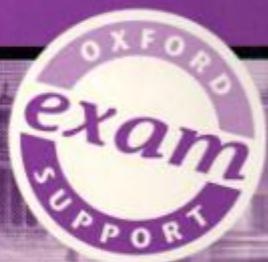
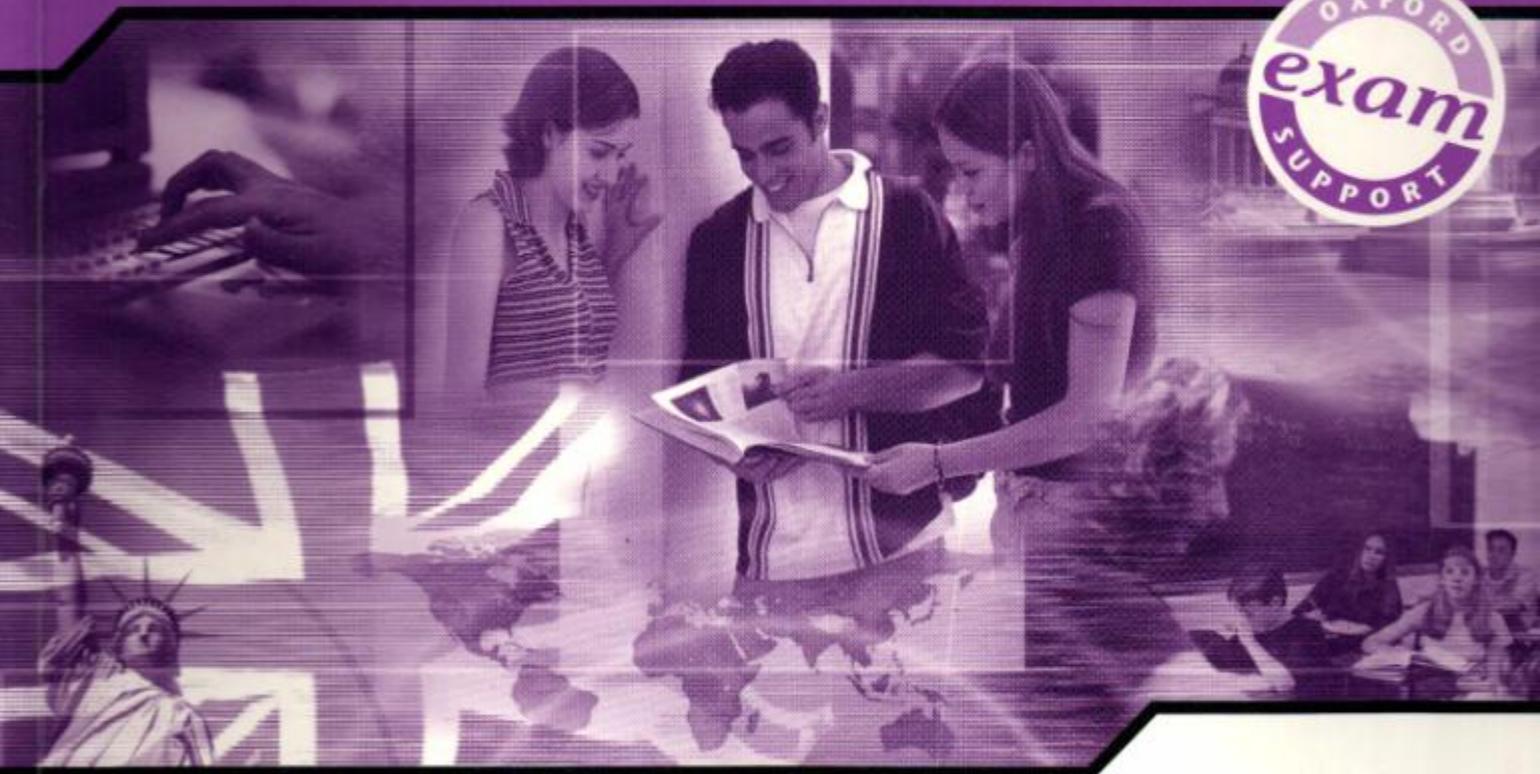


Рабочая Тетрадь
к учебнику для 7 класса

OXFORD

New

Matrix



Workbook

Helen Halliwell and Elena Khotuntseva



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Reading

You are what you eat



A Can you imagine eating nothing except fast food for a whole month? That is exactly what a film-maker in the USA decided to do. Morgan Spurlock ate a diet of fast food three times a day for 30 days because he wanted to investigate the effects of fast food on his health.

B While he was doing the diet, he made a film of his experiences. Near the end of the diet, Spurlock became very ill because the fast food was having a terrible effect on his body. His doctors told him, 'Stop eating fast food – or you will die.' His film, *Super Size Me*, was a huge hit in 2004.

C In the same year, a journalist in the UK tried the same unhealthy lifestyle, but only for seven days and seven nights. Before starting, Tim Adams went to a special clinic. The doctors told him that he was fit and healthy. Afterwards, he went to a fast food restaurant to have lunch and to start the experiment.

D At the beginning, Adams felt cheerful and optimistic about everything. However, by day four, he was feeling miserable and his wife noticed that he was moodier than normal. On day seven, Adams went back to the clinic to see the doctors. The results were dramatic. After only a week, he was overweight and very unhealthy. 'You are what you eat,' said Adams, 'and I feel awful!'

- 1** Read the text. Match paragraphs A–D with headings 1–5. (There is one heading you do not need.)

- 1 Healthy lifestyles
 2 An American experiment
 3 A changed man
 4 A film diary
 5 A shorter experiment

- 2** Answer the questions. Use full sentences.

How many months did Spurlock's experiment last?
 His experiment lasted for one month.

- 1 How did Spurlock record his experiences?

- 2 How did Spurlock feel at the end of the month?

- 3 When did Adams do his experiment and how long did it last?

- 4 How did eating fast food change Adams' health?

- 5 What happened to Adams' character?

Past simple or past continuous?

3 Complete the dialogue with these phrases.

didn't do Did they mention Did you leave
 didn't know gave was trying wasn't listening
 were planning were you doing
 were they talking were



Jack I *didn't do* my English homework last night.

Chris (1) _____ your book at school?

Jack No, I (2) _____ which exercises to do.

Chris Why not? You (3) _____ in the lesson yesterday.

Jack Yes, but I (4) _____ when Miss Jones (5) _____ us our homework.

Chris What (6) _____?

Jack I (7) _____ to listen to Anna and Sarah.

Chris Why? What (8) _____ about?

Jack They (9) _____ a picnic.

Chris Really? (10) _____ our names?

Jack No, they didn't!

4 Complete the questions. Use the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1 What time *did you get up* (you / get up) today?

2 Where _____ (you / be) at eight o'clock this morning?

3 _____ (the bus / arrive) late?

4 _____ (the other students / work) at that time?

5 What _____ (you / say) to the teacher?

5 Match questions 1–5 in exercise 2 with answers a–e. Then complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

a Yes, they _____ (have) a Maths lesson.

b Yes. And I _____ (not arrive) at school until nine!

c I _____ (wait) at the bus stop.

d I was very polite. I _____ (say) 'Sorry'.

e I *got up* (get up) at seven o'clock.

6 Write sentences. Use the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs.

when / the teacher / ask / me a question / I / not listen

When the teacher asked me a question, I wasn't listening.

1 it / start / raining / while / we / wait / for the bus

2 Max / watch / a DVD / when / he / fall / asleep

3 who / you / see / while / you / walk / home yesterday / ?

4 I / not go / to school / yesterday / because / I / swim / in a competition

5 while / Kate / do / her homework / she / receive / a text message

6 your parents / have / dinner / when / they / hear / the news / ?

7 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

Were you enjoying your holiday last summer?

Did you enjoy your holiday last summer?

1 The phone rang while I listened to some music.

2 They were having dinner when I was arriving.

3 It's 10.30 and the lesson was starting at 10.15.

4 Everybody was talking when the teacher was coming in.

Infinitive of purpose

8 Write complete sentences with the phrases in boxes A and B.

A use mobile phones do exercise
read newspapers use buses go to picnics
go to supermarkets wear coats

B be sociable contact each other
find out the news buy food keep fit
stay warm travel to places

People use mobile phones to contact each other.

1 People _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

9 Write sentences with the past simple and an infinitive of purpose.

I / go / to the kitchen / make / a drink

I went to the kitchen to make a drink.

1 we / wait / at the station / catch / a train

2 Jim / borrow / my phone / ring / Fran

3 he / go / to the cinema / see / a film

4 they / go / to the shop / buy / a DVD

5 I / buy / flowers / give / my Mum

Consolidation

10 Complete the text with these phrases.

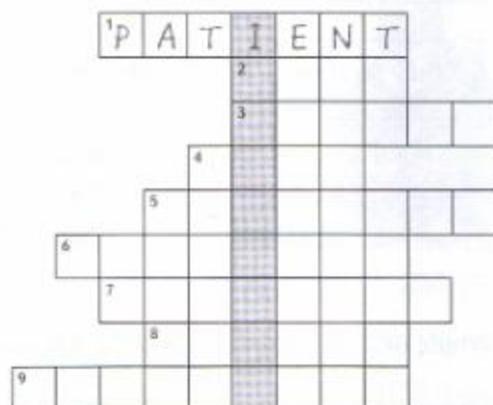
didn't know found looked said spent
to look for to say was looking was sitting
was studying went

My elder brother, Lucas, is really shy. When he was studying at Nottingham University, he (1) _____ many people and he never (2) _____ out with friends. He was very hard-working and he always (3) _____ a lot of time at the library. One day, Lucas went to the library (4) _____ some information for a project. While he (5) _____ at the internet, he (6) _____ an interesting website called, 'How to be more outgoing'. It (7) _____, 'Find a cheerful person and say hello.'

Lucas (8) _____ around. He (9) _____ near a girl, so he walked over (10) _____ hello to her. Her name was Mary and they are now married!

Vocabulary Character adjectives

- 11 Complete the puzzle. What is the mystery character adjective?



The mystery character adjective is _____.

- A _____ person doesn't mind waiting.
- The opposite of generous.
- The opposite of rude.
- The opposite of hard-working.
- The opposite of shy.
- The opposite of silly.
- Another adjective for happy.
- An _____ person doesn't lie.
- A _____ person thinks about other people's feelings.

- 12 Complete the sentences with adjectives from the puzzle in 11.

What's the matter? You don't look very *cheerful*.

- My brother isn't very _____. He always does silly things.
- It's _____ to always say please and thank you.
- Lara gets up late every day. She's very _____.
- Please be _____ and tell me the truth.
- Dan is _____. He never gives me any chocolate.
- 'Hurry up!' 'Wait a moment. Please be _____!'
- Don't shout at Lucy! She's really _____.

give and make

- 13 Match 1-8 with a-h to make complete sentences.

- d The baby is asleep. Don't make ...
- Dad was angry. He gave us a final ...
- You were late. Did you give the teacher ...
- This book is great. It gives really clear ...
- Paula is sensible. She always gives ...
- I'm not sure. I haven't made a ...
- That isn't the answer. Let me make ...
- Joe is selling his bike. I've got enough money, so I've made ...

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| a examples. | e decision yet. |
| b warning. | f good advice. |
| c an offer. | g a good explanation? |
| d any noise! | h a suggestion. |

Speaking New friends

- 14 Put the conversation in the correct order.



- That's Elena. She's from Russia.
- I was giving her some advice. She's feeling miserable because she doesn't know many people.
- Who's that girl you were talking to?
- That's a great idea! I'll go and ask her now.
- Really? And what were you talking about?
- I know! Why doesn't she come to the youth club on Friday?
- She's staying here for a month to learn English and I decided to talk to her.
- Russia? So what's she doing in Manchester?!

A postcard Capital letters

15 Write the sentences with the correct capital letters.

i met tom while i was studying in italy.

I met Tom while I was studying in Italy.

1 the british love visiting spain in summer.

2 'when is your birthday?' 'it's in february.'

3 'is sara american?' 'no, she's from england.'

4 laura and james speak french.

5 did they send you a postcard from biarritz?

6 we went skiing in the mountains in january.

16 Complete the postcard with the expressions below. Use the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs.

sun / shine cycle / back meet / a French family borrow / the family's bikes make / lots of good suggestions
not swim / for long visit / a spectacular place

Dear Amanda

We're staying in a beautiful village in France. We met a French family when we arrived. They were very friendly and they (1) _____

about places to visit. Thanks to them, we (2) _____

in the mountains. We walked for about half an hour and found a small lake. It was hot and the (3) _____, so we decided to have a swim. We

(4) _____ because the water was freezing!

Yesterday, we (5) _____ and went cycling.

We cycled about 20 kilometres, but it felt like 40! The weather wasn't great. It started raining while we (6) _____ to the

hotel and we got really wet!

Mr and Mrs

44 Southfie

Oxford

OX4 1XR

17 Write the end of the postcard. Use capital letters and full stops where necessary.

The people in the village don't speak much English, _____

the people in the village don't speak much english, so our french is getting better lisa and tom are going to buy some souvenirs tomorrow there's a big market on wednesdays which sells lots of french products

see you on saturday

love, sue xxx

Quick check

Vocabulary

- 18 Complete the text with the correct character adjectives.



When somebody gives you a strange present, is it (1) r_____ and (2) i_____ to say that you don't like it? Should you be (3) p_____ and say, 'How lovely! It's very (4) g_____ of you!' because you don't want to hurt the person's feelings? Or is it kinder to be completely (5) h_____ and explain in a (6) s_____ way that you can't imagine using it?

- 19 Choose the correct answer.

- We made a noise / decision and the baby woke up.
- Did you give / make a clear explanation?
- Did they make / give you a good offer?
- Did she give / make you an example?
- I enjoy giving / making people advice.
- My teacher gave us a confession / warning.

Vocabulary review

- 20 Complete the sentences with these words.

advice cheerful hard-working impatient offers warning

- A life coach is somebody who gives you _____ about improving your life.
- Optimistic people often feel _____ as well.
- They passed all their exams because they were so _____.
- Nobody made any _____ of help, so I did it alone.
- We're coming. Don't be so _____!
- The weather programme gave a _____ about the snow.

Grammar

- 21 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- We _____ (have) dinner when the baby _____ (start) crying.
- Antonio _____ (meet) his wife while he _____ (work) there.
- _____ (she / cycle) when you _____ (see) her?
- 'Why _____ (you / leave)?' 'I _____ (not enjoy) myself.'
- Mark _____ (listen) to a CD when I _____ (call) him.

- 22 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the infinitive of purpose.

answer buy do invite make

- I phoned Julie _____ her to my party.
- Nick put up his hand _____ a question.
- They joined a club _____ new friends.
- Do you use the Internet _____ your homework?
- Let's go shopping _____ Lucy's present!

Grammar review

- 23 Choose the correct answer.

Ben is often late for school. Yesterday, for example, he (1) walked / was walking down the road when the school bus (2) went / was going past him. He ran (3) catch / to catch it, but he (4) didn't get / wasn't getting to the bus stop in time.

When Ben finally (5) arrived / was arriving at school, his teacher gave him a present. 'It's something (6) help / to help you get to school on time,' explained Ms Martin. Ben (7) was opening / opened the present and (8) started / was starting to laugh. It was a very big alarm clock!

Reading

Footballers of the future



A David Beckham has opened his own sports academy which will teach football to more than 10,000 children aged eight to fifteen each year. Beckham himself will even give the luckiest of those children some personal footballing advice.

B The David Beckham Academy, in Greenwich, east London, is the biggest sports academy in Europe. It has two indoor football pitches, classrooms, a dining hall and medical facilities. Beckham wants the academy to give children a fun and safe alternative to playing football in the street. Children can visit the academy on school trips, and in the school holidays there are football courses which last three to five days.

C Beckham was born in east London on 2 May 1975 and he was good at football from an early age. He practised at the Bobby Charlton Soccer School, where he won a special award at the age of eleven. Bobby Charlton played for Manchester United in the 1950s and 1960s, and he helped England to win the World Cup in 1966.



D David Beckham joined Manchester United as a trainee in 1991 and he played for United professionally from 1993. Then, in 2003, he moved to Real Madrid, before joining Los Angeles Galaxy in 2007. But he has never forgotten Charlton. In fact, his experiences have inspired him to establish his own academy.

E As Beckham doesn't live in England, he cannot go to the academy every day, but he has promised to visit regularly. He has made all of the decisions about the academy and he has chosen Eric Harrison, who trained the youth teams at United, to be the head coach. Beckham has recently started a second academy, this time in Los Angeles.

1 Read the text and put the events into the correct order.

- a Beckham moved to Real Madrid.
- b England won the World Cup.
- c Beckham opened a sporting academy.
- d Charlton joined Manchester United.
- e Beckham joined Manchester United.
- f Beckham was born in London.
- g Beckham joined a football academy.

2 Answer the questions. Use full sentences.

What is Beckham's ambition for the new academy?
He wants it to teach children about football in a safe and fun environment.

- 1 Who can go to the academy and when can they go?

- 2 How long was Beckham a professional player at Manchester United?

- 3 Does Beckham still like Bobby Charlton? How do you know?

- 4 Beckham does not teach at the academy full-time. Why not?

- 5 How has Beckham influenced what the academy is like?

Present perfect (1)

- 3 Complete the interview. Use the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.



Teen Focus has interviewed (interview) future sports star, Kate Standing, to find out about her love of swimming.

TF Hi, Kate. It's seven o'clock in the morning and you _____ (1 finish) a two-hour training session. How far _____ (2 you / swim)?

Kate I _____ (3 do) 200 lengths, which is 5 kilometres.

TF Incredible! What's the hardest thing about the training sessions?

Kate Getting up so early in the morning is very difficult, but I _____ (4 not miss) a session!

TF How long _____ (5 you / train) here?

Kate Hmm. I _____ (6 forget). I think it's about four years.

TF Do you swim in competitions?

Kate Yes, the club _____ (7 compete) in six competitions this year. I've got lots of cups and medals at home!

TF Have you got a hero?

Kate Yes. Ian Thorpe, the Australian swimmer. He _____ (8 win) five Olympic gold medals and that's what I'd love to do one day!

- 4 Write the words in the correct order.

had / you / have / a good time / ?
Have you had a good time?

1 he / money / has / spent / much / how / ?

2 Ronaldinho / we / 've / twice / met

3 ridden / a motorbike / I / haven't

4 you / have / bought / today / any souvenirs / ?

5 my team / won / this year / a match / hasn't

- 5 Complete the questions. Use the present perfect form of the verbs.

he / collect Elena / cycle your brother / have
Paul / watch she / play you / visit

1 Has she *played* a lot of football?

2 How long _____ a season ticket for Liverpool?

3 How many times _____ that film?

4 Why _____ to school this week?

5 _____ many countries?

6 How many wristbands _____?

- 6 Complete the answers with the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets. Then match them with questions 1-6 in 5.

a Fifteen. He _____ (find) most of them on the Internet.

b Because she _____ (decide) to get fit.

c Five years, and he _____ (not miss) a game!

d Yes, I have. I _____ (visit) lots of places in Europe and Asia.

e No, she's *played* (play) three games, I think.

f Ten. He _____ (buy) it on DVD.

been or gone?

7 Complete the sentences with *been* or *gone*.

You're late! Where have you *been*?

- 1 We've _____ to the cinema twice this week.
- 2 'Has she _____ to bed?' 'Yes, it's midnight.'
- 3 Nobody is here. They've all _____ home.
- 4 How many countries have you _____ to?
- 5 Where are we? I haven't _____ here before.
- 6 She's _____ swimming. She'll be back later.

ever and never

8 Write the sentences with *ever* or *never*.



she / watch / the Tour de France ?
Has she ever watched the Tour de France?

- 1 that was the best match / they / play ✓

- 2 you / play / rugby ?

- 3 he / compete / in the Olympic Games ?

- 4 you / run / a marathon ✗

- 5 this is the hardest thing / they / do ✓

- 6 I / collect / souvenirs ✗

Consolidation

9 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

We haven't never learnt how to swim.
We have never learnt how to swim.

- 1 'You look well.' 'I've gone on holiday.'

- 2 Have they ever weared wristbands?

- 3 'Has you seen Mary?' 'No, I haven't.'

- 4 We haven't ran 400 metres before.

- 5 I never heard of that footballer.

- 6 'Where's John?' 'He's been to school.'

10 Complete the text with these verbs.

has he learnt 's decided 's brought has read
's travelled has done have you ever done
've collected 've never been hasn't forgotten

Have you ever done anything silly? Well, sixteen-year-old Oscar Beech (1) _____ something completely mad. He's a huge fan of Ronaldinho and he (2) _____ 350 miles from his home in Scotland to see his hero. Oscar (3) _____ in the newspaper that Ronaldinho is coming to London tomorrow to receive a special award. He (4) _____ to wait outside the hotel to see the football star when he arrives. 'I don't live in Milan, so I (5) _____ to any matches at San Siro,' he explained, 'but I (6) _____ a lot of photos and articles about Ronaldinho.' Oscar is wearing an AC Milan football shirt which he wants Ronaldinho to autograph. He (7) _____ anything – he (8) _____ a permanent marker pen with him, but (9) _____ how to say 'Hello' in Portuguese?

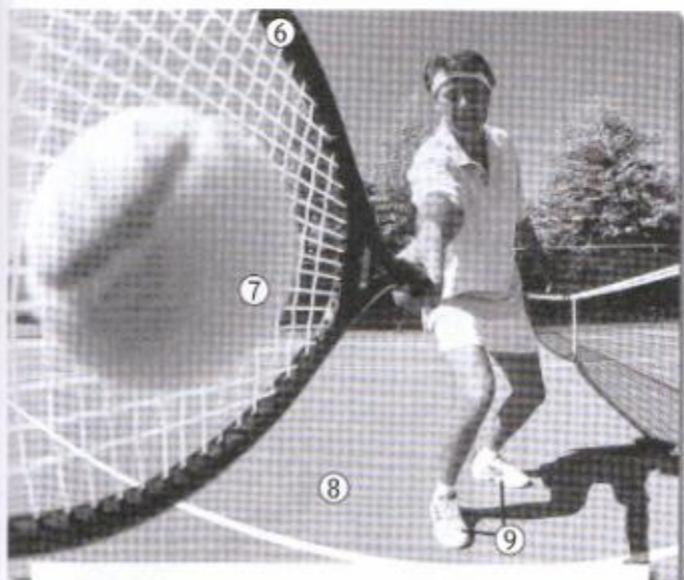
Communication

Vocabulary Sport

11 Label the photographs.



- 1 slope
2 b _____
3 s _____
4 p _____
5 g _____



- 6 r _____
7 b _____
8 c _____
9 t _____

do, go and play

12 Complete the sentences with *do*, *go* or *play*.

Let's go ice-skating!

- 1 Did he _____ a triathlon?
- 2 Jake can't _____ volleyball because he's hurt his hand.
- 3 My sisters _____ karate twice a week.
- 4 A lot of people _____ windsurfing in summer.
- 5 When did you _____ squash for the first time?
- 6 I don't _____ gymnastics.
- 7 Why don't you _____ jogging every morning?
- 8 We _____ horse riding every year.

Speaking Football fans

13 Complete the dialogue with these words.

net play ~~match~~ boots cap fan stadium
pitch team

- Sara Oh, no! Rob's gone to watch a football *match* at Old Trafford and he's forgotten his (1) _____.
- Jack It doesn't matter.
- Sara You don't understand. He always wears it when Manchester United (2) _____ at home.
- Jack Has he always supported the same (3) _____?
- Sara Yes, I think he's United's biggest (4) _____! He's been on a tour of the (5) _____ about twenty times.
- Jack Twenty times! Why?
- Sara Because you can put on a pair of (6) _____ and run onto the (7) _____! Rob loves it, and each time he imagines kicking the ball into the back of the (8) _____!

A biography Linking words

14 Complete the sentences with *but*, *however*, *and*, *also* or *so*.

- I did judo for the first time yesterday, *but* I didn't enjoy it.
- Pete is really good at tennis. He's _____ an amazing squash player.
 - Emma was tired, _____ she didn't go swimming.
 - Sport is good for you. It's _____ great fun.
 - He plays tennis _____ he's a good footballer, too.
 - John doesn't like football. _____, he went to a match with Rick.
 - They speak Turkish _____ they've never been to Turkey.
 - We want to get fit, _____ we go jogging every day.

15 Complete the biography with the information below.

across the road doctors started the first Arabic newspaper Tunisia *Selima Sfar* when she was only thirteen

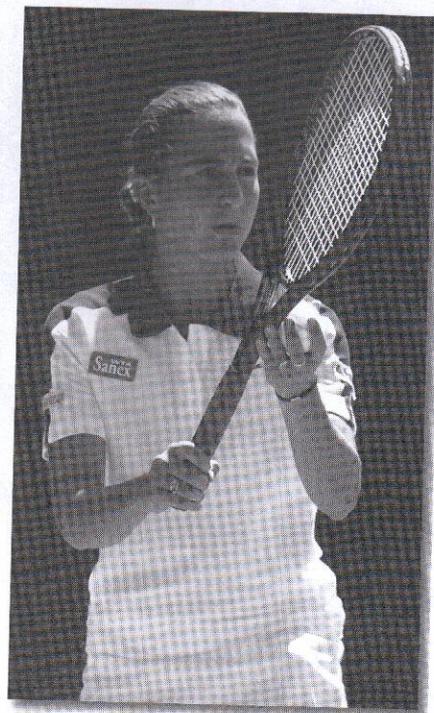
Selima Sfar

Selima Sfar is known as the best Arab women's tennis player in the world. She was born on 8 July 1977 in Sidi Bou Saïd, in northern (1) _____. Her grandfather, a famous journalist, (2) _____ in Tunisia. Both her mother and father are (3) _____. Selima started playing tennis after school in a local club (4) _____ from her house, so her parents didn't worry about her. She was already the best tennis player in the country (5) _____.

16 Complete the end of the biography. Use the past simple (PS) or present perfect (PP) form of the verbs in brackets, and the linking words below.

and but so however

Selima's grandfather wanted her to continue her tennis education, (1) *so* her parents (2 *send* PS) _____ her to France to study. She (3 *live* PP) _____ for a long time (4) _____ she never forgets her family and her home in Tunisia. She (5 *start* PS) _____ playing professionally in 1999 (6) _____ she (7 *win* PP) _____ many international tournaments. She wants to open a special sports school one day. (8) _____, there (9 *be* PP) _____ enough time for that yet – 'maybe in one or two years', she says.



Quick check

Vocabulary

17 Complete the sentences with words for sport places and equipment.

- 1 The athletes walked around the t_____ before the race.
- 2 Jim can't come. He's lost his swimming t_____.
- 3 I kicked the ball onto the p_____.
- 4 People wear g_____ to protect their eyes.
- 5 Have you seen Linda's new swimming c_____?
- 6 It's a goal! The ball is in the n_____.

18 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 We did / played judo at school today.
- 2 I've never done / been horse riding.
- 3 Where does Mark go / play golf?
- 4 Americans love playing / doing baseball.
- 5 Alice does / goes jogging every morning.
- 6 Have you ever played / done athletics?

Vocabulary review: Units 1-2

19 Complete the sentences with these words.

cycling gives ice-skating makes miserable poles rackets rude

- 1 Professional tennis players use several _____ in a match.
- 2 The footballer left the pitch because he was _____ to the referee.
- 3 Triathletes are good at swimming, _____ and running.
- 4 She usually _____ a warning.
- 5 Alex looks _____ because he's lost an important match.
- 6 In New York, you can go _____ outdoors in winter.
- 7 I lost one of my _____ when I went skiing yesterday.
- 8 Your motorbike _____ a lot of noise.

Grammar

20 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect form of the verbs below.

you / collect not do play you / read
not start walk

- 1 Most football coaches _____ football professionally.
- 2 How many cards _____?
- 3 The girls _____ judo before.
- 4 Don't worry, the match _____.
- 5 Yes, we _____ 15 km before.
- 6 _____ that book?

21 Complete the sentences with *ever*, *never*, *been* or *gone*.

- 1 I've _____ enjoyed doing athletics.
- 2 We haven't _____ to America.
- 3 You're wet. Have you _____ swimming?
- 4 He's the best footballer I've _____ seen.
- 5 Sally isn't here. She's _____ cycling.
- 6 Have they _____ done a triathlon?

Grammar review: Units 1-2

22 Choose the correct answers.

Rafael Benitez

Rafael Benitez, the manager of Liverpool Football Club, (1) joined / was joining the club in 2004. He (2) was playing / played for several Spanish football teams and then, in 1986, he decided (3) become / to become a coach. In his coaching career, Benitez (4) has had / have had some disappointments. He (5) was working / worked at Real Valladolid when he (6) was losing / lost his job. However, in 2001, Benitez (7) led / was leading Valencia CF to its first title in 31 years. Then, in the 2003-04 season, Valencia CF (8) won / were winning again, and the UEFA cup. Benitez is the first Spanish manager that Liverpool FC (9) ever has had / has ever had and the fans love him. After all, Liverpool FC (10) has won / hasn't won two European trophies with Benitez!



3

Architecture

Reading

Living on water

A Most homes are near a road because most of us use roads to get around. In some places, boats are more useful than cars, so living near a river is more important. But wherever we live, we all want to live in a house on dry land, don't we?

B Not always! For thousands of years, some people have done exactly the opposite: they have built their homes on water instead of land. Millions of people in Asia actually live on lakes, not just near lakes. Their homes are huts on stilts.



C In parts of Cambodia, people even live in floating huts. Why? Heavy rainfall causes floods, and floods destroy thousands of conventional huts every year. But too much rainwater is never a problem for floating homes because they float, just like a boat. At Inle Lake in Burma, they even have floating gardens. Floating gardens are good because there is always plenty of water for the plants.

D Living on water is not as popular in Europe, but there are still thousands of canal 'narrowboats' in the UK. A canal is a man-made waterway – Suez and Panama are famous examples of canals. People have used narrowboats on the British canal network since the 1750s, both as a means of transport and as a home. They are only two metres wide and 15–20 metres long, so they can sail along narrow canals. Some people live in narrowboats all of the year, but most are holiday homes these days.



- 1** Read the text. Are the sentences true or false? Explain your answers.

Rivers are more important than roads.

False. Most people travel on roads, not rivers.

- 1 Everybody wants a house on dry land.

- 2 Huts are common on rivers.

- 3 Canals are not natural structures.

- 4 Narrowboats are popular on the Suez Canal.

- 5 A narrowboat is a type of villa.

- 2** Answer the questions. Use full sentences.

What is close to most homes?

Most homes are near a road.

- 1 What type of home is typical in some parts of Asia?

- 2 What is different about some Cambodian huts?

- 3 What is the advantage of a floating hut?

- 4 What is the advantage of a floating garden?

- 5 Why are narrowboats narrow?

Present perfect (2) *for or since?*

3 Complete the phrases with *for* or *since*.

since Monday

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 _____ ten minutes | 5 _____ two months |
| 2 _____ last summer | 6 _____ a day |
| 3 _____ I was young | 7 _____ the 1990s |
| 4 _____ yesterday | 8 _____ years |

4 Write sentences or questions with the present perfect and *for* or *since*.



Alan / practise / the violin / seven years ✓
 Alan has practised the violin for seven years.

- I / speak / to Kim / her birthday ✗

- you / study / English / many years ?

- she / design / skyscrapers / 25 years ✓

- he / live / in Southampton / he was nine ✓

- we / ride / our bikes / a long time ✗

- they / know / each other / 2004 ?

5 Rewrite the sentences. Use the present perfect and *for* or *since*.

I live in Leeds. I moved here in September. (since)
 I've lived in Leeds since September.

- They started studying English five years ago. (for)

- She doesn't do karate any more. She stopped doing it last month. (for)

- We're in a Maths lesson. It started at ten o'clock. (since)

- He plays tennis. He started playing it when he was five. (since)

already or yet?

6 Put the words in the correct order.

started / programme / yet / the / has / ?
 Has the programme started yet?

- emailed / you / already / your friends / have / ?

- they / already / have / on holiday / this year / been

- haven't / the / they / yet / building / finished

- yet / your parents / you / have / spoken to / ?

- the piano / I / practised / today / already / have

- present / haven't / we / Simon's / bought / yet

7 Rewrite the sentences. Use the present perfect and *already* or *yet*.

We (not finish) the walls. (yet)
We haven't finished the walls yet.

- 1 The architects (design) two towers. (already)

- 2 I (visit) Burj al-Arab. (already)

- 3 (you / see) the Great Pyramid? (yet)

- 4 They (not finish) the palm islands. (yet)

- 5 (he / buy) the insulating material? (already)

- 6 The straw for the roof (not arrive). (yet)

just

8 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the present perfect and *just*.

finish go laugh cut start surf win

'Why is Ruth laughing?' 'I've *just* told her a joke.'

- 1 Tom _____ his finger, but he'll be OK.
 2 Everybody is excited because we _____ the World Cup.
 3 I _____ the Internet.
 4 You can't speak to Mark. He _____ to bed.
 5 Sara _____ learning the guitar.
 6 Everybody is leaving because the match _____.

Consolidation

9 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

My family has lived here since a long time.

My family has lived here for a long time.

- 1 They haven't stealed anything yet.

- 2 That man has been just very rude.

- 3 Have you yet done this exercise?

- 4 We hasn't spoken to each other for days.

- 5 I haven't gone to the beach for May.

- 6 You just have finished this book?

10 Complete the text with *for*, *since*, *just*, *already* or *yet*.

I've worked at Stockhomes *for* seven years and I specialise in towers. We designed several towers for a German bank in 2003, and we've designed about ten towers

(1) _____ then. In fact, we've (2) _____ finished the second of the three Stadmanton Towers. They opened the building this morning!

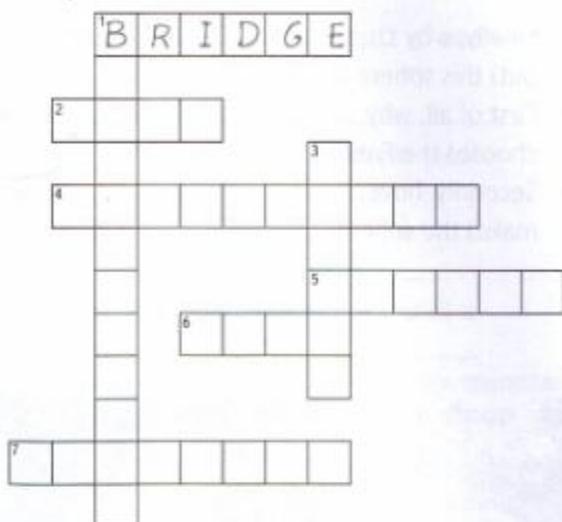
I love towers, but I'm a bit nervous about Tower III. Nobody has built a 400-metre tower (3) _____! We haven't started the walls for Tower III (4) _____, but we've (5) _____ prepared the ground, and that's the most important part of the building. (6) _____ I started at Stockhomes, I've learnt that preparation is everything.



Vocabulary

Buildings and structures

11 Complete the crossword.



Across (→)

- For going across a river.
- Where ships collect and leave goods.
- A very tall building.
- For travelling underneath things.
- Where you can go shopping.
- A fast road with a lot of cars.

Down (↓)

- A building with flats in it.
- Where kings and queens live.

Negative prefixes

12 Complete the table with these adjectives.

adventurous afraid conventional experienced
formal original personal possible practical

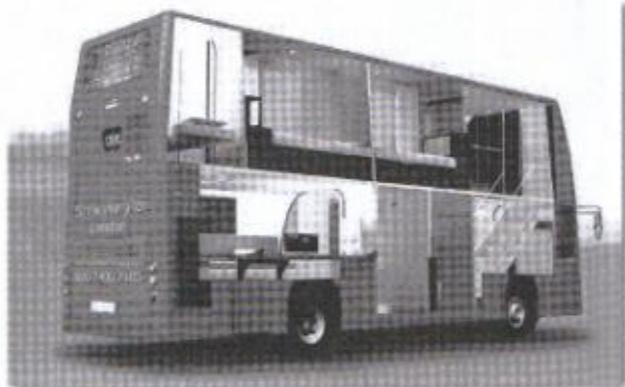
im-	in-	un-
		adventurous

13 Complete the sentences with the adjectives in 11.

- Don't worry! It's an *informal* discussion.
- They never try anything new. They're so _____.
 - Emailing is more _____ than writing letters.
 - It's a bit _____ to take a bike on the train.
 - I've heard all his jokes before. He's really _____.
 - I'm very _____. I've only worked here for a day.

Speaking Double Decker Living

14 Match a-d with 1-4 in the dialogue.



- Ed Have you heard of Double Decker Living?
- Sal (1) _____
- Ed They've converted double-decker London buses into homes!
- Sal (2) _____
- Ed To recycle buses, and to provide cheap accommodation.
- Sal (3) _____
- Ed They're modern and comfortable.
- Sal (4) _____
- What are they like inside?
 - Really? Why have they done that?
 - Maybe we can stay in a Double Decker hotel in London!
 - No. What's that?

An interview Ordering ideas

- 15 Complete the questions. Use the present perfect (PP) or the past simple (PS) form of the verbs in brackets.

- What *have you found* (you / find) for us this week? (PP)
- 1 And how _____ (you / get into) the sphere? (PS)
 - 2 Next, why _____ (the sphere / be) so popular? (PP)

- 3 Finally, why _____ (they / put) this sphere in a forest? (PP)
- 4 First of all, why _____ (you / choose) the Free Spirit Sphere? (PP)
- 5 Secondly, how _____ (they / make) the sphere? (PS)

- 16 Complete the interview with the questions from 15.



ArchiMag Welcome, Tom. *What have you found for us this week?*

Tom Cox This is a Free Spirit Sphere. It's a sphere – or ball – with one room inside.

ArchiMag (a) _____

Tom Cox I chose it because it's so simple. It's only got two walls, there's one wall inside and the other wall is the outside.

ArchiMag (b) _____

Tom Cox The sphere is wooden, and it hangs from ropes between three tall trees.

ArchiMag (c) _____

Tom Cox I used a ladder and then a rope bridge to get into it.

ArchiMag (d) _____

Tom Cox Spheres are the perfect place to read books, listen to music and watch DVDs. And they're a really original design, as well.

ArchiMag (e) _____

Tom Cox Well, you can relax at home, but for real relaxation you need to escape from the city. I'd recommend a Free Spirit Sphere to anybody!

Quick check

Vocabulary

17 Complete the sentences with words for buildings and structures.

- The m_____ doesn't go near Krasnoyarsk.
- Cross the road on the b_____.
- The m_____ opens at ten.
- His office is at the top of this s_____.
- It was dark in the t_____.
- There aren't any houses, but there's a b_____ of f_____.

18 Which word is not correct in each group (buildings or structures)?

- 1 block of flats castle skyscraper tunnel
- 2 bridge monument mall motorway
- 3 castle monument port tunnel

19 Choose the correct negative prefix.

- 1 inexperienced / imexperienced
- 2 unadventurous / inadventurous
- 3 unpractical / impractical
- 4 inoriginal / unoriginal
- 5 informal / unformal
- 6 impersonal / inpersonal

Vocabulary review: Units 1-3

20 Complete the sentences with these words.

done given impractical made sensible sensitive slope unconventional

- 1 He's an _____ and very original designer.
- 2 There's a new ski _____ in Dubai.
- 3 My brother has never _____ karate.
- 4 She's _____ us some advice.
- 5 Skis are _____ for walking.
- 6 Gina seems older than ten. She's so _____.
- 7 Have you _____ a decision yet?
- 8 That story was beautiful. The writer is a very _____ person.

Grammar

21 Complete the sentences with the present perfect and *for* or *since*.

- 1 I _____ (not play) squash _____ weeks.
- 2 He _____ (design) bridges _____ three years.
- 3 We _____ (not go) horse riding _____ we were young.
- 4 'How long _____ (you / live) here?' '_____ two months.'
- 5 Tom _____ (be) at this school _____ 2005.
- 6 I _____ (wait) for you _____ 45 minutes.

22 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 'You look tired.' 'I've just / already been jogging.'
- 2 She hasn't read that book already / yet.
- 3 He's shy because he's already / just joined the club.
- 4 Have you had any juice just / yet?
- 5 I'm not hungry. I've yet / already eaten.
- 6 Have they yet / just been to the beach?

Grammar review: Units 1-3

23 Choose the correct answer.

(1) Did / Have you ever done anything for charity? We're doing a 'pianothon' at my school today (2) to raise / raise money for the Earthquake Appeal.



It's ten o'clock. Different students (3) have played / were playing the piano for fifteen minutes at a time (4) for / since nine o'clock. We're going to continue for another three hours! I (5) 've / haven't had my turn (6) yet / already, so I'm feeling rather nervous. My friend, Joe, (7) just finished / has just finished playing. I (8) asked / was asking him what it was like. 'There (9) were / was so many people in the hall,' he said. 'It felt like I (10) gave / was giving a huge concert!'

4

Hopes and dreams

Reading

CANARIES TO THE CARIBBEAN

A James Cracknell, a British rower, is the winner of two Olympic gold medals. He feels rather worried when he thinks about the next two months, and he has good reason. At the weekend, he is flying to the Canary Islands to meet Ben Fogle, a British TV presenter. Together with 25 other teams, the two men are going to participate in the Atlantic Rowing Race. The problem is: Ben is not very experienced at rowing!

B Most of the teams have prepared for two years, but James and Ben have not. Until a few months ago, they did not even know each other, and James was thinking about rowing in the next Olympic Games, not rowing across the Atlantic. But then Ben made the suggestion after they met at a party.

C The 2,535-mile race is from La Gomera to Antigua. The two men are going to row 24 hours a day, taking it in turns to row for two hours and then rest for two hours. In 2003, two men from New Zealand broke the record for the race. They finished in 40 days, five hours and 31 minutes. Cracknell and Fogle are not going to beat that time, but they are planning to do it in 50 days.



Cracknell and Fogle in *The Spirit of EDF Energy*

D Cracknell and Fogle are not looking forward to the race, but they are determined to carry on until the end. They are not going to be completely alone in their seven-metre boat. There is a special camera in *The Spirit of EDF Energy*, and the BBC is going to make a programme about the race as soon as they complete it.

1 Read the text quickly and choose the correct answer.

James Cracknell is going to (fly) / row to the Canary Islands.

- 1 Ben Fogle has / has not done a lot of rowing before.
- 2 It was Cracknell's / Fogle's idea to do the race.
- 3 Cracknell and Fogle are going to row their boat at the same time / different times.
- 4 Cracknell and Fogle are / are not faster rowers than the two New Zealanders.
- 5 They are not / very excited about the race.

2 Answer the questions. Use full sentences.

Is James Cracknell experienced at rowing? How do you know?

Yes, he is. He has won two Olympic gold medals for rowing.

1 How many teams in total have entered the Atlantic Rowing Race?

2 How are James Cracknell and Ben Fogle different from the other competitors?

3 How did Cracknell's plans change after he met Fogle?

4 What is the fastest that anybody has rowed across the Atlantic?

5 What is unusual about their boat?

Future forms: *going to*

- 3 Complete the sentences with the *going to* form of these verbs.

you / do give give up hurt join look up
not take off she / spend Igor / study

Is Igor *going to* study English at university?

- My parents _____ smoking soon.
- We _____ a sports club to make some friends.
- Be careful! You _____ yourself.
- It's freezing in here. I _____ my coat.
- How much money _____ in town?
- I _____ this new word.
- Oh, no! The teacher _____ us another warning.
- _____ karate today?

- 4 Write with questions *going to*.

- you / play / squash / tonight?
Are you going to play squash tonight?

- how / they / find / the answer?

- your sister / go / to university?

- you / speak / to Matthew / later?

- it / be / cold / tomorrow?

- Emma / use / the computer / now?

- 5 Complete the answers with *going to*. Then match the answers with questions 1–6 in 4.

- Yes, and I think it _____ (rain), too.
- No, I'm *going to* go (go) jogging.
- No, I'm not. I _____ (send) him an email.
- They _____ (look) on the Internet.
- No, she isn't. She _____ (get) a job.
- Yes, but she _____ (not be) a long time.

Future forms: Present continuous

- 6 Complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verbs below.

fly not get you / go not have
they / look after meet participate



We're *flying* to Málaga at six o'clock.

- They _____ each other outside the library at three o'clock.
- _____ the children?
- Natalie and Carl _____ married in June. The wedding is in July.
- Thousands of people _____ in the race on Sunday.
- Sara _____ a picnic tomorrow. It's on Friday.
- _____ skiing this winter?

- 7 Read the diary. Then write sentences about Katy's arrangements. Use the affirmative or negative form of the present continuous.

Monday 21	meet Lisa in the internet café
Tuesday 22	(1) watch DVDs at Mark's house
Wednesday 23	(2) play volleyball after school
Thursday 24	(3) have piano lesson
Friday 25	(4) travel to Oxford
Saturday 26	(5) spend the weekend with Aunt May
Sunday 27	↓

Katy is meeting Lisa in the internet café on Monday.

- She _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Future time expressions

- 8 Match 1-6 with a-f. Then complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- We're going shopping ...
 - Billy and I are going to phone as ...
 - My mum is going to be home by ...
 - Tony's going to be famous ...
 - He's going to stay in bed ...
 - She's going to look for some shoes ...
- a after he _____ (appear) on TV.
 b while she _____ (be) in London.
 c when we stay (stay) in London.
 d the time we _____ (get) there.
 e until he _____ (feel) better.
 f soon as we _____ (hear) the news.

Consolidation

- 9 Complete the dialogue. Use the *going to* (GT) or present continuous (PC) form of these verbs.

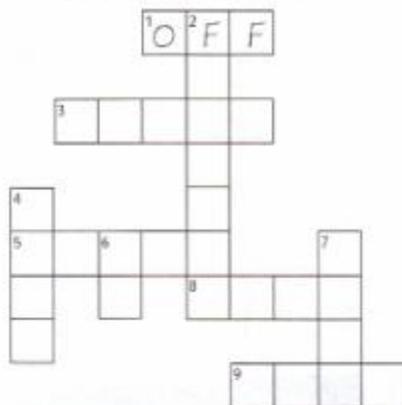
do watch run get go you / do
 not wear not be you / win



- Sam I'm worried about the weekend.
 Lee Why? What are you doing (PC)?
 Sam I (1) _____ (PC) in the London Marathon on Sunday.
 Lee Really? Is it difficult? (2) _____ (GT)?
 Sam No, I don't think so! I (3) _____ (PC) it with my friend from Birmingham, but we (4) _____ (GT) shorts and T-shirts. We've got costumes: we (5) _____ (GT) as sunflowers!
 Lee Flowers? That (6) _____ (GT) easy, is it?
 Sam No, it isn't, and we (7) _____ (GT) really hot, too.
 Lee Well, good luck! I wasn't going to do anything special on Sunday, but now I (8) _____ (GT) the marathon on TV and look for you!

Vocabulary Phrasal verbs

10 Complete the crossword.



Across (→)

- to remove (some clothes) = to take **off**
- to continue (something) = to _____ on
- to care for (somebody / something) = to look _____
- to think that you are better than (somebody) = to look _____ on
- to find a word (in a dictionary) = to _____ up

Down (↓)

- to wait with pleasure (for something) = to look _____ to
- to return (somewhere) = to go _____
- to admire (somebody) = to look up _____
- to investigate (something) = to look _____

11 Complete the sentences with phrasal verbs from 10.

You mustn't *look down on* other people.

- I'm tired. Let's _____ home.
- Here's my new digital camera. Remember: please _____ it!
- _____ those boots! They're really dirty.
- Do you always _____ your holidays?
- Don't stop reading! _____!

get

12 Match the bold verbs in sentences 1–7 with the meanings a–g.

- got** Mark **got** a job after he left school.
- I **got** some new jeans today.
- Is Ella going to **get** better?
- What time do you **get** to school?
- We didn't have coats, so we **got** cold.
- You've just **got** a text message.
- They **got** home late last night.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| a become | e arrived |
| b received | f became |
| c obtained | g bought |
| d arrive at | |

Speaking Plans to meet

13 Complete the dialogue with these words.

then time forward fancy week about
while morning soon

- Mary** I'm going to Paris with my mum next *week*. I'm really looking (1) _____ to it!
- Beth** Lucky you! I'm still at school on Monday (2) _____.
- Mary** I know. By the (3) _____ you finish school at three o'clock, I'm going to be in France!
- Beth** What are you going to do (4) _____ you're there?
- Mary** Shopping! We're going to go shopping as (5) _____ as we arrive!
- Beth** Do you (6) _____ meeting for a coffee on Sunday?
- Mary** I'd love to. How (7) _____ JoJo's at eleven?
- Beth** Great. See you (8) _____.

An informal letter Parts of a letter

14 Complete the letter with these words.

Croft Emma 44 Write July Manchester Grandma and Grandpa 16th Love Dear soon Road

11 Croft (1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

Sorry I haven't written for a long time, but I've been really busy recently. I've had a lot of school work to do. We're taking exams at the beginning of March and I haven't had any free time at weekends, either.

This weekend, I'm playing in a hockey match on Saturday morning. We lost our last two matches, but I'm sure we're going to win this one because we've practised a lot!

In the afternoon, I'm going back home to get changed and then I'm meeting some friends from my old school at my favourite café in town. I can't wait!

(5) _____

(6) _____

(7) _____



me - playing hockey last week

15 Write the last paragraph of Emma's letter.
Put the words in the correct order.

Mum and Dad / Last week, / Guess what? / our holiday. / organised

1 in May. / trekking and horse riding / going / in the mountains / We're

2 It's / be / going to / brilliant!

3 We / Mum / camping / outdoors! / aren't going / like sleeping / because / doesn't

Guess what? Last week, Mum and Dad organised our holiday. _____

Quick check

Vocabulary

- 16 Complete the sentences with these phrasal verbs.

carry on go back look after look forward to
look up look into

- 1 I'm staying at home to _____ my sister.
- 2 The head teacher is going to _____ the problems at our school.
- 3 Clare left school last year, but now she wants to _____.
- 4 Andrei loves studying English. He's decided to _____ learning it next year.
- 5 Why don't you _____ those words in your dictionary?
- 6 I never _____ exams.

- 17 Choose the correct meaning of *get*.

- 1 Julie's getting worried about her exams.
(obtain / become)
- 2 When did you get home? (receive / arrive)
- 3 Where can I get a DVD? (obtain / receive)
- 4 We got to school early today. (arrive / obtain)
- 5 My grandpa's memory is getting worse.
(become / arrive)
- 6 I didn't get your message. (arrive / receive)

Vocabulary review: Units 1-4

- 18 Choose the correct answer.

Billy Weaver has a dream: to (1) play / do football for England. He's the captain of our school team. He's good at giving (2) suggestions / advice and he's also very (3) sensitive / insensitive - you can discuss anything with him.

Billy loves football. He (4) takes off / puts on his boots after school and spends hours and hours on the (5) pitch / court.

All the players (6) look forward to / look up to him. He has taught us never to (7) carry on / give up. I really hope he (8) becomes / gets a place in the England football team.

Grammar

- 19 Complete the sentences with the *going to* form of these verbs.

she / get not eat not speak win
you / watch

- 1 Look! Kim _____ the race.
- 2 We _____ in that restaurant again. It was terrible.
- 3 When _____ married?
- 4 Gary is so rude. I _____ to him again.
- 5 _____ that film tonight?

- 20 Write the sentences. Use the present continuous form of the verbs.

- 1 you / do / anything / this weekend / ?

- 2 we / give / concert / on Saturday

- 3 she / not go / on tour / next year

- 4 they / prepare / for their exams / tomorrow / ?

Grammar review: Units 1-4

- 21 Choose the correct answer.

I'm looking forward to summer this year because I (1) 've worked / 'm working in America in July. I (2) read / was reading a friend's magazine last month when I (3) saw / was seeing the job advert. The company (4) looked for / was looking for adventurous eighteen-year-olds who enjoy sport, so I decided (5) am applying / to apply. Although I've (6) never / ever done anything like this before, I (7) didn't get / got the job!

(8) As soon as / By the time school finishes, I'm meeting everybody in Florida. I've never been away from home (9) since / for more than two weeks! We (10) were having / 're going to have a great time.

Reading

HAVE YOU BLOGGED TODAY?

SEARCH THIS BLOG

START YOUR OWN BLOG

NEXT BLOG

- A** Most people use the Internet as soon as there is something they want to find out. Whether it is information for homework or the times of films at the cinema, the Internet has become our first point of reference. It is like having all the world's libraries at your fingertips.
- B** When you look at the Internet, you'll see 'blogs' everywhere, but what exactly is a blog? The word 'blog' is very new, so it is not in many dictionaries yet. It is a noun and a regular verb. It comes from 'weblog'. 'Web' means 'Internet' and 'log' means 'diary', so 'blog' means 'Internet diary'.
- C** There are millions of blogs on the web. They can be about absolutely anything, but they are often about personal opinions or experiences, like a diary. The 'blogger', or writer, is like a newspaper columnist, but without any special training. Anybody can write a blog – and everybody can read it!
- D** Blogs first appeared in the late 1990s, but there has been an enormous increase in their popularity since 2000. Nowadays, everybody has their own blog: politicians, singers, scientists, artists, policemen, teachers and, of course, students and schoolchildren, are writing blogs. Blogs are becoming the fastest way that news circulates.
- E** Blogs are a part of modern life and they are here to stay. So, if there is something you would like to tell the world, why not start writing? Creating your own blog is incredibly easy, so start up your computer and blog!

ABOUT ME

Name:

Georgia Bushell

[View my profile](#)

PREVIOUS POSTS

[Hi! Welcome to my blog](#)

ARCHIVES

- 1** Read the text. Match the headings 1–6 with paragraphs A–E. (There is one heading you do not need.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> What is a blog? | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Bloggers at home |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Start blogging! | 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A useful resource |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Who is blogging? | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Express yourself |

- 2** Answer the questions. Use full sentences.

Where do most people look for information?

Most people look for information on the Internet.

- 1 What is the origin of the word 'blog'?

- 2 What type of writing is similar to a blog?

- 3 What limits are there on writing and reading blogs?

- 4 In which century did blogs become really popular?

- 5 Who blogs?

Future forms: *will*

3 Write the sentences.

look up / the dictionary / They / in / 'll / the word
They'll look up the word in the dictionary.

1 next / the / Russia / win / World Cup / Will / ?

2 Will / your brother / a teacher / be / ?

3 anything, / We / eat / won't / thanks

4 I / an email / 'll / every day / send / Kate

5 like / You / that film / won't

6 next / read / you / Which / book / will / ?

4 Complete the sentences with *will* / *'ll* or *won't* and the verbs below.

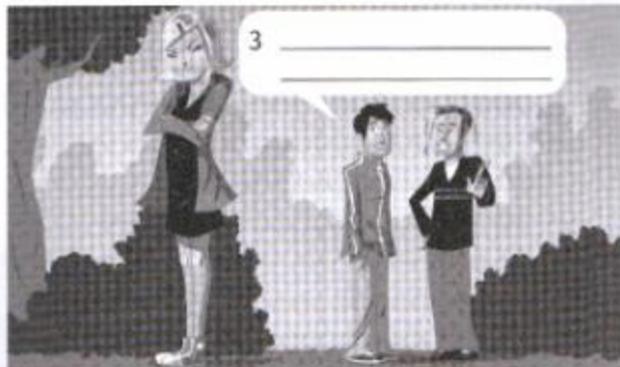
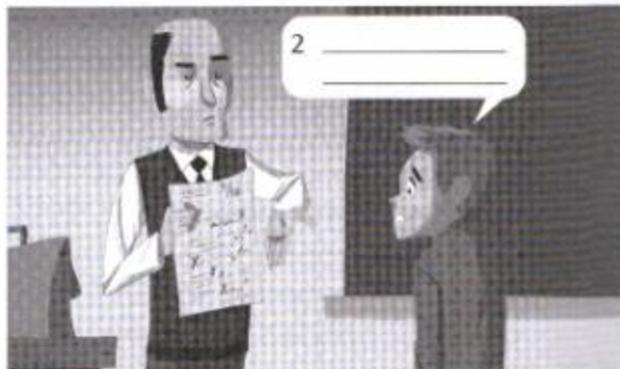
become go back forget have open snow
tell understand write

It'll snow tomorrow.

- Remember that John doesn't speak French. He _____ anything.
- I _____ to you every day, I promise!
- My sister doesn't know what job she wants, but she _____ a doctor. She hates hospitals!
- 'It's very hot in here.'
'I _____ the window for you.'
- We know it's a secret, so don't worry! We _____ anybody.
- 'Would you like a drink?'
'I _____ a coffee, please.'
- The library was closed. I _____ tomorrow.
- Don't worry. We _____ mum's birthday present this time!

5 What are the people saying? Write sentences with the expressions below and 'll or won't.

she / not speak / to you he / not enjoy / it
I / open / the door I / study / more



First conditional

6 Match 1–6 with a–f. Then complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

- b If you look up the word, ...
 - Peter won't pass his exams ...
 - If Lindsay practises more, ...
 - She won't have any more money ...
 - He'll send you an email ...
 - Sue will take lots of photos ...
- a if she _____ (buy) that MP3 player.
b you'll find out (find out) its meaning.
c her French _____ (improve).
d if she _____ (borrow) your camera.
e if he _____ (not work) harder.
f if he _____ (log on).

7 Write the sentences. Use the first conditional form of the verbs. Add a comma (,) if necessary.

if / I / put on / the goggles / I / look / silly
If I put on the goggles, I'll look silly.

- if / Tom / see / that film / he / get / scared

- your brother / help / us / if / we / ask / him / ?

- Ms Ross / not be / happy / if / you / arrive / late

- if / I / send / an email / you / reply / soon / ?

if or when?

8 Complete the sentences with *if* or *when*.

Don't look! *If* you look, you'll see your present.

- I don't usually see Howard. _____ I see him tomorrow, I'll say hello.
- Jenny hasn't arrived yet. We'll tell you _____ she gets here.
- Tom is unfriendly. He never smiles _____ I see him every morning.
- We won't go to the beach _____ it rains.

Consolidation

9 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

We buy a new printer if we'll have enough money.
We'll buy a new printer if we have enough money.

- I not say anything, I promise.

- This exercise is very hard, but I will give up.

- We'll feel miserable when nobody comes to the match.

- If it'll be sunny tomorrow, Greg and I will play tennis.

- 'My bag is heavy.' 'I carry it for you!'

- Jake plays music all the time. I hate it if he does that.

10 Complete the text with these words.

It find I'll hear if vote when will play
won't believe won't get

TeenTunes

TeenTunes is *the* radio station for cool teenagers. If you tune in, you'll ~~hear~~ all the latest hits. And it's interactive, too! You (1) _____ a list of songs (2) _____ you log on to the TeenTunes website. If you (3) _____ for your favourite songs, then James Matthews (4) _____ them on his show.

You (5) _____ TeenTunes if you've got an old-fashioned radio – it has to be a DAB digital radio. So, enter TeenTunes's competition and win a new DAB digital radio! (6) _____ you are one of the ten lucky winners, you (7) _____ the amazing sound quality of DAB! Hurry and enter now.

Vocabulary Digital technology

11 Complete the labels.



cables



1 _ _ g _ _ l c _ _ r _



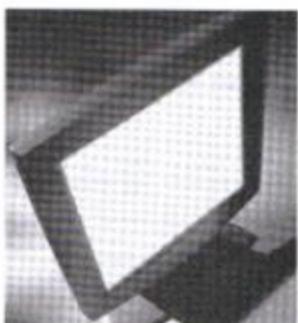
2 _ e _ _ o _ _ d



3 s _ _ k _ _ s



4 _ _ _ s _



5 m _ _ i _ _ r



6 _ _ 3 _ l _ _ r



7 p _ _ n _ _ r

Phrasal verbs (2)

12 Match 1-6 with a-f to complete the definitions.

- 1 b You shut down the computer ...
- 2 You tune in a radio ...
- 3 You turn up the TV ...
- 4 To start up your computer, ...
- 5 You plug in a laptop ...
- 6 You turn over the TV ...

- a to hear it better.
- b to turn it off.
- c to change channels.
- d to find a radio station.
- e you press the 'On' button.
- f to recharge the battery.

Speaking A digital radio

13 Complete the dialogue with the words below. Then choose the correct answer for a-d.

Finally First Next Then

Grandpa I've just bought a digital mouse / radio, but I don't know how it works.

Simon I'll show you. (1) _____, decide where to (a) log on / plug in the radio.

Grandpa OK. I'll put it here.

Simon (2) _____, find the 'On' button. When you press that, it (b) turns on / shuts down the radio.

(3) _____, if you press this button, the names of the radio stations appear on that small (c) screen / speaker. Press the button until you find the station that you want.

Grandpa That's very easy, isn't it?

Simon Yes, it is, and if you press the red button, it (d) tunes in / turns up the volume. (4) _____, just sit back and enjoy the programme!

Grandpa I will! Thanks very much.

Instant messaging Colloquial expressions

14 Put the parts of an instant message dialogue a-j in order 1-10.

The screenshot shows a chat window with a list of 10 message parts (a-j) on the left and a chat interface on the right. The chat interface includes a scroll bar, a 'Join a chat' button, a 'New' button, and an 'Exit' button. The message parts are:

- a Yeah. I really like ur mob. If I've got enough money, I'll get 1 like that. 🎁
- b I was talking 2 John when I dropped it in the bath! 😬
- c Dunno. When is his bday? 🤔
- d Why's it broken? Wot happened? 😬
- e 10 Yes! See u there. Bye! 🙋
- f 1 R u going 2 go out 4 Raj's bday? 🤔
- g No way! 😬 R u going 2 get a new 1? 🤔
- h Good idea! 😊 See u at 8 on Raj's bday!
- i I didn't get 1. My mob's broken.
- j On Saturday. He sent a text 2 ur mob yesterday.

15 Write the dialogue in 14 in the correct order. Change the short forms into full forms.

1 Are you going to go out for Raj's birthday?

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 Yes! See you there! Bye!

16 Write the instant messages using short forms.

Can I go to your birthday party?

Can I go 2 ur bday party?

1 What are you doing for your birthday?

2 Are you going to town to look for a new mobile?

3 I don't know. What are you going to do?

4 I can give you one for your birthday.

5 See you on your birthday.

Quick check

Vocabulary

17 Choose the correct digital technology word.

- 1 There's a button on each printer / speaker to change the volume.
- 2 How many songs are there on your digital camera / MP3 player?
- 3 I hate typing on this keyboard / cable.
- 4 The monitor / mouse doesn't work. Martin clicked on 'Exit', but nothing happened.
- 5 I can't plug in the screen / computer. The cable isn't long enough.

18 Complete the sentences with these phrasal verbs.

log on plug in start up tune in turn off

- 1 Don't _____ the TV here.
- 2 It's easy to _____ to stations with digital radios.
- 3 Please _____ the music. It's time for bed.
- 4 Press this to _____ the computer.
- 5 You need to _____ to the internet.

Vocabulary review: Units 1-5

19 Choose the correct answer.

Last June, I was online when I found an amazing (1) digital camera / website. It was about winter sports, such as (2) windsurfing / snowboarding.

I decided to try snowboarding, and I've been several times now. I love it, although I'm still very (3) inexperienced / unmotivated and I fall over a lot. Snowboarders definitely need to be (4) patient / impatient. If you aren't, you'll (5) look up / give up very quickly. You don't need much equipment, just a board and some (6) poles / goggles. However, if you want to look (7) cool / sympathetic, you'll have to (8) get / become the right clothes.

Grammar

20 Complete the sentences with your opinion. Use will / 'll or won't.

- 1 People _____ (use) instant messaging in the future.
- 2 It _____ (rain) tomorrow.
- 3 My parents _____ (develop) a computer program this year.
- 4 I _____ (live) in Paris.
- 5 I _____ (get) 15 emails today.

21 Complete the sentences. Use the first conditional form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If he _____ (press) that button, the computer _____ (start up).
- 2 They _____ (get) angry if you _____ (not turn over) the TV.
- 3 I _____ (reply) when I _____ (get) your email.
- 4 When we _____ (log on), we _____ (visit) the school website.
- 5 What _____ (you / say) if he _____ (break) the camera?

Grammar review: Units 1-5

22 Choose the correct answer.

Dear Carla

We're on holiday in Lisbon! We (1) haven't visited / weren't visiting Portugal before, so it's very exciting.

We've (2) just / yet been to the Museum of Telecommunications to see a 'house of the future'.

The house is completely interactive, so if you (3) 'll press / press buttons on the phone, the doors (4) will open / are opening on the coffee machine (5) will / won't turn on! We'll tell you more about it (6) if / when we see you next month.

We (7) 're going to spend / 've spent two more days in Lisbon and then we're going to Coimbra.

We'll phone you as soon as we (8) 're getting / get home.

Love Kath and Julie xxxx

6

Habits and homes

Reading

Room service



Joe Have you seen this amazing bedroom? It's in a new hotel in the Bahamas called The Poseidon Resort, and it's 20 metres underwater! Imagine lying in that bed. All the fish would swim over you, but you wouldn't get wet!

Lisa It looks incredible. I'd love to stay there.

Joe Well, it isn't opening until next year, but you'll need to save a lot of money because it'll be really expensive. Actually, I wouldn't want to sleep there. I'd feel a little nervous if I was underwater all night. I'd rather stay in an ice hotel.

Lisa There aren't hotels made of ice, are there?

Joe There are a few! I've read about one in Sweden. It's 120 km from the North Pole and it's completely made of ice. The drinks come in an ice glass, the dinner is on an ice plate, you sit on an ice chair – you even sleep on an ice bed!

Lisa That sounds terrible. I'd be freezing if I stayed there!

Joe Well, maybe you'd like a place called Guadix, in Spain. They build their homes underground to escape the summer heat. Apparently, almost half of Guadix's inhabitants live underground in cave houses. Last year, some of my friends stayed in a cave hotel there.

Lisa I bet the houses are cold in winter, aren't they?

Joe No, it's strange, but the thick walls make the temperature inside about 19°C all year. My friends looked in one of the houses and it was just like any other Spanish home – marble floors and comfortable furniture – and this cave even had the Internet!

1 Read the text quickly and choose the correct answer.

Joe / Lisa wants to stay at The Poseidon Resort.

- 1 The Poseidon Resort will / won't be very cheap.
- 2 Lisa knows a lot / doesn't know about ice hotels.
- 3 More / Less than 50% of Guadix's population lives in a cave.
- 4 Joe has / hasn't visited Guadix.
- 5 People in Guadix live in caves to keep / look cool.

2 Answer the questions. Use full sentences.

What is unusual about The Poseidon Resort?
It is 20 metres underwater.

1 Why would Joe not stay at The Poseidon Resort?

2 What is the furniture like in the ice hotel?

3 Are the Guadix caves warmer in winter or summer? Why?

4 Was the Guadix cave house very different from a Spanish house? Why? / Why not?

Second conditional

3 Complete the dialogue with these phrases.

would annoy 'd be 'd miss listened slept
did wouldn't like wouldn't tidy wouldn't sleep



Sophie This is my bed and that's Clare's. She's my sister.

Leah I *wouldn't like* it if I shared a room with my sister, Jane.

Sophie Why not? It isn't that bad.

Leah You should see Jane's room! It's so untidy. She (1) _____ the room if she shared with me. And the wardrobe would be full of her clothes.

Sophie I (2) _____ Clare if she had her own bedroom. Sometimes she's annoying, but we love chatting. It (3) _____ very quiet if she wasn't there.

Leah Well, Jane *wouldn't talk* to me if she (4) _____ in my room. She'd listen to her stereo all the time. I don't like her music, so it (5) _____ me if we shared.

Sophie But if she (6) _____ to music on an MP3 player, you *wouldn't hear* it, would you?

Leah I suppose not. Anyway, I (7) _____ if Jane had a bed near me.

Sophie Why not?

Leah She shouts at night. I'd never sleep if she (8) _____ that!

4 Put the words in the correct order. Add commas (,) if necessary.

- went / If / visit / we / England / we'd / on holiday
If we went on holiday, we'd visit England.
- spoke / you / wouldn't / if / They / in German / understand / you

 - if / moved house / have / a bigger room / I'd / we

 - won / you / the big prize / you / If / do / what / would / ?

 - Carl / If / left / he / a job / school / get / wouldn't

 - shy / you / Would / you / feel / met / if / a famous person / ?

 - if / on the Internet / you / you / 'd / find / the answer / looked

5 Match 1-7 with a-g. Then complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- If we supported a famous team, ...
 - His English would get better ...
 - If I had a computer, ...
 - If you gave me a heavy metal CD, ...
 - I'd take a lot of photos ...
 - Our parents would be pleased ...
 - I'd get upset ...
- a I _____ (not listen) to it!
- b if I _____ (have) a digital camera.
- c we'd *watch* (watch) them every week.
- d if I _____ (lose) £20.
- e if he _____ (practise) more.
- f if we _____ (go) to university.
- g I _____ (use) it every day.

6 Complete the sentences. Use the second conditional form of the verbs in brackets.

If Amir *knew* (know) the answer, he'd tell (tell) you.

- 1 They _____ (enjoy) the film if they _____ (see) it.
- 2 If I _____ (read) that book, it _____ (take) a long time.
- 3 _____ (Lisa / feel) scared if she _____ (go) on a plane?
- 4 I _____ (not stay) in a cave hotel if I _____ (visit) Guadix.
- 5 If you _____ (cycle) to school, you _____ (get) there sooner.
- 6 We _____ (do) more exercise if we _____ (have) more time.

Quantifiers

7 Complete the dialogue with these words.

a few a few a little A lot of any many
~~much~~ much

- Anna That looks like a good book. Are you enjoying it?
- Ben I'm only on page 45, so I haven't read *much*, but it's really exciting.
- Anna I haven't read (1) _____ good books recently – not one.
(2) _____ books are interesting at the start, but then I get bored after only
(3) _____ chapters.
- Ben Why not read (4) _____ of this now? If you like it, I'll lend it to you in
(5) _____ days.
- Anna Really? How (6) _____ books do you read every week?
- Ben It depends. I try to read as
(7) _____ as possible.

8 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

Hurry up! We haven't got many time.

Hurry up! We haven't got much time.

- 1 Crisps? Oh, yes, please. Just a little.

- 2 I haven't got many homework. It'll only take ten minutes.

- 3 He's spent everything. He hasn't got much money now.

- 4 We've got a few food in the fridge.

- 5 That's too many! I only like a little milk in coffee.

- 6 There are lot of books on the shelves.

Consolidation

9 Complete the text with these words.

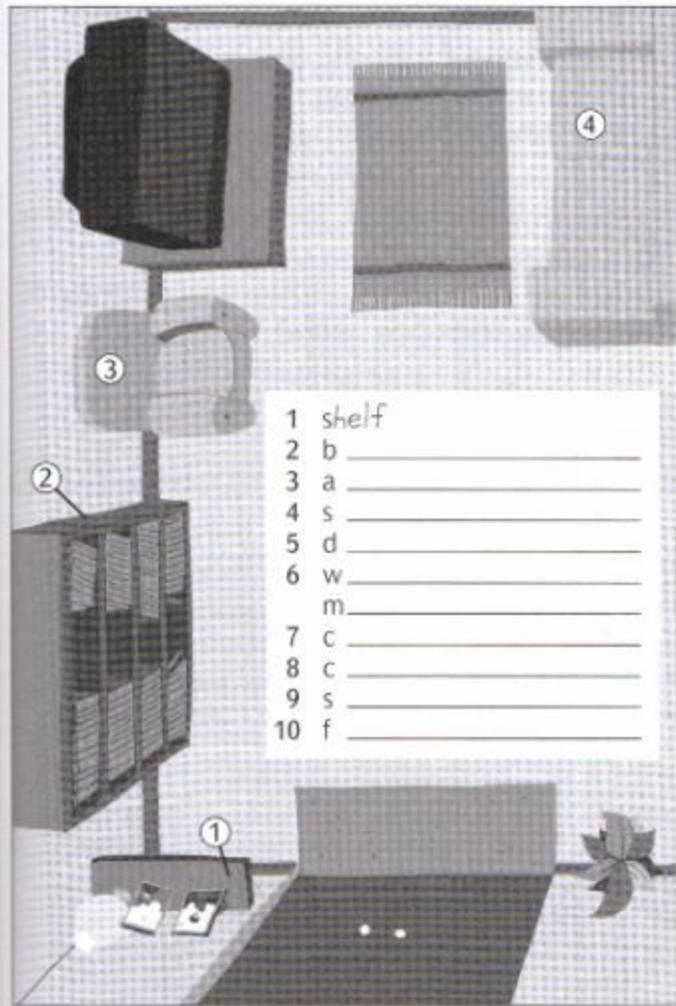
A few 'd want downloaded wanted many
much some ~~was~~ would increase

If I ~~was~~ a singer and I (1) _____ to get to number 1 in the UK pop music charts, I (2) _____ a lot of people to download my record from the Internet. (3) _____ years ago, not (4) _____ people did this, but a recent survey has revealed that the British are the biggest downloaders in Europe. They don't spend (5) _____ (about 75p a month), but they downloaded more than 23 million songs last year, a 400% increase on the previous year. In the survey, (6) _____ people admitted using illegal websites to download free music. If everybody (7) _____ music legally, sales (8) _____ even more.

Communication

Vocabulary Household nouns

10 Label the objects in the picture.



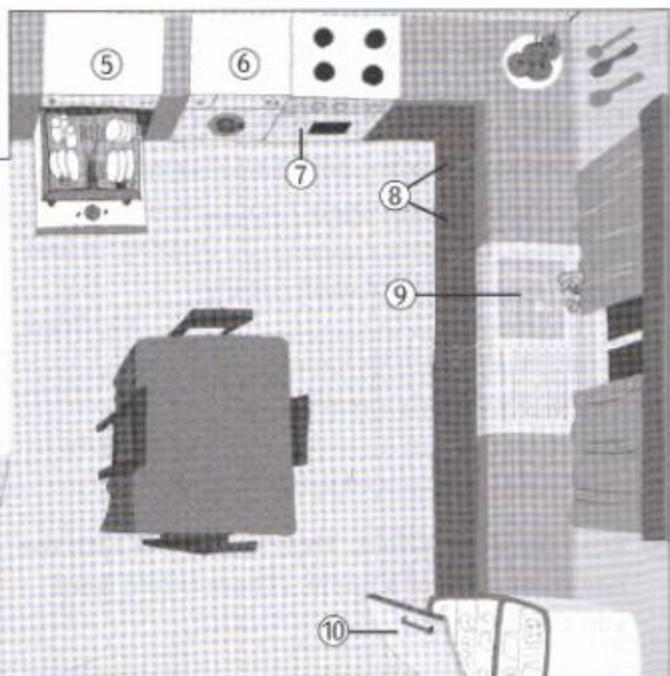
- | | |
|----|---------|
| 1 | shelf |
| 2 | b _____ |
| 3 | a _____ |
| 4 | s _____ |
| 5 | d _____ |
| 6 | w _____ |
| | m _____ |
| 7 | c _____ |
| 8 | c _____ |
| 9 | s _____ |
| 10 | f _____ |

have and make

11 Complete the sentences with *have* or *make*.

This is tiring. Let's *have* a rest!

- Why do you always _____ such a mess?
- Do you usually _____ a laugh at the youth club?
- Shhh! I'm going to _____ an important phone call.
- Did you _____ fun last night?
- I always _____ an effort.
- If we _____ a problem, I'll call you.
- Some people _____ excuses about everything.
- Let's _____ lunch. I'm hungry!



Speaking A football match

12 Write the sentences in the correct order.

Lisa town / fancy / Do / on / you / Saturday / to / afternoon? / coming

(1) _____

Sarah match. / I'm / but / football / going / a / Sorry, / to

(2) _____

Lisa going / Really? / you / to / matches? / Do / like

(3) _____

Sarah shouting / for / Yes, / love / team! / I / my

(4) _____

any / ever / go / you / to / Do / matches?

(5) _____

Lisa sport / watching / TV. / prefer / I / on / No,

(6) _____

the / I / like / in / standing / outside / cold! / don't

(7) _____

A lifestyle description Modifiers

13 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Our house is *not particularly* big, but it's very comfortable. (extremely / not particularly)

- That DVD was _____ amazing. I'd love to see it again. (not at all / really)
- This room is _____ big. There isn't much space for furniture. (not particularly / really)
- The book is _____ interesting, but I wouldn't recommend it. (quite / not at all)

14 Read the descriptions. Then label them with the names of parts of a home. (There is one word you do not need.)

A _____

This is my least favourite room in our house. It isn't particularly large, but there's an enormous table in it. It's always freezing in this room, so we don't use it very often - everybody prefers eating somewhere warmer!

B _____

We've just painted this room, so it's really nice now. We've got an armchair and an extremely comfortable sofa. The sofa is quite useful because it becomes a bed - my friends visit me quite a lot, and they sleep on it when they visit. There isn't a TV in here because my parents don't like watching TV in the evenings.

15 Look at the photo. Then complete the description with these phrases.

quite modern not particularly old quite rich
extremely light really large at all comfortable

This bedroom is (1) _____, about 35m². It's (2) _____ because there are a lot of windows. There isn't much furniture and it's all (3) _____. The room doesn't look (4) _____! The people who own this room like reading and relaxing. They're probably (5) _____ and (6) _____.

- Although Maths is _____ interesting, I'm going to carry on studying it. (not at all / extremely)
- If I failed all my exams, my parents would be _____ angry. (not at all / really)
- Alice is very outgoing. She is _____ shy. (quite / not at all)
- It was _____ cold yesterday. It was -5°C all day. (extremely / quite)

bedroom dining room garden kitchen
living room

C _____

I love this place. It's quite long and it's really warm and sunny, especially in summer. My friends and I play football here all the time. There isn't much furniture - just a wooden bench under a beautiful old tree. The cat really enjoys sitting there!

D _____

This room isn't particularly big, but it's where I spend 90% of my time. There's a small chest of drawers in the corner with a portable TV on it. I love watching films in bed. There isn't any space for a wardrobe - I have to share my sister's.



Quick check

Vocabulary

16 Complete the sentences with the correct household noun.

- If we had some b_____, we could put all our books on them.
- Put the dirty plates in the s_____. I'll do the washing up later.
- I haven't got a d_____ in my room, so I do my homework on the kitchen table.
- The cups are in the c_____ next to the fridge.
- My sister keeps old letters in a b_____ at the top of her wardrobe.

17 Choose the correct answer.

- Has Tom had / made a mess again?
- Don't make / have excuses!
- I hate making / having problems.
- Did you make / have a laugh?
- They never have / make an effort.

Vocabulary review: Units 1-6

18 Complete the text with these words.

computer dining table getting hard-working
rest screen turning on unmotivated warning
washing machine

A lot of people work at home these days. You don't even need a desk – you can put your (1) _____ on the (2) _____. If you're (3) _____, you'll probably work longer hours than in an office, because you won't waste time going to work and (4) _____ home. However, let me give you a (5) _____ for when you are an adult about to start working: if you're lazy and (6) _____, you won't get up in the mornings. And if you're bored of looking at the computer (7) _____, you'll find a lot of other things to do – putting the dirty clothes in the (8) _____, doing the cleaning, or even having a (9) _____ and (10) _____ the TV!

Grammar

19 Complete the sentences. Use the second conditional form of the verbs in brackets.

- If I _____ (see) Ronaldinho, I _____ (ask) for his autograph.
- It _____ (be) really incredible if it _____ (snow) in August.
- What _____ (your dad / do) if he _____ (give up) work?
- My mum _____ (buy) a dishwasher if she _____ (have) enough money.
- If we _____ (read) more books, _____ (we / learn) more vocabulary?
- If we _____ (live) in a bigger flat, I _____ (not share) a room with my brother.

20 Complete the sentences with these quantifiers.

a few any a little a lot of many

- There isn't _____ money. Not one penny!
- 'Would you like some water?'
'Just _____. I'm not very thirsty.'
- Sue has got _____ CDs – hundreds!
- There weren't _____ people at the meeting. I only knew two people.
- We need more apples. We've only got _____.

Grammar review: Units 1-6

21 Choose the correct answer.

- Pete** Do you know where Room 5 is?
Teacher Yes, I (1) 'm going / 'm not going there in a moment. I (2) show / 'll show the way. If you (3) waited / wait here, I'll take you in a minute ... (4) You have / Have you joined the school recently?
Pete Yes, I've (5) just / already started and I (6) got / was getting very lost this morning! I (7) looked / was looking for the computer room when I (8) found / was finding myself in a cookery class!
Teacher Really? Hurry up! Ms Palmer (9) gets / got angry if people (10) are / be late.

7

The world of work

Reading

A head for heights

A Dan McCallum is a 21-year-old student from Sydney, Australia. It is early on Saturday morning, but he has already been at work for two hours. He is standing with ten people 120 metres above the ground. This is because Dan works part-time as a tour guide on Sydney Harbour Bridge.

B It opened in 1932, and since the 2000 Olympic Games, it has become the



most famous bridge in the world. Throughout the Games, the five Olympic rings decorated the bridge. At the end of the Olympics, it was the focus of a sensational firework display.

C In 1998, a tour company started offering a 1,500-metre walk and climb over the arch. Participants have to wear special suits and trainers, and a safety cord. Anybody over the age of twelve can do the tour, but you must be fit – and very brave. Parts of the arch are incredibly steep and the bridge's highest point is 134 metres above the harbour.

D 'We can rest at the top,' explains Dan, 'and you can enjoy the spectacular views. I'll take a photo of all of you as well.' Dan has to do this because climbers must not take any possessions



onto the bridge. If they dropped anything, it could be dangerous for the traffic and public below.

E You can do a daytime, an evening or a night climb. 'The climbs are all unique,' says Dan, 'but, in my opinion, the evening climb is the most dramatic. It's amazing to see the colours change across the sky and the sunset over the city. It's an experience you'll never forget.'

1 Read the text. Then match paragraphs A–E with topics 1–6. (There is one topic you do not need.)

- 1 Dan's point of view
 2 Essential equipment
 3 Dan's personal details
 4 Climate
 5 Historical information
 6 Prohibitions

2 Answer the questions. Use full sentences.

How does Dan spend his time?
 He is a tour guide and a student.

- 1 Why is Sydney Harbour Bridge so well-known?

- 2 What do the bridge climbers wear?

- 3 Can anybody climb the bridge? Why? / Why not?

- 4 Why is it necessary for climbers to be confident?

- 5 Why can't climbers take photographs?

Modal verbs

Ability and permission: *can* and *could*

- 3 Match questions 1–6 with the answers a–f. Then complete the sentences with *can*, *can't*, *could* or *couldn't*.

- 1 *C* Can Anna and Emma wear jeans to school?
 2 _____ you ski?
 3 _____ you swim when you were six?
 4 _____ I open the window, please?
 5 Listen! _____ anybody hear the referee?
 6 _____ you email each other when you were younger?

- a No, we _____. The fans are too noisy!
 b Yes, I _____. I first went in a pool when I was three.
 c Yes, they *can* wear whatever they like.
 d No, we _____. We didn't have computers then.
 e Of course you _____. It's really hot in here.
 f No, I _____. I've never done any winter sports.

- 4 Complete the sentences. Use the verbs below with *can*, *can't*, *could* or *couldn't*.

cycle drink listen play ride start up
understand

We *can't* play squash, but we love watching it.

- 1 I _____ milk when I was a child, but I hate it now.
 2 We _____ to school until we were eleven, but now we _____ our bikes every day.
 3 He didn't do his homework because he _____ the question.
 4 My mum _____ our computer. She isn't at all practical!
 5 My dad turned off the radio because I _____ to music while I'm studying.

Obligation and necessity: *have to* and *must*

- 5 Complete the job advert with these words.

doesn't have to don't have to have has
~~must~~ must mustn't

www.campamerica.com

WANTED

Young people to work in a children's summer camp in America.

Applicants *must* be aged 18–22, be outgoing and enthusiastic. You (1) _____ also enjoy being outdoors. You will work with children, so you (2) _____ be a smoker.

Everybody (3) _____ to have a driving licence as some driving will be necessary. You (4) _____ speak fluent English, but it is an advantage.

Interested? All you (5) _____ to do is log on to the Camp America website and complete an application form.

The application (6) _____ be online.

If you prefer, post your completed form to:
Don Hatten, Camp America, 497 18th Street,
New York, NY 10017

- 6 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of (*not*) *have to* or *mustn't* with the verbs in brackets.

I *have to* buy (buy) a present for Lisa. It's her birthday tomorrow.

- 1 You _____ (touch) the cooker! It's hot.
 2 I _____ (do) the cleaning because it's my birthday!
 3 You _____ (make) too much noise after eleven o'clock.
 4 _____ (you / get up) early every morning?
 5 You _____ (have) a rest right now. You decide.
 6 I _____ (forget) to hand in my homework tomorrow.

Advice and suggestions: *should*

- 7 Complete the sentences. Use *should* or *shouldn't* and the phrases below.

become a doctor go near them join a youth club
stay up so late tell the teacher
turn up the volume wear a warm coat

Somebody is bullying me at school.

You *should tell the teacher.*

- Lara is shy and she hasn't got many friends.
She _____
- I can never get up in the mornings.
You _____
- It's particularly cold today.
You _____
- My brother is really good at science.
He _____
- Those dogs don't look very friendly.
We _____
- I can't hear the music.
They _____

Consolidation

- 8 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

You should to go to the doctor's.

You *should go to the doctor's.*

- You must smoke in here. It's prohibited.

- Jim can't speak Japanese last year, but he can now.

- Do we must switch off our mobiles in class?

- We're late. We have hurry.

- It'll be OK. You should no worry.

- My friend don't have to wear a uniform at school.

- 9 Rewrite the sentences with *can*, *can't*, *could*, *couldn't*, *should* and *shouldn't*.

Don't eat in that restaurant. It's horrible.

You *shouldn't eat in that restaurant.*

- The school doesn't let us use MP3 players.
We _____
- Why not look for the information online?
You _____
- Is it OK if I watch TV now?
_____ I _____
- We were too young to apply for the job.
We _____
- It's a good idea to revise before a test.
You _____
- They had permission to go on the excursion.
They _____

- 10 Complete the dialogue with these phrases.

can help can surf ~~can't do~~ couldn't think
don't have to go have to be have to hand
mustn't be should plan shouldn't start

Linda What's the matter?

Amy I'm trying to write an essay, but I ~~can't do~~ it. I'm really worried because I (1) _____ in the essay tomorrow.

Linda I (2) _____ home yet, so I (3) _____ you.

Amy Thanks! I don't know where to start.

Linda Well, you (4) _____ writing immediately. First, you (5) _____ the essay carefully. If you need any information, you (6) _____ the internet. How long does the essay (7) _____?

Amy Between 350 and 500 words, but it (8) _____ any longer.

Linda OK. What's the title?

Amy It's 'Discuss the causes of climate change'

Linda What?

Amy Now you know why I (9) _____ of anything to write!

Communication

Vocabulary At school

- 11 Find the nouns in the word square and complete the phrases.

A	D	P	R	O	J	E	C	T	S	C	L	D
W	E	B	S	I	T	E	E	H	R	O	E	E
T	E	X	C	U	R	S	I	O	N	U	S	T
H	T	E	M	A	R	B	D	M	K	R	O	E
E	N	C	E	A	M	S	X	E	A	S	N	N
L	T	H	X	M	A	W	O	W	T	E	S	T
H	I	S	A	T	R	E	X	O	A	S	E	I
E	O	P	M	O	K	H	I	R	R	E	S	O
S	N	L	E	S	S	O	N	K	B	T	O	N

research a *project*

- fail an e _____
 - have an English l _____
 - go on an e _____
 - get good m _____
 - hand in h _____
 - visit a w _____
 - have d _____
 - revise for a t _____
 - do a c _____
- 12 Complete the sentences with these words.

break bully classes copy course pass test

Have you revised for the spelling *test*?

- Can you do a _____ in website design at your school?
- Stop it! You shouldn't _____ people.
- We have a _____ after our second lesson in the morning.
- Did Jenny _____ your homework?
- I've revised a lot. I'm sure I'll _____ the exam.
- We only have three _____ today.

Adjective + preposition

- 13 Match the adjectives with the correct preposition.

~~bad~~ tired brilliant interested involved
relaxed scared upset

<p>at</p> <p><i>bad at</i></p> <p>(1) _____</p>	<p>about</p> <p>(2) _____</p> <p>(3) _____</p>
<p>in</p> <p>(4) _____</p> <p>(5) _____</p>	<p>of</p> <p>(6) _____</p> <p>(7) _____</p>

- 14 Complete the sentences with an adjective and preposition from 13.

I'm *tired of* watching TV. Let's go out!

- I'm _____ water, so I never go swimming.
- Liz is crying. She's _____ failing her exams last week.
- We love going to museums because we're _____ history.
- That's beautiful! You're _____ playing the piano.

Speaking A simple solution

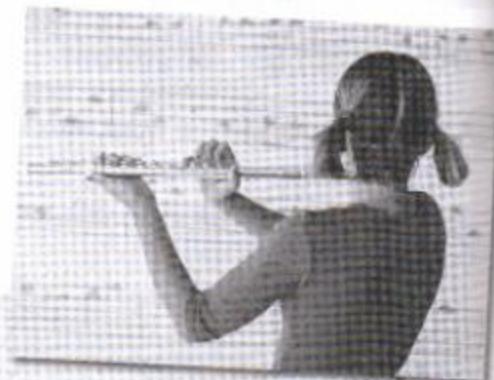
- 15 Put the conversation in the correct order.

- What difference does it make watching it at your house?
- How about going to see that new film at the cinema?
- You know, you shouldn't be scared of horror films. They aren't real.
- Then we can switch on the lights when you get scared!
- I know they aren't real, but I can't help it!
- No way! It's a horror film.
- Well, perhaps we should watch it at my house on DVD.

An opinion essay Giving opinions

- 16 Complete the first three paragraphs of the essay with the words below.

example believe Also well think that too opinion such like



Extra-curricular clubs and activities

There are a lot of extra-curricular clubs and activities at my school, such as computer clubs, music clubs and sports clubs. In my (1) _____, participating in them is a very good idea for three main reasons.

I (2) _____ that attending school should not just be an educational activity. It should be sociable, (3) _____. After-school clubs are fun, and you can make friends with pupils in other classes and other years as (4) _____.

I (5) _____ going to a computer club is important. For (6) _____, if you have not got a computer at home, you can learn really useful skills, (7) _____ preparing documents, doing research on the Internet and even programming. (8) _____, you can play really cool games.

In my opinion, _____

Barbara Smith
Manchester

- 17 Write the sentences in the final paragraph in the correct order. Use the sentences below.

After all, if you do not try something, you will never know what it is like!

For example, I am learning the saxophone now because I first played one at a music club and I really enjoyed it.

In my opinion, music clubs are a great idea, too.

People should not be scared of playing unusual instruments.

At these clubs, you can try playing a lot of different instruments.

Quick check

Vocabulary

18 Complete the sentences with these words.

copied got had passes to research revised

- 1 Harry _____ the same mark as me because he _____ my homework.
- 2 I feel confident because I've _____ for the test.
- 3 It can take a long time _____ a project.
- 4 Have you ever _____ detention?
- 5 We'll be really pleased if Sara _____ her exams.

19 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Is he experienced **in** / **at** teaching?
- 2 Mr Brown is a great Maths teacher. He's **bad** / **good** at explaining things.
- 3 You shouldn't be scared **in** / **of** the dark.
- 4 She stopped reading because she got bored **of** / **at** the story.
- 5 I'm not interested / involved in art, so I don't want study it.
- 6 Are you worried **at** / **about** bullying at school?

Vocabulary review: Units 1-7

20 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 It took a long time to **make** / **get** breakfast today.
- 2 Has Beckham made any **decisions** / **noise** about the future?
- 3 You shouldn't be **rude** / **polite** to your teacher.
- 4 If you visit the **monitor** / **website**, you'll find the information.
- 5 Can you **take off** / **turn off** the lights when you go out, please?
- 6 I'm **tired** / **jealous** of this programme. Let's turn over.
- 7 My sister wants to **play** / **do** gymnastics.
- 8 We're really looking **forward** / **up** to the weekend.

Grammar

21 Complete the sentences. Use the verbs below with **can**, **can't**, **could** or **couldn't**.

carry on have leave you / play you / study understand

- 1 _____ tennis when you were eight?
- 2 In the UK, you _____ school until you're sixteen.
- 3 _____ art at your school now?
- 4 I'm tired. I _____ revising.
- 5 My last job was easy. I _____ a break whenever I wanted.
- 6 He was speaking Chinese. We _____ anything that he said.

22 Complete the dialogue with these modal verbs.

don't have to have to must mustn't should

- Tim Where do I (1) _____ type the website address?
- Sally Well, you (2) _____ log on to the Internet first. It's connecting now. You (3) _____ wait very long, normally.
- Tim Oh, no! I'm late. I'll turn off the computer.
- Sally Stop! You (4) _____ be so impatient! It's important to shut down the computer correctly. You (5) _____ do a basic computer course!

Grammar review: Units 1-7

23 Choose the correct answer.

My father has (1) **already** / **just** had an interview for a new job. If he (2) **'ll get** / **gets** it, we'll move to Paris. And if we go to Paris, I (3) **won't** / **wouldn't** be very happy! I'm (4) **a few** / **a little** shy and I don't want (5) **speak** / **to speak** French. I've studied French (6) **for** / **since** years, but I (7) **couldn't** / **can't** speak it very well. If I could choose, I (8) **'d** / **'ll** definitely stay in this country.

8

Out of this world

Reading

Rare red cat

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Every year, scientists identify a few new types of bird, about a hundred new species of fish and thousands of new insects. However, it is extremely rare to discover a new mammal, that is, an animal which has babies instead of eggs. Then, in 2005, an automatic camera photographed an unusual new mammal which really excited biologists.



The camera took two photographs deep in the jungles of Borneo. The creature looks like a red cat, but it is bigger and has a long, thick tail. It has long teeth, so it is probably carnivorous.

Borneo is in the South China Sea, north of Australia, and large areas of it are completely covered in dense jungle and rainforest. Borneo is the third largest island in the world after Greenland and New Guinea.

Scientists now want to catch the animal and examine it. If it really is a new mammal, it will be the first discovery of a new carnivore on Borneo in more than a century.

The island is already home to more than 210 types of mammal. Amazingly, 44 of these species of mammal do not exist anywhere else in the world, so Borneo is one of the most important areas for wildlife on Earth.

However, Indonesia owns half of Borneo and it wants to create more farms. A lot of animal experts are worried because the Indonesian government plans to destroy an area of rainforest half the size of Holland. If this happens, it will also destroy a huge amount of wildlife, as well as the lives of the native people on the island. Unfortunately, the new cat-like mammal could become extinct before scientists know exactly what it is.

1 Read the text quickly and choose the correct answer.

Scientists discover approximately **(100)** / 1,000 types of fish every year.

- 1 Mammals produce **babies** / eggs.
- 2 The new mammal is **the same as** / similar to a cat.
- 3 Carnivores have **large** / strong teeth.
- 4 Borneo is **bigger** / smaller than Greenland.
- 5 Somebody discovered a new mammal on Borneo more than **100** / 210 years ago.

2 Answer the questions. Use full sentences.

Why were scientists interested in the photos?
Because it is very unusual to find new mammals.

1 Who or what took the photos?

2 What is the countryside like on Borneo?

3 How many species of mammal live only on Borneo?

4 Which country wants to replace Borneo's forests, and with what?

5 Who or what will the destruction of the forests affect?

Relative clauses

who, which and that

3 Match 1-7 with a-g to make complete sentences.

- 1 d Borneo is an island ...
 2 Is she the scientist ...
 3 These are the trainers ...
 4 He is the person ...
 5 Is that the river ...
 6 Have you got the book ...
 7 Biology is a subject ...

- a which you swam in?
 b that I bought yesterday.
 c who I sit next to in class.
 d that is north of Australia.
 e which I'd like to study.
 f who discovered the new mammal?
 g which I want to read?

4 Complete the sentences with *who* or *which*.

- I've never met anyone *who* has climbed Mount Everest.
- Did you see the wildlife programme _____ was on TV last night?
 - Mary is scared of animals _____ bite.
 - Have you heard about the couple _____ got married underwater?
 - I don't know anybody _____ plays rugby.
 - Ian told us a story _____ we didn't believe.
 - This is the CD _____ Mark gave me.
 - Jane is somebody _____ finds it hard to make friends.
 - There aren't many people _____ can run 100 metres in 12 seconds.

5 Complete the text with these phrases.

that includes ~~that is~~ that live that he thought which have which is which translates who gave who go

Quokkas

Home

Magazine

Documentaries

Subscriptions



Rottneest is a beautiful island ~~that is~~ near Perth, in Western Australia. It was a 17th century Dutch explorer, Willem de Vlamingh, (1) _____ the island its name. 'Rottneest' is a Dutch word (2) _____ as 'rat's nest' in English. This is because, while he was sailing past the island, Willem de Vlamingh saw a lot of animals (3) _____ were large rats. However, they weren't rats. They were, in fact, quokkas.

Quokkas are small mammals (4) _____ a rounded body, a short tail, and a wide, flat face. They look similar to a rat, but they are a 'marsupial'. Marsupial is the type of animal (5) _____ kangaroos.

Rottneest has a habitat (6) _____ ideal for these herbivores. There are probably about 10,000 quokkas (7) _____ on the island. As a result, tourists on Rottneest (8) _____ for a swim often find a quokka sitting on their towels when they get back!

who or whose?

6 Write sentences with *who* or *whose*.

I don't know / is singing / this song
I don't know *who* is singing this song.

- 1 does / anybody / know / money / this is / ?

- 2 she's / the new actress / films / I / love

- 3 I / wouldn't / marry / anybody / is famous

- 4 that's / the neighbour / children / are / really noisy

- 5 I've got / a friend / has touched / a quokka

- 6 do / you / know / anybody / can / tell / a good joke / ?

7 Complete the sentences with *who*, *who's* or *whose*.

Lola is the person *who* emails me every week.

- 1 This is the girl _____ brother lives in Dubai.
2 Do you know anybody _____ run a marathon?
3 She's an author _____ books are really popular in the USA.
4 Columbus is the explorer _____ discovered America.
5 What's the name of the girl _____ wearing goggles?
6 We can't understand people _____ speak English really quickly.
7 The teacher asked us _____ mobile phone was ringing.
8 He's the boy _____ got short black hair.

Consolidation

8 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

That's the student which cheated in the test.
That's the student who / that cheated in the test.

- 1 The person whose talking now will have detention.

- 2 Where's the fish who James caught?

- 3 We aren't sure who's lives here.

- 4 Is this the film what he liked?

- 5 Is she the girl which is interested in animals?

- 6 Where is the CD you which borrowed?

9 Complete the text with relative pronouns.

April Fools

I must tell you about something funny *which / that* happened at school. I've got a Science teacher (1) _____ lessons are usually very boring, but she was ill last week. Mr King is the teacher (2) _____ taught us instead. At the end of his lesson, he showed us a picture of an unusual plant (3) _____ had long things on it (4) _____ looked like spaghetti. Nobody knew its name, so we had to research it for homework. I visited a website (5) _____ is usually very useful, but I couldn't find the answer. My grandmother is the sort of person (6) _____ knows everything, so I showed the picture to her. But even she couldn't help! By the next lesson, we still didn't know its name. Mr King was smiling as he wrote the date on the board, and we suddenly realised it was all a joke. It was Thursday, 1st April! The picture was of a plant (7) _____ doesn't exist.

Vocabulary The natural world

- 10 Complete the puzzle. What is the mystery natural world word?



The mystery natural world word is _____.

- In summer, 7 can become a _____.
- The Atlantic is an _____.
- The trees and other plants on Borneo form a _____.
- You find _____ on 6.
- There are a lot of trees in a _____.
- If you go to the _____, you can go swimming.
- The Nile is a _____.
- Bahrain is an _____.

Verb + preposition

- 11 Complete the sentences with the correct verbs and prepositions.

Would you like to *listen* to my MP3 player?

- My parents sometimes a _____ a _____ money.
- 'He isn't coming.' 'Let's w _____ f _____ another five minutes!'
- T _____ a _____ the title of the essay before you write it.
- Brenda is insensitive. She doesn't c _____ a _____ other people's feelings.
- Adam and Mark are really boring. They t _____ a _____ the same thing all the time.

- 12 Match 1-7 with a-g to make complete sentences.

- e Did you listen ...
- Have you looked ...
- I'm sorry, but we asked ...
- Is James there? I need to talk ...
- I'm really worried ...
- Scientists are always looking ...
- Our school specialises ...

- to him.
- for new species of animal.
- for coffee, not tea.
- in languages.
- to the radio last night?
- about climate change.
- at the information that I gave you?

Speaking A book review

- 13 Complete the dialogue with these words.

bit ~~book~~ characters completely couldn't ending exciting long Really shouldn't way

- Fiona What did you think about the *book*, then?
 Shaun I quite enjoyed it, but it was very
 (1) _____ and I thought the
 (2) _____ was rubbish.
 Fiona I (3) _____ agree more. And the
 (4) _____ weren't very
 interesting, either.
 Shaun Yeah, but I loved it when she was waiting
 for him to come back. That was
 (5) _____.
 Fiona I (6) _____ disagree! I thought
 that (7) _____ was really boring.
 They definitely (8) _____ make a
 film of it.
 Shaun (9) _____? Well, I think I'll read
 another book by the same author.
 Fiona No (10) _____! I'm going to try
 somebody different.

A description of a place

Sentence adverbs

14 Complete the text with these phrases.

clearly different from the Mediterranean fortunately, it does not get too hot honestly, it looks just
 luckily, they are not as crowded obviously good news for the tourists unfortunately for hoteliers
 unfortunately, an umbrella is as useful

When British people think of Spain, they usually think of sun, sea and sand. However, I have just visited Asturias, in the north-west of Spain, which is *clearly different from the Mediterranean*.

I was surprised at the scenery because it is so similar to where I live. (1) _____ like Scotland!

Asturias is quite rainy, even in summer. The rain makes the scenery really green and, (2) _____, like the south of Spain.

(3) _____ as a swimming costume!

There are really beautiful beaches along the coast and (4) _____ as the Costa del Sol. (5) _____, the region is not particularly popular with foreign tourists yet, probably because of the weather. But this is (6) _____ who do visit Asturias.

Tim Curtis

Lemington, Scotland



15 Match 1–3 with a–c. Then complete the final paragraph of the text.

- 1 When you leave the coast, ...
 2 There are a lot of forests and lakes ...
 3 People say that bears and wolves still live in the forests, ...
- a but unfortunately, I didn't see any!
 b which are extremely beautiful.
 c you can see the spectacular Cantabrian mountains.

16 Read the text again. Then answer the questions with Yes or No.

- 1 Is Asturias famous for its sun, sea and sand? _____
 2 Does the writer think that Asturias really looks like Scotland? _____
 3 Does the writer enjoy hot summers? _____
 4 Does the writer like busy beaches? _____
 5 Does the writer think that Asturias is a good tourist destination? _____
 6 Did the writer want to see some wild animals? _____

Quick check

Vocabulary

17 Choose the correct answer.

Last summer holidays, we stayed on Skye, an (1) island / ocean in Scotland. There was a small (2) river / stream in the garden. We couldn't swim because it wasn't as deep as a (3) river / stream, so we threw (4) rocks / sand and stones into it instead! There was a (5) jungle / forest near us, and some amazing (6) beaches / deserts which were completely empty.

18 Complete the sentences. Use the verbs below with *about*, *for* or *to*.

ask listen talk think wait worry

- Let's _____ the Radio 1 news. It's on now.
- _____ your homework before you write it.
- Did you _____ her on the phone?
- We won't be long. _____ us!
- Don't _____ me. I'll be fine.
- I'm hungry. I'll _____ two burgers.

Vocabulary review: Units 1–8

19 Complete the sentences with these verbs.

argue carry give hand look plug
revise turn

- Did you _____ in your homework on time?
- I never _____ forward to exams!
- Where can I _____ in my mobile?
- 'Let's stop!' 'No! Let's _____ on!'
- Don't _____ up. You can win!
- Please _____ on the lights! I'm scared of the dark.
- Are you going to _____ for the test?
- Harry is miserable. He always wants to _____ about everything!

Grammar

20 Choose the correct relative pronoun.

- A chef is somebody **which** / **that** cooks food.
- An MP3 player is a machine **which** / **who** plays music.
- There are 44 mammals **that** / **who** only exist on Borneo.
- New York is a city **which** / **who** I want to see.
- We don't know anybody **which** / **that** can speak Chinese.
- Is she the actress **which** / **who** you like?

21 Complete the sentences with *who*, *who's* or *whose*.

- It is Brian _____ a friend of Jake's.
- We don't know _____ this bag is.
- Emma is somebody _____ is very hard-working.
- They're the people _____ play in our band.
- Is that the man _____ run three marathons?
- I'm the sort of person _____ cares about the environment.

Grammar review: Units 1–8

22 Choose the correct answer.

I (1) 'm doing / 've done a Science degree at university at the moment. It's something I've (2) always / yet wanted to do because I (3) was / been very good at Science at school. I'm really excited because next month I (4) 'm travelling / 've travelled to the island of Madagascar, in Africa. I want (5) to work / work with some scientists there for the summer. They are the people (6) who / which discovered two new species of lemur on the island last year. There are a lot of very rare animals on Madagascar, so it (7) won't / 'll be an amazing place to work. It would be incredible if I (8) 'd discover / discovered a new species while I was working there!

9

Adverts and inventions

Reading

Don't drop it!

A People have chewed gum for thousands of years. Two thousand years ago, the ancient Greeks chewed 'mastiche', resin from the mastic tree. Later, in Central America, the Mayans chewed 'chicle'. This comes from the sapodilla tree and was the main ingredient for chewing gum until the 1940s.

B In the UK, millions of people chew gum every day. Afterwards, some people throw it in a bin, but others just drop it on the ground. As a result, the streets are covered in millions of small white dots of dried chewing gum.

C It is difficult to remove dried chewing gum, and it costs £150 million a year to clean gum off the streets: that is about £3 per person per year! So, in some parts of the country, councils have decided to stop the problem. In Preston, the council has made special boards where people can stick their used gum. And if the police see you drop gum in the street, you will have to pay a £50-75 fine.



D In other areas, adverts in shopping centres remind people to throw their used gum in a bin. Some places even have special bags for people to put their gum into. Environmentalists want the price of gum to go up. Chewing gum manufacturers can then use the extra money to clean the streets.

E There are quite a lot of anti-chewing gum ideas in the UK – but nowhere is as radical as Singapore. The Singaporean government prohibited chewing gum in 1992 because of the problem of dirty streets. If you import gum into the country, you could go to prison or pay a \$1,000 fine. Just imagine what would happen if you chewed it!

1 Read the text. Then match paragraphs A-E with headings 1-6. (There is one heading you do not need.)

- 1 An expensive problem
- 2 The cost of advertising
- 3 Against the law
- 4 An ancient habit
- 5 Anti-gum ideas
- 6 Dirty habits

2 Answer the questions. Use full sentences.

Who invented chewing gum and when?

The Greeks made chewing gum from the mastic tree two thousand years ago.

1 What problem does gum cause? How?

2 How do they stop people dropping gum in Preston?

3 Why do some environmentalists want people to pay more for gum?

4 Which is the worst place in the world to chew gum? Why?

The passive

3 Complete the interview with the phrases below.

are downloaded aren't needed aren't given
 are new songs played is played is copied
 is created isn't downloaded ~~isn't sold~~ are sold



Mr Olds We've just listened to a new single on the radio, but it *isn't sold* in the shops yet. Why (1) _____

_____ on the radio before they are released to the public?

DJ Dodgy Basically, it's for marketing. A new song (2) _____ on the radio or advertised on TV before it is released to the public. That's how interest in the song (3) _____

before people can actually buy it. Then, thousands of copies of a song (4) _____ as soon as it appears in the shops.

Mr Olds Now, the music I listen to (5) _____ from the Internet, but these days billions of songs (6) _____ onto computers. Does this mean that CDs (7) _____ any more?

DJ Dodgy No, it doesn't. Although the amount of music which (8) _____ from the Internet has increased enormously over the past year, CDs will always have a future. For example, music downloads (9) _____ as presents, so CDs are still popular for birthdays.

4 Write sentences in the present simple passive.

my father / employ / by the government

My father is employed by the government.

1 millions of computers / make / in Asia

2 cars / not produce / here any more

3 a lot of money / spend / on education

4 he / teach / by a professional / ?

5 I / not pay / much

6 these adverts / see / by many people / ?

5 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple passive form of the verbs below.

these T-shirts / make celebrate export
 not use not wear this book / published visit



The new year *is celebrated* on 1 January.

- That website _____ by hundreds of people every day.
- Because of the Internet, book encyclopedias _____ as much.
- A lot of Greek olive oil _____ to the UK.
- _____ by Oxford University Press?
- Jeans _____ at our school.
- _____ in China?

- 6 Write the stages of producing an album in the correct order. Use the present simple passive.

the CDs / distribute / to shops
 the CDs / produce the songs / rehearse
 the music / compose the lyrics / write
 the album / record / in a studio
 the songs / play / on the radio



The lyrics are written.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

- 7 Complete the sentences with the correct active or passive form of the verbs.

They sell home-made soup in that shop.

Home-made soup *is sold* in that shop.

- 1 People play baseball in America.
Baseball _____ in America.
- 2 Typewriters aren't used these days.
People _____ typewriters these days.
- 3 In hotels, somebody makes your bed.
In hotels, your bed _____.
- 4 My brother designs those computer games.
Those computer games _____
by my brother.
- 5 Beckham is paid thousands of dollars a week.
Beckham's club _____ him thousands
of dollars a week.
- 6 Oranges aren't grown in England.
They _____ oranges in England.

- 8 Rewrite the active sentences in the passive. Only include information about who does the action if it is necessary.

My parents own this restaurant.

This restaurant is owned by my parents.

- 1 Scientists discover new insects every year.

- 2 They don't sell computers here.

- 3 They sing most of their songs in English.

- 4 People don't import petrol into Saudi Arabia.

- 5 They show the World Cup on TV all over the world.

- 6 They play tennis at Wimbledon in June.

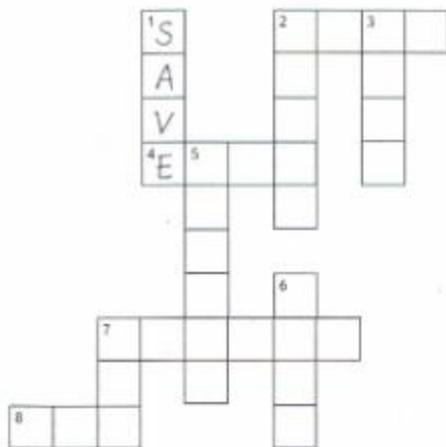
Consolidation

- 9 Complete the text with the active or passive form of the verbs in brackets.

Are we influenced (we / influence) by the advertising which _____ (1 appear) on sportspeople's shirts? For example, the names of mobile phone companies _____ (2 write) on a lot of footballers' shirts. _____ (3 certain mobiles / choose) just because of the adverts? Some people say, 'No.' They _____ (4 insist) that their decisions _____ (5 not affect) by sports advertising. However, mobile phone companies _____ (6 believe) that we really _____ (7 influence) by advertising. As a result, an enormous amount of money _____ (8 spend) so that advertisers _____ (9 connect) to the best football clubs in the country.

Vocabulary Money

10 Complete the crossword.

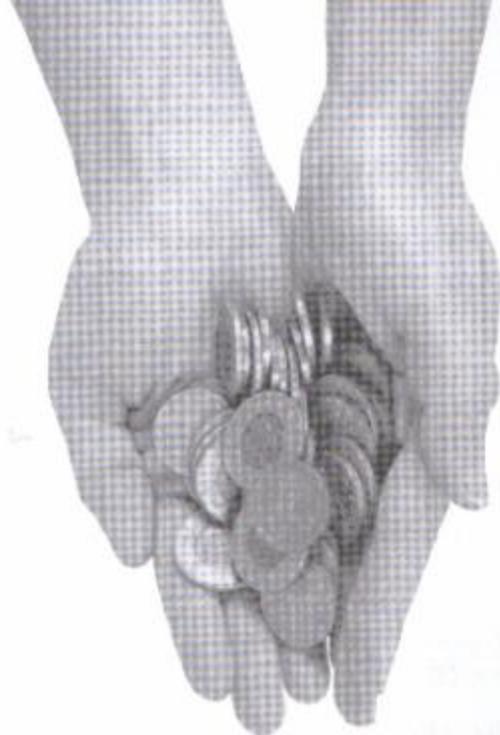


Down (↓)

- 1 You should _____ a little money every month.
- 2 I _____ £4.50 every month at the cinema.
- 3 I haven't got any money. Can you _____ me £20?
- 5 That's too expensive. We can't _____ it.
- 6 How much does that MP3 player _____?
- 7 I need to _____ a present for Jane.

Across (→)

- 2 Do they _____ chewing gum in the newsagent's?
- 4 If he does that job, he'll _____ £1,000 a month.
- 7 Can I _____ £2? I'll give it back tomorrow.
- 8 You should _____ about £1.50 for two tickets.



-ed and -ing adjectives

11 Complete the pairs of sentences. Use the *-ed* and *-ing* adjective forms of the verbs below.

amaze frighten interest tire

- 1a If you're *tired*, you should have a break.
- b Running a marathon is extremely _____.
- 2a Is Carla _____ of spiders?
- b Horror films are very _____.
- 3a Are you _____ in selling your printer?
- b I visited a really _____ website last night.
- 4a My teacher was _____ that I passed all my exams.
- b That was _____! I want to do it again.

Speaking Can you guess?

12 Complete the dialogue with these phrases.

Are there Are they Is it it is it isn't made in
made of ~~that is~~ there are they are

- Ann I'm thinking of something *that is* in my school bag.
- Sue Is it (1) _____ Europe?
- Ann Yes, (2) _____.
- Sue Is it (3) _____ plastic?
- Ann No, (4) _____.
- Sue (5) _____ a few in your bag?
- Ann Yes, (6) _____.
- Sue (7) _____ made of wood?
- Ann Yes, (8) _____.
- Sue (9) _____ a pencil?
- Ann Yes, it is!

A discussion essay Writing reviews

13 Complete the essay with these phrases.

Also but extremely Finally for example I believe my opinion
I think not at all one hand other hand so such as

The Internet

These days, the Internet is used all the time. I believe that the Internet is really useful, (1) _____ there are pros and cons which we should consider.

On the (2) _____, the Internet is a very fast way to find out information. It is also very easy to use, (3) _____ people who are inexperienced can surf the Net quite easily.

Additionally, a lot of goods are bought and sold on the Internet. This is (4) _____ helpful for people who cannot get to the shops. Products (5) _____ books and CDs are often cheaper on the Internet, too.

Another advantage is that people can communicate with each other online, (6) _____, by instant messaging or emailing. (7) _____ that this is great, especially if your family or friends live in a different town or country.

On the (8) _____, there are some disadvantages to the Internet. First of all, if you want the Internet at home, it will cost a lot to buy a computer.

Secondly, too much homework is researched on the internet. It is (9) _____ fair if you have not got a computer at home. (10) _____, it is a pity that people do not look at books and encyclopedias as much.

(11) _____, in (12) _____, communicating by email is impersonal. People often use email to avoid speaking to somebody, especially if they have something difficult to say.

14 Put the words of the final paragraph in the correct order.

- 1 believe / that / is / + / really / the Internet / technology. / amazing
- 2 it / everything. / use / we / not / However, / for / should
- 3 presume / should / Also, / is / we / that / not / connected. / everybody

I believe _____

Quick check

Vocabulary

15 Complete the text with the money verbs below.

afford buy cost save sell spend

It's often cheaper to (1) _____ things online than in the shops. If you look carefully, you'll (2) _____ a lot of money. For example, the new computer game which I wanted was really expensive in the shops and I definitely couldn't (3) _____ it. However, when I surfed the net, the game (4) _____ much less online. Also, some people (5) _____ second-hand games online when they've finished with them. It's a good idea to get second-hand games if you haven't got much money to (6) _____.

16 Complete the sentences with the *-ed* or *-ing* adjective form of the verbs in brackets.

- Everybody was _____ (shock) when they heard the news.
- Travelling can be very _____ (tire).
- This is _____ (bore)! I'm going to turn over.
- I'm not _____ (interest) in politics.
- Don't read that book! It's _____ (terrify).
- We were _____ (amaze) when we saw the film.

Vocabulary review: Units 1–9

17 Choose the correct answer.

- If you're worried / relaxed about something, talk to Jenny. She's kind and insensitive / sensitive.
- It's honest / dishonest to cheat / bully in an exam.
- The view from the top of the mountain / island was amazed / amazing.
- Can I borrow / lend your dictionary? I want to look into / up a word.
- She is jealous about / of you because you're going / getting married.
- Peter is so lazy / hard-working. He never makes / does an effort.

Grammar

18 Complete the sentences with the passive form of these verbs.

not make she / pay sell send
you / teach use

- Those shoes _____ of leather.
- The cheapest computers _____ on that website.
- _____ £4 an hour for working in the café?
- _____ computer programming at school?
- Adverts _____ to sell products.
- Serious criminals _____ to prison.

19 Choose the correct answer.

- Our decisions influence / are influenced by adverts.
- A lot of young people involve / are involved in the campaign.
- Digital cameras cost / are cost a lot of money.
- Cheese produces / is produced in my village.
- That restaurant makes / is made amazing food.
- Classical music doesn't play / isn't played much on the radio.

Grammar review: Units 1–9

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

I _____ (1 just / see) an advert in the window of a new café in the centre of town. The café _____ (2 call) Purple and they need people to dye their hair purple _____ (3 advertise) the café – and you _____ (4 pay) £100 for doing it. I want _____ (5 buy) a digital camera but I _____ (6 not save) enough money yet. I'm interested, as I'd get £100 if I _____ (7 do) it. However, if I changed the colour of my hair, my head teacher _____ (8 not like) it: purple hair _____ (9 not allow) at my school!

Вводный урок (Let's revise the basics)

Present simple

Утверждение
I cycle to school.
You cycle to school.
He/She/It cycles to school.
We/You/They cycle to school.

Отрицание	
Краткая форма	Полная форма
I/You don't help.	I/You do not help.
He/She/It doesn't help.	He/She/It does not help.
We/You/They don't help.	We/You/They do not help.

Вопрос
Do I/you get up at 7 a.m.?
Does he/she/it get up at 7 a.m.?
Do we/you/they get up at 7 a.m.?

Краткий ответ	
Yes, I/you do .	No, I/you don't .
Yes, he/she/it does .	No, he/she/it doesn't .
Yes, we/you/they do .	No, we/you/they don't .

Правописание

3 лицо, единственное число

- В утвердительных предложениях к глаголам в форме 3 лица единственного числа (**he/she/it**) прибавляется **-s**. *call/send* → *She always calls me or sends text messages.* (Она мне всегда звонит или посылает SMS сообщения.)
- У глаголов, которые оканчиваются на согласную + **y**, конечная **-y** меняется на **-ies**. *study* → *He studies French.* (Он изучает французский.)
- К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на **ss, ch, sh, x, o**, прибавляется **-es**. *finish* → *The last lesson finishes at 3 p.m.* (Последний урок заканчивается в 3 часа дня.)
- Глаголы **be** и **have** имеют неправильные формы 3 лица единственного числа.
be → *In winter it is always cold.* (Зимой всегда холодно. ВНИМАНИЕ: "It is cold." на русский язык переводится безличным предложением «Холодно.»)
have → *Carina has pancakes for breakfast.* (Карина ест блинчики на завтрак.)

Употребление

Present simple употребляется для описания:

- привычных и повторяющихся действий.
What do you do after school? (Что ты (обычно) делаешь после школы?)
After school I go home and do my homework. (После школы я (обычно) иду домой и делаю домашнюю работу.)
- фактов и общеизвестных истин.
My name is Carina. (Меня зовут Карина.)
I live in Vancouver. (Я живу в Ванкувере.)
The sun rises in the East. (Солнце всходит на востоке.)

- предпочтений и мнений.
I love pancakes! (Я обожаю блинчики!)
I think she's generous. (Я думаю, что она щедрая.)

Present continuous

Утверждение	
Краткая форма	Полная форма
I'm writing.	I am writing.
You're writing.	You are writing.
He's /She's /It's writing.	He/She/It is writing.
We're /You're /They're writing.	We/You/They are writing.

Отрицание	
Краткая форма	Полная форма
I'm not working.	I am not working.
You aren't working.	You are not working.
He/She/It isn't working.	He/She/It is not working.
We aren't working.	We are not working.
You aren't working.	You are not working.
They aren't working.	They are not working.

Вопрос
Am I using the computer?
Are you using the computer?
Is he/she/it using the computer?
Are we/you/they using the computer?

Краткий ответ	
Yes, I am .	No, I'm not .
Yes, you are .	No, you aren't .
Yes, he/she/it is .	No, he/she/it isn't .
Yes, we/you/they are .	No, we/you/they aren't .

Правописание

Глагол + -ing

- Present continuous** образуется при помощи прибавления **-ing** к глаголу без **to**.
work → *We aren't working now.* (Сейчас мы не работаем.)
У глаголов, которые оканчиваются на **-e**, конечная **-e** опускается.
make → *We're making this web page together.* (Мы создаем эту веб-страницу вместе.)
- У односложных глаголов, которые оканчиваются на согласную, конечная согласная удваивается, и прибавляется **-ing**.
sit → *Are you sitting in the computer room?* (Ты (сейчас) сидишь в компьютерном классе?)

Употребление

Present continuous употребляется для описания:

- действий, происходящих в данный момент.
It's snowing again today. (Сегодня опять идет снег.)
Why are you reading my web page? (Почему ты (сейчас) читаешь мою веб-страницу?)

Present simple или Present continuous?

- **Present simple** употребляется для описания регулярно повторяющихся действий.
In autumn, Tom and I cycle to school. (Осенью мы с Томом (обычно) ездим в школу на велосипедах.)
On schooldays I have pancakes for breakfast. (Перед школой я (обычно) ем блинчики на завтрак.)
- С **Present simple** часто употребляются наречия неопределенного времени.
Marcia often comes here after school. (Масия часто приходит сюда после школы.)
In winter we never cycle. (Зимой мы никогда не ездим на велосипедах.)
- **Present continuous** употребляется для описания действий, происходящих сейчас.
I'm using a computer in an internet cafe. (Я (сейчас) работаю на компьютере в Интернет-кафе.)
What are you doing? (Чем ты (сейчас) занимаешься?)
НЕВЕРНО: *What do you do?*
- С **Present continuous** часто употребляются такие слова, как **today, now, at the moment** и др.
She isn't working now. (Сейчас она не работает.)
The computers aren't working at the moment. (Компьютеры в данный момент не работают.)

Наречия неопределенного времени

never (никогда) 0%	sometimes (иногда) 50%	often (часто) 75%	usually (обычно) 90%	always (всегда) 100%
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Форма

Наречия неопределенного времени ставятся:

- **после глагола to be**:
Ali is sometimes tired in the evenings. (Вечером Али иногда чувствует усталость.)
- **перед всеми остальными глаголами**.
He never goes skiing. (Он никогда не катается на лыжах.)

Употребление

Наречия неопределенного времени употребляются для описания того, как часто происходит какое-то действие.

We sometimes use the Internet. (Иногда мы пользуемся интернетом.)

We usually practise on Monday evenings. (Мы обычно тренируемся в понедельник вечером.)

Сравнительная и превосходная степень прилагательных

Прилагательные		Сравнительная степень	
односложные	cool hard nice	прилагательное + -er (в прилагательных, оканчивающихся на -e , при прибавлении -er эта буква опускается)	cooler harder nicer
односложные (оканчиваются на единичную согласную и имеют краткий гласный в корне)	big hot	прилагательное + -er конечная согласная удваивается, и прибавляется -er	bigger hotter
двусложные (оканчиваются на -y)	friendly moody	прилагательное + -er (конечная -y меняется на -ier)	friendlier moodier
остальные двусложные и многосложные	fantastic comfortable	more + прилагательное	more fantastic more comfortable
прилагательные, имеющие неправильные степени сравнения	good bad far		better worse further

Прилагательные		Превосходная степень	
односложные	cool hard nice	the + прилагательное + -est	the coolest the hardest the nicest
односложные (оканчиваются на единичную согласную и имеют краткий гласный в корне)	big hot	the + прилагательное + -est конечная согласная удваивается и прибавляется -est	the biggest the hottest
двусложные (оканчиваются на -y)	friendly moody	the + прилагательное + -est конечная -y меняется на -iest	the friendliest the moodiest
остальные двусложные и многосложные	fantastic comfortable	the most + прилагательное	the most fantastic the most comfortable
прилагательные, имеющие неправильные степени сравнения	good bad far		the best the worst the furthest

Форма

- В предложениях со сравнительной степенью прилагательных употребляется **than** (а не ~~that~~).
Skiing is more popular than snowboarding. (Катание на лыжах популярнее, чем сноубординг.
НЕВЕРНО: *Skiing is more popular than snowboarding.*)
- Перед прилагательными в превосходной степени ставится артикль **the**.
The Sioux are the largest Native North American tribe. (Сиу – самое большое племя североамериканских индейцев.)
- В предложениях с превосходной степенью прилагательных для обозначения места употребляется предлог **in** (а не ~~of~~).
It is the tallest building in the world. (Это самое высокое здание в мире.
НЕВЕРНО: *It is the tallest building of the world.*)

Употребление

- Сравнительная степень прилагательных употребляется для сравнения **двух** вещей, людей, идей и т.д.
This sofa is more comfortable than that one. (Этот диван удобнее, чем тот.)
The situation is worse than yesterday. (Ситуация стала хуже, чем вчера.)
- Превосходная степень прилагательных употребляется для сравнения **одной** вещи, человека, идеи и т.д. со **всеми остальными**.
Which country is the most popular holiday destination? (Какая страна является самым популярным местом отдыха?)
Is she the best singer in the band? (Она лучшая певица в группе?)

Урок 1

Past Simple

Утверждение
I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They cycled .
I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They rode a bicycle.

Отрицание
Краткая форма
I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They didn't cycle.
I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They didn't ride a bicycle.
Полная форма
I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They did not cycle.
I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They did not ride a bicycle.

Вопрос
Did I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they cycle?
Did I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they ride a bicycle?

Краткий ответ
Yes. I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they did .
No. I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they didn't .

Правописание

Правильные глаголы

- Утвердительная форма правильных глаголов образуется при помощи прибавления **-ed** к инфинитиву без **to**.
start → *He started working on a farm.*
- К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на **-e**, прибавляется **-d**.
die → *They all died before her.*
- У глаголов, которые оканчиваются на согласную + **-y**, конечная **-y** меняется на **-ied**.
study → *You studied hard last night.* (НО: *play* → *played*)
- У **односложных** глаголов, которые оканчиваются на согласную, конечная согласная удваивается, и прибавляется **-ed**.
stop → *He stopped the car at the traffic lights.*

Неправильные глаголы

Неправильные глаголы не имеют единой формы образования прошедшего времени. Список неправильных глаголов находится в конце учебника.

eat → *She ate a lot of chocolate.* (Она **ела** много шоколада.)
come → *He came into my uncle's shop one day.* (Однажды он **зашел** в магазин моего дяди.)

Отрицание и вопрос

- Отрицательная форма всех глаголов образуется при помощи **didn't (did not)** + инфинитив без **to**.
He didn't go to school. (Он **не ходил** в школу.
НЕВЕРНО: *He didn't went to school.*)
- Вопросительная форма всех глаголов строится с помощью **did** + инфинитив без **to**.
Did she meet Vincent Van Gogh? (Она **встречалась** с Винсентом Ван Гогом?
НЕВЕРНО: *Did she met Vincent Van Gogh?*)

Употребление

Past simple употребляется для описания действий в прошлом.

He decided not to buy anything. (Он **решил** ничего не покупать.)

Jeanne led an interesting and very active life. (Жанна **вела** интересную и очень активную жизнь.)

Past continuous

Утверждение
I was looking.
You were looking.
He/She/It was looking.
We/You/They were looking.

Отрицание	
Краткая форма	Полная форма
I wasn't talking.	I was not talking.
You weren't talking.	You were not talking.
He/She/It wasn't talking.	He/She/It was not talking.
We weren't talking.	We were not talking.
You weren't talking.	You were not talking.
They weren't talking.	They were not talking.

Вопрос
Was I smoking?
Were you smoking?
Was he/she/it smoking?
Were we/you/they smoking?

Краткий ответ
Yes, I was. No, I wasn't.
Yes, you were. No, you weren't.
Yes, he/she/it was. No, he/she/it wasn't.
Yes, we/you/they were. No, we/you/they weren't.

Правописание

Глагол + -ing

См. Вводный урок. *Present continuous*.

Употребление

Past continuous употребляется для описания действий, которые происходили (но не были завершены) в определенный момент времени в прошлом.

What were you doing at eight o'clock this morning? (Чем ты занимался сегодня в восемь часов утра? = мы спрашиваем об этом днем или вечером, когда утро осталось в прошлом.)

Past simple или Past continuous?

Past continuous часто употребляется вместе с *Past simple*.

При этом *Past continuous* употребляется для описания длительного действия в прошлом, а *Past simple* – для описания однократного действия, которое «прервало» длительное.

While they were visiting Taiwan, they met 1,000 pairs of twins. (Когда они были в Тайване, они познакомились с 1000 пар близнецов.)

It was raining when we arrived at the beach. (Шел дождь, когда мы приехали на пляж.)

Инфинитив цели

Форма

to + инфинитив

I went to London to see my aunt and uncle. (Я поехал в Лондон (чтобы) навестить моих тетю и дядю.

НЕВЕРНО: *I went to London see...; I went to London for see...; I went to London for to see...; I went to London for seeing...*)

Употребление

Инфинитив цели употребляется для того, чтобы объяснить, с какой целью человек совершает какое-либо действие.

Why do you use a dictionary? To look up new words. (Зачем ты пользуешься словарем? Чтобы узнать значение новых слов.)

People go to the supermarket to buy food. (Люди ходят в супермаркет, чтобы купить еду.)

Урок 2

Present perfect (1)

Утверждение	
Краткая форма	Полная форма
I've/You've changed	I/You have changed
He's /She's /It's changed	He/She/It has changed
We've changed	We have changed
You've changed	You have changed
They've changed	They have changed
I've/You've won	I/You have won
He's /She's /It's won	He/She/It has won
We've won	We have won
You've won	You have won
They've won	They have won

Отрицание	
Краткая форма	Полная форма
I/You haven't changed	I/You have not changed
He/She/It hasn't changed	He/She/It has not changed
We haven't changed	We have not changed
You haven't changed	You have not changed
They haven't changed	They have not changed
I/You haven't won	I/You have not won
He/She/It hasn't won	He/She/It has not won
We haven't won	We have not won
You haven't won	You have not won
They haven't won	They have not won

Вопрос
Have I/you missed a game?
Has he/she/it missed a game?
Have we/you/they missed a game?

Краткий ответ
Yes, I/you have. No, I/you haven't.
Yes, he/she/it has. No, he/she/it hasn't.
Yes, we/you/they have. No, we/you/they haven't.

Форма образования

- Утвердительная форма: подлежащее + **have/has** + причастие II (**past participle**) смыслового глагола.
I've seen them play all over the United States. (Я видела их матчи на всей территории США.)
- Отрицательная форма: подлежащее + **haven't/hasn't (have not/has not)** + **past participle** смыслового глагола.
I haven't missed a game. (Я не пропустила ни (одного) матча.)
- Вопросительная форма: **have/has** + подлежащее + **past participle** смыслового глагола.
Have you travelled far to watch a match? (Ты далеко ездила, чтобы посмотреть матч?)
How many souvenirs have you collected? (Сколько сувениров ты собрала?)

Правописание

- **Причастие II (past participle) правильных глаголов**
У правильных глаголов форма Причастия II совпадает с формой прошедшего времени и образуется при помощи прибавления окончания **-ed** к инфинитиву без **to**. См. Урок 1, *Past simple*.
- **Причастие II (past participle) неправильных глаголов**
Неправильные глаголы не имеют единой формы образования Причастия II. Список неправильных глаголов находится в конце учебника.
see → *How many games have you seen?* (Сколько матчей ты посмотрела?)
become → *He's become a rich man.* (Он разбогател.)

been и gone

- Мы употребляем **been**, когда говорим о том, что кто-то где-то побывал и (уже) вернулся.
She's been to the match. (Она была на матче. = Она (уже) вернулась оттуда.)
- Мы употребляем **gone**, когда говорим о том, что кто-то уехал куда-то и (еще) не вернулся.
She's gone to the match. (Она уехала на матч. = Она (еще) не вернулась оттуда.)

ВНИМАНИЕ!

После **been/gone** употребляется предлог **to**.

Употребление

Present perfect употребляется для описания:

- имеющегося у нас опыта, когда мы не называем момент получения этого опыта в прошлом:
I've never missed a game. (Я ни разу не пропустила матча. = Этого со мной не случилось.)
I've visited Europe. (Я побывала в Европе.)
- действия, которое началось в прошлом и продолжается в настоящем:
Shelley has been a Chicago Bulls fan for seven years. (Шелли болеет за Чикаго Буллз семь лет. = Она начала за них болеть семь лет назад и до сих пор продолжает.)
- действия, которое произошло в прошлом и имеет результат в настоящем.
I've collected lots of souvenirs. (Я собрала большую коллекцию сувениров = Я когда-то начала собирать сувениры, и сейчас у меня большая коллекция.)

ВНИМАНИЕ!

На русский язык конструкции с **Present perfect** могут переводиться глаголами как прошедшего, так и настоящего времени.

ever и never

- **ever** (когда-либо) с **Present perfect** употребляется в вопросительных предложениях.
Have you ever driven more than 100 km? (Вам когда-либо приходилось проехать на машине более 100 километров?)
Has the team ever disappointed you? (Команда когда-либо приносила тебе разочарование?)
- **never** (никогда) с **Present perfect** употребляется в утвердительных предложениях.
He's never forgotten his family. (Он никогда не забывал о своей семье.)
I've never been good at running. (Я никогда не был хорошим бегуном.)

Урок 3

Present perfect (2)

Present perfect часто употребляется с предлогами **for**, **since**, наречиями **already**, **just**, **yet**.

for и since

Present perfect с **for** и **since** употребляется для выражения действия, которое началось в прошлом и не закончилось к настоящему моменту.

- предлог **for** (в течение) употребляется для выражения периода времени, в течение которого продолжается действие.
The Great Pyramid has survived for more than 4,500 years. (Большая Пирамида существует (уже) более 4500 лет.)
We've been here for a week. (Мы здесь уже неделю.)
- предлог **since** (с, с тех пор как) употребляется, когда мы говорим, с какого момента в прошлом продолжается действие.
They've sold 20 million books since 1998. (С 1998 года они продали 20 миллионов книг.)
- С предлогами **for** и **since** НЕ УПОТРЕБЛЯЕТСЯ **Present simple**.
John and Alex have been friends for 20 years. (Джон и Алекс дружат уже 20 лет.
НЕВЕРНО: *John and Alex are friends for 20 years.*)
We've been on holiday since 11th May. (Мы на отдыхе с 11 мая.
НЕВЕРНО: *We are on holiday since 11th May.*)

already и yet

- **Present perfect** с **already**, **yet**, **just** употребляется для выражения действия, которое произошло в прошлом и закончилось к настоящему моменту с каким-либо результатом.
- **Already** (уже) употребляется в утвердительных предложениях.
I've already done about fifteen interviews. (Я уже взял около пятнадцати интервью. = результат: 15 опрошенных.)
I've already given it to the teacher. (Я уже сдал ее учителю. = результат: я отчитался.)
- **Already** ставится между **have/has** и причастием II смыслового глагола.
You've already borrowed enough money.
They have already done their homework.
- **Yet** (уже/еще (не)) употребляется в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях.
We haven't had any time off yet. (У нас еще не было перерыва.)
Has he visited New York yet? (Он уже был в Нью-Йорке?)
- **Yet** ставится в конце предложения.
Have they seen the Burj al-Arab yet?
We haven't seen the new teacher yet.

just

- **Just** (только что) с **Present perfect** употребляется для описания действия, которое произошло совсем недавно.
We've just had our first problem. (Мы только что столкнулись с нашей первой проблемой.)
She's just fallen over. (Она только что упала.)

when: *I'm finishing when she comes back.* (Я собираюсь закончить, когда она вернется.)

while: *The sea is going to be rough while we're sailing.* (Море будет бурным, пока мы будем плыть.)

Урок 5

Способы выражения будущего времени

will

Утверждение
I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They will go.
Отрицание
I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They won't (will not) pay.
Вопрос
Will I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they look?
Краткий ответ
Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they will .
No, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they won't .

Употребление

Will употребляется для:

- прогноза будущих событий (не основанных ни на чем, часто со словами **I think, I'm sure, probably** и т. д.);
I think she'll pass the exam. (Я думаю, она **сдаст** экзамен. = это мое мнение, предположение)
I won't have many emails. (Я **не получу** много сообщений.)
- предложения помощи, выражения обещаний и решений, принятых в момент речи.
'I'll read you a story later. 'Anat promises. («Я **прочту** тебе сказку потом», обещает Анат. = обещание)
I think I'll go home – I'm tired. (Думаю, я **пойду** домой. = решение, принятое в момент речи)
- **Present simple** не употребляется для предложения помощи, выражения обещаний и решений, принятых в момент речи.
I'll play some online games when I finish. (Я **поиграю** в интернет-игры, когда закончу.
НЕВЕРНО: ~~I play some online games when I finish.~~)
I'll help you carry your suitcases. (Я **помогу** тебе нести чемоданы.
НЕВЕРНО: ~~I help you carry your suitcases.~~)

Условные предложения I типа

Условие	Следствие
If I don't check my emails today,	I'll come back tomorrow.
If the internet cafe is open,	he'll go there tonight.

Форма образования

- **if + Present simple – will/won't + инфинитив**
*If we go to the beach, we **will sit** by the sea.* (Если мы **поедем** на пляж, мы **посидим** у моря.)

или: **will/won't + инфинитив – if + Present simple.**

*We **will sit** by the sea **if we go** to the beach.* (Мы **посидим** у моря, если **поедем** на пляж.)

ВНИМАНИЕ!

В русском языке в главном и придаточном предложениях с союзами **когда/если** употребляется **будущее время**, а в английском языке – в придаточном предложении после **when/if** употребляется **настоящее время**.

*If we **lose**, our fans **will be** impatient.* (Если мы **проиграем**, наши болельщики **выйдут** из себя.)

НЕВЕРНО: ~~*If we **will lose**, our fans **will be** impatient.*~~

- Когда мы начинаем предложение с **if**, между двумя частями предложения (после **Present simple**) ставится запятая.

*If we **aren't** motivated, we **won't** win.*

Употребление

Условные предложения I типа употребляются для описания действий, которые произойдут в будущем при определенном условии.

*Our fans **will be** upset **if we lose**.* (Наши болельщики **расстроятся**, если мы **проиграем**.)

***If the book is** expensive, we **won't** buy it.* (Если книга **будет** дорого стоить, мы ее **не купим**.)

if и when

- **when** (когда) употребляется для описания действий, которые произойдут обязательно.
***When you speak**, Hal **will learn** from you.* ((**Всякий раз**.) Когда вы **будете** говорить, Хал **будет** учиться у вас.)
***I'll play** some games **when I finish** my homework.* (Я **поиграю** в игры, когда **закончу** домашнюю работу.)
- **if** (если) употребляется для описания возможного действия, которое произойдет при определенном условии.
***If I have** time, **I'll come** back tomorrow.* (Если у меня **будет** время, я **вернусь** (сюда) **завтра**. = я, **может быть**, и **не вернусь**)
***It'll be** cool **if they play** my favourite song.* (Будет здорово, если они **сыграют** мою любимую песню. = они, **возможно**, ее **не сыграют**)

Урок 6

Условные предложения II типа

Условие	Следствие
If I didn't have any books,	I wouldn't enjoy sitting here.
If they lived in the airport,	they would like it.

Форма образования

- **if + Past simple – would/wouldn't + инфинитив**
If he **left** the airport, he **wouldn't know** what to do.

или **would/wouldn't + инфинитив - if + Past simple.**
He **wouldn't know** what to do **if he left** the airport. (Он бы не знал, что делать, если бы он ушел из аэропорта.)

- После **if** употребляется **Past simple**, а не **would/wouldn't**.
If I **went** outside, I **d be** happier. (Если бы я вышел отсюда, мне было бы лучше.
НЕВЕРНО: *If I would go outside, I'd be happier.*)

Употребление

Условные предложения II типа употребляются для описания воображаемой ситуации.
I'd be healthier if I **didn't eat** any fast food. (Я бы чувствовал себя лучше, если бы я не ел фаст-фуд. = Но я продолжаю есть фаст-фуд.)
If **someone asked** me, I'd explained how I lost my passport. (Если бы кто-то спросил меня, я бы объяснил, как я потерял паспорт. = Но никто меня об этом не спрашивал.)

Неопределенные местоимения some/any, many/much

Выражение a lot of и a little/a few

Предложения	Исчисляемые существительные		
Утвердительные	I've got I'd like I download	some a few a lot of	new CDs, drinks, MP3s
Отрицательные	I haven't heard I haven't got I haven't got	any a lot of many	new songs, CDs at home, CDs at home
Вопросительные	Would you like to listen to Did you buy Have you got Have you got	some any a lot of many	songs? new CDs? CDs? CDs?

Предложения	Неисчисляемые существительные		
Утвердительные	I've got I'd like I download	some a little a lot of	new music, juice, music.
Отрицательные	I haven't heard I haven't got I haven't got	any a lot of much	new music, music at home, music at home.
Вопросительные	Would you like to listen to Did you buy Have you got Have you got	some any a lot of much	music? new music? music? music?

Употребление

- **much** и **many** не употребляются в утвердительных предложениях (кроме очень формальных контекстов).
I drink **a lot of** juice. (Я пью много сока.
НЕВЕРНО: *I drink much juice.*)
There are **a lot of** CDs on the shelves. (На полках много дисков.
НЕВЕРНО: *There are many CDs on the shelves.*)
- **a few** (несколько/немного) употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными, **a little** (немного) – с неисчисляемыми.
I only want **a little** juice. (Я хочу только **немного** сока.)
Would you like to listen to **a few** CDs? (Хочешь послушать **несколько** дисков?)
- **some** означает «некоторое количество чего-то» (на русский язык иногда вообще не переводится)
Here's **some** orange juice. (Вот апельсиновый сок.)
I've got **some** new CDs, too. (У меня тоже есть **несколько** новых дисков.)
- **some** может использоваться в вопросительных предложениях, когда мы хотим кому-то что-то предложить. В таких случаях на русский язык обычно не переводится.
Would you like **some** juice? (Хочешь сока?)

Урок 7

Способность/умение и позволение: can/could

Утверждение
I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They can/could work all night.

Отрицание
I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They can't/couldn't work all night.

Употребление

- **Can** используется для выражения способности/умения или возможности в настоящем.
I love being a doctor because I **can help** people. (Мне очень нравится быть врачом, потому что я **могу** (=имею возможность) помогать людям.)
She **can't go** to school because there isn't one. (Она не может (=не имеет возможности) ходить в школу, потому что там нет школы.)
- **Can** также может употребляться в значении позволения/отсутствия позволения что-то сделать в настоящий момент.
I **can't go** far away because I'm 'on call'. (Я **не могу** (=мне не позволено) далеко уезжать, потому что я на дежурстве.)
Can we go home now? No, you **can't**. (Можно нам теперь пойти домой? Нет, **нельзя**.)
- **Could** используется для выражения способности/умения или возможности в прошлом.
When I was younger, I **could work** all night. Now I find it more difficult. (Когда я была помоложе, я **могла** (=была способна) работать всю ночь. Теперь мне это труднее.)
Ten years ago, I **couldn't ride** a bike. (Десять лет назад я **не умел** кататься на велосипеде.)

- **Could** также может употребляться в значении позволения/отсутствия позволения что-то сделать в прошлом.
A few years ago, people could smoke here. (Несколько лет назад здесь **можно было** (=было позволено) курить.)
We couldn't go swimming. (Нам **не позволяли** ходить купаться.)

Долженствование и необходимость: *have to* и *must*

Долженствование
I must/have to be polite.
You must/have to be polite.
He/She/It must/has to be polite.
We/You/They must/have to be polite.

Запрет
I mustn't smoke here.
You mustn't smoke here.
He/She/It mustn't smoke here.
We/You/They mustn't smoke here.

Отсутствие необходимости
I don't have to start work early.
You don't have to start work early.
He/She/It doesn't have to start work early.
We/You/They don't have to start work early.

Употребление

- **Must** и **have to** используются для выражения долженствования. **Must** и **have to** имеют сходное значение.
Julia has to look good. = *Julia must look good.* (Джулия **должна/обязана** хорошо выглядеть.)
I have to be ready to go in to work. = *I must be ready to go in to work.* (Я **должна** быть готова/обязана быть готовой выйти на работу.)
- **Mustn't** употребляется для выражения запрета.
I musn't switch off my mobile. (Я **не должна** (=мне запрещено) выключать мобильный телефон.)
She mustn't be late. (Она **не должна** (=ей запрещено) опаздывать.)
- **Don't have to** используется для выражения отсутствия необходимости что-то делать.
I don't have to stay at the hospital. (Я **не обязана** (=в этом нет необходимости) оставаться в больнице.)
She doesn't have to worry about money, because she is very rich. (Она **не должна** (=в этом нет необходимости) беспокоиться о деньгах, потому что она очень богата.)
- **Mustn't** и **don't have to** имеют очень разное значение.
She doesn't have to drive a car. (Она **не должна** водить машину = В этом нет необходимости.)
She mustn't drive a car. (Она **не должна** вести машину = Ей это запрещено.)

Советы и предложения: *should*

Утверждение
I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They should arrive on time.

Отрицание
I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They shouldn't get annoyed.

Употребление

Should/Shouldn't используется для выражения совета и предложения.
My mum says I shouldn't spend so long online. (Мама говорит, что мне не следует проводить столько времени в интернете. = Она считает, что это вредно.)
You should turn the computer off every evening. (Ты должен выключать компьютер каждый вечер. = Это рекомендуется.)

Урок 8

Определительные придаточные предложения

Главное предложение	Определительное придаточное предложение	
He was the Dutch pilot	who	crashed his plane on an island.
Animals often live in places	which	are difficult to reach
There are thousands of mysteries	that	we can't explain.
Meet the couple	whose	wedding happened in the highest place on Earth.

who, which и *that*

- Указательные местоимения **who** и **that** употребляются, когда мы говорим о людях.
Pem and Moni are a couple who wanted to get married. (Пем и Мони – пара, которая хотела пожениться.)
They are the first couple that have ever got married at the top of Everest. (Они – первая пара, которая вступила в брак на вершине Эвереста.)
- Указательные местоимения **which** и **that** употребляются, когда мы говорим о предметах, ситуациях и т.д.
They have jobs which involve taking tourists up Mount Everest. (Они выполняют работу, которая предполагает сопровождение туристов на гору Эверест.)
Everest is the mountain that all serious climbers want to climb. (Эверест – гора, на которую хотят подняться все настоящие альпинисты.)

who's или *whose*

- **Whose** – указательное местоимение, которое употребляется для указания на принадлежность.
That's the teacher whose classes I really like. (Это учитель, чьи уроки мне действительно нравятся.)
He's the man whose house is near the stream.

- **Who's** – сокращение от *who is/who has*.
She's the girl who's helping me. (Это девушка, которая мне помогает.)
He's the man who's climbed Mount Everest. (Это человек, который поднялся на гору Эверест.)

Урок 9

Страдательный залог

Present Simple
I am/am not paid a lot of money.
You are/aren't (are not) paid a lot of money.
He/She/It is/isn't (is not) paid a lot of money.
We/You/They are/aren't (are not) paid a lot of money.

Форма образования

Настоящее время глагола **to be + past participle** смыслового глагола:

The same advert is made again every morning. (Одна и та же реклама делается заново каждое утро.)

If you think consumers aren't influenced by adverts, you're wrong. (Если вы думаете, что потребители не подвергаются воздействию рекламы, вы ошибаетесь.)

Why are beach adverts replaced regularly? (Почему пляжная реклама регулярно обновляется?)

Употребление

Страдательный залог употребляется:

- когда само действие для нас важнее, чем то, кем или чем оно совершается;
Luxury products are often referred to in pop songs. (Предметы роскоши часто упоминаются в популярных песнях.)
Adverts are successful if they are remembered. (Реклама работает, когда она запоминается.)
- когда мы не знаем, кто или что совершает действие;
The students are paid to walk around with the advert for a week. (Студентам платят за то, что они ходят с рекламой в течение недели.)
Every week, £2,000 is donated to the children's hospital. (2000 фунтов жертвуются на детскую больницу каждую неделю.)
- для описания процессов (например, рекламирования чего-то).
Adverts are made in advertising agencies. (Реклама делается в рекламных агентствах.)
Celebrities are used to sell expensive goods. (Знаменитости привлекаются для продажи дорогих товаров.)

Если мы хотим указать, кто или что совершает действие, мы употребляем предлог **by**.

Product names are painted on students' faces by an advertising agency. (Торговые марки наносятся на лица студентов рекламным агентством.)

Adverts are printed on beaches by special machines. (Реклама печатается на пляже специальными машинами.)

Поурочный глоссарий

Let's revise the basics

Nouns

album /'ælbəm/
 argument /'ɑ:ɡjʊmənt/
 astronaut /'æstrənɔ:t/
 atmosphere /'ætməsfrə/
 blurb /blɜ:rb/
 boarding card /'bɔ:diŋ kɑ:d/
 cartoon /kɑ:tu:n/
 competition /kəm'pi:tʃən/
 contestant /kən'testənt/
 conversation /kən've'seɪʃn/
 cottage /'kɒtɪdʒ/
 demonstration /dɪ'mɒn'streɪʃn/
 Departures /dɪ'pɑ:ʃəz/
 destination /destɪ'neɪʃn/
 documentary /'dɒkjʊ'mentri/
 episode /'epɪsɔ:d/
 escalator /'eskəleɪtə(r)/
 factory /'fæktəri/
 flight attendant /'flaɪt ə'tendənt/
 headline /'hedlɪn/
 interview /'ɪntəvju:
 online journal /'ɒnlaɪn dʒə:nəl/
 packaging /'pækiɪdʒ/
 passport control /'pɑ:spɔ:t kən'trɒl/
 petition /'petɪʃn/
 pollution /pə'lju:ʃn/
 reality show /rɪ'ælɪti ʃəʊ/
 reference /'refrəns/
 rucksack /'rʌksæk/
 scene /si:n/
 series /'sɪəri:z/
 space /speɪs/
 ticket /'tɪkɪt/
 turn taking /'tɜ:n,tetkɪŋ/
 woods /wudz/

Verbs

attend /ə'tend/
 beat /bi:t/
 call /kɔ:l/
 chat /tʃæt/
 coach /kəʊtʃ/
 create /kri:'eɪt/
 examine /ɪg'zæmɪn/
 feature /'fi:tʃə/
 incorporate /ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt/
 indicate /'ɪndɪkeɪt/
 invent /ɪn'vent/
 lose /lu:z/
 pay /peɪ/
 post /pəʊst/
 promise /'prɒmɪs/
 research /rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/
 rob /rɒb/
 select /sɪ'lekt/
 serve /sɜ:(t)ɪv/

Вводный урок

Существительные

(музыкальный) альбом
 спор
 астронавт
 атмосфера
 издательская реклама (краткая аннотация или отзыв о книге на ее обложке)
 посадочный талон
 мультфильм
 соревнование
 участник соревнования; соперник
 разговор
 небольшой домик в деревне, коттедж
 демонстрация
 расписание отправления рейсов
 конечный пункт, место назначения (holiday destination – туристическое направление)
 документальный фильм, программа
 эпизод
 эскалатор
 фабрика
 стюардесса/стюард,
 бортпроводница/бортпроводник
 заголовок (headlines – краткие новости на радио/телевидении)
 интервью
 интернет-дневник, блог
 упаковка, обертка
 паспортный контроль
 петиция
 загрязнение
 «реалити-шоу»
 ссылка (на что-то/кого-то)
 рюкзак
 сцена
 серия
 космос
 билет
 очередность (to take turns – делать что-то по очереди)
 лес

Глаголы

посещать (что-то), присутствовать (где-то)
 побеждать (кого-то)
 звонить
 болтать, разговаривать
 тренировать
 создавать
 рассматривать, исследовать, изучать, обследовать
 поместить что-то на видном месте; быть характерной чертой чего-то
 включать (в состав чего-то); содержать в себе
 указывать, показывать; означать; обозначать
 изобретать
 проигрывать
 платить
 отправлять (по почте)
 обещать
 исследовать
 грабить
 выбирать, отбирать
 служить (чем-то)

steal /sti:l/
 supply /sə'plaɪ/
 translate /'trænz'leɪt/

Adjectives

acceptable /ək'septəbl/
 anxious /'æŋkʃəs/
 appropriate /ə'prəʊpɪət/
 astonishing /ə'stɒnɪʃɪŋ/
 attractive /ə'træktɪv/
 brilliant /'brɪljənt/
 comfortable /'kɒmfətl/
 enthusiastic /ɪnflu:zi'æstɪk/
 far /fɑ:(r)/
 fascinating /fæ'sɪneɪtɪŋ/
 grateful /'ɡreɪtfl/
 hard /hɑ:d/
 hilarious /hɪ'leɪəriəs/
 honest /'ɒnɪst/
 horizontal /hɒrɪ'zɒntl/
 horrible /'hɒrɪbl/
 lazy /'leɪz/
 moody /'mu:di/

optimistic /'ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/

popular /'pɒpjələ(r)/
 preferable /'preɪfərəbl/
 proud /praʊd/

ready /'redi/
 relaxed /rɪ'leɪksd/

shy /ʃaɪ/
 sociable /'səʊʃəbl/
 tense /tens/
 terrifying /'terɪfaɪɪŋ/
 uninterested /ʌn'ɪntrestɪd/

upset /ʌp'set/
 wonderful /'wʌndəfl/

Adverbs

completely /kəm'pli:tli/
 rather /'rɑ:ðə(r)/

usually /'ju:ʃu:li/

Phrasal verbs

give up /gɪv 'ʌp/
 go out /gəʊ 'aʊt/

look up /lʊk 'ʌp/

take off /teɪk 'ɒf/

trail off /'treɪl ɒf/
 turn off /'tɜ:n ɒf/

Expressions

change (my) mind /tʃeɪndʒ (maɪ) maɪnd/
 How's it going? /haʊz ɪt 'ɡəʊɪŋ/
 It's up to (you) /ɪz ʌp tə ju/

keep in touch /ki:p ɪn 'tʌtʃ/

Never mind /nevə maɪnd/

красть
 снабжать
 переводить (на другой язык)

Прилагательные

приемлемый, допустимый
 встревоженный, обеспокоенный
 подходящий
 поразительный, удивительный
 привлекательный
 блестящий, выдающийся (о человеке)
 удобный
 восторженный, в восторге
 далекий
 увлекательный, захватывающий
 благодарный
 трудный
 веселый, смешной, умиротворяющий
 честный
 горизонтальный
 ужасный, кошмарный
 ленивый
 угрюмый, в дурном настроении, капризный
 оптимистичный (о человеке – оптимист)
 популярный
 предпочтительный
 гордый (I'm proud (of) – я горжусь (чем-то))
 готовый (к чему-то, для чего-то)
 расслабленный, спокойный, раскованный
 застенчивый, стеснительный
 общительный, дружелюбный
 напряженный
 пугающий
 не заинтересованный, не испытывающий интереса (к чему-то)
 расстроенный
 замечательный

Наречия

полностью, совсем
 довольно, слегка, несколько;
 скорее, лучше, вернее; очень,
 весьма
 обычно

Фразовые глаголы

бросить (что-то/что-то делать)
 выйти (погулять), сходить (в ресторан, в гости) и т.д.
 смотреть (на кого-то)
 почтительно, с уважением,
 уважать
 взлетать, отрываться от земли (о самолете)
 сходить на нет, замолкать
 выключать (звук и т.д.), гасить (свет), закрывать (кран)

Выражения

передумать
 Как дела?
 (Это) твоё/ваше/его/ее и т.д.
 дело; Решай сам
 поддерживать контакт, связь с кем-то
 Ничего...; Не страшно...; Не важно... (в ответ на что-то извинения)

out of touch /'aʊt əv tʌtʃ/

What's the matter? /ˌwɒts ðə 'mætə/
You're pulling my leg
/'juː(r) 'pʊlɪŋ maɪ 'leg/

Unit 1

Nouns

accommodation /ə'kɒmə'deɪʃn/
adult /'ædʌlt/
attitude /'ætɪtʃd/
celebrity /sə'lebrəti/
confession /kən'feʃn/
contact /'kɒntækt/
disaster /dɪ'zɑːstə(r)/
explanation /ɪk'splæ'neɪʃn/
habit /'hæbɪ/
mystery /'mɪstri/
offer /'ɒfə(r)/
order /'ɔːdə(r)/
presenter /pre'zentə(r)/
psychologist /saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst/
scream /skri:m/
secret /'sɪkri:t/
suggestion /sə'dʒestʃən/
twins /twɪnz/

Verbs

accept /ək'sept/
appear /ə'piə/
cancel /'kænsəl/
compare /kəm'peɪ/
decide /dɪ'saɪd/
expect /ɪk'spekt/

feel /fi:l/
improve /ɪm'pru:v/
lead /li:d/
lie /laɪ/
mean /mi:n/
scream /skri:m/
suggest /sə'dʒest/

Adjectives

active /'æktɪv/
alive /ə'laɪv/
available /ə'veɪləbl/
cheerful /'tʃiːfəl/

cultural /'kʌltʃərəl/

dishonest /dɪ'sɒnɪst/
elderly /'eldəli/
excellent /'eksələnt/
fit /fɪt/

generous /'dʒenərəs/
healthy /'helθi/
honest /'ɒnɪst/
impatient /ɪm'peɪʃnt/

insensitive /ɪn'sensɪtv/
lazy /'leɪzi/
lively /'laɪvli/
mean /mi:n/
miserable /'mɪzərəbl/

optimistic /'ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/

(be) out of touch with sb =
потерять контакт с кем-то, не
понимать/перестать понимать
кого-то

Что случилось?

«Ты меня разыгрываешь!»; «Что
ты мне голову морочишь?»
(to pull somebody's leg =
дурачить/разыгрывать кого-то,
морочить кому-то голову)

Урок 1

Существительные

жилье
взрослый
отношение
знаменитость
признание
контакт
несчастье, бедствие
объяснение
привычка
тайна
предложение
порядок
ведущий (программы)
психолог
вскрик, вопль, визг
секрет
предложение, предположение
близнецы

Глаголы

принимать
появляться, возникать
отменять
сравнивать
решать
ожидать (чего-то), надеяться
(на что-то)
чувствовать
улучшать
вести
лгать
означать
вскрикивать, возмущать
предлагать, советовать

Прилагательные

активный
живой, в живых
доступный
веселый, радостный, энергичный,
неунывающий
культурный (относящийся
к культуре)
нечестный
пожилой
отличный, превосходный
в хорошей физической форме,
здоровый
великодушный, добрый, щедрый
здоровый
честный
раздражительный, нетерпимый,
нетерпеливый
нечуткий, равнодушный
ленивый
энергичный, активный
жадный
несчастный, унылый,
в подавленном состоянии
оптимистичный, оптимистически
настроенный, оптимист
(о человеке)

outgoing /'aʊt'gəʊɪŋ/
patient /'peɪʃnt/
pessimistic /'pesɪ'mɪstɪk/

polite /pə'laɪt/
rude /ruːd/
sensible /'sensɪbl/
sensitive /'sensɪtv/
shy /ʃaɪ/
silly /'sɪli/
simple /'sɪmpl/
teenager /'tiːneɪdʒə/

Adverbs

perhaps /pə'heɪps/
especially /ɪ'speʃəli/
naturally /'nætʃrəli/
really /'riːəli/
correctly /kə'rektli/

Unit 2

Nouns

advert /əd'veɪt/
anti-racism /'æntɪ'reɪzɪzəm/
awareness /ə'weənəs/
biography /baɪ'ɒɡrəfi/
bracelet /'bræsəlɪt/
cancer /'kænsə(r)/
champion /'tʃæmpɪən/
charity /'tʃærɪti/
childhood /'tʃɪldrəʊd/
combination /'kɒmbɪ'neɪʃn/
costume /'kɒstjʊm/

court /kɔːt/
cross-country /'krɒs'kʌntri/

cyclist /'saɪklɪst/
engineer /endʒɪ'nɪə(r)/
expert /'ekspɜːt/
form /fɔː(r)m/
hero /'hɪərəʊ/
luxury /'lʌksəri/
manager /'mænɪdʒə(r)/

net /net/

nickname /'nɪkneɪm/
opportunity /'ɒpə'tjuːnəti/
pitch /pɪtʃ/

pole /pəʊl/
popularity /'pɒpjʊ'lærəti/
racism /'reɪzɪzəm/
racket /'ræktɪ/
ski slope /'skiː'sləʊp/
success /sək'ses/
track /træk/
triathlon /'traɪəθlɒn/
trunks /'trʌŋks/
wristband /'rɪstbænd/

Verbs

choose /tʃuːz/
collect /kə'lekt/
disappoint /dɪsə'pɔɪnt/
focus /'fəʊkəs/

общительный, коммуникабельный
терпеливый
пессимистичный,
пессимистически настроенный,
пессимист (о человеке)
вежливый
грубый
благоразумный, здравомыслящий
впечатлительный, чуткий
застенчивый, стеснительный
тупой
простой
подросток

Наречия

возможно
особенно
естественно
действительно
правильно

Урок 2

Существительные

рекламное объявление, реклама
анти-расизм, борьба с расизмом
знание, осведомленность,
понимание (чего-то)
биография
браслет
рак (болезнь)
чемпион
благотворительность
детство
сочетание
костюм (спортивный, купальный,
лыжный и т.д.)
(теннисный) корт
гонки/бег по пересеченной
местности
велосипедист
инженер
специалист
форма
герой
роскошь
(спортивный) менеджер
(объединяет функции тренера и
организатора)
сетка (например, на теннисном
корте)
псевдоним
возможность
поле, площадка (например, для
игры в футбол)
палка (лыжная)
популярность
расизм
ракетка (теннисная и т.д.)
лыжный склон
успех
(VELO-)трек; беговая дорожка
триатлон
плавки
браслет; повязка на запястье,
предохраняющая спортсмена от
растяжения

Глаголы

выбирать
собирать
разочаровывать
сосредотачивать внимание,
сосредотачиваться,
концентрироваться (на чем-то),
уделять (чему-то) основное
внимание

include /m'klu:d/
miss /mɪs/
organise /'ɔ:gənaɪz/
participate /pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt/
raise /reɪz/

Adjectives

against /ə'geɪnst/
autographed /'ɔ:təgrəfɪd/

common /kə'mɒn/
competitive /kəm'petɪtɪv/

consecutive /kən'sekjʊtɪv/

dangerous /'deɪndʒərəs/
official /ə'fɪʃl/
perfect /pə'fekt/
personal /'pɜ:snəl/
professional /prə'feʃənəl/
separate /'seprət/
tough /tʌʃ/

Adverbs

ever /'evə(r)/
positively /'pɒzɪtɪvli/

Phrasal verbs

kick out /kɪk 'aʊt/
speak up /'spi:k 'ʌp/

stand up /'stænd 'ʌp/

Unit 3

Nouns

block of flats /blɒk əv fl 'æts/
bridge /brɪdʒ/
castle /kɑ:sl/
dhow /daʊ/

insulation /ɪn'sju:leɪʃn/
mall /mɔ:l/

monument /'mɒnjəmənt/
motorway /'mɔ:təweɪ/
palm /pɔ:lm/
port /pɔ:t/
sail /seɪl/
sailor /'seɪlə/
skyscraper /'skaɪskreɪpə/
storey /'stɔ:ri/
tower /'taʊə/
tunnel /'tʌnl/
villa /'vɪlə/

Verbs

design /dɪ'zaɪn/
last /lɑ:st/
remain /rɪ'meɪn/
survive /sə'vaɪv/

Adjectives

ancient /'eɪnʃənt/
eco- /'i:kəʊ/
extraordinary /ɪk'strɔ:dnəri/
foreign /'fɔ:rn/

включать
пропускать
организовывать
принимать участие
собирать (деньги)

Прилагательные

против
подписанный знаменитостью,
с автографом
распространенный
соревновательный,
сопоставительный (a competitive
person – человек, склонный к
соперничеству, любящий
соревноваться)
последовательный, следующий
друг за другом (seven
consecutive times – семь раз
подряд)

опасный
официальный
совершенный
личный, персональный
профессиональный
отдельный
трудный, тяжелый, сложный

Наречия

когда-нибудь, когда-либо
позитивно, положительно,
оптимистически

Фразовые глаголы

вышвыривать, выгонять
высказываться; говорить громко
и отчетливо
вставать (stand up for sth/sb –
защищать, отстаивать;
поддерживать, вступаться за
кого-то)

Урок 3

Существительные

многоквартирный дом
мост
замок
арабское одномачтовое парусное
судно
изоляция
торговый центр, торговая галерея
(первоначально – аллея, место
для гуляния)
памятник, монумент
шоссе, автомобильная дорога
пальма
порт
парус
морьяк
небоскреб
этаж
башня
туннель
особняк, вилла

Глаголы

разрабатывать, проектировать
длиться
оставаться
выживать

Прилагательные

старинный, древний
эко- (экологический)
выдающийся
иностранный

impersonal /ɪm'pɜ:snəl/
impossible /ɪm'pɒsəbl/
impractical /ɪm'præktɪkl/
inexperienced /ɪnɪk'spiəriəns/
informal /ɪn'fɔ:məl/
unadventurous /ʌnəd'ventʃərəs/

unafraid /ʌnə'freɪd/
unconventional /ʌnkən'ventʃənəl/
unoriginal /ʌnə'ɒrɪdʒənəl/

Adverbs

absolutely /əb'səljʊtli/
already /ə'lredɪ/
just /dʒʌst/
recently /'ri:snəntli/
since /sɪns/
yet /jet/

Expressions (Ordering ideas)

(And) finally, ... /fɪnəli/
First of all, /fɜ:st əv 'ɔ:l/
Next, /nekst/
Secondly, /sekəndli/

Prepositions

according to /ə'kɔ:rdɪŋ tu/

Unit 4

Nouns

accident /'æksɪdənt/
adventure camp /əd'ventʃə,kæmp/

ascent /ə'sent/
bottle /'bɒtl/
brochure /'brɔ:ʃʊ(r)/
cheating /'tʃi:tɪŋ/
climbing /'kɪlɪmɪŋ/

difficulty /'dɪfɪkəlti/
dream /dri:m/
equipment /'i:kwɪpmənt/
fact /fækt/
gap year /'gæpjɪə(r)/

destination /destɪ'neɪʃn/

nature camp /'neɪtʃə(r),kæmp/
port /pɔ:(r)t/
rest /rest/
rope /rəʊp/
sailing /'seɪlɪŋ/
ship /ʃɪp/
tourist /'tɔ:ɪst/

Verbs

admire /əd'maɪə(r)/
arrest /ə'rest/
climb /klaɪm/

light /laɪt/
respect /rɪ'spekt/
scale /skeɪl/

лишенный человеческих чувств,
тепла, душевности; безликий
невозможный
непрактичный
неопытный
неформальный
не склонный к авантюрам,
приключениям
не боящийся (чего-то)
нетрадиционный
неоригинальный; не подлинный

Наречия

абсолютно
уже
только что
недавно, в последнее время
с, с тех пор как
уже (not yet - еще не)

Выражения (порядок следования высказываний)

(И) наконец,
Прежде всего,
Далее,
Во-вторых,

Предлоги

согласно (чему-то)

Урок 4

Существительные

происшествие, несчастный,
случай
спортивный лагерь
(предполагающий жизнь на
природе и занятия активными,
иногда опасными, видами
спорта)
подъем, восхождение
бутылка
брошюра, буклет
мошенничество
альпинизм, лазанье по горам,
подъем на гору (или на что-то
другое)
трудность
мечта
снаряжение
факт
«пропущенный год», «свободный
год» (год между окончанием
школы и поступлением
в университет)
пункт назначения (конечный
пункт путешествия)
туристический лагерь
порт
отдых
канат, веревка, трос
парусный спорт; мореглавание
корабль
турист

Глаголы

восхищаться, восторгаться
арестовывать
подниматься, залезать (на гору
и т.п.)
освещать
уважать
сходить, подниматься,
взбираться

Adjectives

challenging /'tʃelɪndʒɪŋ/

crazy /'kreɪzi/

exhausted /ɪk'sɔːstɪd/

hard /hɑːd/

nasty /'nɑːsti/

regular /'regjələ(r)/

responsible /rɪ'spɒnsəbl/

rough /rʌf/

unique /ju:'niːk/

wild /waɪld/

windy /'wɪndi/

Adverbs

instead /ɪn'sted/

luckily /'lʌkɪli/

occasionally /ə'keɪʒəli/

Phrasal verbs

carry on /kæri 'ɒn/

climb up /klaɪm 'ʌp/

get up /get 'ʌp/

give up /gɪv 'ʌp/

go back /gəʊ 'bæk/

hold on /həʊld 'ɒn/

put on /pʊt 'ɒn/

take off /teɪk 'ɒf/

Expressions (Future time)

after /'ɑːftə(r)/

as soon as /əz 'sʊːn əz/

by the time /baɪ ðe taɪm/

until /ən'tɪl/

when /wen/

while /waɪl/

Unit 5

Nouns

access /'ækses/

alphabet /'ælfəbet/

approval /ə'pruːvəl/

benefit /'benɪfɪt/

cable /keɪbl/

chess /tʃes/

command /kə'mænd/

computer /kəm'pjʊtə(r)/

digital camera /dɪdʒɪtəl 'kæmərə/

disbelief /dɪs'biːlf/

experiment /ɪk'sperɪmənt/

human /'hjuːmən/

keyboard /'kiːbɔːd/

messaging /'mesɪdʒɪŋ/

monitor /'mɒnɪtə/

mouse /maʊs/

MP3 player /em'pi:θriː 'pleɪə(r)/

password /'pɑːswɜːd/

printer /'prɪntə(r)/

puzzle /'pʌzl/

receptionist /rɪ'sepʃənɪst/

ring tone /rɪŋ 'təʊn/

screen /skriːn/

Прилагательные

сложный, но интересный, требующий большого напряжения, побуждающий, мотивирующий

помешанный, «сдвинутый» (на чем-то), сумасшедший, измученный, вымотанный, истощенный

трудный, сложный, тяжелый, неприятный, мерзкий, отвратительный

постоянный, регулярный

ответственный

бурный (о море)

уникальный

дикий

ветренный

Наречия

вместо

к счастью, по счастливой случайности

иногда, время от времени

Фразовые глаголы

продолжать, подниматься, влезать, залезать (куда-то/на что-то)

подняться (куда-то/на что-то), залезть

сдаваться, уступать (give up sth - бросать), переставать что-то делать)

возвращаться, держаться за что-то, ухватиться за что-то

надевать (на себя одежду, обувь), снимать (с себя одежду, обувь)

Выражения (будущее время)

после

как только

к тому времени/моменту как до тех пор пока

когда

в то время как

Урок 5

Существительные

доступ

алфавит

одобрение

польза, выгода

кабель

шахматы

команда (компьютерная)

компьютер

цифровой фотоаппарат

недоверие, неверие

эксперимент

человек

клавиатура

обмен сообщениями

монитор, дисплей

(компьютерная) мышь

MP3-плеер

пароль

принтер

головоломка

секретарь в приемной

тональный сигнал или мелодия звонка телефона, рингтон

экран компьютера

solution /sə'lju:ʃn/

speaker /'spiːkə(r)/

vocabulary /vɒ'kæbjələri/

webcam /'web.kæm/

website /'web.saɪt/

Verbs

admit /əd'mɪt/

calculate /'kælkjuleɪt/

delete /dɪ'li:t/

download /daʊn'ləʊd/

draw /drɔː/

express /ɪk'spres/

forget /fə'get/

install /ɪn'stɔːl/

press /pres/

recognise /'rekəgnaɪz/

transfer /'tranz'fɜː/

type /taɪp/

Adjectives

angry /'æŋɡri/

artificial /ɑːtɪ'fɪʃl/

available /ə'veɪləbl/

colloquial /kə'lɒkwɪəl/

complicated /'kɒmplɪkeɪtɪd/

digital /dɪ'dʒɪtəl/

instant /ɪn'stænt/

online /ɒn'laɪn/

powerful /'paʊə(r)fl/

proud /praʊd/

revolutionary /'revə'lju:ʃənəri/

thirsty /'θɜːsti/

touch-screen /'tʌʃ'skrɪn/

uncommon /ʌn'kɒmən/

unexpected /ˌʌnɪk'spektɪd/

unlike /ʌn'laɪk/

Adverbs

actually /'æktʃʊəli/

carefully /'keəfəli/

independently /ɪn'dɪpendəntli/

probably /'prɒbəbli/

Phrasal verbs

log off /lɒg 'ɒf/

log on /lɒg 'ɒn/

plug in /plʌg 'ɪn/

shut down /ʃʌt daʊn/

start up /stɑːt 'ʌp/

tune in /tuːn 'ɪn/

turn down /tɜːn 'daʊn/

turn off /tɜːn 'ɒf/

turn on /tɜːn 'ɒn/

turn over /tɜːn 'əʊvə/

turn up /tɜːn 'ʌp/

решение

динамик, колонка

словарь

веб-камера

веб-сайт, интернет-сайт

Глаголы

признавать (что-то),

признаваться (в чем-то)

подсчитывать, выполнять,

вычисления

убирать, стирать

загружать (программу и т.д.)

рисовать

выразить

забывать

устанавливать

нажимать

узнавать, распознавать,

осознавать; признавать

переносить, перемещать,

перевозить, переходить,

переводить

печатать

Прилагательные

сердитый, рассерженный, злой

искусственный, не природный

доступный

разговорный

сложный, запутанный

цифровой

мгновенный

подключенный к Интернету,

«он-лайн», «он-лайнный»

мощный

гордый, гордящийся (чем-то)

революционный

испытывающий жажду

сенсорный экран

редкий, редко встречающийся,

выдающийся, исключительный

неожиданный

в отличие от

Наречия

на самом деле

тщательно

независимо

возможно

Фразовые глаголы

(компьютерный термин) выйти

из системы, с сайта и т.д.

(компьютерный термин) войти

в систему, на сайт и т.д.

подключать к электросети

включать (в сеть)

выключать

запускать, включать

настраивать приемник,

«ловить»/настраиваться на

какую-то станцию/волну/

программу

увеличивать громкость, делать тише

(радио и т.д.)

выключать (радио, телевизор и

т.п.)

включать (радио, телевизор и

т.п.)

поворачивать, поворачивать

прибавлять громкость, делать

громче (радио и т.д.)

Unit 6

Nouns

attraction /ə'trækʃn/
authorities /ɔ:θərətɪz/
bookcase /'bʊk,keɪs/
cash /kæʃ/
ceremony /'serəməni/
contest /'kɒntest/
customs /'kʌstəmz/
earth /ɜ:θ/
employment /ɪm'plɔɪmənt/
fair /feə(r)/
floor /flɔ:(r)/
forest /'fɒrɪst/
furniture /'fɜ:nɪtʃə(r)/
habit /'hæbɪt/
jewellery /dʒu:əlɪrɪ/

lake /leɪk/
native American /'neɪtv ə'merɪkən/

necklace /'neɪkləs/
occasion /ə'keɪʒən/
passenger /'pæsɪndʒə(r)/
reservation /'rezə'veɪʃn/
rodeo /'rəʊdiəʊ/
shelf /ʃelf/
sofa /'səʊfə/
stereo /'stɪəriəʊ/

table /teɪbl/
tourism /'tɔ:rɪzəm/
tradition /trə'dɪʃn/
transit area /'trænzaɪt ,eɪrə/

tribe /traɪb/
village /'vɪlɪdʒ/
wardrobe /'wɔ:drəʊb/

Verbs

advise /əd'vaɪz/
associate /ə'səʊʃiəteɪ/
contain /kən'teɪn/
remind /rɪ'maɪnd/

Adjectives

annual /'ænjuəl/
daily /'deɪli/
dark /dɔ:k/
freezing /'fri:zɪŋ/
native /'neɪtv/
smart /smɑ:t(r)/

synthetic /sɪn'tetɪk/
traditional /trə'dɪʃənəl/

Adverbs

forever /fə'revə(r)/
particularly /pə'tɪkjələ(r)li/
quite /'kwɑ:t/

Unit 7

Nouns

ability /ə'bɪləti/
alternative /ɔ:l'tə:nətɪv/
boarder /'bɔ:də(r)/

bushwalking /'bʊʃ,wɒdɪŋ/

cab /kæb/

Урок 6

Существительные

привлекательность, влечение
власти, руководство
книжный шкаф
наличные деньги
церемония
конкурс, соревнование
таможня, таможенный контроль
земля
занятость, работа
ярмарка
пол (в здании)
лес
мебель
привычка
ювелирные изделия,
драгоценности
озеро
представитель коренного
населения Америки (обычно –
индеец)
ожерелье
возможность, случай, шанс
пассажир
резервация
родео
полка (книжная и т.д.)
диван
стереосистема, музыкальный
центр
стол
туризм
традиция
транзитная зона (в аэропорту
и т.д.), зона для транзитных
пассажиров
племя
деревня
платяной шкаф

Глаголы

советовать
ассоциировать
содержать
напоминать

Прилагательные

ежегодный
ежедневный
темный
ледяной, очень холодный
коренной, природный
опрятный, аккуратно и чисто
одетый
синтетический
традиционный

Наречия

навсегда
особенно, в особенности
достаточно, довольно

Урок 7

Существительные

способность
альтернатива, выбор
пансионер (живущий на полном
пансионе)
«бушуокинг» (популярный в
Австралии вид пешего туризма,
цель которого – изучение и
охрана природы)
такси

criminal /'krɪmɪnəl/
curriculum /kə'rɪkjʊləm/
detention /dɪ'tenʃn/

director /dɪ'rektə(r)/
dormitory /'dɔ:mɪtri/

education /edʒu:'keɪʃn/
excursion /ɪk'skɜ:ʃn/
film script /'fɪlm ,skɪrpt/
outback /'aʊtbeɪk/

permission /pə'mɪʃn/
possession /pə'zeʃn/
reality /rɪ'relətɪ/
system /'sɪstəm/
term /tɜ:m/
traffic /'træfɪk/

Verbs

attend /ə'tend/
employ /ɪm'plɔɪ/
let /let/
misbehave /'mɪʃhə'veɪ/
permit /pə'mɪt/
provide /prə'vaɪd/
share /ʃeə(r)/

Adjectives

compulsory /kəm'pʊlsəri/
depressing /dɪ'presɪŋ/
dull /dʌl/
enormous /ɪ'nɔ:rɪməs/
exclusive /ɪk'sklʊzɪv/

extra-curricular /'ekstrə kə,rɪkjʊlə(r)ri/

good quality /'gʊd 'kwɒləti/
jealous /'dʒeləs/
optional /'ɒpʃənəl/
prohibited /prə'hibɪtəd/
state /steɪt/
tiny /'tɪni/
virtual /'vɜ:ʃuəl/
whole /həʊl/

Adverbs

incredibly /ɪn'kredɪbli/
totally /'təʊtəli/
unfortunately /ʌn'fɔ:tʃənətli/

Expressions (Giving opinions, giving examples, adding ideas)

also /'ɔ:lsəʊ/
as well /əz 'wel/
for example /fɔ:ɪg'zɑ:mpl/
I think that /aɪ θɪŋk ðæt/
in my opinion /ɪn maɪ ə'pɪniən/

such as /sʌtʃ əz/
too /tu:/

Unit 8

Nouns

bear /beə(r)/
cannibal /'kænɪbəl/
combination /kəm'bɪn'eɪʃn/
controversy /'kɒntrə'vɜ:si/
desert /'dezɜ:t/

преступник
учебная программа
оставление в школе после уроков
(наказание)
режиссер
общая спальня в студенческом
общежитии, закрытой школе
образование
экскурсия
сценарий фильма
необжитые, малонаселенные
районы (центральные районы
Австралии)
разрешение
имущество, владение
реальность
система
семестр
транспорт, дорожное движение

Глаголы

посещать
нанимать, брать на работу
позволять
плохо, неправильно себя вести
разрешать
снабжать
делить (с кем-то что-то),
делиться (с кем-то чем-то),
пользоваться чем-то вместе
с другими

Прилагательные

обязательный
угнетающий
скучный
огромный
привилегированный,
с ограниченным доступом
факультативный,
дополнительный,
необязательный
хорошего качества
завистливый
дополнительный
запрещенный
государственный
крошечный
виртуальный
целый

Наречия

невероятно
совсем, полностью
к сожалению

Выражения (высказывание мнений, приведение примеров, добавление)

также
тоже, также
например
Я думаю, что
с моей точки зрения, по моему
мнению
такой как
тоже, также

Урок 8

Существительные

медведь
каннибал
сочетание, комбинация
противоречие
пустыня

dragon /dræɡən/
encounter /ɪn'kaʊntə(r)/
episode /'epɪsəʊd/
evidence /'eɪdɪns/
existence /ɪɡ'zɪstəns/
fiction /'fɪkʃn/

frontier /frʌn'tɪə(r)/
galaxy /gæləksɪ/
habitat /'hæbɪtət/

island /'aɪlənd/
jungle /'dʒʌŋɡl/
lizard /'lɪzəd/
mammal /'mæml/
marriage /'mæɪdʒ/
mask /mɑːsk/
mission /'mɪʃn/
monster /'mɒnstə(r)/
natural disaster /'nætʃərəl dɪ'zɑːstə(r)/

ocean /əʊʃn/
pilot /'paɪlət/
planet /'plænɪt/
rat /rət/
rescuer /'reskjʊə(r)/
river /'rɪvə(r)/
robot /'rɒbɒt/
rock /rɒk/
rocket /'rɒkɪt/
sand /sænd/
satellite /'sætəlaɪt/
scenery /'siːnəri/
solar system /'səʊlə(r) sɪstəm/
space shuttle /'speɪs ʃʌtl/
special effects /'speʃl 'ɪfektɪz/
species /'spiːʃiːz/
squid /skwɪd/
stream /striːm/
summit /'sʌmɪt/
tail /teɪl/
whale /weɪl/

Verbs

breath /breɪθ/
exist /ɪg'zɪst/
happen /'hæpən/
recognise /'rekəɡnaɪz/
specialise /'speʃəlaɪz/

surround /sə'reaʊnd/

Adjectives

alien /'eɪliən/
colossal /kə'lɒsl/
evil /'ɪvl/
final /'fɑːml/
giant /'dʒaɪənt/
realistic /ri'ælɪstɪk/
religious /rɪ'lɪdʒəs/
reusable /ri'juːzəbl/

serious /'sɪəriəs/
steep /stiːp/
undiscovered /ʌndɪ'skʌvəd/

Adverbs

definitely /'defɪnətli/
normally /'nɔːmali/

дракон
встреча
эпизод
свидетельство
существование
вымысел; художественная
литература (science fiction –
фантастика)
граница
галактика
естественная среда обитания
(животного, растения)
остров
джунгли
ящерица
млекопитающее
брак
маска
миссия
монстр
природное бедствие, природная
катастрофа

океан
летчик, пилот
планета
крыса
спасатель
река
робот
скала
ракета
песок
спутник
вид, пейзаж
солнечная система
«космический челнок», «шаттл»
спецэффекты
(биологический) вид
кальмар, головоногий моллюск
поток, река, ручей
вершина
хвост
кит

Глаголы

дышать
существовать
случаться
узнавать, распознавать
специализироваться, заниматься
чем-то
окружать

Прилагательные

чужой, иноземный, инопланетный
колоссальный
злой, вредный, пагубный
конечный, финальный
гигантский
реалистический
религиозный
пригодный для повторного
использования
серьезный
крутой, отвесный
неисследованный, неоткрытый;
неизвестный

Наречия

определенно
нормально, обычно

Unit 9

Nouns

advertiser /'ædvətaɪzə/
advertising agency
'ædvətaɪzɪŋ eɪdʒənsɪ/
cage /keɪdʒ/
choice /tʃɔɪs/
conclusion /kən'klʊʃn/
consumer /kən'sʊmə(r)/
court /kɔːt(r)/
crossword /'krɒswɜːd/
dive site /'daɪv 'saɪt/

forehead /'fɒrɪhed/
goods /gʊdz/
graffiti /grə'fɪti/
limit /'lɪmɪt/
logo /'ləʊɡəʊ/
marketing /'mɑːkɪtɪŋ/
parasol /'pɪərəsɒl/
pop-up /'pɒp,ʌp/

protection /prə'tekʃn/
reaction /ri:'ækʃn/
reference /'refrɪns/
shark /ʃɑːk/
steel /stiːl/
structure /'strʌktʃə(r)/
wetsuit /'wetɪt/

Verbs

afford /ə'fɔːd/

compile /kəm'paɪl/

destroy /dɪ'strɔɪ/
mention /'menʃn/
persuade /pə'sweɪd/
promote /prə'məʊt/
protect /prə'tekt/
provoke /prə'vəʊk/
publish /'pʌblɪʃ/
refer /rɪ'fɜː(r)/
remain /rɪ'meɪn/

Adjectives

ancient /'eɪnʃənt/
disorganised /dɪs'ɔːɡənəɪzd/
effective /ɪ'fektɪv/
illegal /ɪ'lɪɡl/
second-hand /'sekənd'hænd/

sure /ʃʊə(r)/
thoughtful /'θɔːtfl/

worth /wɜːθ/

Adverbs

Additionally, /ə'dɪʃənəli/
Finally, /'fɑːnəli/
particularly /pə'tɪkjələli/
typically /'tɪpɪkli/

Expressions (A discussion essay)

(I'm) in favour of... /ɪn fə'və(r) əv/
Another advantage is... /ən ə'vəntɪdʒ ɪz/
However, /haʊ'evə(r)/
I believe that... /aɪ bə'lɪv ðæt/
On the one hand, /ɒn ðə 'wʌn hænd/
On the other hand, /ɒn ðə 'ʌðə(r) hænd/
such as /sʌʃ əz/
this means that... /ðɪs miːnz ðæt/

Урок 9

Существительные

рекламодатель
рекламное агентство
клетка
выбор
вывод
потребитель, покупатель
суд
кроссворд
место для погружения (для
занятия дайвингом)
люб
товары
граффити
предел, лимит
(= logotype) логотип
маркетинг
зонтик от солнца
(компьютерный термин)
«всплывающее окно» (реклама
или меню)

защита
реакция
осылка
акула
сталь
структура
гидрокостюм

Глаголы

позволить себе (обычно о
деньгах: I can't afford it – мне это
не по карману, я не могу себе
этого позволить)
составлять (кроссворд, текст из
нескольких источников и т.п.)
разрушать
упоминать
убеждать
продвигать (товар на рынке)
предохранять, защищать
вызывать
публиковать
ссылаться, упоминать
оставаться

Прилагательные

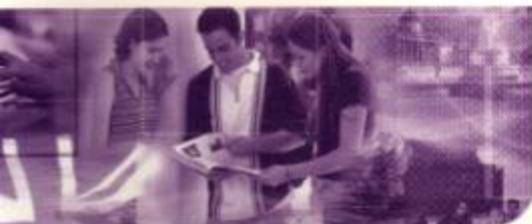
древний, старинный
неорганизованный
эффективный
незаконный
поддержанный, бывший
в употреблении
уверенный
чуткий, внимательный,
заботливый
стоящий

Наречия

В дополнение (к)
Наконец
в особенности
характерно, типично

Выражения (эссе дискуссионного типа)

В пользу (кого-то/чего-то);
Я выступаю за (кого-то/что-то)
Еще одним преимуществом...
является...
Однако
Я считаю, что...
С одной стороны...
С другой стороны...
такой как
это означает, что



Рабочая Тетрадь
к учебнику для 7 класса

New

Matrix

Компоненты

- Учебник
- Рабочая Тетрадь
- Книга для Учителя
- CD для работы на уроке
- Сборник Проверочных Тестов к каждому уроку и 2 обобщающих теста

Новое издание известного учебного комплекта по английскому языку для учащихся общеобразовательных школ, созданное с учетом рекомендаций и пожеланий российских учителей.

New Matrix:

- построен на повышенных требованиях, позволяющих учащимся научиться уверенно пользоваться языком;
- содержит познавательные аутентичные тексты для чтения и аудирования, записанные на аудионосителе;
- последовательно развивает умения чтения, аудирования, говорения и письма;
- содержит богатую и разнообразную тематическую лексику для активного усвоения, представленную в разделах «Reading» и «Communication»;
- развивает навыки произношения: задания на отработку английских звуков и интонации включены в каждый урок;
- предоставляет возможность для систематического изучения и закрепления английской грамматики;
- обеспечивает повторение изученного материала;
- учебник включает вводный урок «Let's revise the basics» с целью активизации изученного в предыдущие годы обучения;
- в каждом уроке содержится раздел «Quick check» для закрепления лексики и грамматики;
- после каждых 3 уроков следует «Revision»;
- предоставляет возможность для сравнения культуры России с культурой стран изучаемого языка. Для этого служат специально разработанные для данного уровня проектные задания раздела «Culture project», включенные в каждый урок.

Рабочая Тетрадь содержит:

- соответствующие каждому уроку упражнения на закрепление навыков чтения, письма, лексики и грамматики;
- поурочный англо-русский словарь;
- грамматический справочник на русском языке.

Книга для Учителя включает:

- подробные рекомендации для проведения каждого раздела урока;
- ключи к заданиям учебника и рабочей тетради, скрипты текстов для аудирования;
- дополнительные задания для расширения лексического запаса и парной работы к каждому уроку.

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