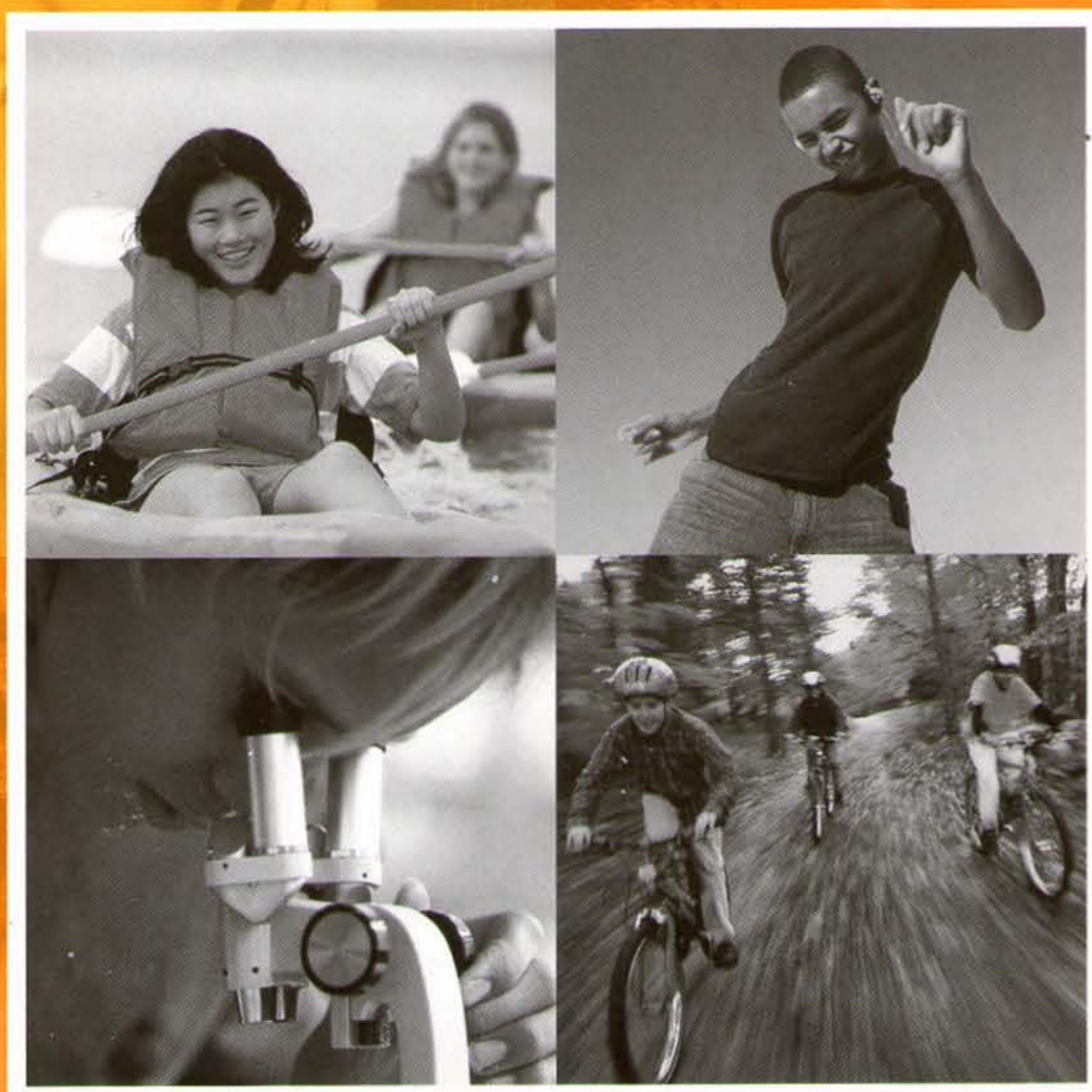


plus CD-ROM

Challenges



Workbook

2



Liz Kilbey

*With extra
Grammar Reference
and practice
exercises by Anna
Sikorzyńska*

Pearson Education Limited
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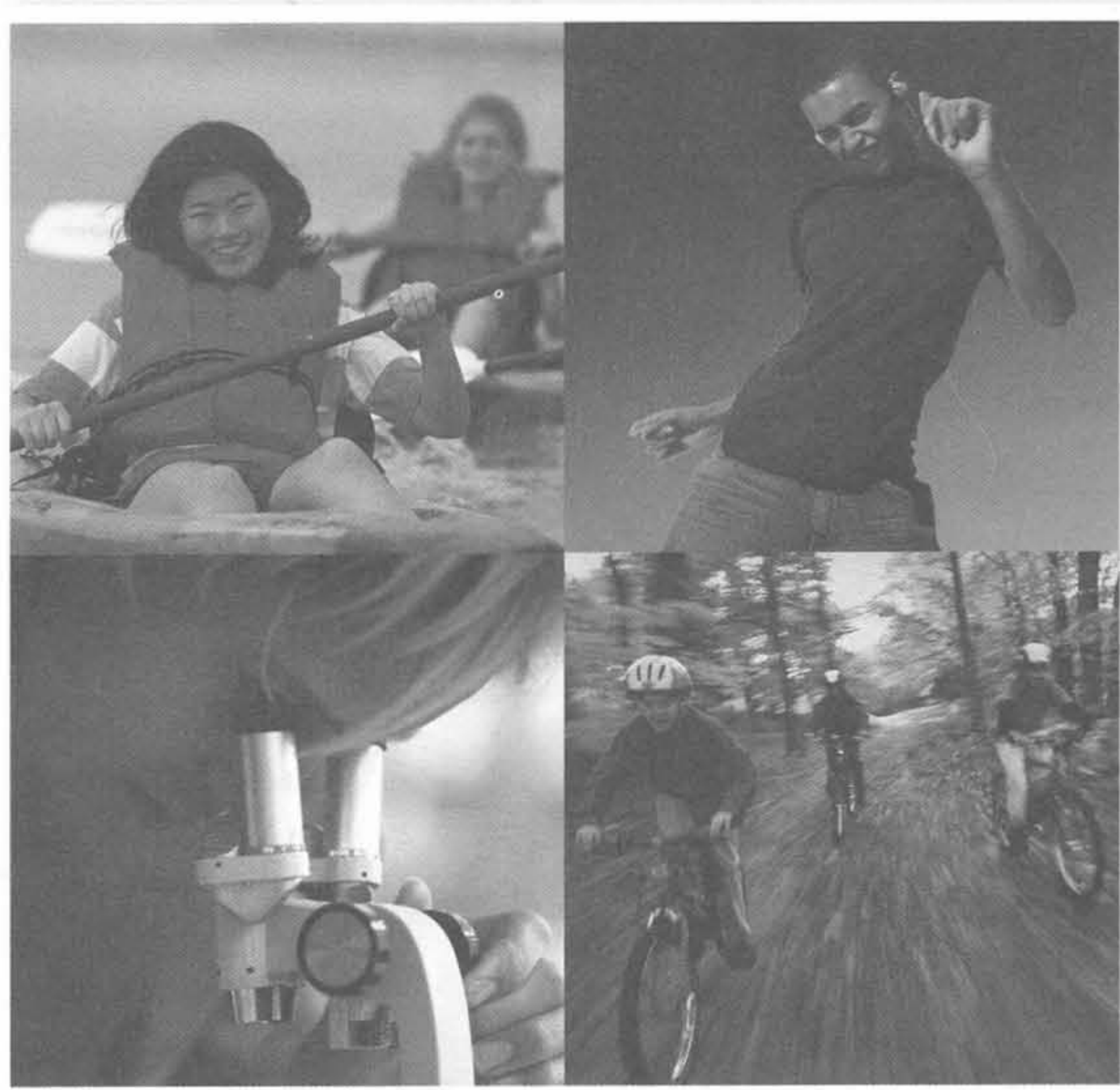
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Challenges



Workbook

2



PEARSON
Longman

Liz Kilbey

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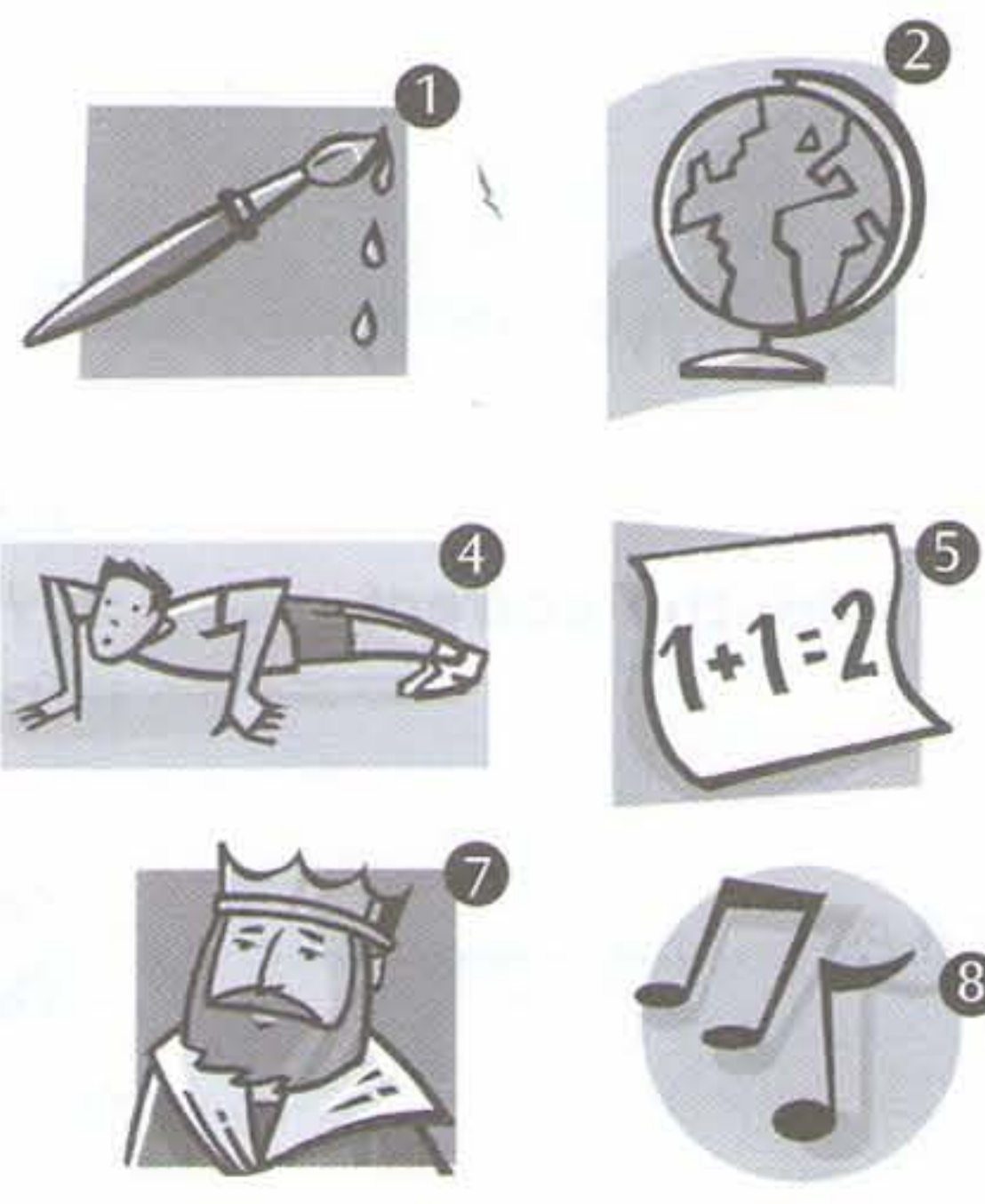
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Vocabulary: Subjects and days

1 Write the words for subjects at school.

- 1 a r t
- 2 g _ _ _ _ p _ _
- 3 E _ _ _ i _ _
- 4 p _ _ _ _ l e _ _ _ _ _ n
- 5 m _ _ h _
- 6 s _ _ _ _ e
- 7 h _ _ o _ _
- 8 m _ _ _ _



2 Think about your timetable. Answer the questions.

1 What have you got on Monday morning?

I've got ...

2 Have you got English on Wednesday?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

3 What have you got on Friday afternoon?

5 When have you got Polish?

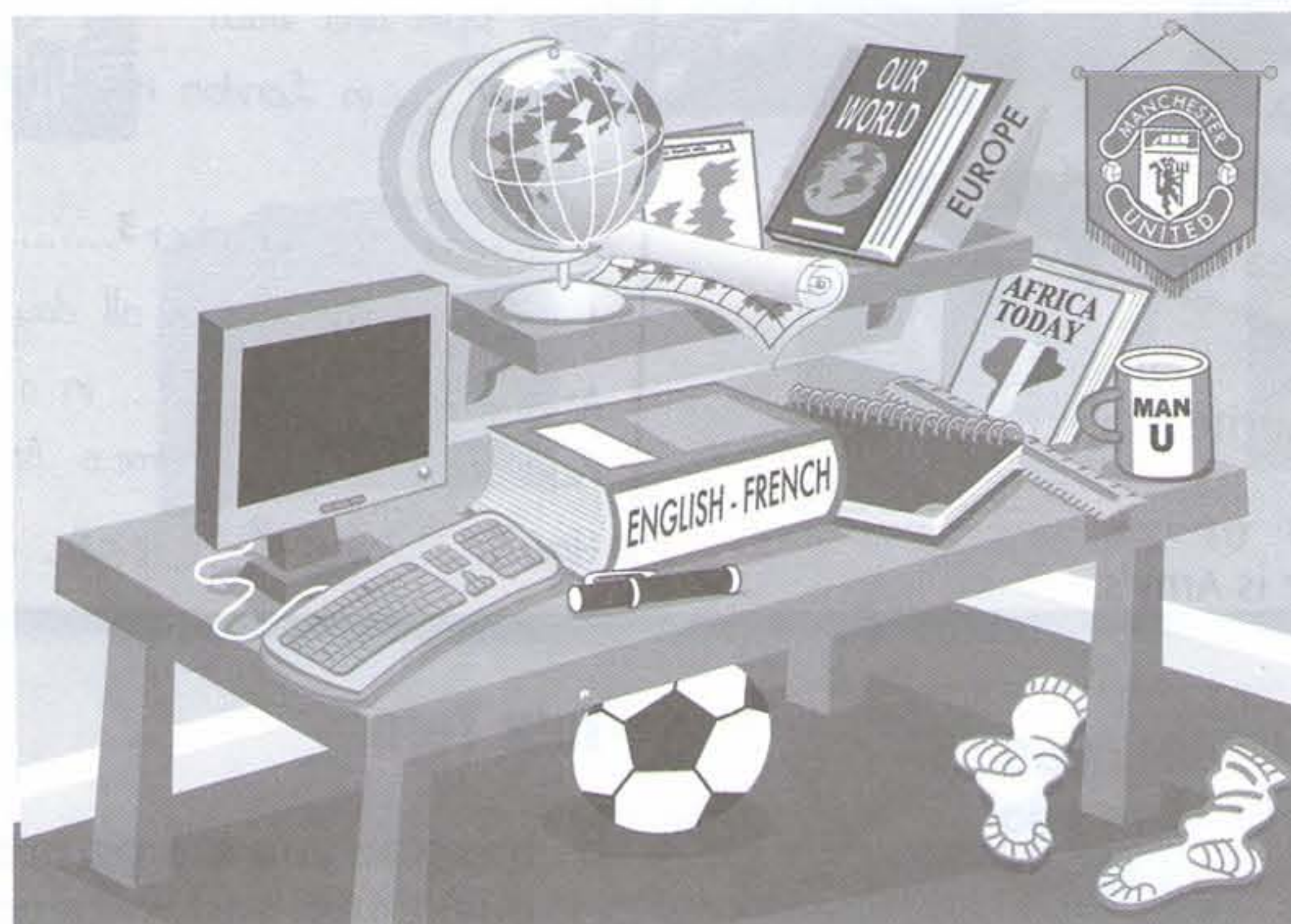
6 What have you got on Thursday?

4 What lessons have you got tomorrow?

3 Look at the two desks. Write R (Richard) or A (Amy) next to each thing.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 computer | R |
| 2 bag | |
| 3 pencil case | |
| 4 posters | |
| 5 chair | |
| 6 dictionary | |
| 7 Workbook | |
| 8 CD Rom | |
| 9 notebook | |
| 10 ruler | |

Richard's desk



Amy's desk



Grammar: to be, have got, can

4 Write sentences with the correct form of have got.

- 1 Richard / pen
Richard has got a pen.
- 2 He / pencil case
.....
- 3 Amy / Workbook
.....
- 4 She / dictionary
.....
- 5 I / Workbook
.....
- 6 My teacher / Students' Book
.....

5 Look at the pictures in Exercise 3 again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Amy's into rap.
☒ *Richard's into rap. Amy's into jazz.*
- 2 Amy's a Chelsea fan.
☐
- 3 Richard's favourite subject is science.
☐
- 4 The computer is Amy's.
☐
- 5 The bag is Richard's.
☐

6 Listen and match the recordings (1-5) with the correct statements (a-e).

1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐

- a I can say hello.
- b I can talk about my name and age.
- c I can talk about my nationality and family.
- d I can talk about my hobbies and interests.
- e I can ask people simple questions about their lives.

7 Read the postcard and answer the questions.

Hi!

It's fantastic here in Italy. Rome is my favourite city. I'm interested in the museums and the history, and the food is great (I can't speak Italian but I can understand the menus!). The shops are amazing, too - I've got a lot of souvenirs (I think I need a new bag!). See you soon Richard :)

Printed in Italy

- 1 Where is Richard? *Rome, in Italy*
- 2 What is he into?
- 3 Does he like the food?
- 4 Can he speak Italian?
- 5 Why does he need a new bag?

8 Complete the postcard. Use am, is, are, was or were.

Dear Mum and Dad,

We ¹ *'re* in London now. It ² a very big city!

Yesterday, the weather ³ rainy, but we ⁴ in the shops all day so we ⁵ happy!

At the moment I ⁶ in a fantastic little café next to the River Thames. Amazing!

How ⁷ you? See you soon. Sarah x

photo: Big Ben © John Smith Photography

Your Turn

9 Imagine you are on holiday now! Answer the questions, and write your postcard.

Where are you?

Who are you with?

What's the weather like?

What's good about the holiday? What's bad?

Hi!

.....
.....
.....
.....


See you soon

Get Ready


Vocabulary: Hobbies and interests

1 Look at the information about a Youth Club. Write the words for activities.


• BRIXHAM • YOUTH • CLUB •




1 chess




2 r _ _ _ _ g




3 p _ _ _ _ _ y







4 s _ _ _ _ e




5 s _ _ _ t



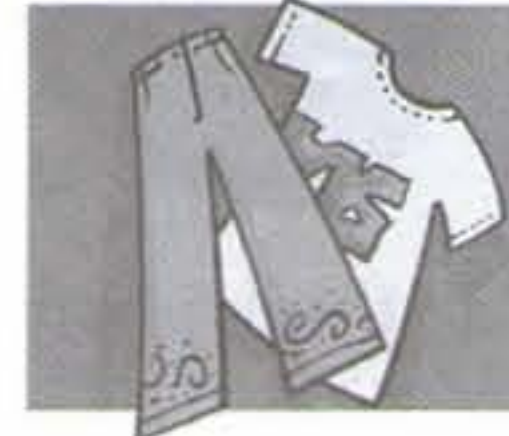
6 m _ _ _ c




7 a _ _



8 s _ _ _ _ _ _ g



9 f _ _ _ _ n



10 d _ _ _ _ g

Listening

2 Listen and complete the notes.

	Andy	Kelly	Jack
age:	1. 14	4.	9.
from:	Manchester	5.	Ireland
likes:	music and 2.	6. and 7.	10. and 11.
isn't into:	3.	8.	12.

3 Complete the names of places in London. Use the words in the box.

PLACES IN LONDON

Ben Bridge Palace
Park Square Street

1 Hyde Park

2 Big Ben

3 Tower Bridge

4 Buckingham Palace

5 Downing Street

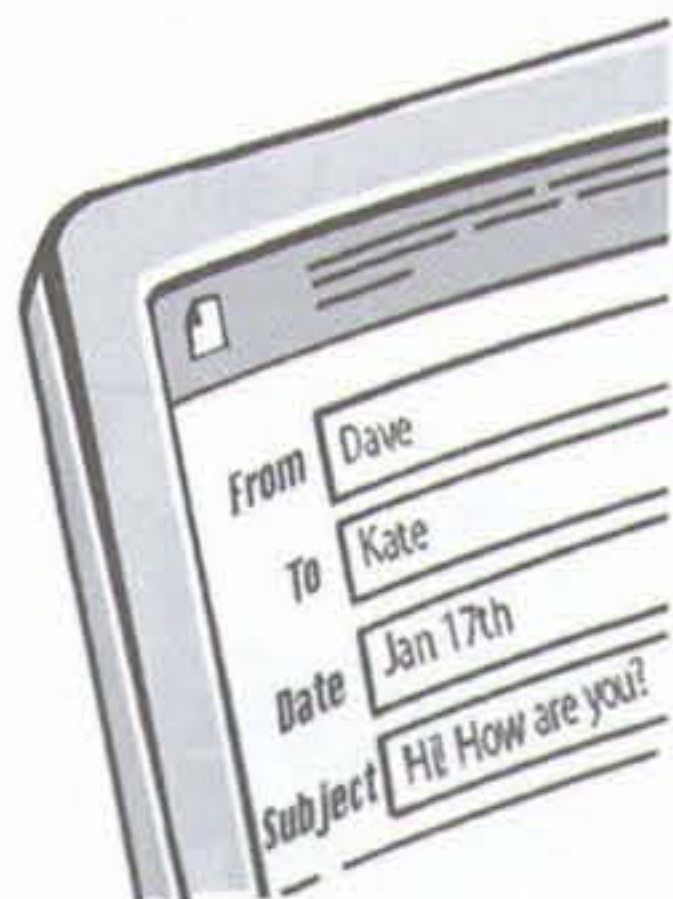
6 Trafalgar Square

1 Vocabulary and Grammar

Vocabulary: Communication

1 Write the words for kinds of communication.

card chatroom e-mail mobile pay phone text message



1 *e-mail*



2



3



4



5



6

2 What do you need? Write the words under the pictures, with *send* or *use*.

cards chatrooms e-greetings e-mails instant messages
letters text messages the Internet mobile



send cards



use chatrooms

send e-greetings



Grammar: Present Simple

→ Grammar Reference, page 112

3 Choose the correct words.

- 1 I speak/speaks two languages.
- 2 We *have*/has five maths lessons every week.
- 3 I *don't*/doesn't like Monday mornings.
- 4 My brother *use*/uses our computer all the time.
- 5 My friends *don't*/doesn't use their home phones, but they *use*/uses their mobiles all the time.
- 6 My dad *don't*/doesn't use computers because he *hate*/hates them!

4 Put the verbs in the correct form of the Present Simple.

- 1 I (use) *use* the Internet every day.
- 2 My mum (not like) e-mails but she (love) writing letters.
- 3 All my friends (like) texting.
- 4 I (not read) newspapers but I (like) magazines.
- 5 We (go) shopping every Saturday.



5 Change the sentences to mean the opposite.

- don't*
- We like getting lots of homework.
 - My cousin ~~doesn't~~ speaks English.
 - I tidy my room every day.
 - My friends don't want to play computer games.
 - My mum likes loud music.
 - You live near my house.
 - Jack phones his girlfriend every day.
 - Ellie doesn't do her homework on the computer.

6 Write the adverbs in the correct order.

sometimes	always	usually
never	hardly ever	often

(100%) *always* → →
 →
 → (0%)

7 Choose the correct adverbs.

- It never often snows in Jamaica.
- Winter *sometimes/always* comes after autumn.
- We *hardly ever/usually* go to school on Mondays.
- I *sometimes/usually* speak English at school.
- I *usually/never* brush my teeth in the morning.
- My friends *hardly ever/usually* write letters.
- I *never/often* go out at weekends.

8 Write true sentences. Use the verbs in the box or your own ideas.

do	eat	go	speak	watch	wear
----	-----	----	-------	-------	------

- (usually) *I usually wear jeans at weekends.*
- (never)
- (hardly ever)
- (sometimes)
- (always)
- (often)

9 Match the questions (1–5) and the answers (a–e).

- Do you often get e-mails?
 - How often do you use a computer?
 - Do you always walk to school?
 - Where do you have lunch?
 - Who do you send instant messages to?
- a My friends from school, and sometimes my pen friend.
 b At school.
 c No, not often.
 d Every day.
 e No, I sometimes cycle.

c

10 Complete the questions. Use the words in brackets.

- 'When (you/usually/do) *do you usually do* your homework?' 'After dinner.'
- 'How often (your mum/use) the Internet?' 'Hardly ever.'
- '(you /often/buy) new clothes?' 'No, I don't.'
- '(your friends/use) chatrooms?' 'No, they don't.'
- 'How often (your teachers/give) you homework?' 'Every day!'

Your Turn

11 Write questions, then answer them. Write sentences or short answers.

- you / usually / send birthday cards to your friends?
Do you usually send birthday cards to your friends?
No, I usually forget!
- how often / you / use your home phone?

- your best friend / often / text you?

- you / often / use the Internet?

2 Skills

Vocabulary: Personality adjectives

1 Complete the adjectives.

- 1 f u u n y
- 2 h _ _ _ - w _ _ _ _ _ g
- 3 h _ _ p _ _ l
- 4 h o _ _ _ t
- 5 l _ _ y
- 6 m _ _ d y
- 7 o u t _ _ _ _ g
- 8 p _ t i _ _ t
- 9 s _ y
- 10 u n _ _ _ y

2 Match the pictures with the correct adjectives from Exercise 1.



1 *funny*



2



3



4



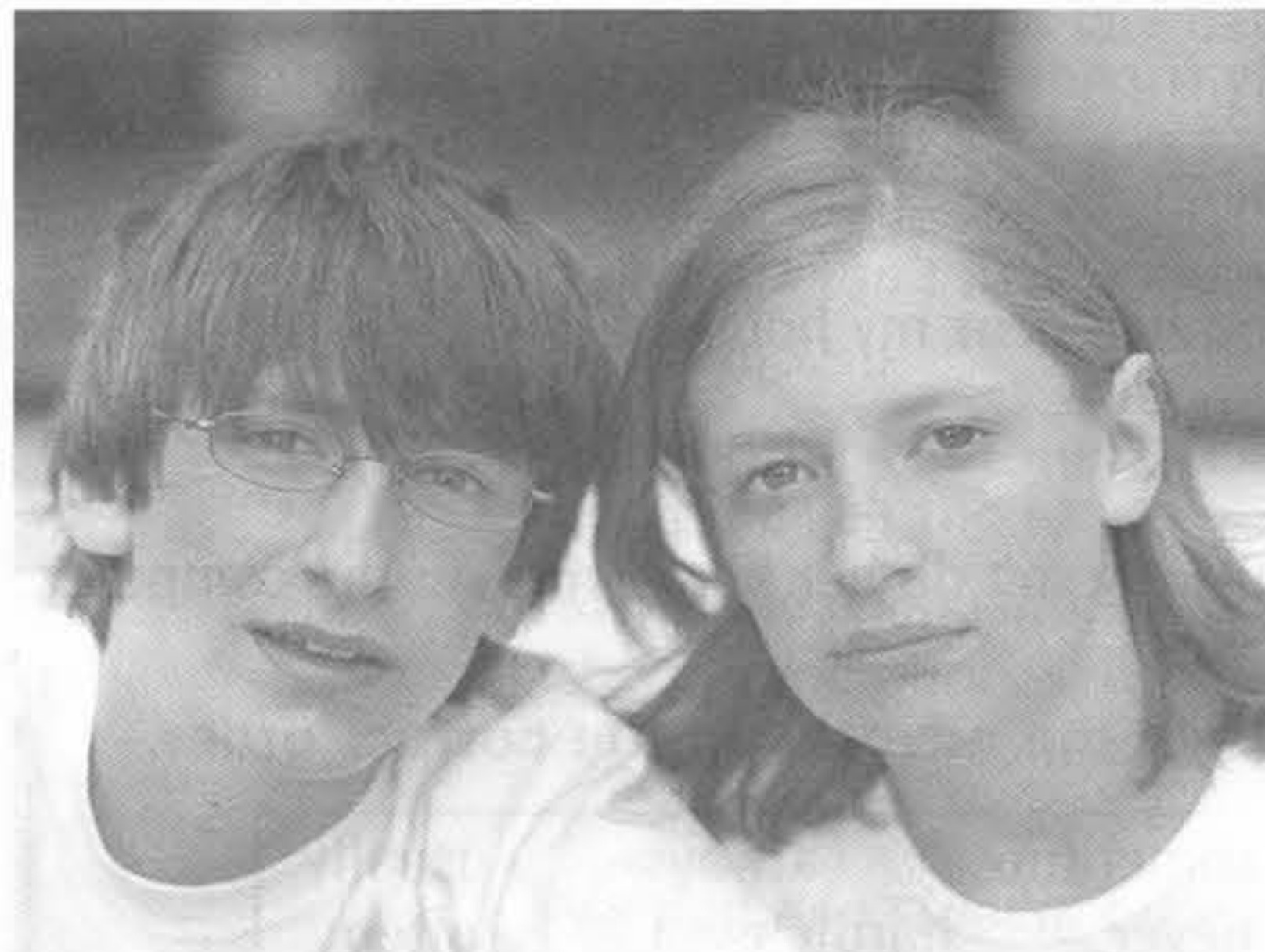
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6

Reading

3 Read about Luke and Hannah and complete the text. Choose a, b or c.



Luke and Hannah are brother and sister. They get 1..... really well – in fact, they are 2..... friends! They go to the same school, and they have the same 3..... – music. Luke plays 4..... piano and Hannah plays the guitar.

Luke is very good 5..... science, but his favourite subject is maths. He's quiet 6..... he isn't shy. He 7..... be very funny. He's hard-working 8..... he's at school, but he is sometimes lazy 9..... home.

Hannah loves languages and she's interested 10..... geography, too. She's friendly and outgoing, and she's 11..... lots of friends. She is a good 12..... and she always helps her friends.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|---------------|
| 1 a up | b in | c on |
| 2 a the best | b best | c better |
| 3 a interested | b interest | c interesting |
| 4 a – | b the | c a |
| 5 a at | b on | c in |
| 6 a because | b and | c but |
| 7 a can | b does | c is |
| 8 a and | b then | c when |
| 9 a – | b at | c in |
| 10 a in | b of | c at |
| 11 a has | b is | c got |
| 12 a listening | b listener | c listen |

4 Read the text in Exercise 3 again. Choose **Right (a)**, **Wrong (b)** or **Doesn't Say (c)**.

- 1 Luke gets on well with Hannah.
 (a) Right b Wrong c Doesn't Say
- 2 They go to different schools.
 a Right b Wrong c Doesn't Say
- 3 They play music together.
 a Right b Wrong c Doesn't Say
- 4 Luke always works hard.
 a Right b Wrong c Doesn't Say
- 5 Hannah likes going to different countries.
 a Right b Wrong c Doesn't Say
- 6 She is popular.
 a Right b Wrong c Doesn't Say

5 Complete the dialogue. Choose correct replies for Cath. There are two extra replies.

Sean: What are you into, Cath?

Cath: 1 *e*.....

Sean: That's cool. Can you play an instrument?

Cath: 2

Sean: Me too, but I'm not very good. Is music your favourite subject at school?

Cath: 3

Sean: Do you want to be a musician?

Cath: 4

Sean: I want to be a teacher. But I'm not very patient!

Cath: 5

Sean: Well, thanks!

- a Yes, it is – but I like science too.
- b Maybe, but you're hard-working – that's a good start! And you get on with kids.
- c I can't play the guitar. Can you?
- d No, I don't. I want to be a doctor, I think. What about you?
- e I like fashion.....and music.
- f Yes, school's okay.
- g Yes, I can. I play the guitar.

6 Match the words from A and B and complete the sentences.

Word Builder

A get x 2 go ~~look~~ wait

B ~~after~~ for on out up

- 1 We're going on holiday. Can you *look after* my pets, please?
- 2 I like John. I with him well.
- 3 I'm almost ready – please me!
- 4 I at 7 in the week, and at 9 at weekends.
- 5 Has your sister got a boyfriend? 'Yes, she with a boy called Harry.'

7 Look at Sam's marks. Complete the description with **good**, **bad**, **at** or **in**.

Sentence Builder

Sam Wallis

Maths	100%
Geography	90%
Science	87%
English	40%
French	10%

Sam is very 1. *good* 2. maths. He's really interested 3. it. He's 4. 5. geography and science, too, but he's 6. 7. English – and he's very, very 8. 9. French!

Your Turn

8 Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box or your own ideas.

chess dancing fashion housework maths
music remembering birthdays science
singing ~~sleeping~~ spelling sport

- 1 I'm really good *at sleeping*
- 2 I'm interested
- 3 I'm not very interested
- 4 I'm not very good
- 5 I'm bad
- 6 I'm very bad

3 Communication

Key Expressions: Preferences

1 Write the expressions under the correct pictures.

can't stand don't like don't mind hate like love



love



2 Read and listen to the conversation. Then complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in Exercise 1. Use each verb once.

Della: Are you into sport, James?

James: Yes, I am. I play football every week and I'm in the basketball team, too. What about you?

Della: Well, I am not into football. But I play tennis sometimes. It's okay, I guess.

James: So, what are you interested in?

Della: Music. I play the piano.

James: Wow! What kind of music do you usually play?

Della: Classical and jazz — but jazz is my favourite. It's great. What kind of music do you like?

James: Well not classical. Sorry, but I think it's horrible.

Della: What about jazz? Do you like that?

James: No, not really. I usually listen to rock or pop.

James 1. *loves* sport. Della

2.

football but she 3.

..... tennis.

Della 4. classical music and she

5. jazz. James 6.

classical music and he 7.

..... jazz.



3 Read and listen to the conversation in Exercise 2 again. Write sentences with *a lot* and *very much*.

1 (James / sport) *James likes sport a lot.*

2 (Della / sport)

3 (Della / jazz)

4 (James / jazz)

Your Turn

4 Write true sentences.

1 I love

2 My friends and I don't mind

3 I like a lot.

4 My friends can't stand

5 I don't like very much.

6 My best friend hates



Vocabulary

5 Complete the dialogues with the expressions in the box.

anyway leave it out me too
none of your business ~~that's a good idea~~

A: Let's get tickets for the rock concert. It's *the Banjees*.

B: 1. *That's a good idea* I'm really into their music.

A: 2.! They're cool.

A: Do you think the new student's good-looking?

B: That's 3.!

A: Are you shy?

B: No, I'm not. 4.!

A: Okay, sorry. 5., I think he likes you.



Listening

6 Listen to five dialogues and answer the questions. Choose a, b or c.

1 What's her mobile number?

02871 634885

a ☐

02871 634855

b ☒

02871 638855

c ☐

2 What's his address?

21 Cleys Road

a ☐

21 Klees Road

b ☐

21 Kleys Road

c ☐

3 What's her e-mail address?

sue@daz.com

a ☐

sui@daz.com

b ☐

sue@das.com

c ☐

4 When's her birthday?

20th April 1992

a ☐

12th April 1990

b ☐

12th April 1992

c ☐

5 What's his name?

Geoff Murphy

a ☐

Jeff Murphy

b ☐

Geff Murphy

c ☐

Reading Corner 1

1 Answer the questions.

1 What's your opinion of computers?

- a They're exciting.
- b I'm scared of them.
- c They're just a part of everyday life.

2 How often do you use the Internet?

- a hardly ever
- b sometimes
- c every day



3 Why do you use the Internet? (You can choose more than one answer.)

- a to find information
- b to talk to friends
- c to buy things
- d for fun (music, films, games, etc.)

4 Do you write a blog?

- a Yes, I do.
- b No, I don't.
- c No, but I like reading other people's blogs.

2 Answer the questions again – this time for your parents.

3 Choose the correct headings.

- a Goodbye, postcards!
- b Everyday equipment
- c How do they use it?
- d Teenagers and the Internet



1. d.....

2.....

Teenagers today are the first 'Internet children'. Computers are part of their lives, just like televisions, telephones and mobiles.

3.....

A new survey shows that British teenagers use the Internet for about eight hours a week. Older people use the Internet to find information, to read the news or to shop online, but their children use the Internet to communicate with friends with e-mail and instant messaging. More and more teenagers write their own blogs, too. Here's an amazing fact: someone starts a new blog every second!

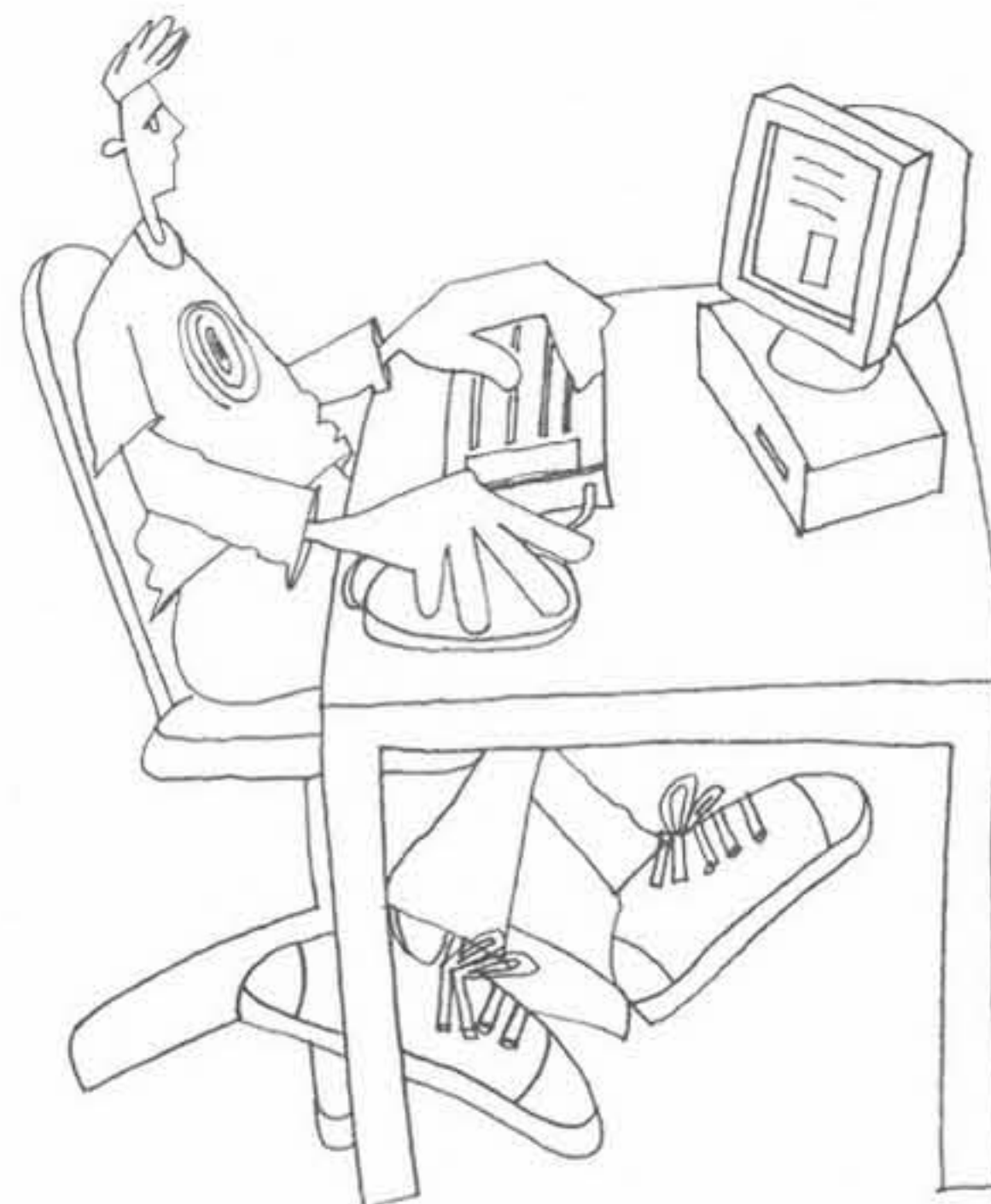
4.....

Bloggers usually write about their lives. They write about their interests and often list their favourite websites too. Some bloggers are away from home. Their friends and family can read their blogs and find out all their news. Blogs often have pictures on their pages. Sometimes the pictures are from mobile phones – then they are called *moblogs*! Of course, some blogs and moblogs are boring, but some can be great. 😊

4 Are these sentences about the text true (T) or false (F)?

The writer thinks...

- 1 computers aren't very exciting for teenagers. ☒
- 2 older people don't use computers. ☐
- 3 teenagers mainly use the Internet to communicate ☐
- 4 blogs aren't very popular with young people. ☐
- 5 blogs are usually boring. ☐



5 Read the blog and find the missing sentences.

- a There's only one problem.... shopping isn't part of the trip.
 b This is our second day here in Dublin.
 c It's a museum, but it is NOT boring.
 d We can try horseriding, climbing and cycling (on mountain bikes).
 e Then we watch TV or play games.
 f The weather isn't very good and we all feel sick.

Mayfield School Trip to Ireland

Kirstie Lamb's blog

Monday



Hi.

1..... It's about a thousand years old and I love it! There are some beautiful old streets with interesting little shops, and the people are very friendly. My favourite place is 'Dublinia'.
 2..... It's a really interesting place. You can walk through the streets of old Dublin, visit a house and even go round an old ship. Amazing! There are some great parks here too and I think the shopping centre is really good. 3..... :)

We're all fine.

Wednesday

We're at an activity centre now. 4..... It's not a very big place, and it's in the middle of the countryside. We cook our own food and do the washing-up. :(In the evening we do our projects (I'm lucky because my project is this blog!). 5..... :) We go to bed early because we get really tired!

Friday



Now we're on the ferry. 6..... :(:(
 Only another three hours!

Language Check 1

Vocabulary

1 Find the odd one out.

Example

pay phone text messages home phone mobile

- 1 art chess fashion e-greetings
- 2 the Internet cards letters postcards
- 3 science sport fashion hobby
- 4 e-mail chatrooms instant messages
text messages
- 5 friendly moody helpful honest
- 6 music hard-working outgoing patient
- 7 get up look after interested in wait for
- 8 amazing skateboarding reading dancing
- 9 untidy lazy angry funny
- 10 photography shy fantastic great

☐ / 10

2 Choose the correct words.

Example

I sometimes look after with my little brother.

- 1 Don't wait *after/for* me, I'm not ready.
- 2 She's my friend. I get *on/up* with her really well.
- 3 John wants to go out *after/with* my sister!
- 4 I get *for/up* really late at weekends!
- 5 Please look *after/with* my dog for me.

☐ / 5

Grammar

3 Rearrange the words to make sentences.

Example

do often you go shopping How?
How often do you go shopping?

- 1 homework you get usually do When maths?
.....
- 2 ever newspapers We hardly read.
.....
- 3 snow in your Does it country often?
.....
- 4 usually I don't school walk to.
.....

☐ / 4

4 Complete the conversations with the correct form of the verbs in brackets, or short answers.

A: Where do you live? (live)

B: I 1..... in Manchester, but my sister
2..... in London. (live)

A: 3..... you and your friends often
..... letters? (write)

B: No, we 4.....

A: Where 5..... your brother to
school? (go)

B: He 6 (not) to school. (not go)
He 7..... to university. (go)

A: What kind of music 8..... you
.....? (like)

B: Rock. I 9 (not) pop. (not like)

A: When 10..... your parents
..... home in the evening? (come)

B: They 11..... home at about six. (come)

☐ / 11

Key Expressions

5 Write the underlined words by the correct picture.

Tania likes music. She doesn't mind dancing. She hates football. She loves chocolate. She can't stand coffee. She doesn't like dogs.

- | | | | | |
|--|----------------|------------------|--|----------------|
| | | <u>chocolate</u> | | <u>3</u> |
| | <u>1</u> | | | <u>4</u> |
| | <u>2</u> | | | <u>5</u> |

☐ / 5

What's your score?

Module 1

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vocabulary | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grammar | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Key Expressions | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> / 35 Total | |

This is easy.

I need more practice.

This is difficult.

Get Ready

Vocabulary: Jobs

1 Complete the words for jobs (1–11), then match them with the correct pictures (a–k).

- 1 d e n t i s t
- 2 e l e c t _ _ _ _ n
- 3 h a i r _ _ _ _ r
- 4 l _ _ _ y d _ _ _ r
- 5 m e c _ _ _ _ c
- 6 p _ _ _ _ e o _ _ _ _ r
- 7 p _ _ m b _ _
- 8 s _ _ _ _ _ r y
- 9 s h _ _ a _ _ _ _ n t
- 10 _ _ x _ d _ _ _ r
- 11 v _ _

e



2 Listen to Mark and write *True (T)* or *False (F)*.

- 1 Mark and Jack live in London.
- 2 They don't like computers.
- 3 They often play sport.
- 4 They have an unfriendly neighbour.
- 5 Mark is good at science.
- 6 Emma is a helpful neighbour.

T

Your Turn

3 What are your neighbours like? Write six sentences.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4 Vocabulary and Grammar

Vocabulary

1 Match the verbs (1–5) and the words (a–e).

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 do | a the cooking |
| 2 speak | b a meal |
| 3 make | c an exam |
| 4 do | d a language |
| 5 study for | e your homework |

2 Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

accents bilingual ~~grandparents~~
originally typical

- My *grandparents* are my parents' parents.
- We all speak English but we have different
- Pasta is a Italian meal.
- My dad can speak two languages. He's
- We're British but our family is from Poland.

3 Complete the text with words from Exercise 2.



A Summer Festival

Every summer there is a big festival in London. It's called the Notting Hill Festival.

1 *Grandparents*, parents and children dance together in the street. About one million people from many different countries enjoy the festival every year – you can hear many different languages and 2..... Some of these people are visitors to Britain, but many are Londoners. Some of the children are 3..... – they speak English at school and other languages at home. The music and dances are 4..... from the Caribbean. A lot of the food is 5..... Caribbean food. There's only one problem: the weather is British!

Grammar: Present Continuous

→ Grammar Reference, page 113

4 Look at the picture in Exercise 3. Complete the sentences in the Present Continuous.

- Look! The people (dance) *are dancing* in the street!
- What (they / wear) ?
- Who (play) the music?
- The little girl (enjoy) the Festival.
- The dancers (not / wear) typical British clothes!

Grammar: Present Simple and Present Continuous

→ Grammar Reference, page 114

5 Choose the correct forms of the verbs.

- Every summer, people *travel* *are travelling* to London for the festival.
- Do you usually go/Are you usually going to the festival?
- Listen! They play/They're playing the drums!
- Can you see my sister? She dances/She's dancing in the street.
- I don't often dance/am not often dancing – but this is fun!
- They always play/are always playing very loud music.
- Look at that woman! She wears/She's wearing amazing clothes!

6 Complete the description with the verbs (a-h).

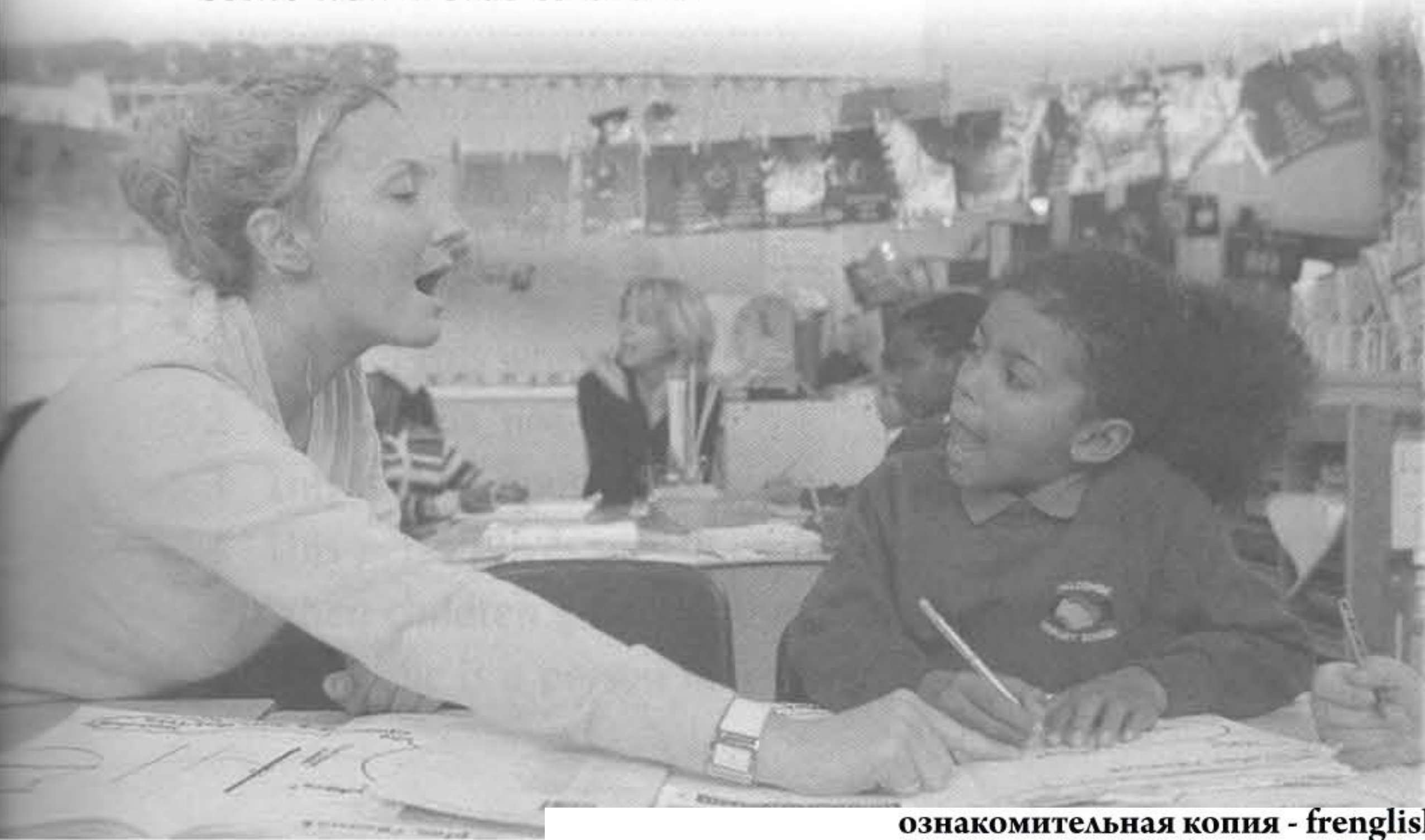
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a are playing | e dance |
| b walk | f loves |
| c go | g play |
| d is playing | h 's having |



These men 1..... to the festival every year. They 2..... round the streets and 3..... their music. They often 4....., too. Everybody 5..... them. They 6..... their instruments now. One man 7..... a very big drum. He 8..... a great time.

7 Complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Sarah 1..... *teaches* (teach) in a big London school. Many of her students 2..... (speak) English at school and a different language at home. She often 3..... (help) them with their English, but they also 4..... (learn) from their friends. Today is Monday. It's 10 o'clock and Sarah 5..... (teach) science. Two of the students are from other countries and they 6..... (not/speak) English very well. At the moment, a special teacher 7..... (help) them. She 8..... (explain) some new words to them.



8 Complete the questions.

- Listen! What *are they singing* (they/sing)?
- (you/know) the answer?
- What language (they/usually/speak)?
- What's funny? Why? (you/laugh)
- What (you/look for)? Can I help?

9 Make questions for the answers. Use the correct form of the verbs in the box.

sit	speak	go	watch
do	live		

- Q: Why has your brother got his guitar? Where *is* he *going*?
A: Band practice.
- Q: they in Birmingham?
A: No, they're Londoners.
- Q: Why you on the sofa?
A: Because I'm tired.
- Q: What you?
A: *The Simpsons*. Come and watch it with me!
- Q: How many languages he?
A: Two. English and German.
- Q: What she?
A: Her homework, I think.

Reading

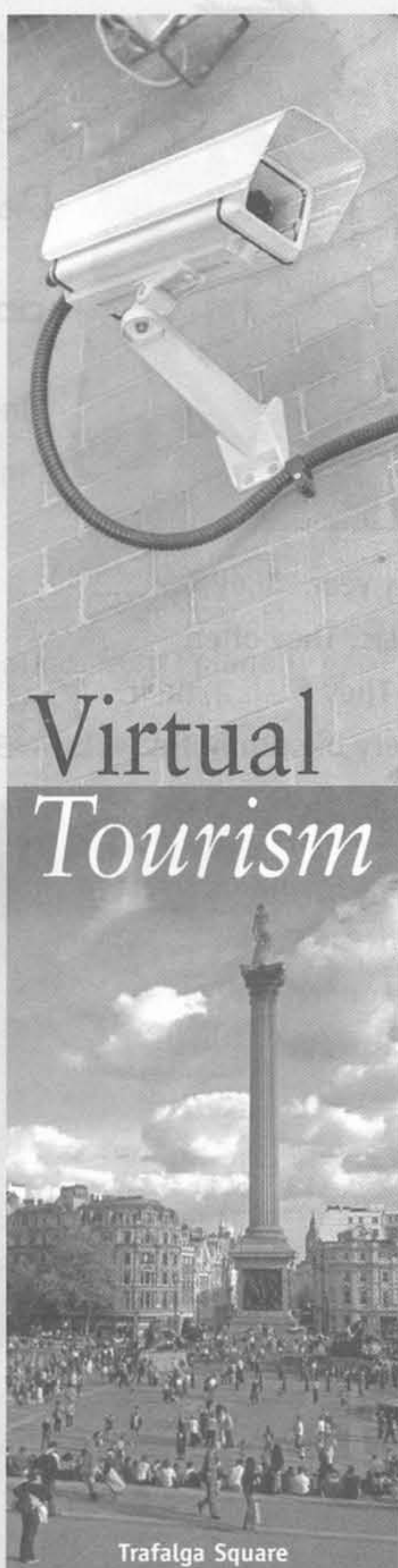
1 Complete the text. Choose a, b or c.

Do you like travelling? Do you
1..... to visit different countries?
Well, now you can see the world
from your own home. You just
5 need the Internet! Virtual travellers
2..... need tickets, so their journeys
are free! They can go round the
world in an afternoon or stay in
their neighbourhood. They have
10 fun and they 3..... never tired!

Would you like to see London?
There are cameras in all the
streets. What's 4..... in Trafalgar
Square? Cars, taxis and buses are
15 moving slowly round the square.
People 5..... walking in and out
of buildings, up and down steps,
and round and round the statues.
Just click on the screen and watch.
20 Sometimes you can control the
camera.

Would you like to go to the country,
or a beach? Create your own virtual
holiday – choose from a long list
25 of exciting and wonderful places.
Maybe you 6..... make a decision
– don't worry, go to all of them!

And when you really go out,
smile – because someone 7.....
30 watching you!



2 Choose a heading for the text.

- a Relax and Travel ☐
- b Plan Your Next Holiday ☐
- c The Computer Game for Travellers ☐

3 Match the definitions with words or phrases from the text.

- 1 not real – on a computer!
(line 5) v i r t u a l
- 2 the area near my home.
(line 9)

- 3 a good time (line 10) _____
- 4 direct (verb) (line 20)

- 5 make (line 23) _____
- 6 decide (line 26) _____

Your Turn

- 4 Imagine there's a camera in the classroom. You and your partner are watching. What's happening?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 a wants | b wanting | c want |
| 2 a don't | b aren't | c haven't |
| 3 a is | b are | c be |
| 4 a happening | b happens | c happen |
| 5 a do | b have | c are |
| 6 a don't | b can't | c aren't |
| 7 a is | b are | c be |

Vocabulary

5 Complete the dialogues. Choose a, b or c.

- 1 Would you like to see London?
 (a) That's a good idea!
 b Yes, I do.
 c Yes, I love it.
- 2 How often do you use the Internet?
 a Yes, I'm using it now.
 b Every day.
 c Yes, I do.
- 3 What does he do?
 a He works with computers.
 b He's using a computer.
 c Yes, he does.
- 4 Do you go to work?
 a By bus.
 b No, I'm a student.
 c No, I'm going to town.
- 5 Are you playing a game?
 a Yes, it's brilliant.
 b Yes, sometimes.
 c The Sims.
- 6 Do you like travelling?
 a That's a good idea.
 b By plane.
 c Yes, it's great.

6 Complete the sentences. Choose a, b or c.

- 1 My dog is^b old now.
 a being b getting c having
- 2 Children grow – then they are adults.
 a up b old c tall
- 3 Does your brother go to ?
 a job b office c work
- 4 I always when I play chess!
 a fail b lose c fall
- 5 Wow! This picture is very !
 a real b really c realistic
- 6 When you want to use the CD ROM, on 'START'.
 a click b touch c press

7 Write the words.

- 1 We feel this when we are sad. u n h a p p y
- 2 This means 'not real'. i _ _ _ _ _
- 3 This is the opposite of 'unusual'. n _ _ _ _ _
- 4 This person lives near me. n _ _ _ _ _
- 5 When children grow up, they become these! a _ _ _ _ _
- 6 He or she is a person in a story. c _ _ _ _ _

8 Complete the sentences. Use expressions with have.

Word Builder



1 She's having a party.....



2 It's



3 They're



4 He's

9 Rewrite the sentences. Use the words in brackets.

Sentence Builder

- 1 Computers are useful because they can find information quickly. (so)
 Computers can find information
 quickly, so they're useful.
- 2 I often play computer games, so I'm very good at them. (because)

- 3 I don't write many letters because I usually use the phone or e-mail. (so)

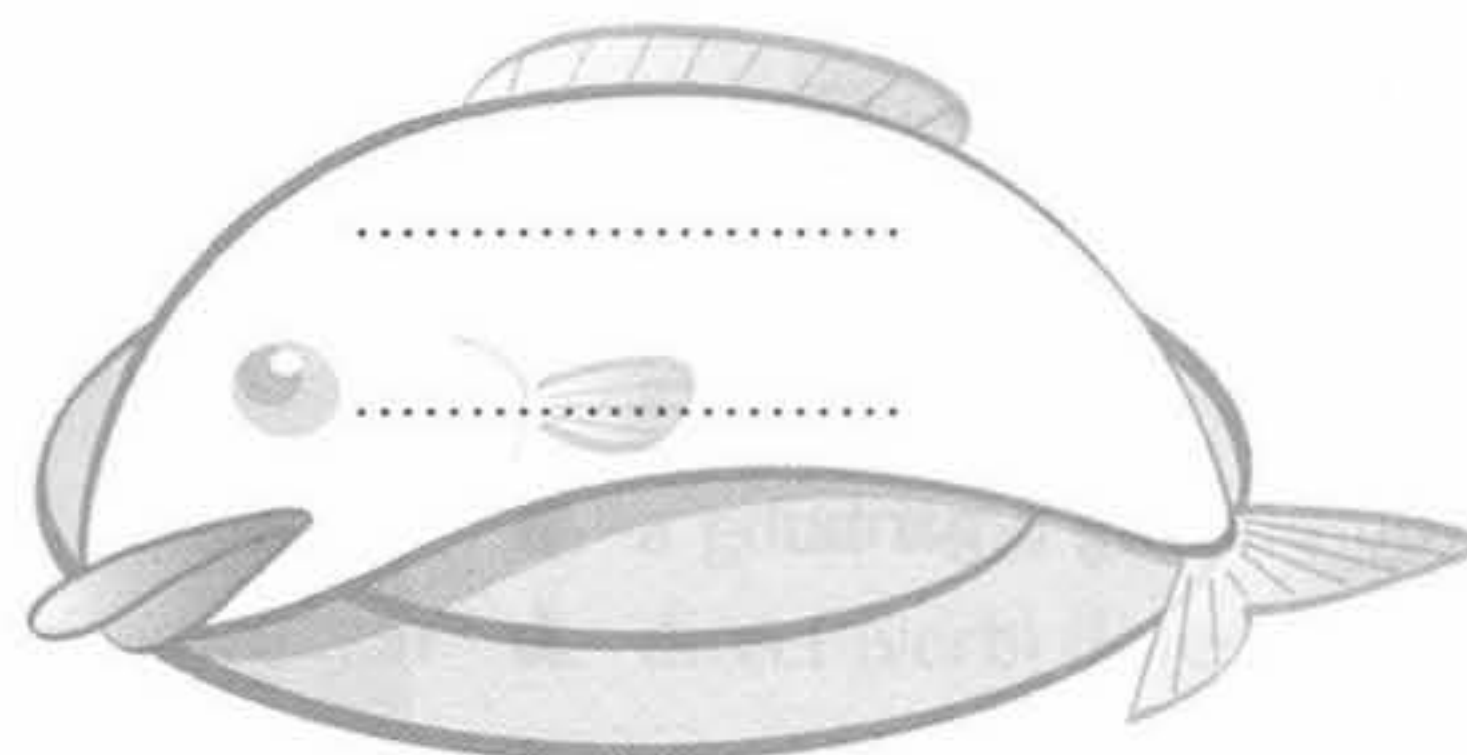
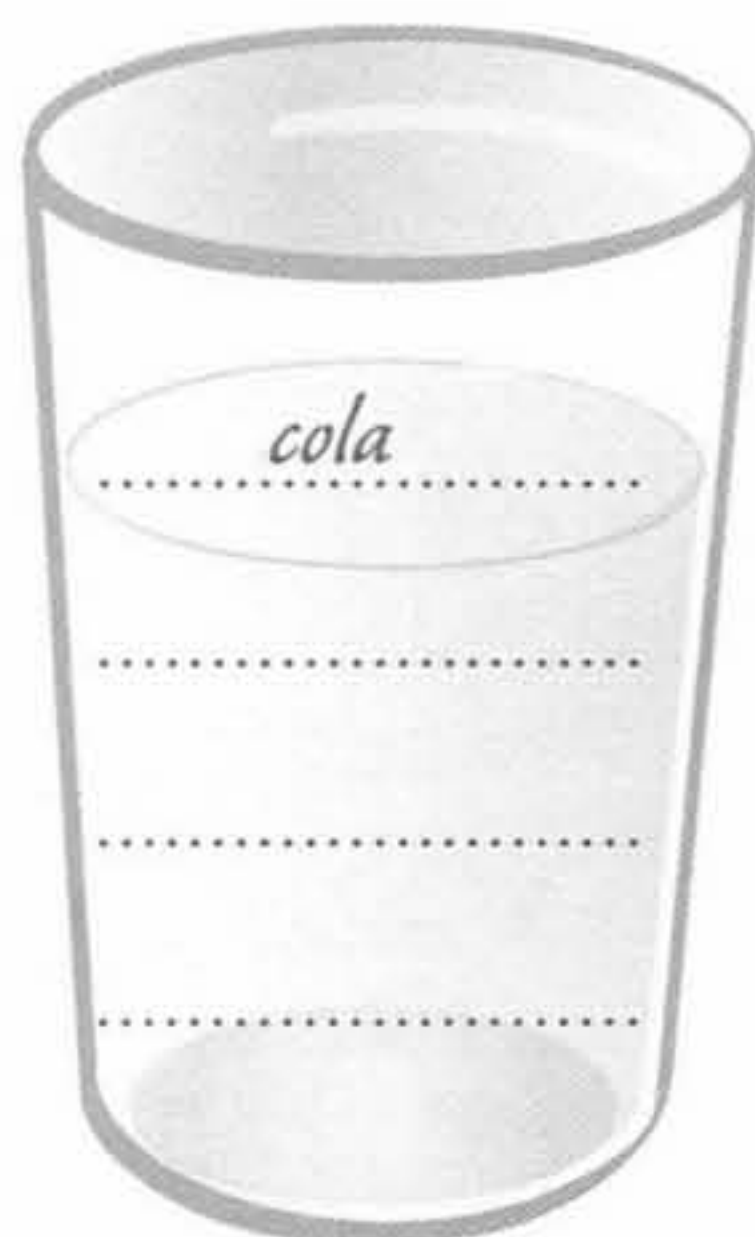
- 4 Our computer's broken, so I can't do my homework. (because)

6 Communication

Vocabulary: Food and drink

1 Write the words in the correct lists.

burger	cola	hot dog	kebab	milk
orange juice	salmon	tuna	water	



Key Expressions: At a café

2 Complete the dialogue. Choose correct replies for the customer.
There are two extra replies.

Waiter: Hello, welcome!

Customer: 1

Waiter: Can I help you?

Customer: 2

Waiter: Vegetable or meat?

Customer: 3

Waiter: And what would you like to drink?

Customer: 4

Waiter: Okay. Is that all?

Customer: 5

Waiter: You're welcome.

a An orange juice, I think. No, can I have a cola?

b Yes, please.

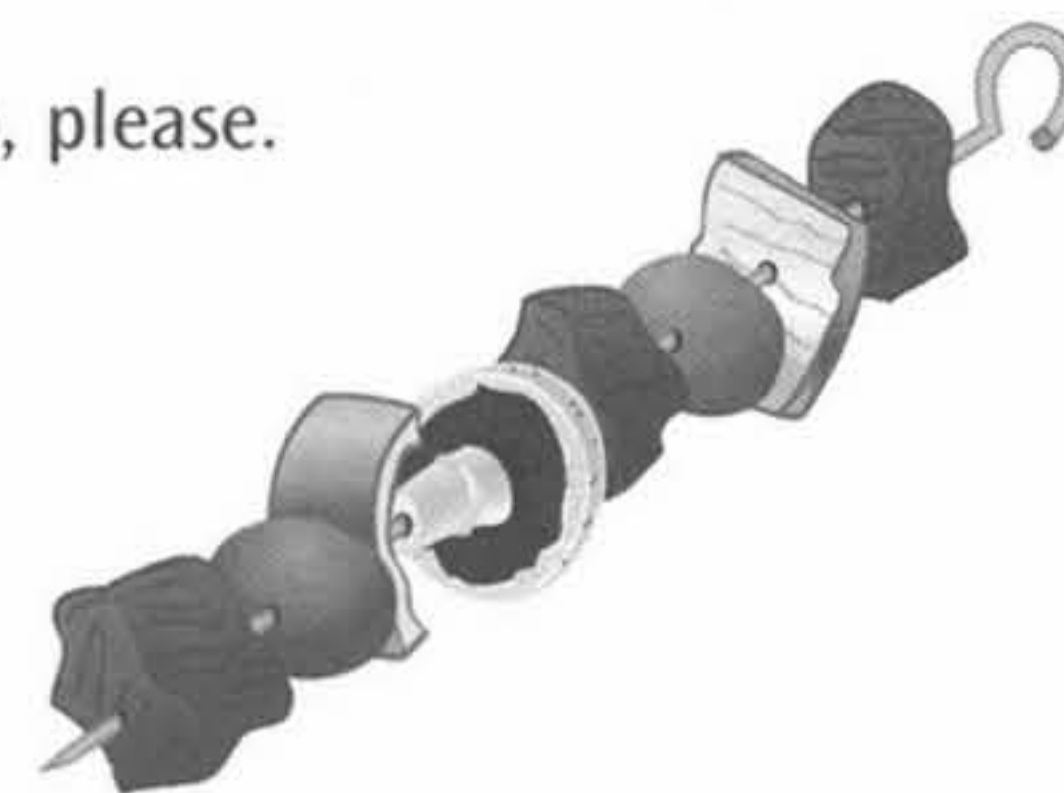
c Hi. Thanks.

d Yes, I'd like a kebab, please.

e Yes, you can.

f Oh, meat, please.

g Yes, thank you.



3 Complete the dialogue. Write one word in each gap.

Waiter: Hello, *can* I you?

Kate: Yes, I
a cheese salad,

Sam: And I a hot dog,

Waiter: Okay. And what you?

Sam: I an orange juice,

Kate: And a cola me,

Listening

4 Listen and tick the correct orders.

1



a ☐

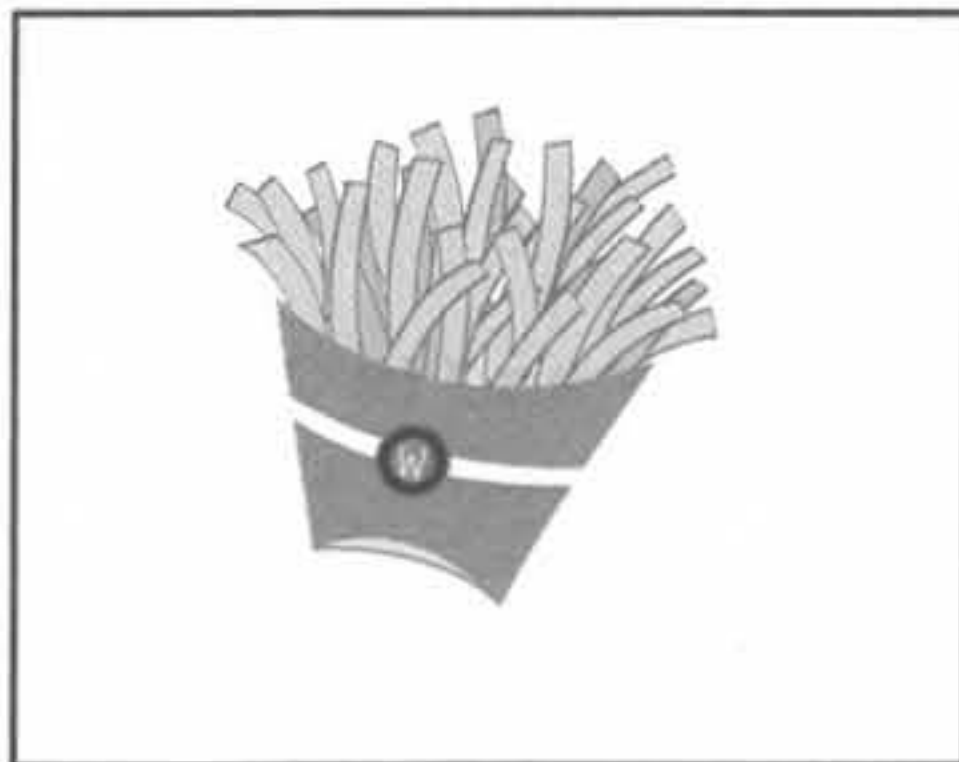


b ☐

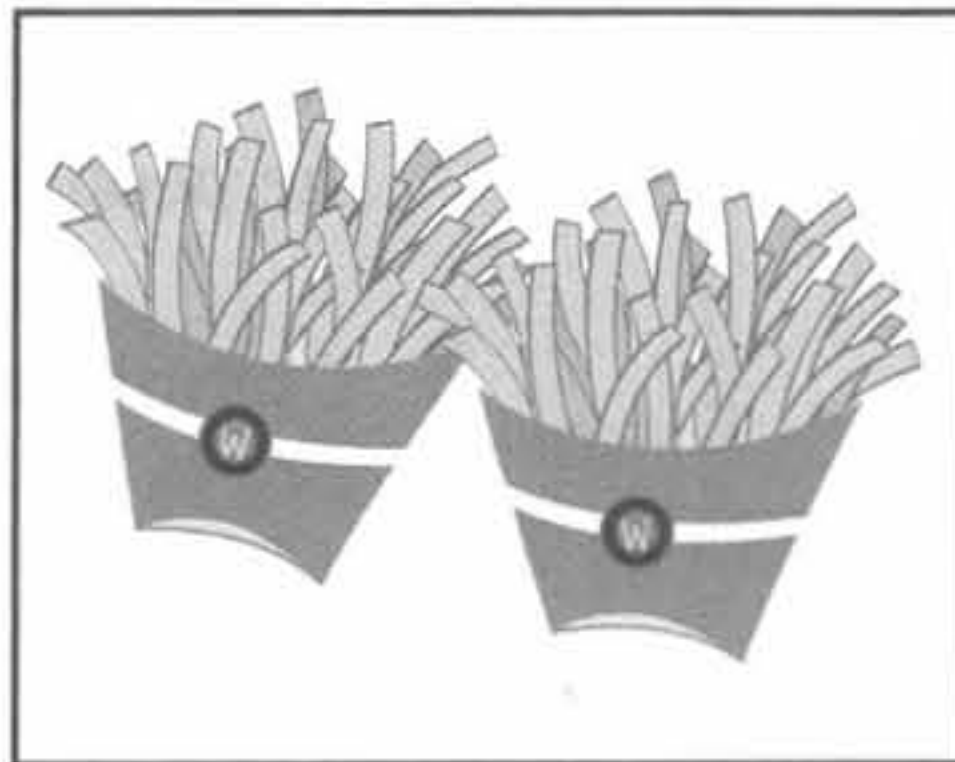


c ☐

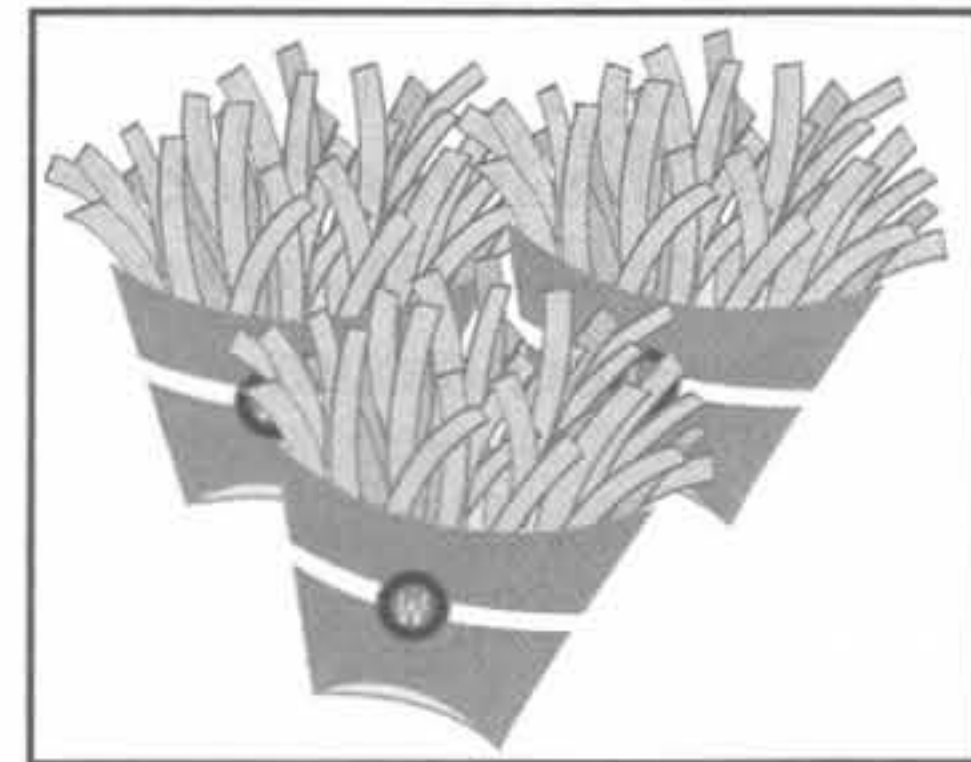
2



a ☐



b ☐

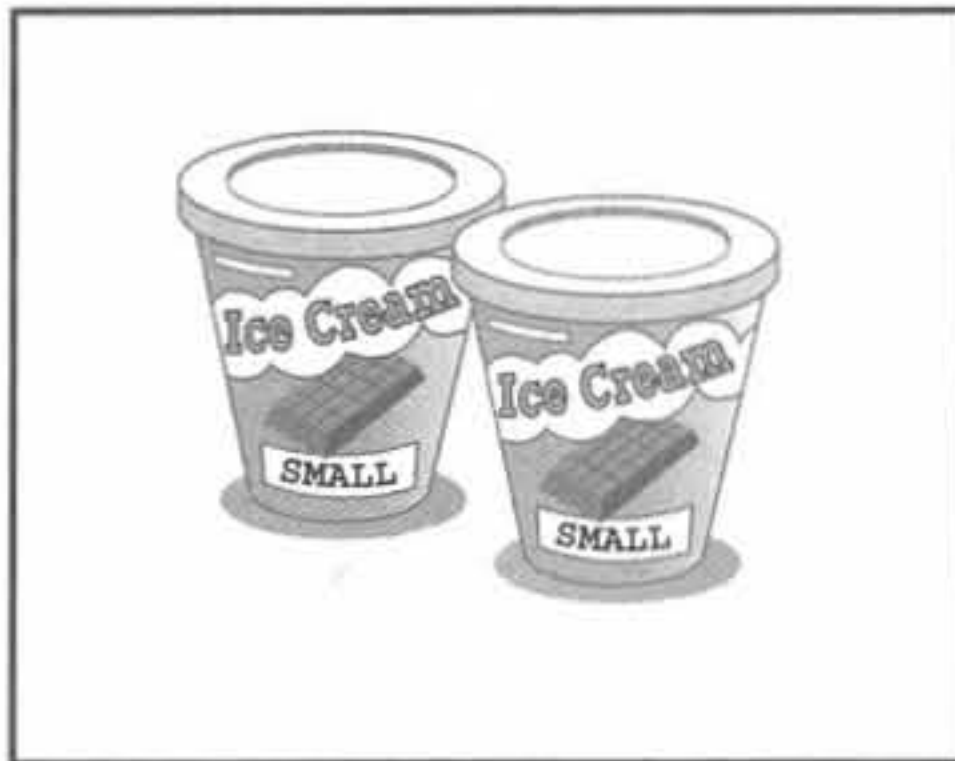


c ☐

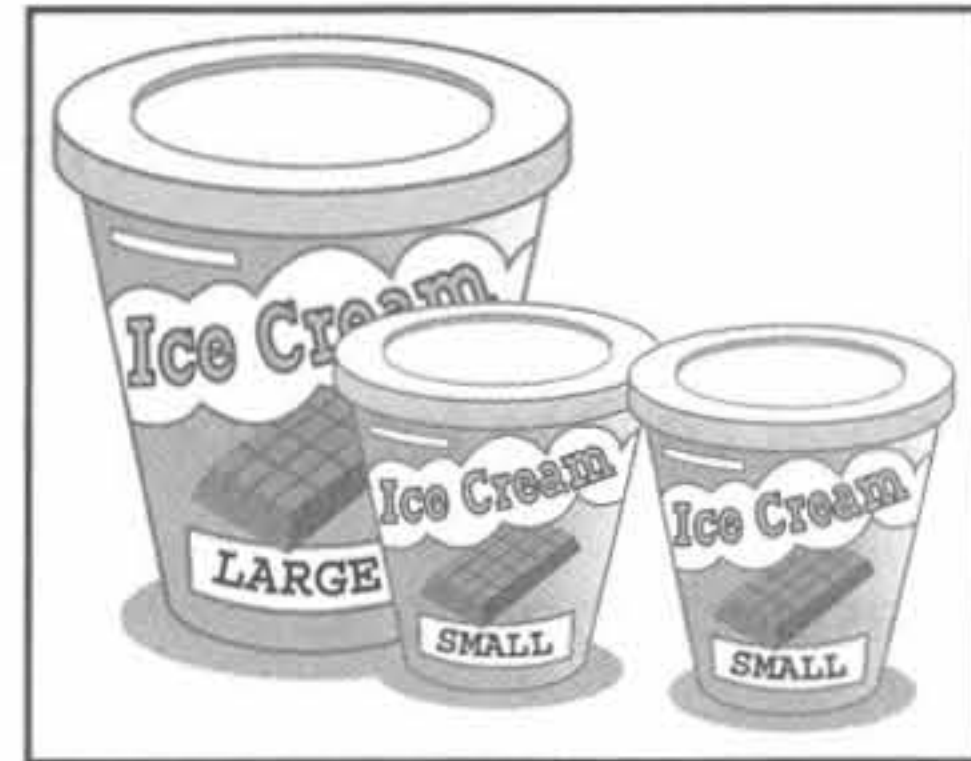
3



a ☐

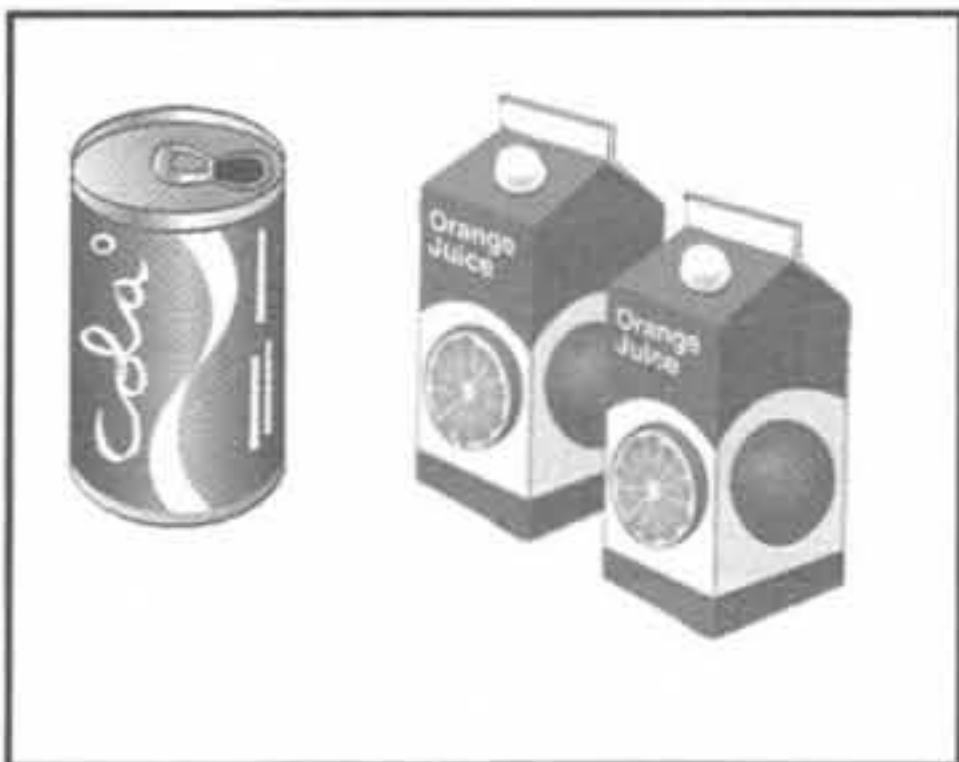


b ☐



c ☐

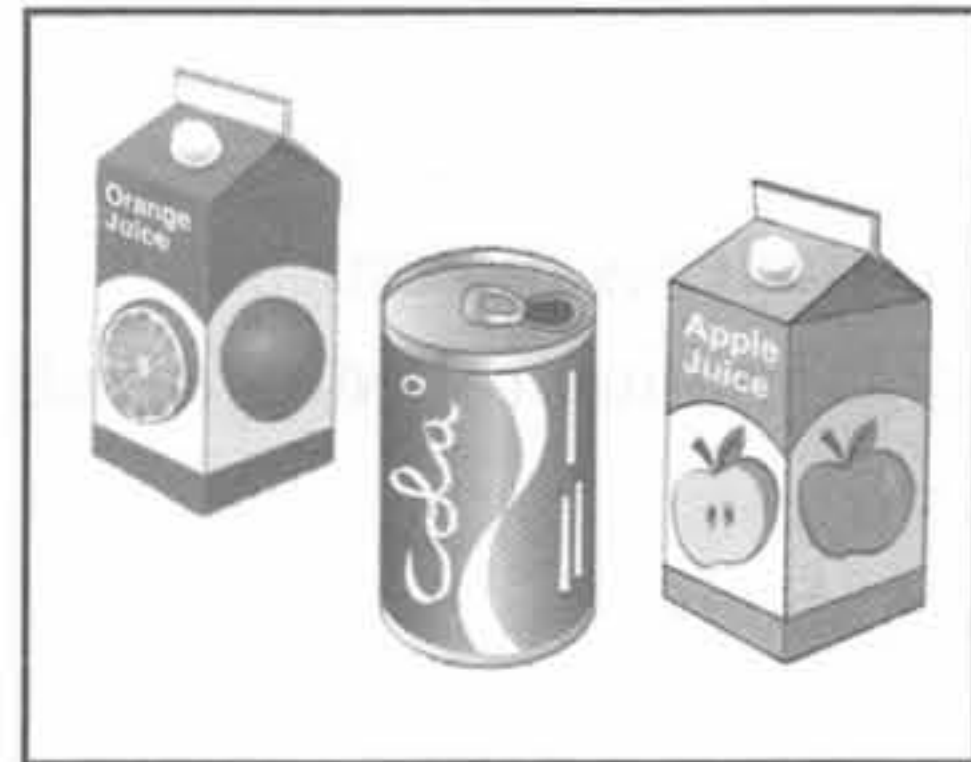
4



a ☐



b ☐



c ☐

5 Listen and complete the information.

Customer's name:	Jane
Phone number:	
Address:	

Writing Challenge

- 1 Read the e-mail. Choose the correct answers.

From: e-friends	To: Class 6
Subject: introduction to e-friends	
Date: 3rd November	
<p>Hi!</p> <p>Welcome to e-friends! Now you can make new friends around the world and learn more about their lives.</p> <p>Your first e-friends are some students in Peru, South America! This is their address:</p> <p>englishclass@ayacucho.com</p> <p>They are waiting for your first e-mail. Tell them about some or all of these things:</p> <p>your class and your school your interests your town</p> <p>Ask them some questions about their school and their lives.</p> <p>This is a great chance for you – enjoy it!</p> <p>Best wishes and good luck</p> <p>Jenny and everyone at e-friends</p>	

- 1 Who is the message from?
 - a some students in Peru
 - b an organisation called **e-friends**
 - c Class 6
- 2 What's it about?
 - a Peru
 - b travelling
 - c contacting new people
- 3 Who's going to write the next message?
 - a **e-friends**
 - b Class 6
 - c some students in Peru
- 4 What are they going to write about?
 - a their lives
 - b Peru
 - c **e-friends**

- 2 Choose the correct words.

- 1 You can meet new people and but learn about their lives.
- 2 This is a great way to learn about the world so/because you make friends at the same time.
- 3 I don't speak Spanish and/but my friends in Peru speak English.
- 4 We've got a computer at home so/because I can send e-mails easily.
- 5 I'd like to go to Peru one day. I'd like to go to Brazil, so/too.
- 6 I want to know about the country and/too the people.

- 3 Complete the reply. Use **and** (x 2), **but** (x 3), **so**, **because** or **too**.

<p>Hi!</p> <p>I'm one of your new e-friends!</p> <p>I'm fourteen 1..... I live in a city called Hereford. It's in England, 2..... it's a great place. Maybe you can find it on a map. I go to a big school. It has nearly 1,000 students 3..... the classes aren't very big. There are twenty people in mine. I study nine subjects. My favourite subject is geography, 4..... I want to hear all about Peru! I like languages, 5..... I study French and German 6..... I don't study Spanish – sorry!</p> <p>I'm into music, especially heavy metal and rock. I can't play a musical instrument 7..... I can sing. What about you? I can't write any more now 8..... my mum's calling me. Please write back soon!</p>
--

Your Turn

- 4 Write your message to Peru!

<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

Understanding Grammar: a, an or the

→ Grammar Reference, page 115

1 Choose the correct words.

My friend Dave has got ¹a/an/the electric guitar. He plays in ²a/an/the band. There's ³a/an/the drummer and ⁴a/an/the singer, too. ⁵A/An/The band's name is Elephant. They practise every Saturday in ⁶a/an/the old building in ⁷a/an/the drummer's garden. ⁸A/An/The drummer's name is Ben and he wants to be ⁹a/an/the rock star.

2 Find and correct one mistake in each sentence.

There's ^athe skateboarding park in our town, and there's a leisure centre too. I never go to a leisure centre because it's very expensive, but I often go to the skateboarding park. It's a amazing place and we always have a good time there. We've also got a really good cinema in town and my friend and I often go to see the film there. We'd like to go to concerts but we haven't got the concert hall in our town.

3 Complete the information about your house or flat.

Example

I live in a small house. It's got a kitchen, a sitting room, two bedrooms and a bathroom.

house or flat?	<i>I live in</i>	<i>It's got</i>
what's it like?	.....
favourite room:	<i>My favourite room is</i>	
what's in it?	<i>There's</i>	
	
	

4 Complete the sentences with a, an, the or nothing (-).

- We usually go to snack bar and have lunch there.
- There's youth club in our town and I sometimes go there after school.
- My sister has broken leg so she's in hospital.
- We've got two computers in our classroom. One of them is new, and it's great. other one is old.
- Do you ever have breakfast in bed?
- I stay at home on Saturday, but my friend Jo goes to school.
- I've got old bike, but I usually travel by car or bus.
- Look at those people. Is man famous?

Language Check 2

Vocabulary

1 Who do they need? Complete the word for the job.

Example

My cat's sick! vet

- 1 My hair is very untidy. h _____
- 2 I can't write letters and answer the phone at the same time! s _____
- 3 The lights don't work! e _____
- 4 I've got a problem with my car. m _____

☐ / 4

2 Complete the sentences. Use expressions with *have*.

Example

Every birthday I have a party and invite all my friends.

- 1 Tom's at the pool. He's having a
- 2 Everyone's laughing. They're having
- 3 I don't like baths, so I always have a
- 4 My mum usually does the cooking, and we have at about 7 pm.
- 5 It's one o'clock and I'm hungry. Let's have

☐ / 5

3 Write the word for the food or drink.

Example

This brown drink is very popular. cola

- 1 This white drink is good for you. _____
- 2 This round meal is from Italy! _____
- 3 This is cold and delicious. _____
- 4 Potatoes are _____ s.
- 5 Apples and oranges are _____.
- 6 This food comes from the sea. _____

☐ / 6

Grammar

4 Write the correct form of the verb in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

Example

Look, there's John! Where's he going (go)?

- 1 you usually (work) on Saturdays?
- 2 What's funny? Why you (laugh)?
- 3 I (wear) my new shoes today, but they aren't very comfortable.
- 4 Maisie always (talk) in class. She's very noisy.
- 5 Look! Ben (not/study),
- 6 he (sleep)!

☐ / 6

5 Complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, *the* or nothing (-).

- 1 I've got CD player and MP3 player.
- 2 Do you usually go to school by bus?
- 3 I often buy sandwich for lunch.
- 4 There's café and restaurant near our school. café is okay but I don't like restaurant.

☐ / 9

Key Expressions

6 Complete the dialogue.

Waiter: Can I *help* you?

Girl: I'd 1..... a pizza, 2.....

Waiter: 3..... would 4..... like to drink?

Girl: Can I 5..... a bottle of water, please?

What's your score?

Module 2

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vocabulary | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grammar | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Key Expressions | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> / 35 Total | |

This is easy.

I need more practice.

This is difficult.

Get Ready

Vocabulary: Dates

1 Match the dates in numbers (a–e) and in words (1–5).

a 14/8 b 01/04 c 30/03

d 16/05 e 09/09

- 1 The first of April
- 2 The fourteenth of August
- 3 The ninth of September
- 4 The sixteenth of May
- 5 The thirtieth of March

b

2 Write these dates in two ways.

1 15/07/05 ... *15 July 2005* ...
... *the fifteenth of July two thousand and five* ...

2 23/02/99

3 02/06/76

4 31/01/01

5 12/04/52

3 Answer the questions.

1 When does the year begin?
... *1 January* ...

2 When does the year finish?
.....

3 What's the date today?
.....

4 When is your birthday?
.....

Listening

4 May's grandmother is talking about her memories. Listen and choose the correct answers.

1 When did Apollo 11 land on the Moon?

- a 20 July 1969
- b 20 June 1969
- c 20 July 1960

2 May's grandmother remembers one special picture. Where was it?

- a on TV
- b in a magazine
- c on a wall

3 What was in the picture?

- a the astronauts
- b the Earth
- c the Moon

4 Who was the pilot?

- a Neil Armstrong
- b Buzz Aldrin
- c Michael Collins

5 How many astronauts walked on the Moon?

- a one
- b two
- c three



Your Turn

5 Think of a special day from your past. Answer the questions. Write two or three sentences.

What was the date? Where were you?
What happened?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

7 Vocabulary and Grammar

Vocabulary

1 Listen to six sentences. Write the verb in each sentence.

- 1 s. *aw* 2 w. 3 h.
4 m. 5 t. 6 w.

2 Write the infinitive form of the verbs in Exercise 1.

- 1 *see* 2 3
4 5 6

3 Match the two parts of these sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1 Diego Maradona scored | a his company in 2002. |
| 2 John passed | b the film <i>Mission Impossible III</i> in 2006. |
| 3 My brother played | c a lot of great songs. |
| 4 Tom Cruise made | d her boyfriend last week. |
| 5 My dad started | e our holidays next to the sea. |
| 6 We spent | f 33 goals for Argentina. |
| 7 John Lennon wrote | g his music exam last week. |
| 8 My sister married | h the guitar in the school concert. |



4 Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

ago in last (x2) when

- 1 My uncle went to Rome *last* year.
2 My grandmother wanted to be an astronaut she was little.
3 Suzy finished her project a week
4 Tom went to Florida 2005.
5 My brother started his first job week.

Your Turn

5 Complete the sentences with true information.

- 1 I was born years ago.
2 When I was little, I lived in
3 I was thirteen in
4 Last weekend, I
5 I started this exercise ago.

Grammar: Past Simple

→ Grammar Reference, page 116

6 Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets, or a short answer.

- 1 A: Where (be) *were* you yesterday?
B: I (be) at home. I (not/go) to school. I (go) to the dentist's.
2 A: When (you/move) to this town?
B: We (move) here in 2005.
3 A: What time (the film/finish) last night?
B: It (finish) at ten and we (get) home at eleven.
4 A: (you and Joe/have) fun yesterday?
B: Yes, we We (have) a great time!

7 Complete the dialogue. Write one word in each gap.

Adam: Where 1 *were* you born, Rachel?
 Rachel: I 2 born in Ireland.
 Adam: 3 you start school there?
 Rachel: No, I 4 I 5 school here, in London. We moved here ten years 6.
 Adam: Why did 7 move to London?
 Rachel: We 8 because my dad got a new job.
 Adam: 9 you miss your friends in Ireland 10 you moved?
 Rachel: Yes, I 11 I 12 them a lot. But it was a long time ago. I'm okay now.

Your Turn

8 Complete the questions and write true answers.

- 1 Where (you/born) *were you born?*
I was born in ...
- 2 When (you/start) school?

- 3 How old (be/you) then?

- 4 Where (you/live) then?

- 5 When (you/have) your first English lesson?

- 6 (your class/use) *Challenges* last year?

9 Complete the questions and answers about Joss Stone.

- Q: When 1 *was she born* ?
 A: She was born 2 1987
- Q: 3 grow up?
 A: She 4 in Devon, England.
- Q: 5 she a good student?
 A: No, she 6. She wasn't really into school work!
- Q: Why 7 start singing soul music?
 A: She 8 singing soul music because she heard Aretha Franklin.
- Q: 9 did she make her first album?
 A: She 10 her first album when she 11 sixteen.



10 Read the notes and the text about Jamie Bell. Find and correct five mistakes in the text.

born: 1986, Billingham (England)
 first dancing class: 1992 (age 6)
 made film *Billy Elliot*: 2000 (age 14)
 won a 'British Oscar' (a Bafta): 2001 (age 15)
 left school, moved to London: 2002 (age 16)
 played part of Jimmy in Peter Jackson's film *King Kong*: 2005 (age 19)

Jamie Bell was born in 1988 in an English town called Billingham. He took his first dancing class when he was seven. When he was fourteen, he made the film *Billy Elliot*, and in 2001 he won an Oscar. Then, in 2002, Jamie left school and moved to the USA. When he was nineteen he played the part of King Kong in Peter Jackson's film.

- 1 *He wasn't born in 1988. He was born in 1986.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

1 Look at the text. What do you think it is about?

- a children in films
- b bad people in films
- c nice people in films



Film Villains



Who is your favourite film villain? Is it Darth Vader from *Star Wars*, or perhaps Voldemort, from *Harry Potter*, or one of James Bond's enemies?



Write and tell us! There's a **£10** prize for the best letters.



I don't like films like *Harry Potter* or *Star Wars* very much. I prefer 'real life' stories. My favourite villain is Danny Ocean in *Ocean's Eleven*. The actor is George Clooney. He's a very intelligent thief and he makes a clever plan to rob a casino. It's an exciting story and the characters are great. You know they're guilty but you like them. There's another film too, called *Ocean's Twelve*, but I prefer the first one.

Kyle, Bradford



My favourite villain is a woman! She's Cruella de Ville in *101 Dalmatians*. It's a children's film, but it's very funny, and the actress (Glenn Close) is great - she's really BAD in this film! Cruella and two criminals plan to kill hundreds of dogs but the dogs escape at the last minute. Of course the police finally arrest her and take her to prison.

Davina, Cheltenham



Vocabulary

2 Read the clues and find the words in the text.

- 1 These people hate you. e n e m i e s
- 2 Be careful. This person wants your money! t _ _ _ _
- 3 When you do something bad, you often feel this. g _ _ _ _
- 4 When you do something well, this word describes you. s _ _ _ _ _ _ _

- 5 This person is bad! c _ _ _ _ _
- 6 The police often do this when they catch people. a _ _ _ _
- 7 People try to escape from here. p _ _ _ _

Reading

3 Complete the sentences about the text in Exercise 1. Choose a, b or c.

- 1 Villain means
 - a a hero.
 - b** a bad person.
 - c a bad actor.
- 2 Kyle's letter is mainly about
 - a *Harry Potter* and *Star Wars*.
 - b** *Ocean's Eleven*.
 - c *Ocean's Twelve*.
- 3 Kyle
 - a likes *Harry Potter*.
 - b** doesn't like films very much.
 - c doesn't like some kinds of film.
- 4 Kyle likes Danny Ocean because
 - a he's clever.
 - b** he's bad.
 - c he's successful.
- 5 Davina thinks Glenn Close is
 - a a bad person.
 - b** a bad actress.
 - c a great actress.
- 6 Cruella de Ville
 - a kills some dogs.
 - b** wants to kill some dogs.
 - c runs away from some dogs.

4 Read about another villain. Choose the best word for each space.



Holmes

Moriarty is 1..... famous villain from the world of books. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle created 2..... more than a hundred years ago. Moriarty was Sherlock 3..... great enemy. There are lots 4..... Sherlock Holmes books, 5..... Moriarty only appeared in two stories. People always remember him 6..... he was a very 7..... and clever criminal. He finally fell off a cliff, and Holmes 8..... with him – but did they 9.....? It's a mystery!



Moriarty

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 a the | b a | c my |
| 2 a him | b his | c he |
| 3 a Holmes's | b Holmes' | c Holmes |
| 4 a a | b of | c off |
| 5 a because | b but | c and |
| 6 a because | b but | c and |
| 7 a interest | b interested | c interesting |
| 8 a goes | b go | c went |
| 9 a died | b dead | c die |

5 Complete the sentences. Use the verbs in the box.

Word Builder

became fell got had
robbed wrote

- 1 Henri Charriere *wrote* a book about his adventures.
- 2 My brother married last year.
- 3 I a great adventure on holiday last summer.
- 4 My aunt in love with Brad Pitt when she was eleven!
- 5 Two men a bank yesterday; they took £1,000,000.
- 6 When Amy won a reality TV show, she rich and famous.

6 Write sentences in the Past Simple.

Sentence Builder

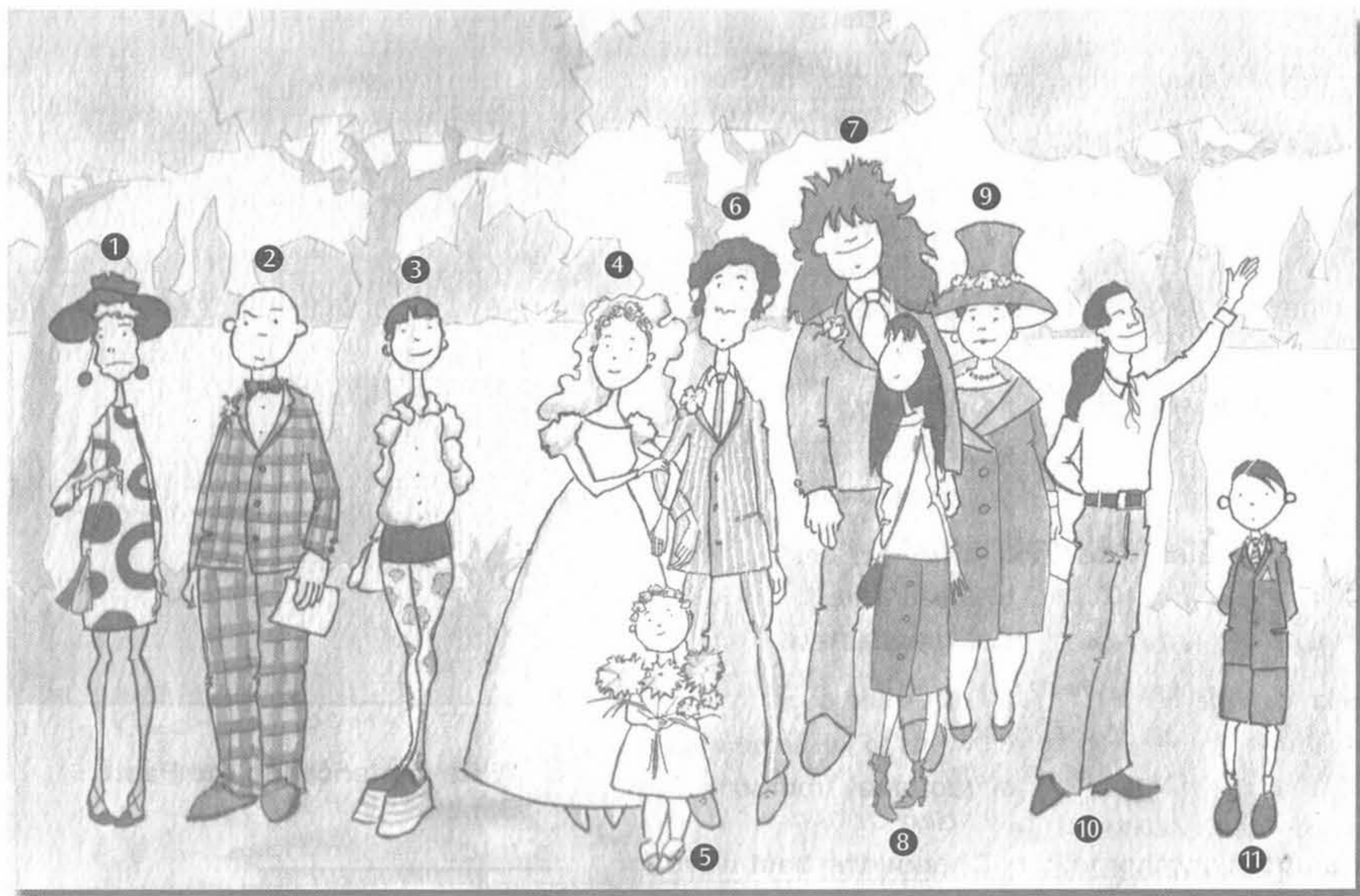
- 1 We / decide / go / camping.
We decided to go camping.
- 2 I / try / phone / you yesterday / three times.
.....
- 3 When / they / decide / go / to England?
.....
- 4 I / not / want / go / out last night.
.....
- 5 When / you / start / study / English?
.....



9 Communication

1 Read, listen and find these people. Write their names under the photo.

Charlie Charlie's girlfriend grandfather grandmother Julia Steve



- 1 Sarah
- 2 Ron
- 3
- 4
- 5 Jane
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9 Catherine
- 10
- 11 David

May: Look at this picture of my grandparents when they got married. It's very funny.

Dan: Who's the man with the amazing hair?

May: That's my Great Uncle Charlie. The girl with the long hair was his girlfriend I think.

Dan: What about the girl in the short skirt?

May: Do you mean the girl in the big shoes?

Dan: Yes, who is she?

May: That's my Great Aunt Julia. She was really into fashion then! And the boy with the long hair in a ponytail is her husband now. My Uncle Steve.



- 2** Complete these sentences about the people in Exercise 1. Use *in* or *with* and the words in the box.

Sentence Builder

the big hat
the black and white dress
the flowers
~~no hair~~
the short trousers

- 1 Uncle Ron is the man
with no hair.
- 2 The little boy
..... is
Uncle David.
- 3 The girl
..... is
Jane.
- 4 Great Aunt Catherine
is the woman
.....
- 5 Aunt Sarah is the woman

Key Expressions:


Describing photos

- 3** Complete the sentences about the photo in Exercise 1. Use *at*, *in* or *on* and the words in the box.

the back the front
the left ~~the middle~~
the right

- 1 Mary's grandparents are
..... *in the middle* of
the picture.
- 2 Great Aunt Catherine is
.....
- 3 Uncle David is
.....
- 4 Aunt Sarah is
.....
- 5 Aunt Jane is
.....

Listening

-  **4** Listen to part of a programme about John Lennon. Complete the information.

JOHN LENNON

born: 1. 9/10/40

age when his father left: 2.

went to live with: 3.


age when his mother died: 4.

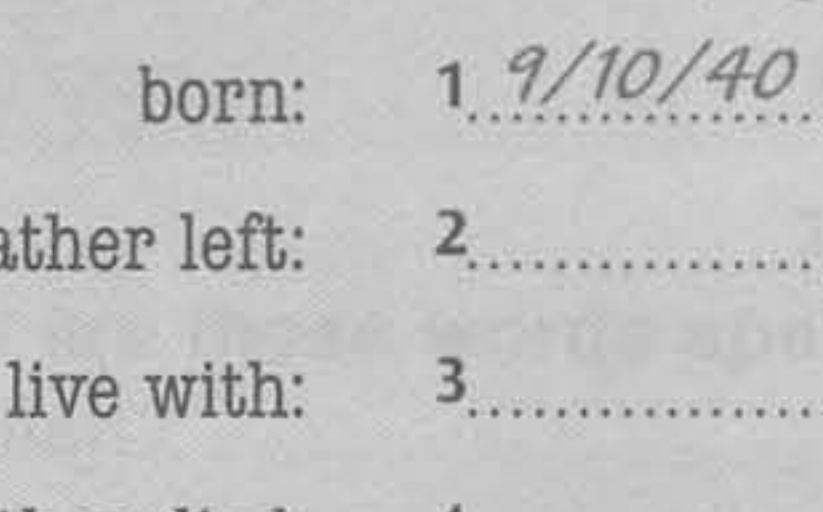
subject at college: 5.

year he met Paul McCartney: 6.


lived with Yoko Ono in: 7.

year he died: 8.

 banjo



-  **5** Listen again and write down an interesting fact about John Lennon.

-  **6** Listen to May talking to her grandmother. Complete the sentences. Choose a, b or c.

- 1 May is **a** 14.
b 15.
c 16.
- 2 May's grandmother liked **a** Spam.
b The Beatles.
c The Rolling Stones.
- 3 The Beatles concert was in **a** London.
b Oxford.
c Birmingham.
- 4 When she went to the concert, she lived in **a** London.
b Oxford.
c Birmingham.
- 5 She's got **a** the programme.
b the programme and some magazines.
c some magazines and pictures.
- 6 She thinks the box is **a** on a shelf.
b in a cupboard.
c at Aunt Julia's house.

Reading Corner 2

1 Scan the extract from a book about Gandhi. Choose a title (1–3) for the extract.

- 1 A Great Man
- 2 Life in India
- 3 India at War

Mahatma Gandhi was born in 1869 in the west of India. He became very famous all over the world. When he was an old man of 79, a man came out of a crowd of people and killed him. Many people think Gandhi was a great hero.

Gandhi was an ordinary boy from an ordinary Hindu family in India. He married and had children. He studied law at college in England. But he was not an ordinary man.

His first job took him to South Africa. Here life was hard for Indians. (...) A policeman threw Gandhi off a train because of his color. This changed him. He started to fight for the rights of Indians.

When Gandhi left India in 1893, he wore European clothes. He came back to India in 1915 in simple, white Indian clothes. This was a different man – a man with ideas and new ways of protest.

In India, Gandhi started to fight for independence from Britain. It took more than thirty years. He wanted to change India's rulers. But he also wanted to change Indians. (...)

Mahatma Gandhi is famous everywhere in the world. He died in 1948, but everybody knows his name. He was an Indian leader, but he was also a world leader. He showed the world non-violent protest. People in many countries follow his ideas today.



2 Find these words in the text. Tick the words you understand. Look up new words in your dictionary.

- 1 ordinary (adjective)
- 2 rights (noun)
- 3 simple (adjective)
- 4 protest (noun)
- 5 independence (noun)
- 6 rulers (noun)
- 7 leader (noun)
- 8 non-violent (adjective)
- 9 follow (verb)

3 Complete the sentences with words from Exercise 2.

- 1 The trains are always late. Let's organise a *protest*.
- 2 I always try to good advice.
- 3 Who was the of the expedition?
- 4 British 18-year-olds have from their parents.
- 5 We are all people and we all have the same
- 6 A person never fights.

4 Read the text again and choose the correct words.

- 1 Gandhi was born in India / South Africa.
- 2 He studied in *India* / England.
- 3 He worked in *England* / South Africa.
- 4 For most of his life, he wore *European* / Indian clothes.
- 5 He wanted *British* / Indian rulers for India.
- 6 He *believed* / didn't believe in protest.

5 Put these events from Gandhi's life in the correct order.

- a He went to South Africa.
- b He returned to India.
- c He started to fight for Indian independence.
- d A policeman threw him off a train.
- e He studied law in England.

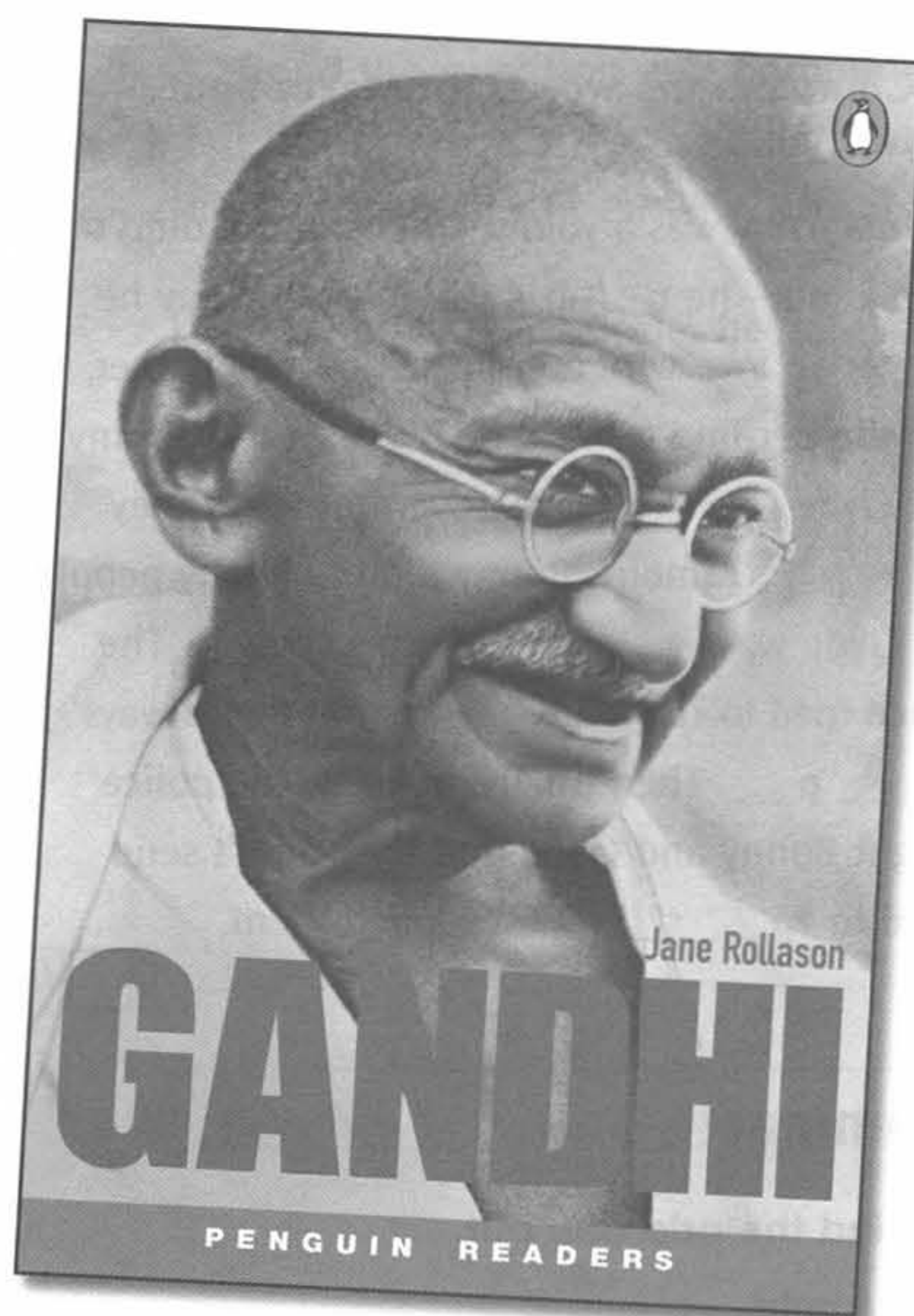
1

6 The book about Gandhi is written in American English. Find and write the American spelling of *colour*.

British English	American English
colour

7 How are these words spelt in British English?

British English	American English
.....	center
.....	liter
.....	meter
.....	neighbor
.....	program
.....	theater



Language Check 3

Vocabulary

1 Write the dates in two ways.

1 February 2007	<i>The first of February..... two thousand and seven.....</i>
1.....	The thirteenth of July nineteen ninety-five
22 January 1860	2.....
3.....	The twenty-fourth of August two thousand and six
3 November 2010	4.....
5.....	The thirtieth of October nineteen ninety-eight
12 December 2012	6.....

☐ / 6

2 Complete the words in a text about two villains.

Clyde Barrow was a young American. He didn't have a job – he robb ed banks. One day he 1fell in love with a girl called Bonny Parker, and she became a 2communicum, too. Bonny and Clyde 3had a lot of adventures and they 4became famous. Bonny didn't kill any people, but Clyde was 5gulty of 6murder. The police tried to 7arrest them, but they always 8escaped. Then finally, in 1934, the police caught Bonny and Clyde, but they didn't send them to 9prison – they killed them.

☐ / 9

- 3 want work went walk
4 meet had made was
5 take have finish spent

☐ / 5

4 Complete the questions and answers.

Example

'What time did you go to bed last night?' (go)

'I went to bed at 10.' (go)

- 1 'What on TV last night?' (watch)
'I *The Simpsons*.' (watch)
2 'Where at 8 o'clock this morning?' (be)
'I in bed.' (be)
3 'What for lunch today?' (have)
'We cheese sandwiches.' (have)
4 '..... the dishes yesterday?' (do)
(yes) '.....'
5 '..... your bed this morning?' (make)
(no) '.....'

☐ / 10

Key Expressions

5 Complete the description of a family photo. Use the words in the box.




at back middle ~~of~~ on right


This is a photo*of*... me when I was eight years old. I'm 1..... the front with my dog. That's my grandmother in the 2..... The man on the 3..... is my uncle. The woman 4..... the left is his girlfriend. The man at the 5..... is my grandfather.


☐ / 5


What's your score?

Module 3

- ☐ Vocabulary 
☐ Grammar 
☐ Key Expressions 
☐ / 35 Total

This is easy. 

I need more practice. 

This is difficult. 

Grammar

3 Find the odd one out.

Example

talked got write took

- 1 score lived start be
2 liked won studied play

Get Ready

Vocabulary: Creatures

1 Match the creatures (1–10) with the descriptions (a–j).

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1 ghost | i |
| 2 mermaid | |
| 3 fairy | |
| 4 yeti | |
| 5 werewolf | |
| 6 alien | |
| 7 vampire | |
| 8 witch | |
| 9 hobbit | |
| 10 sea monster | |

- a It comes from a strange planet.
 b He's very short and he's got very big feet.
 c It lives in the sea, and it's horrible.
 d He sleeps in the day and he's got big teeth.
 e She wears a big, black hat, and she can fly.
 f It's big, white and hairy, and it lives in snowy places.
 g It's like a very big, very horrible dog.
 h A small person with wings and magic powers.
 i You can't always see it!
 j She's got a fish's tail.



Listening

2 Sandy is telling a ghost story. Listen and choose the correct words.

- Sandy was seven / fourteen when the story happened.
- Sandy and her parents stayed in *one room* / two rooms.
- The old woman appeared *before* / after Sandy went to bed.
- The old woman *spoke* / didn't speak.
- Sandy's parents *saw* / didn't see the ghost.
- The photos were on the walls *upstairs* / downstairs.
- The photos showed *the same* / a different building.
- She *is* / isn't sure she saw the ghost in the photo.
- When she saw the photo, she felt *better* / worse.
- She *is* / isn't scared now.



Photo: Imperial War Museum

Your Turn

3 Read the question and complete the answer. Use your own ideas.

Do you like ghost stories? Why/Why not?

I *like* / *don't like* ghost stories because

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

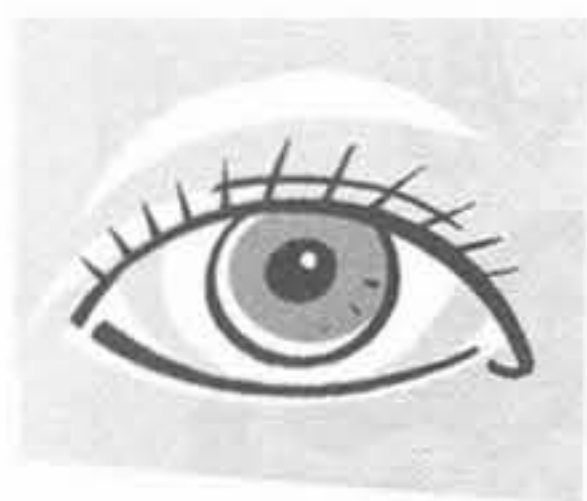
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10 Vocabulary and Grammar

Vocabulary: Senses

1 Write the verbs under the correct pictures.

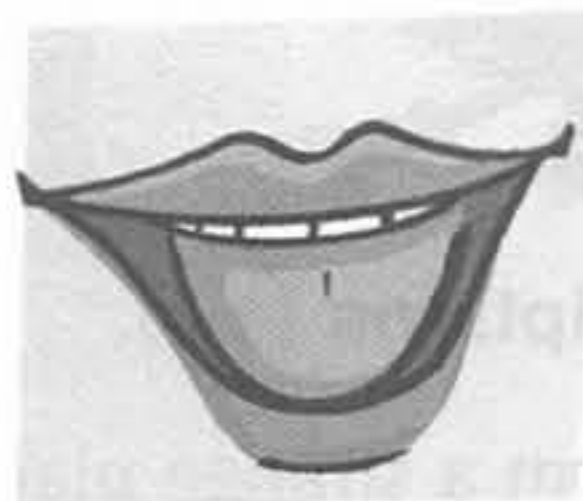
hear ~~see~~ smell taste touch



1 *see*



2



3



4



5

2 Complete the sentences. Use the verbs in Exercise 1.

- 1 Our dinner's in the cooker. I can *smell* it!
- 2 The music isn't very loud. I can't it.
- 3 Don't the things in the museum, please.
- 4 Please turn on the lights – I can't
- 5 Try this drink. Can you the oranges?

Grammar: Past Continuous

→ Grammar Reference, page 117

3 Match the questions (1–6) and the answers (a–f).

- 1 What were they doing at six o'clock last night?
 - 2 I saw you and Jo at the bus stop yesterday. Where were you going?
 - 3 Why wasn't Sara at the party?
 - 4 Why were you wearing your best clothes yesterday?
 - 5 We saw you in town on Saturday. Were you buying new clothes?
 - 6 Why didn't you phone last night?
- a We were going to the cinema.
 b She was looking after her baby sister.
 c They were watching *The Simpsons*.
 d My mobile wasn't working. Sorry.
 e I was going to a party.
 f No, I wasn't.

c

4 Complete the dialogues with the verbs in the Past Continuous.

1

What (you/do) *were you doing* at one o'clock last night?

I (finish) *was finishing* my maths homework.

2

What time did John phone?

Eight o'clock. He (come) back from London on the train.

3

I saw you in the geography lesson. Your eyes were closed!

Yes, but I (not/sleep)

I (think)

4

Did you miss the school trip today?

No. I got to school late, but they (wait) for me.

5

What did I say? (you/listen) to me?

No, I Sorry.

Grammar: Past Simple and Past Continuous

→ Grammar Reference, page 118

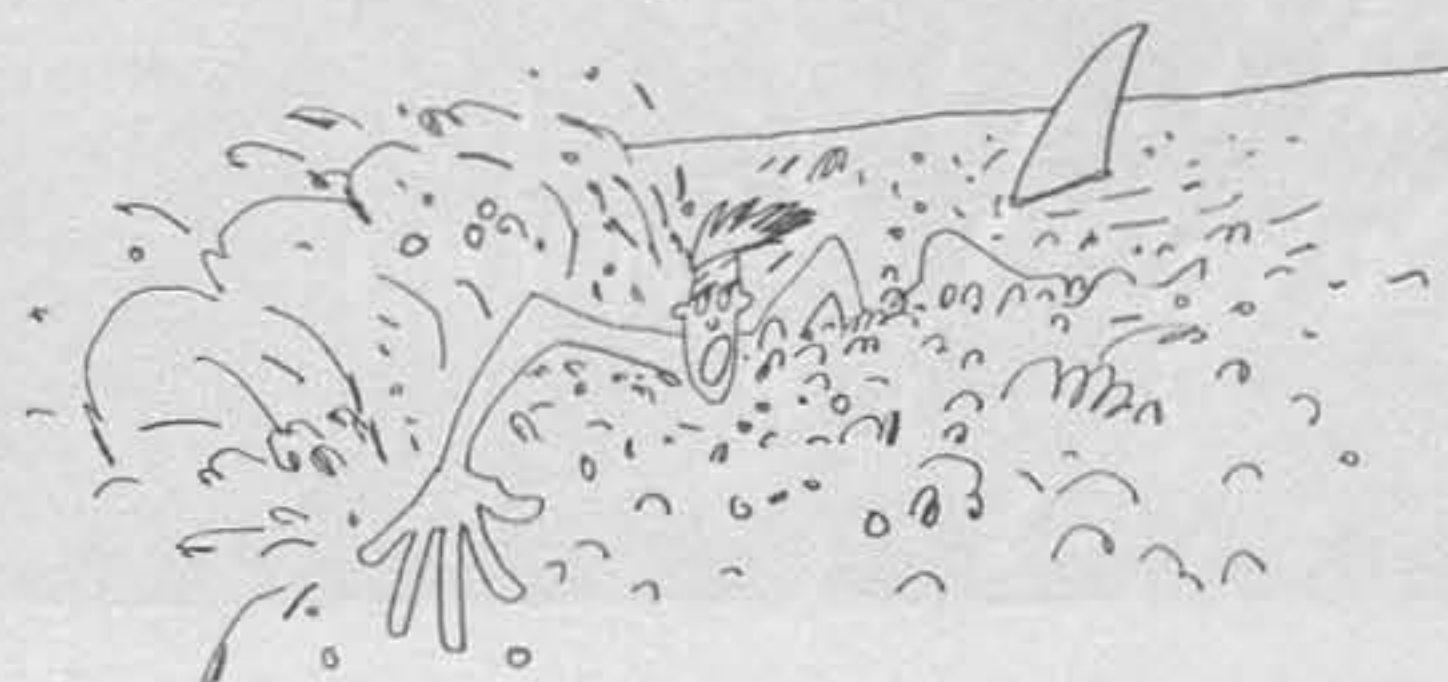
5 Choose the correct forms of the verbs.

- 1 We were having lunch when a strange thing was happening/happened.
- 2 I was looking/looked for my mobile when I was finding/found £5 in my pocket!
- 3 When I was seeing/saw John at the party, he was dancing/danced.
- 4 They were watching/watched a film when they were hearing/heard an explosion.
- 5 I wasn't wearing/didn't wear a coat when I was going/went out this morning.
- 6 When my mum were meeting/met my dad, they were studying/studied at the same university.

6 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

- 1 He (run) was running home when his mobile (fall) out of his bag.
- 2 When Harry (phone) me, he (wait) for a bus.
- 3 I (see) your mum in town yesterday. She (look) for your birthday present!
- 4 They (play) very loud music, so the neighbours (call) the police.
- 5 When I (find) my homework, the dog (eat) it.
- 6 She (carry) three bags when one of them (break)

7 Write about the pictures. Use the Past Continuous, the Past Simple and when.



- 1 I / swim / sea / see / shark
I was swimming in the sea when I saw a big shark.



- 3 Janice / travel / to London / meet / David Beckham
.....



- 5 I / sleep / hear / strange sound
.....



- 2 Jack / cycle / dog / run / across the road
.....



- 4 My friends / carry / the shopping / drop / some eggs
.....



- 6 What / you / find / walk / on the beach?
.....

Vocabulary: Adjectives

1 Write the opposites of these adjectives. Use the words in the box.

dark dirty enormous huge horrible ~~long~~ safe tall

1 short *long* or

2 small or

3 dangerous

4 clean

5 light

6 nice



Reading

2 Complete the text. Choose a, b or c.

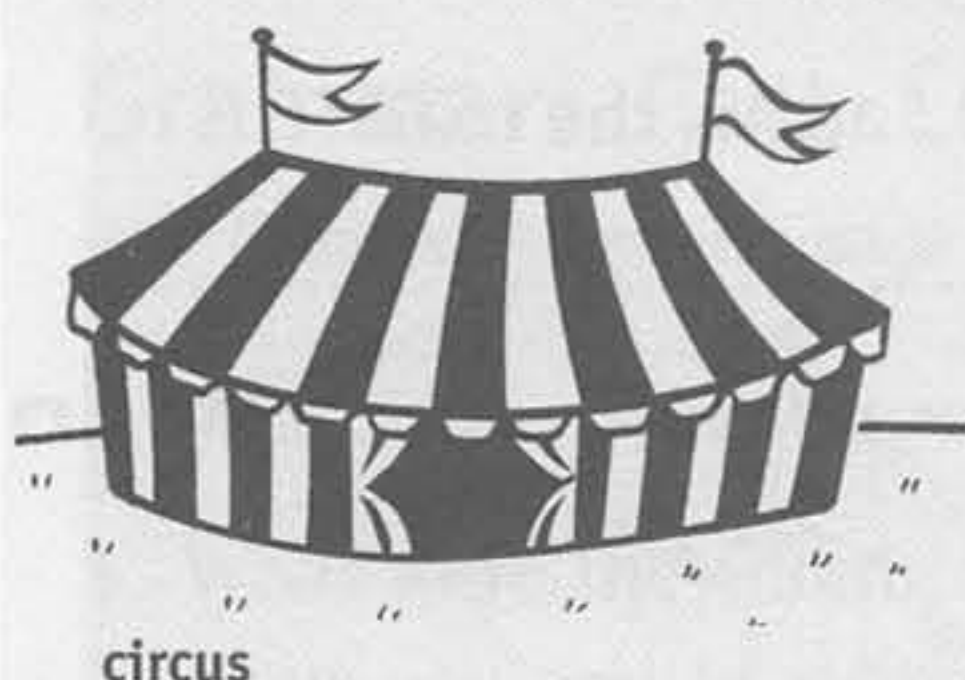
Where do animals like leopards live? Africa? Asia? Well, yes, but 1..... are some in Britain, too – and not just in zoos! Every year, more and more people 2..... strange creatures in the British countryside. They usually describe

animals 3..... small ears and long tails – like giant cats. These creatures disappear quickly, and there aren't 4..... good photographs, but police believe they are really there. They 5..... attack people, but when they 6..... hungry they sometimes attack sheep. 7..... did they get there? Here's one idea: in the 1970s, many circuses stopped using 'big cats' in



8..... shows. The animals didn't 9..... homes any more. Some owners wanted 10..... their huge pets, so they took

them into the countryside. Now, 11..... thirty or forty years, the number of 'big cats' in the British countryside is growing.



- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1 a they | b their | c there |
| 2 a see | b saw | c sees |
| 3 a and | b in | c with |
| 4 a some | b any | c a |
| 5 a aren't | b don't | c doesn't |
| 6 a be | b have | c get |
| 7 a Where | b How many | c How |
| 8 a there | b their | c they're |
| 9 a have | b having | c had |
| 10 a saving | b save | c to save |
| 11 a after | b later | c during |

3 Complete the stories. Write one word in each gap.

a Iain Taylor is a runner. One day he 1. *was* running in a race across the Scottish countryside 2. he saw a very large black cat in the trees. He ran very fast and won the race! Before that race, he 3.n't believe stories about scary animals in the forest. Now, he thinks they are true!

b Mary O'Connor, a school cleaner in Scotland, was walking to work 4. 6 o'clock in the morning when she saw 5. enormous black creature in 6. of her. She turned 7. ran down the street. Police believe 8. saw a leopard.

c At 2.30 in the morning, some friends 9. driving home from a party in 10. north of England. They saw 11. animal's eyes in the car's lights, so they drove slowly. Then they saw the animal – it 12. an enormous cat. It 13. small ears and a long tail and it was black or brown.

4 Complete the sentences about the people in Exercise 3. Use *before*, *during* or *after*.

Sentence Builder

- 1 *Before* the race, Iain didn't believe the stories.
- 2 the race, he saw a huge animal.
- 3 the race, he told reporters.
- 4 Mary saw the leopard one morning work.

5 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of *get* and the adjectives in the box.

Word Builder

angry cold hungry ~~nervous~~

- 1 The animal was shy. When it saw us it *got* *nervous* and disappeared.
- 2 The leopard so it killed a sheep.
- 3 Some animals sleep all winter. They go to sleep when it
- 4 A fox attacked some chickens. The farmer very

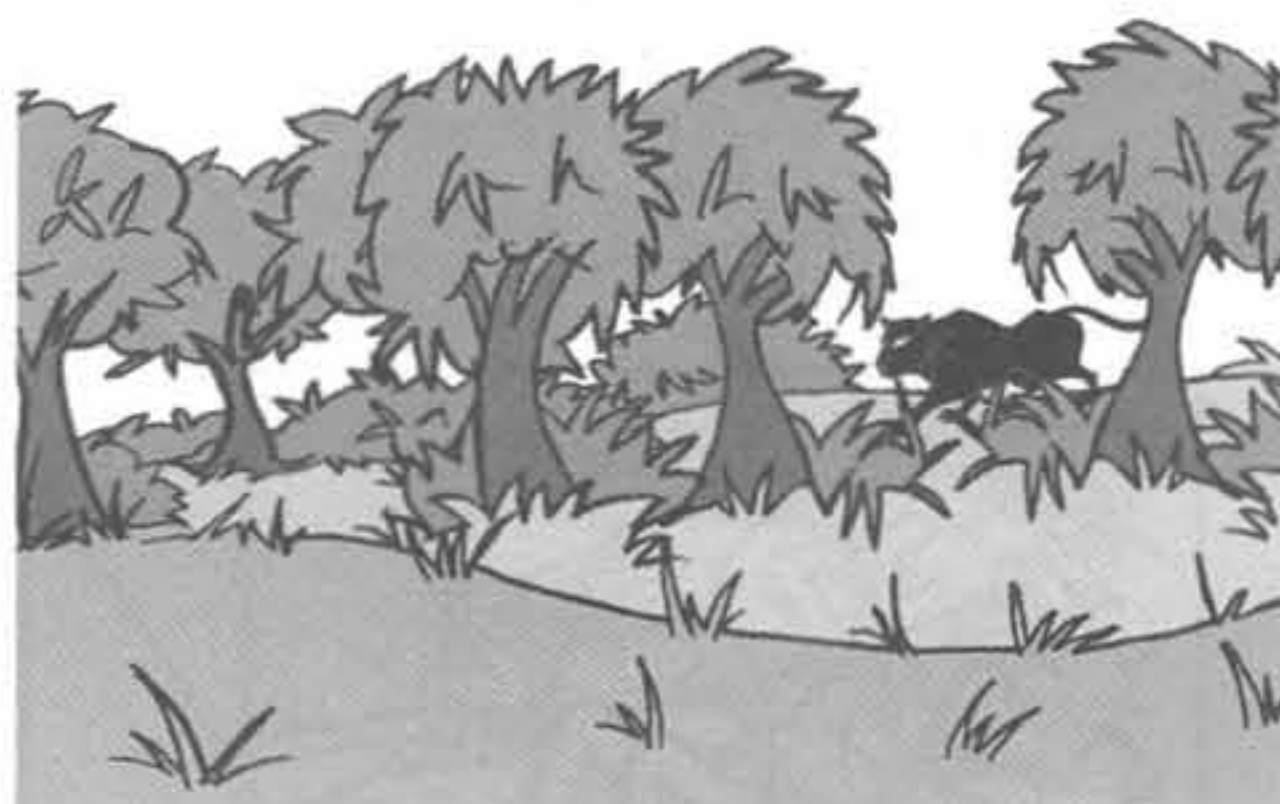
6 Match the pictures (1–4) and the stories (a-c) in Exercise 3. There is one extra picture.



1 ☐



2 ☐



3 ☐



4 ☐

7 Write a story about the extra picture in Exercise 6.

John and Mandy were going home after a party. It was dark and ...

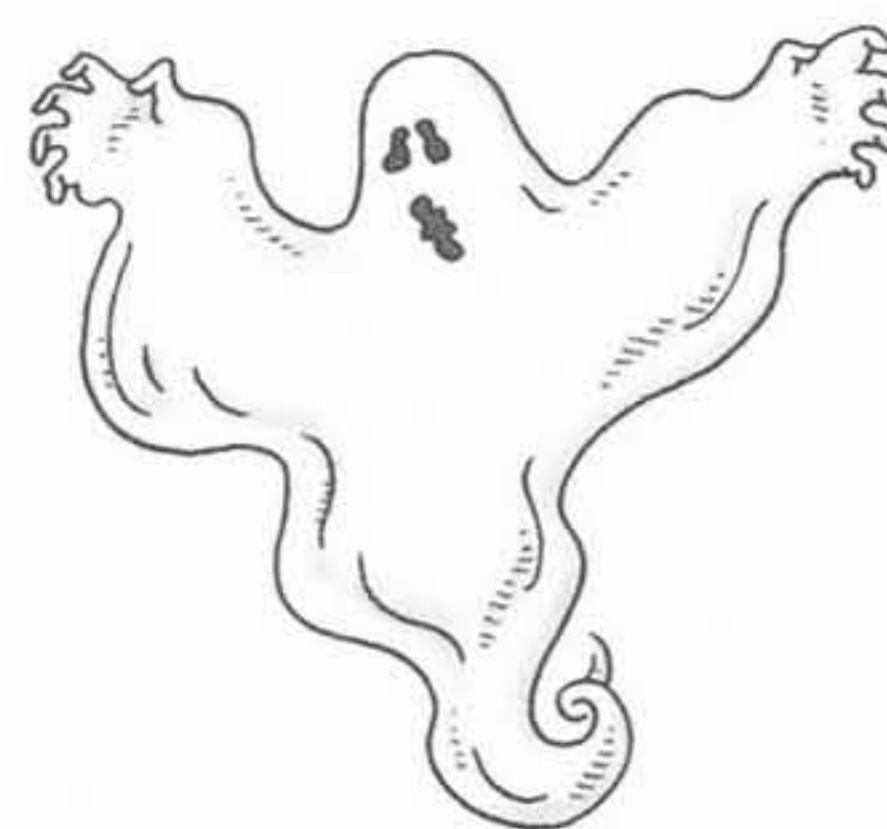
.....

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

~~away~~ for in on out outside

- 1 We got scared and ran *away*
- 2 It was dark, but then a light came
- 3 An alien came of the spaceship.

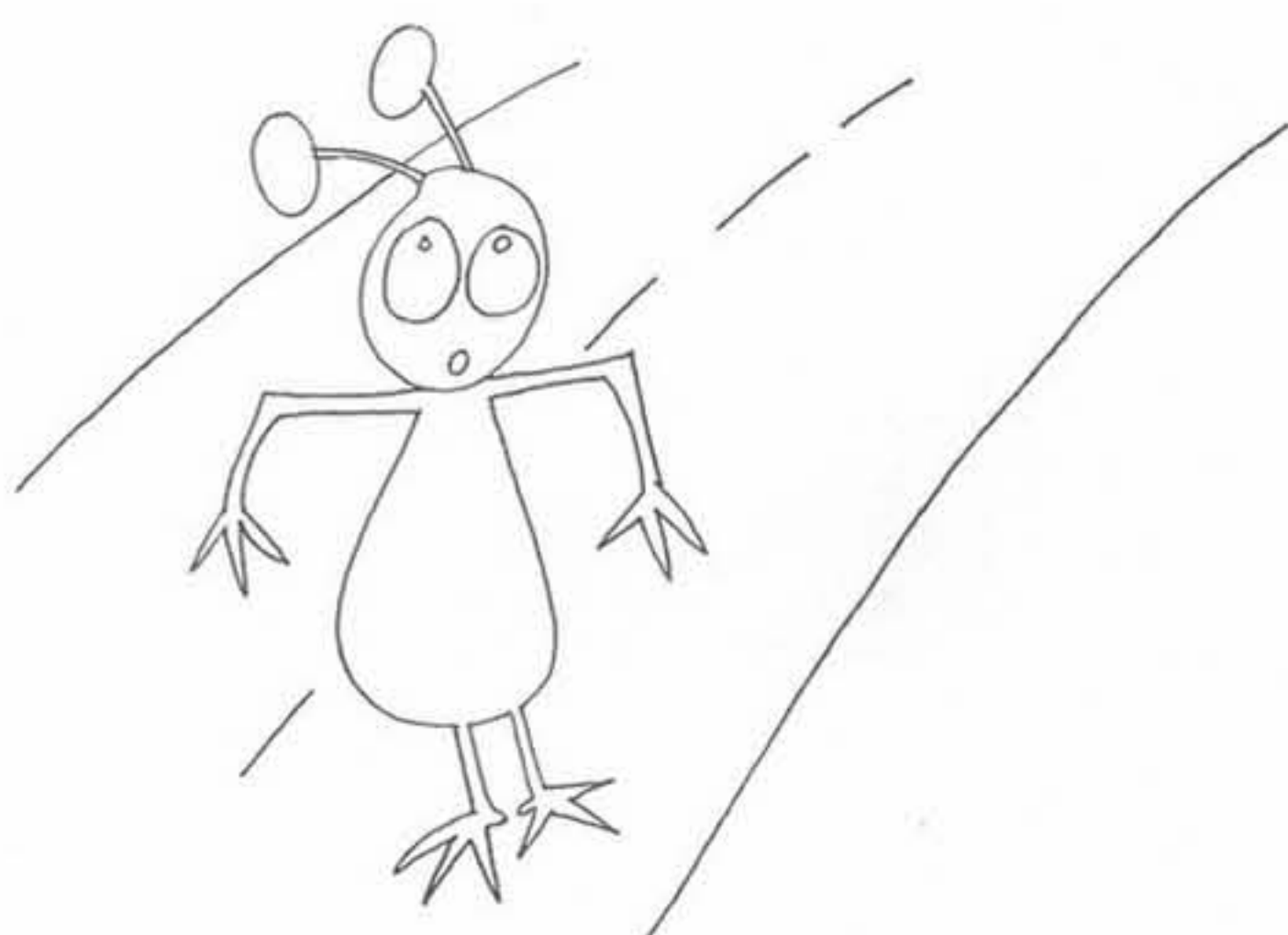


- 4 I don't believe ghosts.
- 5 The creature was looking food.
- 6 The noise was coming from

Key Expressions: Telling stories

2 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

after honestly ~~like~~ so suddenly
then when



A: I think we saw an alien last night.

B: Really? What happened?

A: Well, it started 1.....*like*..... this.

We were walking home 2.....
school. We 3..... heard a
strange sound and a creature appeared –
4....., it was scary.

B: I'm sure it was. 5....., what did you do?

A: Nothing. It was coming towards us
6..... there was a loud noise,
and 7..... it disappeared.

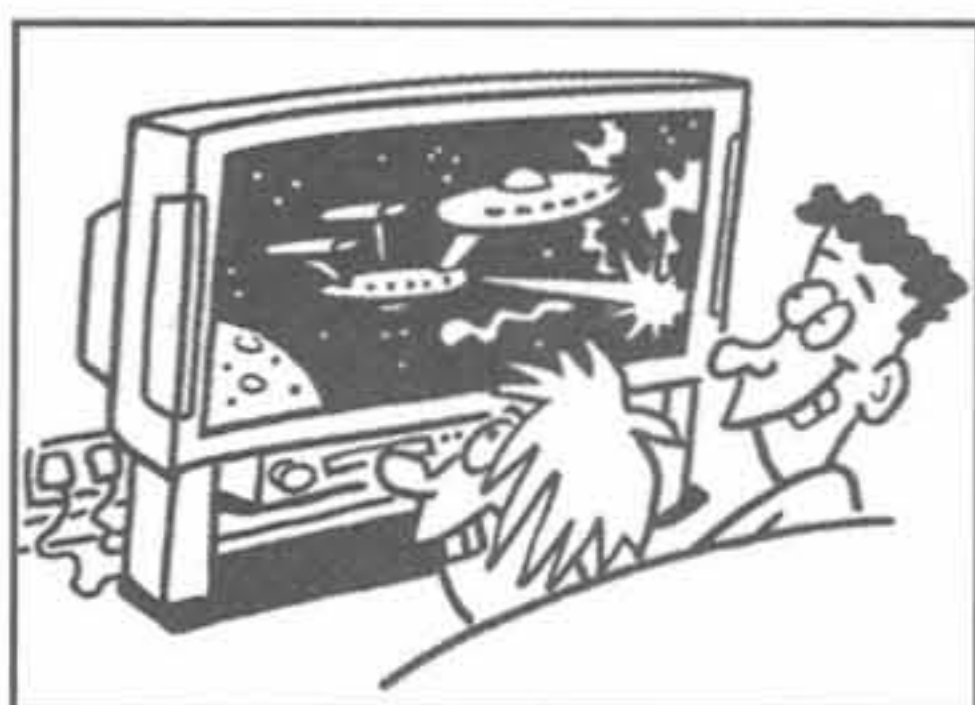
Listening

3 Jenny and Harry are talking about films. Listen and choose the correct answer.

- 1 What does Jenny think of horror films?
a She loves them. **b** She hates them. **c** They're okay.
- 2 Who watched *Ghost Story*?
a Harry **b** Harry and Jenny **c** Harry, Jenny and Jenny's sister
- 3 What kind of films does Jenny like?
a scary **b** exciting **c** true
- 4 Did Harry watch *Close Encounters*?
a Yes, he did. **b** He saw part of it. **c** No, he didn't.
- 5 Why does Harry dislike *Close Encounters*?
a It's about aliens. **b** It's about a little boy. **c** It's old.
- 6 What does Harry think of horror films?
a They're scary and funny. **b** They're scary and stupid. **c** They're stupid and funny.

4 Listen to five short conversations. Choose the correct answers.

1 What did Harry do last night?



a ☐



b ☐

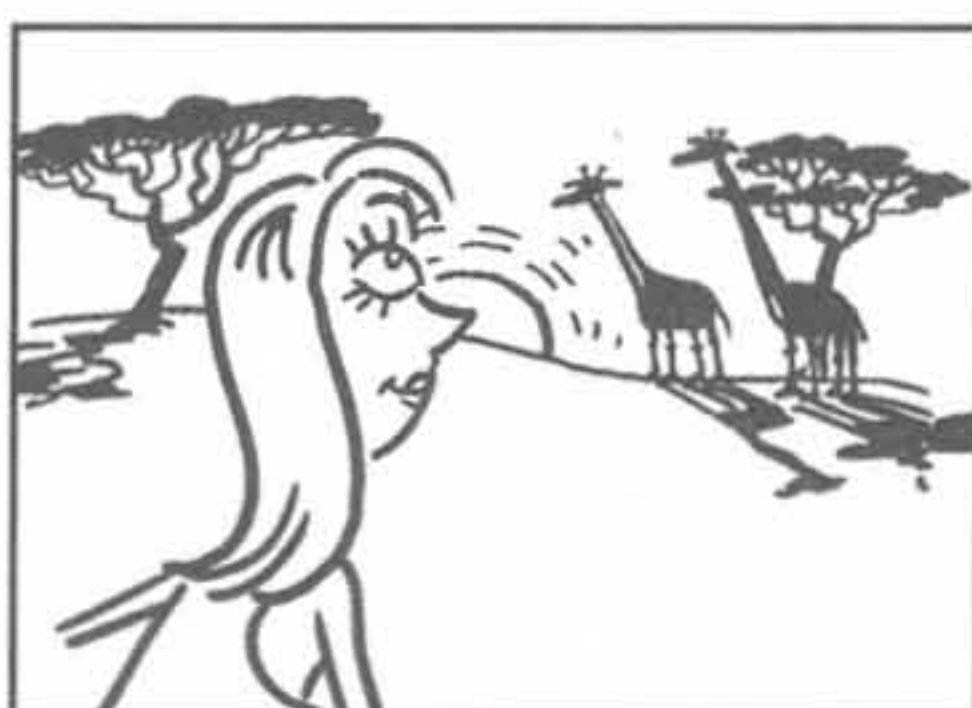


c ☐

2 What happened at the end of the film?



a ☐



b ☐



c ☐

3 What did Jenny do?



a ☐



b ☐



c ☐

4 What did she do at the Internet café?



a ☐



b ☐



c ☐

5 What did Jenny watch last night?



a ☐



b ☐



c ☐

Writing Challenge

1 Read this student's story. Find the missing sentences (a–e) for each gap.

- a In the end Katie's dad thought it was probably a joke.
- b Last year, I went on holiday with my friend Katie's family.
- c On the second day, we had a strange adventure.
- d Suddenly, Katie's dad stopped the car.
- e Then it suddenly flew up into the sky and disappeared.

A Strange Adventure	
1.....	b..... We stayed in a little house in the middle of the countryside. It was a great holiday.
2.....	..... We were driving home from the beach. It was getting dark and we were all singing stupid songs.
3.....	..... When we looked out of the window we saw a strange silver thing in the road in front of us. It was big and round and it was moving slowly up and down. We were very surprised and scared. Katie's dad decided to get out of the car. We all shouted 'stop!' but he didn't listen. He was opening the car door when the silver thing started to make a noise. 4.....
	We went back to the house and phoned the police. They didn't believe us.
5.....	..... I don't agree - I think it was a UFO.

2 Write a story about UFOs or aliens. Write three paragraphs.

<p>paragraph 1 when? where? who?</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>paragraph 2 what happened? how did people feel?</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>paragraph 3 what happened in the end?</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

Understanding Grammar: *one, ones, another, another one*

→ Grammar Reference, page 119

1 Match the sentences (1–6) and (a–f).

- 1 Dracula is a horror story.
- 2 I like those singers.
- 3 Look at this photo of my first day at school!
- 4 Be careful of those chocolates.
- 5 I had a pizza for lunch.
- 6 I can't find any nice clothes here.

- a I'm the one on the left.
- b Let's try another shop.
- c My favourite is the one with the nose ring.
- d Then I had another one for dinner.
- e Frankenstein is another one.
- f The dark ones are horrible.

e

2 Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

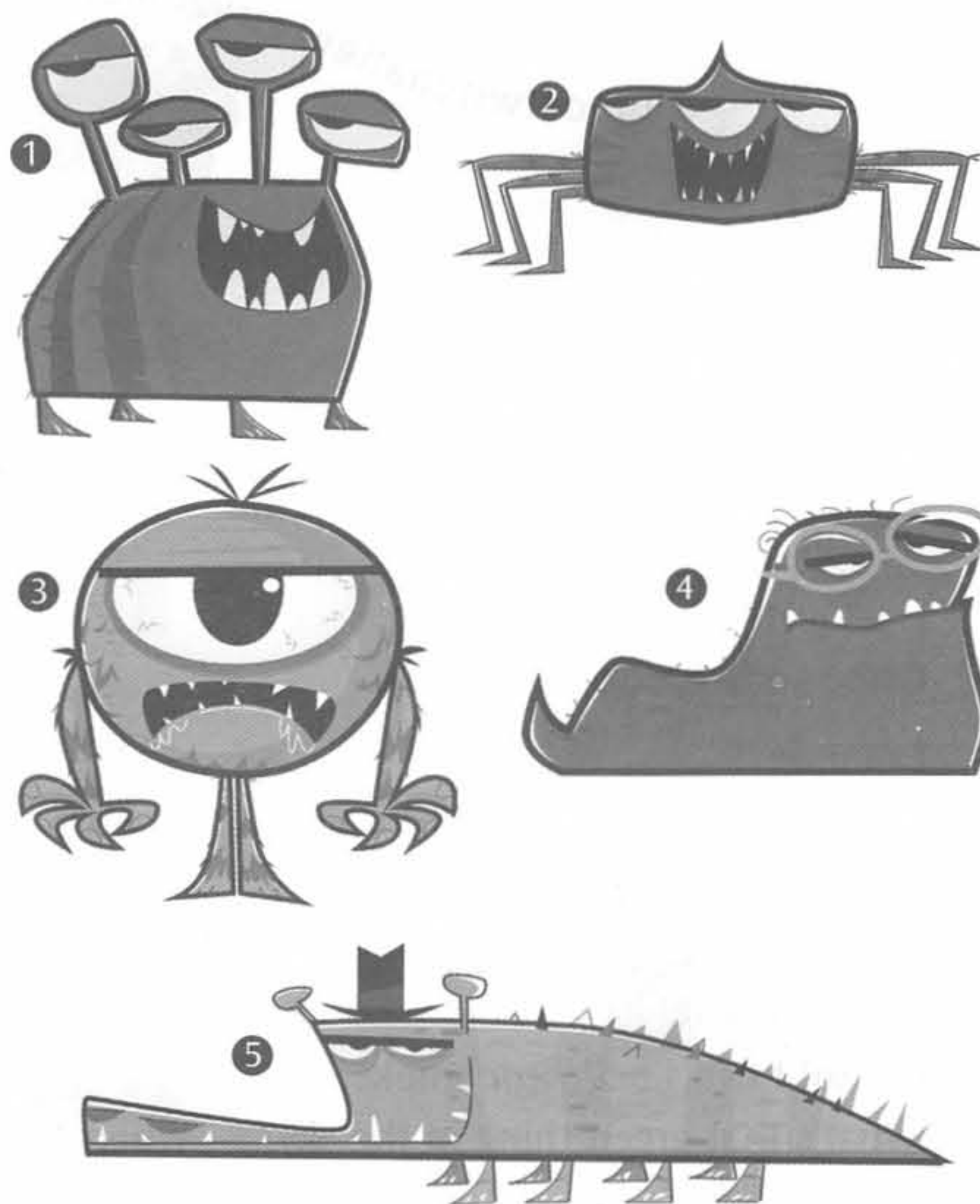
another (x2) one (x2) ones (x2)

- 1 I'd like the blue T-shirt and the green *one*
- 2 Are you hungry? Would you like sandwich?
- 3 I don't usually eat biscuits, but I love those chocolate
- 4 I lost my bag so I bought one.
- 5 I can't find my mobile. Have you got ?
- 6 I like funny films but I don't like scary

3 Complete the sentences. Use *one, ones, another or another one*.

- 1 Do you want this cake or that *one* ?
- 2 I enjoyed that book and now I'm reading by the same person.
- 3 I don't usually like documentaries, but I like history
- 4 Would you like drink?
- 5 Can I use your pen? I haven't got
- 6 I bought a T-shirt and a jumper yesterday and T-shirt today.

4 Complete the sentences. There may be several possible answers.



- 1 Number 1 is *the one* with four eyes and no arms.
Another with no arms is Number
- 2 Number 4 is with two eyes and a tail. The with two eyes and a hat is Number
- 3 The with legs are Numbers and
- 4 Number 3 is

Language Check 4

Vocabulary

1 Find six creatures.

hobbit vampire ghost witch alien fairy zombie

hobbit

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 | 4 |
| 2 | 5 |
| 3 | 6 |

☐ / 6

2 Choose the correct words.

Example

Where's my book? I can't taste see it.

- Listen! Can you *hear/see* music?
- There is coffee in this cake. Can you *touch/taste* it?
- Oh no! I can *smell/hear* smoke.
- 'What's that green thing in the sky?' – 'Where? I can't *hear/see* it.'
- Don't *touch/hear* this plate. It's hot.

☐ / 5

3 Find the odd one out.

Example

dangerous horrible tall scary

- angry hairy nervous scared
- enormous huge large dirty
- dark hungry tired angry
- long cold tall large

☐ / 4

Grammar

4 Put the verbs in the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

Example

We (*walk*) were walking home when we (*see*) saw a fire.

- I (*sleep*) when the phone (*ring*)
- It (*get*) dark when the accident (*happen*)

- Where (you/*go*) when I (*see*) you at the station?
- We (*watch*) a football match when the rain (*start*)
- Sorry. (you/*ask* a question) ?
I (*not/ listen*)

☐ / 10

5 Complete the sentences with *another*, *another one*, *one* or *ones*.

Example

Would you like to watch this film, or that one?

- That biscuit was nice. Can I have , please?
- I don't want a green sweet – I only like the black
- We planned a holiday, but then we had idea.
- 'Is that your house?' 'No, my house is the over there.'
- This is a terrible pen. Have you got ?

☐ / 5

Key Expressions

6 Choose the correct words.

We were watching TV one day then. I think it was *The Simpsons*. ¹*Suddenly/When* Jack jumped up ²*and/then* said 'I can smell smoke!' ³*After/When* about a minute we saw smoke, too. It was coming from the TV. ⁴*When/Then* the fire started, ⁵*so/suddenly* we ran out of the room and called for help.

☐ / 5

What's your score?

Module 4

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vocabulary | <input type="radio"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grammar | <input type="radio"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Key Expressions | <input type="radio"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> / 35 Total | |

This is easy. 😊

I need more practice. 😐

This is difficult. 😞

Get Ready

Vocabulary: Appearance (1)

1 Write the names under the pictures.

- Anne is very young.
- Maisie is a tall, slim teenager.
- Claire is a short, young woman.
- Josh is a very good-looking man.
- Rita is middle-aged.
- Thomas is an old man.



3



4



1



2 *Anne*



5



6



2 Look at the pictures again. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

curly fat handsome long round ~~short~~
square straight tall thin

- Maisie's got *short*, blond hair and a face.
- Anne is a baby. She's got a very pretty, face.
- Claire's hair is long and
- Josh is very
- Rita's plump and she's got hair.
- Thomas is and
He's got a very face.

Listening

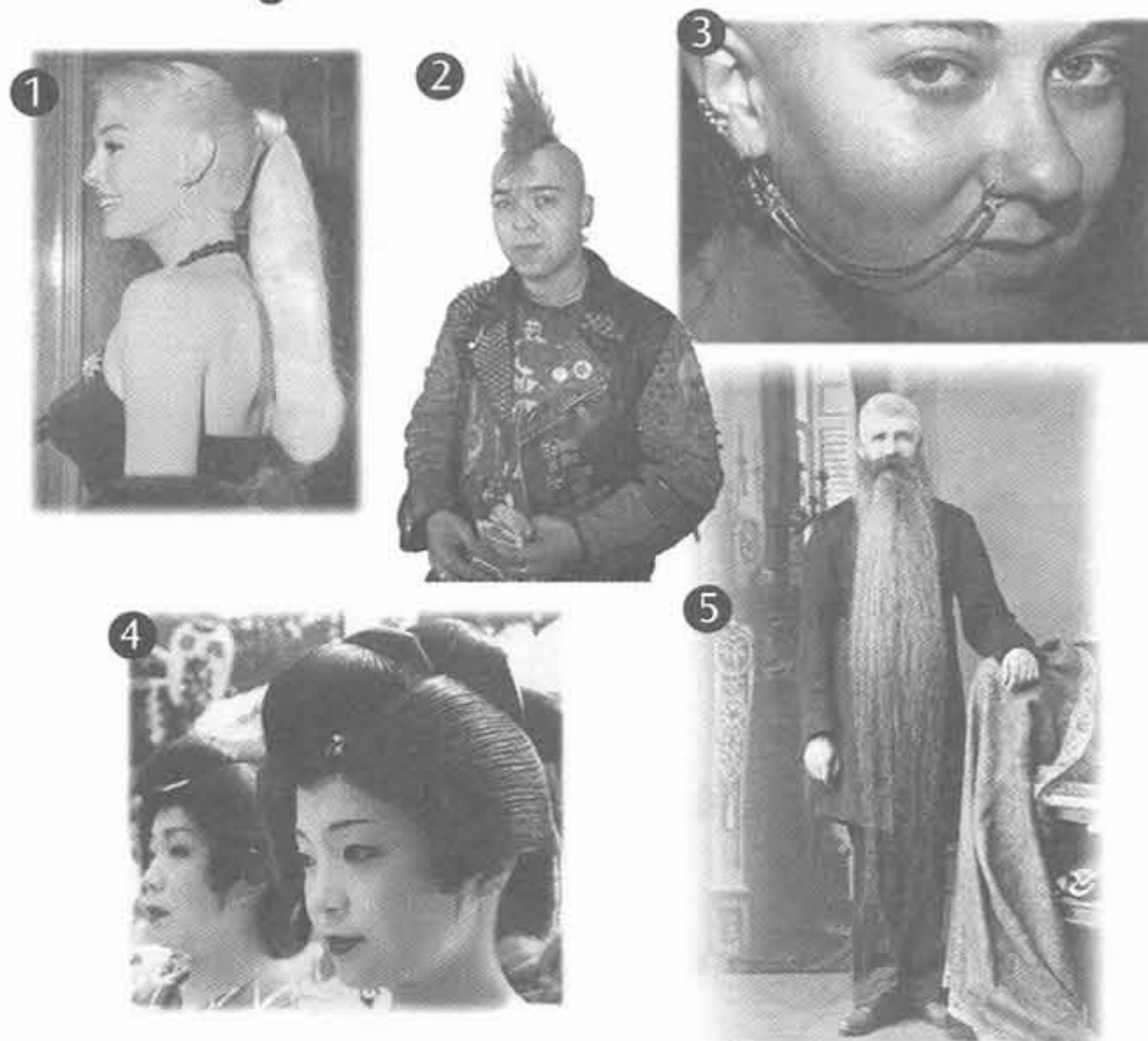
3 Listen and complete the table. Then draw the faces.

	hair	eyes
	<i>fair</i>	.....
John	.....	.....

Holly	.....	.....

13 Vocabulary and Grammar

Vocabulary: Appearance (2)

1 Look at the pictures and complete the missing words.



- 1 She's got a long, blond p. *onytail*
- 2 He's got a s. head, but he's got s. hair too.
- 3 She's got a p. nose and ear.
- 4 He's got a m. and a very, very long b.
- 5 They've got lots of m. on their faces and they are wearing w.s.

2 Describe the man in the photo.

Salvador Dalí,
Spanish painter
1904–1989



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Grammar: Comparative and superlative adjectives

→ Grammar Reference, page 120

3 Complete the text with the words and phrases in the box.

of all shorter the longest 1.6m long
the other two two metres longer



Mohammed Rashid

The War of the Moustaches

In 2003, Mohammed Rashid, from Turkey, went on a trip round the world. A lot of people wanted to be in photos with him. They paid £3 per picture. Why? Because of his moustache. It was 1. *1.6m long* (Christina Aguilera and Kylie Minogue are 2. than that!) and it was in the Guinness Book of Records.

Then in 2004 Kalyan Sain from India showed the world his moustache. It was nearly 3. than Rashid's, and it entered the Guinness Book of Records – 4. moustache in the world.

Just one year later, a third man became famous for his moustache. Badamsingh Gurjar Khatana's moustache was longer than 5. It was 3.8m – the longest 6. !

4 Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct form – comparative or superlative.

- 1 My hair is *longer* than yours, but Shelley's hair is in the class. (long)
- 2 Amy is than her sister, but their cousin is girl in the family. (pretty)
- 3 Jack's got a hairstyle than Steve, but Nat's got one! (strange)
- 4 Your costume was than all the others. It was one in the play. (spectacular)
- 5 My brother's feet are huge. They're than our dad's feet. They're feet in the family. (big)
- 6 John wears terrible clothes. They're than Tom's. In fact, they're clothes ever! (bad)
- 7 My sister always buys clothes in the shop. Her clothes are than mum's! (good)
- 8 Our clothes these days are than our great grandparents' clothes. (comfortable)

5 Find and correct one mistake in each sentence.

- 1 This T-shirt is *less* expensive than that one. (~~least~~)
- 2 John is crazier than his brother.
- 3 Tom Cruise is one of most famous stars in Hollywood.
- 4 *Titanic* is the sadest film ever!
- 5 Yesterday was the better day in my life!
- 6 That's the boringest book in the library.
- 7 Is your mobile more new than mine?
- 8 I'm intelligenter than my brother.

6 Rewrite the sentences. Use the words in brackets.

- 1 The book is better than the film. (worse)
The film is worse than the book.
- 2 Jan is more beautiful than Alice. (less)
.....
- 3 He's the least interesting person in the room. (boring)
.....
- 4 Sarah's worse than David at maths. (better)
.....
- 5 This jacket is more expensive than all the others in the shop. (most)
.....
- 6 Appearance is less important than personality. (more)
.....

Your Turn

7 Complete the sentences. Use comparatives or superlatives. Use the words in the box or your own ideas.

the	not	as ... as
most	least	than
less	more	best
worst	intelligent	
attractive	delicious	
difficult	exciting	



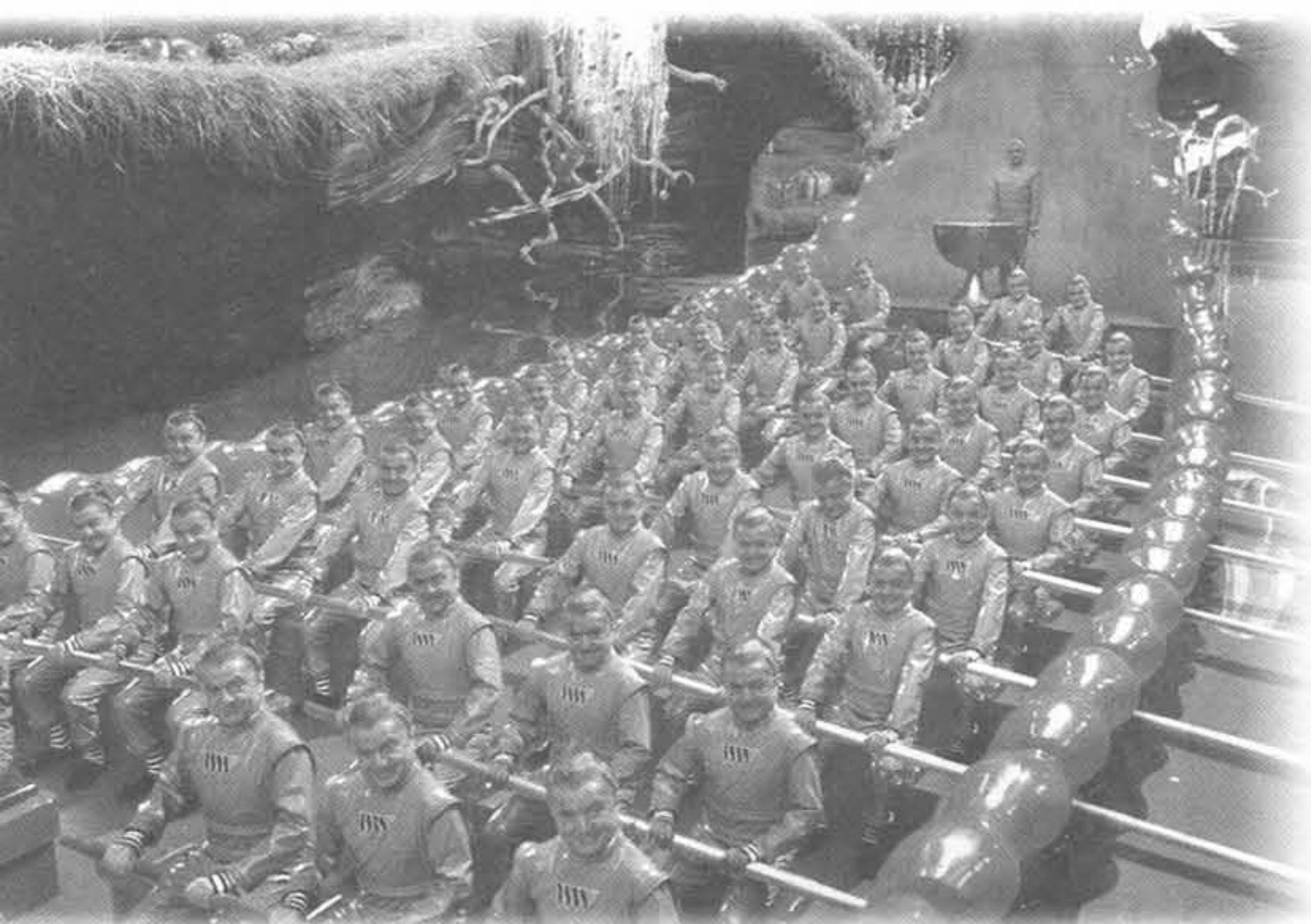
- 1 I'm *the best student* in the class.
- 2 English is my language.
- 3 Football is ever.
- 4 Girls are boys.
- 5 Food from my country is in the world.
- 6 Dyed hair is ordinary hair.

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

animation artificial characters
images lifelike ~~model~~

- In *Titanic*, the ship wasn't real. It was a model.
- Gollum and Frodo are in *The Lord of the Rings*.
- The snow in the *Narnia* films isn't real – it's
- The in *Toy Story* and *Shrek* is amazing.
- The animals in Disney films are very but they aren't real, of course.
- In *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, we think we can see hundreds of little men, but they are all of the same actor!



2 Read the descriptions and complete the words for parts of the body.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 You see with these. | e <u>y</u> <u>e</u> <u>s</u> |
| 2 You speak with this. | v _ _ _ _ |
| 3 You see this in your mirror. | f _ _ _ |
| 4 You bite with these. | t _ _ _ _ |
| 5 This grows on your head. | h _ _ _ |
| 6 You hear with these. | e _ _ _ |

3 Complete the words. Use *-ing* or *-ed*.

Word Builder

- After the first hour I thought the film was bor.ing.....
- I like the *Matrix* films because the special effects are interest.....
- We watched a very frighten..... movie last night. I slept with my light on!
- The film was three and a half hours long. It was very tir.....!
- Sue watched the DVD from behind the sofa. She was very frighten.....!
- Star Wars* is a great story and the music is amaz.....
- I watched the *Wallace and Gromit* film because I'm interest..... in animation.
- I don't want to go to the cinema. I'm tir.....

4 Complete the questions with the words in the box.

Sentence Builder

big fast long many much ~~old~~ tall

- 'How old is Dumbledore?' – 'About 150 years old.'
- 'How is *King Kong*?' – 'About 3 hours.'
- 'How did it cost to make *Titanic*?' – 'About \$200 million.'
- 'How is the model of Wallace in *The Curse of the Were Rabbit*?' – 'About 23cm x 6cm!'
- 'How can Superman fly?' – '2000 miles per second.'
- 'How *The Lord of the Rings* films are there?' – 'Three.'
- 'How is Hagrid in the *Harry Potter* films?' – 'About 3 metres.'

Reading

5 Read the article and choose a, b and c.

Cool Company



A snow machine

Gary and Stephanie Crawford have a special effects company. They 1..... snow, fog, wind and ice. You 2..... see their special effects in many films, for example *Spider-Man 2* and *The Lord of the Rings*, and also at rock concerts and big shows all over the world.

You can't 3..... control the weather, but the Crawfords' special effects are different. That's why their weather is often 4..... than the real thing! For example, the snow looks real 5..... it doesn't get dirty like real snow, or make a mess, and of course you can turn the snow machines on and off 6..... you want to. Their artificial snow 7..... bad for the environment, or poisonous or dangerous for the actors.

The Crawfords started their company 8..... 1987 but Gary was 9..... in special effects for a long time before that. He worked in the Hollywood movie studios for many years. 10..... that time, one of his most interesting jobs was on the film *E.T.* He created one of 11..... most famous images ever – a boy (with an alien!) is flying across the sky on a bicycle, in front of a huge moon.

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 a create | b created | c are creating |
| 2 a do | b are | c can |
| 3 a usual | b usually | c use |
| 4 a good | b better | c best |
| 5 a but | b so | c because |
| 6 a when | b then | c after |
| 7 a not | b aren't | c isn't |
| 8 a in | b on | c at |
| 9 a interest | b interesting | c interested |
| 10 a When | b During | c Then |
| 11 a the | b some | c my |

6 Complete the letter. Write one word in each gap.

Dear Aunt Wendy

Thank you very much for the DVD. Nicole Kidman is 1..... of my favourite actresses, 2..... it was a good present! I watched it 3..... night and I really enjoyed 4.....

I had a great birthday – much better 5..... last year – 6..... you remember? I was 7..... hospital! This year, I had 8..... small party at a pizza restaurant and 9..... friends gave me a birthday cake. 10..... are you and Uncle Richard? Are 11..... planning a visit soon? We can watch the DVD together!

Love Jem
x

7 Read the information. Complete Dave's notes.

Dave – Would you like to see a film tomorrow? Our film club is showing a horror film, I think it's quite scary. We usually meet in Jack's Café (in Canal Street) about an hour before the film. Here's the information, anyway. See you then?

Beth

Worcester Film Club

Friday 21st Feb 7.30

Tickets

The Studio, Bank Street

The Return of Mitch

£5

each

Dave's notes:

date of film: 1..... 21st Feb

name of film: 2.....

type of film: 3.....

meeting place: 4.....

meeting time: 5.....

film starts: 6.....

cost: 7.....

Vocabulary: Clothes

1 Complete the crossword.

Across



Down

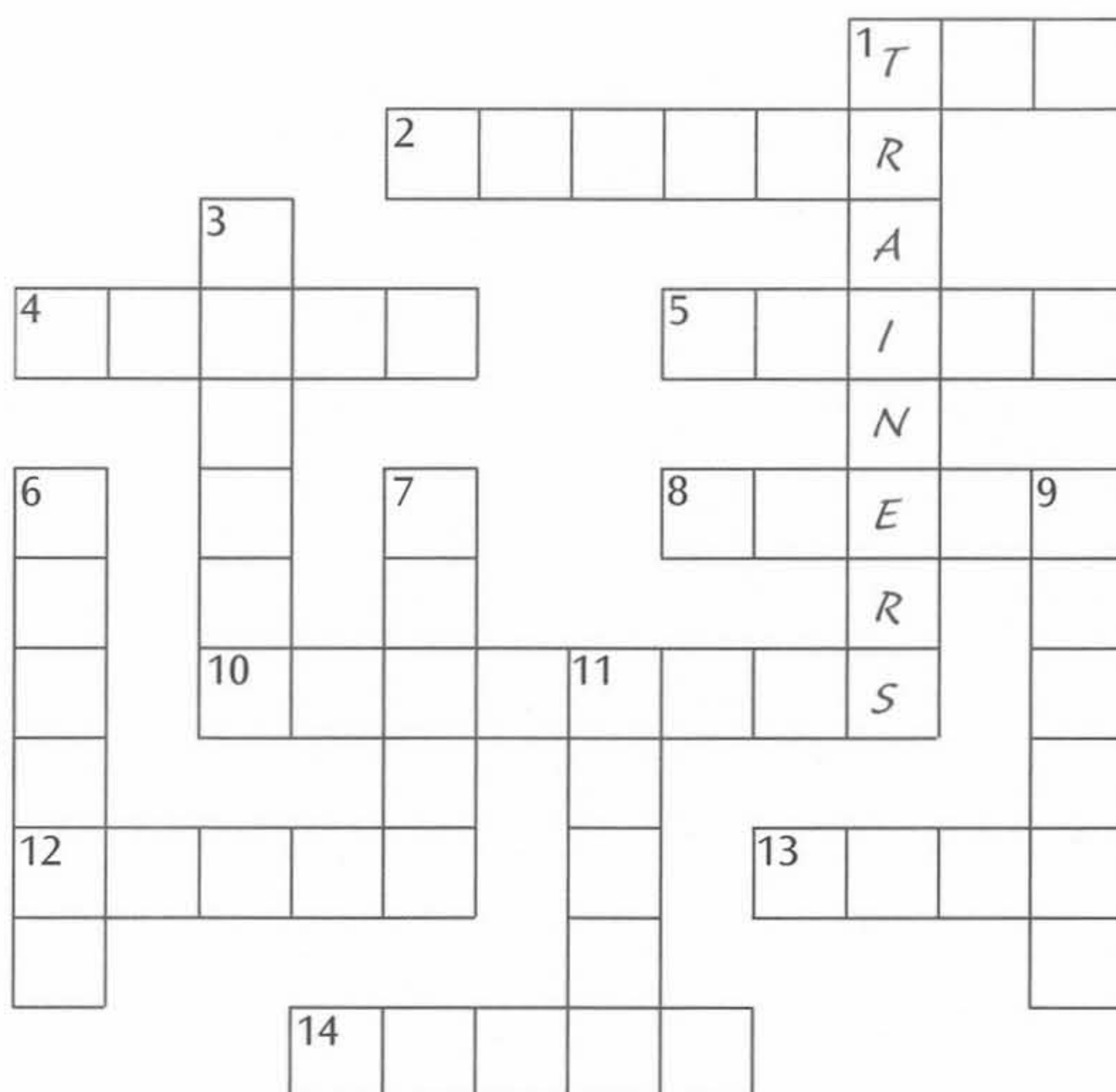


2 Rewrite the sentences in another way. Use the words in the box.

Sentence Builder

baggy cheap dark long small

- 1 This top is too expensive. It *isn't cheap enough*.
- 2 These jeans are too tight. They
- 3 Is this skirt too short? Is it?
- 4 Is this shirt light enough? Is it?
- 5 These shoes aren't big enough. They're



Key Expressions: Shopping

3 Complete the dialogue. Write one word in each gap.

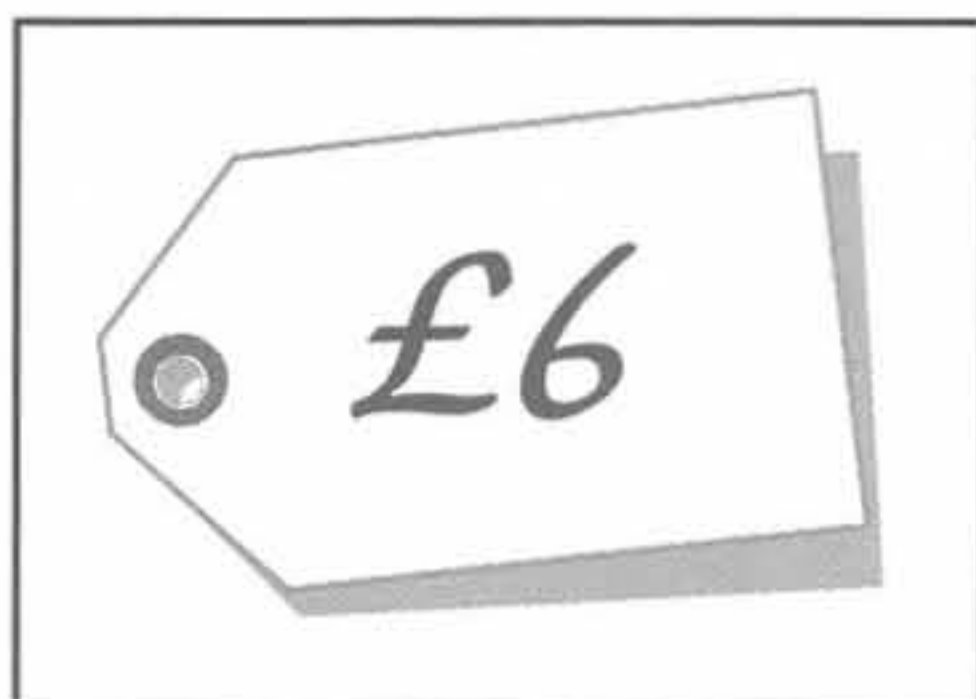


- Shop assistant:** Can I 1.....*help*..... you?
- Customer:** Thanks. I like this T-shirt.
What 2..... is it?
- Shop assistant:** That one's small.
- Customer:** How 3..... is it?
- Shop assistant:** £15.
- Customer:** Do you think the colour is okay for me?
- Shop assistant:** Oh yes, it really
4..... you.
- Customer:** Can I 5..... it
on, please?
- Shop assistant:** Yes of course. The
6..... room
is over there.
- Customer:** Thank you.

Listening

4 Listen and choose the correct answers.

1 How much are the trainers?



a ☐



b ☒



c ☐

2 What colour top does she try?



a ☐

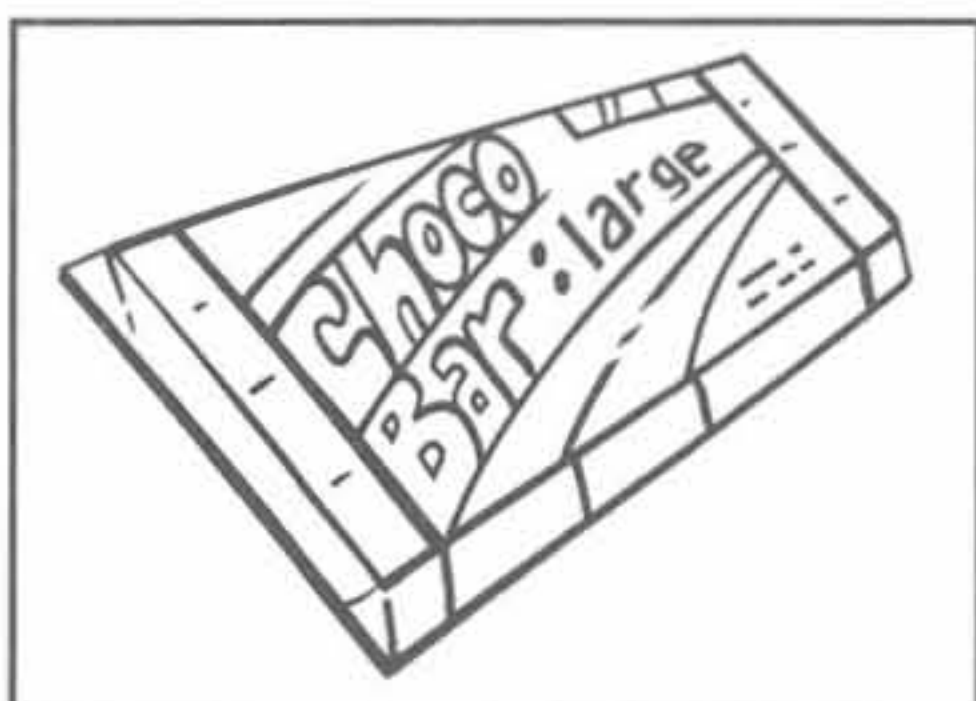


b ☐



c ☐

3 What does he buy?



a ☐



b ☐

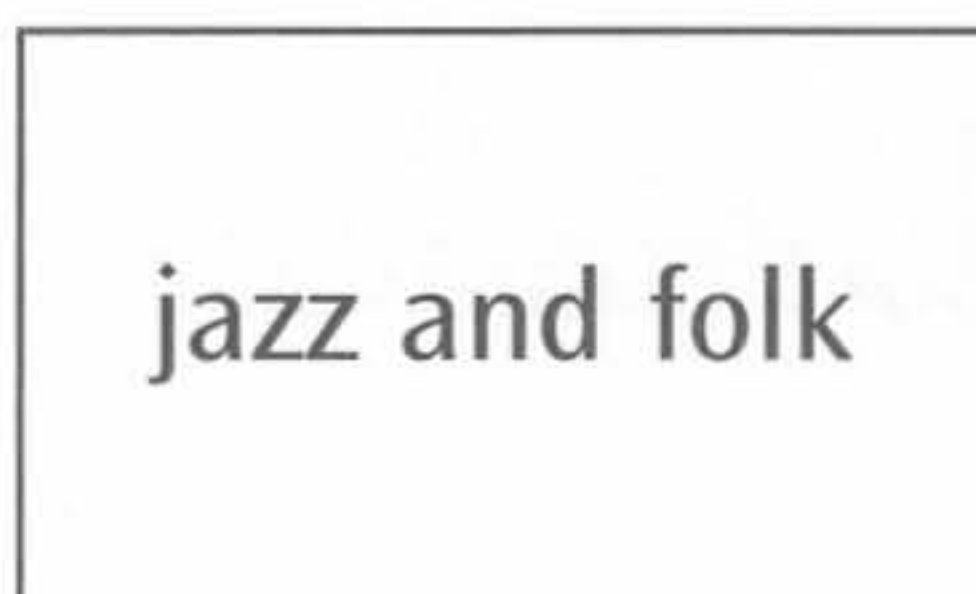


c ☐

4 What does the shop sell?



a ☐

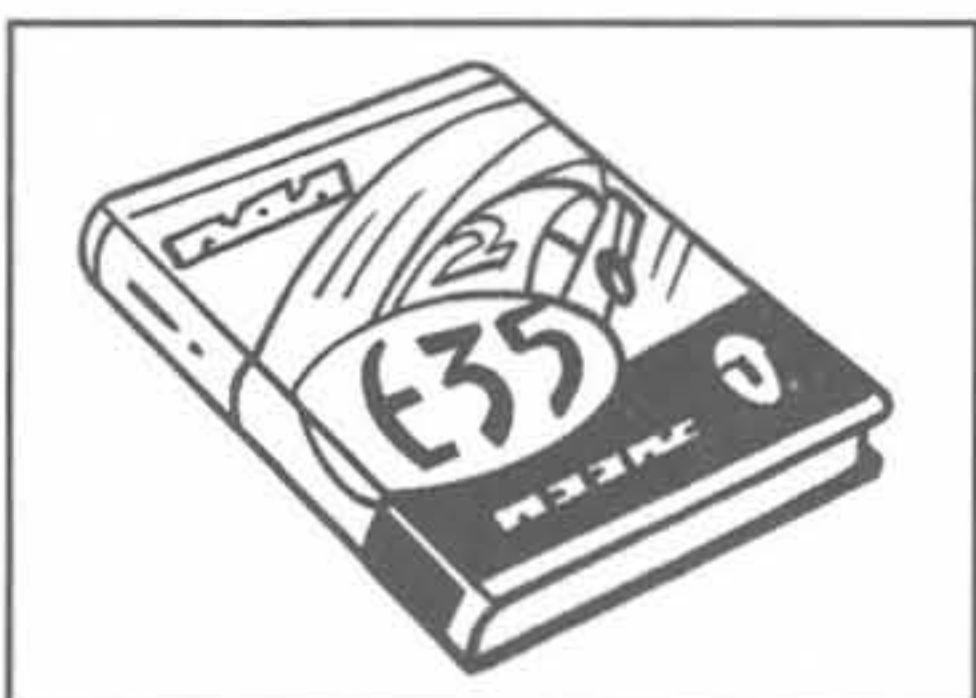


b ☐



c ☐

5 Which game is the best?



a ☐



b ☐



c ☐

Reading Corner 3

1 Match the questions (a–e) and the answers (1–5).

- a A film about a film?
- b So why is it popular today?
- c What is the worst film ever?
- d Who made it, and when?
- e Why is it so awful?

FUN FILM FACTS

1. c

Most people agree that it is *Plan 9 from Outer Space*. It's awful.

2. d

The director was an American called Ed Wood. He made this dreadful film in 1959.

3. e

The story is bad, the actors are worse, the special effects are appalling ... How many reasons do you want?

4. b

Lots of people enjoy watching it because it's so terrible. There's even a film about it, but it isn't very well-known.

5. a

Yes. The second film is called *Ed Wood*, and it's about the man's life – not just his awful film. Johnny Depp is in it. I think he's an excellent actor.



2 Read the text again. Find words with these meanings:

very bad

1. *awful*, 2., 3., 4.

very good

5.

famous

6.

3 What is the text about? Choose the correct answer.

- a one film
- b two films with the same story
- c two films with different stories

4 Read the film reviews. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

Empire (Director: Andy Warhol, 1964)

This is one of the weirdest movies ever. It's black and white, it's silent, it lasts eight hours, and nothing happens. You just watch the same picture of the Empire State Building in New York. There isn't a story. I know it sounds crazy, but I love this film. No, I've never seen all of it, but I've watched parts of it and I think it's amazing.

■ Jamie Mackay

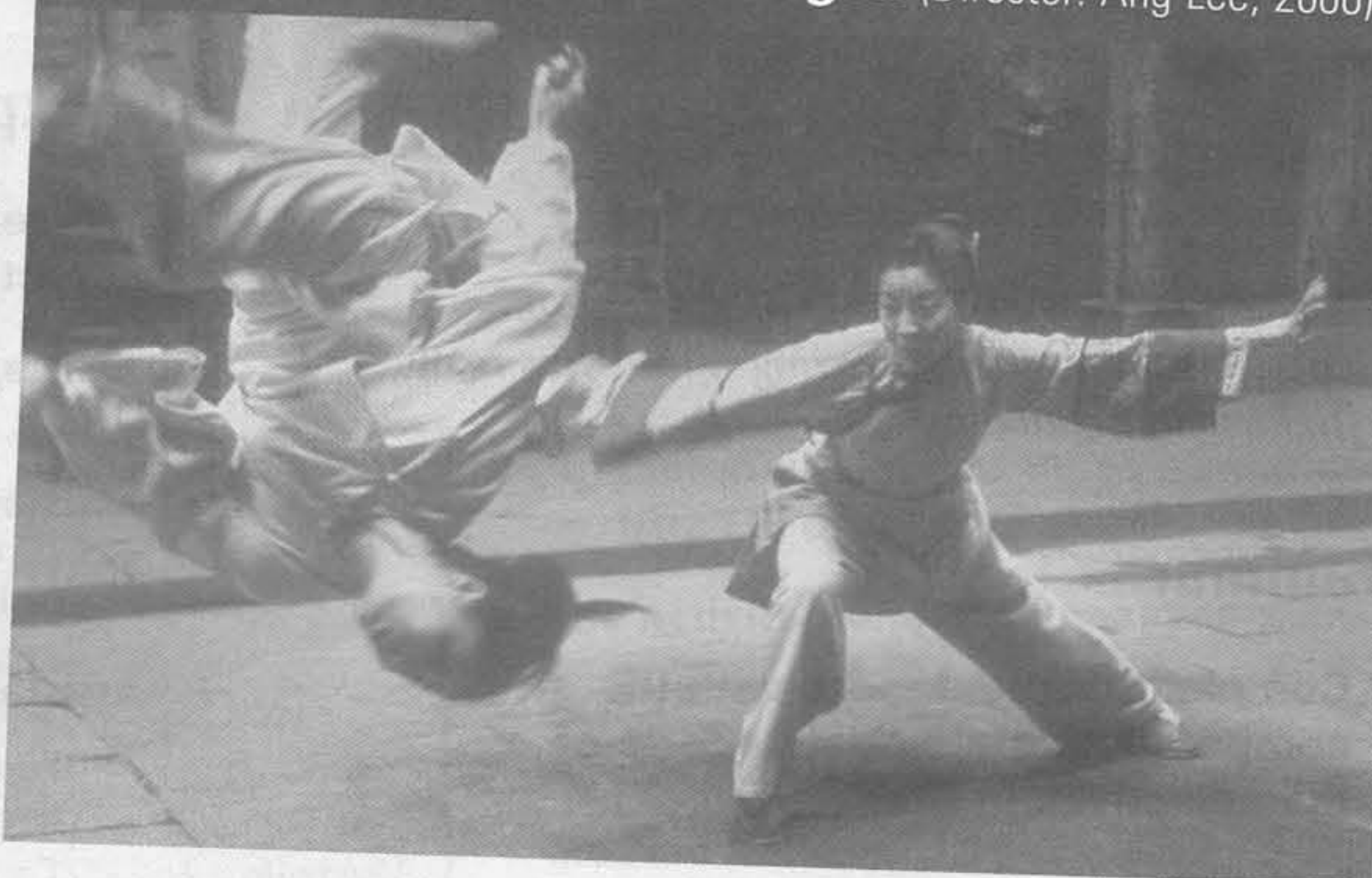
King Kong (Director: Peter Jackson, 2005)

This film has some of the best special effects ever. Kong, the giant gorilla, is very lifelike. The actor Andy Serkis played the part, and computers recorded him and then produced images of Kong – just like when he was Gollum in *The Lord of the Rings*. Kong terrifies New York (but not the cinema audience!) but he's 'human' too and it's really sad when he dies at the end. Peter Jackson's film is not the first *King Kong*, of course. The earlier, more famous one (from 1933) is brilliant of course, but I think this one is even better.

■ Sally Bawdon

The actors speak Chinese in this film (you can read the English words at the bottom of the screen), but it isn't really a problem. In America and Britain, this is one of the most successful 'foreign language' films ever. The action scenes, especially the fight scenes, are amazing. The acting is great, the effects are wonderful, the photography is amazing – it's a really beautiful film. Ang Lee is one of the best directors of all time.

■ Tim Waters

Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon (Director: Ang Lee, 2000)

- 1 Jamie Mackay enjoyed *Empire*.
- 2 *Empire* is a long film.
- 3 It's an exciting story.
- 4 The same actor played King Kong and Gollum.
- 5 Sally Bawdon thinks *King Kong* is a very scary film.
- 6 She prefers the first *King Kong*.
- 7 Tim Waters likes *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon* because it is a foreign film.
- 8 He likes the fight scenes.

T

Language Check 5

Vocabulary

1 Find the odd one out.

Example

old middle-aged young short

- 1 thin teenager short tall
- 2 plump blond dark fair
- 3 long round grey square
- 4 handsome good-looking pretty slim
- 5 fat curly straight long
- 6 beard skin moustache hair
- 7 spiky dyed shaved wig

☐ / 7

2 Complete the sentences with words for clothes.

Example

It's cold! Put on your coat.

- 1 I can't walk fast because my s _ _ _ are too tight.
- 2 Jenny bought a new bl _ _ _ to wear with her new sk _ _ _.
- 3 Boys don't wear d _ _ _ es, but girls can wear j _ _ ns!

☐ / 5

3 Choose the correct words.

- 1 It's *bored* (boring) here and I'm *tired* / *tiring*.
- 2 That was an *amazed* / *amazing* film! I was really *frightened* / *frightening*!

☐ / 3

Grammar

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

Example

John's the tallest person in our class. He's taller than the teacher! (tall)

- 1 My sister is than me – she's the person in the family. (intelligent)
- 2 The maths exam was than the English one. It was the exam ever! (easy)
- 3 I'm a bad singer but Jodie is than me. She's the singer in the school. (bad)

- 4 Their house is than ours but it isn't the in the street. (big)
- 5 My friend usually gets a mark than me but this time I got the mark in the class. (good)

☐ / 10

5 Complete the sentences. Use *too* or *enough* and the adjectives in brackets.

Examples

I can't drink this. It's too hot. (hot)

I can't do this. It's not easy enough. (easy)

- 1 I can't drive. I'm (old)
- 2 I don't want to go to bed. It's (early)
- 3 I didn't buy it. It was (expensive)
- 4 I can't hear it. It is (loud)
- 5 We didn't win. We were (good)

☐ / 5

Key Expressions

6 Number the lines of the dialogue in the correct order.

- ☐ Assistant: What size are you?
- ☐ Tony: Yes, I'm looking for some trousers.
- ☐ Assistant: Sure. The changing room is there.
- ☐ Tony: Medium. Can I try these ones on, please?
- 7 Assistant: Can I help you?
- ☐ Tony: Thanks.

☐ / 5

What's your score?

Module 5

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vocabulary | <input type="radio"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grammar | <input type="radio"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Key Expressions | <input type="radio"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> / 35 Total | |

This is easy. 😊







I need more practice. 😐

This is difficult. 😞

Get Ready

Vocabulary: Holiday activities

1 Look at the pictures and complete the text.

Last summer, I *went*  *camping* with some friends. On the first day, we
to the  I and my friend Tessa
.....  Sam On the
second day we  in the morning and we
..... in the afternoon. The next day it rained, so we to a 
..... ! Our tent was very wet so after that we at a 

2 Read the postcards and answer the questions.
Write Jo, Pete or Sara.

It's great here. Our tent is really big ☺ and the other people are friendly. We're near the sea. Yesterday I caught a fish and we cooked it for dinner!
See you soon, Jo x

a
Jeremy Cla
19 Andover
Eltham
London

b
This place is brilliant. I've got an enormous bed and there's a TV in my room! This morning we rented some bikes and had a fantastic time, then came back for a VERY nice lunch!
Love Pete

c
We're all having a good time here. Yesterday I went skiing but I was terrible! This morning we went to Edinburgh - it's a great city. I've got HUNDREDS of photos!
Bye for now
Sara

Who ...

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| went fishing? | 1 <i>Jo</i> |
| went sightseeing? | 2 |
| went cycling? | 3 |
| went skiing? | 4 |
| is staying at a campsite? | 5 |
| is staying at a hotel? | 6 |

Listening

3 Listen to the advertisements (1-3) and match them with the postcards (a-c) in Exercise 2.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 The Activity Holiday Company | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Medvac Holidays | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Raymond's | <input type="checkbox"/> |

4 Listen again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

The Activity Holiday Company

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 You have a holiday in Scotland. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 You stay in a hotel. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Medvac Holidays

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3 You take your tent with you. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 This holiday is fine for children. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Raymond's

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 5 You can play sport at Raymond's. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Raymond's is next to an amusement park. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

16 Vocabulary and Grammar

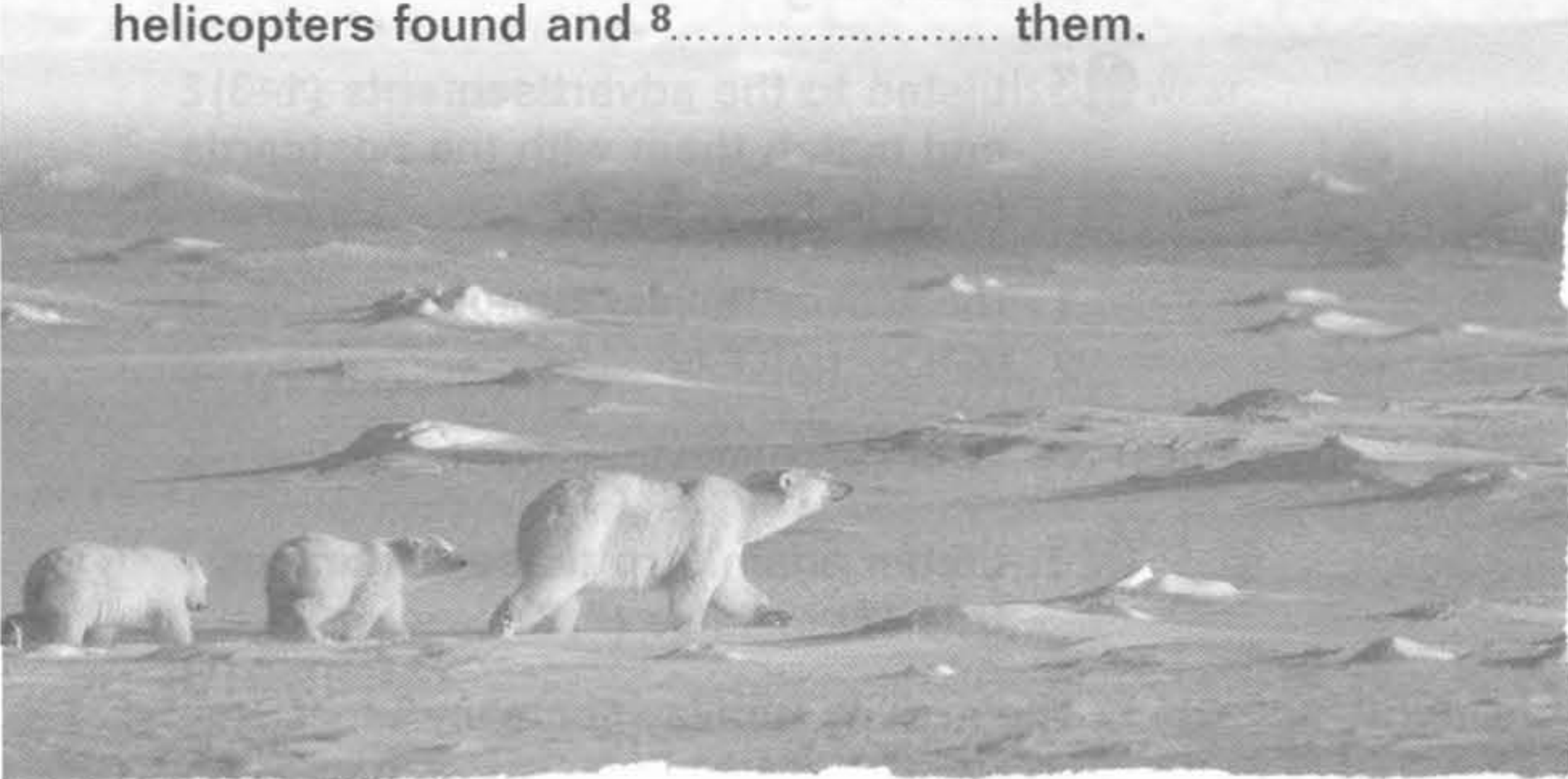
Vocabulary

1 Complete the text with the words in the box.

clouds flew lost lucky rescued
weather ~~went~~ worked

ARCTIC ADVENTURE

In March 2004, twelve Russian scientists were living in the Arctic. They were studying the climate but their experiments 1 *went* VERY wrong when the ice suddenly broke. Their 'station' and most of their things disappeared into the water, so they 2 some but not all of their equipment. They had some tents, some food and a radio. They were 3 because the radio still 4 , and they made an emergency call. Two helicopters 5 to the area to look for them. The 6 was cold (-30°C!) but there weren't any 7 , and after three nights the helicopters found and 8 them.



Grammar: Countable and uncountable nouns with *some, any, no, a lot of*

→ Grammar Reference, page 121

2 Are these nouns countable (C) or uncountable (U)?

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|-------|
| 1 clouds |C..... | 7 nights | ..... |
| 2 equipment | ..... | 8 radio | ..... |
| 3 experiments | ..... | 9 tents | ..... |
| 4 food | ..... | 10 water | ..... |
| 5 helicopters | ..... | 11 weather | ..... |
| 6 ice | ..... |  |  |

3 Choose the correct words.

- This food *(is/are)* vegetarian.
- My friends *don't/doesn't* all go to the same school.
- British weather *change/changes* suddenly.
- I think dark chocolate *is/are* delicious.
- Is/Are* men stronger than women?
- The storm last night *was/were* terrible.
- My money always *disappear/disappears*!
- The wind *is/are* very noisy tonight.

4 Complete the sentences with *a, some, any* or *no*.

- There's *a* beach but there's sand – just rocks.
- There's big swimming pool at the hotel, but there isn't water in it.
- 'Are there swimmers in the sea?' 'No, but there are children on the beach.'
- There aren't roads near our campsite so there are cars!
- Let's collect wood and make fire – then we can cook food.
- I'd like ice cream. Have you got money?

5 Look at the list. Complete the dialogue with *a, some, any* or *no*.



water bottles ✓	mobile phones ✓
crisps ✓	money ✓
sweets ✓	map x
chocolate ✓	card games ✓
other food x	CD player ✓
sleeping bags ✓	music x
warm clothes x	TENT !!! ✓

A: We've got 1. *some* water bottles and
2. *some* crisps and sweets.
B: Have we got 3. *some* other food?
A: No, we haven't. Let's get 4. *some* pasta.
B: Okay. We've got 5. *some* sleeping
bags, but have we got 6. *some* warm
clothes?
A: No, we haven't. Good idea. We need
7. *some* jumpers.
B: Right. We've got 8. *some* mobiles and
we've got 9. *some* money. What about
10. *some* map?
A: Good idea.
B: We've got 11. *some* card games and
12. *some* CD player. But we've got
13. *some* music.
A: Okay, let's choose 14. *some* CDs.

6 Complete the dialogues. Write one word in each gap.

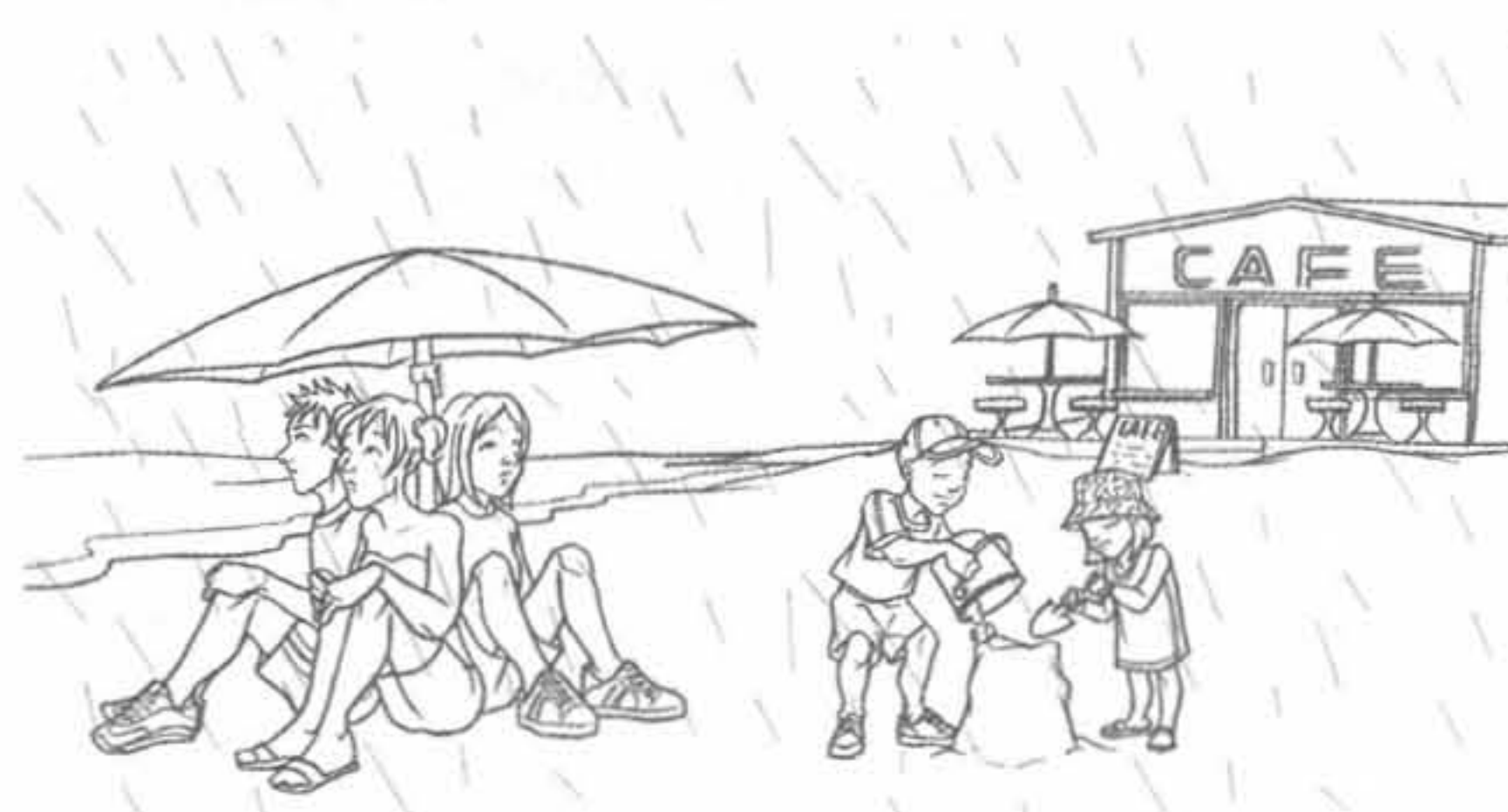
- A: *Is* there *any* water at the campsite?
B: Yes, there *is*. There *is* tap.
A: And *are* there *any* toilets?
B: Yes, there *are*, but we can't wash
because there are *no* showers.
- A: *Are* there *any* cafés near the campsite?
B: No, there *are*, but there *are* shops in the village.
A: Let's buy *some* milk.
B: Good idea. And I want *some* fruit, too.

7 Describe the pictures. Use the words in the boxes and *a lot of, a, some, any* or *no*.



tents	field	tap	people	cows
rain	sunshine			

1 *There are some tents in a field.*



sand	rocks	children	customers
café	people	umbrellas	tables chairs

2

Reading

Extreme Winter Sports – ICE DIVING

Ice diving is a sport for expert divers – and crazy ones, too!

Before you go ice diving, you put on special warm clothes and then you put on a special diving suit called a 'drysuit'. This is not the same as a normal diving suit. It has air in it. The air keeps the diver warm, and also keeps him (or her) high in the water. Ice divers carry oxygen on their backs, like normal divers.

A typical ice dive takes fifteen minutes. The diver climbs into a hole in the ice and then swims under it. The other divers watch and wait. They are ready to help in an emergency. They can't see the diver, but they can often see his air bubbles under the ice.

So, what's it like, under the ice? Ice divers say it's like another world – a bright world of strange creatures, plants and rocks and amazing shapes and colours. It's also great fun. Divers can turn over and put their feet on the ice. When their friends pull the rope, they move along, with their feet higher than their heads!



Ice divers look down into the icy water

1 Read the text and choose a, b or c.

- 1 Ice diving is NOT a sport for most people.
 (a) Right b Wrong c Doesn't say
- 2 Ice divers wear clothes under their drysuits.
 a Right b Wrong c Doesn't say
- 3 Their oxygen is inside their drysuits.
 a Right b Wrong c Doesn't say
- 4 They usually dive for about a quarter of an hour.
 a Right b Wrong c Doesn't say
- 5 Emergencies don't happen very often.
 a Right b Wrong c Doesn't say
- 6 It's dark under the ice.
 a Right b Wrong c Doesn't say
- 7 Divers go ice diving because it's fun.
 a Right b Wrong c Doesn't say

Vocabulary: Opinion adjectives

2 Read the text again. Complete the adjectives.

- 1 Ice divers are a dventuresures,
 b r _ _ e and c _ _ z _ !
- 2 Under the ice it is a _ _ z _ _ g,
 b _ _ u _ _ _ l and
 w _ _ _ _ r _ _ l.
- 3 Ice diving is d _ _ _ _ r _ _ s, and
 s _ _ r _ – but it's e _ c _ _ _ _ g
 and e _ j _ _ _ _ e, too!
- 4 The holiday is l _ v _ _ y and the
 holiday is g r _ _ _.

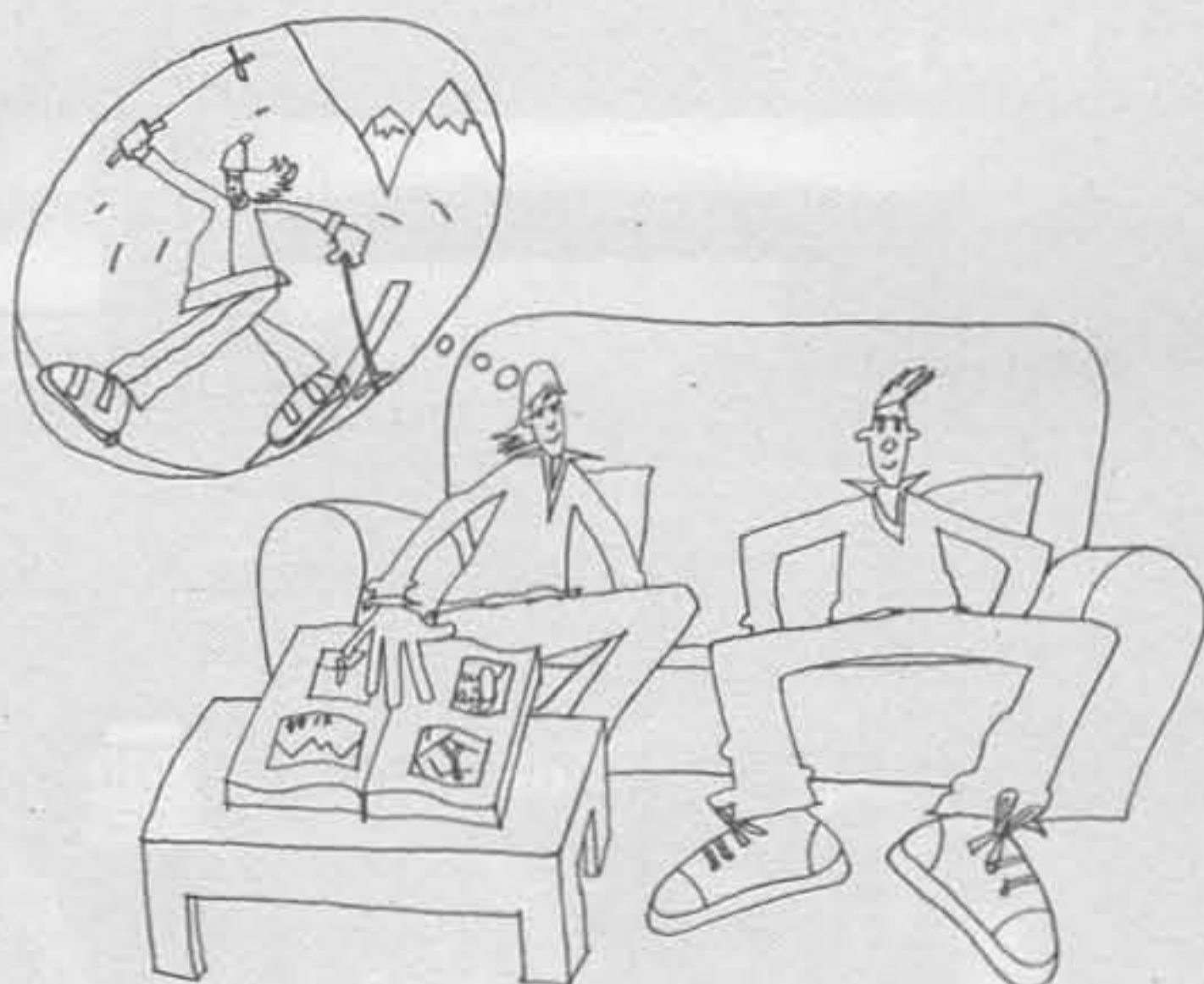
3 Choose the correct words.

Word Builder

- 1 Be careful! There's ice icy on the road. It's *danger/dangerous*.
- 2 We had a great *adventure/adventurous*. It was very *enjoy/enjoyable*.
- 3 Look after your *health/healthy*. Eat *health/healthy* food like fruit and vegetables.
- 4 Norway is a *north/northern* country. The *north/northern* of Norway is in the Arctic Circle.
- 5 Sam loves being *act/active*. He's very *adventure/adventurous*.

4 Complete the questions (1–6) with *much* or *many*. Then match them with the correct answers (a–f).

Sentence Builder



- 1 How much were the skiing lessons? ☒ f
 - 2 How snow was there? ☐
 - 3 How time did you spend in the sauna? ☐
 - 4 How times did you fall in the snow? ☐
 - 5 How people slept in the igloo? ☐
 - 6 How photos did you take? ☐
- a There were three of us.
b Millions! I'm terrible at skiing.
c A lot! Do you want to see them?
d There was a lot!
e About half an hour.
f They were £50.

5 Read the advertisement. Complete the notes.

Come to Iceland!

Spring Breaks: April 2nd – 6th
£650 per person

Stay in a comfortable 3-star hotel in
Reykjavik,
the amazing capital of this
wonderful country.

BOOK NOW!!

Go shopping and sightseeing, enjoy a sauna,
go sledging, fishing ... and a lot more
– maybe even ice diving!

country: 1. Iceland

dates: 2. April 2nd – 6th

city: 3. Reykjavik

accommodation: 4. 3-star hotel

activities: 5. shopping, sightseeing, sauna, sledging, fishing, ice diving

cost: 6. £650 per person

6 Complete the sentence. Use the information in Exercise 5 or your own ideas.

I'd like / I wouldn't like to go to Iceland because

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Vocabulary

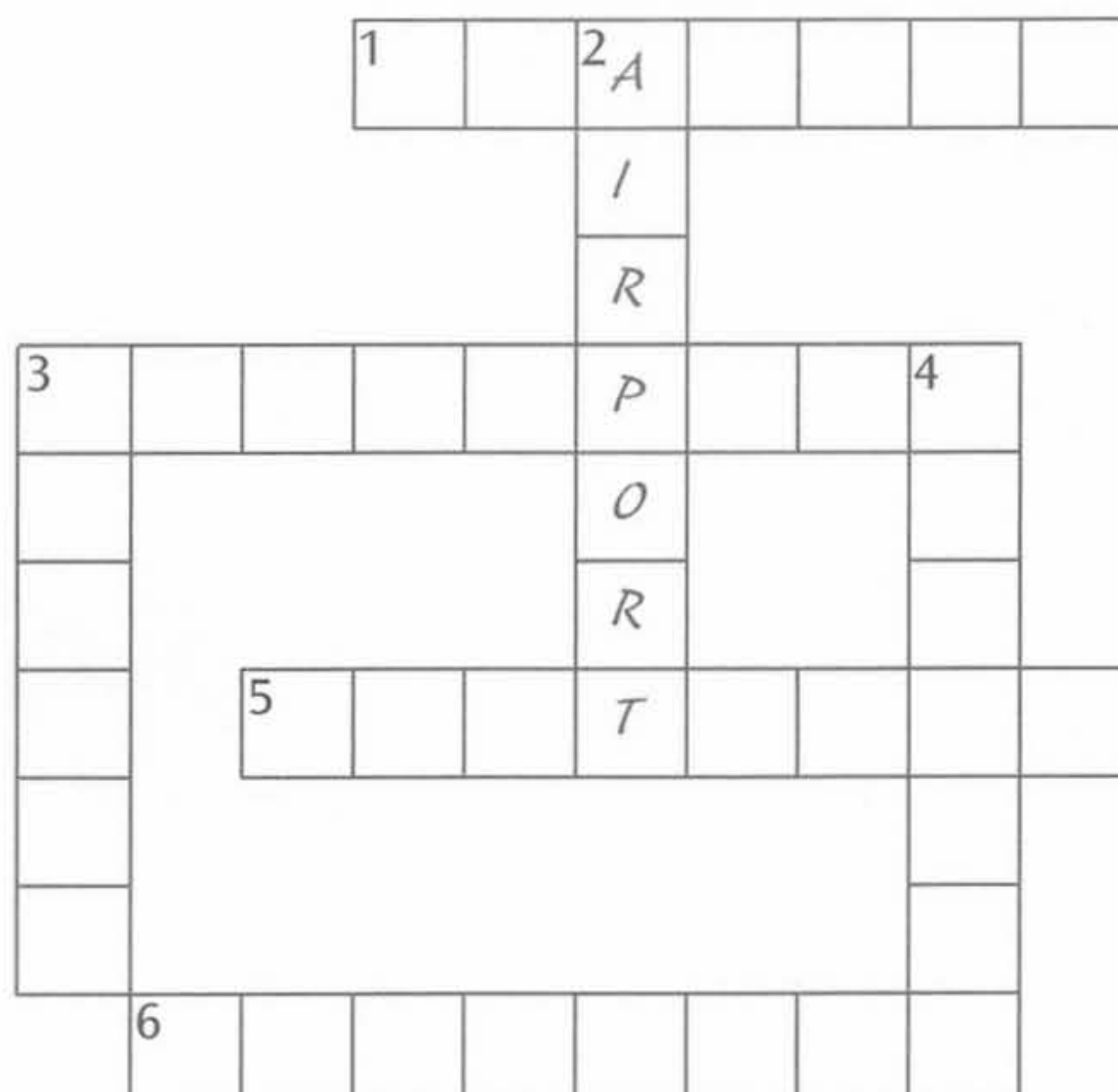
1 Complete the crossword.

Across

- 1 Go here when you want to travel by train.
 3 This means buses, trains, cars, planes, bikes etc.
 5 Stand on this when you wait for a train.
 6 This means a special cheap price.

Down

- 2 Go here when you want to fly.
 3 Buy this before you travel.
 4 This person is exploring a new place.



Key Expressions: Asking for tourist information

2 Complete the dialogue. Choose correct replies for B. There are two extra replies.

A: Can I help you?

B: 1 *b*

A: Certainly. Do you want to go by train or bus?

B: 2

A: Bus. It's £15, and the train is £40. But the bus takes longer. Are you in a hurry?

B: 3

A: Four o'clock. They go every hour. You've got time for a coffee first.

B: 4

A: Yes, £15%, with a student card.

B: 5

A: It's over there.

B: 6

A: That's okay. Have a good journey.

a I don't know. Which is cheaper?

b Yes, please. I'd like some information about transport to London.

c How long does it take?

d Thanks very much. Bye.

e Great, I've got one! So, where's the ticket office?

f No, I'm not. What time's the next bus?

g Good idea! And can I get a student discount?

h Yes, I do.



Listening

- 3 Listen to the station announcements. Answer the questions.

2 I want to go to Birmingham. When's the next train?

Thanks. Where will it go from?

Platform

3 I'm meeting a friend from Manchester. Where will the train arrive, please?

Platform

1 What time is the next train to Oxford, please?

9.42

Thanks. Which platform do I need?

4 Excuse me. I'm waiting for somebody from London. What time is the next train?

Thanks. Which platform will that be?

- 4 Listen to the announcement. Complete the notes.

London express

food and drinks from carriage number 1 2

get food and drink from 2 to 3

no mobiles in carriage number 4

people can smoke in carriages 5 and

arrival time 6

- 5 Listen to tourist information about Cambridge. Complete the notes.

Bus tickets

single £ 1.50

'all day' 1 £

tourist 2 £

student discounts? (yes/no) 3

Cycling

rent a bike 4 £

for one 5

Boat trips (punting)

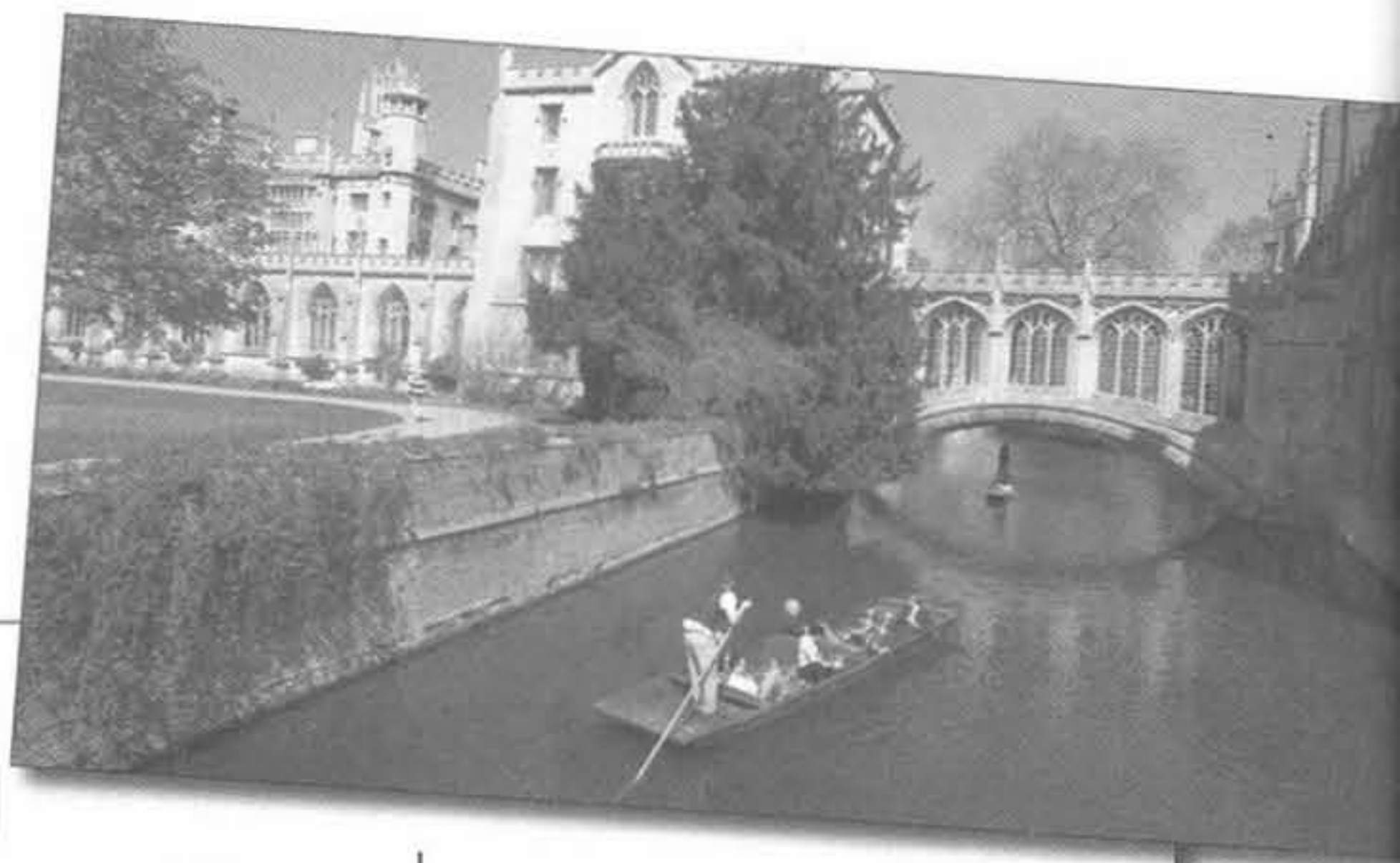
take a boat out 6 £ an hour

for each 7 £

take a trip 8 £

for each 9 £

Writing Challenge



- 1 Read the postcard. Add punctuation marks when you see ■.

Hi Tom ■

How are you ■ Did you get my e-mail ■

We're staying in Cambridge for a week ■ It ■s
an amazing city ■ We went on a boat trip
yesterday ■ It was great fun but I got VERY
wet ■ There are a lot of beautiful buildings and
gardens here and I ■m taking thousands of photos
with dad ■s new camera ■ This morning ■ we
went to the Fitzwilliam Museum ■ it was quite
interesting but I prefer the shops ■ There ■s a
really good market here ■ I want to go there this
afternoon ■

See you soon ■ Katie

Tom Granger
5 Willow Road
Lanchester
SP2 2AL

- 2 Imagine you are in your favourite place. Write a postcard to a friend. Answer these questions.

- Where are you?
- Why do you like it there?
- What did you do yesterday?
- What do you want to do next?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Printed by PE Postcard Services Ltd



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.....

S2384

Understanding Grammar: Indefinite pronouns

→ Grammar Reference, page 122

1 Choose the correct words.

- 1 I'm bored. There's nothing / something to do.
- 2 Listen! *Somebody* / *Anybody* is calling us.
- 3 Hello! Is *nobody* / *anybody* there?
- 4 James is very popular. *Anybody* / *Everybody* likes him.
- 5 I left my mobile *somewhere* / *anywhere*.
- 6 The exam was very difficult. *Nobody* / *Anybody* passed it!
- 7 Did you go *somewhere* / *anywhere* last night?
- 8 There's *something* / *anything* in this box but I can't open it.
- 9 We looked *anywhere* / *everywhere* for the dog, but didn't find it.
- 10 There's *nowhere* / *anywhere* in our town for young people.
- 11 I don't know *nothing* / *anything* about English history.
- 12 There isn't any food because John ate *everything* / *something*.

2 Read the sentences. Complete the indefinite pronouns.

- 1 Some *body* ... phoned – who was it?
- 2 Sssh! Please be quiet! Say *no* thing!
- 3 It was a great party –body enjoyed it!
- 4 I can't find my key any.....
- 5 They were really hungry so they atething.
- 6 When I dropped my plate there was foodwhere.
- 7 It wasn't funny – no..... laughed.
- 8 Do you knowthing about art?
- 9 Listen! What's that noise? I can hearthing.
- 10 My uncle lives some..... in France.

3 Complete the text with the words in the box.

somebody	anybody	everybody	nobody
something	anything	nothing	
somewhere	anywhere	everywhere	

From: William

To: Ewa

Hi! How are you? It's boring here – 1. *nothing* ever happens! But we're trying to plan our next holiday. I want an active holiday (sailing or surfing or 2. like that), Mum and Dad want to go 3. with good beaches and Dave doesn't want to go 4. outside Britain – so you see 5. has a different idea, and 6. can agree! 7. gave me some information about holidays in Iceland and I really want to go there. I don't know 8. from there, and I didn't know 9. about it before! In the winter it's really cold 10. but the summer's warmer – and it never gets dark! Hope you're okay. See you soon W

Language Check 6

Vocabulary

- 1 Complete the sentences. Use *go* or *play* and the words in the box.

camping cycling sailing skiing
~~swimming~~ volleyball

Example

You need a swimming pool to go swimming.



- 1 You need a bike to
- 2 You need snow to
- 3 You need a ball to
- 4 You need a tent to
- 5 You need a boat to

☐ / 10

- 2 Complete the adjectives.

Example

I don't like coffee. It's horrible.

- 1 Our new sofa is very comfort.....
- 2 This road is very danger.....
- 3 It's a beaut..... day!
- 4 Our new dog is really act.....!
- 5 I'd like to be fam..... one day.

☐ / 5

Grammar

- 3 Choose the correct words.

Example

They're cleaning the swimming pool, so there isn't/aren't some/any water in it.

- 1 There's/are a lot of information on the Internet, and I've got *some/any* good books, too.
- 2 'How *much/many* money have you got?'
'I haven't got *some/any*.'

- 3 We wanted to buy *some/any* postcards but there was *any/no* time to go shopping.
- 4 He's very famous. *Everybody/Somebody* knows his face!
- 5 'There isn't *anything/nothing* on TV, let's go out.' 'I can't. I've got *some/any* homework.'
- 6 We haven't got *some/any* food. Is there a shop *everywhere/anywhere* near here?
- 7 'Were there *some/any* people on the beach?'
'Yes, but I didn't know *some/any* of them.'
- 8 'Is there *some/any* good music on the radio?'
'No, let's listen to *some/any* CDs.'

☐ / 15

Key Expressions

- 4 Complete the dialogue in a tourist information office. Write one word in each gap.

A: I'd *like* some information, please.
1..... can we get to Buckingham Palace?

B: 2..... a bus from the bus stop over there.

A: How 3..... are the tickets?

B: A single bus ticket is £1.50. Or £3.50
4..... one day.

A: Are there any 5..... for young people?

B: Yes, there are. Students can get cheaper tickets.

☐ / 5

What's your score?

Module 6

- ☐ Vocabulary ☐
- ☐ Grammar ☐
- ☐ Key Expressions ☐
- ☐ / 35 Total

This is easy. 😊

I need more practice. 😐

This is difficult. ☹️

Get Ready

Vocabulary: Performers

1 Read the clues and find the people in the word square.

- 1 He finds rabbits in his hat! *magician* ✓
- 2 She never moves!
- 3 He dances on ice.
- 4 She does amazing exercises.
- 5 He throws and catches.

- 6 He's got a red nose and he's funny.
- 7 She plays music.
- 8 She tells stories.
- 9 He acts.
- 10 She acts, too!

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



2 Find two other performers in the word square.

c.

d.

Listening

3 What are their jobs? Listen to the conversations and complete the sentences. Use words from Exercise 1.

- 1 Jonathan's *an*
- 2 Emma's
- 3 Steve's
- 4 Marion's

19 Vocabulary and Grammar

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences. Use the verbs in the box.

cost do (x 3) go keep pay practise



A: Do you 1..... *do* a lot of sport?

B: Yes, I 2..... gymnastics.

A: Do you 3..... to classes?

B: Yes, and I 4..... at home, too.

I 5..... exercises in the living room!

A: How much do the classes 6..... ?

B: I don't know – my parents 7..... !

A: Do you 8..... to a diet?

B: No, I don't. I eat everything!

Grammar: *can, can't, have to, not have to*

→ Grammar Reference, page 123

2 Choose the correct words.

- Actors don't have to / *can't* be good-looking.
- Teachers *have to* / *don't have to* wear uniforms.
- Ice skaters *can* / *can't* wear trainers when they skate.
- Footballers *can* / *have to* practise.
- Pop singers *have to* / *don't have to* play the guitar.
- Dancers *don't have to* / *can't* be fat.
- Musicians *don't have to* / *can't* be singers.
- Singers *can* / *have to* have good voices.

3 Correct the sentences.

- Dancers don't have to practise every day.
Dancers have to practise every day.
- Actors can be shy.
.....
- Musicians have to wear make-up.
.....
- Comedians have to be good-looking.
.....
- Teachers can't tell jokes.
.....

4 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of *can* or *have to* and the words in brackets.

- My dad usually wears casual clothes – (he / wear) *he doesn't have to wear* a suit.
- Are you going out tonight, or (you / study) ?
- There's no school on Sundays so (we / get up) early – (we / stay) in bed!
- Jen is a dancer so (she / practise) every day, and (she / eat) chocolate and sweets.
- (boys / have) long hair at your school, or (they / keep) their hair short?
- (John / walk) to school because his mum drives him.

Your Turn

5 Write about the best or the worst school in the world. Use the correct form of *can* or *have to*. Use the words in the box or your own ideas.

clothes computers hair homework lessons parents subjects teachers TV

- 6 Read the rules for an unusual dance school. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?



STAGELIGHT SCHOOL OF STREET DANCE

Saturday morning classes

There is no uniform but there are some simple rules:

- Please wear comfortable clothes and trainers. Our shop sells STAGELIGHT T-shirts, trousers and jackets, but your own clothes are fine.
- Do NOT wear boots.
- Do NOT wear jeans or tight trousers.
- Do NOT wear jewellery.
- Remember, NO food or drink in the practice rooms....and NO chewing gum. The snack bar is open during break.
- Please turn off mobiles when you come into school.



- 1 Students don't have to wear uniform.
- 2 They have to wear clothes from the school's shop.
- 3 They can't wear boots.
- 4 They don't have to wear trainers.
- 5 They can buy food at break.
- 6 They can use mobiles in school.

T

- 7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *can* or *have to*.

Students 1..... *have to* wear comfortable clothes. They 2..... wear their own clothes or clothes from the school shop. They 3..... wear jeans or jewellery. They 4..... leave their mobiles at home but they 5..... turn them off.

- 8 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of *can* or *have to*.

A: What are your street dance classes like?

B: Oh, great! I really enjoy them.

A: 1(you) *Do you have to* go every Saturday?

B: Yes, but only in the mornings – we 2..... be there all day!

A: 3(you)..... wear special clothes, or 4(you)..... wear your own clothes?

B: Well, we 5..... wear jeans – we 6..... wear loose clothes. The school shop sells special T-shirts and things, but we 7..... wear them.

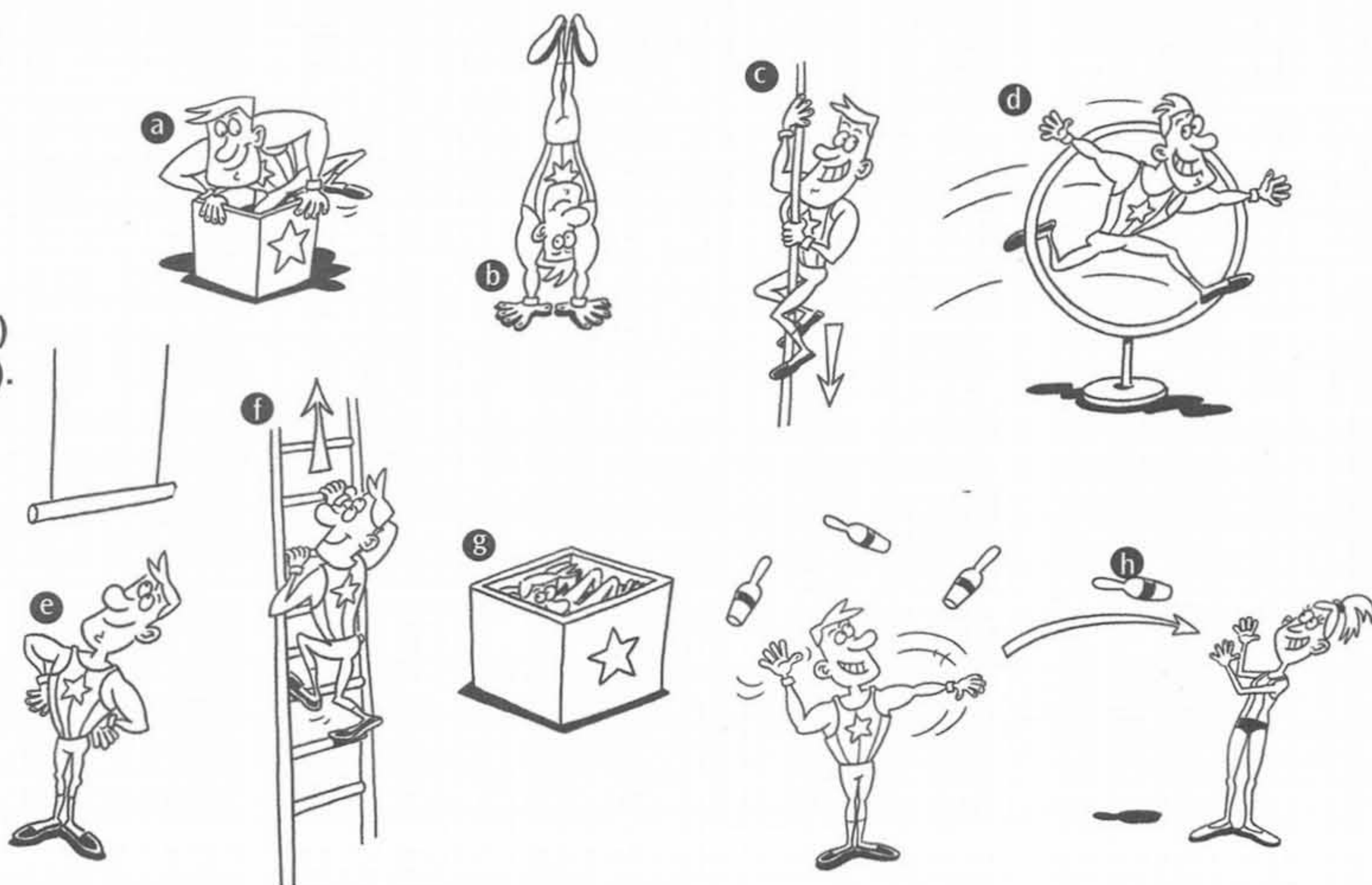


Vocabulary

1 Match the words (1-8) and the pictures (a-h).

- 1 down
- 2 inside
- 3 into
- 4 upside down
- 5 through
- 6 to
- 7 up
- 8 below

c



2 Choose the correct words.

We went 1 to / in the circus last night. It was fantastic.

The trapeze artists performed first. They climbed 2 through / up really high and they were amazing.

They flew 3 through / inside the air like birds. There wasn't a net 4 below / down them!

The contortionist was my favourite. He climbed 5 to / into a very small box and closed it. Then a clown decided to sit 6 down / on. He sat 7 to / on the box, of course. The contortionist was 8 inside / into it. He shouted and made a noise but the clown didn't move. It was very funny.

3 Read the e-mail in Exercise 2 again. Choose the correct picture.

a ☐



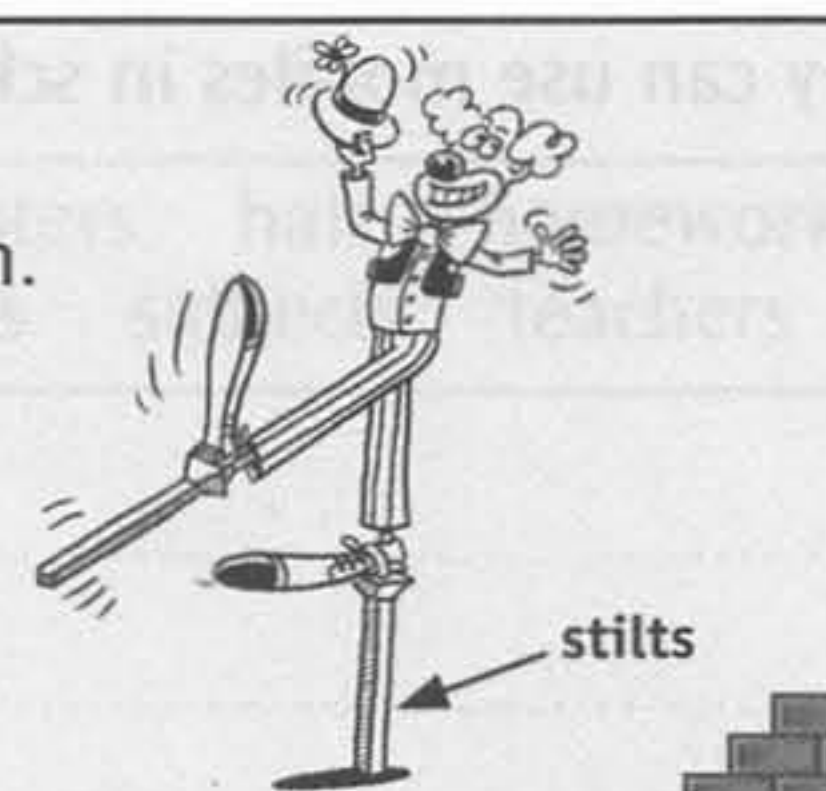
b ☐



4 Complete the sentences with *down*, *into*, *on* or *together*.

Word Builder

- 1 A juggler got on a bicycle and juggled six balls.
- 2 The contortionist got the box, and then climbed out again.
- 3 The trapeze artists got from the ceiling.
- 4 The acrobats got and made a human pyramid.
- 5 A clown got some stilts and did a dance.



5 Complete the sentences with words from A and B.

Sentence Builder

A getting laughing listening ~~looking~~ talking waitingB about at for to together ~~up~~1 'Why are you *looking* *up* ?'

'Because I can see a strange plane.'

2 'What are you ?'

'A bus. It's late.'

3 'What are you ?'

'My new CD. Sssh!'

4 'What are you ?'

'A joke. It's really funny.'

5 'What are you ?'

'We're discussing our homework.'

6 'Why are they ?'

'I think they're planning a party.'

Reading

6 Read the text and choose a, b or c.

Fun for all

Covent Garden is one of the most popular parts of London. Tourists and Londoners, adults and kids — they all enjoy the great shops, restaurants and cafes, and, most of all, they love the street performers. At Covent Garden, you can see some of the best street performers in the world. There are jugglers, clowns, magicians, living statues, musicians — the list goes on and on!

Before they can perform there, performers have to pass a test (it doesn't cost anything). The shows are free, and performers don't go round and collect money — but most people throw money into the hat! The performers can

keep all the money. Sometimes the audience is small but often there are big crowds, and there's a lot of money at the end of the show.

George is an acrobat. He learnt his skills at circus school and then joined a circus and went on tour round Britain. Now he performs at Covent Garden.

'You have to work hard to get an audience,' he says. 'You tell jokes, sing, dance — then when you have a good crowd you can start the show.'

Chantelle plays the violin in an orchestra, but she prefers Covent Garden!

'The crowds are always great here,' she says, 'And the money's better than my orchestra job!'



- 1 Covent Garden is
 - a mainly popular with tourists.
 - b mainly popular with Londoners.
 - c popular with everybody.
- 2 Performers have to
 - a pay before they can perform.
 - b pass a test and pay.
 - c pass a test.
- 3 The people in the audience
 - a decide what to pay.
 - b don't pay anything.
 - c all pay the same.
- 4 George
 - a studies circus skills.
 - b is touring Britain.
 - c usually performs in London.
- 5 He usually
 - a starts his show with a big audience.
 - b starts his show with no audience.
 - c tries to get a crowd before he starts a show.
- 6 Chantelle plays at Covent Garden because
 - a she wants to.
 - b she hasn't got a job.
 - c her orchestra plays there.

Vocabulary

1 Match the expressions (1–6) and the correct meanings (a–f).

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 All right. | a That's sad. |
| 2 I can't see a thing. | b It's fine now. |
| 3 What a shame. | c Yes. |
| 4 That's better. | d It's very dark. |
| 5 Are you sure? | e Okay. |
| 6 Yeah. | f Please check. |

Key Expressions: Suggestions

2 Complete the dialogue. Write one word in each gap.

A: Hi Andy. 1..... *Would* you 2..... to play tennis tomorrow?

B: All 3..... . What time?

A: What 4..... ten o'clock?

B: No, that's too early. Why 5..... we play in the afternoon?

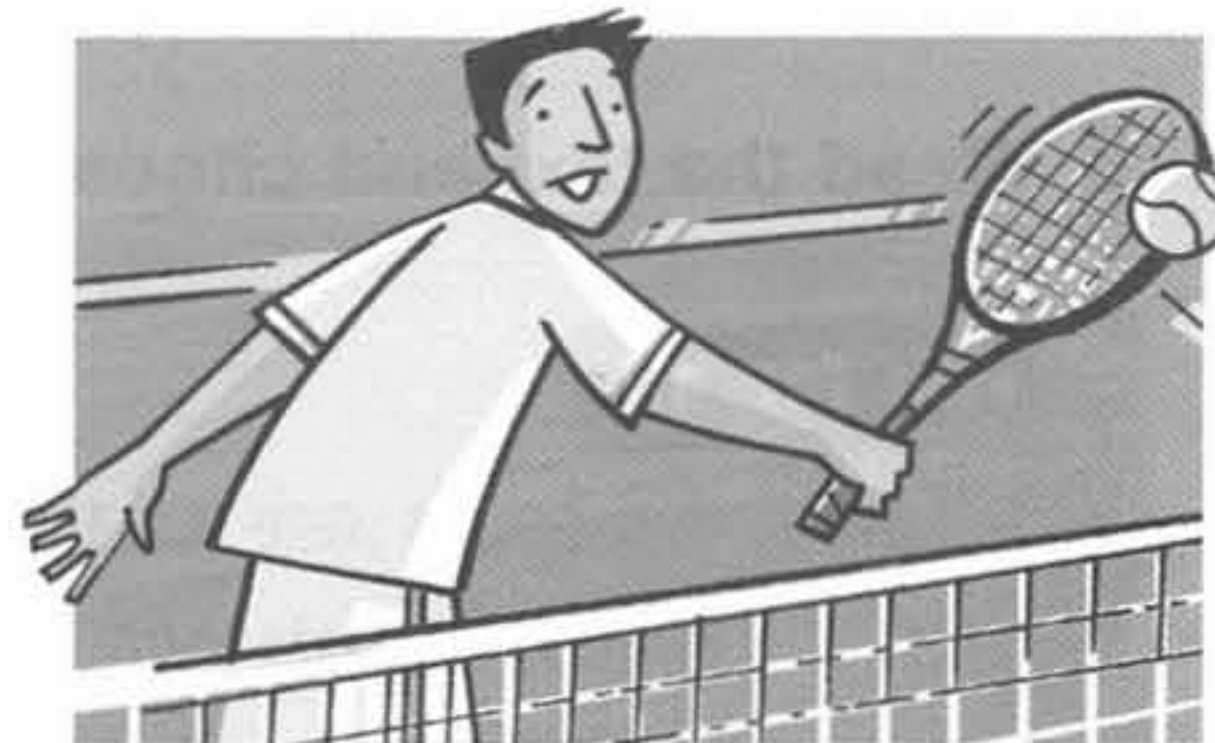
A: I can't. I'm busy then.

B: Oh, well, ten is okay, then.

A: Are you 6..... ?

B: Yes, it's fine.

A: Cool.



3 Complete the dialogues. Choose a, b or c.

1 Would you like to go to the cinema?

a Yes, great.

b Yes, I do.

c Yes, quite often.

a All right.

b Okay, what time.

c Yes, I'm sure.

2 Why don't we watch a DVD?

a Thanks a lot.

b Not now.

c I don't like it.

6 Would you like to go out on Saturday afternoon?

a Not now.

b Yes, I'm quite tired.

c That's a good idea.

3 What about a pizza?

a It's Italian.

b I love them.

c Cool!

7 Why don't we go to the tennis club?

a No. It's fine.

b Okay. Cool!

c Yes, we do.

4 Let's go shopping.

a Well, not now.

b Okay, bye.

c Every Saturday.

8 What about the cinema?

a Okay, what time?

b Yes, I do.

c I'm busy then.

5 Let's meet at half past seven.

Listening

- 4 Listen to the conversation. What are their plans for the weekend? Write the correct letter next to each day or time.

Days/Times		Activities
1 Friday evening	.....	a band practice
2 Saturday morning	..... <i>a</i>	b homework
3 Saturday afternoon	.....	c orchestra
4 Saturday evening	.....	d party
5 Sunday	.....	e relaxing
6 Sunday evening	.....	f shopping
		g swimming
		h watching DVDs



- 5 Listen and complete the information.

	ABC1	ABC2
Film:	<i>Dust</i>	<i>Tail Back</i>
Dates:	1. <i>13–18 June</i>	13–18 June
Times:	2.	6.
	3.	7.
Tickets		
Adults:	4.	8.
Students/Children:	5.	9.

- 6 Listen and complete the information.

Dust is about 1. *a murder*

It's a film for everyone over the age of 2.

It's 3. hours and 4. minutes long.

Tail Back is a 5. film about 6.

It's 7. hours and 8. minutes long.



Writing

- 7 Complete the information about a film at your local cinema. You can choose any film.

..... (title) is about

It's long.

It's a film for

Tickets cost

The Visitor

1 Read the information (a–g) about the film script. Match the questions (1–7) and the information.

- a** The Visitor
- b** **CHARACTERS**
ROSE: a middle-aged woman, BEN's mother.
BEN: a teenage boy
RICHARD: a young man
- c** All the scenes take place in three parts of Rose's house: the kitchen, the entrance hall and the living room.
- d** **Scene 1. Friday evening**
- e** ROSE is washing up in the kitchen. She's singing. The doorbell rings.
- f** ROSE
- g** Oh, who's that? Another one of Ben's friend's, I guess.

- 1** How many people are in the play, and who are they?
- 2** Where does the story happen?
- 3** When does it happen?
- 4** What's the name of the play?
- 5** Who is speaking?
- 6** What does he or she say?
- 7** What happens first?

b

2 Read Scene 1. Choose the correct words.

- 1** Richard is probably a *friend/stranger*.
- 2** Johnny is probably Ben's *father/brother*.
- 3** Rose probably feels *relaxed/worried*.

The bell rings again.

BEN Mum! Somebody's at the door!

ROSE Yes, yes, okay, I'm coming.

ROSE goes to the front door and opens it.

RICHARD is standing there. He is wearing a suit and holding some flowers.

RICHARD Hello. I'm so sorry I'm late. I got lost!

ROSE Oh, hello. I'm sorry but ...

RICHARD Oh, is dinner late? It's okay, don't worry, I'm not very hungry right now. Here, these are for you. Can I come in?

RICHARD hands the flowers to ROSE and steps into the house.

ROSE Ben! Can you come here, please?

BEN appears. ROSE turns and speaks to him quietly.

ROSE Who's this? Do you know him?

BEN *(quietly)* No, I don't. He's probably one of dad's friends from work.

ROSE Yes, you're probably right.
(to RICHARD) Come and sit down. Sorry about the mess.

RICHARD Thank you. What a lovely house!

They enter the living room and Richard sits down on the sofa.

ROSE Johnny will be home soon, Mr ... Mr ... oh, silly me, I don't know your surname!

RICHARD It's Green. But please call me Richard.

ROSE Oh, and I'm Rose, of course. You don't have to call me Mrs Harris!

RICHARD Thank you, Rose. Well it will be nice to see Johnny again after all these years.

ROSE Oh, yes, of course ... Can I get you a drink?

RICHARD Yes, thanks ...

ROSE goes into the kitchen and makes a phone call.

ROSE Johnny, is that you? Listen, who's this Richard person? ... Green, I think he said Green ... Well, he's young, he's wearing a suit ... He's sitting on our sofa, and I think he's staying for dinner. Who is he? ...

End of Scene 1

3 At the end of Scene 1, Rose is on the telephone to Johnny. Guess what Johnny is saying. Complete the conversation.

Rose: Johnny, is that you?

Johnny: Yes, hi.

Rose: Listen, who is this Richard person?

Johnny:

Rose: Green. I think he said Green.

Johnny:

Rose: Well, he's young, he's wearing a suit

Johnny:

Rose: He's sitting on our sofa, and I think he's staying for dinner. Who is he?

Johnny:

4 Read Scene 2 and complete this sentence.

I think the person at the door is

Scene 2. Ten minutes later

ROSE enters the living room, carrying three drinks.

RICHARD and BEN are chatting.

RICHARD So, you're just like your dad, then: crazy about sport.

ROSE gives a drink to RICHARD and BEN.

ROSE How did you know ... I mean, how did you meet Johnny?

RICHARD Oh Rose, what a strange question. You were there! It was a long time ago, I know. Before Ben was born, of course.

ROSE I was there? Oh, yes, of course ... Ben, can I have some help in the kitchen, please?

BEN Oh, okay, then.

ROSE Please excuse us for a minute, Richard.

RICHARD Of course. Can I put the TV on?

He switches the TV on.

ROSE Oh, yes, of course.

ROSE and BEN go into the kitchen. ROSE closes the door.

ROSE Ben, is this one of your jokes? Because it isn't very funny.

BEN Mum, I don't know him. I don't know anything about him. I ...

The doorbell rings

ROSE Oh dear, what now?

ROSE and BEN go into the entrance hall. RICHARD is opening the door.

RICHARD Hi, come in!

End of Scene 2



5 Write the next scene as a film script or write a paragraph to complete the story. Use one of these suggestions, or use your own ideas.

- Richard is an actor. The person at the door is a TV presenter. It's part of a TV show.
- Richard is a criminal.
- Richard is Johnny's friend. It's April 1st.

This image shows a full page of primary-ruled paper. It features multiple sets of horizontal dashed lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. The paper is otherwise blank, with no text or other markings.

Language Check 7

Vocabulary

1 Answer the questions with the words in the box.

acrobat comedian human statue ice skater
magician ~~musician~~ singer storyteller

Who plays an instrument? *musician*

- 1 Who is funny?
- 2 Who has to speak a lot?
- 3 Who has to be strong?
- 4 Who has to stand still?
- 5 Who wears special boots?
- 6 Who has a good voice?
- 7 Who can do card tricks?

☐ / 7

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

about at from down for into
on to ~~together~~

Example

We got together and collected a lot of money.

- 1 Don't wait a bus, we can walk.
- 2 Nobody laughed the teacher's jokes.
- 3 Don't talk your friends when they're not here.
- 4 Sid got his motorbike and rode away.
- 5 A bird got our house and flew all round the kitchen.
- 6 Do you come Britain, or are you American?
- 7 Please be quiet and listen me.
- 8 How do you get from the top of the mountain?

☐ / 8

Grammar

3 Choose the correct words.

Example

Children can't / don't have to drive cars.

- 1 I *can/have to* study. I *can't/don't have to* leave school.

- 2 Bus drivers *can't/don't have to* be men. They *can/have to* be women, too.
- 3 You need a student card. Then you *can/have to* get a discount.

☐ / 5

4 Complete the sentences with *can*, *can't*, *have to* or *not have to*.

Example

We're on holiday so we don't have to work.

- 1 You use your mobile in the library – please go outside.
- 2 The tickets are free for students, so we pay!
- 3 Please take that chewing gum outside. You have that in class!
- 4 My mum works late on Fridays so I cook the dinner.
- 5 I did my homework yesterday so I relax now!

☐ / 10

Key Expressions




5 Complete the phone call. Write one word in each gap.

- A: *What* about the cinema this afternoon?
B: No, there's nothing on.
A: Okay, 1..... go cycling.
B: It's raining.
A: Well, 2..... don't we go shopping?
B: I haven't got any money.
A: 3..... you like 4..... come and play my new computer game?
B: 5..... right. Cool!


☐ / 5


What's your score?

Module 7

- ☐ Vocabulary 
☐ Grammar 
☐ Key Expressions 
☐ / 35 Total

This is easy. 

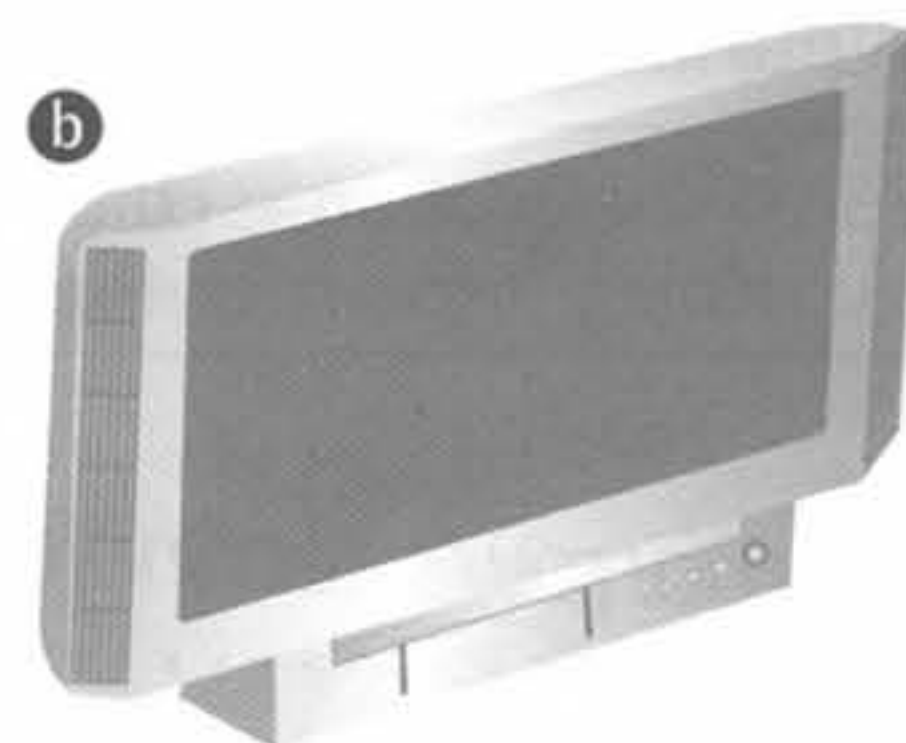
I need more practice. 

This is difficult. 

Get Ready

Vocabulary: Technology (1)

- 1** Listen to the results of a raffle. Match the tickets (1–6) and the prizes (a–f).



- 2** What do they need? Choose things in the box.

domestic robot DVD player flat screen headphones
pen drive video camera

1 I want to watch a film at home.

DVD player

2 My project is on the computer at school. I want to save it somewhere different, to keep it safe.

3 I want to record my friends in the school play.

4 We want a really good TV picture.

5 I have to do the dishes and clean my room!

6 I want to listen to my music on the train.

- 3** Linda and Tony are looking at a catalogue of gadgets. What things are they talking about?

- a laptop
- b MP3 player
- c handheld computer
- d walkie-talkie watch

1	c
2	
3	
4	

22 Vocabulary and Grammar

Vocabulary: Technology (2)

1 Write the missing words.

3-D animation chip e-books GPS
satellites smart clothes track

Tomorrow's technology **today!**

1. *GPS*

You will never get lost again with this amazing new gadget – 2. in space will 3. your car everywhere.

4.

Stay cool the easy way. A special

5. inside the jacket controls your temperature all the time.

6.

This is the newest of new technology – **books with moving pictures.** Wear the glasses and watch the 7.! The pictures are 8., so you'll think you can pick them off the page!

Grammar: *will* for predictions

→ Grammar Reference, page 124

2 Read these predictions from 1950. Were they correct? Write *T* (true) or *F* (false).

THE DAILY NEWS

OCTOBER 9, 1950

WHAT WILL THE WORLD BE LIKE IN THE YEAR 2000?

- 1 There will be one computer in every town.
- 2 Millions of people will have colour TVs.
- 3 Nobody will be poor or hungry.
- 4 People will live in space stations.
- 5 Robots will do all our housework.
- 6 People will carry telephones in their pockets.
- 7 There will be one world language.
- 8 There won't be any wars in the world.
- 9 The world will be warmer.
- 10 People will only work three days a week.

F
T

3 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of *will* and the verb in brackets.

- 1 'Where (you/be) *will you be* in five years' time?'
'I think (I/be) at university somewhere.'
- 2 'In the future, (people/live) on the Moon?'
'Maybe, but I don't think (I/volunteer) !'
- 3 'What time (it/get) dark tonight?'
'I'm not sure, but I'm sure (it/be) dark at about seven.'
- 4 'When (you/be) 18?'
'In four years' time.'
- 5 'What (cars/be) like in the future?'
'There (not/be) any cars, because we (not/have) any petrol.'

4 What do they think? Write their predictions.

What will the world be like in 2050?

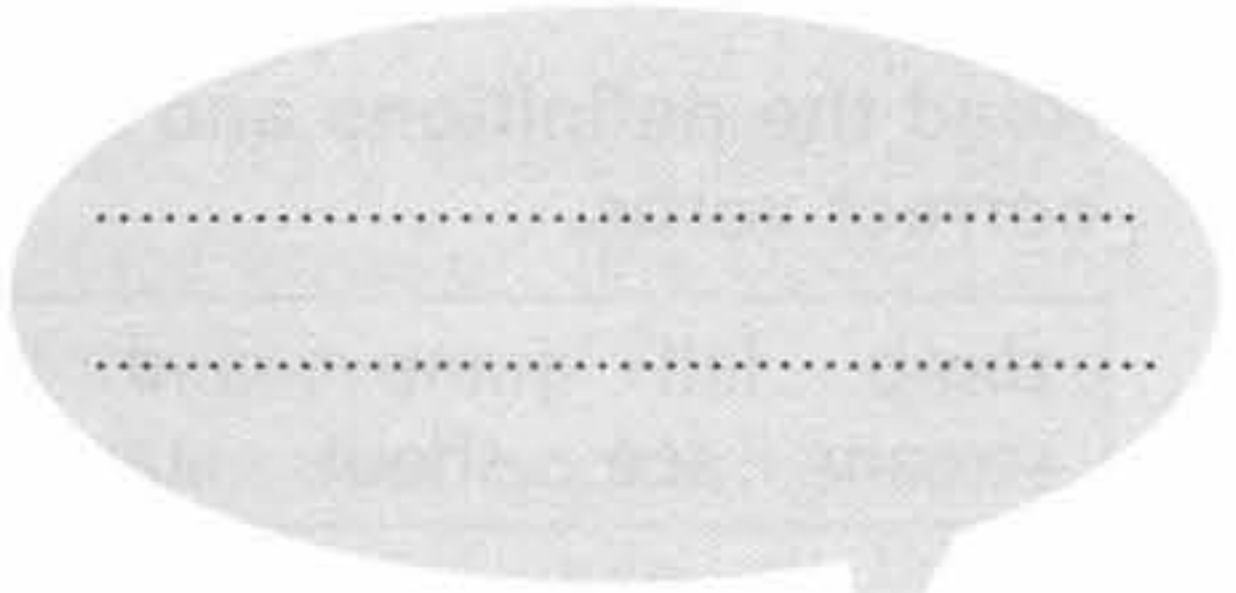


1 safer streets – no street crime

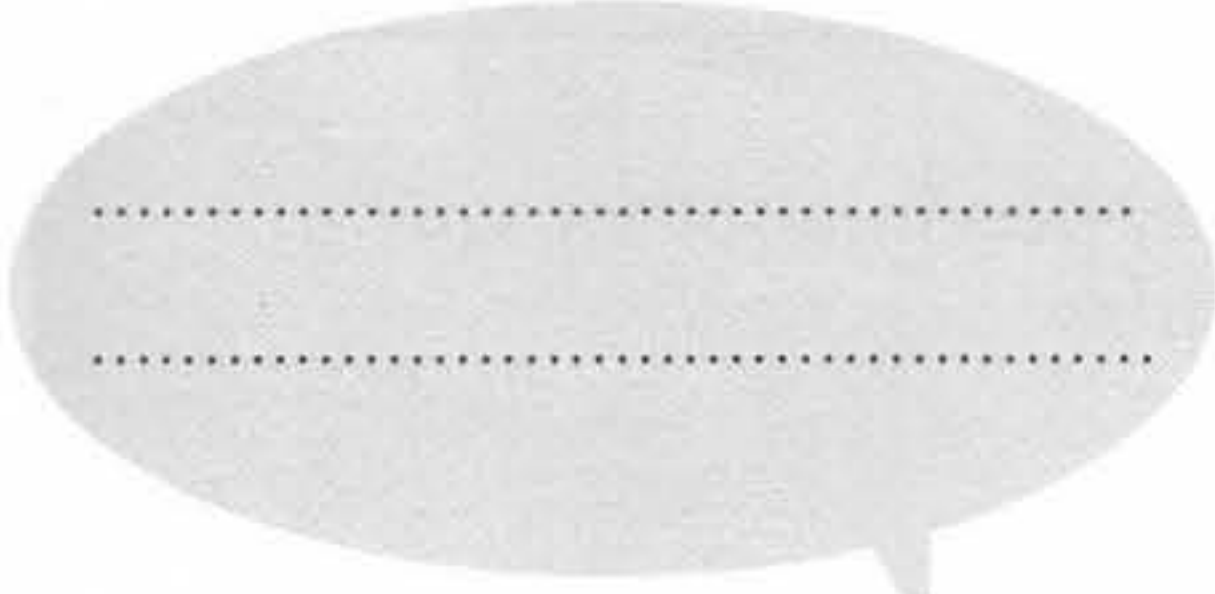
The streets will be safer and there won't be any street crime.



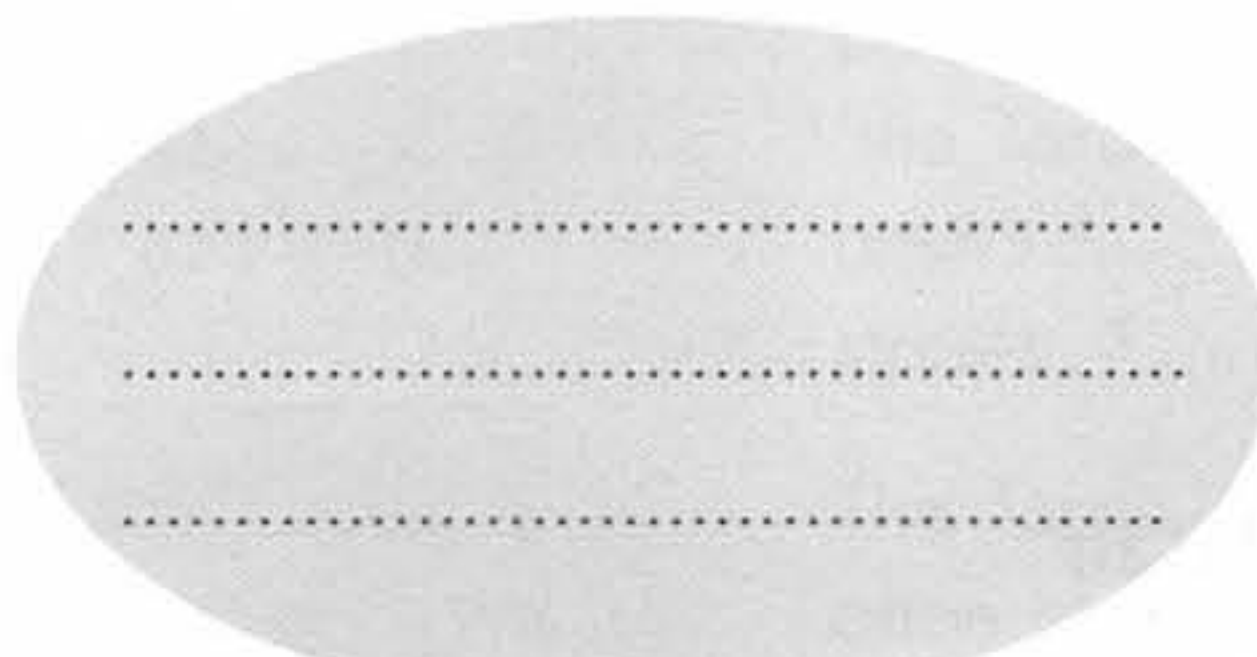
2 cleaner planet – electric cars – healthier life



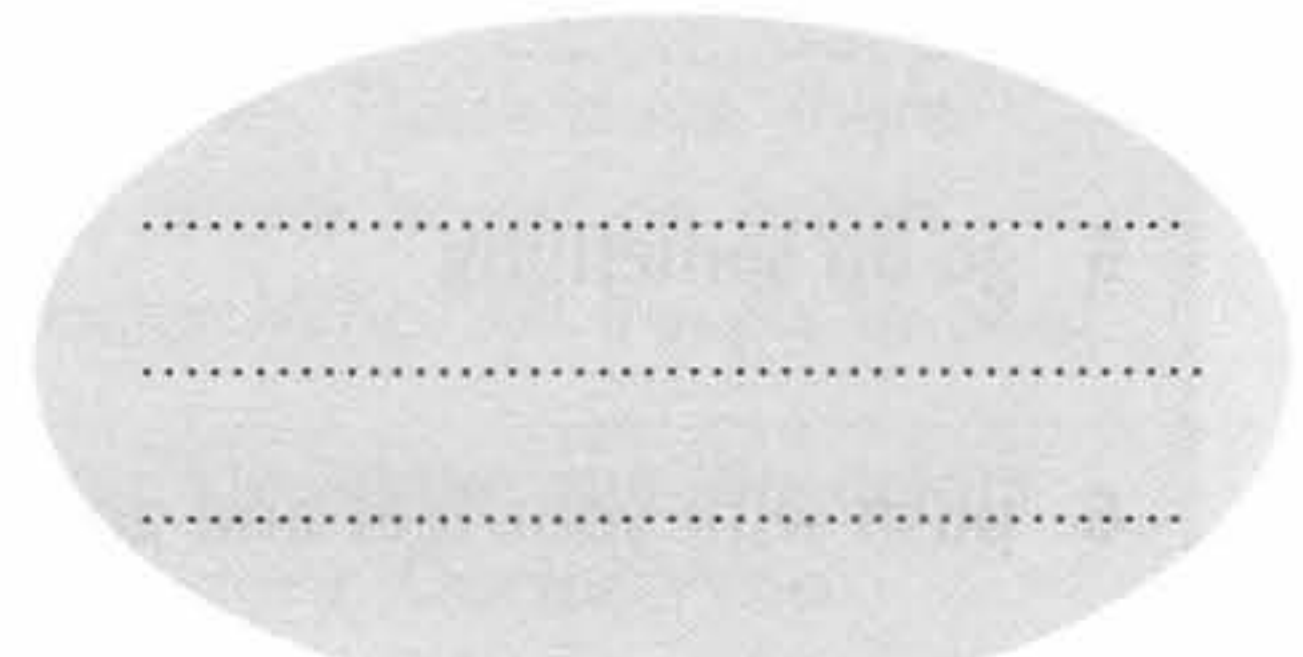
3 no schools – virtual classrooms – people more intelligent



4 different weather – colder winters, hotter summers – more sunshine in Britain

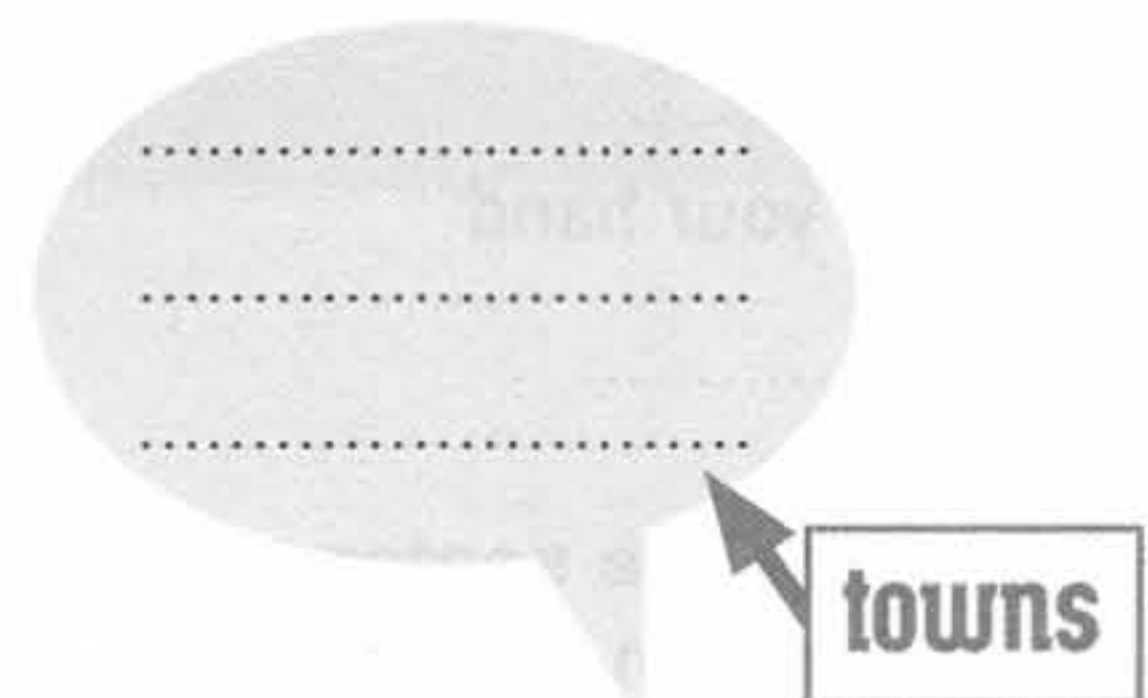
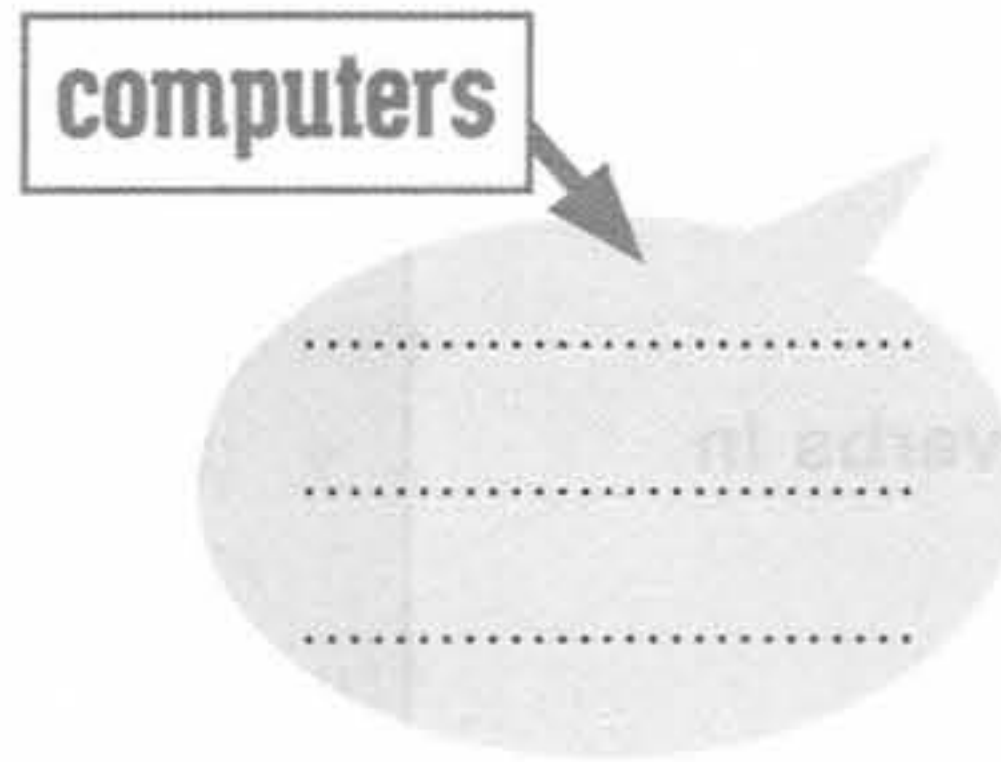
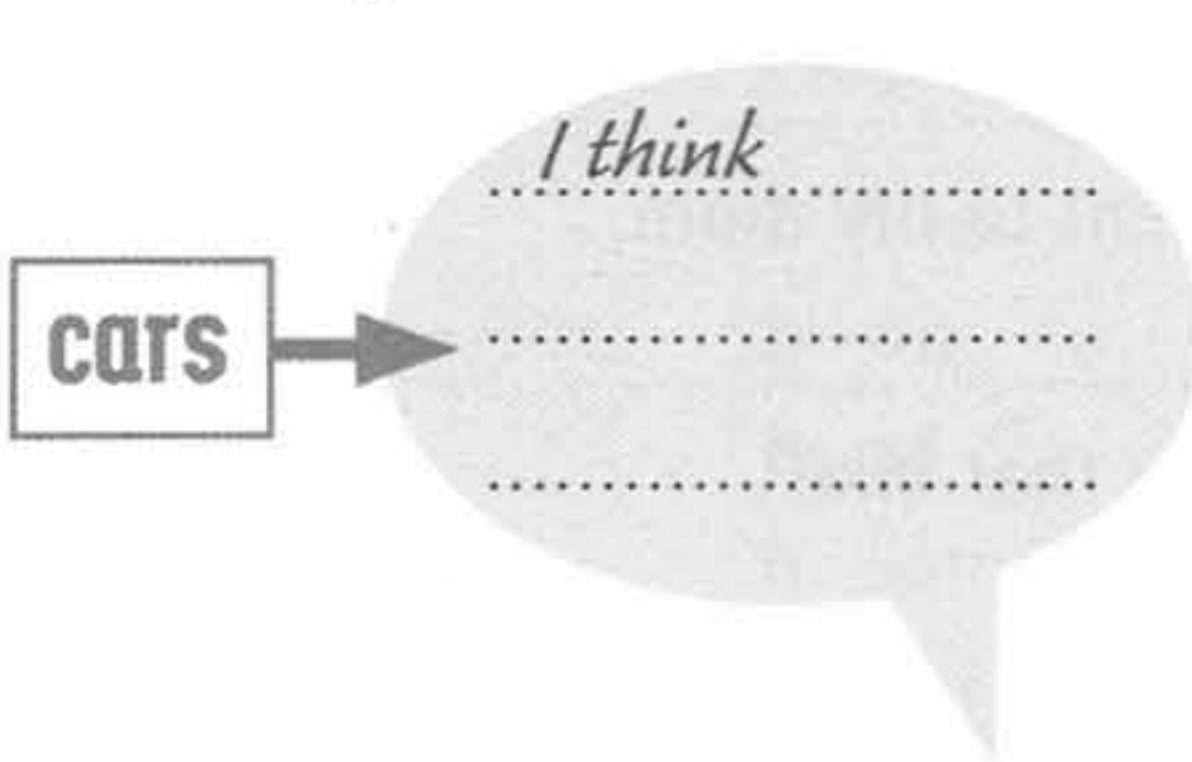


5 better buses and trains – free transport for everybody – no cars



Your Turn

5 Imagine cars, computers and towns in the year 2050. Make predictions.



6 Answer the question. Use the words in the box or your own ideas.

animals doctors the Earth houses
hunger the Moon planets pollution
robots schools space trees wars
the weather

What do **you** think life will be like in 2050?

I think
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Vocabulary

1 Read the definitions and choose the correct verbs.

climb fall jump land pick up
~~scream~~ see shout stare take off

- 1 call out because you are frightened
.....
scream.....
- 2 speak very, very loudly
.....
- 3 use your eyes
.....
- 4 look for a long time
.....
- 5 go up something
.....
- 6 push with your feet and go into the air
.....
- 7 go down quickly, usually by mistake
.....
- 8 go down onto the ground
.....
- 9 opposite of *put on* (your clothes)
.....
- 10 take in your hand
.....

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in Exercise 1 in the correct form.

- 1 Jamie was playing football when he
.....*fell*..... and broke his leg.
- 2 Spiderman to the top of the building and rescued the girl.
- 3 This room is a mess. Please your books.
- 4 My grandfather can't hear very well so I have to at him.
- 5 Nala comes from a hot country. The first time she snow, she just at it!

3 Read the sentences and complete the adjectives.

Word Builder

- 1 Mickey is very sad; he's really un..*happy*.....
- 2 Nobody knows anything about this; it's un.....
- 3 This isn't normal; it's very un.....
- 4 I don't like sitting on this chair; it's very un.....
- 5 John never wins anything; he's really un.....

4 Rewrite the sentences in another way. Use the same verbs.

Sentence Builder

- 1 The teacher didn't give us a prize.
The teacher didn't*give a prize to us*.....
- 2 We sent an e-mail to John.
We sent
- 3 Did you tell the truth to me?
Did you tell?
- 4 I'm writing my cousin a letter.
I'm writing
- 5 My friend sent a postcard to me.
My friend sent
- 6 I gave a present to my mum.
I gave
- 7 Who gave you that bike?
Who gave?
- 8 Cindy sent me a text message.
Cindy sent

Reading

5 Complete the text. Choose a, b or c.

A Very Unusual Doctor



Doctor Who is one of 1..... most famous TV shows in Britain. It's a science fiction story about an alien 'time traveller' (the Doctor) and his young assistant. They travel 2..... space and time in a very unusual 'spaceship' – it's a blue phone box! To find out more, we have to go back many years (like the Doctor!).

The first *Doctor Who* show appeared on British screens 3..... 1963. In those days, there were two kinds of phone box – red ones and special blue ones. The blue ones were for emergencies. People used them to call the police, and policemen used them, too. The writers of *Doctor Who* wanted the Doctor's spaceship to be an everyday object – and they picked a blue phone box (it's called 'the Tardis' in the show). These days, there aren't 4..... blue phone boxes on British streets, 5..... *Doctor Who* still travels in one!

The Tardis is always the same, but the actors often change. In the story, *Doctor Who* sometimes disappears, and then reappears with a different body! His assistants sometimes change, too – but his worst enemies don't. 6..... are they? They are metal robots on wheels, and they are called 'the Daleks'. They look and sound strange (and funny) – but they always try to kill the Doctor, so they are terrifying! In the sixties, children watched the Daleks from behind the sofa. These days, they 7..... the same!

- | | | |
|---------|---------|-------------|
| 1 a a | b the | c some |
| 2 a to | b up | c through |
| 3 a in | b at | c on |
| 4 a no | b some | c any |
| 5 a so | b but | c because |
| 6 a Who | b Where | c Why |
| 7 a do | b did | c are doing |

6 Read the text again. Find words with these meanings:

Paragraph 1

- 1 a person on a journey
.....traveller.....

Paragraph 2

- 2 ordinary
.....
3 chose
.....

Paragraph 3

- 4 comes back
.....
5 very scary
.....

Vocabulary

1 Match the words (1-7) and (a-g).

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 text | a centre |
| 2 shopping | b museum |
| 3 electrical | c toy |
| 4 mobile | d tracker |
| 5 electronic | e message |
| 6 child | f engineer |
| 7 science | g phone |

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

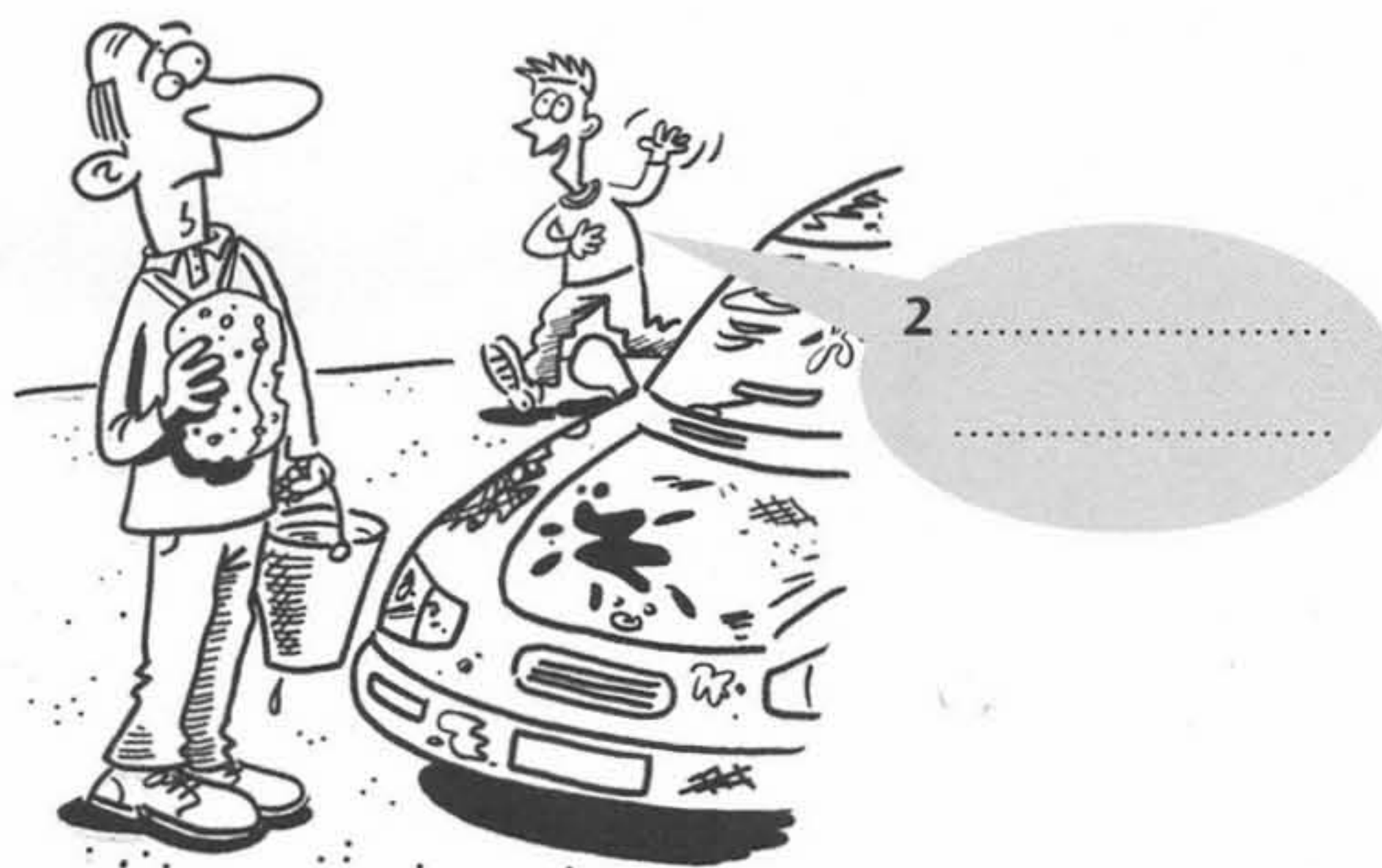
adapt complicated location ~~lost~~ signal upload

- I didn't take a map, so I got *lost*.
- Engineers can cars for disabled drivers.
- I don't understand this maths – it's too
- Oh no! I can't get a on my mobile.
- Let's these pictures onto the website.
- Where are you? Please tell me your

Key Expressions: Offers

3 What are they saying? Write offers. Use the words in the box.

clean get ~~open~~ pay



4 What do you say in these situations? Write offers beginning *I'll* or *We'll*.

give go inside ~~help~~ invite look after look for

- 1 You're at a friend's house for dinner. Your friend's mum is doing the washing up.
I'll help you
- 2 Your friend can't find his bag.
.....
- 3 You and your friends are playing music outside. The neighbours don't like it.
.....
- 4 Your friend feels ill during a lesson.
.....
- 5 Your friend likes *Coldplay*. You've got too many *Coldplay* CDs!
.....
- 6 You and your best friend are organising a party. You're talking to a new student.
.....

Listening

5 Listen to the messages and complete the notes.

1



message from *James*
for *Sam*
He's in
Trouble with
Back about
Can't
He will

2

NOTE

from for

Invitation to on

..... You can

Bring a

she called again.

Her address is

It's near

phone number

3



message from

for

He wants to

Can you

- phone number

He called back. He says

4

message from

for

She can't

She'll And

she said sorry.

Writing Challenge

1 Read the blog. Choose the correct words.

● Saturday 11th Aug

Well here we are in Scotland. ¹During/When the journey THREE people were sick on the bus, so we're all very happy ²then/when we arrived! The hostel is great – it's quite small and it's in the middle of nowhere! There are six of us in each room. No time to write more – dinner time! I'm REALLY hungry.

● Monday 13th August

Yesterday started well, but then something horrible happened. In the morning we got ready to go walking. ³Before/During we left the hostel, the teachers checked our equipment. Each group had a map and an emergency bag with a mobile phone and some food.

Our problems started ⁴during/when we got lost. Ben Williams decided to go and look for the others. This was a BIG mistake! We waited and waited but he didn't come back, so we decided to use the emergency mobile. Then we ⁵later/suddenly remembered – Ben was carrying it!

Honestly, it was terrible. We were really scared. We tried to find the hostel but it was getting dark and we were going round in circles. ⁶After/Later about an hour one of the teachers found us. ⁷After/Later, we found out that Ben had a broken leg and was in hospital.

● Wednesday 15th August

We went to see Ben in hospital today. He's okay but he's really bored. He'll be there for a week. His parents are travelling to Scotland – they'll take him home ⁸when/later he's a bit better.

2 Read the blog again and answer the questions.

- 1 Where were they? *in a hostel in Scotland*
- 2 Why were they there?
- 3 What happened?
- 4 How did they feel?
- 5 What happened in the end?

3 Write a blog about a terrible week. It can be true, or you can imagine it.



Understanding Grammar: Future Conditional

→ Grammar Reference, page 125

1 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences. Remember punctuation!

- 1 be you late you'll If tired go to tomorrow bed.
.....
If you go to bed late, you'll be tired tomorrow.
- 2 won't the weather's camping If we go bad.
.....
- 3 parents late will get My I'm angry if.
.....
- 4 you the bus do miss What if you will?
.....
- 5 we the competition be amazing will if It win.
.....
- 6 she If study she won't anything doesn't learn.
.....

2 Choose the correct form of the verb.

- 1 If he doesn't pass / won't pass the exam, he try / I'll try again.
- 2 We 'll phone / phone you if the train is / will be late.
- 3 If nobody will want / wants to go out, we will watch / watch DVDs at home.
- 4 Kate won't go / doesn't go to the party if you won't invite / don't invite her.
- 5 If you will be / are in the team on Saturday, I'll come / come and watch.
- 6 I 'll be / be worried if he won't phone / doesn't phone soon.

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

A: What time 1(you/get) *will you get* home tomorrow?

B: If 2(I/not have to) stay for orchestra,
3(I/get) home at about 4.

A: When 4(your brother/be) 18?

B: In July. 5(He/have) a big party – if dad
6(pay) for it!

A: 7(you/go) to university if you
8(pass) your exams?

B: Maybe. If 9(I/not/decide) to get a job,
10(I/study) something, somewhere!

4 Write Future Conditional sentences about the pictures. Use the verbs in brackets.



1 (eat / be sick)

.....
If he eats another burger, he'll be sick.



2 (not look out / have wet feet)

.....
.....
.....



3 (see / arrest)

.....



4 (not practise / not pass his music exam)

.....
.....
.....

Language Check 8

Vocabulary

- 1 Write the missing letters and match the words.

digital	<input type="text" value="g"/>	a r _ _ _ t
1 domestic	<input type="text"/>	b s _ _ _ n
2 MP3	<input type="text"/>	c d _ _ _ e
3 flat	<input type="text"/>	d c _ _ p _ _ _ r
4 pen	<input type="text"/>	e c _ _ _ _ _ s
5 smart	<input type="text"/>	f p _ _ _ _ r
6 handheld	<input type="text"/>	g c <u>a</u> <u>m</u> <u>e</u> <u>r</u> a

/ 12

- 2 Complete the adjectives.

Example

I hate this sofa. It's uncomfortable.

- This is very strange. It's really un.....
- He stepped on a banana and fell under a bus. He was very un.....
- She never smiles. She's always un.....

/ 3

Grammar

- 3 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

Example

I can't be late. My parents (get) will get angry.

- Please wait for me. I (not/be) long.
- Do you think we (win) the match tomorrow?
- What time (you/finish) your homework tonight?
- Take a coat. It (be) cold tonight.
- Eat something now, then you (not/be) hungry this evening.

/ 5

- 4 Write sentences in the Future Conditional.

Example

If / I / have / enough money / go on holiday

If I have enough money I'll go on holiday.

- I / be / amazed / if / our team / win
.....
- you / have / a pizza / if / I / pay?
.....
- Ben / not / be / happy / if / we / eat / his crisps
.....
- If / he / not / relax / he / be / ill
.....
- If / you / finish / your homework / you / come out?
.....

/ 10

Key Expressions

- 5 Make offers. Use the verbs in brackets.

Example *'I need the dictionary.'*

(get) 'I'll get it.'

- 'These books are heavy.'
(carry)
- 'I can't have a coffee, I have no money.'
(buy)
- 'This homework is difficult.'
(help)
- 'I'd like to hear your new CD.'
(play)
- 'I can't find my school bag.'
(look for)

/ 5

What's your score?

Module 8

<input type="checkbox"/> Vocabulary	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Grammar	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Key Expressions	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> / 35 Total	

This is easy. 😊

I need more practice. 😐

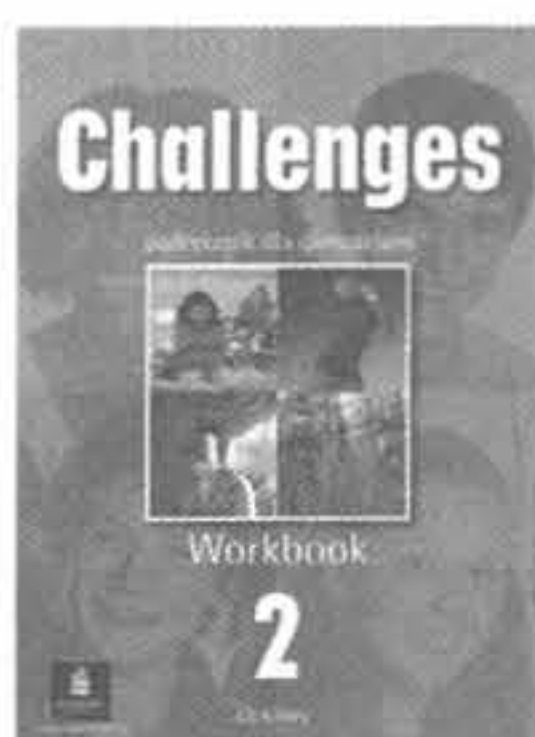
This is difficult. 😞

Get Ready

Vocabulary: Colours, shapes and materials

- 1 Complete the descriptions. Use the words in the box. There may be several possible answers.

cotton gold leather plastic rectangular round silver square woollen



1 It's *rectangular*.



2 It's



3 It's



4 It's



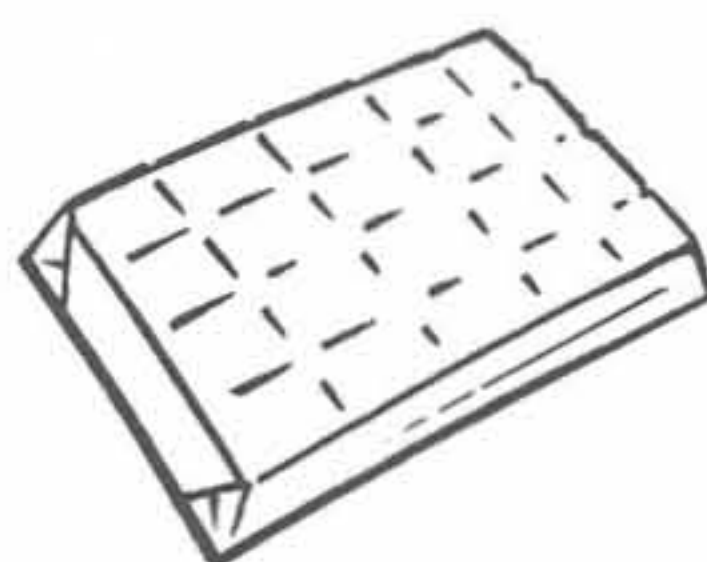
5 It's



6 It's



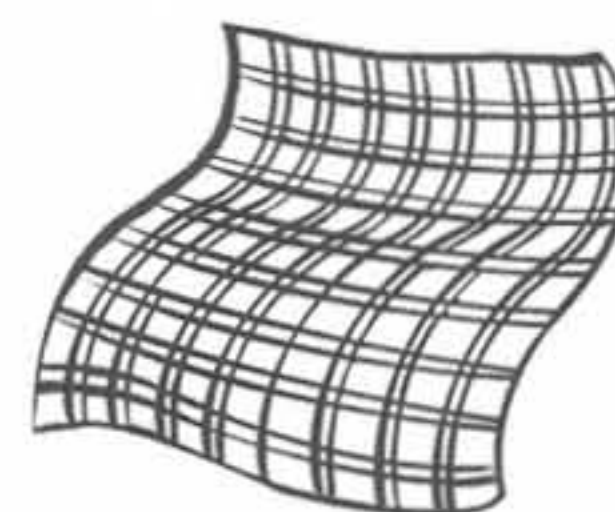
7 It's



8 It's



9 It's



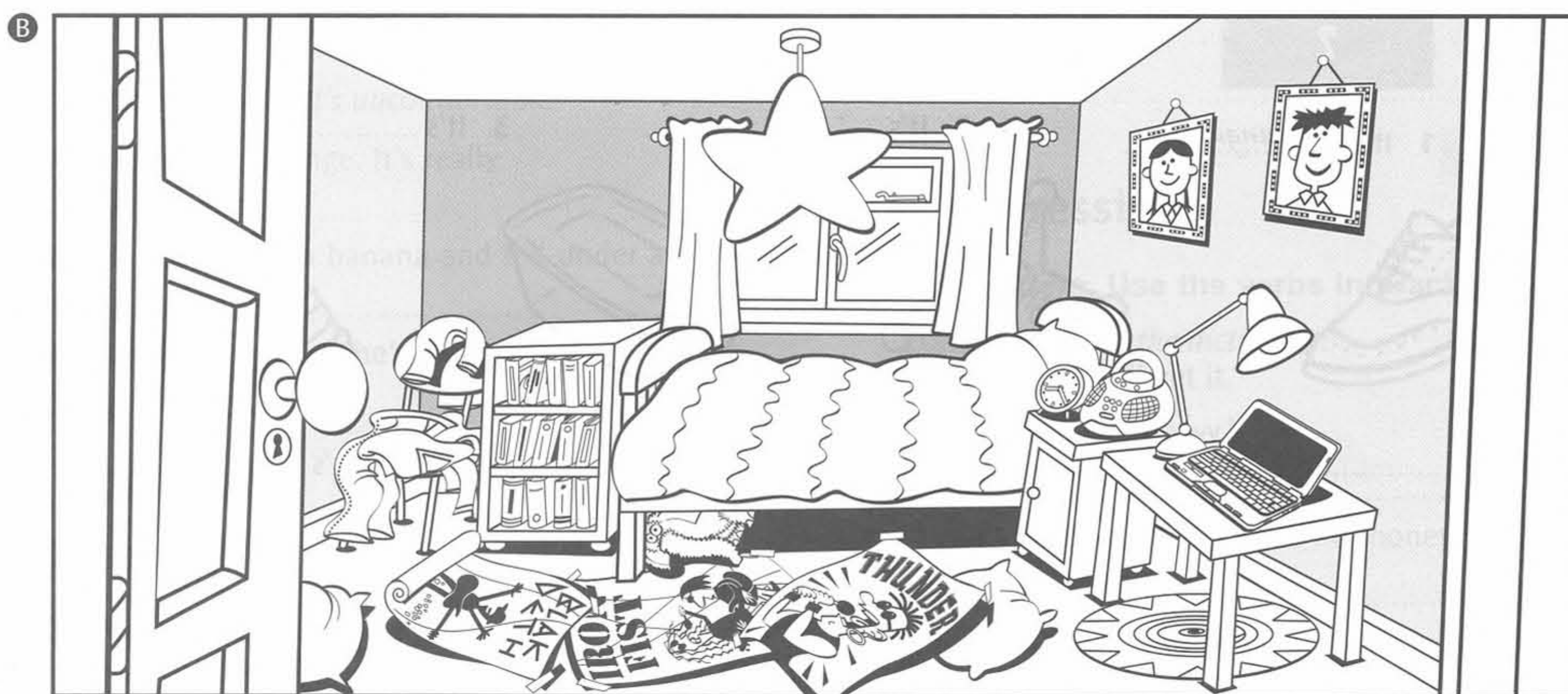
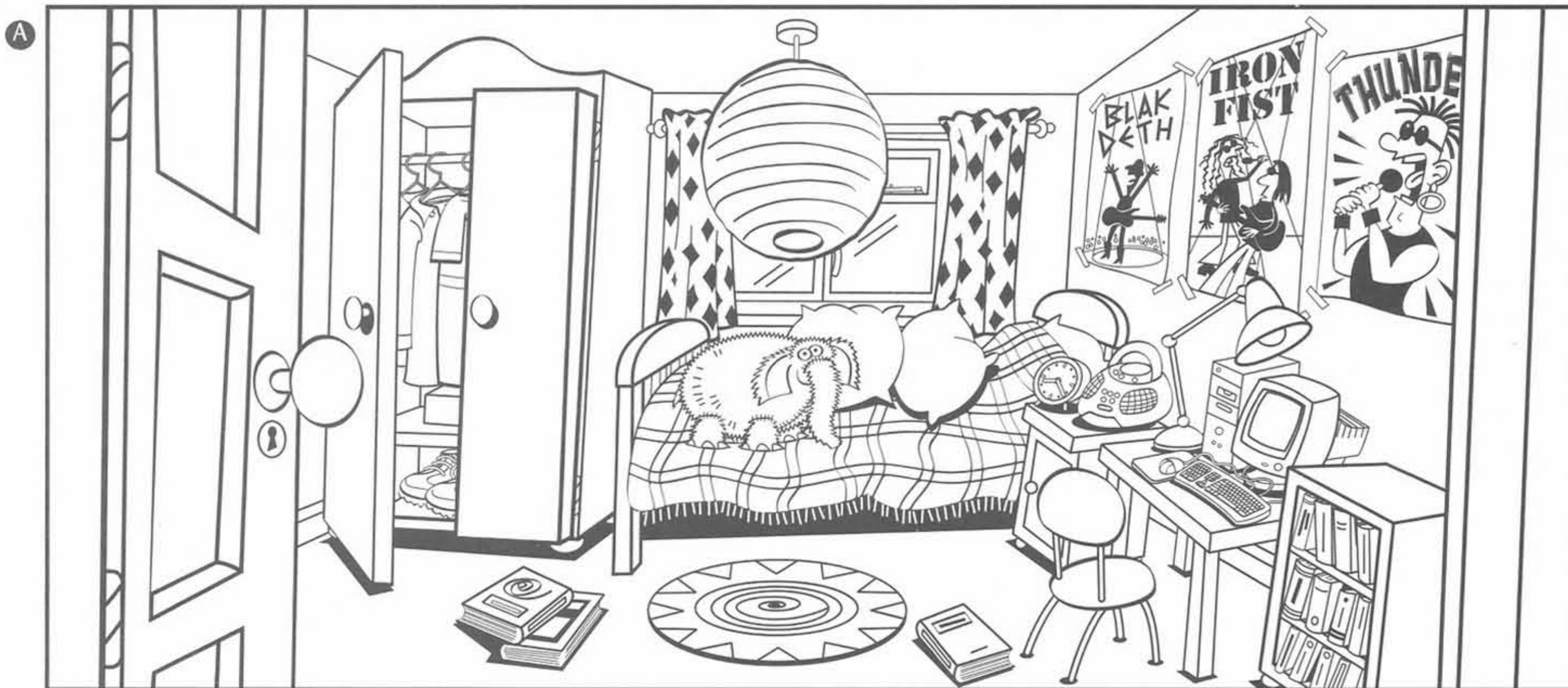
10 It's

Listening

- 2 Listen to people in a shop. Complete the table.

item	shape	colour	material
mirror	1 <i>triangular</i>	2	3
radio	4	5	6
jumper		7	8
bag	9	10	11

25 Vocabulary and Grammar



Vocabulary: Furniture

1 Look at Picture A and complete the sentences.

- 1 The biggest thing in the room is the wardrobe.
- 2 There are three on the wall.
- 3 There's a round on the floor.
- 4 The CD player is on the
- 5 The lamp is on the
- 6 There's a warm and two comfortable on the bed.
- 7 The is huge and round.

Grammar: Present Perfect

→ Grammar Reference, page 126

2 Look at Picture B. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 They've moved the bed.
- 2 They've bought a new CD player.
- 3 They haven't changed the bedspread.
- 4 They've painted the walls.
- 5 They've put the clothes on the chair.
- 6 They haven't moved the books.

F

3 Look at Picture B again. Complete the sentences.

- 1 They (put) *'ve put up* some new pictures.
- 2 They (choose) a different lampshade.
- 3 They (change) the colour of the walls.
- 4 Somebody (make) new curtains.
- 5 They (not/buy) a new wardrobe.
- 6 Somebody (organise) the books.

4 Complete the sentences in the Present Perfect. Use the verbs in the box.

buy ~~move~~ change hide

- 1 *They've moved* the rug.
- 2 the curtains.
- 3 a new computer.
- 4 the elephant.

5 Match the questions (1–5) and the answers (a–e).

- 1 Have you decorated your room?
- 2 Have you cleaned the kitchen?
- 3 Have you bought that new CD?
- 4 Have you lost your new jacket?
- 5 Have you thrown away your old books?

d

- a Well, I've done some of the dishes.
- b No, it's at my friend's house.
- c No, I've put them under the bed.
- d Yes, I have. I've painted the walls.
- e Yes, let's listen to it now.

6 Write the verbs in the correct list.

~~build~~ buy change cut do give
lose move pack paint play tidy

Irregular *build – built*

Regular

7 Complete the sentences in the Present Perfect. Use the verbs in Exercise 6.

- 1 Look! My little brother *has* *built* a tree house in the garden.
- 2 Help! I need first aid. I my finger.
- 3 Are you looking for your mobile? you it again?
- 4 This room looks different. you the walls?
- 5 The kitchen is a mess. Nobody the dishes.
- 6 I can't phone Tom. He his number and I don't know the new one.
- 7 What's in that bag? What you from the shops?
- 8 Jack's happy. His parents an MP3 player to him for his birthday.

8 Complete the dialogues. Use the verbs in brackets in the Present Perfect or write short answers.

- A: Your room looks bigger!
1 (you/move) *Have you moved* the furniture?
- B: Yes, I 2 And I
3 (throw away) a lot of rubbish.
- A: Why is your number different?
4 (you/change) your mobile?
- B: Yes, I 5 (buy) a new one and I 6 (give) the old one to my mum.
- A: Are you ready to go out?
7 (you/finish) your homework?
- B: No, I 8
I 9 (not/do) the maths.

Vocabulary: Youth culture

1 Listen to seven extracts of music. Number the styles of music.

blues
classical
heavy metal
house
pop
reggae
soul

1

2 Match the words in the box and the pictures.

dreadlocks	eye make-up	jewellery
leather jacket	spiky hair	T-shirt



a

.....
.....



b

.....
.....



c

.....
.....

3 Complete the words.

Word Builder



1 b a s e b a l l c a p



2 t _ _ _ _



3 m _ _ _ - u _

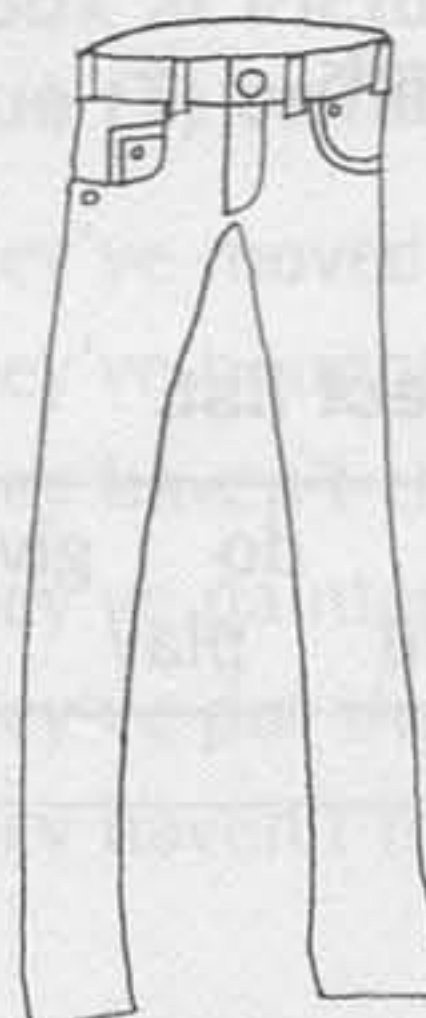


4 b _ _ _ p _ _ _

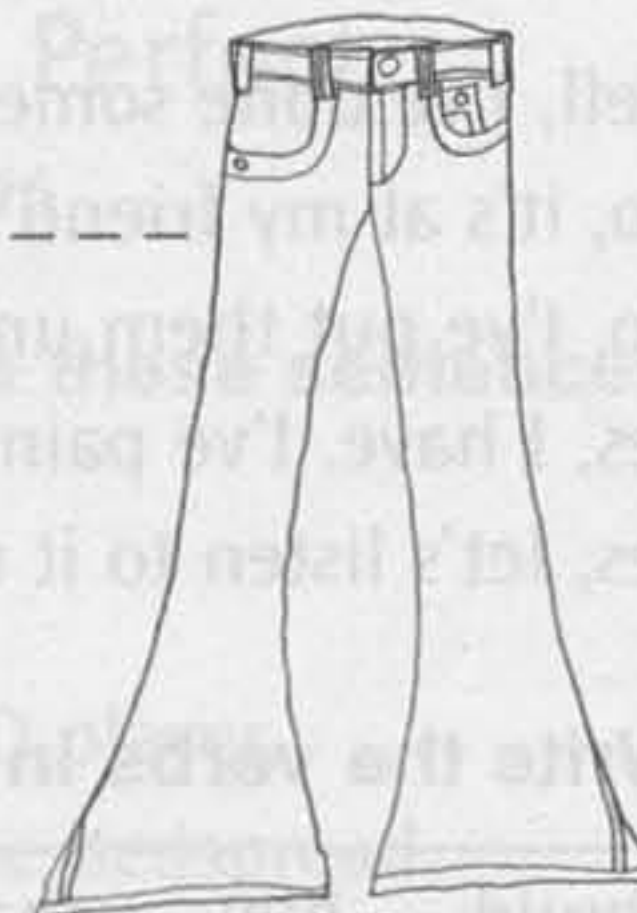


5 u _ _ _ _

6 f _ _ _ j _ _ _



7 t _ _ _ j _ _ _



8 s _ _ _ _



Reading

4 Read the messages and choose a, b or c.

Lee, 14, London

 At my school, there are groups of Goths, Rockers, Skaters and a lot more. Nobody can escape. We have to be something. This happens to everybody at secondary school, but even younger kids think they have to be part of a group.
 In some ways this is okay. But in other ways I don't think it's good. Some people don't want to be sheep. They don't want to be part of a crowd. But it's very difficult – maybe impossible.
 How do people choose their groups? I'm not really sure – but I think it's mostly because of music. Rock or Punk? Metal or R and B? These different styles of music control our lives. What group am I in? What label have they given me? I don't know, but I'm sure I've got one. I don't want to be 'cool' or 'uncool' just because of my favourite music. I just want to be me.

Dave from Bristol

 I'm 15 and everybody in my year at school has a label like Goth or Punk or something. I've got dyed black hair so I'm called a Goth, but I don't usually wear black so I'm not really one. I don't like giving people labels.

Clare G

 Hi. I'm not in any group. I've got Goth clothes and Punk clothes and other kinds too and I like all kinds of music. Who cares?

- 1 Everybody at Lee's school is part of a group.
 (a) True b False c Doesn't Say
- 2 The groups begin at secondary school.
 a True b False c Doesn't Say
- 3 Lee thinks the groups are a bad thing for everybody.
 a True b False c Doesn't Say
- 4 He likes Rock music.
 a True b False c Doesn't Say
- 5 He thinks he's in a group.
 a True b False c Doesn't Say
- 6 Dave thinks he's a Goth.
 a True b False c Doesn't Say
- 7 Clare likes being in a group.
 a True b False c Doesn't Say

Writing

5 Write your own messages about style. Complete the sentences.

Sentence Builder

Hi! I think

Hi! I don't think

Vocabulary

1 Complete the dialogue. Write one word in each gap.

Hurry 1..... Jack!
We're late. We won't get
there 2..... time.



Why? When does
the film start?

It starts 3.....
ten minutes.



I know a
quick way.

Sorry, I can't go
4..... faster. We
won't make 5.....
Let's go tomorrow.

2 Complete the directions to the cinema.

Sentence Builder

Go 1..... along..... the High Street and then
turn 2..... Go 3.....
the park, then 4..... the river and
5..... the car park. When you get to
the end of the road, turn 6..... and
you'll see it.



Key Expressions: Advice/ Suggestions

3 Complete the advice to Jack.

- 1 You should..... check the time of the film.
- 2 get ready earlier.
- 3 always be late.
- 4 run across the road.

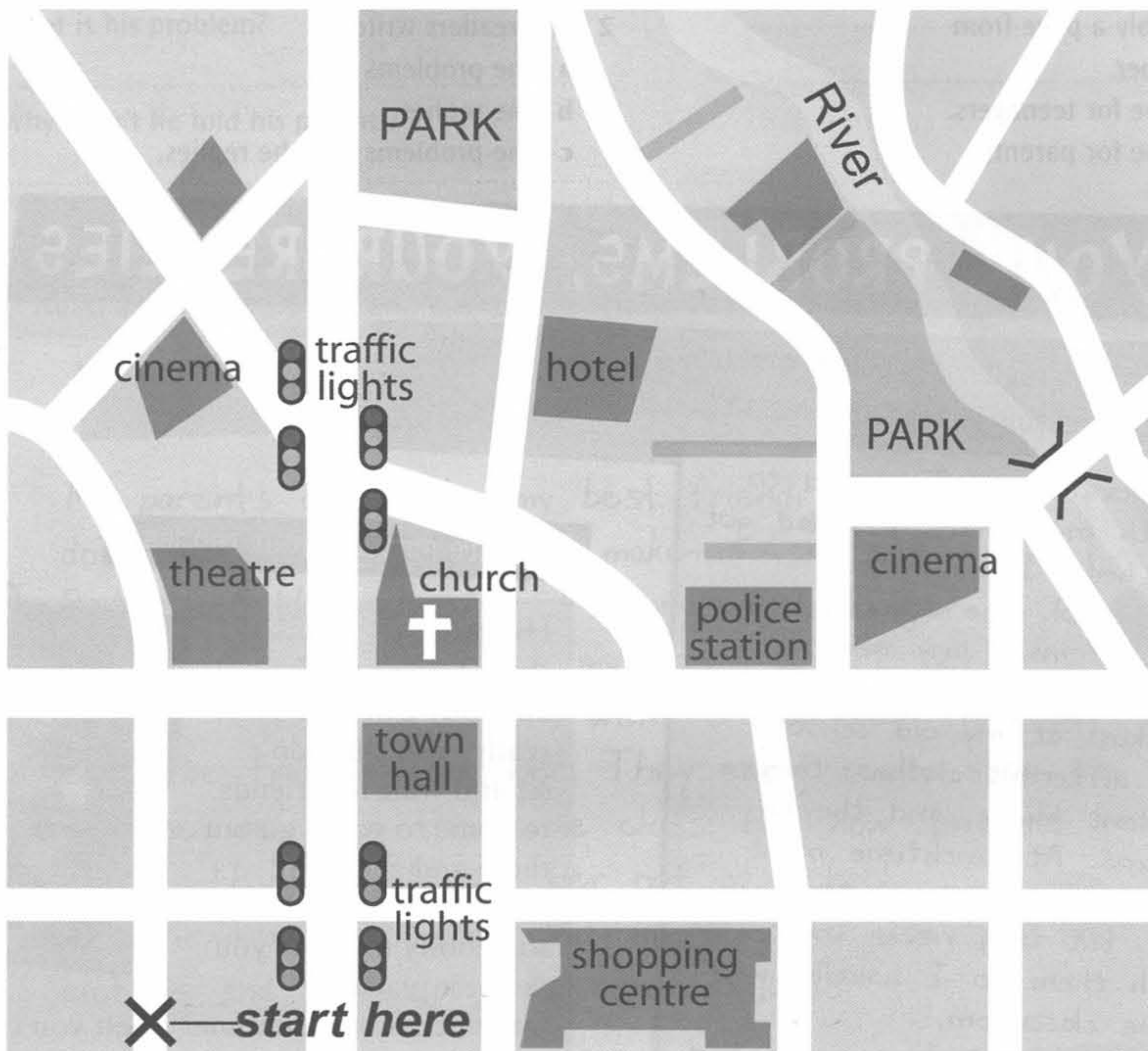
Your Turn

4 Give a friend some advice about films.

- 1 You should see because
.....
- 2 You shouldn't see because
.....

Listening

- 5 Look at the map and listen to the directions. Where are they going?
Choose a, b or c.



- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------|
| 1 a town hall | b church | c hotel |
| 2 a church | b hotel | c park |
| 3 a police station | b cinema | c park |
| 4 a shopping centre | b police station | c hotel |
| 5 a cinema | b theatre | c park |

Your Turn

- 6 Look at the map in Exercise 5. Write directions from X to the bridge.

go along turn left/right at go past

.....

.....

.....

.....

Reading Corner 5

1 Look at the texts and choose the best statement.

- 1 This is probably a page from
- a a newspaper.
 - b a magazine for teenagers.
 - c a magazine for parents.

2 The readers write

- a the problems
- b the replies
- c the problems *and* the replies.

YOUR PROBLEMS, YOUR REPLIES

Each week we print a reader's problem, and invite you all to reply.
Last week we printed this letter from Dan in London.

A few months ago I moved to London with my family. My dad got a new job here. I've started at a new school. The school's okay, but I haven't made any new friends. The kids are really different from the kids at my old school. They wear different clothes, they're into different music, and they're all in groups. At lunchtime most of the kids go into town to buy sandwiches, but they never invite me to go with them so I usually just stay in the classroom.

I'm quite shy but I've never had problems like this before. At my old school I had a lot of friends.

I haven't told my parents about this. If I tell them, they will worry about it and that will make it worse. What should I do?
P.S. I'm fourteen.

Dear Dan,
I know you don't want to tell your parents, but I think you should tell somebody – what about one of the teachers? They should look after new students. I'm sure they will help if you ask them.
Jane, Colchester



Here are some of your replies.

Hi Dan!

Well, I don't think anybody can help you really. You shouldn't sit and wait for friends to come to you – go out there and get them! Why don't you ask somebody to show you the best place for sandwiches at lunchtime? Then you can go with them and start making friends. It won't take long – you'll soon be part of the group!

Ted, Worcester



Dear Dan,
I think the kids at your school sound horrible. I understand you don't want to tell your parents, but I think you should think again. They don't want you to be unhappy. Maybe they'll find you a better school.

Katie, Nottingham



2 Read Dan's letter and answer the questions.

1 Why has Dan changed schools?

.....

2 What is his problem?

.....

3 Why hasn't he told his parents?

.....

3 Read the replies. Who do you agree with? Write *Ted, Jane, Katie* or *nobody*. Give your reason.

I agree with because

.....

.....

4 Read Jackie's problem and complete the sentences.

This week's problem is from Jackie, in Dorset.

My parents don't like my best friend. They don't like her clothes and make-up (she's a Goth) and they always get angry when I go out with her. Last week my friend and I got pierced noses. My parents went crazy. Now they say I can't be friends with her. They can't really stop me because we're in the same class, but now I can't tell the truth when I see her out of school. My friend is really nice but my parents just see the clothes and make-up. What should I do?



Would you like to reply to Jackie?

Would you like to write to us about a problem?
Here's the address:

I think she should

.....

.....

I don't think she should

.....

.....

She shouldn't

.....

.....

Language Check 9

Vocabulary

1 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example

A rectangular *shape* has 4 corners and 4 sides.

- Shoes are usually made of l _ _ _ _ r.
- Supermarket bags are usually p _ _ _ _ c.
- Jumpers are often w _ _ _ _ n.
- A r _ _ _ d shape has no corners.
- We usually wear c _ _ _ _ n clothes in the summer.
- I've got new c _ _ _ _ _ s at my window.
- We keep our clothes in the w _ _ _ _ _ e.
- There are some red c _ _ _ _ _ s on the sofa.
- There's a clock on my b _ _ _ _ _ e table.

☐ / 9

2 What are they? Write the correct words.

Example

These jeans are wider near your feet. flared jeans

- Put this on your face.
- Wear this under your clothes.
- Use this to change your hair colour.
.....
- This is like a jumper but it's cotton.
.....
- These clothes are always very expensive.
.....
- Pierced ears or pierced noses are examples of this.

☐ / 6

Grammar

3 Complete the table.

Verb	Present Perfect
buy	<i>bought</i>
lose	.....
.....	made
put	.....
see	.....
.....	taken

☐ / 5

4 Write the sentences in the Present Perfect.

Example

you / see / John today?

Have you seen John today?

- Nobody / send / me a text message this week!
.....
- Look – Sarah / dye / her hair!
.....
- Sorry. I / not / finish / my homework.
.....
- you / buy / that new CD?
.....
- Oh no! I / lose / my mobile again.
.....

(2 points for each question) ☐ / 10

Key Expressions

5 Write advice for these people. Use *should* or *shouldn't*.

Example




'I'm tired.' You should go to bed early tonight.


- 'I'm bored.'
.....
- 'I've eaten five packets of crisps.'
.....
- 'I can't understand my science homework.'
.....
- 'I haven't got any money.'
.....
- 'I've lost my friend's favourite CD.'
.....


☐ / 5


What's your score?

Module 9

- ☐ Vocabulary 
- ☐ Grammar 
- ☐ Key Expressions 
- ☐ / 35 Total

This is easy. 

I need more practice. 

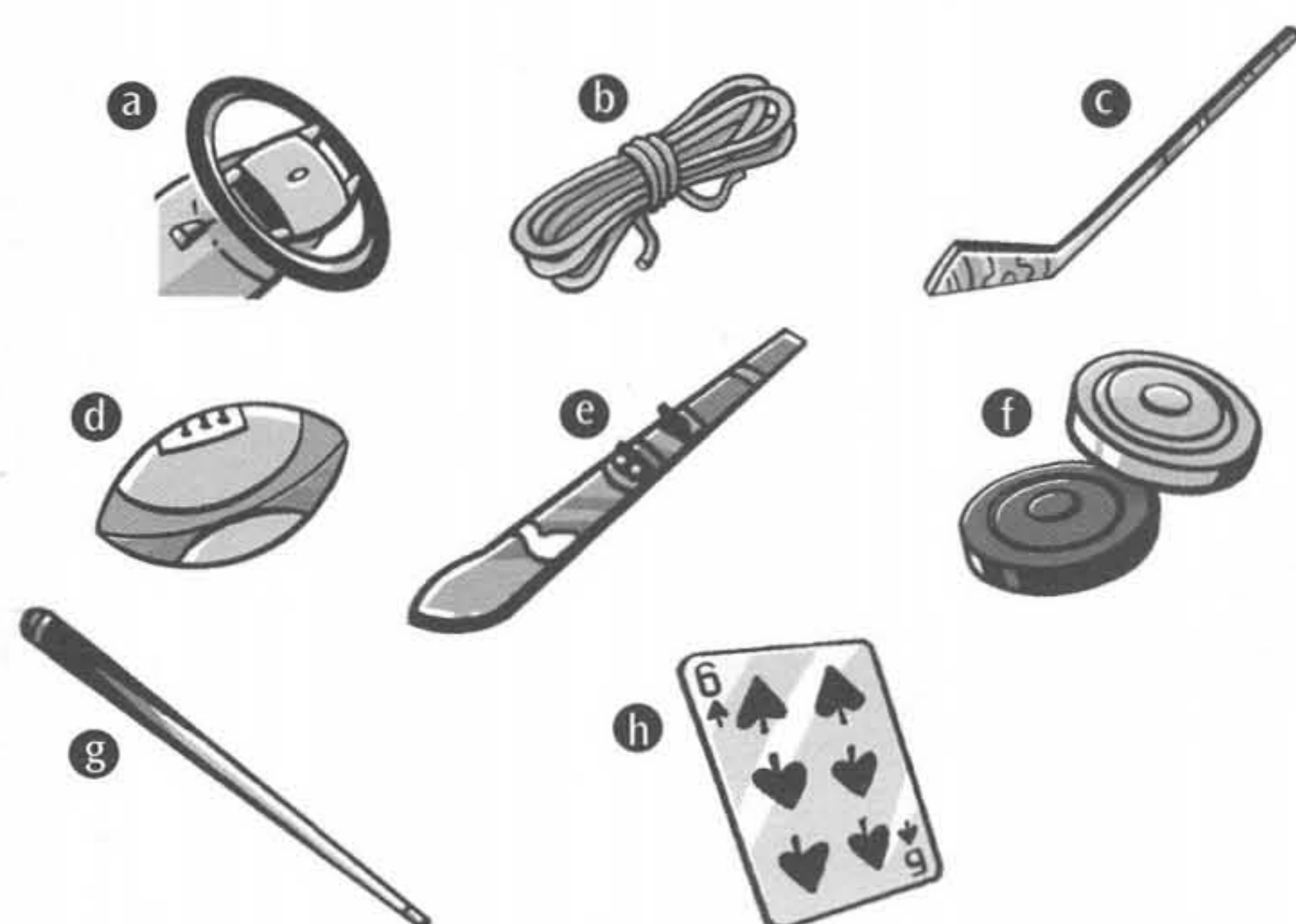
This is difficult. 

Get Ready

Vocabulary: Sports and games

1 What do you need? Match the sports and games (1–8) and the pictures (a–h).

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1 skiing | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 ice hockey | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 cards | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 motor racing | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 climbing | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 pool | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 draughts | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 rugby | <input type="checkbox"/> |



Listening

2 Listen to part of a TV show and answer the questions.

TV Guide >> **Monday**

Channel 4

7.39 Young Sportsperson Prize Day

- Who chose the winner? *the TV audience*
- What is the prize? and
- What sports do Marsha, Paul and Simon do?, and
- Who is the oldest, Marsha, Paul or Simon?
- Who won?
- Who would you like to vote for? Why?

3 Read about 'Ig Nobel' prizes. Guess the real winners.

- There's a special international prize for **funny science**! It's called the **Ig Nobel** prize. Every year there's a special ceremony for the prize winners, at Harvard University in the **USA**.

The Ig Quiz

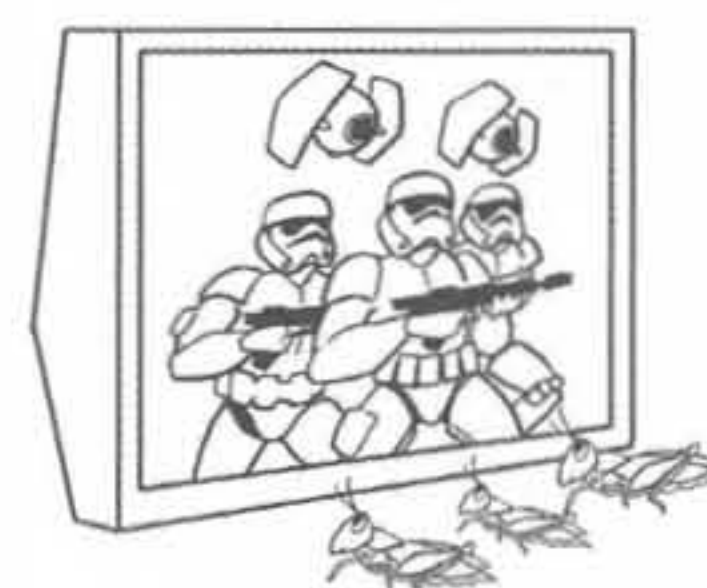
Which of these people have won the *Ig Nobel* prize?

- An inventor in the USA has made an alarm clock with wheels. It rolls away when you wake up, and you have to get out of bed to find it.



Yes ☐ No ☐

- A British scientist showed *Star Wars* films to insects.



Yes ☐ No ☐

- Japanese scientists have trained birds to tell the difference between paintings by two French artists.

Yes ☐ No ☐

- A British scientist studied the way toast falls on the floor.



Yes ☐ No ☐

- A Japanese man has invented the 'umbrella tie'. You wear it, then when it rains it's an umbrella.



Yes ☐ No ☐

Answers
1 Yes. He won the prize in 2005.
2 Yes. She was helping to design 'artificial eyes' for cars.
3 Yes. They were studying birds' brains.
4 Yes. He won the prize in 1996.
5 No. Ig Nobel prizes are only for real achievements!

28 Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Read the text. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 The winter Olympics are later this year. ☒
- 2 Ronnie and Angela have chosen their dance music. ☐
- 3 They have to do exams this year. ☐
- 4 They started skating at the same time. ☐
- 5 They have decided to become professional skaters. ☐

Meet Ronnie Smith and Angela Carlton – two bright stars of the ice! These two school kids from Lancaster, England, are champion ice-skaters and they're on the way to the next winter Olympics!

Our reporter Jackson Peters talked to them about their hopes and plans for the future. First, he asked them about the Olympics.

'We're very excited,' said Ronnie. 'Of course, we've got another year, but the time will go fast. We're starting our training in March. Before then, we have to find the perfect piece of music for the dance.'

Then Jackson asked them about school.

'We've got exams in June,' said Angela. 'They're important. Then maybe we'll leave school and become professional. We haven't decided, but we are quite ambitious, so it's possible.'

Angela started ice-skating when she was four, but Ronnie started much later.

'I started as a dancer,' he said, 'but I was the only boy in the class. Then I saw ice-skating on the TV. There are more male skaters, so I decided to change to skating!'

Ronnie and Angela are good friends, but when they're not skating they do different thing. For example, there's no school next week, and Ronnie is in a football competition and then he's going camping. What about Angela?

'Some friends have invited me to stay with them in London,' she said. 'I'll go for two or three days, but I don't know exactly when. I have a lot of homework ... and I'm planning to relax a lot, too!'



Vocabulary

2 Complete the sentences with words from the text.

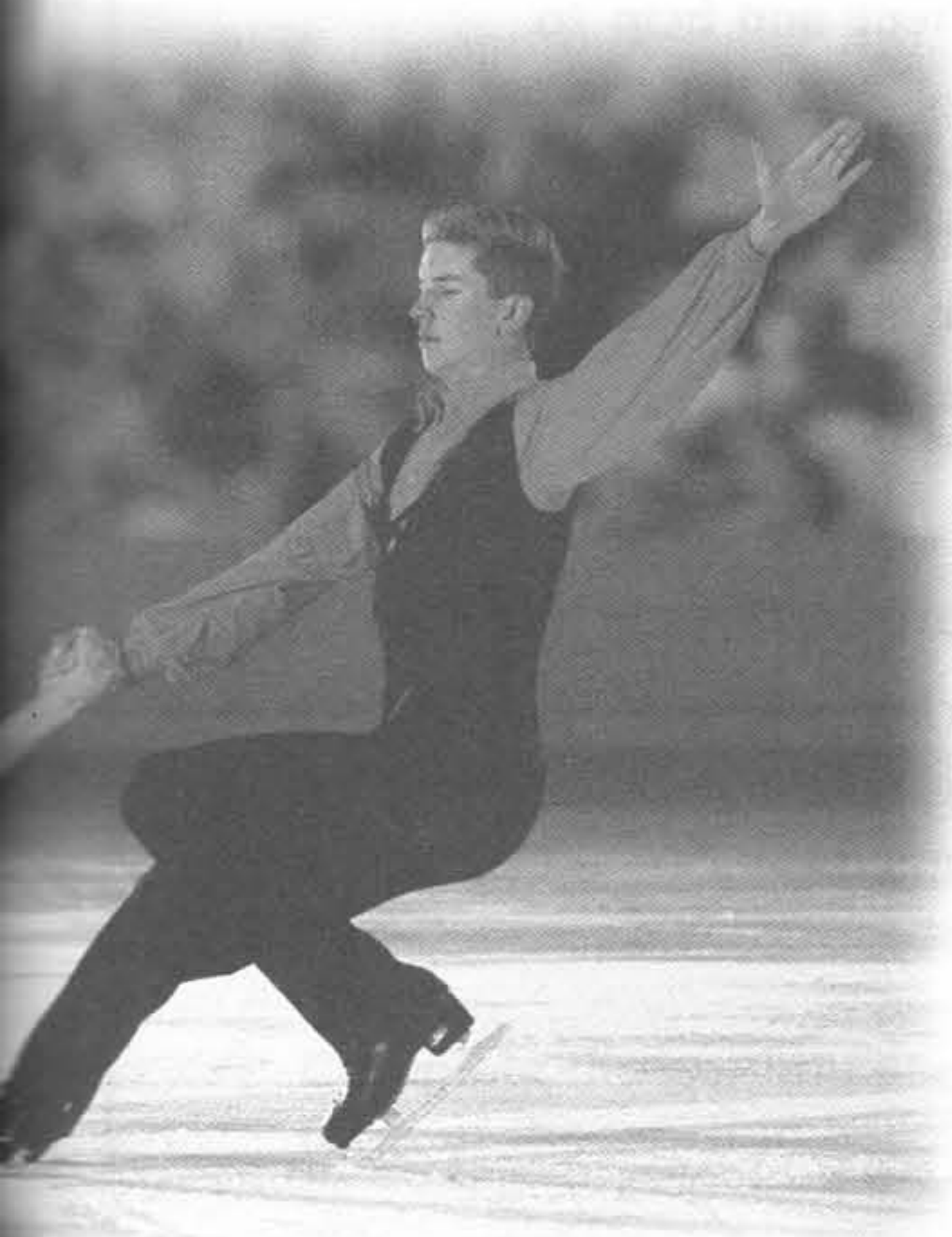
- 1 She's very clever. She has a b r i g h t future.
- 2 Acting is my job – I'm a p _____ actor.

- 3 He has a lot of plans for his life – he's really a _____.
- 4 Maybe it'll happen – it's p _____.
- 5 Not all nurses are women – some are m _____.

Grammar: Intentions and arrangements → Grammar Reference, page 127

3 Read the text again and look at the notes. Write A (arrangement) or I (intention).

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1 start training | A |
| 2 look for some music | ..... |
| 3 do exams | ..... |
| 4 (Ronnie) play in football competition | ..... |
| 5 (Ronnie) go camping | ..... |
| 6 (Angela) visit some friends | ..... |
| 7 (Angela) study | ..... |
| 8 (Angela) relax | ..... |



4 Complete the sentences with *be going to* (intention) or the Present Continuous (arrangement).

- Ronnie and Angela (start) *are starting* their training in March.
- Soon, they (look for) some music.
- They (do) their exams in June.
- Ronnie (play) in a football competition next week.
- Then he (go) camping.
- Angela (visit) some friends.
- She (study), too. And she (relax)

5 Look at Ronnie and Angela's schedule and complete the description. Use *be going to* or the Present Continuous.

Year Planner

March 2nd: Olympic camp, Scotland - for three weeks. (visit Edinburgh Castle)

April, May, June: SCHOOL! (+ practise three times a week)

June 28th: last exam (celebrate! party??)

July: Ronnie - holiday with parents (3rd - 24th July)

August 2nd - 28th: Norway with Olympic team (get new camera before this!!)

Notes:

Angela - (Paris with friends - not sure when)

On March 2nd Ronnie and Angela ¹(train)

are training in Scotland for three weeks. During that time, they ²(visit)

are going to visit Edinburgh Castle.

From April to June they ³(go)

..... to school. They ⁴(practise)

..... three times a week, too.

On June 28th they ⁵(do) their last exam. They ⁶(celebrate)

....., maybe with a party.

Then, on July 3rd, Ronnie ⁷(go)

..... on holiday with his parents. Some time in July, Angela ⁸(go)

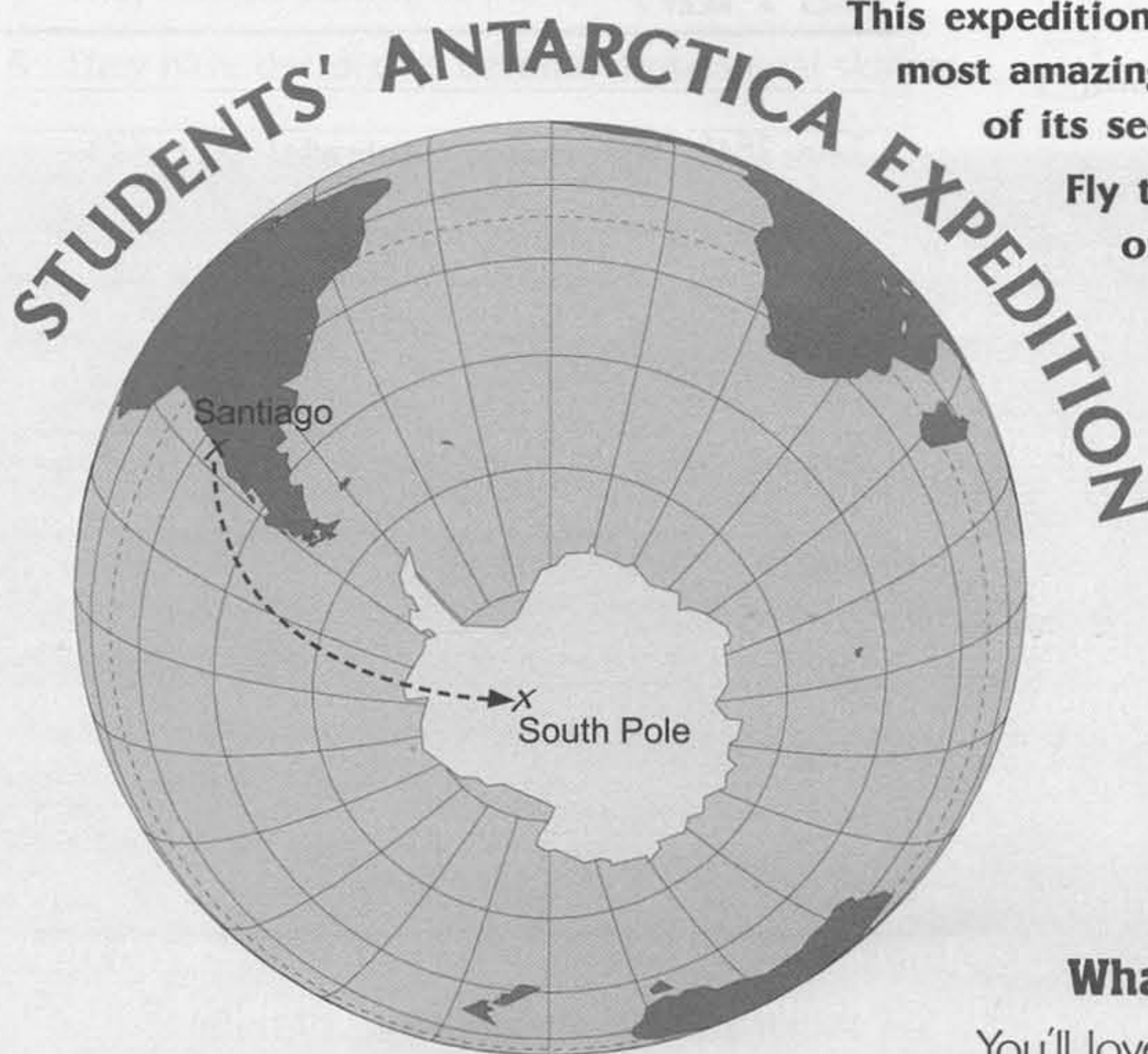
..... to Paris with some friends.

On August 2nd they ⁹(fly) to Norway with the Olympic team. Before that, they ¹⁰(get) a new camera!

Vocabulary

1 Complete the text with the words in the box.

accept break have save ~~spend~~



This expedition will be a chance to explore one of the most amazing places on Earth, and to discover some of its secrets.

Fly to South America, then sail to Antarctica on our ship, the Antarctic Queen. You can ¹ *spend*..... time with the penguins, whales, seals and birds.

Some of these creatures are in danger. You can learn about their environment and help to ²..... their lives.

This expedition is NOT a holiday, but it will be the experience of your life, and a fantastic achievement.

So, will you ³..... the challenge?

What's the Antarctic Queen like?

You'll love it! It's a modern ship and it's very comfortable. It travels through the icy waters quite fast.

We won't ⁴..... any records, but you can be sure our ship is MUCH faster than the first explorers' ships!

What will happen if I ⁵..... an accident or if I am ill?

There are special aeroplanes for emergencies like that. Don't worry. We'll look after you.

2 Read the next part of the text. Write one word in each gap.

Who can go? Do you ¹ *have*..... to be really fit?

Of course, we want you to be fit, but we're more interested ²..... your personality. If you're afraid ³..... hard work, this isn't for you.

⁴..... will be some difficult moments, but everybody ⁵..... work together in a team. If you ⁶..... between 16 and 25 and ready for a great adventure, YOU ⁷..... do it!

What do we have to do before the expedition? What about equipment?

We'll ⁸..... you all the information you need to prepare for the expedition. You ⁹..... need any special equipment – just a ¹⁰..... of warm clothes.

Writing

3 Complete the text. Choose a, b or c.

Life in Antarctica

For millions of years, 1..... ever saw Antarctica. The first explorers 2..... there in 1895.

These days, about 3,500 scientists live and work there every summer, 3..... tourists visit, too. They travel 4..... plane or special ships. 5..... the winter, the weather 6..... too bad for visitors.

Some scientists are very 7..... about the animals and birds in Antarctica. They want to protect 8....., and they think Antarctica 9..... be a special 'World Nature Park'.

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 a somebody | b nobody | c anybody |
| 2 a landed | b were landing | c have landed |
| 3 a because | b so | c and |
| 4 a on | b in | c by |
| 5 a In | b On | c At |
| 6 a are | b be | c is |
| 7 a worry | b worried | c worrying |
| 8 a them | b those | c these |
| 9 a can | b will | c should |

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

Word Builder

- I'd like some *information* about holidays in South America. (inform)
- We had no with the journey; it was easy. (difficult)
- Scientists in Antarctica have made an important (discover)
- The expedition was a great (achieve)
- Some of the was really heavy. (equip)
- After weeks of , the expedition started. (prepare)

5 Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

Sentence Builder

chocolate freezing temperatures
packets of soup ropes seals
storms tents whales

- There are different kinds of creatures in Antarctica, for example *seals* and
- Explorers need a lot of equipment, like and
- They take special food with them, for example and
- There are a lot of dangers, like and

Your Turn

6 You have won a lot of money and you are planning a trip. Answer the questions and write sentences.

- Where are you going? Why did you choose that place?
- Who is going with you, or are you going alone?
- What are you going to pack?
- What would you like to see and do?
- How long are you going to be away from home?
- Do you think you will really go on this trip one day? Why? Why not?

I'm going to I chose it because

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Vocabulary

1 Complete the words in the dialogue.

Jane: Where's your book? Did you ¹ f o r g e t to bring it?

Rob: Yes, I ² l it at home.

Jane: Well, I'll ³ l you mine.

Rob: Oh, you are so perfect!

Jane: What do you ⁴ m?

Rob: Nothing. I was only ⁵ j.



Key Expressions: Thanking and apologising

2 Complete the dialogue. Choose correct replies for Dan. There are two extra replies.

Tom: Hi! Thanks for lending me your watch for my exam yesterday.

Dan: 1.....

Tom: It was fine, but there's just one problem.

Dan: 2.....

Tom: I dropped your watch. I'm really sorry.

Dan: 3.....

Tom: No, I don't think so. But it's got a mark on it.

Dan: 4.....

Tom: Are you sure? I feel terrible.

Dan: 5.....

Tom: Was it? Oh, good!

Dan: 6.....

Tom: Well, thanks again!

- a It was nothing. Congratulations!
- b Yes, it was. So don't worry.
- c That's okay. How did it go?
- d Oh, is it broken?
- e No thanks. It's okay.
- f Has it? Well, it doesn't matter.
- g Yes, I am. Don't worry. It was quite old.
- h Oh yes? What's that?

3 What do you say? Write your own ideas.

1 You borrowed a friend's new CD and now you can't find it.

You: I'm sorry. I'll look for it again tonight.

Your friend:

3 Your friend's family invited you to dinner, but you forgot to go.

You:

Your friend:

2 You put your friend's notebook in your bag by mistake. He can't do his homework without it.

You:

Your friend:

4 Your friend has helped you paint your bedroom.

You:

Your friend:

Listening

- 4 A visitor to London is asking for information about the Tower Bridge Exhibition. Listen and complete the information.

Tower Bridge Exhibition			
open	1	7	days a week
opening times	10am –	2	
tickets			
adults	3	£	
students	4	£	
children	5	£	
(under)	6		
website address	www.	7	.org.uk



- 5 Listen and complete the information about the Tower Bridge Exhibition.

TOWER BRIDGE	
In 1876 there was a competition to	1 <i>design a new bridge</i>
There were more than	2
It took	3
When a big ship needs to go under it, the traffic	4
and the bridge	5
In 1952, a London bus	6
Visitors can	7

- 6 Listen again and complete the postcard. Say what you did and what you saw. Use the information in Exercise 5 to help you.

View from Tower Bridge, London

Hi!

We're in London, it's HUGE! We went on a tour of Tower Bridge today...it's amazing. We

See you soon,



Josh Brown
6 Station Road
Albridge
UVW 6RT

Published by LJS Postcards Ltd

D5616

Your Challenge

1 Complete the e-mail with the words in the box.

after as because later so too

Hi!

Thanks for the message. We got here late last night, 1..... *after* a VERY long journey (I sat next to the toilet during the coach ride ...YUK!). We were all really tired but excited, 2..... It was dark when we got here (of course!), 3..... we saw the view for the first time this morning. It's fantastic – I can see the sea from my bedroom window, and there's a swimming pool 4..... well! There are loads of cool things to do. I'm going to go down to the beach 5....., but right now I really need some breakfast 6..... we didn't eat anything last night.

How are you? What are you into these days? And how's school? Has anything exciting happened? What are your plans for this week?

Please keep in touch – I miss you!

Bye

Frankie

Here's a picture for you.



2 Read the e-mail again. Find words or phrases with these meanings.

- 1 Hello. *Hi!*
- 2 It was horrible.
- 3 There are a lot of great activities.
- 4 What are you interested in?
- 5 I hope you write back.
- 6 Goodbye.

3 Write your reply to Frankie.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Understanding Grammar: Questions

→ Grammar Reference, page 128

1 Match the questions (1–6) and the answers (a–f).

- 1 Who did you see last night?
- 2 Who saw you last night?
- 3 Who does he like?
- 4 Who likes him?
- 5 Who did you tell?
- 6 Who told you?

c

- a He likes Grace.
- b I told my sister.
- c I saw John and Sarah.
- d My friend told me.
- e Katie likes him.
- f Nobody saw me.

2 Complete the questions. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 'What (do) *did you do* yesterday?'
'We watched a DVD.'
- 2 'Who (send) that text message?'
'Lucy sent it.'
- 3 'What (happen) in the match last night?' 'We won.'
- 4 'Who (invite) to your party?'
'I invited everybody.'
- 5 'What (give) your mum?'
'I gave her some flowers.'
- 6 'Who (direct) that film?'
'Steven Spielberg.'

3 Match the questions (1–6) and the answers (a–f).

POP QUIZ

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> Whose first album sold 360,000 copies in its first week? | a Fans downloaded their music from the Internet. |
| 2 <input type="radio"/> When did they record it? | b Sheffield, England |
| 3 <input type="radio"/> How did they become famous? | c The Arctic Monkeys |
| 4 <input type="radio"/> Where do they come from? | d They're Alex, Jamie, Andy and Matthew |
| 5 <input type="radio"/> What are their names? | e 2006 |
| 6 <input type="radio"/> What instruments do they play? | f Guitars and drums |

4 Complete the questions.

- 1 Q: What *was the most expensive film ever*
A: The most expensive film ever was *Titanic*.
- 2 Q: How ?
A: It cost about \$200,000,000
- 3 Q: Who ?
A: Leonardo DiCaprio and Kate Winslet were the stars.
- 4 Q: Where ?
A: They made the film in England and in Mexico.
- 5 Q: When ?
A: They made it in 1997.
- 6 Q: What ?
A: The story is about a ship called the *Titanic*. It sank, in 1912.



Language Check 10

Vocabulary

1 What are these sports or games?

Example

You kick a round ball. football

- 1 You drive a fast car. m r
- 2 You play with small, round pieces of plastic. d
- 3 You run, jump or throw. a
- 4 You skate in a team. i h
- 5 You go up walls or mountains. c
- 6 You go down mountains, fast. s
- 7 You use a computer. c g

☐ / 7

2 Choose the correct words.

Example

The text was very difficult / difficulty.

- 1 Are you going to *celebrate* / *celebration* your birthday?
- 2 The *govern* / *government* has meetings in London.
- 3 When did explorers *discover* / *discovery* the Antarctic?
- 4 I have to *prepare* / *preparation* for my journey.
- 5 John was in hospital but he's fine now. His *treat* / *treatment* was successful.
- 6 An Olympic medal is a fantastic *achieve* / *achievement*.
- 7 I hope you *recover* / *recovery* from the journey.
- 8 The explorers showed great *brave* / *bravery*.

☐ / 8

Example

On Monday he's having a music lesson at 5pm.

Some time on Tuesday he ¹(get) a birthday present for Lucy. Then he ²(meet) her at 7.

On Wednesday he ³(go) to the dentist's at 2.30.

On Thursday and Friday he ⁴(study) for his maths exam.

On Saturday he ⁵(get) the 7 a.m. train to London.

☐ / 5

4 Write questions about the missing information in the sentences.

Example

He phoned ? last night.

Who did he phone last night?

- 1 ? phoned last night.

..... ?

- 2 This is ?'s mobile.

..... ?

- 3 He comes from ?

..... ?

- 4 She laughed because ?

..... ?

- 5 She bought a ?

..... ?

☐ / 10

(1 point for the question word, 1 point for correct grammar)




Grammar


3 Look at Tom's diary for next week. Complete the sentences with the verbs in the correct form – be going to or the Present Continuous.


Monday	<i>music lesson 5 p.m.</i>
Tuesday	<i>some time today, get a birthday present for Lucy.</i> <i>meet her at 7 outside cinema</i>
Wednesday	<i>dentist's 2.30</i>
Thursday } Friday }	<i>study for maths exam!!!!</i>
Saturday	<i>school trip to London – 7 a.m. train!!</i>


What's your score?

Module 10

- ☐ Vocabulary 
- ☐ Grammar 
- ☐ Key Expressions 
- ☐ / 30 Total

This is easy. 

I need more practice. 

This is difficult. 

Wordlist

Get Ready

Classroom

bag	/bæg/	noun
blackboard	/'blækbo:d/	noun
CD-Rom	/,si: di: 'rɒm/	noun
chair	/tʃeə/	noun
computer	/kəm'pjutə/	noun
desk	/desk/	noun
dictionary	/'dɪkʃənəri/	noun
DVD player	/,di: vi: 'di: ,pleɪə/	noun
glue	/glu:/	noun
notebook	/'nəʊtbʊk/	noun
paper	/'peɪpə/	noun
pen	/pen/	noun
pencil	/'pensəl/	noun
pencil case	/'pensəl keɪs/	noun
poster	/'pəʊstə/	noun
rubber	/'rʌbə/	noun
ruler	/'ru:lə/	noun
scissors	/'sɪzəz/	noun
Students' Book	/'stju:dənts bʊk/	noun
timetable	/'taɪm,teɪbəl/	noun
Workbook	/'wɜ:kbu:k/	noun

Subjects

art	/ɑ:t/	noun
English	/'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/	noun
geography	/dʒi'ɒɡrəfi, 'dʒɒɡ-/	noun
history	/'hɪstəri/	noun
maths	/mæθs/	noun
music	/'mju:zɪk/	noun
PE	/,pi: 'i:/	noun
science	/'saɪəns/	noun

Days

Monday	/'mʌndi, -deɪ/	noun
Tuesday	/'tju:zdi, -deɪ/	noun
Wednesday	/'wenzdi, -deɪ/	noun
Thursday	/'θɜ:zdi, -deɪ/	noun
Friday	/'fraɪdi, -deɪ/	noun
Saturday	/'sætədi, -deɪ/	noun
Sunday	/'sʌndi, -deɪ/	noun

Module 1

Hobbies and Interests

chess	/tʃes/	noun
collecting	/kə'lektɪŋ/	noun
fashion	/'fæʃən/	noun
model aeroplanes	/,mɒdl 'eərəpleɪnz/	noun
photography	/fə'tɒɡrəfi/	noun
reading	/'ri:dɪŋ/	noun
skateboarding	/'skeɪtbɔ:dɪŋ/	noun

Communication

card	/kɑ:d/	noun
chatroom	/'tʃætʁʊm, -ru:m/	noun
e-greeting	/'i: ,ɡri:tɪŋ/	noun
e-mail	/'i: meɪl/	noun
home phone	/,həʊm 'fəʊn/	noun
instant message	/,ɪnstənt 'mesɪdʒ/	noun
the Internet	/ði 'ɪntənət/	noun
letter	/'letə/	noun
mobile (phone)	/fəʊn, ,məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/	noun
pay phone	/'peɪ fəʊn/	noun
send	/send/	verb
text message	/'tekst ,mesɪdʒ/	noun
use	/ju:z/	verb

Personality adjectives

friendly	/'frendli/	adjective
funny	/'fʌni/	adjective
hard-working	/,hɑ:d 'wɜ:kɪŋ/	adjective
helpful	/'helpfəl/	adjective
honest	/'ɒnəst/	adjective
lazy	/'leɪzi/	adjective
moody	/'mu:di/	adjective
outgoing	/,aʊt'ɡəʊɪŋ/	adjective
patient	/'peɪʃənt/	adjective
shy	/ʃaɪ/	adjective
untidy	/ʌn'taɪdi/	adjective

Preferences

can't stand	/,kɑ:nt 'stænd/	verb
hate	/heɪt/	verb
like	/laɪk/	verb
love	/lʌv/	verb
mind (I don't mind)	/maɪnd/	verb

Opinion adjectives

amazing	/ə'meɪzɪŋ/	adjective
beautiful	/'bjʊ:tɪfəl/	adjective
fantastic	/fæn'tæstɪk/	adjective
great	/ɡreɪt/	adjective

Module 2

Jobs

dentist	/'dentɪst/	noun
electrician	/ɪ,lek'trɪʃən, ,elɪk-/	noun
hairdresser	/'heə,dresə/	noun
lorry driver	/'lɒri ,draɪvə/	noun
mechanic	/mɪ'kænɪk/	noun
office worker	/'ɒfɪs ,wɜ:kə/	noun
plumber	/'plʌmə/	noun
secretary	/'sekrətəri/	noun
shop assistant	/'ʃɒp ə,sɪstənt/	noun
taxi driver	/'tæksi ,draɪvə/	noun
vet	/vet/	noun

Food and drink

burger	/ˈbɜːgə/	noun
cheese	/tʃiːz/	noun
chips	/tʃɪps/	noun plural
cola	/ˈkəʊlə/	noun
fish	/fɪʃ/	noun
fruit	/fruːt/	noun
hot dog	/ˈhɒt dɒg/	noun
ice cream	/aɪs ˈkriːm/	noun
kebab	/kɪˈbæb/	noun
meat	/miːt/	noun
milk	/mɪlk/	noun
orange juice	/ˈɒrəndʒ dʒuːs/	noun
pizza	/ˈpiːtsə/	noun
salad	/ˈsæləd/	noun
salmon	/ˈsæmən/	noun
sandwich	/ˈsænwɪdʒ/	noun
tuna	/ˈtjuːnə/	noun
vegetables	/ˈvedʒtəbəlz/	noun plural
water	/ˈwɔːtə/	noun
yoghurt	/ˈjɒgət/	noun

Module 3**Months**

January	/ˈdʒænjuəri, -njuəri/	noun
February	/ˈfebruəri, ˈfebjəri/	noun
March	/mɑːtʃ/	noun
April	/ˈeɪprəl/	noun
May	/meɪ/	noun
June	/dʒuːn/	noun
July	/dʒʊˈlaɪ/	noun
August	/ˈɔːgəst/	noun
September	/sepˈtembə/	noun
October	/ɒkˈtəʊbə/	noun
November	/nəʊˈvembə, nə-/	noun
December	/dɪˈsembə/	noun

Crime

arrest	/əˈrest/	verb
criminal	/ˈkrɪmənəl/	noun
escape	/ɪˈskeɪp/	verb
guilty	/ˈɡɪlti/	adjective
murder	/ˈmɜːdə/	noun
prison	/ˈprɪzən/	noun
rob	/rɒb/	verb
thief	/θiːf/	noun

Machines in the home

air conditioning	/eə kənˈdɪʃənɪŋ/	noun
central heating	/ˌsentrəl ˈhiːtɪŋ/	noun
cooker	/ˈkʊkə/	noun
dishwasher	/ˈdɪʃˌwɒʃə/	noun
fridge	/frɪdʒ/	noun
radio	/ˈreɪdiəʊ/	noun
record player	/ˈrekɔːd ˌpleɪə/	noun
telephone	/ˈteləfəʊn/	noun
television	/ˈteləvɪʒən, ˌteləˈvɪʒən/	noun
vacuum cleaner	/ˈvækjuəm ˌkliːnə, -kjuːm-/	noun
washing machine	/ˈwɒʃɪŋ məˌʃiːn/	noun

Module 4**Creatures**

alien	/ˈeɪliən/	noun
fairy	/ˈfeəri/	noun
ghost	/ɡəʊst/	noun
hobbit	/ˈhɒbɪt/	noun
mermaid	/ˈmɜːmeɪd/	noun
sea monster	/ˈsiː ˌmɒnstə/	noun
vampire	/ˈvæmpaɪə/	noun
werewolf	/ˈwɜːwʊlf/	noun
witch	/wɪtʃ/	noun
yeti	/ˈjetɪ/	noun
zombie	/ˈzɒmbi/	noun

Senses

hear	/hɪə/	verb
see	/siː/	verb
smell	/smel/	verb
taste	/teɪst/	verb
touch	/tʌtʃ/	verb

Adjectives

dangerous	/ˈdeɪndʒərəs/	adjective
dark	/dɑːk/	adjective
dirty	/ˈdɜːti/	adjective
enormous	/ɪˈnɔːməs/	adjective
giant	/ˈdʒaɪənt/	adjective
hairy	/ˈheəri/	adjective
horrible	/ˈhɒrəbəl/	adjective
huge	/hjuːdʒ/	adjective
large	/lɑːdʒ/	adjective
long	/lɒŋ/	adjective
scary	/ˈskeəri/	adjective
tall	/tɔːl/	adjective

Module 5**Appearance (1)****General**

fat	/fæt/	adjective
good-looking	/ˌɡʊd ˈlʊkɪŋ/	adjective
handsome	/ˈhænsəm/	adjective
plump	/plʌmp/	adjective
pretty	/ˈprɪti/	adjective
short	/ʃɔːt/	adjective
slim	/slɪm/	adjective
tall	/tɔːl/	adjective
thin	/θɪn/	adjective

Age

old	/əʊld/	adjective
middle-aged	/ˌmɪdl ˈeɪdʒd/	adjective
teenager	/ˈtiːneɪdʒə/	noun
young	/jʌŋ/	adjective

Hair colour

black	/blæk/	adjective
blond	/blɒnd/	adjective
brown	/braʊn/	adjective
dark	/dɑːk/	adjective
fair	/feə/	adjective
grey	/ɡreɪ/	adjective
red	/red/	adjective
white	/waɪt/	adjective

Hair style

curly	/ˈkɜːli/	adjective
long	/lɒŋ/	adjective
short	/ʃɔːt/	adjective
straight	/streɪt/	adjective

Eyes

blue	/bluː/	adjective
brown	/braʊn/	adjective
green	/ɡriːn/	adjective
grey	/ɡreɪ/	adjective

Face

long	/lɒŋ/	adjective
round	/raʊnd/	adjective
square	/skweə/	adjective

Appearance (2)**Hair**

beard	/bɪəd/	noun
dyed hair	/ˌdaɪd ˈheə/	noun
moustache	/məˈstɑːʃ/	noun
ponytail	/ˈpəʊnteɪl/	noun
shaved head	/ˌʃeɪvd ˈhed/	noun
spiky hair	/ˌspaɪki ˈheə/	noun
wig	/wɪɡ/	noun

Face

cheeks	/tʃiːks/	noun plural
earrings	/ˈɪərɪŋz/	noun plural
lips	/lɪps/	noun plural
make-up	/ˈmeɪk ʌp/	noun
pale/dark skin	/ˌpeɪl ˈskɪn, ˌdɑːk/	noun
pierced eyebrow/ nose/lip	/ˌpɪəst ˈaɪbraʊ, ˈnəʊz, ˈlɪp/	noun

Clothes

blouse	/blaʊz/	noun
boots	/buːts/	noun
coat	/kəʊt/	noun
dress	/dres/	noun
jacket	/ˈdʒækɪt/	noun
jeans	/dʒiːnz/	noun
jumper	/ˈdʒʌmpə/	noun
skirt	/skɜːt/	noun
shirt	/ʃɜːt/	noun
shoes	/ʃuːz/	noun
shorts	/ʃɔːts/	noun
socks	/sɒks/	noun
T-shirt	/ˈtiː ʃɜːt/	noun
top	/tɒp/	noun
trainers	/ˈtreɪnəz/	noun
trousers	/ˈtraʊzəz/	noun

Adjectives

baggy	/ˈbæɡi/	adjective
bright	/braɪt/	adjective
dark	/dɑːk/	adjective
light	/laɪt/	adjective
long	/lɒŋ/	adjective
short	/ʃɔːt/	adjective
tight	/taɪt/	adjective

Module 6**Holiday**

amusement park	/əˈmjuːzmənt paːk/	noun
beach	/biːtʃ/	noun
camping	/ˈkæmpɪŋ/	noun
campsite	/ˈkæmpsɑɪt/	noun
cycling	/ˈsaɪklɪŋ/	noun
fishing	/ˈfɪʃɪŋ/	noun
football	/ˈfʊtbɔːl/	noun
hotel	/həʊˈtel/	noun
mountains	/ˈmaʊntənz/	noun
sailing	/ˈseɪlɪŋ/	noun
sightseeing	/ˈsaɪtˌsiːɪŋ/	noun
skiing	/ˈskiːɪŋ/	noun
snorkelling	/ˈsnɔːkəlɪŋ/	noun
surfing	/ˈsɜːfɪŋ/	noun
swimming	/ˈswɪmɪŋ/	noun
swimming pool	/ˈswɪmɪŋ puːl/	noun
tennis	/ˈtenɪs/	noun
volleyball	/ˈvɒlibɔːl/	noun
water park	/ˈwɔːtə paːk/	noun
youth hostel	/ˈjuːθ ˈhɒstl/	noun

Opinion adjectives

adventurous	/ədˈventʃərəs/	adjective
amazing	/əˈmeɪzɪŋ/	adjective
beautiful	/ˈbjʊːtɪfəl/	adjective
boring	/ˈbɔːrɪŋ/	adjective
brave	/breɪv/	adjective
crazy	/ˈkreɪzi/	adjective
dangerous	/ˈdeɪndʒərəs/	adjective
enjoyable	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪəbəl/	adjective
exciting	/ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/	adjective
great	/ɡreɪt/	adjective
horrible	/ˈhɒrəbəl/	adjective
lovely	/ˈlʌvli/	adjective
scary	/ˈskeəri/	adjective
wonderful	/ˈwʌndəfəl/	adjective

Module 7**Performers**

acrobat	/ˈækrəbæt/	noun
actor	/ˈæktə/	noun
actress	/ˈæktres/	noun
clown	/klaʊn/	noun
comedian	/kəˈmiːdiən/	noun
dancer	/ˈdɑːnsə/	noun
gymnast	/ˈdʒɪmnæst, -nəst/	noun
human statue	/ˌhjuːmən ˈstætʃuː/	noun
ice skater	/ˈaɪs ˈskeɪtə/	noun
juggler	/ˈdʒʌɡlə/	noun
magician	/məˈdʒɪʃən/	noun
musician	/mjuːˈzɪʃən/	noun
singer	/ˈsɪŋə/	noun
skater	/ˈskeɪtə/	noun
storyteller	/ˈstɔːriˌtelə/	noun
trapeze artist	/trəˈpiːz ˌɑːtɪst/	noun

Module 8

Technology

camera	/ˈkæməɹə/	noun
digital camera	/ˌdɪdʒɪtl ˈkæməɹə/	noun
computer	/kəmˈpjʊ:tə/	noun
handheld computer	/ˌhændheld kəmˈpjʊ:tə/	noun
DVD player	/ˌdi: vi: ˈdi: ˌpleɪə/	noun
headphones	/ˈhedfəʊnz/	noun plural
laptop	/ˈlæptɒp/	noun
pen drive	/ˈpen draɪv/	noun
mobile phone with camera	/ˌməʊbaɪl fəʊn wɪð ˈkæməɹə/	noun
MP3 player	/ˌem pi: ˈθri: ˌpleɪə/	noun
robot	/ˈrəʊbɒt/	noun
domestic robot	/dəˌmestɪk ˈrəʊbɒt/	noun
TV	/ˌti: ˈvi:/	noun
flat screen TV	/ˌflæt skri:n ti: ˈvi:/	noun
video camera	/ˈvɪdɪəʊ ˈkæməɹə/	noun
walkie-talkie watch	/ˌwɔ:ki tɔ:ki ˈwɒtʃ/	noun

Module 9

Colours, shapes and materials

bright	/braɪt/	adjective
dark	/dɑ:k/	adjective
light	/laɪt/	adjective
rectangular	/rekˈtæŋɡjələ/	adjective
round	/raʊnd/	adjective
triangular	/traɪˈæŋɡjələ/	adjective
square	/skweə/	adjective
cotton	/ˈkɒtn/	noun, adjective
gold	/ɡəʊld/	noun, adjective
leather	/ˈleðə/	noun, adjective
metal	/ˈmetl/	noun, adjective
plastic	/ˈplæstɪk/	noun, adjective
silver	/ˈsɪlvə/	noun, adjective
woollen	/ˈwʊlən/	adjective

Rooms and furniture

bedside table	/ˌbedsaɪd ˈteɪbəl/	noun
bedspread	/ˈbedspred/	noun
CD player	/ˌsi: ˈdi: ˌpleɪə/	noun
curtain	/ˈkɜ:tɪn/	noun
cushion	/ˈkʊʃən/	noun
lampshade	/ˈlæmpʃeɪd/	noun
poster	/ˈpəʊstə/	noun
rug	/rʌɡ/	noun
wardrobe	/ˈwɔ:drəʊb/	noun

Styles of music

blues	/blu:z/	noun
classical	/ˈklæsɪkəl/	adjective
folk	/fəʊk/	noun
hip hop	/ˈhɪp hɒp/	noun
house	/haʊs/	noun
jazz	/dʒæz/	noun
metal	/ˈmetl/	noun
pop	/pɒp/	noun
punk	/pʌŋk/	noun
R and B	/ˌɑ:r ən ˈbi:/	noun
rap	/ræp/	noun
reggae	/ˈregeɪ/	noun
rock	/rɒk/	noun
soul	/səʊl/	noun

Materials

animal skins	/ˈænɪməl skɪnz/	noun
brick	/brɪk/	noun
cloth	/klɒθ/	noun
concrete	/ˈkɒŋkri:t/	noun
glass	/ɡlɑ:s/	noun
paper	/ˈpeɪpə/	noun
stone	/stəʊn/	noun
straw	/strɔ:/	noun
wood	/wʊd/	noun

Module 10

Sports

athletics	/æθˈletɪks, əθ-/	noun singular
climbing	/ˈklaɪmɪŋ/	noun
football	/ˈfʊtbɔ:l/	noun
ice hockey	/ˈaɪs ˌhɒki/	noun
motor racing	/ˈməʊtə ˌreɪsɪŋ/	noun
rugby	/ˈrʌɡbi/	noun
skiing	/ˈski:ɪŋ/	noun

Games

cards	/kɑ:dz/	noun singular
chess	/tʃes/	noun
computer games	/kəmˈpjʊ:tə geɪmz/	noun plural
dominoes	/ˈdɒmɪnəʊz/	noun singular
draughts	/dra:fts/	noun singular
pool	/pu:l/	noun

Grammar Reference

and practice exercises

→ Back to School, pages 3–4

have got / has got

Use

We use *have got*

- to talk about possessions:

He's got a dictionary.

She hasn't got a Workbook.

I've got two dogs and a cat.

My parents have got a small house in the countryside.

- to talk about family, appearance, timetable:

I've got a brother and a sister.

She's got a big family.

David's got dark hair.

We haven't got maths on Monday.

You've got a test today.

Form

Affirmative

I/You/We/They	've got (have got)	blue eyes.
He/She/It	's got (has got)	

Negative

I/You/We/They	haven't got (have not got)	a computer.
He/She/It	hasn't got (has not got)	

Yes/No questions

Have	I/you/we/they	got	a tattoo?	Yes, I/you/we/they have.	No, I/you/we/they haven't.
Has	he/she/it	got	dark hair?	Yes, he/she/it has.	No, he/she/it hasn't.

Wh- questions

What	have	I/you/we/they	got?
	has	he/she/it	got?

there is / there are

Use

We use *there is* and *there are* to say that something is or is not in a particular place:

There's a photo of a film star on page 70.

There aren't any texts about animals in this book.

There isn't any good music on the radio.

There's a bar on the corner.

There are some new CDs.

There are police officers outside.

Form

Affirmative

There's (is) a good shopping centre.

There are some nice snack bars.

Negative

There isn't (is not) an information centre.

There aren't (are not) any youth clubs.

Yes/No questions

Is there a cinema?
Are there any skateboard parks?

Short answers

Yes, **there is.** No, **there isn't.**
Yes, **there are.** No, **there aren't.**

Wh- questions

What shops are there?

Possessive 's

Use

We use *'s* and *s'* to talk about possessions:

Is this Peter's jacket?

These are my parents' CDs.

Form

Singular noun	+ 's	teacher's
Singular noun ending in s	+ 's	Charles's
Regular plural noun	+ '	parents'
Irregular plural noun	+ 's	men's, people's, children's, women's

Possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns

Use

We use possessive adjectives in front of nouns:

My sister is 19.

That's **our** house.

Is this **your** new boyfriend?

We use possessive pronouns to replace a possessive adjective + noun:

Are these **Carol's** books?

Do you like this house? It's **ours**.

Form

Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	—
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

can

Use

We use *can* and *can't* (+ infinitive without *to*) to talk about abilities:

I can read in English but I can't speak.

Form

Affirmative				
I/You/He/She/It/We/They	can			swim.
Negative				
I/You/He/She/It/We/They	can't (cannot)			swim.
Yes/No questions		Short answers		
Can	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	swim?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can.	No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can't.
Wh- questions				
What can you do?				

was/were

Use

Was/were is the past form of *is/are*:

We were in Spain last summer.

It was cold and rainy yesterday.

I was very short in primary school.

Sarah wasn't at school yesterday.

They weren't very happy after the match.

There was a man at the bus stop.

There were a lot of people at the concert.

There wasn't much food at the party.

Form

Affirmative				
I/He/She/It	was			cold.
You/We/They	were			
There	was			a problem.
There	were			three people.
Negative				
I/He/She/It	wasn't (was not)			comfortable.
You/We/They	weren't (were not)			
There	wasn't (was not)			any food.
There	weren't (were not)			many people.
Yes/No questions			Short answers	
Was	I/he/she/it	hot?	Yes, I/he/she/it was.	No, I/he/she/it wasn't.
Were	you/we/they		Yes, you/we/they were.	No, you/we/they weren't.
Was	there	any water?	Yes, there was.	No, there wasn't.
Were	there	a lot of problems?	Yes, there were.	No, there weren't.
Wh- questions				
Where	was/were	I/he/she/it/you/we/they		yesterday?

1 Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of *have got*.

- A: 1 *Have* you 2 *got* a dictionary? I 3 4 mine today.
- B: No, I 5 Maybe Mike or Joe 6 7 one.
- A: No, they 8 9 English today.
- B: 10 our English teacher 11 lessons today? I'm sure she 12 13 a dictionary.
- A: You're right. We 14 15 a lesson with her this afternoon. I'll ask her.

2 Complete the sentences with *is* or *are*.

- There *are* 30 students in my class.
- What shops there near your school?
- There a photo of John Lennon on page 31.
- there a sports centre in your town?
- There fantastic discos in Manchester.
- there oxygen on the Moon?
- There eleven players in a football team.
- '..... there any hotels in your town?'
'Yes, there
- Theren't an Internet café in Summerfield, but there some nice snack bars.
- There a computer in our classroom.

3 Write apostrophes (') in the correct places.

I have two brothers – Tom and Steve. They are very different.

Tom's favourite subjects are maths and history. He is the teachers pet. He is quiet, like our father, and very bright.

Steves favourite subject is music. He's got an instrument, our parents old keyboard, and is in a hip-hop band. His bands songs aren't bad but Steve thinks they are fantastic. My brothers room is always a mess, like most boys rooms.

4 Complete the dialogue with possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns. The subject pronouns in brackets are clues.

- A: This is 1 *my* (I) room.
- B: 2 (it) is big. And is this teddy bear 3 (you)?
- A: Of course not! I have a little sister: it's 4 (she).
- B: Have 5 (you) got a computer?
- A: No, but 6 (I) father's got one and I can use 7 (he).
- B: Is 8 (you) family big?
- A: Yes, 9 (I) have three brothers and a sister. 10 (we) grandparents live with 11 (we), too. That funny, old car is 12 (they).

5 Write true sentences with the words in the table.

I		swim.
My parents		play tennis.
My brother	can	understand animals.
My sister	can't	speak English.
My best friend		play the guitar.
My grandmother		repair a bike.
My grandfather		make pizza.
		dance salsa.
		paint.

-
-
-
-
-
-

6 Complete the sentences with *am*, *is*, *are*, *was* or *were*.

- Wen't abroad last summer. I at the seaside and John *were* at home.
- you interested in jazz?
- The weather very nice today, but yesterday it cold and rainy.
- They very good students this year. Theyn't so good before.
- I not a football fan but my boyfriend

Present Simple

→ Module 1, page 6

Use

We use the Present Simple to talk about

- things that happen regularly:
*We **go out** every weekend.*
*I **write** letters to my sister.*
- things that are true in general:
*She **likes** playing computer games.*
*It **rains** a lot in England.*

Form

Affirmative

I/You/We/They	like	texting.
He/She/It	likes	

Negative

I/You/We/They	don't like	texting.
He/She/It	doesn't like	

Yes/No questions

Do	I/you/ we/they	like	dogs?	Yes, I/you/ we/they do .	No, I/you/ we/they don't .
Does	he/she/it	like	dogs?	Yes, he/she/ it does .	No, he/she/ it doesn't .

Short answers

Wh- questions

When	do	you	use	the Internet?
	does	he		

Spelling

Most verbs	+ s	play → plays
do, go and verbs ending in ch, sh, s and x	+ es	do → does watch → watches
Verbs ending in consonant + y	change y to i and add es	study → studies

Time adverbials

With the Present Simple we use adverbs of frequency:



- We put them after the subject of the sentence and before the verb:
*She **often** phones her friends.*
- But we put them after the verb *be*:
*We are **never** late.*

1 Put the verbs in the correct form of the Present Simple.

- I *don't go out* (not go out) with my friends during the week.
- (you / read) a lot?
- My grandfather (speak) five languages.
- My mum (not like) texting very much.
- We (spend) a lot of time playing computer games.
- (your teacher / let) students use mobiles in classes?
- My friends (not live) near the school.
- (your parents / use) the Internet?

2 Rearrange the words to make sentences.

- never / text / I / my parents
I never text my parents.
- you / often / newspapers / do / read / ?
.....
- to the cinema / goes / sometimes / my class / at weekends
.....
- your sister / like / getting e-mails / from friends / does / ?
.....
- spend / we / in the mountains / usually / our holidays
.....
- sometimes / and / write / to our grandmother / letters / my brother / I
.....
- my father / his friends / hardly ever / chats on the Net / with
.....

Present Continuous

→ Module 2, page 16

Use

We use the Present Continuous to talk about activities happening now or around the time of speaking:

*We can't go out now, it's **raining**.*

*She's **cooking** a curry.*

Form

Affirmative

I	am/'m	cooking lunch.
He/She It	is/'s	cooking lunch. raining .
We/You/They	are/'re	having a good time.

Negative

I	am not	cooking lunch.
He/She It	is not/isn't	cooking lunch. raining .
We/You/They	are not/aren't	having a good time.

Yes/No questions

Am	I	having a good time?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is	he/she it	having lunch? raining?	Yes, he/she/ it is.	No, he/she/ it isn't.
Are	we/you/ they	speaking English?	Yes, we/you/ they are.	No, we/you/ they aren't.

Short answers

Wh- questions

What are you cooking?

Spelling

Most verbs	+ <i>ing</i>	listen → listening
Verbs ending in consonant + e	take away e – add <i>ing</i>	drive → driving
One-syllable verbs ending in a vowel + a consonant	double the consonant – add <i>ing</i>	stop → stopping

Time adverbials

We use the following time adverbials with the Present Continuous: *just, now, at the moment, at present*.

Their position in the sentence can be

- between *be* and the *-ing* form of the verb:

*I'm **just** writing a letter.*

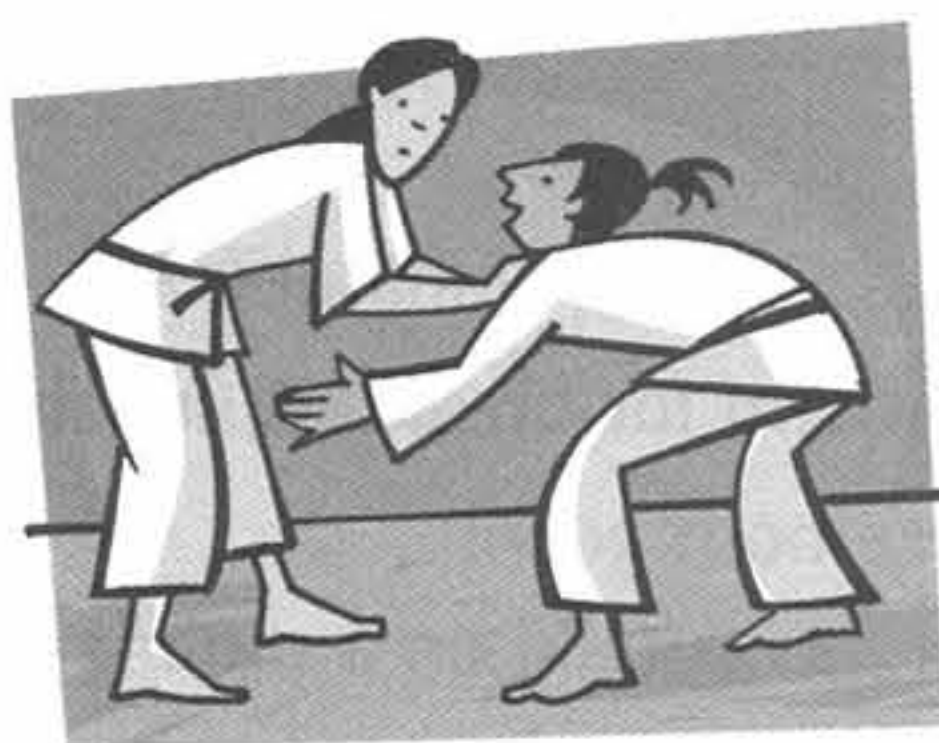
- at the end of the sentence:

*We're having lunch **at the moment**.*

- at the beginning of the sentence:

***At present**, many students are revising for their exams.*

1 Write about the people in the pictures.
Use the Present Continuous.



1 *They're doing judo.*



2



3



4



5



6

➔ **Module 2, page 16**

We use the Present Continuous to talk about things that are happening now or around now.

My parents **are working** outside London this month. (now – but they usually work in London)

My best friend	doesn't play football.
I am not	thinking about school?
Are you	speaks German
My parents don't	reading this newspaper.
Do you	travel a lot.
We	like Italian food?
	doing homework.
	going to school?
	go out a lot?
	like British humour.
	don't eat meat
	are learning Spanish
	lives abroad.

- 1 My father is a doctor. He *works*
(work) in a hospital. It's Sunday today so he
..... *isn't working* (not work).
- 2 There's a good match on TV, but my
mum (not watch) it. She
..... (not like) football.
- 3 My sister (go) to a very
good school. She is very busy now: she
..... (write) a story in French.
- 4 My friends (play) a computer
game, but I can't. I (do) my
homework.
- 5 My sister (love) tomatoes. She
..... (eat) them for breakfast, lunch
and dinner.
- 6 Look, Julia (talk) on a mobile
phone. Normally, she (not use)
it. She (think) they're unhealthy.
- 7 Don't phone Peter. He
(write) the essay for tomorrow. He always
..... (do) his work at the last minute.
- 8 I can't believe my eyes! You
(wear) a suit! Normally you
(wear) jeans.

Articles – a, an, the

→ Module 2, page 23

Use and Form

We use **a** or **an** in front of singular, countable nouns. We use **an** in front of nouns that start with a vowel and **a** in front of nouns that start with a consonant:

a book / a window
an actress / an exam

We use **a** when it doesn't matter which person or thing we are talking about, or when we talk about the person or thing for the first time:

We need a car.

They have a big garden. (I'm talking about it for the first time.)

We use **the** when we talk about a person or thing again and the other person knows who or what it is:

They have a cat and a dog. The dog is dangerous.

Feed the dog. She is hungry. (our dog)

There are a lot of phrases without articles:

at night, at home, at school, in hospital, in bed, by train, by plane, by taxi, before lunch, after dinner, go to school, go to work, go home, have breakfast, have lunch.

1 Write a, an or nothing (—) in front of these nouns.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 ^a table | 8 university |
| 2 exam | 9 food |
| 3 apple | 10 cheese |
| 4 water | 11 salad |
| 5 elephant | 12 meal |
| 6 restaurant | 13 park |
| 7 money | 14 uncle |

2 Complete the dialogues with a or the.

A: Excuse me, where is 1.....^{the} railway station?

B: It's in 2..... centre of 3..... town.
Take 4..... bus or 5..... taxi.

A: Do you live in 6..... flat?

B: No, I live in 7..... house. It's very nice.
8..... living room is very big and it has
9..... fireplace. And we have 10.....
big garden too. 11..... dog plays there all
the time.

A: He's got 12..... brother and 13.....
sister, hasn't he?

B: Yes, they are 14..... big family. They have
15..... cat too.

3 Add articles to these sentences if they are necessary.

- 1 John is at home. He's painting ^{the} kitchen.
- 2 Joanna is student. She goes to school in London.
- 3 We often have lunch in restaurant near church.
- 4 What is title of new *Star Wars* film?
- 5 I'm going to bed. Turn TV down please.
- 6 I was terrified: we were in middle of forest at night.
- 7 Head teacher comes to work by car with friend.
- 8 We go to the beach in summer if weather is hot.

4 Match the words in the table to make as many expressions as possible. The article **the** is not always necessary.

by	plane	work	taxi
at	school	home	bank
in	the	hospital	evening
after	film	lunch	midnight
before	lesson	bed	table
on	night	phone	

.....*by plane, at the table,*.....
.....
.....

Past Simple

→ Module 3, page 26

Use

We use the Past Simple to talk about finished actions and situations in the past:

Nicole Kidman **acted** in a school play.

She **went** to acting classes.

Form

Affirmative

I/you/he/she/it/we/they **lived** in Paris.
saw a horror film.

Negative

I/you/he/she/it/we/they **didn't** **study** acting.
go to dancing school.

Yes/No questions

Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they **like** singing?
meet Nicole Kidman?

Short answers

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they **did**.
No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they **didn't**.

Spelling

Most verbs	+ ed	listen → listened
Verbs ending in e	+ d	arrive → arrived
Verbs ending in y	change y to i – add ed	carry → carried
One-syllable verb ending in a vowel + a consonant	double the consonant – add ed	stop → stopped

Many common verbs in English are irregular. See Irregular Verbs, Students' Book, page 109)

Time adverbials

We use these time expressions with the Past Simple:

last year/month/week/night
two years/five days/three weeks **ago**
in 2001/the 19th century/summer
when I was a child, ...

1 Put the verbs in the correct form of the Past Simple.

- Where *did you buy* (you / buy) those shoes?
- My parents (travel) a lot when they (be) students.
- I (not go) to school yesterday, I (be) ill.
- What (the teacher / do) when she (see) you in a pub?
- My grandmother (sing) in a group before she (marry) my grandfather.
- In the 1920s directors (make) three or four films in one day.
- I (meet) Simon last week and we (talk) for three hours.
- We (not know) that the supermarket (be) closed.
- Why (she / go) skiing? She (have) a headache.

2 Rearrange the words to make sentences.

- mother / did / architecture / your / study / ?
Did your mother study architecture?
- final / we / pass / test / the / didn't
.....
- did / when / first / score / Ronaldinho / his / goal / ?
.....
- when / twenty / she / she / an / Oscar / was / won
.....
- important / last / our / month / football team / matches / three / played
.....
- didn't / her / we / like / last / film
.....
- made / a / my / cake / for / Mum / delicious / birthday
.....
- give / the / did / teacher / yesterday / homework / any / us / ?
.....

Past Continuous

→ Module 4, page 36

Use

We use the Past Continuous to talk about

- activities that continued for some time in the past:

*I **was reading** all day.*

*We **were trying** to do our homework.*

- longer activities that form a background to events:

*When I **was walking in the park**, my dog ran away.*

*It **was raining** when the match started.*

Form

Affirmative

I/He/She

was reading

a magazine.

We/You/They

were watching

TV.

Negative

I/He/She

wasn't drinking

coffee.

We/You/they

weren't studying.

Yes/No questions

Was

I/he/she

talking on
the phone?

Short answers

Yes, I/he/
she **was.**

No, we/you/
they **weren't.**

Were

we/you/they

sitting or
standing?

Wh- questions

Where

was

she

staying?

1 Rearrange the words to make sentences.

- 1 talking / his / John / to / evening / friend /
was / all

John was talking to his friend all evening.

- 2 doing / What / at / you / were / 8 o'clock / ?

- 3 friends / was / I / when / washing up /
my / arrived

- 4 came in / a / were / We / test / when / the /
head teacher / writing

- 5 playing / Your / the / all / was / computer /
brother / time / games

2 Complete the sentences with was or were.

- 1 All my friends *were* waiting on the
platform.

- 2 The student writing on the
blackboard.

- 3 I looking for my pen.

- 4 My sister and I walking to
school.

- 5 you talking about me?

- 6 The fans watching the match.

3 Put the verbs in the correct form of the Past Continuous.

- 1 I *was reading* (read) a book all night.

- 2 (you / watch) BBC1 at 9
o'clock?

- 3 My dog (run) after a cat when a
car hit him.

- 4 I (not play) a computer game,
I (work) on a project.

- 5 What (Jane / do) last night?

- 6 The teachers (look for) the lost
student all afternoon.

- 7 We (not have) tea at five
o'clock, we (do) judo.

- 8 Where (they / sit) when you
came in?

- 9 Mark (write) an essay all
afternoon. What (you / do)?

- 10 The students (fight) when the
teacher came in.

- 11 The driver (not think) about
driving, he (talk) on his mobile!

- 12 (your friends / dance) all night?

Past Simple and Past Continuous

→ Module 4, page 37

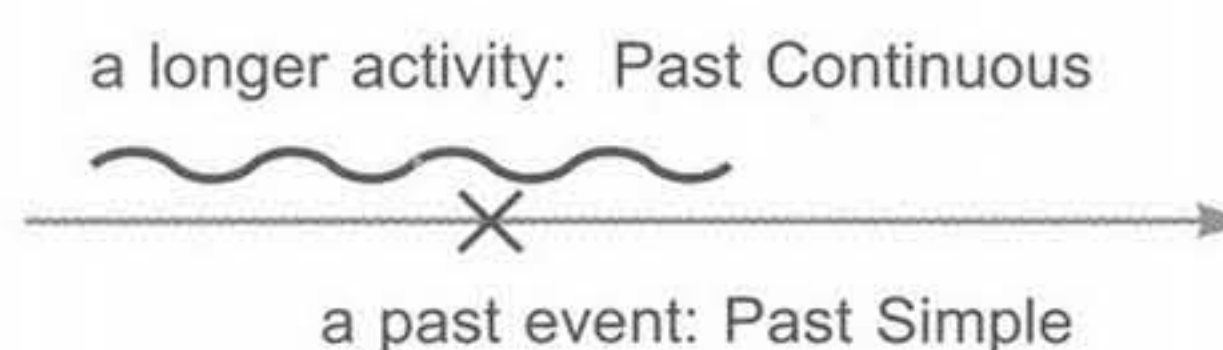
Use

When we use the Past Simple and the Past Continuous in one sentence, the Past Continuous describes the background, and the Past Simple reports an event:

*When he **was having** lunch, he **heard** a dog outside.*

*John **phoned** when I **was watching** the Wimbledon final.*

Notice that we put a comma after the 'when' clause when it comes first in the sentence.



1 Complete the sentences with *did*, *was*, *were* or nothing (—).

- 1 *Did* you like the film?
- 2 They not come to school yesterday.
- 3 The plane arrived late.
- 4 Mike thinking about the match and not see the red light,
- 5 they playing well?
- 6 We left when the president giving a speech.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the infinitive, the Past Simple or the *-ing* form.

- 1 When did you *come* (come) home?
- 2 Mark was (talk) on his mobile when he (see) Eve.
- 3 Were they (listen) to your presentation or (think) about their lunch?
- 4 I didn't (work) a lot on this project. Jessica (do) most of the work.
- 5 Brazil were (play) well, but they (lose) their first match.
- 6 Was he (wait) for you at the airport when you (arrive) in Moscow?

3 Put the verbs in the correct form of the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

- 1 I *wasn't having* (not have) a shower when you *phoned* (phone). I *was making* (make) a sandwich.

- 2 (you / watch) the match last night? When (Beckham / score) the first goal?
- 3 What (you / do) at 9.15 yesterday morning? (you / see) the accident?
- 4 We (have) lunch in a café when someone (steal) Jake's bag.
- 5 I (not know) my grandfather. He (die) when I (be) six years old.

4 Complete the story. Use the correct forms of the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

Yesterday, we 1. *were walking* (walk) along the river when my brother, Sid, 2. (see) a black bag in the water. He 3. (take off) his clothes and 4. (jump) into the river to get to the bag. I 5. (not want) him to do it, but he wasn't scared. He 6. (try) to catch the bag under the water so he I 7. (not hear) the police car. Three police officers 8. (get) out of the car. Sid 9. (see) them when they 10. (run) towards him and he 11. (stop) moving. Two officers 12. (catch) Sid and the third 13. (take) the bag. We 14. (not understand) what 15. (happen). At the police station we 16. (find out) that the police 17. (wait) for criminals to pick up the bag. There 18. (be) two million pounds inside!

one, ones, another, another one

→ Module 4, page 43

Use and Form

We use **one** or **ones** when we don't want to repeat a countable noun. We use **one** for singular nouns and **ones** for plural nouns:

*Which dress do you prefer? The red **one**.*

*Did you buy any of the cakes? Yes, the **ones** with chocolate cream.*

We use **another** in front of singular, countable nouns.

We use **another one** when we are talking about one more or a different one:

*Can I have **another** cup of coffee?*

*This book is dirty, I'd like **another one**.*

1 Complete the dialogues. Use **one** or **ones**.

A: Do you like horror stories?

B: Yes, I do. I'm reading 1.....*one*..... at the moment.

A: Which socks are warmer?

B: The brown woollen 2....., but the red 3..... are nicer.

A: I'd like this poster.

B: This 4..... is not on sale but we have some good 5..... at the back of the shop.

A: I like that boy!

B: The 6..... in the corner? He's okay. But I prefer the blond 7..... near the window.

A: I've got some cakes. Would you like 8.....?

B: No thanks, I had 9..... after lunch.

2 Complete the sentences. Use **another** or **another one**.

1 I'm still thirsty. I'd like*another*..... bottle of water.

2 This jacket is too bright. Let's look for

3 I loved this book. I must buy by the same writer.

4 Prague is beautiful. I don't know city with so many lovely bridges.

5 It's expensive here. Let's find café.

6 The restaurant on the corner was closed, so we went to

3 Match the words in the table to make as many noun phrases as possible.

a famous	book
another	one
the one	in a red dress
the most interesting	ones
the ones	on the right
the old	writer
this	
these	

a famous book,
.....
.....

4 Complete the sentences. Use **one**, **ones**, **another** or **another one**.

1 Let's go to a café. There's a nice*one*..... round the corner.

2 I lost my pen. I must buy

3 These are our family photos. This is me when I was six months old, and the three other show my brother.

4 What can I buy for Chris? He doesn't want CD.

5 The jeans here are expensive. Try the over there.

6 I'm hungry. I'd like sandwich.

7 I don't like this scarf. Show me, please.

Comparative and superlative adjectives

→ Module 5, page 46

Use

To compare people or things, we use the comparative form of the adjective (*bigger, higher, more beautiful, more enjoyable*) and *than*:

She is **taller than** me, but I am **more intelligent than** her.

To say that one person or thing in a group is unique, we use the superlative form of the adjective: *the biggest, the highest, the most enjoyable*:

Who is **the fastest** runner in your class?

Form

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
One syllable ending with a consonant	cheap old	cheaper older	the cheapest the oldest
One syllable ending with e	nice white	nicer whiter	the nicest the whitest
One syllable with a short vowel + one consonant	fat sad	fatter sadder	the fattest the saddest
Two syllables ending in y	pretty trendy	prettier trendier	the prettiest the trendiest
Two or more syllables	attractive	more attractive	the most attractive
	comfortable	less comfortable	the least comfortable
Irregular	good bad	better worse	the best the worst

1 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjective in brackets.

- My brother is *more handsome* than yours. (handsome)
- DiCaprio's new film is than *Titanic*. (good)
- Men are usually than women. (strong)
- Young people are than old people. (fit)
- My last essay was than the others. (bad)

2 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjective in brackets.

- I'm the *the youngest* student in my class. (young)
- Motorcycling is one of sports. (dangerous)
- My aunt, Celia, is person in the family. (busy)
- Tokyo is city on Earth. (big)

3 Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct form – comparative or superlative.

- Greta Garbo was *the most famous* actress of the 1920s and 1930s. (famous)
- I think curly hair is than straight hair. (nice)
- Germany versus Holland was match in the World Cup. (bad)
- Comedians are often than other people in real life. (sad)
- This is season in Ronaldinho's career. (successful)
- Charlie Chaplin was than Buster Keaton. (funny)

Countable and uncountable nouns with *some, any, no, a lot of*

→ Module 6, page 56

Use and Form

English nouns can be countable (*a man, a table*) and uncountable (*milk, money*).

Countable nouns

- can be singular or plural. (*flower – flowers*)
- can have numbers in front of them. (*I have two cats. There are six men in the team.*)

Uncountable nouns

- have no plural form and always appear with a singular verb. (*Money isn't everything.*)
- don't appear with numbers. (*I've got some/a lot of time.*)
- don't have *a* or *an* in front of them. (*I bought bread and milk.*)

We use **some** and **any** in front of plural and uncountable nouns. We usually use **some** in affirmative sentences and **any** in questions and negative statements.

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
We've got some apples.	I need some money.
Do you know any good clubs?	Did you buy any meat?
I don't eat any cakes.	There isn't any cola.

We use **no** in front of uncountable and plural nouns:

*I've got **no** money at all.*

*There are **no** students in the classroom. (no = not any)*

*I've got **no** problems at all.*

*I haven't got **any** problems.*

We use **a lot of** in front of plural and uncountable nouns:

*We've got **a lot of** friends.*

*They earn **a lot of** money.*

1 Write these sentences in the plural.

1 My friend doesn't like milk.

My friends don't like milk.

2 The boy wants a sandwich and orange juice.

3 Our neighbour hasn't got a child.

4 The businessman needs time and money.

5 He had a sweet, but he didn't have any water.

6 The student is having lunch in a fast-food restaurant.

7 She doesn't eat meat. She's a vegetarian.

2 Complete the dialogue. Use *some, any, no or a lot of*.

A: What do you do to keep fit?

B: Well, I drink 1..... *a lot of* water every day – more than 2 litres. I don't eat 2..... sweets and don't drink 3..... tea or coffee. And I spend 4..... time in the open air. I'm a gardener. I have 5..... car so I do 6..... walking.

A: Do you do 7..... sports?

B: I do 8..... sport, but not very much.

There is 9..... gym in my area so I can't exercise regularly. And I have

10..... time for sport: I work a lot.

But once a week I go to the swimming pool

with 11..... friends. We always have

12..... fun there.

Indefinite pronouns

→ Module 6, page 63

Use and Form

Somebody, something, somewhere, anybody, anything, anywhere, nobody, nothing, nowhere, everybody, everywhere and *everything* are all indefinite pronouns.

- We use *somebody, anybody, everybody* and *nobody* to talk about people.
- We use *something, anything, nothing* and *everything* to talk about things.
- We use *somewhere, anywhere, everywhere* and *nowhere* to talk about places.

We use the pronouns that begin with *some-* (*somebody, something, somewhere*) in affirmative sentences:

Somebody brought a salad.

There are sandwiches **somewhere** in the kitchen.

We use the pronouns that begin with *any-* (*anybody, anything, anywhere*) in questions and negative statements:
*Is there **anything** to eat?*
*I can't see **anybody**!*

Nobody, nothing and *nowhere* have a negative meaning. If they appear in a sentence, we use no other negation:

Nobody likes it. (~~Nobody doesn't like it.~~)

There's **nothing** left.

All indefinite pronouns take a singular verb:

*Everybody **is** in the garden.*

*There **is** nobody at the door.*

1 Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

something (x 2)	somewhere	
anything (x 2)	nothing (x 3)	anybody
everybody	everything (x 2)	

- 1 I'd like *something* to drink.
- 2 Let's buy some magazines. We've got to read on the train.
- 3 Let's start the show. is ready.
- 4 Is there interesting on TV tonight?
- 5 The situation is terrible and they're doing to make it better.
- 6 Switch the light on! I can't see
- 7 I can't do this maths problem. There's wrong with it.
- 8 Jim is so clever. He knows about science.
- 9 I didn't meet on the way home.
- 10 I invited from my class to my birthday party and we had a very good time.
- 11 The sugar is in the cupboard.
- 12 I can't help you. I know about repairing bikes.

2 Complete the story. Use indefinite pronouns.

Last summer we were camping in Italy.

- 1 *Everything* was fine until we went to the south. During the night 2 stole our shoes. We went to the police station but 3 there spoke English and 4 was very busy, so we left quickly. Then, in a small town, our car broke down – 5 was wrong with the engine. They told us that the best garage was 6 outside the centre. We didn't find it 7 and finally we got lost. It got late and we didn't have 8 to eat so we went to a small supermarket. My dad wanted to pay for the food at the cash desk, but he didn't have his wallet. We looked for it 9 , but it wasn't there. We were really desperate – we had 10 to eat and 11 to stay for the night. And no money. When we were driving back to the town, the police fined us because our left headlight didn't work. Does 12 remember a more unlucky holiday?

can, can't, have to, not have to

→ Module 7, page 66

Use

We use *can* to say that something is allowed or is possible:

You **can** leave now.

In football you **can** touch the ball with your head.

We also use *can* to talk about ability:

I **can** swim.

We use *can't* to say that something is not allowed or is not possible:

You **can't** go there.

In football you **can't** touch the ball with your hands.

We also use *can't* to talk about lack of ability:

I **can't** drive.

We use *have to* to say that something is necessary:

You **have to** do your homework.

We use *not have to* to say that something is not necessary:

We **don't have to** get up early at the weekend.

Form

After *can* and *can't* we use the infinitive without *to*:

We **can go** now.

You **can't be** late.

1 Complete the text. Use to or nothing (—).

In a library, you can't 1..... eat or drink because you have 2..... keep the books clean. You have 3..... be quiet and you can't 4..... listen to music. You don't have 5..... leave your own books at home, but you have 6..... tell the librarian that you want to use them. You can 7..... study in a library all day, but you have 8..... leave at night – the books have 9..... get some rest too!

2 Complete the sentences with can or can't.

- 1 You *can't*..... talk loudly in a library.
- 2 In football, players touch the ball with their heads.
- 3 You eat sweets if you want to be slim.
- 4 People come in through the window.
- 5 Children watch '16+' films.
- 6 In Canada, you communicate in English or French.
- 7 You cheat during exams.

3 Complete the sentences with have to or not have to.

- 1 In a pub, people *don't have to*..... wear formal clothes.
- 2 Teachers check their students' tests.
- 3 Sports people train every day.
- 4 You be very bright to use a computer.
- 5 Actors work from 9 to 5 every day.
- 6 Adults go to school anymore.

4 Complete the head teacher's speech. Use can, can't, have to or not have to.

'Welcome at our school! In this school students

- 1..... *can*..... learn a lot. You
- 2..... come to classes late and
- you 3..... work systematically.
- You 4..... choose extra afternoon activities, like swimming or basketball. But
- you 5..... do sports – there's also
- cooking, gardening, etc. You 6.....
- also learn languages – French and German. You
- 7..... learn Russian at the moment
- because the teacher is ill. You 8.....
- wear a uniform, but your clothes 9.....
- be clean and tidy.'

Przewidywanie przyszłości

→ Module 8, page 76

Use

We use *will* and *won't* to make predictions about the future:
*Your boyfriend **will love** this present.*
*Don't worry, you **won't be** ill.*

Form

After *will* and *won't* we always use the infinitive without to:

Affirmative

In the future, people **will stop** going to the cinema.
 There **will be** more electronic equipment in our homes.

Negative

There **won't be** many traditional TV sets.
 We **won't buy** many books.

Yes/No questions

Will shopping on the Internet
become more popular?

Short answers

Yes, it **will**. No it **won't**.

Wh- questions

Where **will** people **buy** clothes?

1 Complete the sentences with *am*, *is*, *are* or *will be*.

- 1 Julia works very hard. She *will be* the best student next term.
- 2 Don't tell her that she failed the test. She very upset.
- 3 You can't talk to Mike now. He in the bathroom.
- 4 Phone me this evening. I at home after 8 o'clock.
- 5 Our parents don't have any free time: they very busy.
- 6 It's very late. We very sleepy tomorrow.
- 7 I like our school. It very nice.
- 8 Don't worry about the final exam: it be easy.
- 9 I'm sure cities more polluted in the future.
- 10 Our teacher is from Mexico. He at school tomorrow.
- 11 Why don't you buy this jacket? It really cheap.
- 12 Call me later, please. I at the doctor's at the moment.

2 Complete the sentences with *will* or *won't*.

- 1 Brazil is an excellent team. I'm sure they *will* win the tournament.
- 2 Don't eat so many sweets! You get fat.
- 3 Paul is ill, so he come to school tomorrow.
- 4 The weather report is good: it rain today.
- 5 My birthday is next week. I hope I get a new CD for my reggae collection.
- 6 They don't like action films. They enjoy *Mission Impossible 3*.
- 7 Adam isn't a very good student. I'm afraid he pass the exam.
- 8 Nina is very patient, so she be a great primary teacher.
- 9 Brian is very clever. He make a lot of money in business.
- 10 I'm so tired, I fall asleep in a minute.
- 11 The climbers reach the top of the mountain: there's too much snow.
- 12 You are an excellent cook. I'm sure the dinner be delicious.

Future Conditional

→ Module 8, page 83

Use

We can use the Future Conditional to talk about possible future events when they depend on other future events:

*If the rain **stops**, the match **will begin**.*

*You **will get** fat if you **don't do** any sport.*

Form

If + clause	main clause
If + Present Simple,	will/won't + infinitive without to
<i>If you arrive late,</i>	<i>they won't let you in.</i>

Main clause	if clause
will/won't + infinitive without to	if + Present Simple
<i>I won't go out tonight</i>	<i>if I have a lot of homework.</i>

Notice that we use a comma after the *if*-clause if it comes first in the sentence.

1 Choose the correct words.

- I *cry* (will cry) if I (fail) *will fail* the test on Monday.
- If we *don't/won't* do any sport, we *aren't/won't* be fit.
- I *don't/won't* phone you if you *don't/won't* give me your phone number.
- Stop working if your eyes *hurt/will hurt*.
- If Mary *does/will do* everything today, she *has/will have* a free day tomorrow
- If the weather *is/will be* good tomorrow, they *have/will have* their PE class outdoors.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- If you *find* (find) my lost pen, I *will be* (be) very happy.
- I (go) on a cycling holiday if I (get) a new bike.
- If my brother (go) to university next year, he (move) to London.
- We (be) sad if the teacher (not let) us go home early.
- If you (not stop) playing computer games, your parents (be) angry.
- My sister (learn) some Spanish if she (go) to Barcelona in summer.

3 Write sentences using the Future Conditional.

- (you) go to bed early → feel good tomorrow
If you go to bed early, you will feel good tomorrow.
- (we) not have free time → not go out
.....
- (she) not hurry → miss the bus
.....
- (it) rain → (we) watch TV at home
.....
- (they) be late for school → not run
.....
- (he) watch too much television → have problems with his eyes
.....
- (you) help me learn maths → (I) help you with English
.....
- (I) lose my mobile → (my dad) be angry
.....
- (the teacher) not come soon → (we) go home
.....

Present Perfect

→ Module 9, page 86

Use

We use the Present Perfect tense to talk about past events and activities that have results or consequences now:

The teacher **has gone out**. (he isn't here)

He **hasn't cut** his hair. (his hair is still long)

Form

Affirmative			
I/We/You/They	have/'ve	cleaned the house. seen a ghost.	
He/She/It	has/'s	played football. lost the ball.	
Negative			
I/We/You/They	have not/haven't	cleaned the house. seen a ghost.	
He/She/It	has not/hasn't	played football. lost the ball.	
Yes/No questions		Short answers	
Have	I/you/we/they	painted the walls? had lunch?	Yes, I/we/you/they have . No, I/we/you/they haven't .
Has	he/she/it	talked to you? built a shelf?	Yes, he/she/it has . No, he/she/it hasn't .

1 Write sentences in the Present Perfect tense. Use the ideas in the box.

break his leg change her hairstyle clean it
not correct our tests ~~cut her hair~~
not have breakfast lose my key
not read the papers steal it win the lottery

- Mary’s hair is short. She *has cut her hair*.
- Mike’s room is very clean. He
- My money is gone. Someone
- We are very happy. We
- Jim is shouting. He
- The kids are hungry. They
- Dad doesn’t know the news.
He
- We don’t know our grades. The teacher
.....
- Gina looks terrific. She
- I can’t open the door. I

2 Put the verbs in the correct form of the Present Perfect.

- Have you finished* (you / finish) your homework?
- Liz is at home. She (not go out) yet.
- Look, I (buy) this new jacket.
- I can’t find my scarf. Where (you / put) it?
- (Jane / send) you an e-mail about her new boyfriend?
- Ray is sad. He (not find) his dog.
- My parents (give) me a new camera.
- The party will be great. We (invite) all our friends.
- I can’t take my driving test. I (not learn) to park the car.
- We (not eat) everything. There’s some salad in the fridge.

Intentions and arrangements

→ Module 10, page 97

Use

We use *be going to* to express our intention to do something:

I'm going to change my hairstyle.

My parents are going to move to Italy.

We use the Present Continuous to talk about future events that we have fixed or arranged:

I'm starting a new job in June. (The arrangements have already been made.)

We're going to the theatre tonight. (We've got the tickets.)

- 1 Write about the people in the pictures. Use *going to* and the ideas in the box.

interview somebody look at his teeth
repair the car sleep write a word

- 1 *She's going to look at his teeth.*



- 2



- 3



- 4



- 5



- 2 Complete the dialogue with *be going to* (intention) or the Present Continuous (arrangement).

A: 1 *Are you doing* (you / do) anything on Saturday?

B: Yes, I am. I 2 (meet) Peter. We 3 (buy) some CDs.

A: 4 (you / go out) tonight too?

B: No, I 5 (stay) at home but I'm busy. My father

6 (have) a party and a lot of people 7 (come).

A: What about tomorrow?

B: I have to study. Don't you remember? We

8 (have) a test on Friday. I am 9 (not go out) before the test.

- 3 Are these sentences about the *present* or the *future*?

1 We're learning to dance salsa. *present*

2 The teacher is giving the tests back tomorrow.

3 I'm going to look for a job

4 Dorothy is flying to France next week.

5 They're not playing very well.

6 We're going to help you.

Questions

→ Module 10, page 103

Form

Yes/No questions start with an auxiliary verb:

Are you Czech?

Do you come from Australia?

Wh- questions start with a question word (*What, Which, Who, When, Where, Why, How*):

What do you usually have for breakfast?

Where are you going?

In questions about quantity, we use *How much* in front of uncountable nouns and *How many* in front of countable nouns:

How much sugar do you put in your tea?

How many good friends do you have?

Questions about the subject start with *Who* or *What*.

The word order is like an affirmative sentence:

Who bought this cake?

What happened to you?

Compare questions about the subject with questions about the object:

Peter (subject) *likes* *Mike* (object).

Who likes Mike? → *Peter*.

Who does Peter like? → *Mike*.

1 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1 are for what looking you ?

What are you looking for?

2 did money she find where this ?

3 home have why they early come ?

4 always do go to you seaside the summer in ?

5 have how time we to do got the much test ?

6 green whose shoes these are ?

7 going why are new you to buy a mobile ?

8 school when he start usually does ?

9 are listening you music to whose ?

10 Britain did World Cup when the win last ?

2 Read the sentences, then write questions for the answers.

• Tom sold his house.

1 *What did Tom sell?* – His house.

2 *Who sold his house?* – Tom.

• Jill likes horror films.

3 – Jill.

4 – Horror films.

• David knows my phone number.

5 – My phone number.

6 – David.

• Sylvia won a beauty contest.

7 – A beauty contest.

8 – Sylvia.

• The kids have broken the window.

9 – The kids.

10 – The window.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE-KEY

Page 111 – Back to School (Revision)

Exercise 1 3 haven't 4 got 5 haven't
6 have 7 got 8 haven't 9 got 10 Has
11 got 12 has 13 got 14 have 15 got

Exercise 2 2 are 3 is 4 Is 5 are 6 Is
7 are 8 Are / are 9 is / are 10 is

Exercise 3 I have two brothers – Tom and Steve. They are very different. Tom's favourite subjects are maths and history. He is the teacher's pet. He is quiet, like our father, and very bright. Steve's favourite subject is music. He's got an instrument, our parents' old keyboard, and is in a hip-hop band. His band's songs aren't bad but Steve thinks they are fantastic. My brothers' room is always a mess, like most boys' rooms.

Exercise 4 2 It 3 yours 4 hers 5 you 6 my
7 his 8 your 9 I 10 Our 11 us 12 theirs

Exercise 6 1 weren't / was / was 2 Are
3 is / was 4 are / were 5 am / is

Page 112 – Present Simple

Exercise 1 2 Do you read 3 speaks
4 doesn't like 5 spend 6 Does your teacher
let 7 don't live 8 Do you parents use

Exercise 2 2 Do you often read newspapers?
3 My class sometimes goes to the cinema at weekends. 4 Does your sister like getting e-mails from friends? 5 We usually spend our holidays in the mountains. 6 My brother and I sometimes write letters to our grandmother. 7 My father hardly ever chats with his friends on the Net.

Page 113 – Present Continuous

Exercise 1 2 She's drawing. 3 She's singing.
4 He's reading. 5 He's playing the guitar.
6 They're playing basketball.

Page 114 – Present Simple and Present Continuous

Exercise 2 2 isn't watching / doesn't like
3 goes / is writing 4 are playing / am doing
5 loves / eats 6 is talking / doesn't use / thinks
7 is writing / does 8 are wearing / wear

Page 115 – Articles – a, an, the

Exercise 1 2 an 3 an 4 – 5 an 6 a
7 – 8 a 9 – 10 – 11 a 12 a 13 a 14 an

Exercise 2 2 the 3 the 4 a 5 a 6 a
7 a 8 The 9 a 10 a 11 The 12 a 13 a
14 a 15 a

Exercise 3 2 Joanna is a student. She goes to school in London. 3 We often have lunch in a restaurant near the church. 4 What is the title of the new *Star Wars* film? 5 I'm going to bed. Turn the TV down, please. 6 I was terrified: we were in the middle of the forest at night. 7 The head teacher comes to work by car with a friend. 8 We go to the beach in summer if the weather is hot.

Exercise 4 by plane/taxi, at work/school/
home/midnight/night, at the bank, in bed/
hospital, in the plane/taxi/evening/morning/
lesson, after work/school/lunch/midnight, after
the film/lesson, before work/school/lunch/
midnight, before the evening/morning/film/
lesson, on the plane/bed/table/phone

Page 116 – Past Simple

Exercise 1 2 travelled / were 3 didn't go /
was 4 did the teacher / saw 5 sang / married
6 made 7 met / talked 8 didn't know / was
9 did she go skiing / had

Exercise 2 2 We didn't pass the final test.
3 When did Ronaldhino score his first goal?
4 When she was twenty she won an Oscar.
5 Our football team played three important
matches last month. 6 We didn't like her

last film. 7 Mum made a delicious cake for
my birthday. 8 Did the teacher give us any
homework yesterday?

Page 117 – Past Continuous

Exercise 1 2 What were you doing at
8 o'clock? 3 I was washing up when my
friends arrived. 4 We were writing a test when
the head teacher came in. 5 Your brother was
playing computer games all the time.

Exercise 2 2 was 3 was 4 were 5 Were
6 were

Exercise 3 2 Were you watching 3 was
running 4 wasn't playing / was working
5 was Jane doing 6 were looking for
7 weren't having / were doing 8 were they
sitting 9 was writing / were you doing
10 were fighting 11 wasn't thinking / wasn't
talking 12 Were your friends dancing

Page 118 – Past Simple and Past Continuous

Exercise 1 2 did 3 – 4 was / did 5 Were
6 – / was

Exercise 2 2 talking / saw 3 listening /
thinking 4 work / did 5 playing / lost
6 waiting / arrived

Exercise 3 2 Did you watch / did Beckham
score 3 were you doing / Did you see 4 were
having / stole 5 didn't know / died / was
6 were still looking for / were waiting

Exercise 4 2 saw 3 took off 4 jumped
5 didn't want 6 was trying 7 didn't hear
8 got 9 saw 10 were running 11 stopped
12 caught 13 took 14 didn't understand
15 was happening 16 found out 17 were
waiting 18 were

Page 119 – one, ones, another, another one

Exercise 1 2 ones 3 ones 4 one 5 ones
6 one 7 one 8 one 9 one

Exercise 2 2 another one 3 another one
4 another 5 another 6 another one

Exercise 3 a famous writer, another book/
one, the one in a red dress, the one on the
right, the most interesting book/ones/writer,
the ones on the right, the old book/one/ones/
writer, this book/one/writer, these ones

Exercise 4 2 another one 3 one / ones
4 another 5 ones 6 another 7 another one

Page 120 – Comparative and superlative adjectives

Exercise 1 2 better 3 stronger 4 fitter
5 worse

Exercise 2 2 the most dangerous 3 busiest
4 biggest

Exercise 3 2 nicer 3 the worst 4 sadder
5 the most successful 6 funnier

Page 121 – Countable and uncountable nouns with some, any, no, a lot of

Exercise 1 2 The boys want sandwiches and
orange juice. 3 Our neighbours haven't got
any children. 4 Businessmen need time and
money. 5 They had some sweets but they
didn't have any water. 6 The students are
having lunch in fast-food restaurants. 7 They
don't eat meat. They are vegetarians.

Exercise 2 2 any 3 any 4 a lot of 5 no
6 a lot of 7 any 8 some 9 no 10 no
11 some 12 a lot of

Page 122 – Indefinite pronouns

Exercise 1 2 nothing 3 Everything
4 anything 5 nothing 6 anything
7 something 8 everything 9 anybody
10 everybody 11 somewhere 12 nothing

Exercise 2 2 somebody 3 nobody
4 everybody 5 something 6 somewhere
7 anywhere 8 anything 9 everywhere
10 nothing 11 nowhere 12 anybody

Page 123 – can, can't, have to, not have to

Exercise 1 2 to 3 to 4 – 5 to 6 to
7 – 8 to 9 to

Exercise 2 2 can 3 can't 4 can't 5 can't
6 can 7 can't

Exercise 3 2 have to 3 have to 4 don't
have to 5 don't have to 6 don't have to

Exercise 4 2 can't 3 have to 4 can 5 don't
have to 6 can 7 can't 8 don't have to
9 have to

Page 124 – will

Exercise 1 2 will be 3 is 4 will be 5 are
6 will be 7 is 8 will 9 will 10 will be
11 is 12 am

Exercise 2 2 will 3 won't 4 won't 5 will
6 won't 7 won't 8 will 9 will 10 will 11
won't 12 will

Page 125 – Future conditional

Exercise 1 2 don't / won't 3 won't / don't
4 hurt 5 does / will have 6 is / will have

Exercise 2 2 will go / get 3 goes to / will
move 4 will be / doesn't let 5 don't stop /
will be 6 will learn / goes

Exercise 3 2 If we don't have free time, we
won't go out. 3 If she doesn't hurry, she will
miss the bus. 4 If it rains, we will watch
TV at home. 5 They will be late for school
if they don't run. 6 If he watches too much
television, he will have problems with his eyes.
7 If you help me learn maths, I will help you
with English. 8 If I lose my mobile, my dad
will be angry. 9 If the teacher doesn't come
soon, we will go home.

Page 126 – Present Perfect

Exercise 1 2 has cleaned it 3 has stolen
it 4 have won the lottery 5 has broken his
leg 6 haven't had breakfast 7 hasn't read the
papers 8 hasn't corrected our tests

9 changed her hairstyle 10 have lost my key
Exercise 2 2 hasn't gone out 3 have bought
4 have you put 5 Has Jane sent 6 hasn't
found 7 have given 8 have invited 9 haven't
learnt 10 haven't eaten

Page 127 – Intentions and arrangements

Exercise 1 2 He's going to repair the car.
3 She's going to write a word. 4 He's going
to sleep. 5 He's going to interview somebody.

Exercise 2 2 am meeting 3 going to buy
some CDs 4 Are you going out 5 am staying
6 is having 7 are coming 8 are having
9 am not going to go out

Exercise 3 2 future 3 future 4 future
5 present 6 future

Page 128 – Questions

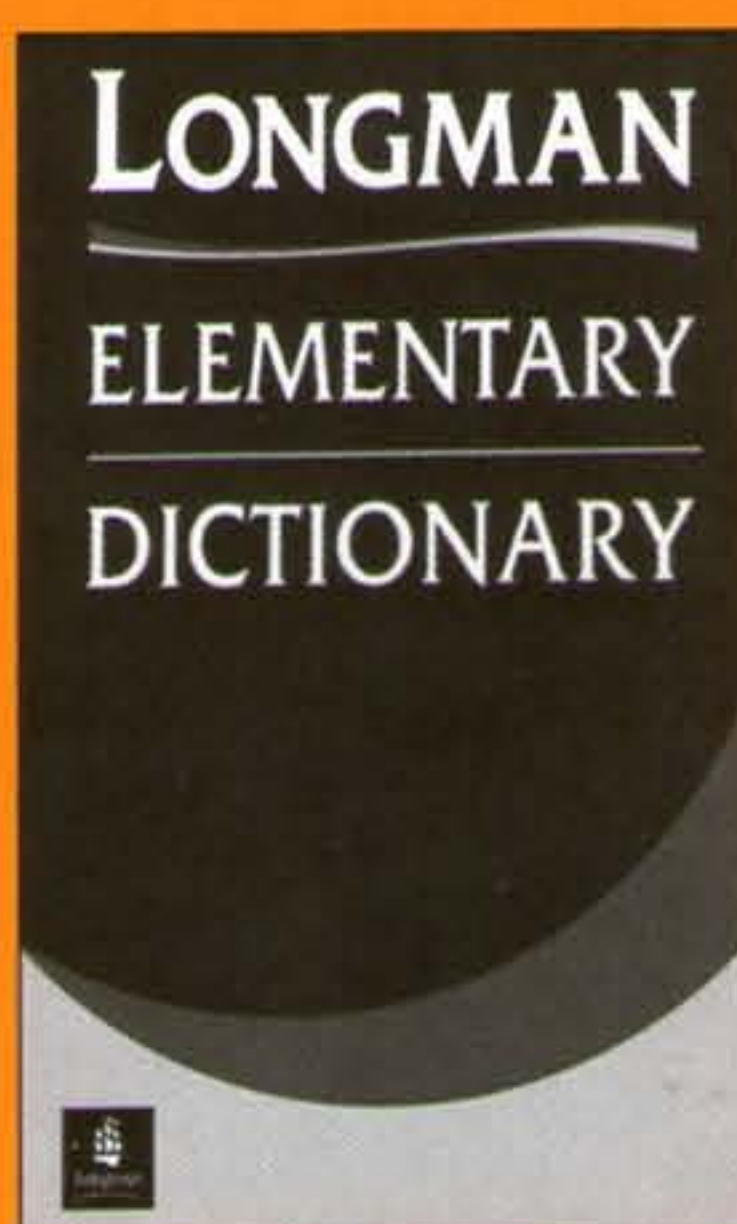
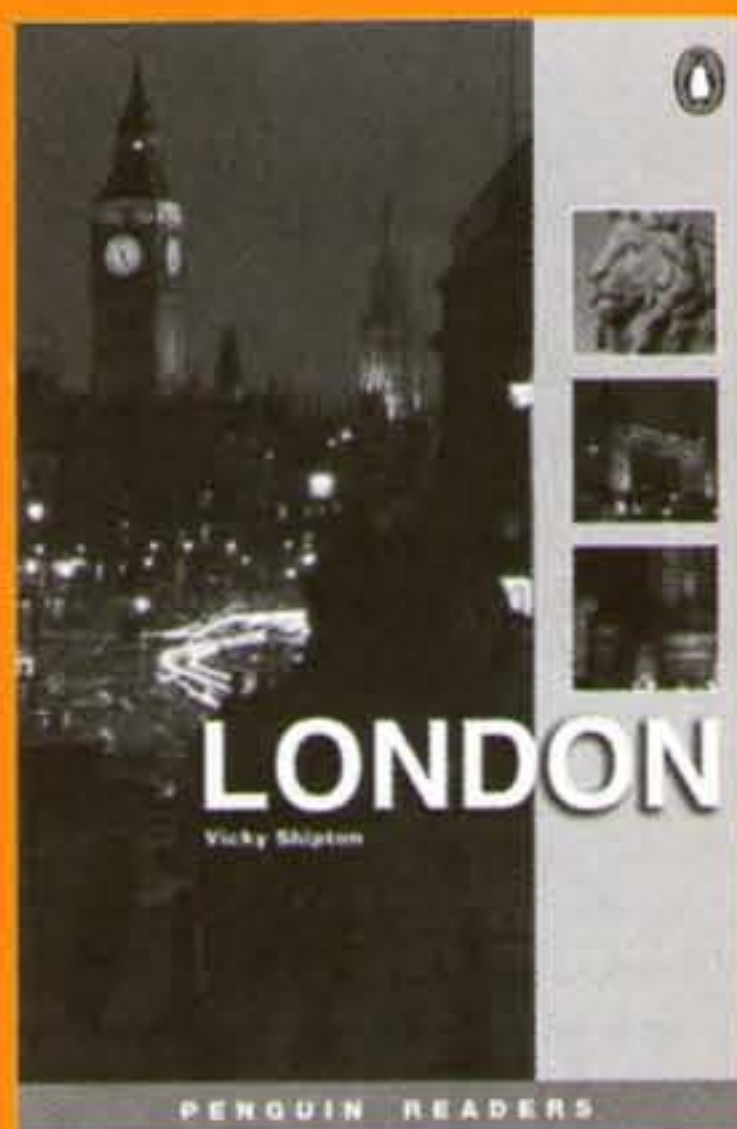
Exercise 1 2 Where did she find this money?
3 Why have they come home early? 4 Do
you always go to the seaside in summer?
5 How much time have we got to do the test?
6 Whose are these green shoes? 7 Why are
you going to buy a new mobile? 8 When
does he usually start school? 9 Whose music
are you listening to? 10 When did Britain last
win the World cup?

Exercise 2 3 Who likes horror films?
4 What does Jill like? 5 What does David
know? 6 Who knows my phone number?
7 What did Sylvia win? 8 Who won the
beauty contest? 9 Who has broken the
window? 10 What have the kids broken?

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