation, prohibition and advice
1	Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.
	Lessons <u>must start</u>
	(must / start) at nine o'clock.
	1 We (have to / stand
	up) when the teacher arrives.
	2 (you / have to /
	wear) school uniform?
	3 Students
	(not have to / have) lunch in school.
	4 Grace (not have to
	walk) to school.
2	Circle the correct words.
	I'm exhausted. I must / don't have to go to
	bed.
	1 We haven't got much time. We <b>must</b> /
	don't have to hurry.
	2 The guidebook isn't free. You have to /
	don't have to pay for it.
	3 He can bring a present, but he doesn't /
	don't have to.
	4 They haven't got any plans for tomorrow so
	they must / don't have to get up early.
	5 Must we / Do we have to take off our shoes?
3	Complete the sentences with <i>mustn't</i> and the verbs in the box.
	forget interrupt play <del>point</del> tell

You <u>mustn't point</u> at people. It's

to send him a card.

\_\_\_\_\_lies about it. 4 Sssh! I'm on the phone and it's important.

1 It's Patrick's birthday next week. We

that video game. It's too violent. 3 I know Alice broke the window. She

You \_\_\_\_\_ me.

2 Jack is only six, so he \_\_

rude.

4	Complete the sentences with <i>should</i> or <i>shouldn't</i> .		
		You should	arrive at the cinema ten
			film starts. It's annoying
		when people are lat	
	1	You	
	=	before you go in.	., , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	2		switch off your mobile
	10.375	phone.	.om.com on your mound
	3	You	eat food quietly.
			talk loudly to your friends
		during the film.	tantioually to your menu.
	5		put your feet on the seat
	-	in front of you.	, par your root on the sour
		2	
Use	≥d	to	
5	Ci	rcle the correct answ	wer.
	1	He didn't use / used	to like sport.
	2	I'll get used to work	/ working in the office.
	3	They wasn't / didn't	use to have a car.
	4	I didn't use to have	/ having any breakfast.
	5	I'll get used to spea	k / speaking English.
nd	e	finite pronoui	15
6		omplete the sentend	es with the correct
	ın	definite pronoun.	
	1	He wants to live	by the sea.
	2	She didn't bring	to the party
	3	live	s in that house. It's empty
	4	is g	oing really well and so I'm
		really happy.	
	5	can	ne to the door earlier but I
		don't know who it v	vas.
	6	Is there	in the room?

## **Unit 9 Grammar Reference**

The passive: Present simple

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

- the present simple passive is formed with the present of be + the past participle of the verb CDs are made from plastic.
- for past participle of irregular verbs, see the irregular verb list on pages 62 and 63
- to from the questions, we change the word order
   Are CDs made from plastic?
- we don't repeat the verb in short answers Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

## The passive: past simple

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

• the past simple passive is formed with the past of be + the past participle of the verb This bag was made in Spain.

## The passive: present perfect

Affirmative	Negative	Questions	Short answers
I have been invited.	I haven't been invited.	Have I been invited?	Yes, I have.
You have been invited.	You haven't been invited	Have you been invited?	No, you haven't.
He / She / It has been invited.	He / She / It hasn't been invited.	Has he / she / it been invited?	Yes he / she / it has.
We / you / they have been invited.	We / you / they haven't been invited.	Have we / you / they been invited?	No, we / you / they haven't.

• the present perfect passive is formed with the verb have / has and the past participle of a verb The goods have been collected this morning.

Active	Passive
Millions of people use YouTube.	YouTube is used by millions of people.
Apple invented the iPod.	The iPod was invented by Apple.
People have collected the CDs.	The CDs have been collected.

- active sentences start with the subject; the subject is the person or thing that does the action The Beatles wrote the song.
- we use the passive when the action of a sentence is important, not the person who does it active: They make CDs from plastic. passive: CDs are made from plastic.
- we also use passive when we do not know who does the action
- we use the passive in writing more than in speaking
- we often use the passive in writing to describe a process

Then the song is recorded.

 we use by in passive sentences if we want to talk about who or what does an action active: Millions of people use YouTube.
 passive: YouTube is used by millions of people.

## **Grammar Practice**

## The nassive

1119		Jassive	
1		omplete the sentences with the mple passive form of the verbs	
		That church <u>is used</u>	(use)
		for concerts.	
	1	Music	(download)
		from the internet.	
	2	Chinese	(not speak)
		on the CD.	
	3	Records	(not sell)
		here anymore.	
2		rite questions using the presen assive. Then write the correct sl	
		his blog / read / by thousands o	of people?
		Is his blog read by thousands	
		(✓) Yes, it is.	
	1	the lyrics / write / in Spanish?	
	2	saxophones / play / on the sour	
		(X)	
	3	CDs / made / in that factory?	
		( <b>/</b> )	
3		omplete the text with the past s assive form of the verbs in brac	
	Α	bbey Road Studios are in a house	e that
	(1)	was built (build)	in London
	in	1813. The house (2)	
	(b	ouy) by a record company in 193	1 and the
	rc	ooms <sup>(3)</sup>	(convert)
	in	ito recording studios. At first, pop	p music
	(4)	-	cord) there.

only classical music. Most of the Beatles' songs

record the soundtracks for Skyfall and Gravity.

(record) there between 1962 and 1970. More recently, the

Write questions using the past simple passive.
When / the house / build?
When was the house built?
1 it / design / as a recording studio?
What kind of music / play / there / at first?
When / The Beatles' songs / record?
What / record / there recently?
Rewrite the sentences using the present perfect passive.
1 I have eaten a sandwich.
2 I have opened the present.
3 They have not read the comic.
4 We have cycled six miles.
5 Has she phoned him?
6 You have not sent the parcel.
tive and passive
Rewrite the sentences using the correct active or passive form. Use <i>by</i> when necessary.
A teenager designed the cover.
The cover <u>was designed by a teenager.</u>
1 Tickets to the music festival are sold online. People
2 Millions of people watch the concert.
The concert
The band's first album was released last year. The band
4 They record albums at Abbey Road Studios. Albums
5 The single was downloaded by a lot of people. A lot of people
6 Pablo Alborán wrote this song

This song \_\_\_

## **Unit 1 Vocabulary Reference**

### **Free-time activities**



chat online





do voluntary draw cartoons go dancing





go out for a meal



go to the cinema



go to the gym



go to a youth learn a centre



language





make models play computer play an games



instrument



play tennis relax



**Character adjectives** 



adventurous



cautious



confident



dishonest



energetic



friendly







honest



lazy



quiet

selfish



serious



shy

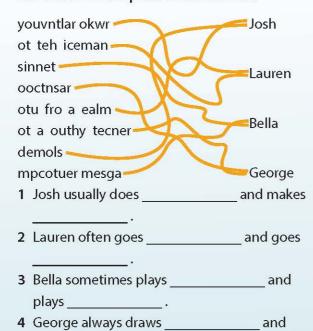


talkative



unsociable

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



Find 12 character adjectives in the wordsquare.

L	F	R	I	Е	Ν	D	L	Υ	F	F	D	Α
S	Н	G	Е	Ν	Е	R	0	U	S	U	Ĺ	D
Т	Н	Υ	Ν	Υ	S	S	Е	L	F	Ī	S	Н
Α	D	٧	Е	N	Т	J	R	0	U	S	Н	О
L	Α	U	R	1	0	J	S	U	N	В	0	Ν
K	U	T	G	Е	L	F	1	S	N	Н	Ν	Е
Α	Е	0	Ε	Е	Α	Т	S	Н	Υ	0	Е	S
Т	Z	G	Т	Ε	Z	Μ	М	٧	0	Е	S	T
Ĺ	Η	Υ	I	Ε	Υ	0	М	R	Μ	0	T	U
٧	F	I	С	0	N	F	ĵ	D	Е	N	Т	Е
Е	U	N	S	0	С	ĵ	Α	В	L	E	0	S

goes\_

## **Unit 2 Vocabulary Reference**

#### **IT** activities



charge a mobile phone upload a



download / video clip



go online



call



make a phone play a video game



plug in a memory stick comment



posta



print a document



read an e-book



scan a document



send an email store data





take a photo



write a blog

#### **Jobs**

actor













doctor





electrician





firefighter journalist





lab technician lawyer

















postal worker researcher scientist

- Complete the words. Then order the missing letters to find the mystery word.
  - 1 pos\_\_\_ a \_\_\_omm\_\_\_nt
  - 2 take a p\_\_ot\_\_ 3 se\_\_d an email
  - **4** p\_\_a\_\_ a vide\_\_ \_\_ame

Mystery word:

- Write every second letter to make jobs.
  - 1 rancptcofr\_
  - 2 efkiqraevfoirgshdtrenr
  - 3 iltacb stnexchhunrilckimaen
  - 4 oplorleibcwe pomfifvirchesr
  - 5 eproosetmarl jweomrlkrear
  - 6 gerlsemcltfrdipcaiwajn

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

R	1	Т	0	Р	1	S	N
L	0	Т	Н	Е	0	Т	C
U	Α	1	R	1	W	Α	L
Е	U	Т	Е	N	1	J	C
C	В	L	Į	L	R	Е	R
R	Υ	S	S	D	D	E	T
T	Α	C	1	R	R	S	0
Е	Α	R	S	N	1	Α	T

d,		

## **Unit 3 Vocabulary Reference**

## **Prepositions**



### **Feelings**



1 Find 12 prepositions in the wordsnake.



Look at the code. Write the words to complete the sentences.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
a	b	C	d	e	f	g	h	i 22	j	k	- 1	m
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
								V				

- 1 The horror film was scary. Tess felt 6 18 9 7 8 20 5 14 5 4.
- 2 Karl was 5 24 3 9 20 5 4 because it was his birthday party.
- 3 Josie didn't go to bed until after midnight. She felt very 20.9.18.5.4 the next day.
- 4 Patrick was 23 15 18 18 9 5 4 because he couldn't find his mobile phone.
- 5 The film was long and 2 15 18 9 14 7. It wasn't interesting at all.
- 6 Stop making that noise. It's really 1 14 14 15 25 9 14 7.
- 7 Liam was really 19.21.18.16.18.9.19.5.4 when he passed the test. It was difficult.

## **Unit 4 Vocabulary Reference**

### **Places to visit**



#### **Adverbs**



- 1 Order the letters to make words and phrases.
  - 1 LISEHOUGHT
  - 2 EMPLTE
  - 3 LESTCA
  - 4 FORRAINEST
  - 5 OPEHOURASE
  - 6 RAPYMID

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

Υ	Α	0	T	Α	1	F	
1	L	Q	Р	Е	Υ	ļ	,
U	Α	1	E	L	U	R	v.
5	1	L	C	Н	T	Υ	\$ A
Υ	S	G	Α	Ĺ	Р	N	0 9
Α	D	1	L	L	Υ	S	· ·
I	Н	N	K	Υ	Q	R	

## **Unit 5 Vocabulary Reference**

## **Fundraising ideas**



collect money



do a sponsored swim



have a barbecue



have a bring and buy sale



make a charity CD



organize a jumble sale



sell badges



sell cakes



sell raffle tickets



wash cars

#### make and do



do charity work



do exercise



do homework



do nothing



do someone a favour



do your best



make a decision make a mistake



make friends

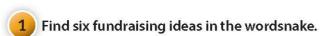


make money





make someone make someone laugh happy





## Order the letters to make words and complete the sentences.

1	It's good to do (xreciese), like swimming or running.
2	Do you find it easy to make (dsfiern) and meet new people?
3	Do you do your (hkormoew) after school or just before class?
4	It's nice to sit on the beach, relax and do(thnogin) at all.
5	Have you ever done (hcrtiay korw) to raise money?
6	When you do something wrong, you make a (simatke).
7	It's important to do your (steb) and work hard.
8	When you have to make a difficult (sdcieoin), it's sometimes
	good to ask your friends for advice.
9	When you do someone a (ourfav), you help them.
0	Do you have any good ideas for making (nomye) for charity?
1	When I gave my mum some flowers, I made her very (ppyha).
2	My best friend always tells jokes and makes me (aughl).

## **Unit 6 Vocabulary Reference**

#### **Travel**













arrive

buy a guidebook buy souvenirs

come back home get off a train

get on a train













have adventures meet people

awful

pack a suitcase

plan a trip

send postcards

enormous

### **Extreme adjectives**











amazing









exhausted

terrifying

tiny

delighted



freezing





_	_		_			_	_
Α	Е	S	Ε	Α	D	V	Е
R	M	E	V	R	U	T	Ν
R	0	T	Α	Ε	S	G	E
1	Н	0	Н	T	Α	F	T
٧	K	F	F	R	Α	F	0
Ε	C	Α	В	N	1	S	R
М	0	M	Е	В	U	N	1
Е	C	Е	L	Р	Υ	Е	٧
Е	Т	Р	Е	0	S	0	U

Write every second letter to make extreme adjectives.

- 1 aflrjegedzuionsg
- 2 waywiflual
- 3 rtqejrprsiefiygicnmg
- 4 fepxohlanuusetfeid
- 5 paymhabzfirnig
- 6 oetneodrvmboyuls

## **Unit 7 Vocabulary Reference**

#### **Films**



director



film a scene



film star



plot



producer





release a film screen



soundtrack





special effects star in a film stunt





stuntman / stuntwoman

win an award

#### **Suffixes**

script



advertisement



argument



celebration



connection



decoration



development



education



enjoyment



equipment



excitement



movement



possession



prediction



suggestion



Order the letters to make words and phrases.

- 1 EASRELLMFIEA
- 2 ECTORDIR
- 3 FILSCMAENE
- 4 CIASPECTSLEFFE
- 5 RINALMFISTA
- 6 ARDANWINAW



Find 14 nouns with the suffixes -ion and -ment in the wordsquare.

Р	Ε	R	D	N	В	Е	D	Ü	С	Α	Т	1	0	N
М	0	٧	Ε	M	Ε	N	I	L	S	D	Υ	Α	M	D
0	S	R	C	0	Α	Υ	U	Τ	Z	٧	Е	Α	W	D
Р	0	Р	0	E	N	J	0	Υ	М	Е	N	Т	C	Ε
0	Z	S	R	I.	Р	M	K	F	Α	R	Е	L	0	٧
S	Е	0	Α	S	U	G	G	Ε	S	Т	1	0	Ν	Ε
S	K	L	T	R	E	D	D	Υ	R	Ì	N	C	Ν	L
Ε	Χ	C	Ï	Т	E	М	Е	Ν	I	S	Е	В	Е	0
S	Е	٦	0	М	Α	R	G	U	М	Е	N	T	C	Р
S	1	М	Ν	כ	E	Q	U	1	Р	Μ	Е	Ν	T	М
1	S	Ξ	D	G	J	Р	0	W	U	Е	S	Ν	1	Е
0	Р	R	Ε	D	ľ	C	T	1	0	N	С	٧	0	N
Ν	Χ	Н	С	Е	L	Е	В	R	Α	Т	1	0	Ν	Т

## **Unit 8 Vocabulary Reference**

## **Making friends**















arrive early

be polite

be rude

bring a present

click your fingers

interrupt a conversation













jump a queue kiss a stranger point

shake hands

take off your shoes

tell jokes

#### Verb and noun collocations



get / give advice



get / give presents



have an argument



have fun / spend time (with friends)



spend money



tell lies



tell the truth

- Read the clues and write the vocabulary for making friends.
  - 1 You do this when you go to a Japanese house.
  - 2 People often bring these to birthday parties.
  - 3 You should be like this when you ask for things.
  - 4 You can do this when you meet someone for the first time.
  - 5 You shouldn't be like this when you talk to other people.
  - 6 You do this when you say funny things.
  - 7 You mustn't do this to get someone's attention.
  - 8 If you don't wait your turn in a shop you do this.
  - 9 Small children often do this when adults are talking.

1	4	7	
2	5	8	
2	6	0	

Write and order the letters in the same colour squares to make words. Then complete and answer the questions.

D	Е	T	1	S	C
U	Α	0	T	E	1
R	U	N	N	٧	Е
R	1	Y	E	R	M
L	G	H	S	Р	T
E	N	T	Α	M	U
М	T	N	Е	F	Е

parents?

1	A I N E F E
1	Who gives you the best?
2	When do you spend with friends?
3	What was the last you got?
4	Has anyone ever told you?
5	Is it easy to always tell the?
6	Have you ever had an with your

- 7 Which person do you have most with?
- 8 What do you spend your \_\_

## **Unit 9 Vocabulary Reference**

#### Music













album cover

form a band

go on tour

go to number hit

music festival playlist















play live at a record concert

record a song recording

studio

release an album

single

song lyrics

## **Negative prefixes**

















unadventurous unfriendly

unhappy unimaginative

illegal

illogical

unnecessary

unoriginal















impatient

imperfect

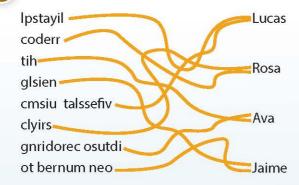
impossible

impractical

unreliable

unsupportive untrustworthy

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



- 1 Lucas knows all the songs on the radio \_\_\_\_\_ and always goes to
- 2 Rosa's favourite \_\_\_\_\_\_ is by One Direction and she knows the \_\_\_\_\_ of all the songs.
- 3 Ava's new song will be a \_\_\_\_\_ She recorded it at a \_\_\_\_\_ in Miami.
- 4 Jaime loves the new Katy Perry \_\_\_\_\_ It has gone straight \_\_\_\_\_
- Order the letters to make phrases.
  - 1 og on rout
  - 2 morf a nbad 3 og ot brenum neo \_\_\_\_\_

- 4 lapy evil ta a neccort \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 drorec a gons
- 6 leerase na bumal \_\_\_\_\_

Find eight adjectives in the wordsnake.



## BRITISH SPORTING EVENTS: THE BOAT RACE

Every year, in spring, there is a famous boat race on the river Thames in London. About 250,000 people go to the river and watch it. Millions of people around the world watch it on TV. The Boat Race is sometimes called the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race and it's a rowing race between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The rowers travel 6.8 kilometres and the race usually takes between 16 and 20 minutes.

There are eight rowers in each boat and they're all big, heavy men. There's also a cox in the boat, who doesn't row. The cox



must be a very light person, so it's sometimes a woman. She sits at the back of the boat and steers it. She also shouts at the rowers to make them go faster. All the people in the crews, or rowing teams, are students at the universities. The Cambridge crew wear light blue and the Oxford crew wear dark blue.

Although the Boat Race is a famous British sporting event, a lot of the rowers are not British. In 2014, for example, many rowers were from other countries including the USA, Germany and Australia.

Why are people interested in a race between two university boat crews? People like it because it's free. You don't need a ticket. And it's a fun day out near the river. People also like it because it's a very old tradition. The first Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race began on the Thames near Oxford in 1829.

## Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 Where is the Boat Race?
- 2 What colours do the two teams wear?





#### Read again and listen. Circle T (true) or F (false).

The Boat Race is in the summer. T/F 1 You can watch the Boat Race on TV. T/F 2 There are no women rowers. T/F T/F 3 Only British rowers take part. 4 You don't pay to watch the Boat Race. T/F 5 The first Boat Race was in 1929. T/F

#### Answer the questions.

- 1 How many people go to the river to watch the Boat Race?
- 2 How far do the rowers row in the race?
- 3 How long does the race usually take?
- 4 What does the cox do?

## Listening





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

T/F Caleb is from Wootten, near London. 1 Caleb's favourite free-time activity is T/F rowing. 2 He gets up at seven o'clock on rowing T/F 3 He likes rowing because it's exciting. T/F

4 He doesn't like getting up early. T/F

## Inventions and inventors: George Stephenson

George Stephenson was an English engineer. He is sometimes called 'the father of railways' because he built the world's first public railway line for steam locomotives. He was born in 1781 in the north of England. His father worked in a coal mine, and George also worked in the mines when he was a teenager. While he was working in the mines, he went to night school and studied.

Stephenson got the idea for a locomotive from the mines. The pumps for pumping water out of the mines used steam. One of



Stephenson's jobs was working with these pumps, so he learnt a lot about steam engines. He also learnt about tracks because horses pulled coal-carts along tracks in the mines. Stephenson wanted to design a steam locomotive to pull the coal-carts.

In 1814, Stephenson built his first locomotive, called the Blücher. It carried coal, but it was very expensive to use. In 1821, the government decided to build a 40-kilometre metal railway line for coalcarts pulled by horses. Stephenson asked the government to build a railway line for locomotives, not horses. The government agreed and Stephenson and his son, Robert, designed the railway line. After that, the Stephensons decided to make steam locomotives for the line.

Stephenson was then famous all over the world. He and his son designed the Liverpool and Manchester Railway line and built the locomotives for it. The Rocket was their first locomotive for the line. You can see it today in the Science Museum in London.

## Read the text and answer the questions. 1 Where did George Stephenson

2 What did Stephenson design?

and his father work?

Read again and listen. Circle T (true) or F (false).

> George Stephenson was born in 1781.

- 1 George Stephenson started working in the mines before he was 20.
- 2 Stephenson fixed pumps in the mines.
- 3 Stephenson designed a coal-cart.
- 4 Stephenson's locomotive used steam.
- 5 His first locomotive was called Rocket.

Find these words in the text and match them with the correct definition.

1 mine

3 coal

- 4 locomotive
- 2 tracks
- 5 steam
- a) the engine of a train
- b) trains travel on these
- c) you burn this black mineral
- d) you get this gas when water is at 100°C
- e) a place where you get material from the earth

## Listening



T/F

T/F

T/F

T/F

T/F

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

Hedy Lamarr was a famous actress.

1 She appeared in more than 40 films.

2 She was born in the USA.

3 Her idea for stopping bombs helped in the war.

4 Her idea helped to develop some modern technology.

T/F

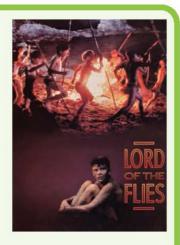
T/F

T/F

## Contemporary fiction: Lord of the Flies

Lord of the Flies is a novel by William Golding. It is a story about a group of British boys who live on a deserted island after their plane crashes. The adults are all dead and the boys have to live together and make their own rules. The book has a pessimistic view about people. Golding shows that even children are not innocent and they can become cruel and violent.

The main characters in the story are Ralph, Jack, Piggy and Simon. Ralph is one of the oldest boys. The other children choose him as their leader because he is calm and kind and has democratic ideas. However, he changes.



Jack is violent and wants to be the leader. To get power, Jack promises to make the other children free. But he doesn't give them freedom. He tells them a story about an animal on the island to make them frightened.

Piggy is fat and unhealthy and has bad eyes. He likes books and ideas, and he is interested in democracy. Piggy's glasses become very important because the boys use them to start fires.

Simon loves nature and is a very wise person. All the children are frightened of the animal, but Simon isn't frightened. He knows that this animal is the violence inside every person.

In the end, a boat rescues the boys. But they know they can never be the same again. They are not innocent children now.

Read the text. Complete the sentences with the names in the box.

J	ack	Piggy	Ralph	Simon	William Golding
	14011		P		Col Eli
	VVIIII	iam Gold	<u>ling</u> wro	te Lord of	f the Flies.
1			wan	ts to be t	he leader.
2			is th	e leader.	
3			isn't	frighten	ed.
4			wea	rs glasse:	s <b>.</b>



	The boys are on the island because	
	their boat sank.	T/F
1	There are two adults on the island.	T/F
2	There are four main characters.	T/F
3	The children want Piggy to be	
	their leader.	T/F
4	The children use Piggy's glasses	
	to start fires.	T/F
5	A violent animal lives on the island.	T/F

Find these words in the text and match them with the correct definition.

1	leader —	a)	control
2	power	b)	liberty
3	freedom	c)	saves, helps
4	wise	<b>d</b> )	boss, top person
5	rescues	e)	able to make good decisions

## Listening

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

	Ada Blackjack lived on an island	76 A. C.
	for five years.	T/F
1	Ada Blackjack was an explorer.	T/F
2	The explorers couldn't leave the island	
	because the weather was bad.	T/F
3	Ada stayed on the island to look	
	after a sick man.	T/F
4	Ada never went back to the Arctic.	T/F

## Famous places: The Golden Gate Bridge

The Golden Gate Bridge is in San Francisco in the USA. It's nearly three kilometres long and for many years it was the longest suspension bridge in the world.

The bridge is orange, not gold. It crosses water between San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean, which is called the Golden Gate.



Construction began in 1933 during the Great Depression and ended in 1937. At that time, there was terrible unemployment in the United States and President Roosevelt wanted to create more jobs. Thousands of workers worked on the bridge and it cost \$27 million.

The towers of a suspension bridge are usually near the shore. But one tower of the Golden Gate Bridge is in the sea. The builders had to work underwater when they were making the tower.

The bridge had to be very strong because San Francisco is on a fault line and there are sometimes earthquakes. The winds from the Pacific Ocean can be very strong, too. Engineers used more than a million tonnes of concrete to build the supports for the bridge.

Drivers have to pay to use the Golden Gate Bridge. It is free for bicycles and people on foot, but people can't walk across it at night.

The Golden Gate Bridge is in more photographs than any other bridge in the world. You can also see it in a lot of TV programmes and films.

## Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 When did they build the Golden Gate Bridge?
- 2 Who can use the bridge?

## Find these words in the text and match them with the correct definition.

- 1 construction
- 2 unemployment
- 4 fault line

5 earthquake



#### Read again and listen. Circle T (true) or F (false).

The Golden Gate Bridge is almost three kilometres long.

- T/F
- 1 It's called the Golden Gate Bridge because of its colour. T/F
- 2 Thousands of people helped build T/F the bridge.
- 3 The bridge needs to be strong because T/F the supports are underwater.
- 4 You need to pay to cross the bridge T/F
- 5 You can't cross the bridge on foot T/F at night.

## 3 tower a) a weak line in the Earth's surface

- b) a situation when people can't find work
- c) a sudden movement of the Earth's surface
- d) a tall construction
- e) the process of building something

## Listening





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

Madison thinks San Francisco is the best city in the world.

T/F

1 The cable cars aren't very famous.

T/F T/F

2 Cable car tickets cost eight dollars. 3 You can visit Chinatown by boat.

T/F T/F

4 There aren't any prisoners on Alcatraz.

## Heroes and heroines: Dr Martin Luther King

- A When Martin Luther King was growing up there was segregation in the southern states of America. There were separate schools, parks, restaurants and even toilets for white people and black people. King became the leader of the Civil Rights Movement and worked all his life to get equality for African-Americans.
- **B** King was an excellent student and went to college at 15. After college, he worked in a church in Montgomery, Alabama. In those days, there was segregation on buses in Alabama. The seats at the front of the bus were for white people only. When the buses got full, black people had to give up their seats to white people. In 1955, the police arrested Rosa Parks because she refused to give up her seat to a white person. The African-American community got angry and started a boycott of the buses. They refused to use the buses until the government stopped segregating people on them. Martin Luther King was their leader. After 382 days, the government stopped segregation on buses all over the USA. It was a victory for the Civil Rights Movement and it made King famous.



- c From 1957 to 1968, King organized non-violent protests all around the USA. White people attacked him and the police arrested him, but that didn't stop him. In 1963, a crowd of 250,000 people met in Washington DC to hear King speak. His 'I have a dream ...' speech became one of the most famous speeches in history. In 1964, when he was 35, he became the youngest person to win the Nobel Peace Prize.
- **D** King was killed on 4th April 1968. He was standing on the balcony of a hotel in Memphis when James Earl Ray, a white man, shot him. America remembers his birthday every year with a holiday on the third Monday in January.
- Read the text and match the paragraphs A-D with the headings 1-4.
  - 1 King's famous speech
  - 2 The end in Memphis
  - 3 The Montgomery bus boycott
  - 4 Black people weren't equal



#### Read again and listen. Circle T (true) or F (false).

Black people ate in different restaurants. T/F

- 1 King wanted black people to be equal with white people. T/F
- 2 African-American people couldn't travel T/F on buses in Montgomery, Alabama.
- 3 The Montgomery bus boycott did not T/F work.
- 4 Martin Luther King was against violence. T/F
- T/F 5 King died peacefully in his bed.

- Find these words in the text and match them with the correct definition.
  - 1 segregation b

2 boycott

- 3 arrested
- 4 speech
- a) a formal talk to a group of people
- b) keeping groups of people separate
- c) taken to a police station
- d) when people stop using something

## Listening





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

Rosa Parks was born in New Orleans.

1 Rosa Parks travelled to work by car.

T/F

2 A white person refused to give up her seat for Rosa.

3 Rosa moved to Detroit.

T/F

T/F

4 After the boycott, Rosa didn't work for the Civil Rights Movement again.

T/F

#### Famous journeys: Darwin's voyage on the Beagle

Charles Darwin is famous for the theory of evolution. He developed his theory during a five-year journey on the Beagle, a ship that travelled to South America, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and finally back to England in October 1836. But his father didn't want Charles to sail on the ship. He wanted the 22-year-old to become a priest and told him, 'You will be a disgrace to your family.' His father was wrong, of course.



During the voyage, Darwin was very seasick. Luckily, he spent most of his time on land, collecting fossils, studying rocks and looking at birds and animals.

The Beagle's first stop was the Cape Verde Islands. Here, Darwin became interested in geology. In Brazil, he loved the tropical forest, but was angry about slavery. In Patagonia, he went riding with gauchos and hunted rhea, which is a type of bird that can't fly. He found fossilized sea shells in Chile, at 4,000 metres in the Andes. From these, he understood that the continent of South America is slowly coming up from the ocean. In the Galapagos Islands, he collected finches, which are a type of bird. He learnt that there is a different species of finch on each Galapagos island. From these discoveries, he understood that species adapt to their environment by changing and developing. When Darwin got home, his father felt differently about his son and gave him money for his work as a scientist. In 1859, Charles Darwin published one of the most important scientific books ever written, On the Origin of Species. The ideas in it came from his voyage on the Beagle.

1	Read the text and answer the question.
	head the text and answer the question.

How many places did Darwin travel to?



#### Read again and listen. Circle the correct answers.

Darwin's father ....

- a) wanted him to travel around the world
- (b) didn't want him to travel around the world
- 1 Darwin spent a lot of time ....
  - a) studying rocks, birds and animals
  - b) studying to be a priest
- **2** Darwin found ... in the Andes mountains.
  - a) birds that can't fly
  - b) fossils of sea shells
- 3 Finches are ....
  - a) a type of bird
  - **b**) a type of rock
- 4 Darwin discovered that the finches ....
  - a) were the same on every island
  - b) were different on each island



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

environment shells slavery seasick He felt very <u>seasick</u> throughout the voyage across the Atlantic. 1 When \_\_\_\_\_ ended, it became illegal to buy and sell workers. 2 She found on the beach and made a necklace. 3 The desert is the camel's natural

## Listening



Listen and match the numbers with the things they describe.

- 1 16-
- a) days in the trip
- 2 50
- **b)** pounds raised for charity
- 3 190
- -c) years of age
- 4 1,100
- d) speed of the winds
- **5** 3,000
- e) distance Lewis travelled

## Films and film-makers: Steven Spielberg

Steven Spielberg is a world-famous film-maker. He is most famous for his adventure and science-fiction movies, with their incredible special effects. Many classic movies are Spielberg films, including Jaws, E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial, Raiders of the Lost Ark and Jurassic Park.

Spielberg was born in 1946 in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was a quiet, sensitive child and he loved watching films. He used his father's movie camera to make short adventure films. He was just 13 years old when he won his first film prize for a war movie called Escape to Nowhere. When his parents divorced in 1965, he went with his mother to California. He wanted to go to film school, so he did voluntary work in Universal Studios. In 1969, he won a prize at the Atlanta Film Festival. Universal Studios were so impressed they offered him a paid job as a TV film director.

In 1975, Spielberg had huge success with laws, which made \$260 million and won three Academy Awards, or Oscars. Spielberg became one of America's youngest multimillionaires. He had other successes with Raiders of the Lost Ark and E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial. From that time, he became a Hollywood legend, making one successful film after another.

Audiences loved Spielberg's films, but critics said they were too sentimental. He wanted to make serious films and he wanted to win an Oscar for Best Director. Eventually, in 1993, he achieved his ambition with Schindler's List, a film about the Holocaust. In 2012, Spielberg's film Lincoln won two Oscars.



1	
1	Read the text and tick (✓) the films Steven
	Spielberg made.

Jaws	
Raiders of the Lost Ark	
Harry Potter	
Schindler's List	
The Hunger Games	



## Read again and listen. Circle T (true) or

Spielberg is most famous for his romantic T/F comedies. T/F 1 He was born in 1956. 2 He started making films before the age of 13. T/F 3 He didn't get a place to study at a film school. T/F 4 Jaws won two Oscars. T/F 5 Audiences and critics have always agreed about Spielberg's films. T/F



#### Find these words in the text and match them with the correct definition.

<ol> <li>incredible</li> </ol>	d 3 impressed			
2 sensitive	4 sentimental			
a) emotional, designed to make you cry				
b) getting upset or embarrassed easily				

c) full of respect for someone's work or ability

#### d) very special

## Listening

LIJCC		
4	Listen to the interview and circle T (t or F (false).	rue)
	The new Hunger Games film was	
	released last year.	T/F
1	Bethany really liked the film.	T/F
2	Bethany thinks the film will win an	
	Oscar for best director.	T/F
3	Josh thought the actor Philip Seymour	

Hoffman was awful.

ŀ	Josh liked the special effects in the	
	forest scenes.	T/F

T/F

T/F

T/F

T/F

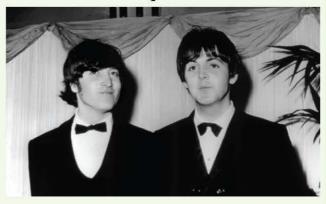
## Famous friendships: John Lennon and Paul McCartney

John Lennon and Paul McCartney grew up in Liverpool. They formed their band, the Beatles, when they were teenagers. They became one of the most successful songwriting partnerships in the history of pop music.

John Lennon was born on 9th October 1940. He had a difficult childhood. His father left the family when John was five. His mother, Julia, couldn't look after him so John lived with his aunt. Julia sometimes visited him and she taught him to play the banjo. John was good at art and got a place at art college where he started a band.

Paul McCartney was born on 18th June 1942. His father played the piano in a jazz band and encouraged Paul to play the guitar. In 1956, his mother died. Paul was very unhappy. He dedicated himself to music. He spent all his time practising the guitar and writing songs.

In 1957, Paul and John met at a church festival and Paul joined John's band. The boys were very different and often had arguments, but they both loved music. They formed a



new band, the Beatles, and started writing songs together. In 1963, the Beatles released their first album, *Please* Please Me, with eight out of fourteen songs by Lennon and McCartney.

After seven very successful years, John and Paul started having arguments again and the Beatles split up in 1970. Tragically, a mentally ill fan shot John Lennon dead in New York on 8th December 1980. Paul McCartney has continued with his musical career.

1	Read the text and answer the questions.
-	Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 Where and when did John Lennon and Paul McCartney meet?
- 2 Where and when did John Lennon die?



Read again and listen. Number the events a-g in the order that they happened.

- a) The Beatles split up.
- b) Paul McCartney was born.
- c) Paul's mother died.
- d) John's father left.
- e) Paul and John met for the first time.
- f) John Lennon was born.
- g) The Beatles released their first album.



Find these words and phrases in the text and match them with the correct definition.

- 1 be good at e
- 2 grow up
- 3 look after
- d) take care of
- b) become an adult

a) separate

e) do well at something

T/F

T/F

4 encourage

5 split up

c) help, be supportive of

## Listening





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

Lydia's best friend is Nicola. T/F T/F 1 They met on the first day of school.

2 Lydia was crying because she didn't have any friends.

3 Natalie is more confident than Lydia.

4 Natalie is sometimes selfish. T/F

## British music venues: The Royal Albert Hall

The Royal Albert Hall is one of the most famous public venues in the world. It is a familiar London landmark with a romantic history. It was built because of Queen Victoria's love for her husband, Prince Albert. Albert wanted to create a cultural area in London for ordinary people, but he died before finishing his project. Queen Victoria built the Royal Albert Hall because she wanted the nation to remember him forever. When she opened it to the public in 1871, she was very emotional and she could not speak.



Inside, the auditorium is decorated with gold pillars and red seats, and there is an enormous organ behind the stage. However, the Victorians did not know much about acoustics. The auditorium echoes and in bad weather you can hear the rain on the glass roof.

The auditorium can hold more than 5,000 people. It is used mainly for classical music and pop concerts, but also for opera, ballet, circus, poetry, award ceremonies and sports. Leading artists from all over the world have performed there, including José Carreras and Plácido Domingo, the Beatles, Adele and Jay Z.

Every summer, the famous Promenade Concerts, or Proms, take place at the Royal Albert Hall. Over 70 concerts are performed in eight weeks. If you want to buy a cheap ticket to stand in the hall and listen to a concert, you have to wait in a queue outside the hall in the afternoon. The First Night and the Last Night of the Proms are especially popular. Before these concerts, people sleep in the street outside the hall, then queue all day to get a place at the front of the auditorium.

- Read the text and answer the questions.
  - 1 What is the Royal Albert Hall mainly used for?
  - 2 What are the Proms?



Read again and listen. Circle the correct answers.

The Royal Albert Hall is in ....

- a) Liverpool
- **b)**London
- 1 The Royal Albert Hall was built by ....
  - a) Prince Albert
- b) Queen Victoria
- 2 It was opened in ....
  - a) 1871
- b) 1971
- 3 Inside, it's decorated with ....
  - a) gold pillars and red seats
  - b) enormous glass pillars
- 4 The Albert Hall has a problem because ....
  - a) it echoes
- b) it's too big
- 5 It is ... to get a ticket for the Last Night of the Proms.
  - a) easy
- b) hard

- Find these words in the text and match them with the correct definition.
  - 1 auditorium e
- 4 Victorians
- 2 venue
- 5 to echo
- 3 landmark
- a) a building that everybody recognizes
- b) you go there for concerts or other events
- c) people in Britain when Victoria was queen
- d) to resonate
- e) the area where the audience sits

## Listening





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

The Arctic Monkeys are from Sheffield.

T/F

1 There are five people in the band.

T/F T/F

2 The band members met at school. 3 The internet helped them become

famous.

T/F

4 They have released five albums.

T/F

## **Unit 1 Writing Guide**

## **Text type: A personal profile**

TASK Write a personal profile. Follow the steps below.

## READ THE MODEL TEX

Read the Model Text. What are the negative things about Katie?

#### My Best Friend by Naomi

My best friend is Katie. She's 15 years old and she's tall with brown eyes and long, dark hair. We chat online every day and I usually go to her flat after school. We like talking about films and clothes. We love listening to music on her mp4 player. The Arctic Monkeys are our favourite group. Katie is friendly, funny and energetic. She's very good at maths, art and music. She loves drawing and painting. At the moment, she's painting trees and flowers on the walls of her room. I enjoy spending time with her. We often do our homework together. When I have a problem with maths, she helps me.

But Katie isn't perfect. She is sometimes lazy and she doesn't like cleaning or washing up. Her room is always untidy, too. But I think Katie is great. I'm never bored when I'm with her.



2	Read the Model Text again. Tick (✓) the things Katie likes doing.
	talking about clothes  1 talking about films  2 talking about trees  3 drawing  4 listening to music
3	Answer the questions.
	How old is Katie? She's 15 years old.
	1 Where do Katie and Naomi usually go after school?
	2 What are the positive things about Katie?
	3 What is Katie good at?
	4 What is Katie doing at the moment?
	5 What do Katie and Naomi enjoy doing together?



Think of your best friend. Answer the questions and make no	Think of	vour best f	riend. Answe	r the questions	s and make notes
---	----------	-------------	--------------	-----------------	------------------

- 1 What's your best friend's name? \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 How old is he / she?
- 3 What does he / she look like?
- 4 How often do you see each other?
- 5 What do you like talking about?
- 6 What is he / she like?
- 7 What is he / she good at?
- 8 What does he / she love doing?
- 9 What is he / she doing at the moment?
- **10** What are the negative things about your friend?

### Now use the information from your notes to complete the personal profile.

1	My best friend is (1)	. He's / She's (2)	and he's / she's
	(3)	We see each other <sup>(4)</sup>	·
	We like (5)		
2	My best friend is <sup>6</sup>	He's / She's good	at <sup>(7)</sup>
	He / She loves <sup>(8)</sup>	At the moment, he	/ she <sup>(9)</sup>
3	But my best friend isn't	perfect. He / She (10)	But I think my best friend
	is great.		

## 3 WRITE YOUR TEXT

Write your personal profile.

# 4 CHECK YOUR TEXT

#### Check your:

Grammar Vocabulary Spelling

## **Unit 2 Writing Guide**

## Text type: A thank you letter

TASK Write a thank you letter. Follow the steps below.

## READ THE MODEL TEX



#### Read the Model Text. What presents did Ben get?

Dear Alice,

How are you? It was great to see you at the weekend. Thanks for coming to my party. I had a really good time and I hope you did too. I've got some fantastic photos you can see them on my Facebook page.

Thank you for the presents. I wore the sunglasses to school yesterday and everybody wanted to try them. How do you always choose exactly the right present? The T-shirt is really cool too. I really liked the DVD and cap from your brother. Please say thank you to him. School's OK at the moment. We've got a new maths teacher. She's really good at explaining things. How is everything with you? I hope your science trip went OK and you had a good time at the cinema on Monday. Hope to see you soon.





## Read the Model Text again. Circle T (true) or F (false).

Ben enjoyed his party. T/F 1 You can see Ben's photos at school. T/F 2 Ben liked his presents. 3 Ben doesn't like school at the moment. T/F 4 Alice went on a science trip recently. T/F

## Circle the correct answer.

Why did Alice go to Ben's house on Saturday?

- (a) She went to his party.
- b) She went to take photos.
- 1 Who gave Ben sunglasses?
  - a) Alice
  - b) Alice's brother
- 2 Who gave Ben a DVD?
  - a) Alice
  - b) Alice's brother

- 3 What subject does Ben's new teacher teach?
  - a) science
  - b) maths
- 4 Where did Alice go on Monday?
  - a) to the cinema
  - b) to the science museum
- 5 Ben is hoping ...
  - a) to have more maths lessons.
  - b) to see Alice soon.



Read	Rog	er's	notes	for a	than	k vou	letter.
neau	nog	C 12	HOTES	101 0	ıtılalı	n you	icuci.

- 1 Why did Grandma give you a present?
- 2 Where did she give you the present?
- 3 What did she give you?
- 4 What's good about the present?
- 5 Are you using the present already?
- 6 Have you got any news?
- 7 What about school?
- 8 When are you going to see Grandma?

- 15th birthday
- at Auntie Ann's house
- mp4 player
- exactly what I wanted
- all the time
- won a BMX competition!
- Mum passed her driving test
- new science teacher really good
- next school holiday

Decide which paragraph each piece of information goes in. Write 1, 2, 3 or 4 next to the notes. Now use the information to complete Roger's thank you letter.

	Dear Grandma,	
1	I'm writing to thank you for my (1) <u>15th birthday present</u> . It was lovely to see you	
	(2), You looked really well.	
2	l really like my present! How did you know l wanted an (3)? It's	
	(4)	
3	l hope you're well. Is the new cinema open? I've got some important news – I (6a)	I
	I'm really happy! And Mum (6b) last week, so we're all very pleased for her.	
	School's OK at the moment. We've got a (1) She's really good.	
4	I hope to come and see you soon – perhaps in my next <sup>(8)</sup>	
	Love,	
	Roger	
Wri	e your thank you letter.	
[4	CHECK YOUR TEXT	
Che	ck your:	
	Grammar Vocabulary Spelling	

## **Unit 3 Writing Guide**

## **Text type: A description of an accident**

TASK Write a description of an accident. Follow the steps below.

## READ THE MODEL TEX



Read the Model Text and tick ( ) the best title.

- a) A great day out
- b) Accidents can happen

Last Saturday, I went to the beach with some friends. It was hot and we were playing volleyball with no shoes. Suddenly I stood on a piece of glass. It really hurt and there was blood everywhere!

I sat down on the sand and my friend Jude came to help me. She tried to get the glass out of my foot. Then my friends helped me to walk to the road, but it was difficult because the glass was still in my foot.

While we were standing at the bus stop waiting for a bus, someone called my name. It was my cousin, Sam, in her car. Sam's a doctor. She looked at my foot carefully. Then she said, 'Get in the car, Finn. You need to go to hospital.' Then Sam drove me to the hospital. While we were driving there, my friends phoned my parents and told them about my accident.



Read the Model Text again and number the events 1–5 in the order that they happened.

T/F

- a) Finn saw his cousin.
  - b) Finn hurt his foot.
- c) Finn and his friends went to the beach.
- d) Finn waited at the bus stop.
- e) They played volleyball.
- Circle T (true) or F (false).

Finn was having breakfast at the beach.

- 1 He hurt his foot on a piece of glass. T/F 2 Jude got the glass out of his foot. T/F
- 3 Finn couldn't walk very well. T/F
- 4 Sam was worried about Finn's foot. T/F
- T/F 5 Sam phoned Finn's parents.



#### Look at the pictures and read the notes about an accident.

- 1 Where was Hayley going? to school in the morning —
- **2** Was she going fast? Why? Yes late for school
- 3 What was the weather like? *it was raining*
- 4 What did the cat do? ran into the road
- 5 Why did Hayley crash her bike? stopped too fast; didn't want to hit the cat
- **6** Who saw the accident? *two teenagers*
- 7 What did they do? helped Hayley move; phoned for help









#### Now use the notes to complete the description of the accident.

1	2	d Hayley had an accident w n clock. She was going fast		<u>school</u> . Hayley
	The weather wasn't	35 3		ouldn't see very well.
2	Suddenly, a cat (4)	Hay	vley (5a)	, because she
	(5b)	Then she crashed	her bike. <sup>(6)</sup>	saw the
	accident.			
3	The girl (7a)	while the b	oy used his mobile to	
	(7b)	help.		

## **3 WRITE YOUR TEXT**

Write your description of an accident.			

- 2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1			
4 CHEC	K	YOUR	TEXT
Carried Control	100		

Check	your:
CHECK	your.

Gran	nmar	Vocabulary	Spelling

## **Unit 4 Writing Guide**

## **Text type: A travel guide entry**

TASK Write a travel guide entry. Follow the steps below.

## READ THE MODEL TE

#### Read the Model Text. Where is the Marais?

The Marais is one of the most interesting places in Paris. It's a small area near the centre of the city with a lot of old houses and narrow streets. Lots of people live there and the streets are always full of people. It's a great place to spend an afternoon, especially when the weather is sunny.

There are lots of shops in the Marais. Many of the shops sell expensive designer clothes. They're beautiful, but they're more expensive than clothes in other shops. There are also lots of small cafés and restaurants in the Marais. I like eating there. If you don't eat meat, you can buy falafel and eat it as you are walking along the street. It is delicious and it isn't very expensive. You can also buy fantastic cakes in the cake shops.

When you want to see a different, quieter side of Paris, just visit the Marais.



## Read the Model Text again. Circle T (true) or F (false).

T/F The Marais is a large place. 1 The houses in the Marais are old. T/F T/F 2 There aren't many shops there. 3 The Marais is a good place to eat. T/F 4 Falafel isn't cheap. T/F **5** The Marais is noisier than other parts of the city. T/F

## Match the sentence halves.

1 The Marais is

a) on a sunny day.

2 The Marais is

b) one of the most interesting places.

3 It's a nice place to go

c) a kind of food.

4 The designer shops are

d) in the centre of Paris.

5 Falafel is

e) cakes.

6 You can also eat

f) expensive.



#### Look at the notes about Portobello Road.

1 Where is Portobello Road? West London

2 What is it? a really long street with shops on both sides

3 What can you buy in the shops? antiques, jewellery4 When is the market? Saturday

5 What can you buy in the market? fruit and vegetables, retro and vintage clothes

6 What can you eat there? traditional British cooking7 What else can you do there? The Electric Cinema

Now use the notes to complete the travel guide entry.

1	Portobello Road is in (1) West London and it's one of my favourite places. It's a
	. Lots of people go there and it's a great place to spend a day,
	especially when the weather is sunny.
2	There are lots of shops on Portobello Road. Many of the shops are antique shops and they
	sell (3) There's also a great market on (4),
	when the street is full of stalls. Many of the stalls sell (5a), but you
	can also buy really cool (5b) – including jackets and second-hand
	designer hats. There are lots of great cafés on Portobello Road, too. A really good restaurant is
	Banger Bros, where you can try <sup>(6)</sup> , such as Cumberland sausages from
	the north of England.
3	And there are other things to do. (7) is on Portobello Road. It's one of
	the oldest cinemas in the city. The tickets are cheaper on Sunday afternoons. It's a really good
	place to go on a rainy day.

# Write your travel guide entry. 4 CHECK YOUR TEXT Check your: Grammar Vocabulary Spelling

# **Unit 5 Writing Guide**

## **Text type: A magazine article**

**TASK** Write a magazine article. Follow the steps below.

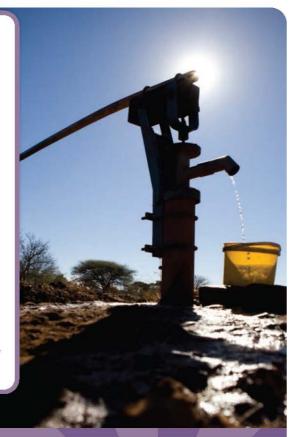
READ THE MODEL TEX

Read the Model Text. What did the head teacher think of the fundraising event?

#### A London school raises £10,000 for WaterAid in Africa

Students at Riverside School have raised £10,000 this year for charity. Organizer Ruby Winter said, 'We organized jumble sales, barbecues and pet shows and did sponsored walks during the year.' Everyone helped and supported the students.

The students have decided to donate the money to the charity WaterAid to help people in many different countries. Student Anna Kemp said, 'We are supporting this charity because water is so important in our lives. In many parts of Africa, people have to walk many kilometres to get it.' Head teacher Tom Black is delighted. He said, 'We've never raised so much money before. We hope to raise money for WaterAid next year, too, because our fundraising has been such a success this year.'



- Read the Model Text again and match the sentence halves.
  - 1 The fundraising was successful because -
  - 2 Students organized
  - 3 The students chose WaterAid because
  - 4 The head teacher

- a) jumble sales and pet shows.
- -b) it raised a lot of money.
- c) was delighted.
- d) water is so important in our lives.

Answer the questions.

Who organized the events?

- 1 Who raised £10,000 for WaterAid in Africa?
- 2 Who has to walk many kilometres to get water?
- 3 Who thinks water is important in our lives?
- 4 Who hopes to raise money again next year?

 Ruby	Winter	



#### Look at the notes about another fundraising event.

- 1 What's the name of the school?
- 2 How much money did they raise?
- 3 What fundraising activities did they do?
- 4 Which charity have they decided to donate the money to?
  - 5 Why did they choose this charity?
  - 6 What did the head teacher say about the events?
- 7 What are they hoping to do next year?

Oakwood Academy

£8,000

sponsored swim, bring and buy sale, raffle tickets

Greenpeace

many students have studied environmental problems at school

a big success

raise £10,000 for Oxfam

#### Now use the notes to complete the magazine article.

1	Students at (1) Oakwood Academy have raised (2)	this year for charity. Organizer
	Josh O'Kelly said, 'We organized (3)	' Everyone
	helped and supported the students.	
2	The students have decided to donate the money to the c	harity <sup>(4)</sup> Student Billie
	Peterson said, 'We are supporting this charity because (5)_	
3	Head teacher Jolie Walters is delighted. 'We've never rais	sed so much money before. The events were
	<sup>(6)</sup> Next year, we hope to <sup>(7)</sup>	

# 3 WRITE YOUR TEXT

Write your magazine article.

# 4 CHECK YOUR TEXT

#### Check your:

Grammar Vocabulary Spelling

# **Unit 6 Writing Guide**

# Text type: A description of a journey

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

# READ THE MODEL TEX



Read the Model Text. How is Amy feeling now?

To: Chris From: Amy

Hi Chris!

We've arrived here at our campsite, but it was a terrible journey.

We left home at eight o'clock yesterday morning. First, we got a train to Penzance, but there were floods and it took four hours. Then we got a bus to Land's End airport. But the weather was bad and we waited two hours to get on the plane. Next, we arrived at St Mary's airport. We got a bus to the port and after that we took a boat to St Martin's. It took 20 minutes, but the sea was rough and I felt sick. We were all exhausted when we finally got to the campsite in the dark.

This morning, the sun is shining and I feel happy. This afternoon, we've booked a fishing trip. I'll try to catch some fish for our dinner.

Amy



2	DO LABORATE TO A COLUMN TO A COLUMN
1	Read the Model Text again. Circle T (true) or F (false).
	reconstruction restricted and restricted to the second

	Amy is staying on a campsite.	T/F
1	They travelled by train, plane and boat.	T/F
2	The train was late because there was a storm.	T/F
3	They couldn't get on the plane for four hours.	T/F
4	The sea was calm.	T/F
5	They are going fishing this afternoon.	T/F

## Number the events 1-5 in the order that they happened.

	, ,,,
a) They got a boat to St Martin's.	
<b>b)</b> They got a bus to Land's End.	
c) They got a train to Penzance.	1
d) They arrived at the campsite.	
e) They flew to St Mary's.	



#### Read the notes about a journey.

- 1 Where are you?
- 2 How did you travel on the first part of the journey?
- 3 What happened? How long was it?
- **4** How did you travel on the next part of the journey?
- 5 What happened? How long was it?
- **6** How did you travel on the final part of the journey?
- 7 What happened? How long was it?
- 8 What have you planned for today?

#### Chinchón)

bus to Heathrow airport

an accident on the road, bus late two hours plane to Madrid

plane delayed – bad weather, three hours to get on the plane car to Chinchón

a lot of traffic two hours aunt and uncle – big family dinner with all my cousins

Now use the notes to complete a description of the journey. Circle the correct time linkers.

Hi Amy!		
1 We've arrived here in <sup>(1)</sup> Chinche	<u>ón</u> , but it was a terrible journey.	
2 We left home at five yesterday mo	orning. <sup>(2a)</sup> <b>Finally</b> / <b>First</b> , we <sup>(2b)</sup>	
But there was (3a)	It took (3b)	to
get there. When we arrived, the (4)	had bee	en delayed. We waited
(5a)	. (5b) <b>Then / First</b> , we arrived in Madrid. N	My aunt and uncle
were waiting to meet us. <sup>(63)</sup> First /	Next, we travelled to (6b)	, but
(7a)	. It took <sup>(7b)</sup>	to get there. We
<sup>(7c)</sup> <b>finally / after that</b> arrived at my	y aunt and uncle's house at ten o'clock. Y	We were all exhausted.
3 This morning, the weather is beau	utiful and I'm sitting in the garden. This	evening,
(8)	. I'll take some photos for you.	
Chris		

# 3 WRITE YOUR TEXT

Write your description of a journey.

4 CHECK YOUR TEXT

Check your:

Grammar Vocabulary Spelling

# **Unit 7 Writing Guide**

## **Text type: A film review**

TASK Write a film review. Follow the steps below.

# READ THE MODEL TEX



Read the Model Text. What is the writer's opinion of the film?

#### A review of E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial

One of my favourite films is E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial. It's a science-fiction film and it came out in 1982. The director is Steven Spielberg. The film stars Henry Thomas with Robert MacNaughton, Drew Barrymore and Dee Wallace.

E.T. is the story of Elliott, a lonely boy who makes friends with an alien, or extra-terrestrial, that he calls E.T. for short. E.T. is lost on Earth and wants to go home to his own planet. Elliott and his brother and sister help him get back. They try to stop their mother and the government from finding out. I think the actors and the voice of E.T. are excellent. The music, which won an Academy Award, is amazing. But for me, the best thing about the film is the powerful emotion. The film makes almost everyone cry. In my opinion, E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial is a wonderful film about connection, communication and understanding. It is a story about friendship, hope and happiness. I recommend this film to adults, teenagers and children.



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

> T/F E.T. is a horror film. 1 Elliott is an extra-terrestrial. T/F T/F 2 E.T. wants to go home. 3 The children want to help E.T. T/F 4 The actors won an Academy Award. T/F 5 E.T. is a film about parents and T/F children.

Answer the questions.

When did the film E.T. come out?

1 Who is the film's director?

2 Who is the main actor in the film?

3 What does the writer think is the best thing about the film?

4 Who does the writer recommend the film to?



Think of a film you like. Answer the questions and make notes.	
1 What's the name of the film? 2 What kind of film is it? 3 When did it come out? 4 Who is the director? 5 Which actors star in the film? 6 What is the plot of the film?	
7 What are the best things about the film?  8 What is your opinion of the film?  9 Who would you recommend the film to?	
Group the notes you made into three paragraphs.  1 general information about the film 2 description of the plot 3 your opinion and recommendation  Now use your notes to complete your film review.	
1 One of my favourite films (1) It's a  (2) film and it came out in (3)  director is (4) The film stars (5a)  with (5b) and (5c)	The
2 The film is the story of <sup>(6)</sup> and <sup>(7b)</sup> In my opinion, the film is <sup>(8)</sup>	
Write your film review.	
Chadrens	
Check your:  Grammar Vocabulary Spelling	

# **Unit 8 Writing Guide**

## **Text type: A formal letter**



TASK Write a formal letter. Follow the steps below.





Look at the adverts and read the Model Text. Which advert is the letter responding to?

#### STUDENT EXCHANGE

Are you a student in full-time education? Do you want to spend a year studying in a foreign country? We work with schools and colleges in countries all over Europe. We pay travel costs, but you pay living expenses. Are you interested in doing an exchange? Write to us, telling us about yourself. If you want to go to a particular country, tell us why. We've got 100 places to fill.

The Exchange Committee, Landmark House, 30 Queen Street, London W1 3XZ

#### STUDENT VOLUNTEERS

Do you love travelling? Would you like to spend a month living and working in a foreign country? We work in countries all over the world. We pay living expenses and provide accommodation. You pay travel costs. Are you interested in being a volunteer? Write to us, telling us about yourself. If you want to go to a particular country, tell us why. We've got organizations in 20 countries waiting for you!

Student Volunteers, 85 Victoria Road, Edinburgh EH3 8PL

Dear Sir / Madam,

I would like to apply for a place on the student exchange programme.

I am currently a student at St Hilda's School in East Cheam and I'm studying Spanish, English and history.

I would really like to spend a year abroad. The main reason is that I think it would be very interesting to spend a whole year living in another country. Although I can go to any country, I would prefer the opportunity to go to Spain. It would give me the chance to speak Spanish and go to a Spanish school. Furthermore, I would love to travel around Spain at the end of the exchange.

I am friendly and independent. In addition, I like meeting people. If I went to Spain, it would be a fantastic experience for me to learn to speak Spanish and get to know the people and the country.

Yours faithfully, Harry Youdell



Read the Model Text again and circle the correct answers.

How many subjects is Harry studying?

- a) (three
- b) four
- 1 What is the main reason he wants to do an exchange?
  - a) He would like to study in another country.
  - b) He thinks it would be interesting to live in another country.

- 2 Where would he like to go?
  - a) Spain
  - b) any country
- 3 What is Harry like?
  - a) talkative and confident
  - b) friendly and independent



1 What is the name of your school? 2 Which subjects are you studying?	
3 What's the main reason you want	
to work as a volunteer?	
2 (10)	

4 Where would you like to go?

5 Why? (three reasons)

a)

b) \_\_\_\_\_

6 What are you like? (three things)

a)

b)

c)

Now use your notes to complete the formal letter. Circle the correct linkers of addition and contrast.

Apply for a place on the student volunteer programme. Make notes.

Dear Sir / Madam,

I would like to apply for a place on the student volunteer programme.

1 I am currently a student at (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and I'm studying

(2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2 I would really like to work abroad as a volunteer. The main reason is that I

think (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (4a) Although / In addition I can go to any

country, I would prefer (4b) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It would give me the

chance to (5a) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (5b) Furthermore / However I would love to

(5b & 5c) \_\_\_\_\_\_.

3 I am (6a & 6b) \_\_\_\_\_\_. (6c) Although / In addition, I like

(6c) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. If I worked as a volunteer, it would be a fantastic

experience for me to (5c) \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Yours faithfully,

# 3 WRITE YOUR TEXT

Write your formal letter.

# 4 CHECK YOUR TEXT

Check your:

Grammar Vocabulary Spelling

# **Unit 9 Writing Guide**

## Text type: A description of a musical hero

TASK Write about a musical hero. Follow the steps below.

# READ THE MODEL TEX



Read the Model Text and decide if it ...

- a) is a story about Katy Perry.
- **b)** is a news report about Katy Perry.
- c) gives information about Katy Perry's life.



#### My musical hero

Kathryn Elizabeth Hudson was born in California in 1984. She is usually known by her stage name, Katy Perry. She is an American singer-songwriter and she is famous all over the world.

Katy Perry became famous at the age of 23 when the album One of the Boys was released in 2008. Millions of copies were sold all over the world. It was followed in 2010 by *Teenage Dream*. It went to number one in seven countries. Since then, she has performed live at concerts in many different countries including Australia, Japan and Brazil. Last year, she appeared in the MTV Europe Music Awards. Recently, she performed all over the world in her Prismatic tour.

She has also found time to do charity work. She has done a lot of work for children's charities and in 2013 she became a UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador. A large part of the money from her 2014 tour was donated to UNICEF.

I admire Katy Perry because her music is great and also because she uses her fame to help other people.

2	Read the Model Text again and answer the questions.
	Reductive moder rext again and answer the questions

Where and when was Katy Perry born? She was born in California in 1984.

- 1 How old was she when she became famous?
- 2 What was her first hit album called?
- 3 What did Katy Perry do last year?

- 4 What has she done recently?
- 5 What charity work has she done?
- **6** Why does the writer admire her?



Write about your musical hero. Make notes.

=			
=	1	Who is your musical hero?	
==>	2	Where and when was he / she born?	
=	3	What does he / she do?	
=	4	When did he / she become famous?	
11111	5	What was his / her first hit album called?	
	6	How many copies were sold?	
	7	What other hit albums or singles did he / she release?	
	8	What did he / she do next?	
-	9	What did he / she do last year?	
-	10	What has he / she done recently?	
己	11	What charity work has he / she done?	
=	12	Why do you admire him / her?	

Now use your notes to complete the text about your musical hero. Circle the correct time expressions.

was born <sup>(2)</sup>	He / She is a	
_ and he / she is famous all over the world.		
became famous at the age of <sup>(4)</sup>		
It sold <sup>(6)</sup>		
<sup>(8a)</sup> For / Since then, he	e/she	
Recently, he	/ she	
He / she has also found time to do charity work. He / she has (11)		
	and he / she is famous all over the worldbecame famous at the age of <sup>(4)</sup> It sold <sup>(6)</sup> <sup>(8a)</sup> For / Since then, he Recently, he	



Write your description of a musical hero.



Check your:

Е	Grammar	Vocabulary	Spelling
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# Unit 1 Speaking: Describing people and activities



## Speaking guide

- 1 Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.
  - 1 Where are the people?
  - 2 What are they doing?
  - 3 How do you think the people feel?
- 2 Look at photo 2 and describe what the people are doing and what they are like. Use the Useful Vocabulary and Useful Phrases.

I think the people are ... I think they're ... They're ... They aren't ...

#### **Useful Phrases**

I think they're at home / at a youth centre ...

They're eating / chatting ...

They're / He's / She's confident / friendly ...

They aren't / He isn't / She isn't unsociable / lazy ...

#### **Useful Vocabulary**

adventurous • chat • confident • do voluntary work • eat • energetic • friendly • funny • go out for a meal • lazy • quiet • relax • serious • talkative

# Unit 2 Speaking: Jobs



# Speaking guide

- 1 Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.
  - 1 Look at the person in the photo. What is his / her job?
  - **2** What was the person doing when the photo was taken?
  - 3 What did he / she do at work yesterday?
- 2 Look at photo 2 and describe what the person was doing yesterday. Use the Useful Vocabulary and Useful Phrases.

She's a ... She was ... I think she ... some people.

#### **Useful Phrases**

He / She's a doctor / journalist ...

He / She was ...

I think he / she ... + past simple

#### **Useful Vocabulary**

actor • artist • builder • design • doctor •

firefighter • help • hose • interview •

journalist · police officer · put out · rescue ·

take a photo • treat ill people •

use the computer · write

# Unit 3 Speaking: Describing activities



## Speaking guide

- 1 Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.
  - 1 Where are the people and what are they doing?
  - 2 How do you think the people feel?
  - **3** What do you think of the activity in the photo?
- 2 Look at photo 2 and describe what the people are doing and how they feel. Use the Useful Vocabulary and Useful Phrases.

The people are ... They're ... I think they feel ..., but they're ...

#### **Useful Phrases**

They're / He's / She's in / on / at ...

They're / He's / She's ... -ing ...

I think he / she feels very excited ...

I think it looks very exciting ...

#### **Useful Vocabulary**

across • along • bored / boring •

climb · down · excited / exciting ·

frightened / frightening .

interested / interesting · into · jump ·

mountain • out of • over • plane • through •

tired / tiring · towards · under ·

worried / worrying

# Unit 4 Speaking: Describing places



# Speaking guide

- 1 Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.
  - 1 Do you know where the special place in the picture is?
  - 2 What is in the photo?
  - **3** Compare the special place in the photo to a special place you know.
- 2 Look at photo 2 and describe what you can see.
  Use the Useful Vocabulary and Useful Phrases.

This ruin is ... I think it's in ..., or maybe ... It's on ... On the left, there's ... There's a ... in ..., but the ... in the picture is ... and more ...

#### **Useful Phrases**

I think this is ...

It's in ...

On the left / right, there's a ...

It's really beautiful / old ...

It's more interesting / famous than ...

#### **Useful Vocabulary**

beautiful • castle • cathedral • famous • interesting • lake • large • mountain • old • ruin • small • snow • temple • tomb

# Unit 5 Speaking: Talking about fundraising



# Speaking guide

- 1 Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.
  - 1 Where are the people and what are they doing?
  - 2 What do you think has happened?
  - **3** Do you think this is a good way to raise money for charity?
- 2 Look at photo 2 and describe what you see and what happened just before. Use the Useful Vocabulary and Useful Phrases.

The girls are ... for ... They've made ... and now the ... are ...

#### **Useful Phrases**

They're selling cakes ...

They've finished the race ...

They've collected a lot of money ...

This is a good / bad way to raise money ...

#### **Useful Vocabulary**

collect money • do a sponsored run / swim • do charity work • do your best • have a bring and buy sale • make money • make someone happy • make someone laugh • sell badges / cakes / raffle tickets

# Unit 6 Speaking: Travelling



# Speaking guide

- 1 Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.
  - 1 Where are the people and what are they doing?
  - 2 How do you think they feel?
  - 3 Where have they been?
- 2 Look at photo 2 and describe what the people have done recently, what they are doing and how they feel. Use the Useful Vocabulary and Useful Phrases.

The people have ... I think they ... In the background there's ... They're ..., but some of them look ...

#### **Useful Phrases**

They've ...

They look ...

It looks ...

I think they're feeling ...

#### **Useful Vocabulary**

amazing • arrive • awful • buy a guidebook • buy souvenirs • come back home • delighted • exhausted • get off a train • have adventures • meet people • set off

# Unit 7 Speaking: Making films



# Speaking guide

- 1 Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.
  - 1 Who are the people?
  - 2 What are they doing?
  - 3 What is going to happen?
- 2 Look at photo 2 and say what you can see and what you think is going to happen. Use the Useful Vocabulary and Useful Phrases.

Some people are ... They're ... I think ... is the ..., and the others are ... The ... is ... I think he's going to ...

#### **Useful Phrases**

They're standing ...

I think he / she'll ...

He / She probably won't ...

I think he / she's going to ...

#### **Useful Vocabulary**

actor • director • equipment • film a scene •

film star • special effects • star in a film •

stunt • stuntman / stuntwoman •

video camera

# Unit 8 Speaking: Spending time with friends



# Speaking guide

- 1 Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.
  - 1 Who do you think the people are and where are they?
  - **2** Why do you think the people are doing this activity?
  - 3 What are they wearing and how do they feel?
- 2 Look at photo 2 and describe what the people are doing. Use the Useful Vocabulary and Useful Phrases.

Some ... are ... They're ... They're probably ... I think they're probably ... They're wearing ...

#### **Useful Phrases**

The people look ...

They're having ...

I think they're ...

#### **Useful Vocabulary**

cook • have a barbecue • have fun • play the guitar • spend time (with friends) • tell jokes • work together

# Unit 9 Speaking: Talking about bands



- 1 Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.
  - 1 Where are the people and what are they doing?
  - 2 What instruments can you see in the photo?
  - **3** What do you think will happen to the band in the future?
- 2 Look at photo 2 and make predictions about the band. Use the Useful Vocabulary and Useful Phrases.

There are ... They're ... and they're ... I can see ... in the foreground, too. I think it's ... The band is ..., or maybe ...

#### **Useful Phrases**

They're going to ...

It'll ...

They won't ...

[depending on photo selected]

#### **Useful Vocabulary**

form a band • go on tour • hit •

music festival · play live at a concert ·

record a song · record (n) ·

recording studio • single

# Speaking Reference: Useful phrases

# Unit 1: Describing people and activities

I think they're at home / at a youth centre ...

They're eating / chatting ...

They're / He's / She's confident / friendly ...

They aren't / He isn't / She isn't unsociable / lazy ...

#### Unit 2: Jobs

He / She's a doctor / journalist ...

He / She was ...

I think he / she ... + past simple

## **Unit 3: Describing activities**

They're / He's / She's in / on / at ...

They're / He's / She's ... -ing ...

I think he / she feels very excited ...

I think it looks very exciting ...

## **Unit 4: Describing places**

I think this is ...

It's in ...

On the left / right, there's a ...

It's really beautiful / old ...

It's more interesting / famous than ...

# **Unit 5: Talking about fundraising**

They're selling cakes ...

They've finished the race ...

They've collected a lot of money ...

This is a good / bad way to raise money ...

### **Unit 6: Travelling**

They've ...

They look ...

It looks ...

I think they're feeling ...

## **Unit 7: Making films**

They're standing ...

I think he'll / she'll ...

He / She probably won't ...

I think he's / she's going to ...

# **Unit 8: Spending time with friends**

The people look ...

They're having ...

I think they're ...

## **Unit 9: Talking about bands**

They're going to ...

It'll ...

They won't ...



# **Macmillan Life Skills Collaborative Project 1**

TASK Make a poster about your favourite gadgets.

What technology or gadgets have you got? When did you get your gadgets? Did you buy them or were they presents? Why do you like them? Which is your favourite? Why?

		My notes
Name	My mp3 player	
I got it	June last year - birthday	
Bought or a present?	a present from my parents	
I like it because	small and light, all my favourite music on it, beautiful green colour	
Tuse it	when I'm walking to school, on long journeys, anywhere	I



Which gadget does everyone in the group like? Why? Which gadgets are useful? Which gadgets are cool? Which gadgets do people dislike? Why? Choose one gadget and write notes:

- name
- when it came out
- what it's useful for
- its advantages
- its disadvantages, if any
- other information







Write a short text about the gadget you chose, using your notes.

My mp3 player is my favourite gadget. I got it in June last year for my birthday. It was a present from my parents. I like it because it's very small and light. It has all my favourite music on it and it's a beautiful green colour. I use it all the time – for example, when I'm walking to school or on long, boring train or car journeys. In fact, I can use it anywhere!



Find or take photos of your gadget or draw a picture.



- capital letters
- punctuation
- apostrophes ('s)
- spelling
- correct use of tenses



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



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

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

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

More



Work with other people to share and discuss ideas. Brainstorming is a life skill.



# **Macmillan Life Skills Collaborative Project 2**

TASK Make a poster about a journey round Europe.

Plan a trip around Europe.

Where do you want to start your journey?

Where do you want to finish?

Which four places do you want to visit? Why?

When do you want to go?

How long do you want to stay in each place?

Places to visit		My notes	
1		Valencia it's fun and by the sea beginning of June two weeks	
	2 Why? When? How long?	Paris it's beautiful middle of June a weekend	
	3 Why? When? How long?	Venice it's old and interesting middle of June a few days	
	4 Why? When? How long?	Stockholm it's cool and trendy around 24th June for midsummer a week	



Which place does everyone in your group like?

Choose one place and write notes:

- famous places to visit
- typical food and drink
- a place to stay
- something to do in the evening





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

I want to visit Stockholm in Sweden because it's a cool and trendy city. I want to go around 24th June for midsummer. I want to visit the Royal Palace and the Vasa Museum – a museum with a famous old ship. Typical Swedish food and drink are fish or meatballs and bilberry juice. I'd like to stay in the centre of the city. In the evening I want to go to a midsummer party and stay up all night.



- capital letters
- punctuation
- apostrophes ('s)
- spelling
- correct use of tenses

# 5 Pictures

Find photos or draw pictures of the place you want to visit.



# 6 Display

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



# **Checkyourlifeshills**

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

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

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

# More lifeskills



Use the internet to find out about people, places and facts. Using the internet effectively is a life skill.



# **Macmillan Life Skills Collaborative Project 3**

TASK Make a poster about a new band.

# 1 Reas

Invent a band!

What is the name of your band?

What type of music do you want to play?

Which instruments will you have in the band?

How many people will be in the band?

		My notes
Name of band	Tall Trees	
Type of music	pop / rock	
Instruments in the band	guitar Bass guitar drums Keyboards	
People in the band	me Pablo Mariela Nuria	



Choose a name for your band. Agree on the type of music, instruments and number of people in your band. Write notes:

- name of your first hit song
- name of your first CD
- location of future concerts
- other information



Write a press release about your band. Each person in the group writes about a different thing: information about the band, recent news, news about a new CD, tour dates.

Tall Trees is a brilliant new band from Javea. The four band members met at school. José Fernandez is the singer and he plays guitar. Pablo Rodríguez plays bass guitar. Mariela Franco-Reyes is on drums and Nuria Abarca plays the keyboards. Their first hit song, See Me, went to number one in ten countries. Their first CD, Forest, comes out next week. They are playing at Benicàssim this summer. Don't miss them!



**Checkyourlifeskills** 

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

⊕=Very good ⊕=Good ⊗= Needs more work

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





Listen to other people's ideas and work together to choose the best ones.
Working collaboratively is a life skill.

# Wordlist,

Α	ball boy/girl (n) /'bɔɪlˌbɔɪ/ˌgɜɪ(r)l/
acceptable (adj) /ək'septəb(ə)l/	band (n) /bænd/
accurate (adj) /'ækjurət/	basketball court (n) /'baskitbəil ikəi(r)t/
achievement (n) /ə'tʃi:vmənt/	be late /ˌbi 'leɪt/
achiever (n) /əˈʧiːvə(r)/	be polite /,bi pə'laɪt/
across (prep) /ə'krɒs/	be rude /ˌbi ˈruːd/
actor (n) /'æktə(r)/	be set in /,bi 'set ɪn/
admire (v) /əd'maɪə(r)/	beat (n) /biːt/
adventurer (n) /əd'ventʃərə(r)/	beautiful (adj) /'bju:təf(ə)l/
adventurous (adj) /əd'vent∫(ə)rəs/	because (conjunction) /bɪˈkɒz/
advertisement (n) /əd'v3:(r)tismənt/	bedroom (n) /'bed,ruxm/
agree (v) /əˈgriː/	bill (n) /bɪl/
aim (n) /eɪm/	bite (n) /baɪt/
album cover (n) /'ælbəm ˌkʌvə(r)/	block (n) /blok/
along (prep) /əˈlɒŋ/	boiling (adj) /'boilin/
although (conj) /ɔːl'ðəʊ/	bored (adj) /bɔː(r)d/
amazing (adj) /əˈmeɪzɪŋ/	boring (adj) /'borrin/
analyse (v) /'ænəlaɪz/	box (n) /boks/
angrily (adv) /ˈæŋgrɪli/	branch (n) /braxntf/
annoyed (adj) /ə'nɔɪd/	brave (adj) /breɪv/
annoying (adj) /əˈnɔɪɪŋ/	bread (n) /bred/
annual (adj) /'ænjuəl/	breathe (v) /brixð/
ant (n) /ænt/	bring (v) /brɪŋ/
app (n) /æp/	bring a present /,brin ə 'prezənt/
appear (v) /ə'pɪə(r)/	broadcast (v) /'broid,kqist/
aquarium (n) /əˈkweəriəm/	build (v) /bild/
<pre>argument (n) /'ar(r)gjument/</pre>	builder (n) /'bɪldə(r)/
aristocratic (adj) /¡ærɪstəˈkrætɪk/	building (n) /'bɪldɪŋ/
arrive (v) /ə'raɪv/	buried (adj) /'berid/
arrive early (v) /əˌraɪv 'ɜː(r)li/	burp (v) /b3:(r)p/
art (n) /dr(r)t/ arte	busy (adj) /'bɪzi/
art gallery (n) /'ar(r)t ,gæləri/	buy a guidebook /,barə 'gardbuk/
article (n) /'ar(r)trk(ə)l/	buy souvenirs /,bai su:və'niə(r)z/
artist (n) /'ar(r)tist/	C
attack (v) /ə'tæk/	camp (n) /kæmp/
audience (n) /'əːdiəns/	campsite (n) /'kæmp,saɪt/
authorities (n pl) /ɔːˈθɒrətiz/	car ride (n) /'kar ,raɪd/
award (n) /ə'wɔː(r)d/	carefully (adv) /'keə(r)f(ə)li/
away from (prep) /əˈweɪ ˌfrɒm/	cash (n) /kæʃ/
awful (adj) /ˈɔːf(ə)l/	castle (n) /'kaːs(ə)l/
В	cathedral (n) /kəˈθiːdrəl/
badly (adv) /'bædli/	cautious (adj) /ˈkɔːʃəs/
bagpine (n) /'bæg parp/	cave (n) /keɪv/

celebrity (n) /səˈlebrəti/

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celebration (n) / selə'breif(ə)n/
                                                          crash (v) /kræʃ/
ceremony (n) /'serəməni/
                                                          creativity (n) / kri:ei'tivəti/
champion (n) /'tfæmpiən/
                                                          cruel (adj) /'kru:əl/
championship (n) /'tfæmpiən[ɪp/
                                                          cultural (adj) /'kaltf(ə)rəl/
chapter (n) /'tfæptə(r)/
                                                          customs (n pl) /'kastəmz/
charge a mobile phone / tfar(r) a moubail 'foun/
                                                          cycle ride (n) /'saik(ə)l raid/
charity (n) /'ffærəti/
                                                                                    D
chat (v) /tfæt/
                                                          dance (v) /da:ns/
chat online / fet on'lain/
                                                          data (n pl) /'deɪtə; 'daɪtə/
chat show (n) /'tfæt ,fau/
                                                          dead (adj) /ded/
cheek (n) /tfi:k/
                                                          deaf (adj) /def/
cheerful (adj) /'tfɪə(r)f(ə)l/
                                                          decade (n) /'dekeid/
chocolate (n) /'tfpklət/
                                                          decoration (n) / dekə'reif(ə)n/
classic (n) /'klæsik/
                                                          definitely (adv) /'def(ə)nətli/
click your fingers / klik jə 'fingə(r)z/
                                                          delighted (adj) /dɪ'laɪtɪd/
climb (v) /klaim/
                                                          deliver (v) /dɪ'lɪvə(r)/
climber (n) /'klaımə(r)/
                                                          deprived (adj) /dɪ'praɪvd/
coastline (n) /'kəus(t),laɪn/
                                                          design (v) /dɪˈzaɪn/
code (n) /kəud/
                                                          desperate (adj) /'desp(ə)rət/
co-founder (n) /,kəu'faundə(r)/
                                                          desperately (adv) /'desp(ə)rətli/
collaborate (v) /kəˈlæbəreɪt/
                                                          destroy (v) /di'stroi/
collect (v) /kəˈlekt/
                                                          develop (v) /dɪˈveləp/
collect money /kə,lekt 'mʌni/
                                                          development (n) /di'veləpmənt/
collection (n) /kəˈlekʃ(ə)n/
                                                          diary (n) /'daɪəri/
come back home /,kam bæk 'houm/
                                                          digital (adj) /'dɪʤɪt(ə)l/
comment (n) /'kpment/
                                                          director (n) /dai'rektə(r), də'rektə(r)/
compete (v) /kəm'pi:t/
                                                          dirty (adj) /'dax(r)ti/
competition (n) / kpmpə'tɪʃ(ə)n/
                                                          discovery (n) /dɪ'skʌv(ə)ri/
complain (v) /kəm'plein/
                                                          disease (n) /dɪˈziːz/
composer (n) /kəm'pəuzə(r)/
                                                          dishonest (adj) /dis'pnist/
computer programmer (n) /kəmˌpjuɪtə(r)
                                                          dive (v) /darv/
  'praugræma(r)/
                                                          divide (v) /dɪ'vaɪd/
confidence (n) /'kpnfidens/
                                                          do a sponsored run/swim / du: a ,sponso(r)d 'ran/
confident (adj) /'kpnfident/
                                                             'swim/
connection (n) /,kə'nek∫(ə)n/
                                                          do charity work / du: 'ffærəti wa:(r)k/
conscious (adj) /'kpnfəs/
                                                          do exercise / du: 'eksə(r)saiz/
construction (n) /kən'str∧k∫(ə)n/
                                                          do homework / dur 'houmwar(r)k/
contribute (v) /kən'trıbjuxt/
                                                          do nothing /ˌduː ˈnʌθɪŋ/
cooperation (n) /kəuˌppəˈreɪʃ(ə)n/
                                                          do someone a favour / dur samwan ə 'feivə(r)/
copy (v) /'kppi/
                                                          do tricks / du: 'triks/
coral (n) /'kprəl/
                                                          do voluntary work / duː 'vɒlənt(ə)ri wɜː(r)k/
correspondent (n) / kpri'spondent/
                                                          do your best / dur je 'best/
court (n) /kox(r)t/
                                                          doctor (n) /'dpkt(ə)r/
cover (n) /'kavə(r)/
                                                          donate (v) /dəu'neɪt/
```

# Wordlist

doorway (n) /'dor(r), wei/ famous (adj) /'fermas/ down (prep) /daun/ farmer (n) /'fax(r)mə(r)/ download (n) /'daun,laud/ fashion accessory (n) /'fæʃ(ə)n əkˌsesəri/ download (v) / daun'loud/ fast (adv) /farst/ download a video clip /daun,loud a 'vidiou klip/ fear (n) /fia(r)/ draw cartoons / drox kax(r) turnz/ fictional (adj) /'fikf(ə)nəl/ drought (n) /draut/ film (n) /film/ film a scene / film ə 'siːn/ drummer (n) /'dram(ə)r/ drums (n pl) /dramz/ film creator (n) /'film kri,eitə(r)/ E film star (n) /'film star(r)/ easily (adv) /'ixzɪli/ film-maker (n) /'film,meikə(r)/ finish the race / finif ðə 'reis/ ecosystem (n) /'iːkəuˌsɪstəm/ firefighter (n) /'faiə,faitə(r)/ edit (v) /'edit/ education (n) / edju'keif(ə)n/ first-hand (adv) / fairst hænd/ fisherman (n) /'fɪʃə(r)mən/ electrician (n) /I,lek'trIf(ə)n/ fishing port (n) /'fɪʃɪŋ ˌpɔɪ(r)t/ emerald (n) /'em(ə)rəld/ fit (adj) /fit/ emergency (adj) /ɪˈmɜː(r)ʤ(ə)nsi/ flexible (adj) /'fleksəb(ə)l/ employee (n) /im'ploiix, emploi'ii/ foreign country (n) / form 'kantri/ encourage (v) /in'karida/ form a band /,fox(r)m a 'bænd/ endangered (adj) /in'deindzə(r)d/ ending (n) /'endɪŋ/ free (adj) /fri:/ free time (n) / frix 'taım/ energetic (adj) / enə(r)'dzetik/ freedom (n) /'fri:dəm/ engineer (n) / endzi'niə(r)/ freezing (adj) /'fri:zɪŋ/ engineering (n) / endsi'niə(r)iŋ/ friend (n) /frend/ enjoy (v) /ɪn'ල්‍ා/ friendly (adj) /'frendli/ enjoyment (n) /in'dsorment/ friendship (n) /'fren(d) [1p/ enormous (adj) /ɪˈnɔɪ(r)məs/ frightened (adj) /'frait(ə)nd/ equipment (n) /i'kwipment/ escape (n) /i'skeip/ frightening (adj) /'frait(ə)nin/ fundraiser (n) /'fand,reizə(r)/ excited (adj) /ik'saitid/ excitement (n) /ik'saitment/ fundraising (n) /'fand,reizin/ funny (adj) /'fʌni/ exciting (adj) /ik'saitin/ excursion (n)  $/ik'sk3i(r)\int(e)n/e$ furthermore (adv) /,f3:(r)ðə(r)'mo:(r)/ G exhausted (adj) /ig'zoistid/ expand (v) /ik'spænd/ gadget (n) /'gædʒɪt/ expedition (n) / ekspə'dı f(ə)n/ gaming (n) /'germin/ experience (v) /ik'spiorions/ garden party (n) /'gax(r)d(ə)n ,pax(r)ti/ expert (n) /'eksp3x(r)t/ generous (adj) /'dzenərəs/ explore (v) /ik'sploi(r)/ geography (n) /dzir'pgrəfi/ explosion (n) /ik'splau3(a)n/ get a job / get a 'danb/ F get advice / get ad'vais/ facilities (n pl) /fə'sılətiz/ get married / get 'mærid/ falling (adj) /'foxlin/ get off a train / get of a 'trein/

get on a train / get on a 'trein/

famine (n) /'fæmɪn/

huge (adj) /hju:dz/ get presents / get 'prezents/ girlfriend (n) /'gax(r)l,frend/ give advice / giv ad'vais/ iconic (adj) /aɪˈkɒnɪk/ give presents / giv 'prezents/ ICT (n) /aisir'tir/ glacier (n) /'glæsiə(r)/ ill (adj) /ıl/ go dancing / gəʊ 'da:nsɪŋ/ illegal (adj) /I'li:g(a)]/ go on tour / gov on 'tuo(r)/ illogical (adj) /ɪˈlɒʤɪk(ə)l/ go online / gou pn'lain/ impatient (adj) /im'perf(a)nt/ go out for a meal / gou aut for a 'mixl/ imperfect (adj) /im'pax(r)fikt/ go out / gau 'aut/ impossible (adj) /im'posəb(ə)l/ go to a youth centre / gov tur ə 'jurð sentə(r)/ impractical (adj) /im'præktik(ə)l/ impressive (adj) /im'presiv/ go to number one / gou to nambo(r) 'wan/ go to the cinema / gou to do 'sinomo/ in addition / In ə'dɪʃ(ə)n/ go to the gym / gou to do 'dz im/ in total / in 'tout(e)]/ gold rush (n) /'gould raf/ increase (v) /in'kri:s/ gold-seeker (n) /'gəuld,sixkə(r)/ individual (adj) / indi'vidual/ ground (n) /graund/ inexperienced (adj) / inik'spierienst/ guidebook (n) /'gaɪd,buk/ influence (n) /'influens/ influential (adj) /, influenf(a)l/ information (n) /,infə(r)'meif(ə)n/ hang out (phr v) /,hæŋ 'aut/ inhabitant (n) /in'hæbitent/ happily (adv) /'hæpɪli/ install (v) /in'stoil/ happiness (n) /'hæpinəs/ instead (adv) /in'sted/ hard (adv) /ha:(r)d/ insurance company (n) /in' fuerens ,kamp(e)ni/ have a barbecue /,hæv ə 'baː(r)bɪkjuː/ interested (adj) /'intrestid/ have a bring and buy sale /, hæv ə ,brin ən 'bai seil/ have adventures /,hæv əd'ventʃə(r)z/ interesting (adj) /'intrestin/ interrupt a conversation /Inta,rapt a have an argument /,hæv ən 'aː(r)gjumənt/ konvə(r)'seif(ə)n/ have fun /,hæv 'fʌn/ interview (v) /'intə(r),vju:/ head torch (n) /'hed ,tox(r)tf/ into (prep) /'intu:/ headset (n) /'hed\_set/ invention (n) /in'venf(ə)n/ heavy (adj) /'hevi/ inventor (n) /in'vent/ help (v) /help/ island (n) /'ailand/ hero (n) /'hɪərəu/ heroine (n) /'herəuɪn/ journalist (n) /'dʒɜɪ(r)nəlɪst/ history (n) /'hɪst(ə)ri/ jump (v) /dʒʌmp/ hit (n) /hɪt/ jump a queue / dʒʌmp ə 'kjuː/ hitchhike (v) /'hɪtʃ,haɪk/ K hobby (n) /'hobi/ keyboard (n) /'kir,bor(r)d/ homeless (adj) /'həumləs/ keyboardist (n) /'kir,bor(r)dist/ homework (n) /'həum,wa:(r)k/ keyboards (n pl) /'kix,box(r)dz/ honest (adj) /'pnist/ kiss a stranger / kis ə 'streində(r)/ horror (n) /'hprə(r)/ knowledge (n) /'nplict/ hot-air balloonist (n) /,hot 'eə(r) bə,lu:nist/

however (conj) /hau'evə(r)/

# Wordlist

marine animal (n) /məˈriːn ˌænɪm(ə)l/ market (n) /'max(r)kit/ lab technician (n) /'læb tek,nɪʃ(ə)n/ marks (n pl) /max(r)ks/ land (v) /lænd/ match (v) /mætf/ land (n) /lænd/ match (n) /mæt// landline (n) /'lænd,lain/ mean (v) /mi:n/ laptop (n) /'læp,tpp/ meet people /'mirt pirp(ə)l/ large (adj) /lax(r)dz/ memory stick (n) /'mem(ə)ri stik/ laugh (v) /la:f/ miss a turn /mis ə 'tax(r)n/ launch (v) /lointf/ mission (n) /'mɪʃ(ə)n/ law (n) /loɪ/ money (n) /'mani/ lawyer (n) /'lɔːjə(r)/ monument (n) /'monjument/ lazy (adj) /'leɪzi/ motion capture (n) /'məuʃ(ə)n ˌkæptʃə(r)/ lead singer (n) / lixd 'sine(r)/ mound (n) /maund/ learn a language / וצון e n(י) וצון længwid/ mountain (n) /'mauntin/ leave home /,lirv 'houm/ mountaineer (n) / maunti'niə(r)/ legal (adj) /'li:g(ə)l/ mouse (n) /maus/ letter (n) /'letə(r)/ move (v) /mu:v/ lifequard (n) /'laif,gar(r)d/ movement (n) /'mu:vmənt/ lighthouse (n) /'laɪt,haus/ multicultural (adj) /,malti'kaltf(ə)rəl/ limestone (n) /'laɪm,stəun/ music (n) /'mjuzzik/ literature (n) /'litrətfə(r)/ music festival (n) /'mjuzzik festiv(ə)l/ live (adv) /laɪv/ music label (n) /'mju:zik ,leib(ə)l/ live (v) /liv/ musical instrument (n) / mju:zik(ə)l 'instrument/ local area (n) /,louk(o)l 'eorio/ musician (n) /mju'zɪʃ(ə)n/ look after (phr v) / luk 'a:ftə(r)/ loval (adj) /'lorel/ narrow (adj) /'nærəu/ luck (n) /lak/ Native American (n) / neitiv ə'merikən/ lucky (adj) /'laki/ natural disaster (n) / næt f(ə)rəl dı'za:stə(r)/ lyrics (n pl) /'liriks/ network (n) /'net,war(r)k/ M noise (n) /noiz/ machine (n) /məˈʃiːn/ hieszca'/ (vba) /ilesion magnificent (adj) /mæg'nɪfɪs(ə)nt/ nominate (v) /'nomineit/

machine (n) /mə'ʃi:n/
magnificent (adj) /mæg'nɪfɪs(ə)nt/
main (adj) /meɪn/
make a charity CD /ˌmeɪk ə ˌʧærəti siː'diː/
make a decision /ˌmeɪk ə dɪ'sɪʒ(ə)n/
make a mistake /ˌmeɪk ə mɪ'steɪk/
make a phone call /ˌmeɪk ə 'fəun kɔːl/
make friends /ˌmeɪk 'frendz/
make models /ˌmeɪk 'mod(ə)lz/
make money /ˌmeɪk 'mʌni/
make someone happy /ˌmeɪk sʌmwʌn 'hæpi/
make someone laugh /ˌmeɪk sʌmwʌn 'lɑːf/
manager (n) /'mænɪʤə(r)/

nursing (n) /'nai(r)sin/

O

objective (n) /ob'dgektiv/
obstacle (n) /'obstok(o)l/
offended (adj) /o'fendod/
old (adj) /ould/
on the left/right /,on ðo 'left/'rait/
on your own /,on jor 'oun/
online (adj) /'on,lain/

nomination (n) / npmi'neif(ə)n/

novel (n) /'nov(e)]/

permittana. Danas penat alle V. Harri de Van Van V. Arrivano de	The second of the second
opera house (n) /'pp(ə)rə ˌhaus/	pollution (n) /pəˈlu:∫(ə)n/
option (n) /'pp∫(ə)n/	(the) poor (n) /,ðə 'po:(r), ,ðə 'puə(r)/
order (v) /'ɔː(r)də(r)/	population (n) / popju'leɪʃ(ə)n/
organize a jumble sale /ˌoɪ(r)gənaɪz ə 'ʤʌmb(ə)l	possession (n) /pəˈzeʃ(ə)n/
seil/	post (v) /pəust/
originate (v) /əˈrɪʤəneɪt/	post a comment / poust o 'koment/
out of (prep) /'aut ,av/	postal worker (n) /'pəust(ə)l ,wɜː(r)kə(r)/
outdoor activities (n pl) /,autdo:(r) æk'tɪvətɪz/	power (n) /'pauə(r)/
over (prep) /'əuvə(r)/	precious (adj) /'prefas/
owner (n) /'əunə(r)/	prediction (n) /prɪˈdɪk∫(ə)n/
P	print a document /,print a 'dokjument/
pack a suitcase / pæk ə 'suɪtkeɪs/	prison (n) /'prɪz(ə)n/
palace (n) /'pæləs/	<pre>private space (n) /,praivet 'speis/</pre>
parachute (v) /'pærə,ʃuɪt/	<pre>produce (v) /prə'djuɪs/</pre>
parliament (n) /'pax(r)lement/	<pre>producer (n) /prə'dju:sə(r)/</pre>
<pre>participate (v) /par(r)'trsipert/</pre>	profession (n) /pro'fef(o)n/
pass an exam /,pass ən ıg'zæm/	programming (n) /'prəugræmɪŋ/
passionate (adj) /'pæ∫(ə)nət/	project (n) /'prodjekt, 'proudjekt/
PE (n) /,pir'ir/	pronounce (v) /prəˈnauns/
performance (n) /pə(r)'fɔ:(r)məns/	publicity (n) /pAb'lisəti/
performing arts (n) /pə(r),fɔ:(r)mɪŋ 'a:(r)ts/	publish (v) /'pabliʃ/
permission (n) /pe(r)'mɪʃ(ə)n/	punctually (adv) /'pʌŋkʧuəli/
personality (n) /,ps:(r)sə'næləti/	pyramid (n) /'pirəmid/
pet (n) /pet/	Q
pick sb up (phr v) /,pik 'Ap/	queue (v) /kjuː/
piracy (n) /ˈpaɪrəsi/	quickly (adv) /'kwɪkli/
plan (n) /plæn/	quiet (adj) /'kwaɪət/
plan a trip /ˌplæn ə 'trɪp/	quietly (adv) /'kwaɪətli/
plane (n) /pleɪn/	R
play a video game /,plei ə 'vidiəu geim/	rainforest (n) /'rein,forist/
play an instrument / plei ən 'instrument/	raise money /,reiz 'mani/
play computer games /ˌpleɪ kəm'pju:tə(r) ˌgeɪmz/	rapper (n) /'ræpə(r)/
play games /,plei 'geimz/	read an e-book /,rird an 'irbuk/
play live at a concert /pleɪ ˌlaɪv ət ə 'kɒnsə(r)t/	recognise (v) /'rekəgnaiz/
play tennis /ˌpleɪ 'tenɪs/	record (v) /rɪˈkɔː(r)d/
playlist (n) /'pleɪˌlɪst/	record (n) /'rekord/
pleased (adj) /pli:zd/	record a song /rɪˌkəː(r)d ə 'sɒŋ/
plot (n) /plot/	recording studio (n) /rɪˈkɔː(r)dɪŋ ˌstjuːdiəʊ/
plug in a memory stick / plag in a 'mem(a)ri ,stik/	recover (v) /ri'kavə(r)/
point (v) /point/	reduce (v) /rɪˈdjuːs/
police officer (n) /pəˈliːs ˌɒfɪsə(r)/	reef (n) /rixf/
polite (adj) /pəˈlaɪt/	relax (v) /rɪˈlæks/
politeness (n) /pəˈlaɪtnəs/	rologeo (u) /exiling/
Landau Colonia	release (v) /rɪˈliːs/

# Wordlist

release a film /ri,lixs ə 'film/	serious (adj) /'sɪəriəs/
release an album /rɪˌliːs ən ˈælbəm/	set off (phr v) /,set 'pf/
reporter (n) /rɪ'pɔɪ(r)tə(r)/	set up (phr v) /,set 'Ap/
rescue (v) /'reskjuː/	shake hands / Jeik 'hændz/
rescuer (n) /'reskju:ə(r)/	share (v) /feə(r)/
researcher (n) /rɪˈsɜː(r)tʃə(r)/	shave (v) /∫eɪv/
respond (v) /rɪˈspɒnd/	shy (adj) /fai/
road movie (n) /'rəud ımu:vi/	silent film (n) /,sailent 'film/
robber (n) /'rɒbə(r)/	similar (adj) /'sɪmɪlə(r)/
rollerblading (n) /'rəulə(r),bleɪdɪŋ/	sing (v) /sɪŋ/
rollercoaster (n) /'rəulə(r),kəustə(r)/	singer-songwriter (n) /,sinə(r)'sonraitə(r)/
room (n) /ruːm/	single (n) /'sɪŋg(ə)l/
round (prep) /raund/	sink (v) /sɪŋk/
rubies (n pl) /'ruːbɪz/	site (n) /saɪt/
rude (adj) /ruːd/	skill (n) /skɪl/
ruin (v) /ˈruːɪn/	skydiving (n) /'skaɪˌdaɪvɪŋ/
rules (n pl) /ruːlz/	slave (n) /sleɪv/
S	small (adj) /smoːl/
sadly (adv) /'sædli/	small talk (n) /'smo:l,to:k/
safari park (n) /səˈfɑːri ˌpɑː(r)k/	smartphone (n) /'smax(r)t,fəun/
sailor (n) /'serlə(r)/	<pre>smart watch (n) /'sma:(r)t wptf/</pre>
salesman (n) /'seɪlzmən/	smoke (n) /smauk/
same (adj) /seɪm/	software (n) /'spft,weə(r)/
scan a document /,skæn ə 'dɒkjʊmənt/	song lyrics (n) /'son ,liriks/
scene (n) /siːn/	songwriter (n) /'spŋ,raɪtə(r)/
school cafeteria (n) /ˌskuːl kæfəˈtɪəriə/	sound (n) /saund/
school trip (n) /ısku:l 'trɪp/	soundtrack (n) /'saund,træk/
science (n) /'saɪəns/	souvenir (n) / survə'nıə(r)/
science lab (n) /'saɪəns ˌlæb/	space shuttle (n) /'speis [\sum_i \sum_i t(\alpha)]/
scientist (n) /'saɪəntɪst/	special (adj) /'spe∫(ə)l/
screen (n) /skri:n/	special effects (n pl) /ˌspe∫(ə)l ɪ'fekts/
script (n) /skrɪpt/	spectator (n) /spek'teitə(r)/
season (n) /'si:z(ə)n/	spell (v) /spel/
secondary school (n) /'sekənd(ə)ri ˌsku:l/	spend money /,spend 'mani/
second-hand (adj) /'sekənd,hænd/	spend time /spend taım wið 'frendz/
<mark>selfish (adj)</mark> /'selfɪʃ/	sponsor (v) /'sponsə(r)/
sell badges /ˌsel 'bæʤɪz/	sponsored (walk/swim) (adj) /ˌspɒnsə(r)d ('wɔːk/
sell cakes /,sel 'keɪks/	'swim)/
sell raffle tickets /ˌsel 'ræf(ə)l tɪkɪts/	stamp (n) /stæmp/
seller (n) /'selə(r)/	stand (v) /stænd/
send an email /ˌsend ən 'iːmeɪl/	star in a film /ˌstɑː(r) ɪn ə 'fɪlm/
send postcards /ˌsend 'pəustˌkaː(r)dz/	statue (n) /'stæʧuː/
sensor (n) /'sensə(r)/	stick out (phr v) /stik 'aut/
	stone (n) /staun/

store data /stor(r) 'dertə, stor(r) 'dortə/ tired (adj) /'taɪə(r)d/ straightaway (adv) / streitə wei/ tiring (adj) /'taierin/ stream (v) /stri:m/ tolerance (n) /'tplerens/ streaming (n) /'strixmɪŋ/ tomb (n) /tuːm/ topic (n) /'topik/ strike (v) /straik/ tourist attraction (n) /'tuerist e,trækʃ(e)n/ study (v) /'stadi/ tourist site (n) /'tuerist sait/ stunt (n) /stant/ tournament (n) /'tuə(r)nəmənt/ stuntman (n) /'stant,mæn/ towards (prep) /təˈwɔː(r)dz/ stuntwoman (n) /'stant,wuman/ subscription (n) /səb'skrıp∫(ə)n/ town square (n) / taun 'skweə(r)/ track (n) /træk/ success (n) /sək'ses/ trade (n) /treid/ suggestion (n) /səˈdʒestʃ(ə)n/ train (v) /trein/ suitcase (n) /'suxt\_keis/ transform (v) /træns'fox(r)m/ support (v) /sə'pɔɪ(r)t/ transmit (v) /trænz'mɪt/ surfing (n) /'sax(r)fin/ transport (v) /træns'por(r)t/ surgeon (n) /'s3:(r)d(ə)n/ travel (v) /'træv(ə)l/ surname (n) /'ss:(r),neim/ treasure (n) /'tre3ə(r)/ surprised (adj) /sə(r)'praizd/ treat (v) /tri:t/ surprising (adj) /sə(r)'praizin/ treat ill people / trist il 'pisp(ə)l/ survival activity (n) /sə(r)'vaɪv(ə)l ækˌtɪvəti/ survive (v) /sə(r)'vaɪv/ trip (n) /trip/ symbolize (v) /'simbəlaiz/ trumpet (n) /'trampit/ trumpet player (n) / trampit pleie(r)/ tune (n) /tjuxn/ melodía take a photo /,terk a 'fautau/ take off your shoes / telk of je 'fuiz/ two-way (adj) /'tur,wei/ typhoon (n) /tai'fu:n/ take place / teik 'pleis/ typical (adj) /'tɪpɪk(ə)l/ talkative (adj) /'to:kətɪv/ tattoo (n) /tæ'tu:/ unadventurous (adj) / Anad'vent f(a)ras/ team (n) /ti:m/ under (prep) /'andə(r)/ teamwork (n) /'tirm,war(r)k/ teenager (n) /'ti:n,eidaə(r)/ unfriendly (adj) /An'frendli/ tell jokes / tel 'daouks/ unhappy (adj) /An'hæpi/ unimaginative (adj) / AnI'mædzinətiv/ tell lies /,tel 'laiz/ tell the truth /,tel ðə 'truxθ/ unnecessary (adj) /An'nesəseri/ unoriginal (adj) / na'rıdz(ə)nəl/ temperature (n) /'tempritfə(r)/ unreliable (adj) /,\nri'laiəb(ə)l/ temple (n) /'temp(ə)l/ unsociable (adj) /\n'saufab(a)l/ tension (n) /'tenf(ə)n/ unsupportive (adj) /,\unse'por(r)tiv/ terrifying (adj) /'terəˌfaɪɪŋ/ untrustworthy (adj) /an'trast,wax(r)ði/ text (n) /tekst/ up (prep) /Ap/ theme (n) /0ixm/ think (v) /0 ink/ upload (v) /, Ap'loud/ upload a video clip /Ap,laud a 'vidiau klip/ thriller (n) /'0rilo(r)/ through (prep) /θruː/ use the computer / jurz ðə kəm'pjurtə(r)/

tiny (adj) /'taɪni/

# Wordlist

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V
value (v) /'væljuː/
venue (n) /'venju:/
veteran (adj) /'vet(ə)rən/
video clip (n) /'vɪdiəu ˌklɪp/
violin (n) / varə lin/
violin player (n) /vaiə'lin pleiə(r)/
visit (v) /'vizit/
volunteer (n) / volen'tie(r)/
wall (n) /worl/
wash cars / wof 'kar(r)z/
water park (n) /'worte par(r)k/
webcam (n) /'web,kæm/
website (n) /'web,sait/
well (adv) /wel/
wet (adj) /wet/
wheelchair (n) /'wi:l,tfea(r)/
win an award /win an a'wai(r)d/
wire (n) /waiə(r)/
wooden hut (n) /,wud(ə)n 'hat/
woods (n pl) / wudz/
World Heritage site (n) /ws:(r)ld 'heritids sait/
worried (adj) /'warid/
worrying (adj) /'wariɪŋ/
write a blog /,rait a 'blog/
                          Y
yacht (n) /jpt/
youth centre (n) /'juːð ˌsentə(r)/
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