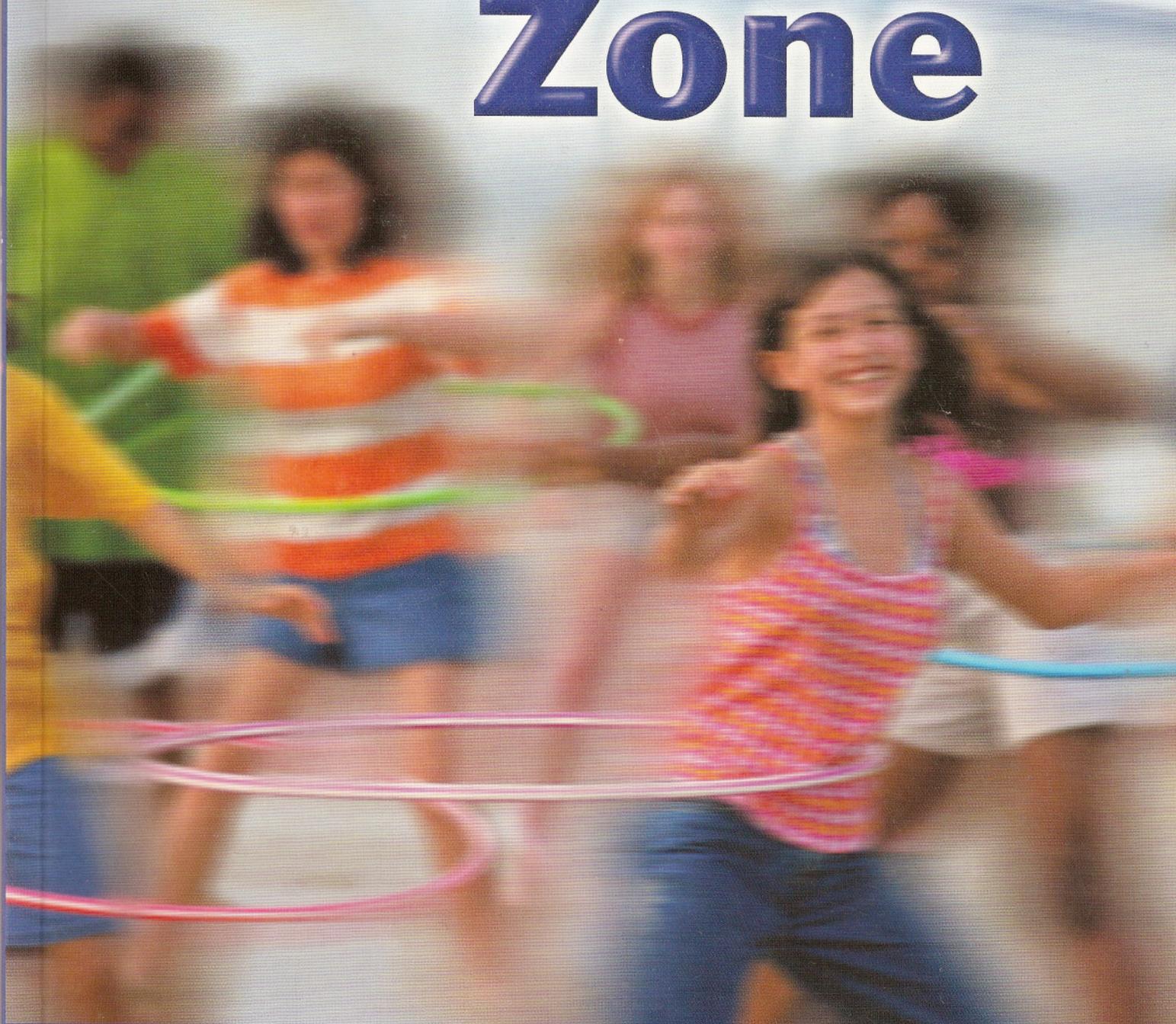


STUDENT'S BOOK
3

English Zone



Rob Nolasco
with David Newbold

OXFORD

Contents

Revision unit

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Self check 4 page 86 Revision of units 7 and 8
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Key



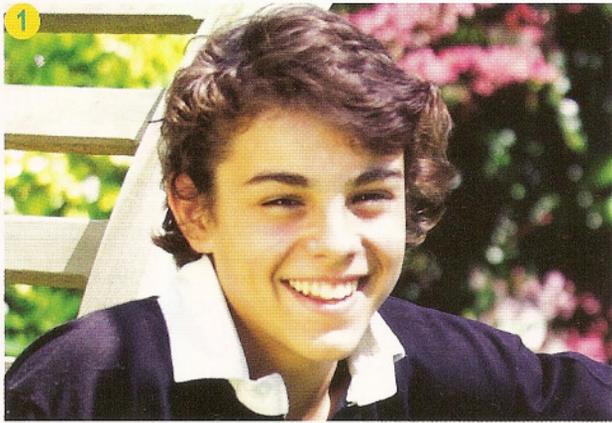
recorded material on class cassette or audio CD.



activities on the CD-ROM.

Hello!

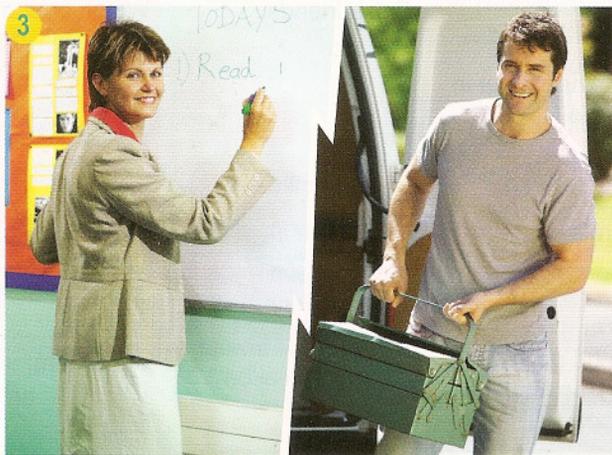
1 Listen and read.



Hello! I'm Matthew Turnbull. I'm fourteen years old. I live in Manchester, in the north of England.



I've got two sisters. Lucy's ten and Monica's eighteen. I haven't got any brothers.



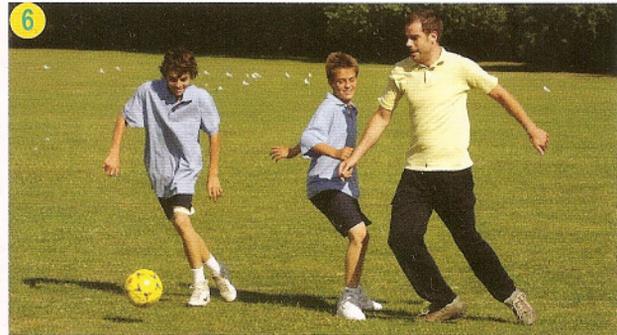
These are my parents. Mum's a teacher. She works in a primary school. Dad's an electrician. He works for a big company.



I go to Springfield Comprehensive School, near my house. I like it. I've got lots of friends there.



My best friends at school are Jack and Rebecca. They're in my class. They're both fourteen, like me.



The teachers are OK, too. Our class teacher is Mr Roberts. He's funny. Everybody likes him! In the picture he's playing football.

2 Answer the questions.

- 1 How old is Matthew?
- 2 Where does he live?
- 3 How many sisters has he got?
- 4 How many brothers has he got?
- 5 What do his parents do?
- 6 Who are Jack and Rebecca?

Check what you can do in English!

Present simple

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.
- Matthew _____ in Manchester. (live)
 - He _____ to Springfield Comprehensive School. (go)
 - His Mum and Dad _____ in Manchester. (work)
 - His best friends _____ to Springfield Comprehensive School, too. (go)

Present continuous

- 2 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

listen have drink work have

It's half past seven in Matthew's house. Matthew and Lucy are in the kitchen. They ¹ _____ breakfast. Mum ² _____ to the radio. She and Matthew ³ _____ tea. Monica is in the bathroom. She ⁴ _____ a shower. Dad isn't at home. He ⁵ _____.

There is / There are

- 3 Underline the correct expression.
- There is some butter on this bread.
There are
 - There is some cakes on the table.
There are
 - There is an orange in the bag.
There are
 - There is two eggs for breakfast.
There are

How much / How many?

- 4 Complete the questions with *How much* or *How many*.
- _____ sandwiches do you have for lunch?
 - _____ cheese is there in these pancakes?
 - _____ rolls are there on the table?
 - _____ jam do you like on your bread?
 - _____ orange juice is in the fridge?

Past simple

- 5 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Yesterday ¹ _____ (be) Saturday. Matthew ² _____ (get up) at half past nine. He ³ _____ (have) breakfast and then he ⁴ _____ (do) his homework. After lunch he ⁵ _____ (play) football with some friends. In the evening he ⁶ _____ (watch) a *Star Wars* film on television and ⁷ _____ (go) to bed late. It ⁸ _____ (be) a good day.

Can

- 6 Write true answers to the questions.

- Can you swim? _____
- Can your best friend ski? _____
- Can pigs fly? _____
- Can your Mum play tennis? _____
- Can you cook? _____

Learning diary

Tick the difficulty of each exercise.

	Easy	Average	Difficult	
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(→page 6)
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(→page 6)
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(→page 7)
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(→page 7)
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(→page 8)
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(→page 9)

Present simple

- 1 Complete the examples of the Present simple.

Affirmative	
I	<u>play</u> tennis.
He	_____ tennis.
We	_____ tennis.
Negative	
I	<u>don't play</u> football.
She	_____ football.
You	_____ football.
Questions	
Do	<u>you play</u> chess?
_____	he _____ chess?
_____	they _____ chess?

When we talk about repeated actions, how do we make ...

- affirmative sentences?
- negative sentences?
- questions?

- 2 In pairs, ask and answer questions.

Example

you/speak English?

A Do you speak English?

B Yes, I do.

- 1 you/play the piano?
- 2 you/like History?
- 3 your friends/play football?
- 4 Matthew/live in/Oxford?
- 5 Matthew's parents/work in an office?
- 6 Matthew/like school?

Present continuous

- 3 Complete the examples of the Present continuous.

Affirmative	
I	'm <u>reading</u> .
He	_____ talk _____.
We	_____ swim _____.

Negatives

I 'm not watching TV.

She _____ read _____.

They _____ eat _____.

Questions

Is she talking ?

_____ I read _____ ?

_____ you sleep _____ ?

When we talk about things happening now, how do we make ...

- affirmative sentences?
- negative sentences?
- questions?

- 4 Look at the pictures and write sentences.

Example



She's reading.



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____

There is / There are
How much / How many?

5 Look at the examples and answer the questions.

There is a book on the table.
There is some bread on the table.
There are some apples in the fridge.

- Do we use *There is* with singular or plural nouns?
- Do we use *There are* with singular or plural nouns?
- What do we put before uncountable nouns?

6 Look at the nouns in the box and put them in the correct column.

milk CDs balls tea pens
tomato chewing gum roll cheese
egg butter orange

Countable	Uncountable
CDs, _____	milk, _____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- Which nouns can be singular and plural: countable or uncountable?
- Which nouns can only be singular: countable or uncountable?
- Why do we use *There is* with *bread*?

7 Complete the questions with *How much* or *How many*.

- _____ students are there in your class?
- _____ people are there in your family?
- _____ milk do you drink each day?
- _____ apples do you eat each week?
- _____ chocolate do you eat each week?
- _____ days are there in October?
- _____ money do you spend each week?

8 Ask and answer the questions in pairs. Use the questions in exercise 7.

9 Look at the picture. Complete the sentences with *There is* or *There are*, and say where each thing is.



Examples

There are some oranges on the table.
There is some cheese in the fridge.

- _____ a piece of toast
- _____ some bread
- _____ some butter
- _____ an apple
- _____ five eggs
- _____ some chocolate
- _____ some sandwiches
- _____ some milk

be – Past simple

10 Complete the examples of *be* in the Past simple.

Affirmative	
I	<u>was</u>
You	_____
He	_____
We	_____
They	_____
Negative	
I	<u>wasn't</u>
You	_____
It	_____
We	_____
They	_____
Questions	
<u>Was</u>	I ...?
_____	you ...?
_____	she ...?
_____	we ...?
_____	they ...?

- What is the long form of *wasn't* and *weren't*?
- How can you answer the question: *Were you at school yesterday?*

11 Correct the sentences using the words in brackets.

Example

Matthew was at school today. (in the park)
 Matthew wasn't at school today. He was in the park.

- Monica was at home on Saturday. (at a party)

- Dad was at work on Sunday. (at home)

- Lucy and Mum were in the garden this morning. (at the supermarket)

- Rebecca and Jack were at the cinema yesterday. (at school)

Past simple

12 Complete the examples of the Past simple.

Affirmative	
I	<u>walked</u>
You	_____
He	_____
We	_____
They	_____
Negative	
I	<u>didn't walk</u>
You	_____
He	_____
We	_____
They	_____
Questions	
<u>Did</u>	I walk?
_____	you _____?
_____	he _____?
_____	we _____?
_____	they _____?

- What is the long form of *didn't*?
- What verb form do we put after *didn't*?
- How can you answer the question *Did you walk to school?*

13 How do you write these verbs in the Past simple? Put them in the correct column.

~~cook~~ ~~hurt~~ ride like break do
 go come learn buy feed visit
 stay watch cut look

Past simple	
Regular	Irregular
<u>cooked</u>	<u>hurt</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

14 Look at the list. Write the things Rebecca did and didn't do last week.

Examples

She went to the cinema.
She didn't go to a football match with Jack.

- go to the cinema ✓
- go to a football match with Jack X
- study for Maths test ✓
- buy birthday present for Mum ✓
- read new Harry Potter book X
- practise the piano X
- go swimming with friends ✓
- help Mum with the shopping X

15 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

Example

get early you did up yesterday?
Did you get up early yesterday?

- 1 you shower have today did a ?
- 2 drink milk any did breakfast at you ?
- 3 did have toast any you this morning ?
- 4 you go school to did on Saturday ?
- 5 did see in friends you your the afternoon ?
- 6 have chicken did last night dinner for you ?
- 7 watch TV dinner did after you ?
- 8 bed go to did late on Friday you ?

16 Ask and answer the questions in pairs.

Can

17 In pairs, ask and answer questions with can.



Example

Can you play chess?
Yes, I can./No, I can't.

Song

So young

18 Listen. Complete the song with the words in the box.

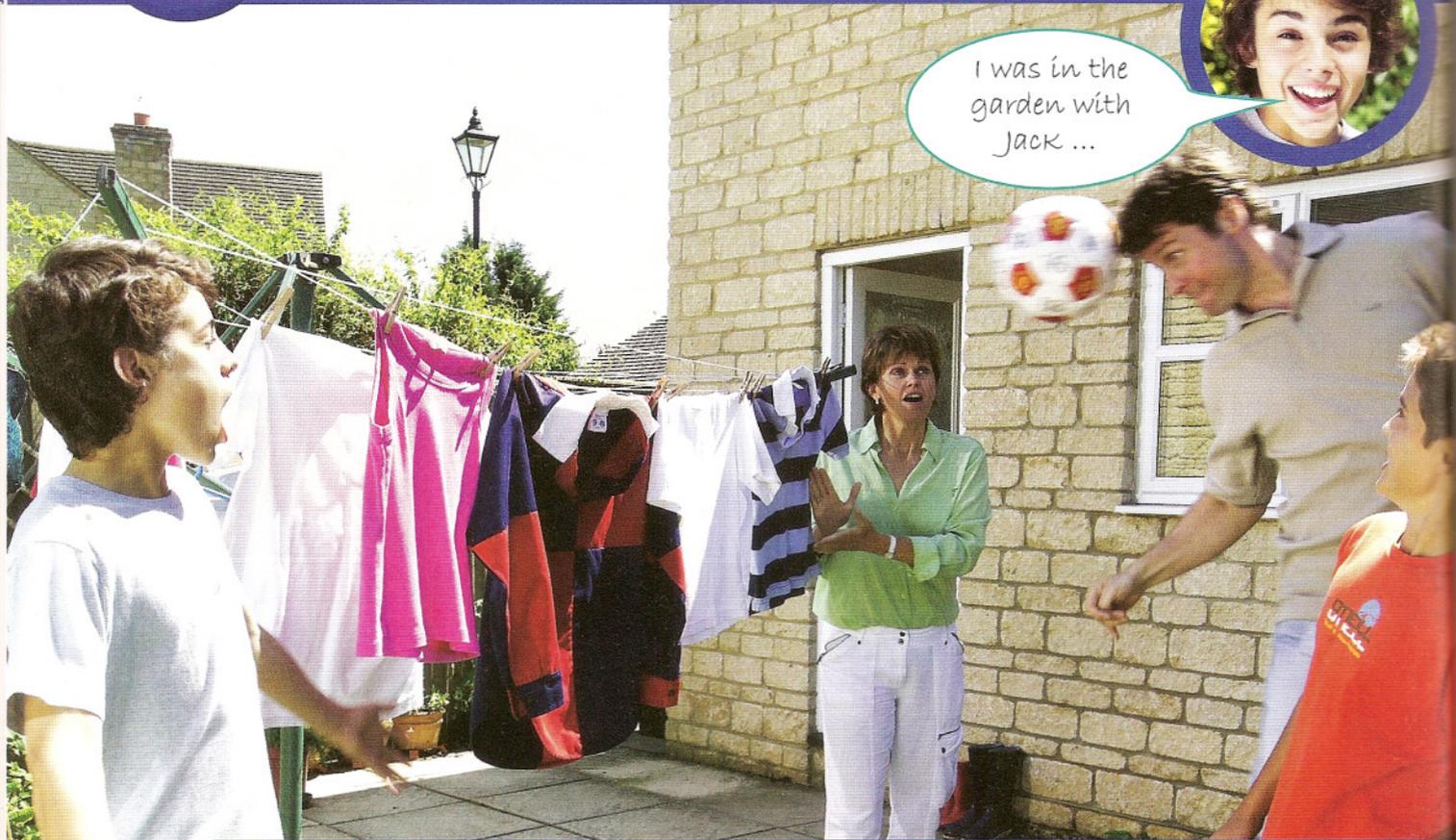
We are taking it easy
Bright and breezy
We are living (live) it up
Just fine and dandy
And it really doesn't matter that we
1 _____ (not eat)
And it really doesn't matter that we
2 _____ (not sleep)
It really doesn't matter at all
Because we 3 _____ (be) so young
the, we 4 _____ (be) so young,
So young now
And when tomorrow comes, we
5 _____ just (do)
it all again
We are chasing the moon
Just running wild and free
We 6 _____ (follow) through every
dream, and every need

1

Sport



I was in the garden with Jack ...



1 Listen and repeat.

MUM Lunch is ready!

MATTHEW Can we stay out for ten more minutes?

DAD Why? What are you doing?

JACK We're practising heading the ball and taking free kicks.

DAD That sounds like fun. How often do you practise?

JACK Every day. I usually practise on my own, but sometimes I play with Matthew.

MATTHEW Here, Dad, you try heading the ball!

DAD OK... oh, no!

MATTHEW You're in trouble now, Dad! Look at the washing!

MUM What are you boys doing out here? Lunch is getting cold! Oh, no. The washing ... Matthew!

MATTHEW Mum ... it wasn't me ...

Comprehension 2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Where are Matthew and Jack?
- 2 What are they doing?
- 3 How often does Jack practise?
- 4 Who can't head the ball?
- 5 Why is Mum angry?

3 Practise the dialogue in groups of four.

Vocabulary

Sports

4 Match the sports with the pictures. Listen and check.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ice skating | <input type="checkbox"/> windsurfing | <input type="checkbox"/> skiing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> football | <input type="checkbox"/> badminton | <input type="checkbox"/> swimming |
| <input type="checkbox"/> beach volleyball | <input type="checkbox"/> tennis | <input type="checkbox"/> snowboarding |

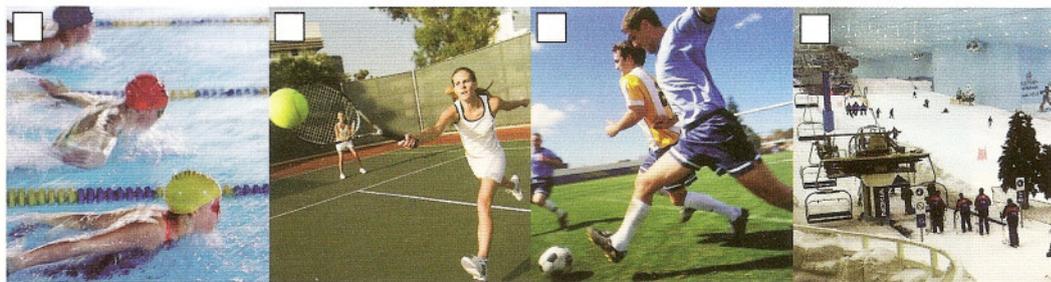


5 Put the equipment and clothes in the correct columns. Listen and check.

	football	swimming	tennis	skiing
swimming costume ball gloves shorts racket goggles boots skis				

Practice

6 Listen and number the pictures in the right order. Listen and check.



Look and learn!

You play tennis, volleyball and basketball on a court. You play football on a pitch.

7 In pairs, ask and answer questions about the things in exercises 5 and 6.

Examples

- A Where do you play football?
- B On a football pitch.
- A What do you wear for swimming?

Present simple and Present continuous

1 Look at the examples and answer the questions.

What are you doing? I'm reading a book.
I read every day. I usually read in bed.

- Which sentences are in the Present simple?
- Which sentences are in the Present continuous?

We use the Present simple for repeated actions.

We use the Present continuous for actions happening now.

2 Complete the sentences using Rebecca's timetable.

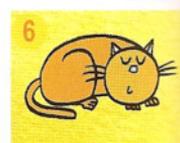
- 1 Rebecca s_____ lessons at 9 a.m. every morning.
- 2 She h_____ I _____ at 12.40 p.m.
- 3 At 11 a.m. on Fridays, she g_____ s_____.
- 4 She p_____ v_____ at 1.30 p.m. on Tuesdays.
- 5 She d_____ her h_____ at 5 p.m. on Mondays to Thursdays.
- 6 After school on Fridays, she v_____ her grandmother.

3 Look at the pictures. Write what people are doing.

Example



He's swimming.



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

- 1 I often _____ to the sports centre. (go)
- 2 My sister _____ tennis on Wednesdays. (play)
- 3 I can't come now. I _____ television. (watch)
- 4 We usually _____ our grandparents on Saturdays. (visit)
- 5 Mum and Dad aren't here. They _____ in the garden. (sit)
- 6 Look! Rebecca _____ to Mr Roberts. (talk)
- 7 The weather isn't very nice. It _____. (rain)

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9.00	Music	Maths	I.T.	French	R.E.
9.50	Maths	Geography	English	Maths	French
10.40	B	R	E	A	K
11.00	Science	I.T.	Maths	Technology	Swimming
11.50	P.E.	Technology	Geography	English	Science
12.40	L	U	N	C	H
1.30	English	Volleyball	Drama	Science	Geography
2.20	History	French	Art	History	English
3.30	Ballet				Grandma's
5.00	Homework	Homework	Homework	Homework	

- 5 Complete the passage about Matthew. Use the correct forms of the verbs in the box.

not do eat go leave live drink
like watch walk be



Matthew ¹ is fourteen years old. He ² lives in Manchester. He and his little sister Lucy ³ go to school near their house. They ⁴ leave the house at half past eight. They usually ⁵ walk to school. Matthew ⁶ likes his school.



Today is Saturday. Matthew isn't at school, and he ⁷ is doing his homework. He is at the cinema with Lucy. They ⁸ are watching the new James Bond film. Matthew ⁹ is drinking some popcorn. Lucy ¹⁰ is drinking cola.

- 6 Write short answers to the questions.

Example

Do you live in a village? *No, I don't.*

- 1 Do you go to school on Saturdays?
- 2 Do your friends like sport?
- 3 Are you eating?
- 4 Does your best friend live near you?
- 5 Is your teacher looking at you?
- 6 Is it snowing?

- 7 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

Example

do you live where ?

Where do you live?

- 1 play football team do you in a ?
- 2 what learning you now are ?
- 3 sit do you in the classroom where ?
- 4 how do you have often P.E. lessons ?
- 5 are talking to your you teacher ?
- 6 what do on TV sports you watch ?
- 7 does what time school finish ?

- 8 Ask and answer the questions in pairs.

Example

A Where do you live?

B I live in Kraków.

- 9 Make true sentences. Use the Present simple and the Present continuous of the verbs in brackets.

Example

I (do)

I do Karate three times a week.

I'm not doing Karate now.

- 1 I (play) ...
- 2 My friend (wear) ...
- 3 My family (have dinner) ...
- 4 We (watch) ...
- 5 We (live) ...
- 6 My friend and I (like) ...
- 7 My parents (go) ...



Game

Buzz

Work in groups. Think of an activity that you do often. Don't tell anyone what activity it is. The other group members have to ask questions and guess the activity.

You can only answer 'yes' or 'no'.

Example

Do you buzz in the evenings? Yes.

Are you buzzing now? No.

Reading

1 Complete the questionnaire about yourself.

Are you a keep fit fanatic?

- 1 How often do you do sport?
 - a Every day.
 - b Once or twice a week.
 - c Less than once a month.
- 2 What do you do in P.E. lessons?
 - a I tell the teacher I'm not feeling well.
 - b I try hard in every activity.
 - c I have a good time with my friends.
- 3 What do you usually do after school?
 - a I usually watch TV.
 - b I sometimes go to the sports centre.
 - c I always practise with my team.
- 4 What do you have for a snack?
 - a I usually have a sandwich.
 - b I have crisps or chocolate
 - c I try to have fruit or cereal.
- 5 You want to go to the local shop. Do you...
 - a run?
 - b ask your Mum to drive you?
 - c walk?

Scores:

1a, 2b, 3c, 4c, 5a (3 points each)

1b, 2c, 3b, 4a, 5c (2 points each)

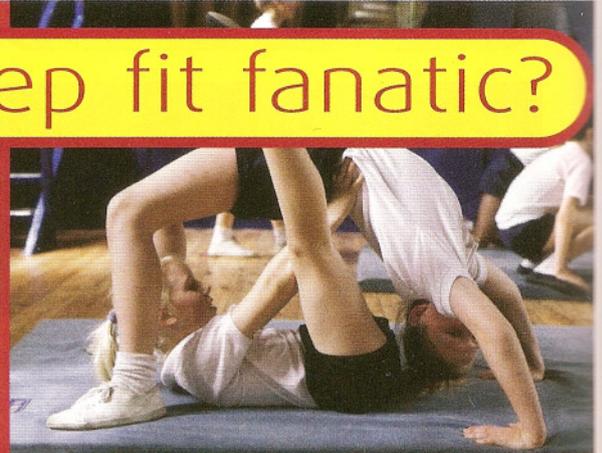
1c, 2a, 3a, 4b, 5b (1 point each)

How did you score?

12–15 points You're a keep fit fanatic! That's good – but remember: there are other things in life!

9–11 points You are interested in fitness but you like to do other things too. That's fine – it's good to have variety.

5–8 points You do exercise when you have to but you don't enjoy it. Remember, exercise is good for you. Try to find a sport that you like.



2 Now guess your partner's answers. Work in pairs to find out if you are right.

Listening

3 Listen to the interview with Nicole. Tick the sports she speaks about.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> badminton | <input type="checkbox"/> basketball | <input type="checkbox"/> rowing | <input type="checkbox"/> football |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ice skating | <input type="checkbox"/> rugby | <input type="checkbox"/> skiing | <input type="checkbox"/> snowboarding |
| <input type="checkbox"/> swimming | <input type="checkbox"/> tennis | <input type="checkbox"/> volleyball | <input type="checkbox"/> windsurfing |

4 Listen again. Choose the best way to complete the sentences.

- Nicole lives near _____.
A Manchester B London c Rochester
- She's practising for a _____ match.
A badminton B basketball c volleyball
- She goes to the sports centre _____ times a week.
A two or three B three or four c four or five
- She plays _____ every Saturday.
A tennis B football c rugby
- She began _____ last year.
A skiing B basketball c snowboarding
- She likes _____ sports.
A winter B outdoor c all

Speaking

5 Think of six questions to ask your partner about sports.

Examples

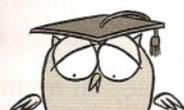
What's your favourite sport?
How often do you do it?

Ask and answer your questions.

Writing

6 Use the table below to write notes on your favourite sport.

What type of sport do I like?	Where do I do it?	When do I do it?	Who do I do it with?
basketball	at school	in summer	friends
tennis	on courts	at the weekend	Dad
swimming	in a pool		



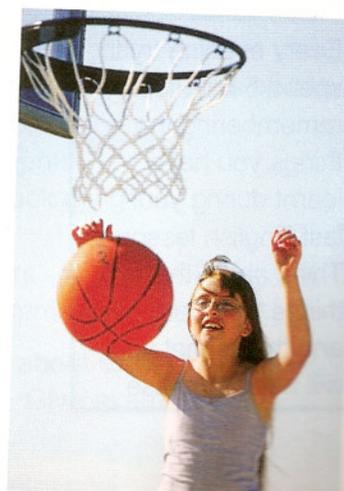
Organizing your writing

Before you start writing, ask yourself questions beginning with *What*, *Where*, *When* and *Who*. Then, write down the answers. You can develop them in your paragraphs.

7 Now write about your favourite sport.

Example

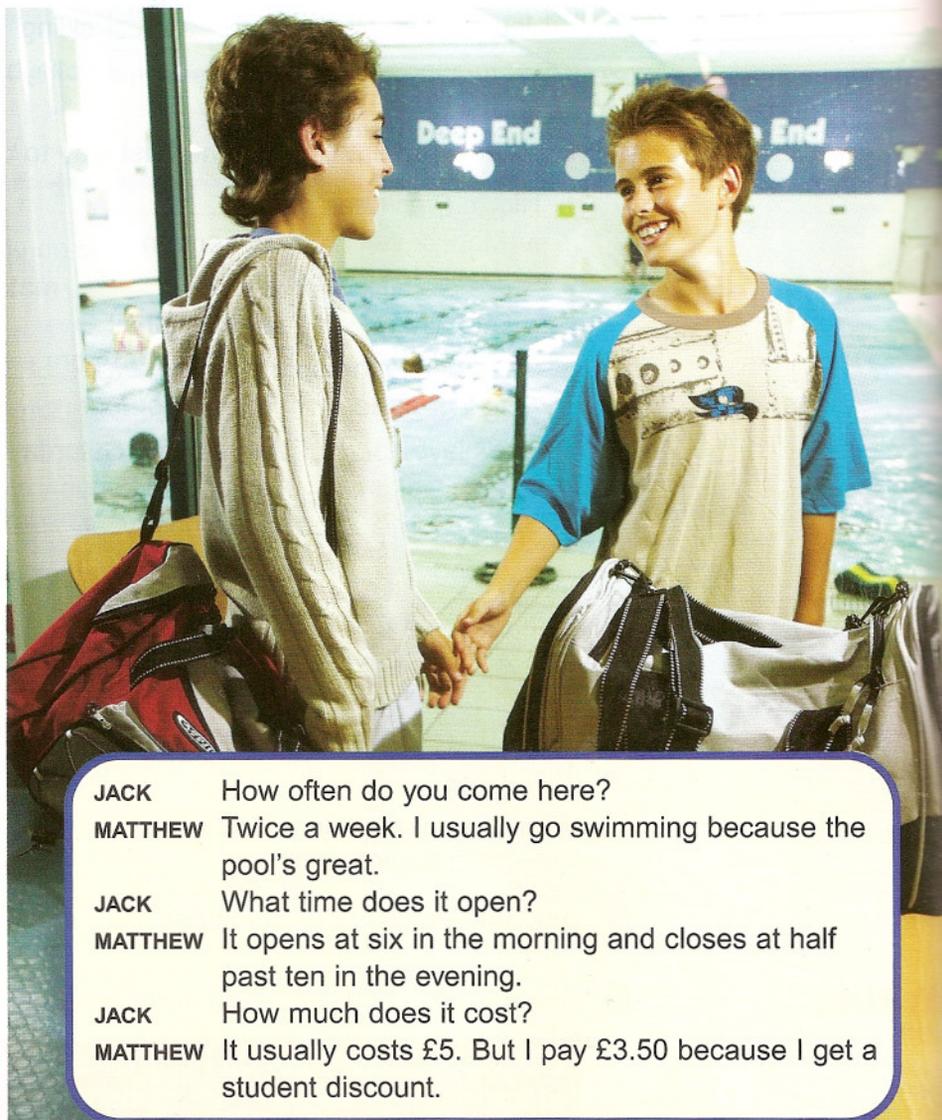
My favourite sport is basketball.
I also like tennis and swimming.
I play on the courts at school ...



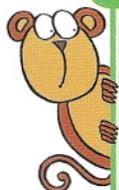
Situations

Asking for information

1  Listen and repeat.



Look and learn!

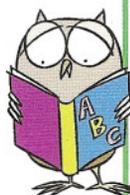


When you answer a question beginning with *How often*, you can use a time expression, e.g. *once a week*, *once a month*, or an adverb of frequency, e.g. *always*, *usually*, *never*.

JACK How often do you come here?
MATTHEW Twice a week. I usually go swimming because the pool's great.
JACK What time does it open?
MATTHEW It opens at six in the morning and closes at half past ten in the evening.
JACK How much does it cost?
MATTHEW It usually costs £5. But I pay £3.50 because I get a student discount.

Study skills

Revision 1



Every evening try to spend 5 minutes remembering the things you have learnt during your last English lesson. Think about the things that were easy and things that you will need to revise.

2 Match the questions with the answers. Practise saying them in pairs.

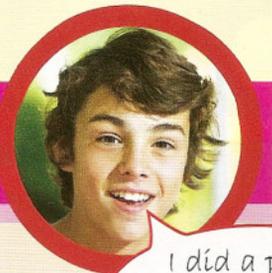
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 When does the sports centre open? | a It closes at midnight. |
| 2 What time does it close? | b £5 for adults and £3 for children under 15. |
| 3 How much does it cost to get in? | c Once or twice a week. |
| 4 How often do you go? | d It opens at 7 a.m. |

3 Work in pairs. Take turns to be A and B.

- A You want to join the local sports centre. B is a member. Ask B for information.
B You are a member of the local sports centre. Answer A's questions.

Culture Zone

English across the world



I did a project on English across the world.

English as a first language

About 375 million people speak English as their first language. Most of them live in the United States, Britain, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. But about a billion people (1,000,000,000) use English every day – and most of them are not native speakers.

English as a second language

In about 60 countries across the world people use English as a second language. This means that English is an official language in that country. It is used in documents and newspapers, and on the radio and television. English is used to communicate, because there are many different languages in the country. India and Nigeria are examples of countries where English is a second language.

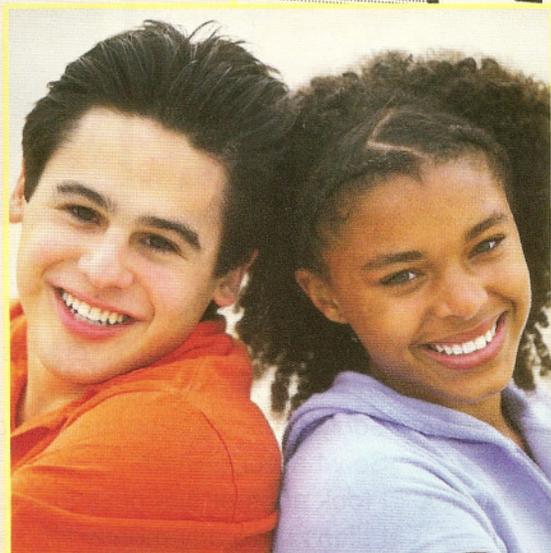


English words in other languages

The Oxford English Dictionary has got about 500,000 words. Sometimes English words are used in other languages. They become international words, like *hamburger*, *computer*, *snowboard* and *DVD*. Some people in other countries don't like this. But it is difficult to stop new words from coming into their language.

English everywhere!

When people from different countries meet they often use English. Many books and 80% of information on the Internet is in English. The reason is simple. People need an international language to communicate. For the moment, at the start of the twenty-first century, that language is English.



1 Listen and read.

2 Find these things in the text.

- 1 The number of people who speak English as their first language.
- 2 The number of people who use English every day.
- 3 Two countries where English is a second language.
- 4 Some examples of international words.
- 5 The amount of information that is in English on the Internet.

Over to you!

3 Do a project on English words in your language.

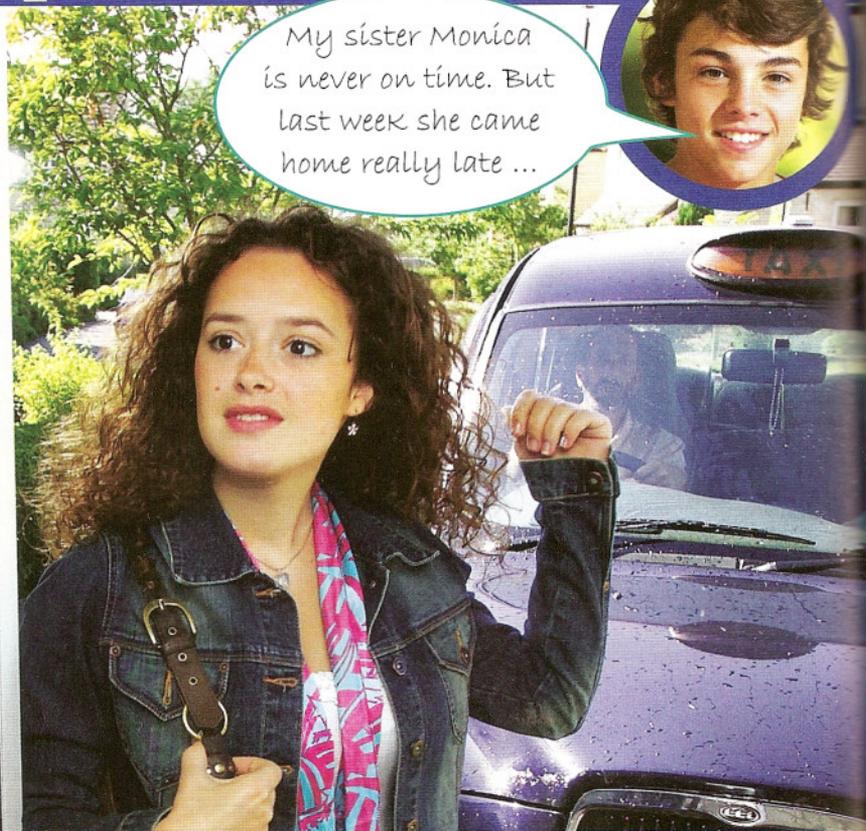
Find examples of English words in your language. Here are a few places where you can find them:

- in advertisements
- on product packaging
- on clothes
- in newspapers
- in TV programmes

Make a poster about English words in your language. Give examples.

2

Transport



1 Listen and repeat.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---|---------------|--|
| MONICA | Hi, Mum. I'm back! | | She went to Rome last week. |
| MUM | Why are you so late? Your lessons finished three hours ago! | | I forgot the time. |
| MONICA | Sorry, Mum. I got on the wrong bus. | MUM | You must ring me when you're late. |
| MUM | So what happened? | MONICA | I'm sorry Mum, but I didn't have any credit left on my mobile. Oh, and I need six pounds. |
| MONICA | I took another bus back into town. I didn't have any money left, so I decided to walk home. | MUM | Six pounds? Why? |
| MUM | It doesn't take two hours to walk home from the centre of town. | MONICA | It started to rain and I didn't want to get wet so I took a taxi. The driver's waiting outside ... |
| MONICA | I met a friend. She bought me a drink and told me about her holiday. | MUM | Oh, no! Where's my purse? |

Comprehension 2 Put the sentences in the correct order.

- Monica got on the wrong bus.
- It started to rain.
- Monica started to walk home.
- Monica met a friend.
- Monica took a taxi.
- Monica took a bus to the town centre.

3 Practise the dialogue in pairs.

Vocabulary

Transport

4 11 Match the forms of transport with the pictures. Listen and check.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> coach | <input type="checkbox"/> tram | <input type="checkbox"/> plane | <input type="checkbox"/> underground |
| <input type="checkbox"/> taxi | <input type="checkbox"/> ferry | <input type="checkbox"/> train | <input type="checkbox"/> bus |



5 12 Listen and match the speakers 1-4 with the places. Listen and check.

airport bus stop train station taxi rank

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 3 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 4 _____ |

Pronunciation

/æ/ and /ʌ/

6 13 Put the words in the right column. Listen and check.

Mum Dad tram bus taxi money come back

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| /ʌ/ | /æ/ |
| Mum _____ | Dad _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

7 14 Listen and repeat.



Practice

8 Interview three or four people in your class. Think of more questions to add to the ones below.

Questionnaire
 How did you come to school today: by bus? by bike? on foot?
 What time did you leave home?

Past simple – time expressions

We use the Past simple to talk about actions that happened at a specific time in the past. We often use time expressions.

Time expressions used with the Past simple include:

- last:** last week, last month, last year, last December
I saw him **last week**.
- yesterday:**
I had lunch with her **yesterday**.
- ago:** ten minutes ago, a week ago
You're late! The bus left ten minutes **ago**.

Time expressions usually come after a preposition.

- at + time:** at half past five, at noon
We went home **at noon**.
- on + day / date:** on Saturday, on the sixth of September
We played tennis **on Saturday**.
I started school **on the sixth of September**.
Did you go to school **on Monday**?
- in + month/year:** in January, in 2002, in March 2001
I visited my cousins **in January**.
We went to England **in 2002**.

- Where do we place the time expression?

- 1** Write questions in the Past simple. Use the words below with a time expression. Add prepositions and/or articles where necessary.

Example

you go to school / bus / ?

Did you go to school by bus yesterday?

- 1 you have / English lesson / ?
- 2 you watch / television / ?
- 3 you travel / car / ?
- 4 you read / book / ?
- 5 you go to / cinema / ?

- 2** Use the questions in exercise 1 to ask and answer in pairs.

Example

- A Did you go to school by bus yesterday?
B Yes, I did.
A What bus did you take?
B I took the Number 34.



- 3** Complete the sentences with *at*, *in* or *on*.

- 1 My brother was born _____ 1990.
- 2 We had lunch _____ half past one.
- 3 We were on holiday _____ August.
- 4 I didn't go to school _____ Saturday.
- 5 Our lesson finished _____ five p.m.
- 6 I went to London _____ the first of September.

- 4** Write true and false sentences about something that you did at these times.

Example

I went to the cinema last weekend.

- 1 last weekend
- 2 last Thursday
- 3 two years ago
- 4 the day before yesterday
- 5 in June
- 6 on Saturday
- 7 last summer
- 8 in September

- 5** Listen to your partner and decide which sentences are true and which are false.

Years

- 6  Look at the years. Which order do you hear them in? Number the boxes 1–10. Then listen and repeat.

- 1903 = nineteen oh three
- 1980 = nineteen eighty
- 1985 = nineteen eighty-five
- 1995 = nineteen ninety-five
- 2000 = two thousand
- 2005 = two thousand and five
- 1970s = the nineteen seventies
- 1990s = the nineteen nineties
- 1900s = the twentieth century
- 2000s = the twenty-first century

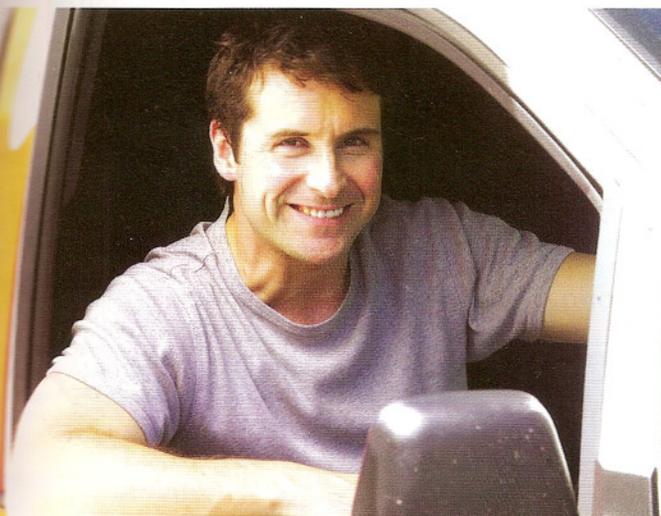
- 7  Listen and write the years in numbers.

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

- 8  Listen and underline the correct information about Matthew's Dad.

Matthew's Dad, Guy Turnbull, was born in Oxford in ¹1950 / 1960. He left school when he was ²sixteen / eighteen and got a job as a ³train / bus driver. He met his wife, Matthew's Mum, at a ⁴bus station / train station! They got married in Oxford on the 6th of ⁵June / July, 1985.

They have ⁶two / three children, Monica, Matthew and Lucy. About ⁷ten / seven years ago the family moved to Manchester and Matthew's Dad got a new job. Matthew's cousins, Emma and Connor still live in ⁸Oxford / London.



At, in

We use *at* with house numbers and addresses.

Jane lived at 15 Chapel Street.

We use *in* with street names.

Jane lived in Chapel Street.

We use *at* with buildings (e.g. swimming pool or theatre) with reference to the activities that we do there. We use *in* when we talk about the building itself or another open space.

Paul is at the swimming pool.
(in the building to go swimming)

Paul is in the swimming pool.
(in the water)

We use *in* with villages, towns, cities and countries.

He lived in a village.
I was born in Oxford.
I live in England.

- 9 Complete the sentences with *at* or *in*.

- I live _____ 35 Prince Street.
- Emma lives _____ Oxford.
- Why weren't you _____ school today?
- Do you live _____ Poland?
- I saw Jack _____ the station.
- My father lived _____ this street once.



Game

Timeline

Work in small groups.

Draw a timeline with five important dates to you and your family. Other group members have to guess why these dates are important.

Example

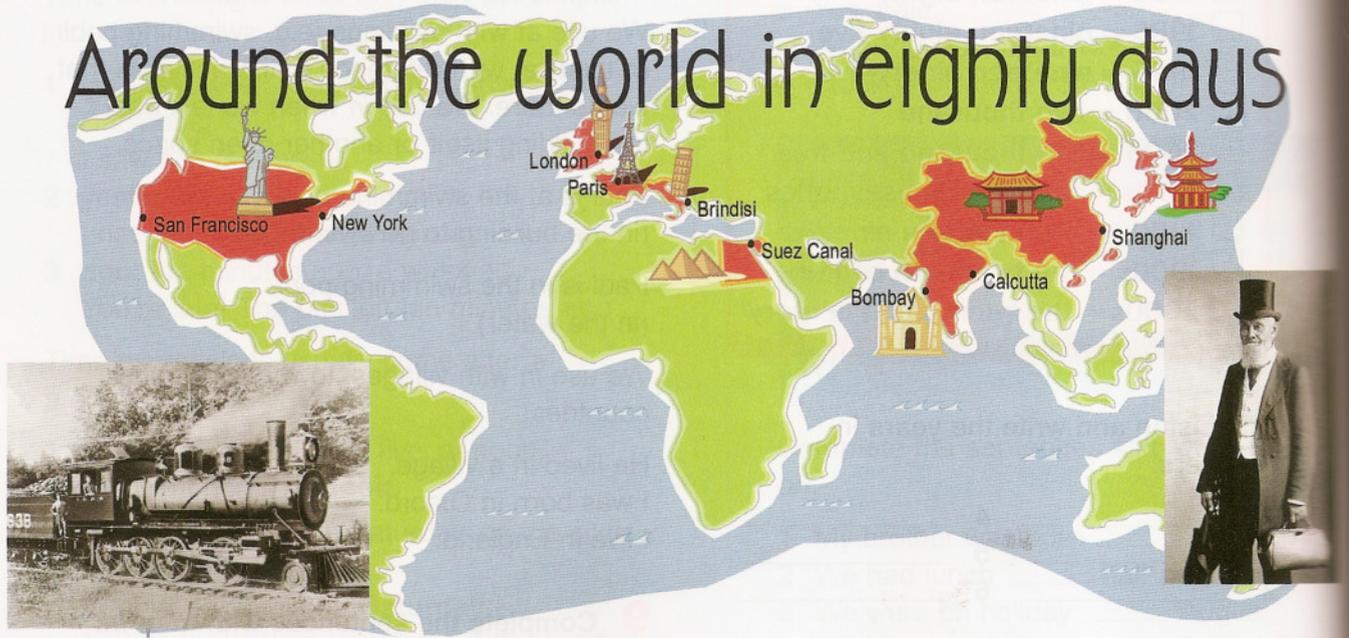
1963 1987 1989 1991 2002

- A Did your parents get married in 1991?
 B Yes, they did.

Reading

1 Read the passage and choose a title from the box for each paragraph.

Just in time The idea The journey The writer



1 _____

Jules Verne was a French writer. He lived in the 19th century. He wrote adventure books, like *Journey to the Centre of the Earth* and *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*. His favourite topic was modern (19th century) technology and inventions.

2 _____

One of his most popular books is *Around the World in Eighty Days*. It is the story of an Englishman, Phileas Fogg. Phileas had an idea. He thought it was possible to travel around the world in eighty days, using modern forms of transport. His friends didn't think it was possible. So one day in October 1872 Phileas had a bet with his friends, for £20,000. The same evening he left London, on the train for Paris.

3 _____

Phileas and his companion, Passepartout, travelled around the world by train and ship.

He took a ship from Brindisi in Italy and went east, through the Suez Canal in Egypt, to India. In India he found that the railway line from Bombay to Calcutta was not finished, so he went 50 kilometres on the back of an elephant. There are many more adventures. From Calcutta he sailed to Shanghai in China in bad weather, and missed the boat to Japan. In America he took a train from San Francisco to New York, but a group of Indians attacked it, so he missed the boat back to England.

4 _____

At last Phileas arrived back in Britain on a different boat, but he was unhappy. He left London more than 80 days ago, and it was now too late for him to win the bet. But in London his friends told him he left only 79 days and 23 hours ago. This is because he travelled from east to west, and crossed the International Date Line. So Phileas had an extra day in his life, and £20,000 to put in the bank.

2 Look at the map of the world. Draw the route Phileas took.

Speaking

3 Work in pairs. Complete the questions to ask Phileas Fogg with the words in the box.

How How long What When ~~Where~~ Who

- 1 Where did you go?
- 2 _____ did you leave London?
- 3 _____ did you travel?
- 4 _____ did the journey take?
- 5 _____ did you go with?
- 6 _____ happened on the journey?

4 Now do this roleplay using the questions in exercise 3.

- A You are a reporter for a London newspaper. Interview Phileas Fogg about his journey.
- B You are Phileas Fogg. You are back in London after your journey around the world. Answer the reporter's questions.

Writing

5 Write about a long journey you once made. Use some of the ideas from the roleplay.

Listening

6  Listen and write the dates and the types of transport you hear.

	Date	Type of transport
1		
2		
3		
4		

Song

Last train to Clarksville

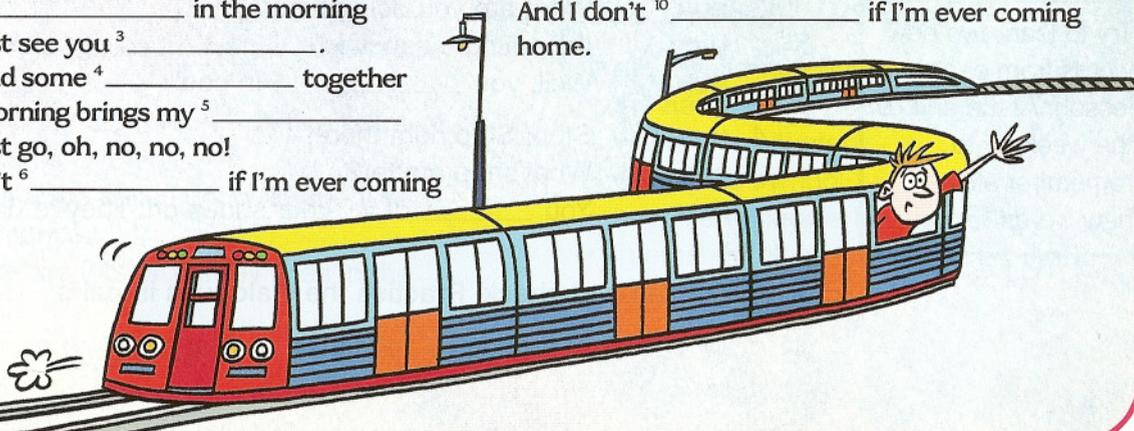
7  Listen. Complete the song with the words in the box.

again know (x 2) train (x 2) noisy station (x 2)
'm leaving time

Take the last train to Clarksville,
And I'll meet you at the ¹ _____.
You can be there by four thirty
'Cause I made your reservation.
Don't be slow, oh, no, no, no!

'Cause I ² _____ in the morning
And I must see you ³ _____.
We'll spend some ⁴ _____ together
'Til the morning brings my ⁵ _____
And I must go, oh, no, no, no!
And I don't ⁶ _____ if I'm ever coming home.

Take the last ⁷ _____ to Clarksville,
Now I must hang up the phone.
I can't hear you in this ⁸ _____
Railway ⁹ _____ all alone.
I'm feelin' low. Oh, no, no, no!
Oh, no, no, no!
And I don't ¹⁰ _____ if I'm ever coming home.



Situations

Must and mustn't

- LUCY Can I go into town with Matthew, Mum?
MUM OK. But you must stay with Matthew all the time and do what he says.
LUCY OK, Mum.
MUM You mustn't go anywhere on your own.
LUCY No, Mum, I promise.

Look and learn!



We use *must* to talk about necessities and obligations.
We use *mustn't* to talk about prohibitions.
Must is the same for all persons.
After *must* and *mustn't* we use the base form of the verb.

1 Listen and repeat.



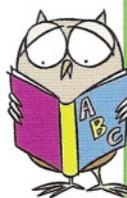
2 Complete the sentences with *must* or *mustn't* and the verbs from the box.

take watch tidy eat

- 1 MUM Monica, you _____ your room before you go out. It's in a mess.
MONICA Mum, I'm in a hurry. I can do it tomorrow.
- 2 MUM Matthew, you _____ television now. You've got a test tomorrow morning.
MATTHEW But Mum, it's my favourite programme.
- 3 MUM What are you doing Lucy?
LUCY I'm eating a sandwich.
MUM Well, you _____ in bed!
- 4 MUM Stop! Stop right there!
DAD What's the matter?
MUM You _____ your shoes off. They're dirty.

Study skills

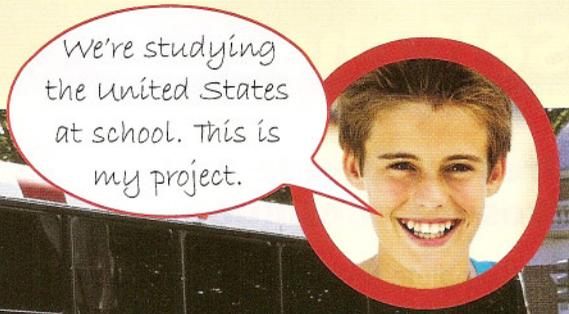
Revision 2



Try to learn five new words from each lesson. At the end of the week try to remember all the new words.

3 Listen and check. Practise the dialogues in pairs.

Culture Zone



TRANSPORT IN THE USA

The United States is a big country. It is almost 4,000 kilometres from New York to Los Angeles. It takes four days to make the journey by car, across beautiful and dramatic scenery.

Cars and planes

The car is central to life in the USA. There are 745 cars for every 1000 people. Americans like travelling by car and they have a good road system. But for long journeys they need to fly. Every day about 2.5 million Americans take a plane to another town in their country. There are more than 200 big airports.



Buses and trains

Greyhound buses are popular with Americans and with tourists. Every day 18,000 buses leave for 2,600 different towns. The buses are modern and tickets are not expensive. You can sit in a comfortable seat, look out of the window, and relax. It's a great way to see the US. There are trains, too. Once, trains were very important. The railroad linked the west and east coasts. Today there are not many railway lines, but travelling by rail is becoming popular again. The rail company Amtrak has fast trains linking main cities.



The United States



Capital: Washington D.C.
 Population: 298,880,636
 Number of states: 50

1 Listen and read.

2 True or false?

- 1 It is 4,000 miles from New York to Los Angeles.
- 2 Every day 2.5 million Americans travel by plane.
- 3 Greyhound buses go to 26,000 towns in America.
- 4 There are lots of railway lines in the USA.
- 5 The bus company is called Amtrak.

Over to you!

3 Do a project on a US state.

Write in your notebook:

- the name of the state,
- where it is situated,
- what is its symbol,
- how many people live there,
- interesting places you can visit there.

Self check 1

Present simple and Present continuous

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 We can't come now. We _____ our homework. (do)
- 2 I always _____ to the sports centre on Saturdays. (go)
- 3 'Where's Jack?' 'He _____ television.' (watch)
- 4 What _____ you _____ in History at the moment? (study)
- 5 I _____ to school in the winter. (not walk)
- 6 My Mum usually _____ to work by bus. (go)
- 7 What _____ you usually _____ for breakfast? (have)
- 8 Put that book away. You _____ to me! (not listen)

Past simple

2 What did they do yesterday? Correct the sentences.

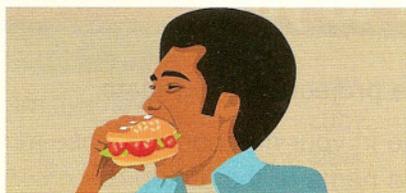
Example



Paul played football.

He didn't play football. He played basketball.

1



Harry ate a pizza.

2



Corrinne studied for an exam.

3



Tracey and Tom went to the swimming pool.

4



Jane wrote some letters.

5



Grandma stayed at home.

In, at, on

3 Complete the sentences with *in*, *on* or *at*.

- 1 We live _____ Princess Street.
- 2 I saw you _____ town yesterday.
- 3 Is your birthday _____ June?
- 4 He lives _____ 103 Park Road.
- 5 Dad met me _____ the bus stop.
- 6 We were at Jo's house _____ Saturday.
- 7 They are swimming _____ the pool.
- 8 My birthday is _____ the fifth of August.

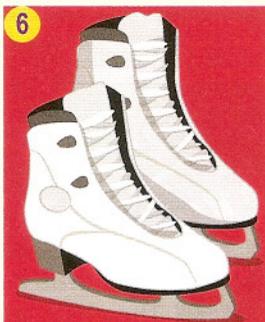
Vocabulary

4 Match the words below to the pictures and name the sport.

goggles ~~snowboard~~ skis boots
tennis racket ice skates



snowboard
snowboarding



5 Name these forms of transport.

What forms of transport do you take from ...

- 1 an airport? _____ 3 a rank? _____
2 a stop? _____ 4 a station? _____

6 Write the dates in words.

Example

10.3.2007

the tenth of March, two thousand and seven

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 9.12.1938 | 5 7.11.1890 |
| 2 5.5.1920 | 6 5.6.2008 |
| 3 4.7.2000 | 7 31.10.1900 |
| 4 1.3.1492 | 8 3.4.1787 |

Situations

7 Write the questions for these answers.

- 1 _____ ?
The swimming pool opens at 7 a.m.
- 2 _____ ?
It usually closes at 10 p.m.
- 3 _____ ?
£5 for adults, £3 with a student discount.
- 4 _____ ?
I go there three times a week.

8 Complete the dialogues with *must* or *mustn't* and a suitable verb.

- 1 What are you doing? You _____ in class.
- 2 You _____ all the questions.
- 3 Why are you wearing boots? You _____ football boots for R.E.

Learning diary

Check if you can...

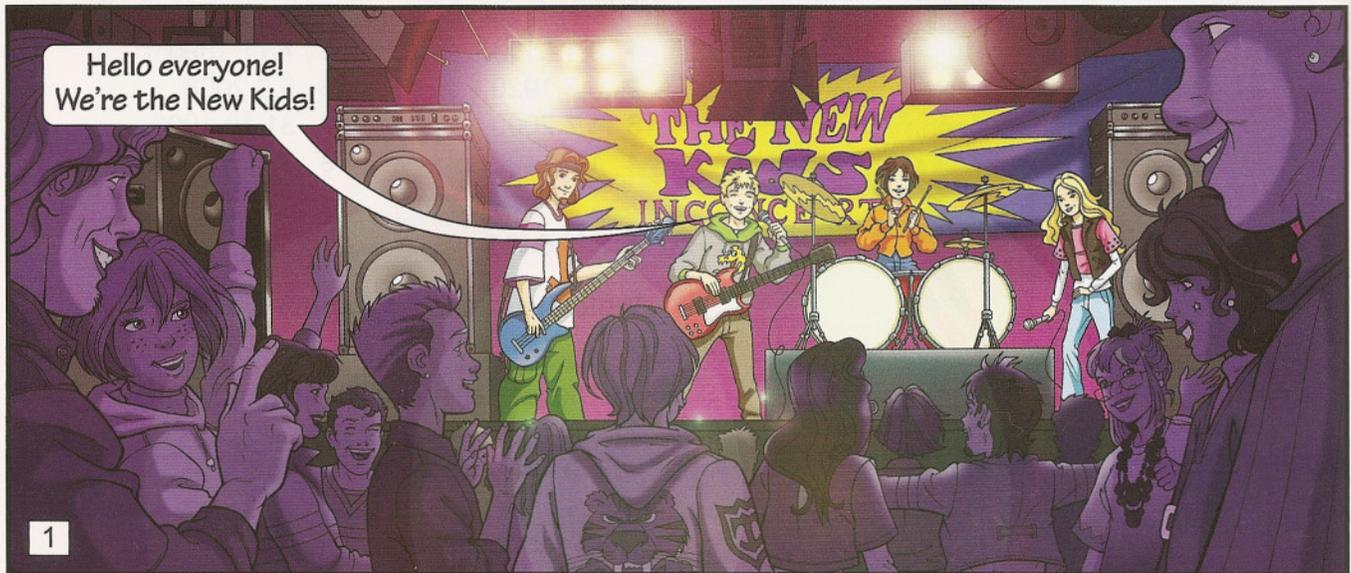
- name several forms of transport
- name ten sports
- ask for information
- correctly use *must* and *mustn't*
- say what you did in the past

How did you do?

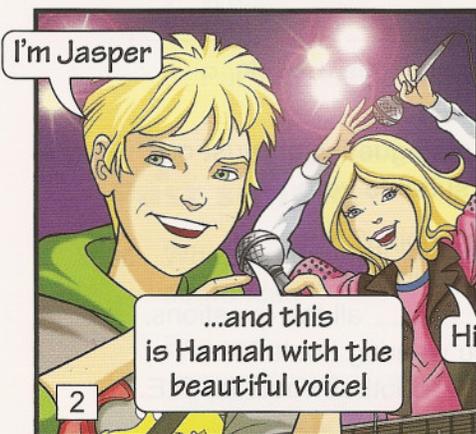


Not bad! **Good!** **Excellent!**

The New Kids: World Tour



1



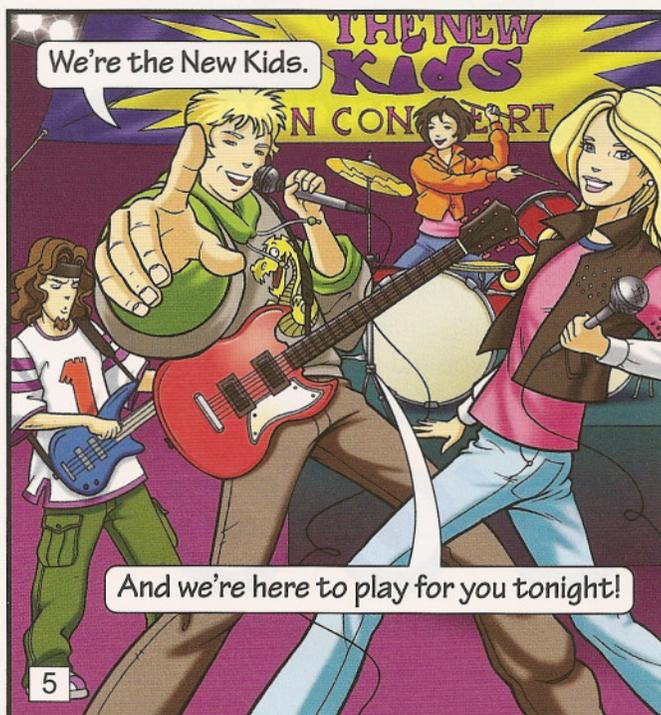
2



3



4



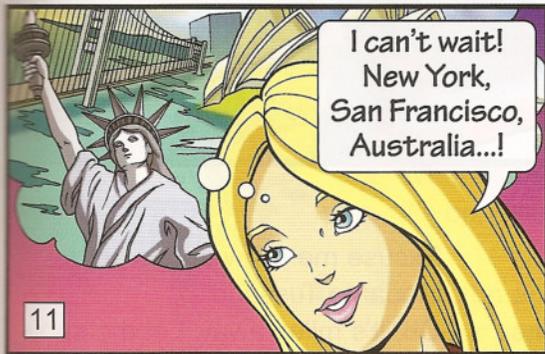
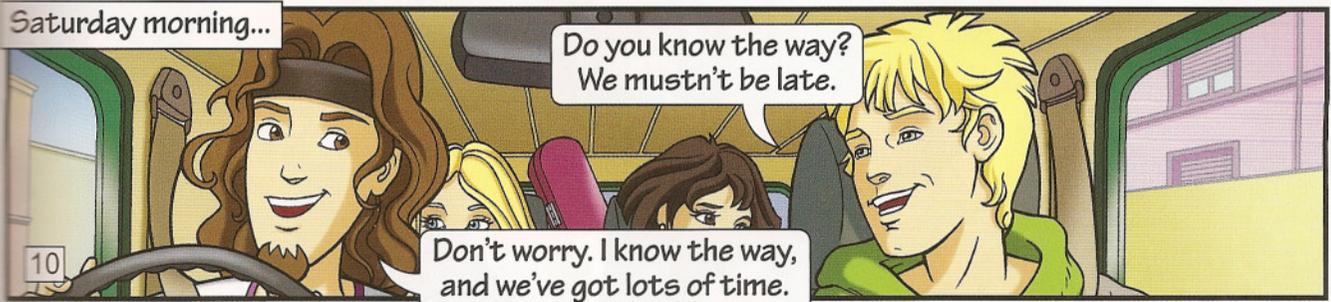
5



6



7



1 Listen and read.

2 Say the names.

- 1 He sings and plays the guitar.
- 2 She's the lead singer.
- 3 She plays the drums.
- 4 He's the manager.
- 5 He plays the bass guitar.

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 How many New Kids are there?
- 2 Are they popular?
- 3 What news has their manager got for them?
- 4 Who drives the car to the airport?
- 5 Why isn't there a plane for New York?

4 Act out the story in groups.

3

Directions



1 Listen and repeat.

REBECCA Where are we? I'm tired.

MATTHEW Oh, don't complain! We're nearly there. Madame Tussaud's is next to the Planetarium and near the Sherlock Holmes Museum. I know – I went there last summer.

REBECCA But how do we get there? Look. There's an underground station opposite. Let's take the tube.

MATTHEW But it's not far. This is Oxford Street. We walk along to Baker Street, turn left and we're there. It really isn't far.

REBECCA Matthew, you said that half an hour ago. Let's ask that man.

Excuse me. How do we get to Madame Tussaud's?

MAN Oh, it's miles away. Let me show you on your map.

REBECCA Well done, Matthew!

MATTHEW I'm sorry!

JACK And look, now it's raining. Quick. Our jackets are in your bag.

MATTHEW OK. Here's yours, but where's mine? Oh no, I left it in that café we went to.

JACK Right, Matthew. That's it! You're hopeless! You go and get your jacket and then we can take the tube to Madame Tussaud's.

Comprehension 2 True or false?

- 1 Matthew, Jack and Rebecca are in London.
- 2 Matthew came to London last summer.
- 3 They are very near Madame Tussaud's.
- 4 Matthew's jacket is in his bag.
- 5 It is starting to rain.
- 6 Rebecca wants to take the tube.

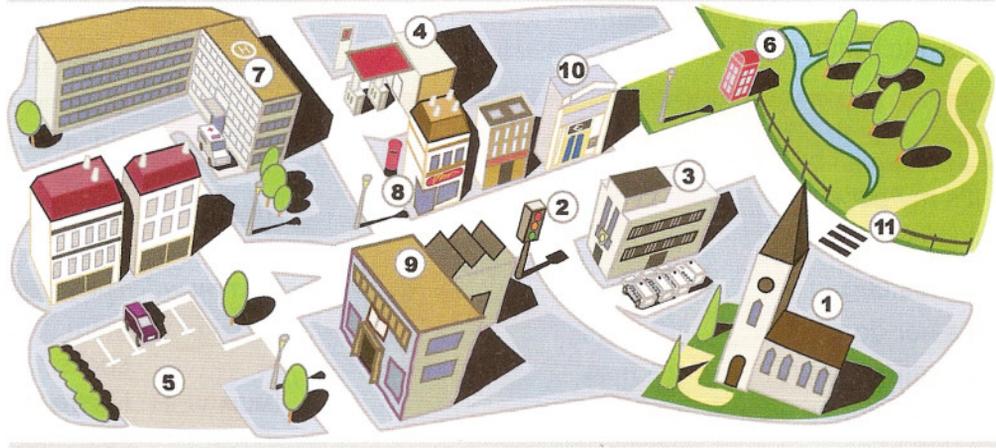
3 Practise the dialogue in groups of four.

Vocabulary

Landmarks

4 25 Match the words with the places. Listen and check.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> car park | <input type="checkbox"/> post office | <input type="checkbox"/> hospital |
| <input type="checkbox"/> library | <input type="checkbox"/> church | <input type="checkbox"/> bank |
| <input type="checkbox"/> phone box | <input type="checkbox"/> police station | <input type="checkbox"/> traffic lights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> petrol station | <input type="checkbox"/> zebra crossing | |



Practice



Look and learn!

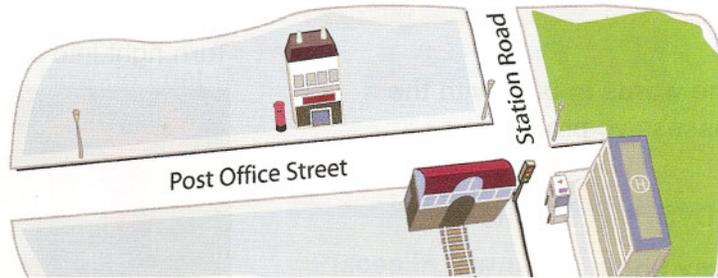
- opposite
- near
- next to
- behind
- in front of
- on the left
- on the right

5 In pairs, ask and answer questions about the buildings in exercise 4.

Example

- A Where's the car park?
 B It's opposite the library.

6 26 Listen and draw the places on the map. Then check your map with your partner's.



Pronunciation

/ɒ/ and /əʊ/

7 27 Put the words in the right column. Listen and check.

- show stop hospital phone opposite shop sofa Oxford
 Holmes know go sorry

/ɒ/	/əʊ/
stop, _____	show, _____
_____	_____
_____	_____

8 28 Listen and repeat.



Possessive pronouns

We use possessive adjectives (*my, your, his, her, etc.*) before a noun.

We use possessive pronouns (*mine, yours, his, hers, etc.*) without a noun.

Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
It's my book.	It's mine.
It's your pen.	It's yours.
It's his bag.	It's his.
It's her dog.	It's hers.
It's our house.	It's ours.
It's your class.	It's yours.
It's their school.	It's theirs.



Look and learn!

When something belongs to one person we use 's.

Rebecca's jacket = her jacket

When something belongs to more than one person we use s'.

The boys' room = their room

- 1** Replace the words in bold with the correct possessive pronoun.

Example

That's my DVD. *That's mine.*

- This is **my** book.
- This is **your** shoe.
- It's **Rebecca's** map.
- It's **Matthew's** bag.
- They're **our** balls.
- Is this **their** car?
- Are these **your** sandwiches?
- That's **the teacher's** paper.



Look and learn!

We use *Whose* when we ask about the owner.

Whose is this book?

It's Jack's. / It's his.

- 2** Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

hers his mine yours whose whose

- MUM 1 _____ is this sweatshirt? Is it 2 _____ Matthew?
- MATTHEW No, it isn't. Ask Monica. I think it's 3 _____.
- MUM And 4 _____ are these socks?
- MATTHEW They aren't 5 _____, Mum. I haven't got any black socks.
- MUM I gave your father some black socks for Christmas ...
- MATTHEW So they're 6 _____, Mum.

The Imperative

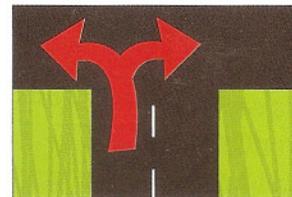
When we give orders, we use the base form of the verb without *you*.

Examples

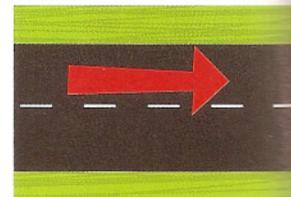
Sit down.

Open your books.

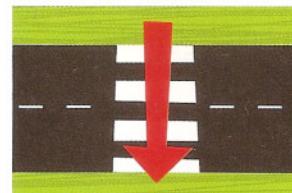
Turn right into London Road.



turn left/right



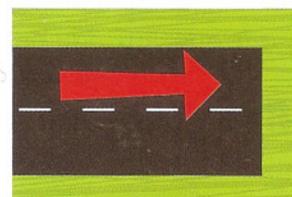
go along the road



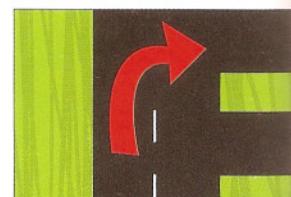
cross the road



go straight on

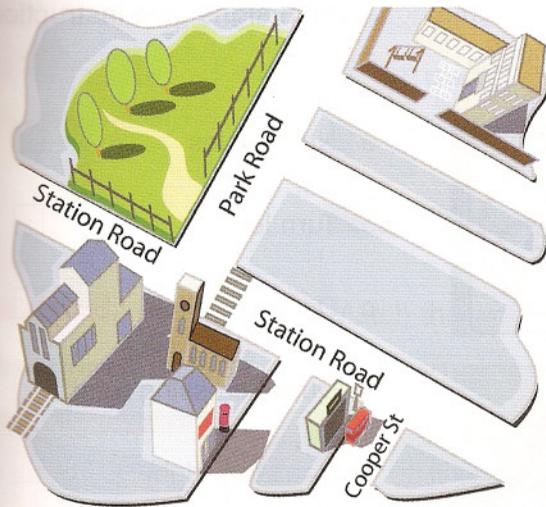


walk to the end of the road



take the second road on the right

3 Look at the map and complete the dialogues.



- 1 A I'm at the train station. How can I get to the bus stop?
B G _____ a _____ Station Road. T _____ the second road on the r _____. That's Cooper Street. The bus stop is on the right.
- 2 A Hello, I'm at the school. Can you tell me how to get to the station?
B Leave the school and t _____ right. Then turn l _____ into Park Road. G _____ s _____ o _____. The station is at the end of the road.
- 3 A I'm at the post office. How do I get to the school?
B Walk to Station Road. C _____ the road at the church and g _____ a _____ Park Road. T _____ the second road on the right.

29 Now listen and check.

Negative imperative

We use negative imperatives when we tell someone *not* to do something. We put *don't* before the base form of the verb.

Examples

Don't talk.

Don't cross the road without looking.

4 Complete the instructions.

Example



Don't talk in the library.



1 _____ in class.



2 _____ in school.



3 _____ in the park.



4 _____ food to animals in the zoo.



Game

Places in town

Work in groups of four.

Think about five buildings in your neighbourhood. Describe their locations.

Example

It's in Broad Street. It's next to the post office.

The other group members have to guess which buildings you are describing and write their names on a piece of paper (without saying them).

After you describe the locations of all the buildings, check what everyone has written down. The person that guesses the most buildings wins.

Skills zone

Reading

1 Match the signs with the meanings. Which signs give instructions? Which signs are warnings?



- a No bicycles
- b Turn left
- c Danger
- d Ducks crossing road
- e Don't turn right
- f Falling rocks

2 Read the text and answer the questions.

Skull and bones!



The 'Jolly Roger' is one of the most frightening flags in the world. For hundreds of years, it flew on the masts of pirate ships. It shows a skull and two crossed bones. The meaning for people on other ships was clear: surrender or die!

The flag appeared in the Mediterranean, after the Crusades. Maybe the first pirates who used it were crusaders. They used a red flag but later they changed it to black.

Like many road signs today, there were no words on the flag. There is a reason for this. People who spoke different languages could all understand the meaning. The skull and bones mean that life is short. You can find the same sign in many old buildings and churches in Britain, and in other countries in Europe too.

No ships fly the flag today. But you can still find the skull and crossbones symbol on bottles. This is a warning. It means there is poison inside the bottle. Don't drink it!



- 1 Who were the first pirates to use the flag?
- 2 What colour was the flag before it was black?
- 3 Why are there no words on the flag?
- 4 Where can you find the skull and crossbones in Britain?
- 5 What does the skull and crossbones mean on a bottle?

Speaking

- 3** Draw a warning sign. It can be a real sign or you can invent a new one. Show it to other students and ask them what it means.



Example

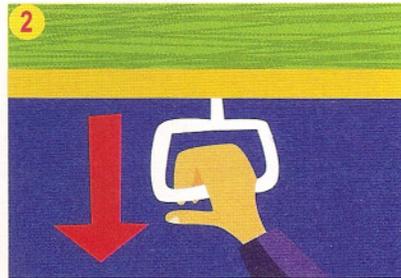
It means don't come in.

Vocabulary

- 4** Match the words with the pictures.

Instructions

- insert lift pull push switch on switch off



Listening

- 5** Listen and say where people are. Number the places from 1 to 4.

- school hotel theatre telephone box

- 6** Listen again and complete the missing information.

- 1 The man in the hotel must insert a _____ and push the _____.
- 2 The girl in the phone box must lift the receiver and put in some _____.
- 3 People in the theatre must switch off their _____.
- 4 Michael must put his bag under his _____ and switch on the _____.

Writing

- 7** Write some instructions for new students at your school. Think about these or other things.

mobile phones eating and drinking break time P.E. homework

Example

Switch off your mobile phone and put it in your bag.

Situations

Talking about distances 1 Listen and repeat.

MATTHEW Hi, Tracey. I'm at the station. How far is it to your house?

TRACEY It's not far. How are you coming?

MATTHEW On foot.

TRACEY It's about fifteen minutes on foot, or three minutes by bus.

MATTHEW In that case, I'm coming by bus.



2 Complete the dialogues.

1 A _____ is it to the _____ ?

B It's about five minutes _____ .

2 A Excuse me, _____ to the _____ ?

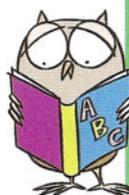
B _____ ten minutes _____ .

3 In pairs, ask and answer questions like the ones in exercise 2. Use the words in the table.

How far is it to	the cinema?	It's not far.
	the station?	It's quite a long way.
	the swimming pool?	It's about ... minutes
	the town centre?	on foot/by car.
	the park?	It's about ... km.

Study skills

Reading



If you see a word that you don't understand – don't panic. Try to guess the meaning from the context. Sometimes it can be easy. First, try to understand the general situation and then find words that will help you understand the details. If you still don't understand the word, use a good dictionary.

Culture Zone

Australia is a very interesting place!



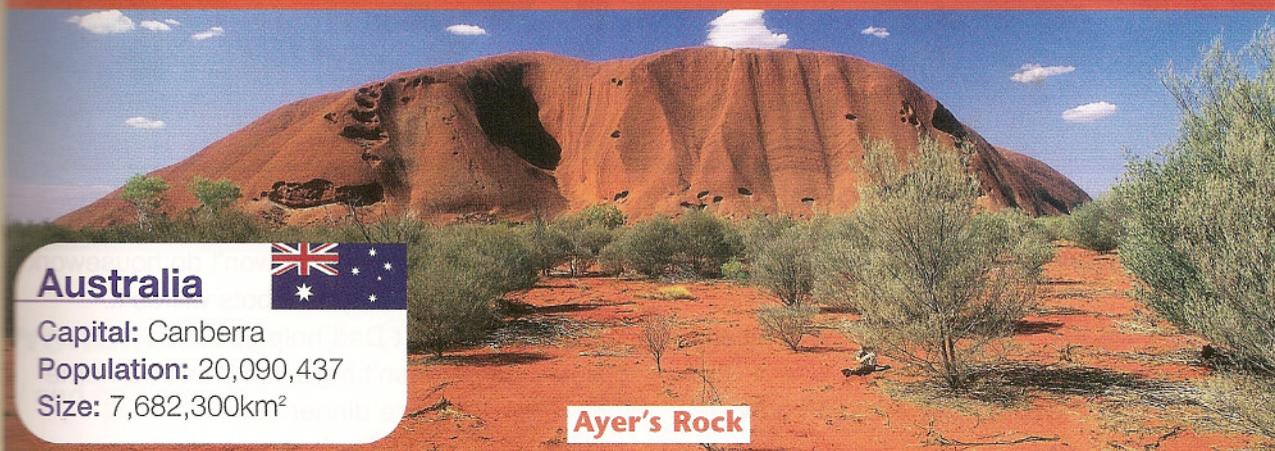
Australia is an island, and it is also a continent. It is very big – about 4,000 kilometres from east to west, and about 3,700 kilometres from north to south. Today people from many different origins live in Australia. It is a modern, multi-cultural society. Australians speak English because the first settlers who arrived there, about 250 years ago, were British.

But for 50,000 years only the Aboriginal people lived in Australia. They were nomads. They walked across the country and lived off the land. They ate plants and wild animals. To find their way they used things like plants, rocks and rivers. They were important because they gave directions, but they also had a religious and cultural meaning.

One of these rocks is a sacred place for Aborigines. Ayer's Rock is in the heart of Australia. It is a huge rock which dominates the flat land all around. It is 300 metres tall, but continues under the ground for 3 kilometres. It is like an iceberg in the desert. In the Aboriginal language the rock is called Uluru. They believe that their ancestors lived there.

Today there are still Aborigines in Australia, but they are only about 1% of the population. Many of them live in towns. People all over the world are interested in their culture. Aboriginal culture is one of the oldest cultures in the world.

AUSTRALIA



Australia



Capital: Canberra

Population: 20,090,437

Size: 7,682,300km²

Ayer's Rock

1 Listen and read.

2 Find the words that mean ...

- 1 People who come to live in a country.
- 2 People who don't have a permanent home.
- 3 Very important for cultural or religious reasons.
- 4 People in your family who lived a long time ago.
- 5 The people of a country.

3 Say what the numbers refer to.

- | | | |
|----------|---------|-------|
| 1 4,000 | 2 3,700 | 3 250 |
| 4 50,000 | 5 300 | 6 1% |

Over to you!

4 Do a project on Australia.

Work in small groups.

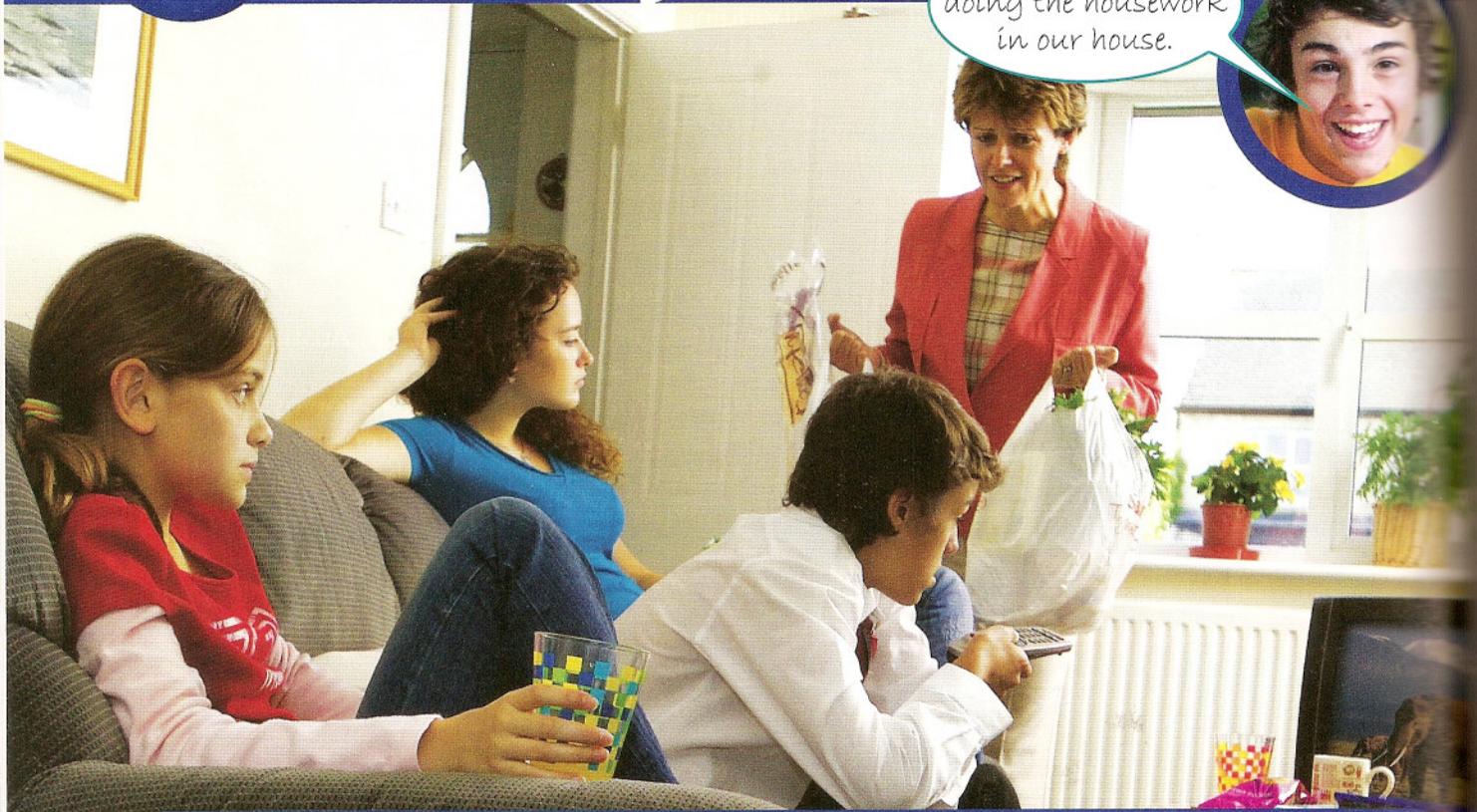
Do a project on animals in Australia

- cut out or draw the animals that live there,
- label the pictures,
- write what these animals eat,
- find interesting information about each animal.

4

Family life

Nobody likes doing the housework in our house.



1 Listen and repeat.

- | | | | |
|---------|---|---------|---|
| MUM | Can somebody help me with the cooking, please? | MATTHEW | Maybe people won't do housework then. Maybe robots will do it. |
| MONICA | Sorry, Mum, I want to have a bath... | LUCY | Can't Dad help you? |
| MUM | Lucy, can you help? | MUM | He isn't here. He won't be home before dinner time. |
| LUCY | I've got my piano lesson now, Mum. | LUCY | Lucky Dad. |
| MUM | Oh, yes, I forgot. Matthew, what about you? | MUM | OK, so there won't be any dinner tonight. I'm going out. |
| MATTHEW | Er ... I've got a lot of homework for tomorrow. I need to study. | MATTHEW | What? Just a minute, Mum. Maybe I can help. I'll do my homework later ... |
| MUM | None of you help enough in the house. One day you'll have children of your own. You'll understand then. | MUM | Thank you, Matthew. You can wash the vegetables. And Monica and Lucy will help you. |

Comprehension 2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Who wants to have a bath?
- 2 Who isn't in the house?
- 3 Who has got a lot of homework?
- 4 Who has got a piano lesson?
- 5 Who isn't very happy?

3 Practise the dialogue in groups of four.

Vocabulary

housework

Match the pictures

4 34 Match the pictures with the expressions. Listen and check.

- do the washing
- do the cleaning
- do the ironing
- do the shopping
- do the hoovering
- do the cooking
- make the beds
- do the washing-up



Practice



5 Mime an activity. Your partner guesses what you are doing.

Example
 B Are you doing the ironing?
 A Yes, I am.

6 Say what you do to help in your family.

Example
 I always make my bed. I sometimes do the washing-up.

Pronunciation

/ɪ/ and /aɪ/

7 35 Put the words in the right column. Listen and check.

dinner six time minute my life live like tidy sister

/ɪ/	/aɪ/
dinner _____	time _____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

8 36 Listen and repeat.



Language zone

Will – affirmative

We use *will* for predictions about the future and things that will definitely happen.

Subject + *will* + base form of the verb.

I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they | will ('ll) | be rich.

Examples

You'll get married at 21.

Brazil will win the World Cup.

Tom will be 14 next week.

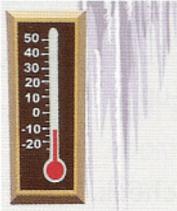


Look and learn!

Will has the same form for all persons. In spoken English we usually use the short form 'll.

- 1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences using *will*.

Example



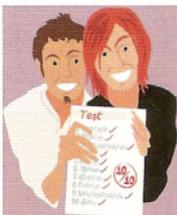
It *will be cold* tomorrow.



1 It _____ next week.



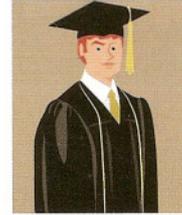
2 It's my birthday next month. I _____ years old!



3 I got good marks in the test. My parents _____.



4 Our team _____ the cup this year!



5 You are very clever. You _____ to university.



6 My sister loves music. She _____ in a rock band.

Will – negative

Subject + *will* + *not* + base form.

I/you/he/she/it | will not | be famous.
we/you/they | (won't) |

- 2 Look at the pictures and make sentences with *won't*.

Example



The dog *won't wake up*.
(wake up)



1 _____ (fit)



2 _____ (be late)



3 _____ (score)



4 _____ (fall)

3 Listen to the conversation between Helen and her uncle. Match the names with the pictures.

Daniel Mary Bob
 Katy Helen



4 Write sentences about the people in exercise 3.

Example *Mary will become an actress.*

5 Complete the predictions about your future with *will* or *won't*.

- 1 I _____ go to university.
- 2 I _____ be rich.
- 3 I _____ get married.
- 4 I _____ have children.
- 5 I _____ be famous.
- 6 I _____ live in another country.

6 Write two more predictions about yourself.

Example *I will speak four languages.*

Will – questions and short answers

Will + subject + base form

Will	I/you he/she/it we/you/they	be famous?
Yes,	I/you he/she/it we/you/they	will.
No,	I/you he/she/it we/you/they	won't.

7 Put the words in the right order to make questions.

Example

will go tonight you out ?
Will you go out tonight?

- 1 you have will homework weekend this ?
- 2 do tomorrow washing-up the you will ?
- 3 you for your have party will a birthday ?
- 4 rain it tomorrow will ?

8 Ask and answer the questions in pairs.

Example

- A Will you go out tonight?
 B Yes, I will./No, I won't.



Game

Who is it?

Work in small groups.

Write three sentences describing your predictions about a person in your class, but don't give the name of this person. Read your sentences. Whoever guesses the name of this person is the winner.

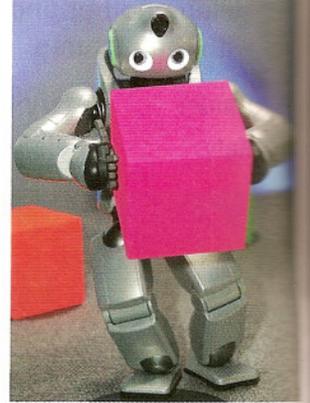
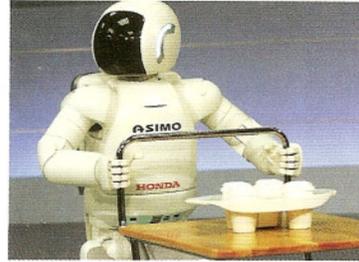
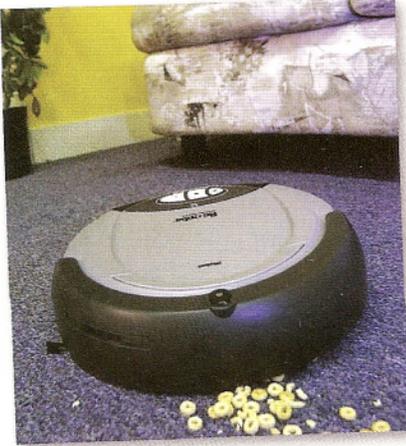
Example

- B She will go to university. A Is it Ania?
 She will get married at 25. B Yes, it is.
 She will be a teacher.

Skills zone

Reading

- 1 Imagine you can design a robot to help you at home. What will it do?



- 2 Look at the photo on the left. What do you think this robot can do?
- 3 What can robots do? Tick the activities in the box. Read the text and check.

babysit	<input type="checkbox"/>	cook	<input type="checkbox"/>	drive a bus	<input type="checkbox"/>
shake hands	<input type="checkbox"/>	speak	<input type="checkbox"/>	walk	<input type="checkbox"/>
switch on the lights	<input type="checkbox"/>	write poems	<input type="checkbox"/>	get up after they fall	<input type="checkbox"/>

CAN I HELP WITH THE HOUSEWORK?

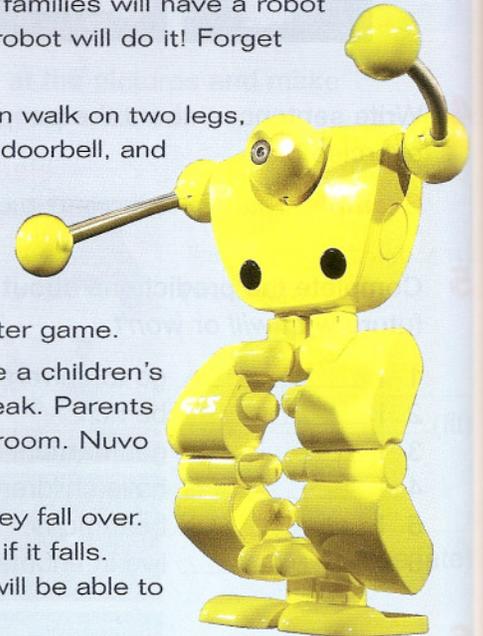
Will robots rule the world one day? Maybe not. But there is one place where they will have an important job – in the house. Japanese scientists think that many families will have a robot in the house by the year 2020. Forget the housework! A friendly robot will do it! Forget about cleaning the house and making the beds. Ask your robot!

There are already robots today. They can do lots of things. They can walk on two legs, and go up and down the stairs. They can shake hands and ring the doorbell, and they can switch lights on and off. Many of them can speak, too.

Most robots are made in Japan. They are quite small – about one metre tall. There is a reason for this. They are about the height of a person sitting in a chair. You can sit and relax, and tell the robot what to do. You can move the robot with a control like in a computer game.

The latest Japanese robot is called Nuvo. It is small and looks like a children's toy. It responds to your voice and can follow directions. It can speak. Parents can use Nuvo as a babysitter. They can tell it to go to the child's room. Nuvo will watch the child with a video camera.

There is one thing most robots can't do. They can't get up when they fall over. Scientists worked on the problem for years. Now Nuvo can get up if it falls. Scientists can solve many problems, and perhaps one day robots will be able to cook. But the food won't taste like Mum's cooking!



- 4 Answer the questions.

- 1 Where will robots have an important job?
- 2 Where do most robots come from?
- 3 How big are they?
- 4 What can Nuvo do?
- 5 Will robots be the same as people?

Listening



5 Listen to the interview with Ewan. Tick the activities he speaks about.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| doing the washing-up | <input type="checkbox"/> | doing the shopping | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| tidying up his room | <input type="checkbox"/> | doing the ironing | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| making the beds | <input type="checkbox"/> | cleaning the house | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| doing the cooking | <input type="checkbox"/> | washing the car | <input type="checkbox"/> |

6 Listen again and answer the questions about Ewan's family.

- 1 Who does most of the housework?
- 2 What does Ewan hate doing?
- 3 What does he like doing?
- 4 What does Ewan's Dad do?
- 5 What does Ewan's sister do?

Speaking

7 Think of questions about housework to ask other students in your class.

Examples

- What do you do in the house?
- How often do you do it?
- Do you like it?

Writing

8 Write the results of your survey.

Example

2 boys and 3 girls make their bed every day. 2 girls and 1 boy go shopping for their parents every week. Only one student helps with the cooking ...

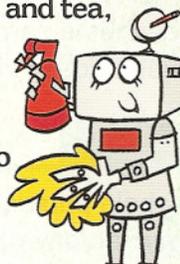
Song

Robot world

9 Listen and complete the song. Listen, check and sing.

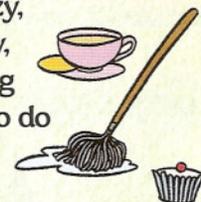
Imagine that you live in the future
In a robot culture, in a robot world.
Imagine that you're never alone
There's one in every home, in a
robot world.

It'll do the ¹ _____ and the mopping,
The ² _____ and the ³ _____,
It'll switch on and off the TV,
It'll make you coffee and tea,
It'll drive you crazy,
It'll make you lazy,
There'll be nothing
left for humans to do
in a robot world!



Imagine that you live in the future
In a robot culture, in a robot world.
Imagine that you're never alone
There's one in every home, in a
robot world.

It'll do the dusting and the tidying,
The ⁴ _____ and the ⁵ _____,
It'll feed you and read you the news,
Or dress you and put on your shoes,
It'll drive you crazy,
It'll make you lazy,
There'll be nothing
left for humans to do
in a robot world!



Situations

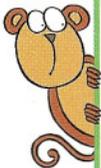
Offers

1  Listen and repeat.

MATTHEW Shall I peel the potatoes?
 MONICA Yes, that's a good idea.
 LUCY I'll clean these carrots.
 MONICA OK, and I'll help Matthew with the potatoes.



Look and learn!



We use *Shall I ...?* when we are offering to do something.

Example

Shall I make you a cup of coffee?
 Shall I phone for a pizza?

When we are offering to do something, we can also use *will*.

Example

I'll open the window.

2 Complete the sentences with *shall* or *'ll*.

- 1 _____ I open the window?
- 2 I _____ do the washing-up.
- 3 _____ I get you an aspirin?
- 4 _____ I phone for a taxi?
- 5 I _____ switch off the radio.
- 6 I _____ get you a glass of water.

3 Match the sentences with the replies in exercise 2. Practise the dialogues in pairs.

Example

A I can't hear you.

B I'll switch off the radio.

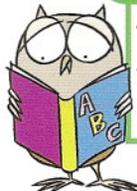
- | | |
|--|---|
| a I can't hear you. <input type="checkbox"/> | d There's a lot of work to do. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b I'm thirsty. <input type="checkbox"/> | e I've got a headache. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c I'm hot. <input type="checkbox"/> | f I'm late. <input type="checkbox"/> |

4 In groups, think of what to say in these situations.

- 1 Your little brother doesn't understand his homework.
- 2 There isn't any milk in the fridge.
- 3 Your teacher is carrying something heavy.
- 4 Your friend doesn't feel well.

Study skills

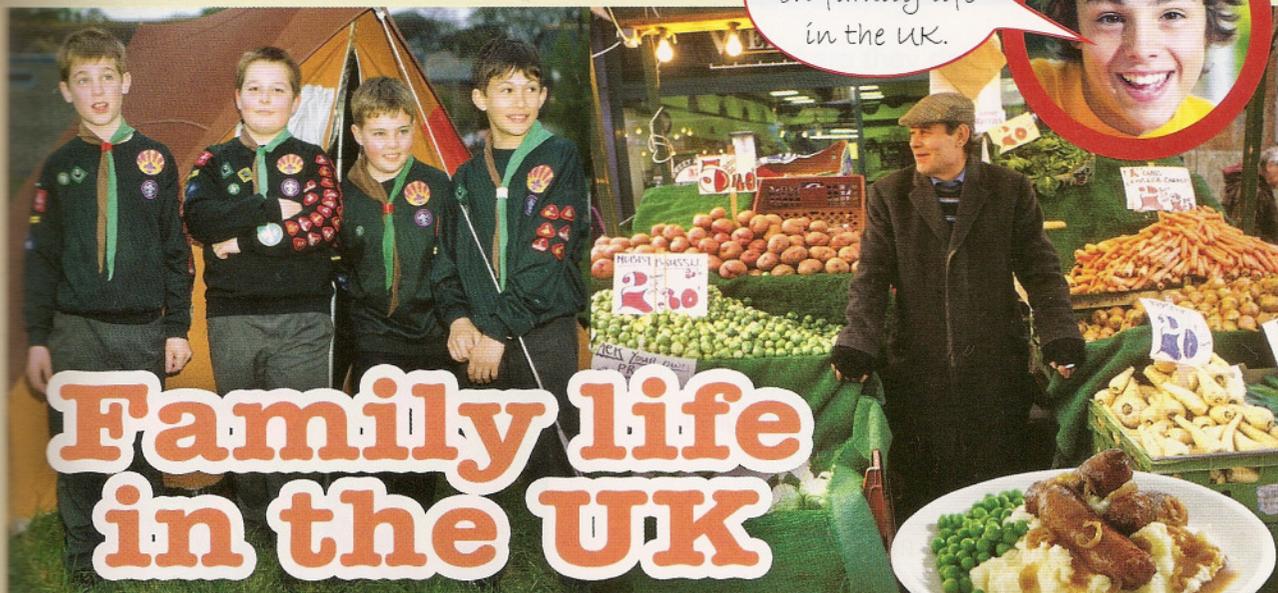
Speaking



Try to learn whole phrases, such as *That's a good idea*. They are very useful in everyday conversations. Find five similar phrases in the dictionary and learn them.

Culture Zone

I did a project on family life in the UK.



Family life in the UK

Families today

Times are changing, in Britain and other countries. A hundred years ago families in Britain were big. Children had lots of brothers and sisters. Today most children have only one brother or sister. About 30% of families in the UK are one-parent families. This is because parents often don't get married, or they get divorced or separated. But what is life like in a British family?

A week in Phil's life

Phil lives with his father, mother and sister in a house. At the back of the house there's a garden, where he plays with his sister. Phil gets up at seven and has breakfast with the family. Everyone leaves the house at 8.30. Phil's Dad goes to work at a computer company. Phil walks to school with his Mum and his sister.

Then his Mum goes to work, in another school. She's a classroom assistant.

School finishes at 3.15. Phil's Mum picks him up and they often go shopping together. Dad comes home at 6 and dinner is at 6.30. Phil's favourite meal is sausages, mashed potatoes and peas.

After dinner, Phil usually helps with the washing-up. In the evening he watches television or plays computer games. But on two evenings a week he goes out. On Tuesdays he goes to cub scouts, and on Fridays he does karate. Twice a year he goes camping with the scouts. He likes making fires and sleeping in a tent.

On Saturdays Phil and his family go the market. His Mum buys fruit and vegetables, but there are lots of other things for sale. Phil enjoys looking at them all. He likes Saturdays, and he loves his family.

1 Listen and read.

2 Answer the questions.

- 1 How many children are there in a typical British family?
- 2 What is a one-parent family?
- 3 Is Phil's family a one-parent family?
- 4 What activities does Phil do?
- 5 Does Phil help with the housework?

Over to you!

3 Write a paragraph about a week in your life. Think about these or other things.

- you and your family,
- your typical day,
- how you help with the housework,
- what you do at the weekend.

Self check 2

Will

1 Write five sentences using this table.

In the future	I'll	be famous.
	I won't	be a teacher.
		go to Australia.
		get married.
		have children.
		be rich.
		understand English.
		be a doctor.

Examples

In the future I'll get married
In the future I won't be rich.

The imperative

2 Complete the sentences using the imperative.

Example



Don't walk on the grass.



1 _____ in the restaurant.



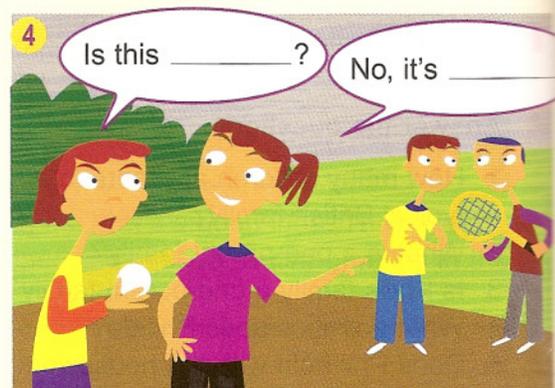
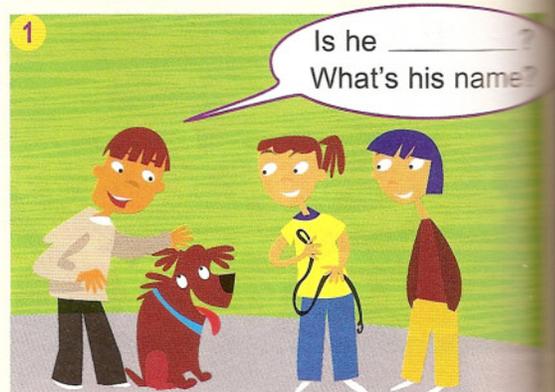
2 _____ on the bench.



3 _____ football on the beach.

Mine, yours, his, hers ...

3 Look at the pictures. Complete the dialogues with *mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours* or *theirs*.



Prepositions of place

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

behind next to on the right opposite



1 The staff room is _____
Class 4A.



2 The boy is _____
the girls.



3 The teacher is _____
the desk.



4 The girls' toilet is _____.

Situations

5 You are at your school. Answer the questions.

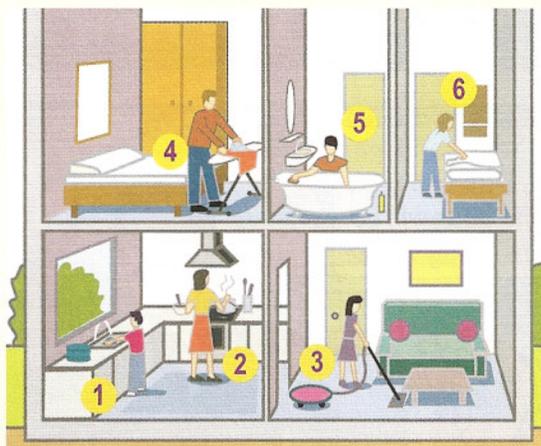
- How far is it to the bus stop?
- How far is it to your home?
- How far is it to the hospital?
- How far is it to the cinema?

6 Offer to help people. Complete the sentences.

- 1 The blackboard in your classroom is dirty.
I'll clean it.
- 2 Your grandmother is tired. She needs some things from the shops.
I'll _____
- 3 The window is open and your friend is cold.
Shall I _____
- 4 Your Dad is hungry.
Shall I _____
- 5 Your Mum isn't happy because your room is in a mess.
I'll _____

Vocabulary

7 What are they doing?



- 1 He's doing the washing-up.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

8 Write the names of the landmarks.

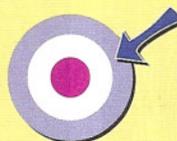
- 1 You can get petrol here. Petrol station
- 2 You can buy stamps here.
- 3 Doctors and nurses work here.
- 4 You can park your car here.
- 5 People go there on Sundays.
- 6 You must stop when they are red.

Learning diary

Check if you can ...

- say where something is,
- give the distance,
- express a prediction and talk about the future,
- name five household chores,
- offer to do something using *Shall I/ Shall we ...*

How did you do?



Not bad!

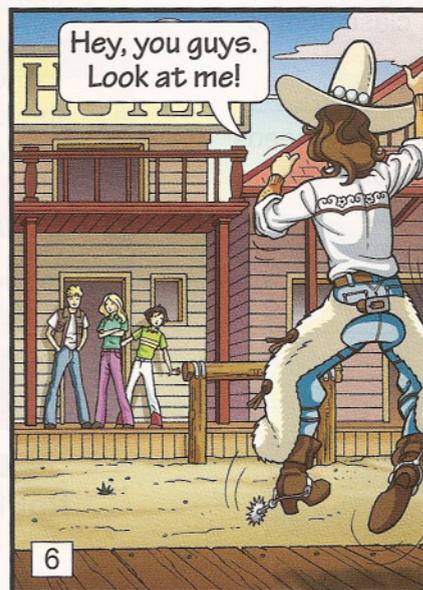
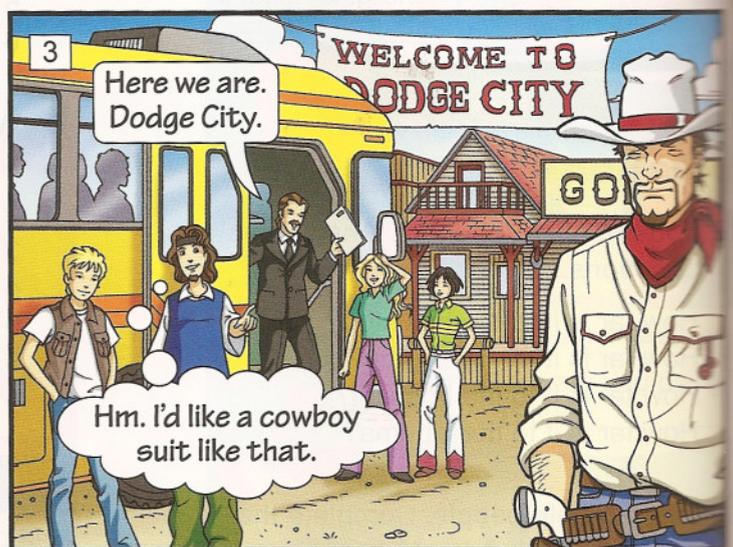


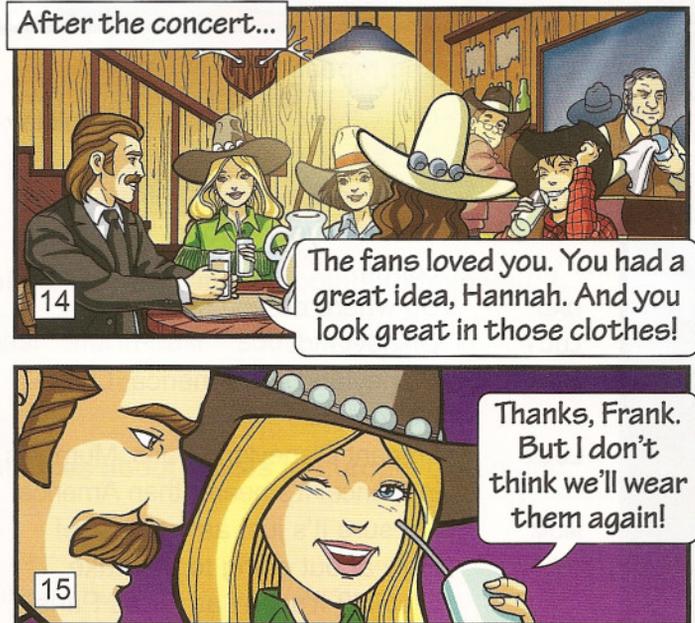
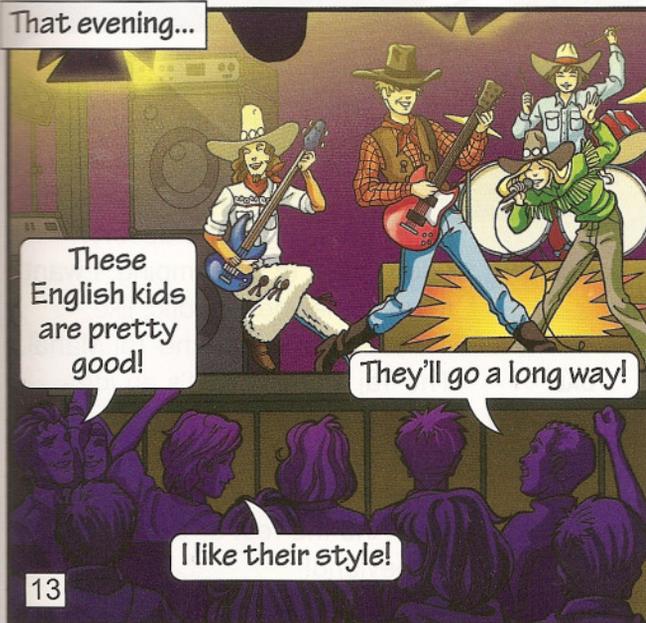
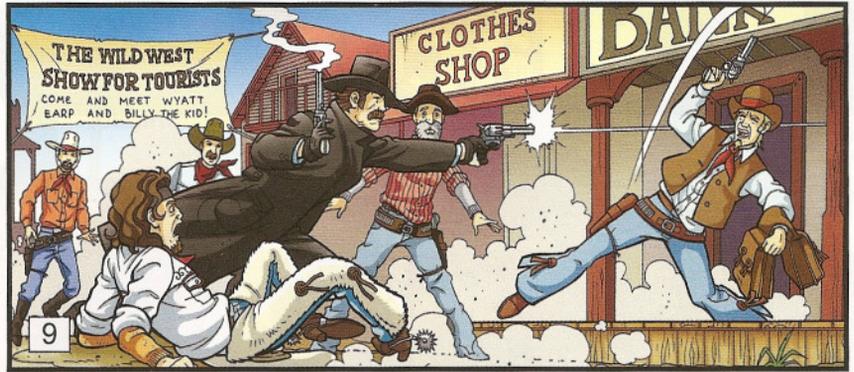
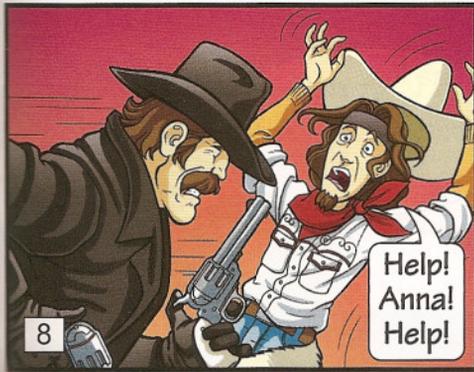
Good!



Excellent!

The New Kids: Wild West





1 Listen and read.

2 Number the events in order 2-6.

- The Kids have a drink in a cafe.
- The Kids travel to Dodge City.
- Somebody tries to stop Mick.
- Mick buys some cowboy clothes.
- Hannah has an idea.
- The Kids all put on cowboy clothes.

3 True or false?

- 1 The New York concert was bad.
- 2 The Kids travel west by bus.
- 3 Mick asks for directions.
- 4 Mick can iron.
- 5 The Dodge City concert is good.
- 6 Hannah likes her cowgirl clothes.

4 Act out the story in groups.

5 Places

It isn't easy choosing a family holiday.



1 ⁴³ Listen and repeat.

DAD OK, where shall we go on holiday this summer?

LUCY Somewhere more interesting than last year, I hope. Wales was boring.

DAD So where do you suggest?

LUCY Disneyland!

MUM Disneyland's in America, Lucy. It's too far.

LUCY I meant Disneyland Paris, Mum. It's in France. It's nearer than America.

MUM I'm sure it's just as expensive! How about going to the Lake District? It's isn't as far as Paris, and it's cheaper, too.

MATTHEW The Lake District? It's only just up the road! Why don't we do something more adventurous, like going camping in the desert?

MONICA I don't want to go camping. I want to go somewhere exotic, like India. I'd like to see the Taj Mahal.

DAD The Taj Mahal? That's an idea.

MATTHEW Oh come on Dad, you know we can't go to India. Monica can go by herself.

LUCY Yes. And the rest of us can go to Disneyland!

Comprehension 2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Who wants to go to Disneyland?
- 2 Who wants to go to the Lake District?
- 3 Who doesn't want to go to America?
- 4 Who doesn't want to go to Wales?
- 5 Where does Matthew want to go?
- 6 Where does Monica want to go?

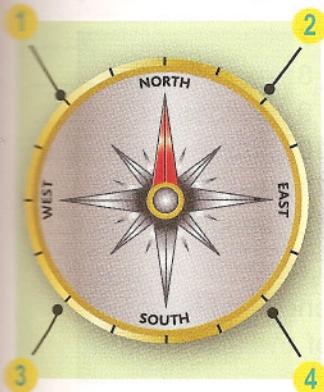
3 Practise the dialogue in groups of five.

Vocabulary

Geographical features

4 Match the natural features with the pictures. Listen and check.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> sea | <input type="checkbox"/> lake | <input type="checkbox"/> mountains | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hills | <input type="checkbox"/> river |
| <input type="checkbox"/> desert | <input type="checkbox"/> volcano | <input type="checkbox"/> valley | <input type="checkbox"/> waterfall | <input type="checkbox"/> forest |



5 Label the compass points. Use the labelled points to help you.

north-west south-east north-east south-west

6 Complete the sentences about places in Europe. Listen and check.

Example

The Brecon Beacons are in the south of Wales.

- The River Danube rises in the _____ of Germany.
- The Pyrenees are in the _____ of Spain.
- The Lake District is in the _____ of England.
- The North Sea is to the _____ of Great Britain.
- Italy is in the _____ of Europe.

Look and learn!

We use *in* before compass points (north, south, east, west).



Practice

7 Answer the questions in pairs.

- Where do you live – in the north, south, east or west of your country?
- Where do you live now – in a village, a town or a city?
- Name another town or city near the place where you live.
- Do you live near any rivers, mountains or lakes? Name them.
- What is the weather like where you live?

Comparative adjectives

To compare two people or things, we use a comparative adjective + *than* + the person or thing we are comparing.



Example

Matthew is 14. Lucy is 10.
Matthew is older than Lucy.

Comparative adjectives are formed in various ways.

- Short adjectives form the comparative by adding *-er*.

Base form	Comparative adjective
long	longer
cold	colder
nice	nicer

Example

In winter, Scotland is colder than England.

- Short adjectives ending in a short vowel and consonant double the consonant and add *-er*.

Base form	Comparative adjective
big	bigger
wet	wetter

Example

January was wetter than December.

- Adjectives ending in a consonant and *-y*, turn the *-y* to *-i* and add *-er*.

Base form	Comparative adjective
dry	drier
happy	happier

Example

England is drier than Scotland.

- Longer adjectives form the comparative by placing *more* before them.

Base form	Comparative adjective
boring	more boring
famous	more famous
interesting	more interesting

Example

New York is more famous than Houston.

- Some adjectives have irregular comparative forms.

Base form	Comparative adjective
good	better
bad	worse
far	further

Example

My exam results are better than Jack's.

- Write the comparative form of these adjectives.

Example

short *shorter*

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1 cold _____ | 7 big _____ |
| 2 hot _____ | 8 exciting _____ |
| 3 good _____ | 9 dangerous _____ |
| 4 easy _____ | 10 late _____ |
| 5 dark _____ | 11 wet _____ |
| 6 long _____ | 12 beautiful _____ |

- Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjective in brackets.

- Disneyland is _____ than the Lake District. (famous)
- Manchester is _____ than London. (wet)
- Kraków is _____ than Manchester. (beautiful)
- Pizzas are _____ than hamburgers. (good)
- New York is _____ from Denmark than London. (far)
- London is _____ than Oxford. (exciting)

3 Write sentences comparing people and places.

Example



Monica/Matthew (old)
Monica is older than Matthew.



1 Lucy/Matthew (young)



2 Niagara Falls/Victoria Falls (big)



3 the Thames/the Danube (short)



4 Moscow/Rome (cold)



5 the Alps/the Pyrenees (high)



6 Wales/Spain (wet)

As ... as

We use **as + adjective + as** to say that two people or things are or aren't the same.

Examples

James is as big as Robert.

(James = Robert)

Miami is as dangerous as New York?

(Miami = New York?)

Today isn't as warm as yesterday.

(Today = yesterday)

4 Rewrite the sentences in exercise 3 using **(not) as ... as**.

Example

Monica is older than Matthew.

Matthew isn't as old as Monica.

5 Write questions comparing these things. Use **as ... as**.

Example

yoghurt/tasty/ice cream?

Is yoghurt as tasty as ice cream?

1 pizzas/good/hamburgers?

2 skiing/exciting/snowboarding?

3 you/tall/parents?

4 Miami/dangerous/New York?

5 Geography/difficult/Maths?

6 books/interesting/films?

6 Ask and answer the questions in pairs.

Example

A Is yoghurt as tasty as ice cream?

B Yes, it is./ No, it isn't. Ice cream is tastier.



Game

Geography quiz

Work in small groups.

Choose a European country, but don't say its name. The other team members have to guess which country it is. Every time someone gives the wrong answer compare the country to another.

Example

A Is it France?

B No, it isn't. It's smaller than France.

C Is it England?

B No, it isn't. It's colder than England.

D Is it ...?

The person that guesses the correct country chooses another European country.

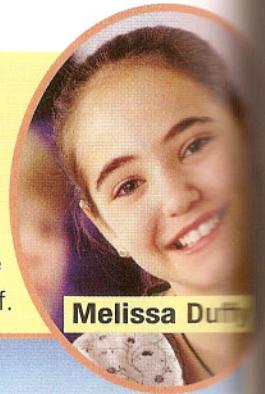
Reading

A year abroad

We live in a small village near Cambridge, in the east of England. My Dad is a university teacher, and my Mum is a nurse in a big hospital near Cambridge. I haven't got any brothers or sisters. Last year Dad got the chance to work in Australia. The three of us decided to move to Australia for one year. Mum didn't want Dad to go by himself.

So we spent a year in Sydney. It was interesting, because Sydney is so different from Cambridge. It's a bigger city and much more modern. Sydney is warmer than Cambridge in the summer and the winter, and it isn't as windy. And the wildlife is fantastic! The Australian animals, birds and plants are very different from home. I saw hundreds of kangaroos.

On my first day at school I was very nervous, because I didn't know anybody. But I soon made friends. The teachers were very friendly, and the sports facilities were better than my school in England. At the end of the year we were sorry to leave Australia. But I was happy to come home and see my old friends again. Sydney's great, but life in a small village is better.



Melissa Duffy



1 True or false?

- 1 Melissa lives in Cambridge.
- 2 There are three people in her family.
- 3 Last year Melissa's Mum got a job in Australia.
- 4 Melissa liked the wildlife in Australia.
- 5 She didn't like her new school.
- 6 She and her parents didn't want to go home to England.

Writing

2 Link the sentences in A with the sentences in B using *because*.

Example

Melissa's father went to Australia because he got a job there.

A

- 1 Melissa's father went to Australia.
- 2 Melissa and her mother went with him.
- 3 It was interesting living in Sydney.
- 4 Melissa found the wildlife interesting.
- 5 Melissa was nervous when she started school.
- 6 Melissa liked the school.
- 7 Melissa was happy to come home.

B

- a It had good facilities and the teachers were friendly.
- b The animals and plants were very different from the ones in Europe.
- c He got a job there.
- d It is very different from Melissa's village.
- e Melissa's Mum didn't want him to go on his own.
- f She prefers living in a village.
- g She didn't know anybody.

Listening



3 Listen to Melissa and Harry talking about the village they live in. Answer the questions.

- 1 Who comes from the north of England?
- 2 Who's got lots of friends in the village?
- 3 Why does Melissa like living there?
- 4 Why does Harry hate living there?
- 5 Why doesn't Harry travel by bus?
- 6 Where does Harry want to live?



Speaking

4 Complete the questionnaire.

	town	village
Which do you live in?		
Which is friendlier?		
Which is more interesting?		
Which is cheaper?		
Which is safer?		
Which is better? Why?		

5 Work in groups. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 4. Tell the rest of the class about your group.

6 Write about your town or village.

- Is it big or small?
- Is it old or new?
- Is it noisy or quiet?
- Are there wide or narrow streets?
- Are the historic or modern buildings?
- Are there interesting places to visit?

- 1 Do you like your town or village? Why / Why not?
- 2 Would you like to stay here in the future? Why / Why not?

Writing

Song

Summertime

7 Listen. Find the adjectives in the song. Make the adjectives comparative adjectives then listen and sing.

Summertime,
And the livin' is easy.
Fish are jumpin'
And the cotton is high.

Your Daddy's rich
And your Ma is good lookin'.
So hush little baby
Don't you cry.

One of these mornings,
You're going to rise up singing.
Then you'll spread your wings
And you'll take to the skies.

But till that morning,
There's a'nothing can harm you
With Daddy and Mammy standing by.

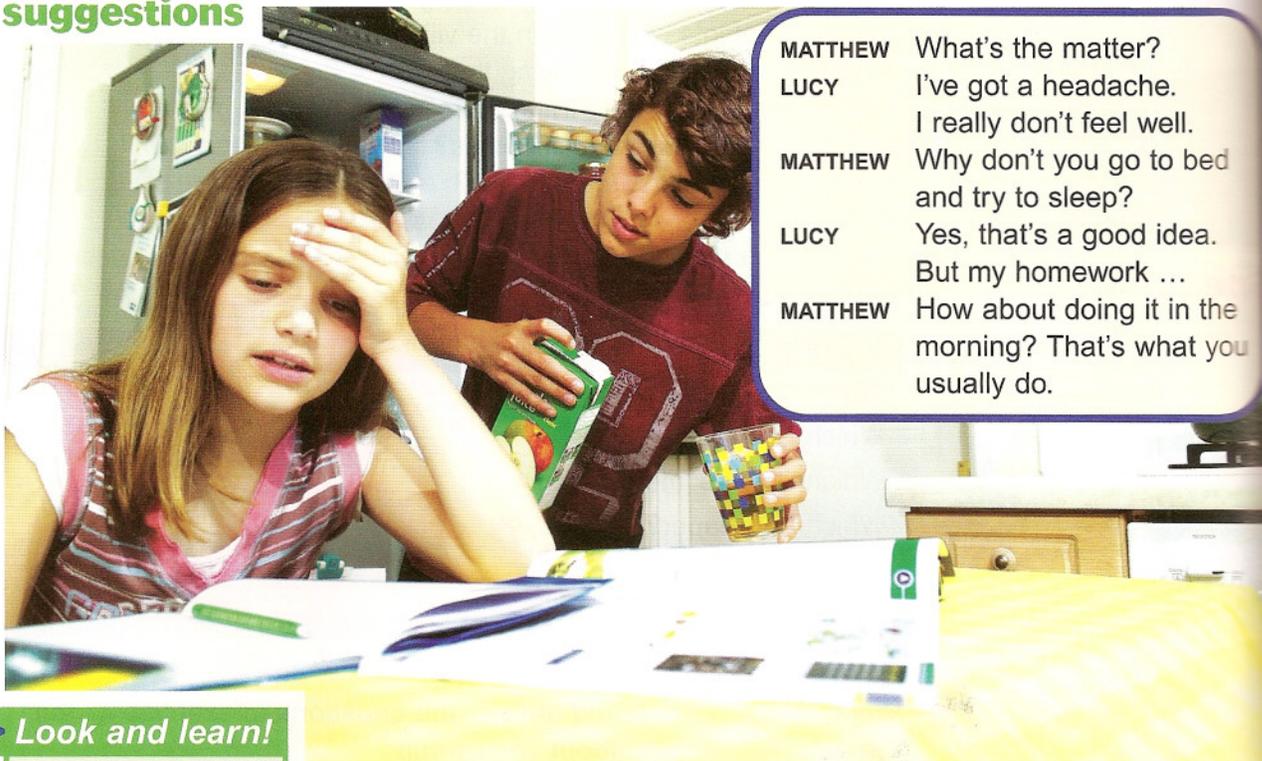
Summertime,
And the livin' is easy.
Fish are jumpin'
And the cotton is high.

Your daddy's rich
And your mamma's good lookin'
So hush little baby
Don't you cry.

Situations

Making suggestions

1 48 Listen and repeat.



MATTHEW What's the matter?
 LUCY I've got a headache.
 I really don't feel well.
 MATTHEW Why don't you go to bed
 and try to sleep?
 LUCY Yes, that's a good idea.
 But my homework ...
 MATTHEW How about doing it in the
 morning? That's what you
 usually do.

Look and learn!



We use *Why don't you + base form ...?* and *How about + verb with -ing* when we want to suggest that someone do something.

Example

A I'm tired.
 B Why don't you go to bed?/How about going to bed?

2 Match each situation with a suggestion.

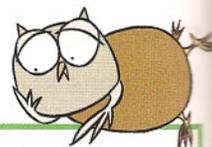
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 I don't understand this exercise. | a How about wearing a jumper? |
| 2 I feel cold. | b Why don't you go by bike? |
| 3 I don't like this programme. | c How about asking for help? |
| 4 The bus is late. | d Why don't you switch it off? |

3 Make a suggestion for each situation.

- Your brother can't find his shoes.
- Your friend doesn't know what to do this afternoon.
- Your Mum has a headache.
- Your Dad wants an idea for a family holiday.

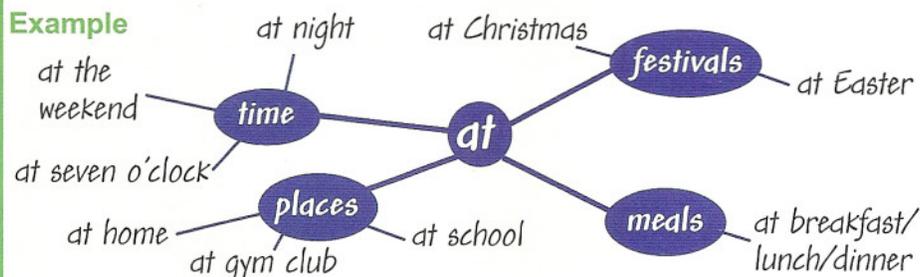
Study skills

Prepositions



Prepositions can sometimes be difficult. Try to learn them in whole phrases. Wordmaps can help you remember them.

Example

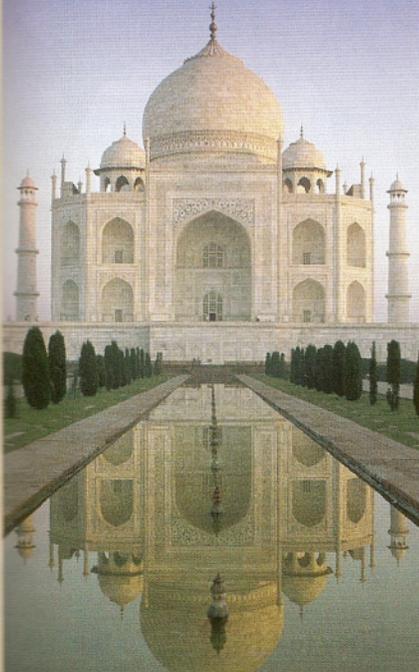


Culture Zone

This is my project about the Taj Mahal in India.



The Taj Mahal



India

Capital: New Delhi

Population: 1,095,351,995

Languages: 1000



The building

It's one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. It's bigger than a palace, but nobody lives in it. It's a tomb, built for just one person, the empress Mumtaz, wife of the Emperor of India, Shah Jehan. The Taj Mahal is made of marble and 28 different precious stones. 20,000 people worked on the Taj. They used 1,000 elephants to carry the stones. It took them more than 20 years, from 1630 to 1652.

The story

The story of the Taj is almost as beautiful as the building. It is a love story. Shah Jehan and Mumtaz met when they were 15 years old and got married at 20. One day the empress asked her husband to promise: 'Will you build a tomb for me when I die? And will you visit my tomb every year?' The Emperor agreed. Mumtaz died in 1630 having a baby. The emperor was heartbroken. His hair turned grey in just a few days. He built his wife the tomb she wanted. After his death his son put him in the Taj, next to his wife, to be with her again forever.

The tourists

Today, the Taj Mahal is the number one tourist attraction in India. More than two million people visit it every year. The Taj is in Agra, a short journey from Delhi, the capital of India. People come to see the Taj because it is a perfect building. They also come because they like the romantic story. As the light changes, the Taj changes too. It is always beautiful. But at night, by the light of the moon, it is even more beautiful.

1 Listen and read.

2 Complete the summary.

The Taj Mahal is in ¹_____. It is ²_____ years old. It took more than ³_____ years to build. The Emperor Shah Jehan built the Taj for his ⁴_____. When he died, his ⁵_____ put him in the Taj to be with her. Today the Taj Mahal is a popular place for ⁶_____. More than ⁷_____ people go there every year. The Taj is beautiful at night, by the light of the ⁸_____.

Over to you!

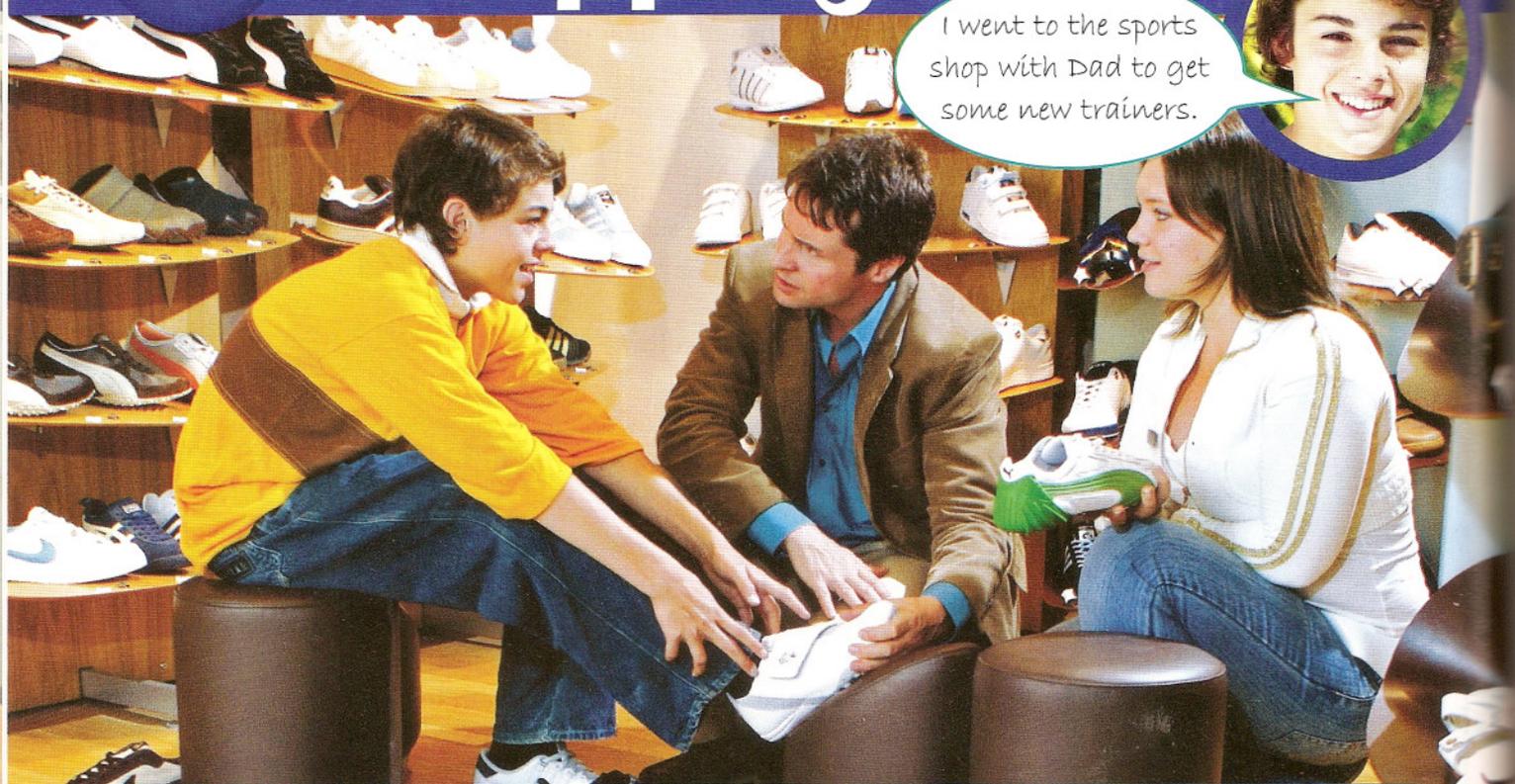
3 Describe a beautiful building in your country.

- find a picture or postcard of this building,
- describe what it looks like,
- include the following information.
 - What kind of building is it?
 - Where is it?
 - How old is it?

5

Shopping

I went to the sports shop with Dad to get some new trainers.



1 Listen and repeat.

SHOP ASSISTANT Can I help you?

MATTHEW Yes, can I try these on, please?

SHOP ASSISTANT Of course. What size are you?

MATTHEW Ten.

SHOP ASSISTANT Here you are.

DAD Do they fit? They don't look very comfortable.

MATTHEW They're fine, Dad. I like them.

DAD They're not too tight?

MATTHEW No, they're just right. How much are they?

SHOP ASSISTANT They're £35. They're the cheapest trainers we've got.

DAD Oh, er, why don't you try another pair? How about these?

MATTHEW They're OK, but the other ones are better. And look at the price. £120!

DAD Oh, I didn't see that ...

MATTHEW They're the most expensive trainers in the shop!

DAD OK, I think we'll take the others. The ones you like.

MATTHEW Thanks, Dad.

Comprehension 2 Answer the questions.

- 1 What does Matthew want to buy?
- 2 What size does he take?
- 3 How much are the cheapest trainers?
- 4 How much are the most expensive ones?
- 5 Which ones does he buy?

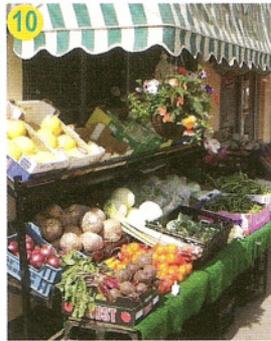
3 Practise the dialogue in groups of three.

Vocabulary

4  Match the words with the pictures. Listen and check.

Shops

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a baker's | <input type="checkbox"/> a shoe shop | <input type="checkbox"/> a clothes shop |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a greengrocer's | <input type="checkbox"/> a chemist's | <input type="checkbox"/> a sports shop |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a newsagent's | <input type="checkbox"/> a music store | <input type="checkbox"/> a bookshop |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a department store | | |



5 Where can you buy ...

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 perfume? | 9 a jacket? |
| 2 a sweatshirt? | 10 shampoo? |
| 3 a dictionary? | 11 chewing gum? |
| 4 boots? | 12 a phone card? |
| 5 a track suit? | 13 a cake? |
| 6 medicine? | 14 a map? |
| 7 a magazine? | 15 a battery? |
| 8 food? | 16 a toothbrush? |

Practice

6 Write a shopping list of five items and read it to your partner. He/She tells you where you are going.

Example

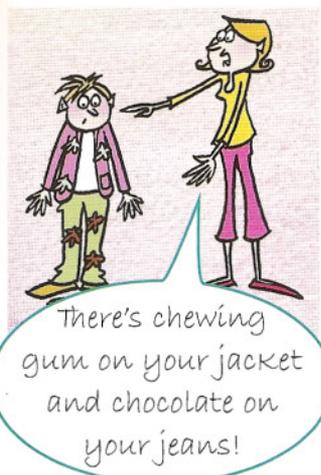
- A a magazine, a pair of jeans, a book, a toothbrush, and some shampoo.
- B You're going to a newsagent's, a clothes shop, a book shop, and a chemist's.

Pronunciation

7  Put the words in the right column. Listen and check.

/tʃ/ and /dʒ/

- chew jam jacket vegetables chicken cheap
jeans chocolate



- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| /tʃ/ | /dʒ/ |
| chew, _____ | jam, _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

8  Listen and repeat.

Superlative adjectives

We use superlative adjectives when we compare three (or more) people or things.

Examples

This is the biggest T-shirt we have in the shop.
Are these the most expensive boots in the shop?

Look and learn!

We put *the* before superlative adjectives.



1 Short adjectives

Base form	Comparative	Superlative
new	newer	the newest
cheap	cheaper	the cheapest

Example

This is the cheapest pair of trainers in the shop.

- 2 Adjectives ending in a consonant and *-y*, turn the *-y* into *-i* and take *-est*.

Base form	Comparative	Superlative
easy	easier	the easiest
busy	busier	the busiest

Example

This is the easiest exercise in the book.

- 3 The same rule for doubling consonants apply as with comparative adjectives.
4 Longer adjectives form the superlative by placing *the most* before them.

Base form	Comparative	Superlative
expensive	more expensive	the most expensive
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful

Example

This is the most beautiful dress I've got.

5 Irregular adjectives.

Base form	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	further	the furthest

Example

This is the best programme on TV tonight.

1 Complete the table.

Base form	Comparative	Superlative
nice	nicer	the nicest
big		
dry		
happy		
attractive		
interesting		

2 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjective in brackets.

- You are the _____ person in the world. (nice)
- That was the _____ lesson of the week. (interesting)
- She's the _____ actress in the country. (famous)
- Pluto is the _____ planet in the Solar System. (far)
- It was the _____ day of my life. (happy)
- Saturday is usually the _____ day of the week. (busy)
- December 21st is the _____ day of the year. (short)
- Who's your _____ friend? (good)

3 Write the questions using the superlative form of the adjectives. Ask and answer the questions in pairs.

Example

good/day/the week (Which)
Which is the best day of the week?

- 1 beautiful/region/your country? (Which)
- 2 expensive/shop/town? (Which)
- 3 young/student/the class? (Who)
- 4 interesting/subject/school? (Which)
- 5 high/mountain/Europe? (Which)
- 6 hot/month/the year? (Which)
- 7 old/person/your family? (Who)

4 Complete the questions using the superlative form of the adjectives in the box.

big expensive ~~high~~ long tall



- 1 Which is the highest mountain in the world?
- A Mount Everest B Mont Blanc
 c Mount Fujiyama



- 2 Which is _____ river in Europe?
- A The Danube B The Volga
 c The Thames



- 3 Which is _____ building in the world?
- A Eiffel Tower, Paris
 B Empire State Building, New York
 c Taipei 101, Taiwan



- 4 Which is _____ city in the world?
- A London B Oslo c Tokyo



- 5 Where is _____ volcano in the world?
- A Italy B Hawaii c Turkey

Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

5 Use the pictures to make six sentences with the comparative or the superlative.

cheap expensive good colour
 exciting fashionable boring



Game

The Big Quiz

Work in small groups.

Each group writes ten questions with superlative adjectives.

Another group has to answer your questions. The group that has the most correct answers is the winner.

Example

Which is the longest river in Africa?

Skills zone

Reading



Is shopping fun?

Kelly and Helen are 15-year-old twins. They look alike, but they don't always like the same things.

Kelly

I just love shopping. I go into town nearly every Saturday with my friends. Sometimes I just look and don't buy anything. That's usually at the end of the month when I've got less money to spend. It can be a bit boring, but it's still better than sitting at home. It's more interesting after I get my pocket money.

I can't save money, but I'm more sensible than one of my friends who automatically buys the most expensive clothes in the shop. Unfortunately, I always spend all my money very quickly. I don't really know where it all goes. I buy clothes and CDs mostly.

Helen

I'm the opposite of Kelly. It's strange really because we are alike in so many other ways. I like to save my money for something special. It isn't that I don't like clothes and music. I do. I often get money for my birthday or Christmas and then I usually treat myself to some new clothes or a CD. However, I don't like shopping. I'm happier reading a book or doing sport with my friends. It's good that Kelly likes shopping because I can borrow her clothes when I really need something special!



1 True or false?

- 1 Kelly only goes shopping when she has lots of money.
- 2 Kelly saves her money.
- 3 Helen and Kelly are different in a lot of ways.
- 4 Helen is more sensible about money than Kelly.
- 5 Helen doesn't like clothes.
- 6 Helen borrows her sister's clothes.

Writing

2 We use *but* and *however* to link contrasting ideas. They mean the same thing. Look at the sentences. What is different about them?

Kelly and Helen are twins, but they don't like the same things.

Kelly and Helen are twins. However, they don't like the same things.

3 Look at the sentences about Kelly and Helen. Complete them with *but* and *however*.

- 1 Kelly loves to shop _____ her twin sister, Helen, likes to save money. _____, Helen likes clothes and music and buys things when she gets money for her birthday.
- 2 At the weekend Helen likes doing sport with her friends. _____, Kelly thinks shopping is more interesting. She goes into town every Saturday _____ she doesn't always buy something.

Listening

4  Listen to the interview with Ralph. Complete the questions.

Example

Do you like shopping?

- 1 _____ often do you go?
- 2 _____ do you go?
- 3 _____ do you go with?
- 4 _____ is your favourite shop?
- 5 _____ do you like it?
- 6 _____ do you spend there?



5 Match the answers with the questions in exercise 4. Can you remember anything else Ralph says?

- | | |
|---|---|
| a Last week I spent £10. <input type="checkbox"/> | d The new shopping centre, usually. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b The games shop. <input type="checkbox"/> | e It sells all the games I like. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c About twice a month. <input type="checkbox"/> | f It depends. Sometimes I go with friends. <input type="checkbox"/> |

Speaking

6 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 4.

Song

Anything you can do

7  Complete the song with the comparative form of the adjectives in the box. Listen, check and sing.

fast soft well slow loud deep long

Anything you can do, I can do better.
I can do anything ¹ _____ than you.

No, you can't.

Yes, I can.

No, you can't.

Yes, I can.

No, you can't.

Yes, I can, yes, I can.



Anything you can sing I can sing ² _____.

I can sing anything ³ _____ than you.

No, you can't.

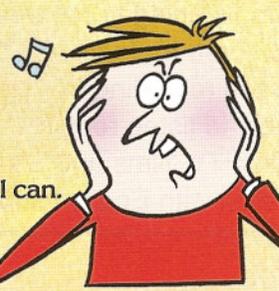
Yes, I can.

No, you can't.

Yes, I can.

No, you can't.

Yes, I can, yes, I can.



Anything you can sing I can sing ⁴ _____.

I can sing anything ⁵ _____ than you.

No, you can't.

Yes, I can ...

Anything you can sing, I can go ⁶ _____.

I can sing anything ⁷ _____ than you.

No, you can't.

Yes, I can ...

Anything you can sing I can sing ⁸ _____.

I can sing anything ⁹ _____ than you.

No, you can't.

Yes, I can ...

Situations

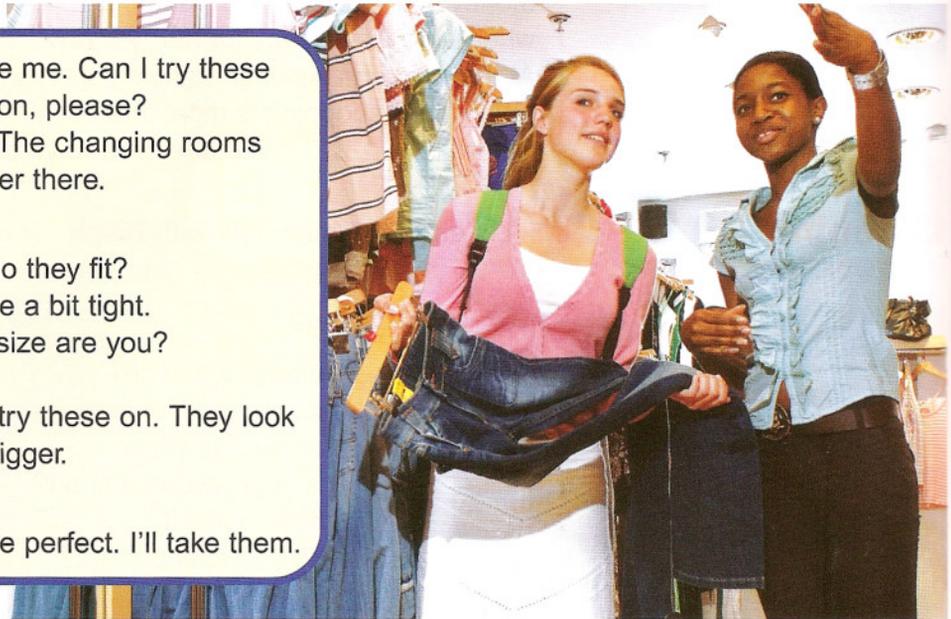
Shopping

1 Listen and repeat.

REBECCA Excuse me. Can I try these jeans on, please?
 SHOP ASSISTANT Sure. The changing rooms are over there.

A little later ...
 SHOP ASSISTANT How do they fit?
 REBECCA They're a bit tight.
 SHOP ASSISTANT What size are you?
 REBECCA 28.
 SHOP ASSISTANT Here, try these on. They look a bit bigger.

Later ...
 REBECCA They're perfect. I'll take them.



Look and learn!

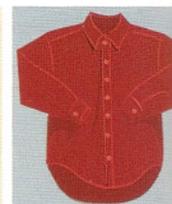


When someone asks you in a shop *Can I help you?*, and you only want to look around, you can say *I'm just looking, thanks.*

2 Complete the dialogues. Practise reading them in pairs.

- 1 BOY Excuse _____. Can I _____ this jacket on, please?
 SHOP ASSISTANT _____. The changing rooms are over _____.
- 2 GIRL _____ I try _____ trainers on, _____?
 SHOP ASSISTANT What _____ are you?
 GIRL Five.
 SHOP ASSISTANT I'm _____. We haven't got your size.

3 Work in pairs. Write some more dialogues using the pictures. Perform them in front of the class.



Study skills

Listening



When you're listening to recordings in English, don't try to understand every word. First, try to understand the general meaning. While you're listening to the recording the second time, concentrate on the details. Learning how to listen requires practice, so listen to English songs, watch English TV, films and DVDs – first with subtitles in your own language, then with English subtitles.

Culture Zone

This is my project about shopping!



The underground shopping mall

1 Canada is a very big country to the north of the United States. It is also very cold. Temperatures below -20° are common. In winter, there is a lot of snow and travelling is difficult. But for people who want to go shopping in winter, Canada has the answer: underground shopping malls. In an underground shopping mall it is warm in winter, cool in summer, and it never rains. There is no weather!

2 The idea is not a new one. The oldest underground passages with shops opened about 100 years ago. Today all the big towns have underground malls. The biggest is in Toronto. It dates back to 1900, and is called PATH. There are 1,200 shops and services in the mall, as well as restaurants, cafés and cinemas. It takes about an hour to walk all the way through the mall.

Canada



Capital: Ottawa

Population: 32,545,868

Size: 9,976,140 km²

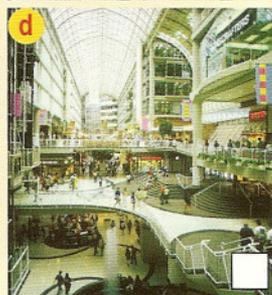
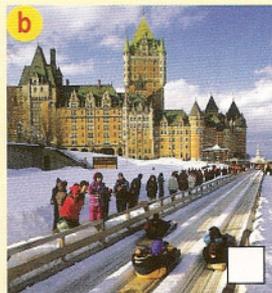
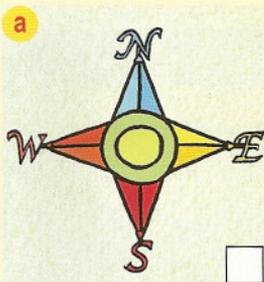
Languages: English and French

3 It is easy to get lost in a big underground mall, so PATH uses colours for directions. Red means you are going south; orange – west; blue – north; and yellow – east. But you can pick up a free map when you arrive, too, and plan your shopping trip.

4 About 100,000 people go into the mall every day. They can enter it through shops at street level, or through special pedestrian access points. But the easiest way is to arrive by underground railway (or subway). There are six subway stations in the mall.

1 57 Listen and read.

2 Match the pictures with the paragraphs.



3 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why do Canadians like shopping underground?
- 2 What is PATH?
- 3 How old is it?
- 4 How many shops and services are there?
- 5 How many people use it?

Over to you!

4 Make an information sheet for visitors to your country.

Write ten sentences for visitors coming to your country. Choose one of the topics below.

- Shopping in your area.
- Ten best places to visit in your country.
- Summer and winter entertainment in your country.

Self check 3

Comparative and superlative adjectives

- 1** Complete the questions with the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

Example

Which is the *biggest* (big) lake in your country?

- 1 Which is the _____ (long) river in your country?
- 2 Who is the _____ (tall) person in your class?
- 3 Who is the _____ (young) person in your family?
- 4 What is the _____ (funny) programme on television?
- 5 What is the name of the _____ (popular) music group in your country?

- 2** Now answer the questions.

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

- 1 Tamara is _____ than her sister. (tall)
- 2 Cresco's is _____ supermarket in town. (cheap)
- 3 Is New York _____ than London? (dangerous)
- 4 This is _____ place for pizzas. (good)
- 5 Your homework looks _____ than mine. (easy)
- 6 Manchester is _____ town in England. (wet)
- 7 Which is _____ – Rome or Madrid? (far)
- 8 The New Kids are _____ group this year. (exciting)

(not) as ... as

- 4** Compare the characters from *Lord of the Rings*. Use (not) as ... as.



hobbit

orc

Example

hobbits/ugly

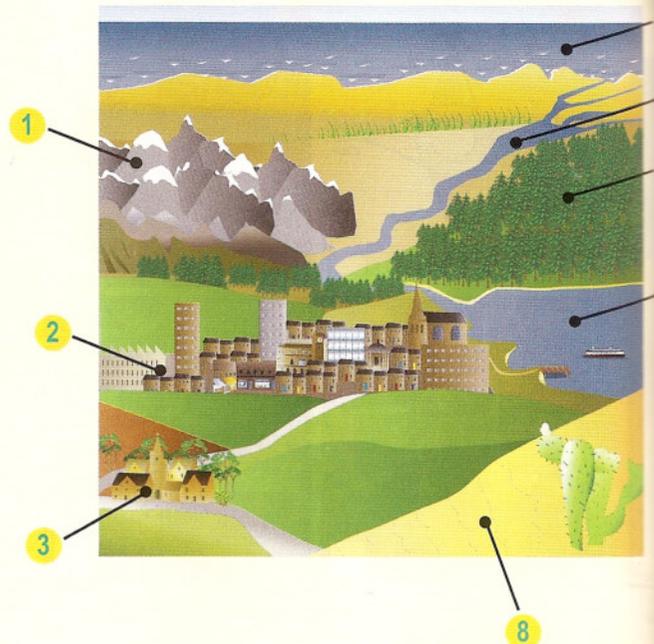
Hobbits aren't as ugly as orcs.

- 1 hobbits/fat
- 2 hobbits/tall
- 3 orcs/intelligent
- 4 orcs/kind
- 5 hobbits/frightening

Vocabulary

- 5** Label the picture with the words in the box.

village sea desert forest town
mountain lake river

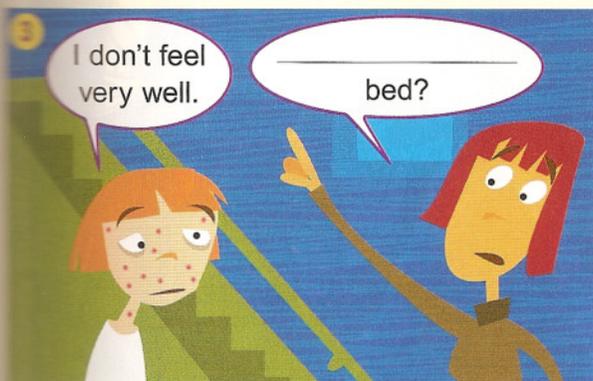
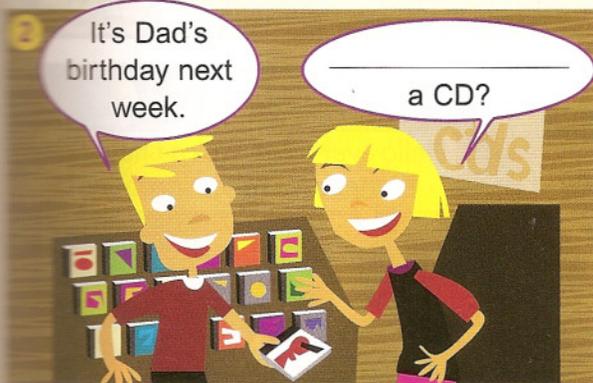


6 Match the items 1-8 with the shops a-h.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 a dictionary | a a post office |
| 2 some medicine | b a greengrocer's |
| 3 a magazine | c a computer shop |
| 4 a computer game | d a baker's |
| 5 some bananas | e a clothes shop |
| 6 some stamps | f a newsagent's |
| 7 a T-shirt | g a chemist's |
| 8 some cakes | h a bookshop |

Situations

7 Make a suggestion for each situation using *Why don't you ...?*



8 Complete the dialogue.



SHOP ASSISTANT Can I ¹ _____ ?
 BOY Can I ² _____ on, please?
 SHOP ASSISTANT Certainly. What ³ _____ you?
 BOY Eleven.
Later ...
 SHOP ASSISTANT Here you are. How ⁴ _____ ?
 BOY They're perfect. I'll ⁵ _____ them.
 How ⁶ _____ are they?
 SHOP ASSISTANT They're £35.

Learning diary

Check if you can ...

- compare two places,
- offer something,
- talk to a sales assistant,
- correctly use superlative adjectives,
- name five types of shops.

How did you do?



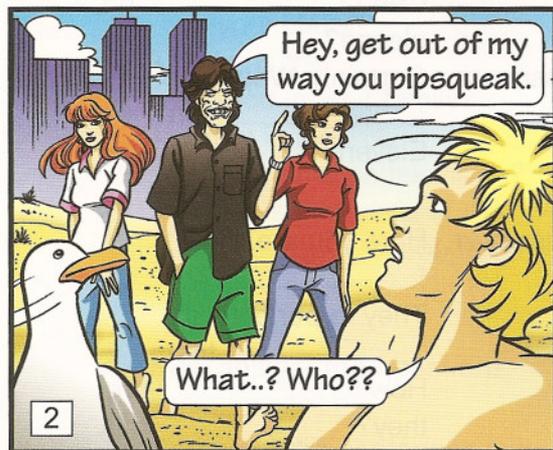
Not bad! Good! Excellent!

The New Kids: Down Under

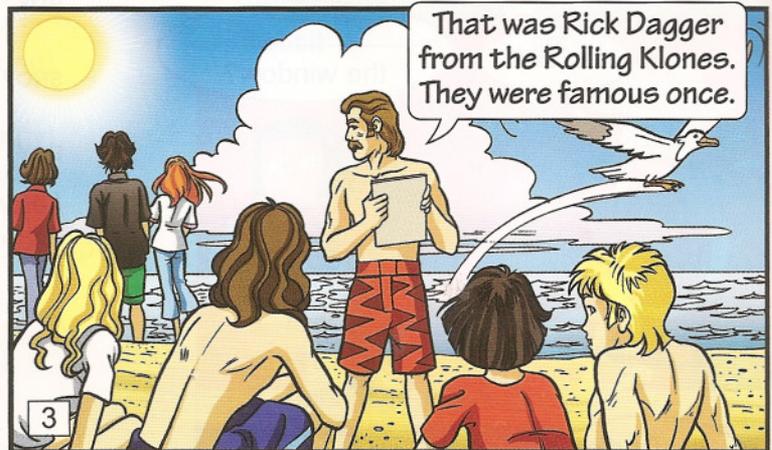
The Kids are in Sydney...



1



2



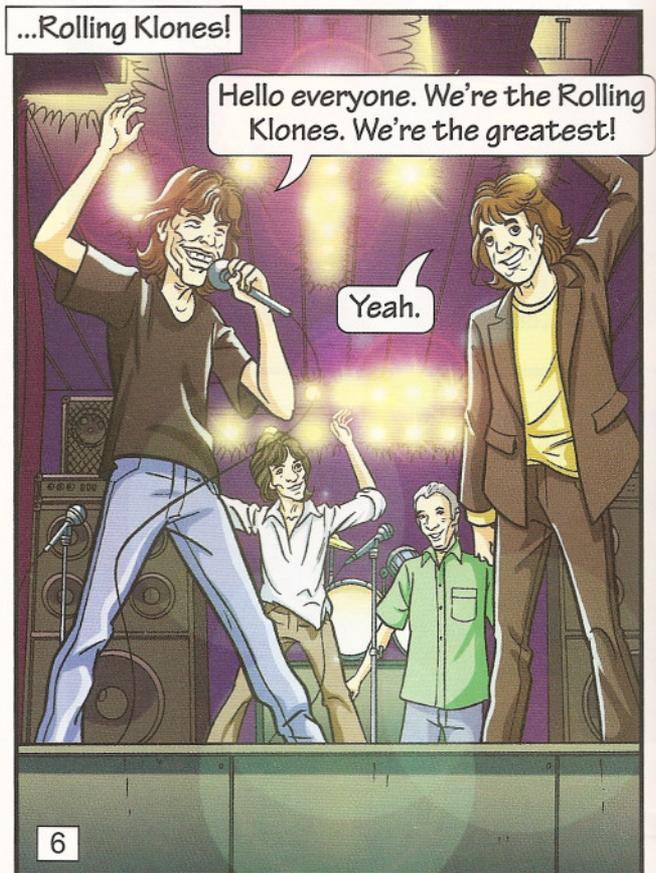
3



4



5



6



1 Listen and read.

2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Where are the Kids?
- 2 Who do they see on the beach?
- 3 Why is Jasper worried?
- 4 Who do the fans like best?
- 5 What do the girls want from Jasper?

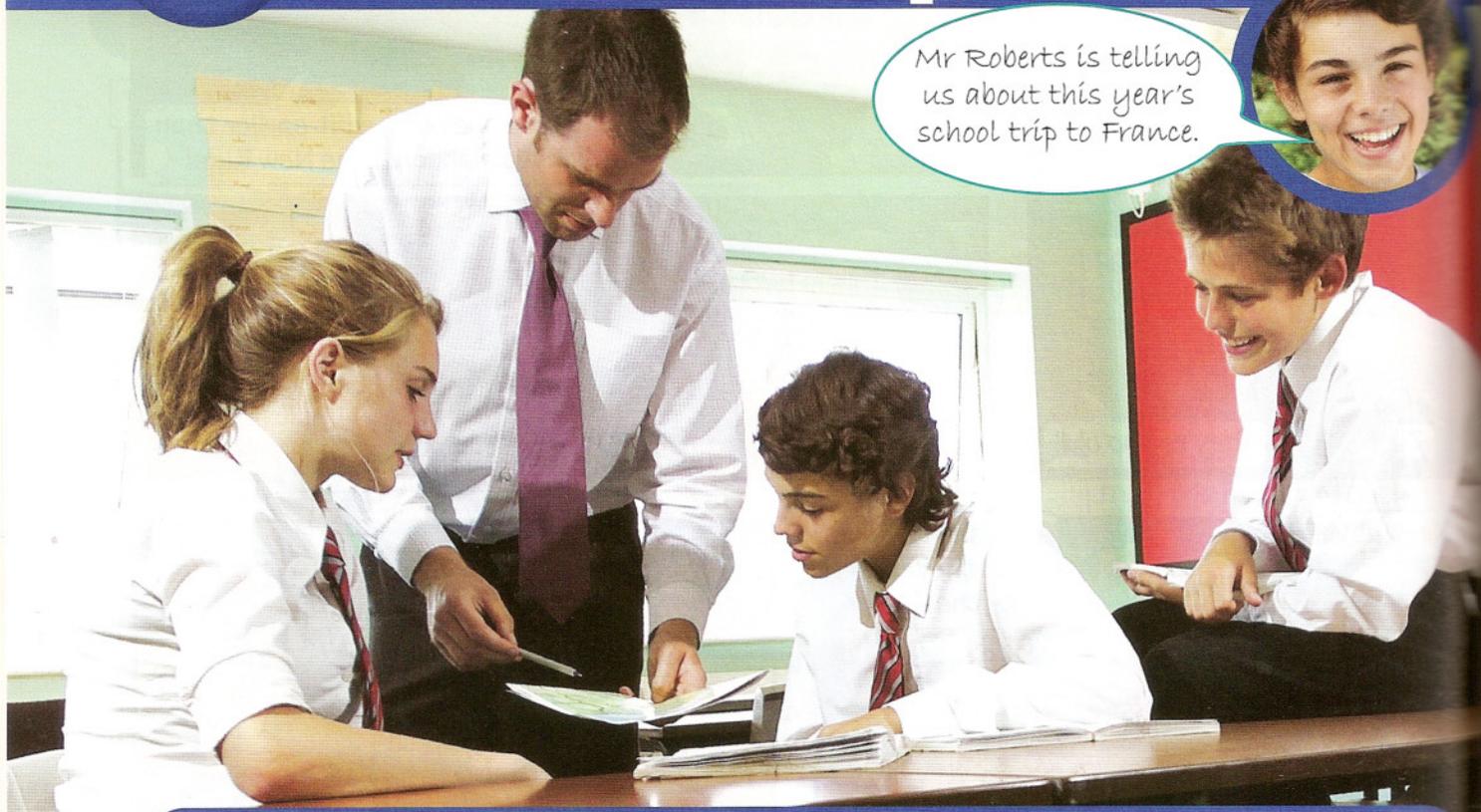
3 Tick (✓) the true sentences. Correct the other sentences.

- 1 The Rolling Kloness are younger than The New Kids.
- 2 Rick Dagger is older than Jasper.
- 3 The Kloness finish earlier than planned.
- 4 The Kids aren't as good as the Kloness.
- 5 The girls think Jasper is more attractive than Rick Dagger.

4 Act out the story in groups.

7

School trips



Mr Roberts is telling us about this year's school trip to France.

1 Listen and repeat.

MR ROBERTS Are there any more questions?

REBECCA Where will we stay?

MR ROBERTS Everyone will stay with a French family. We'll have the addresses next month, and we can write to them before we go.

JACK Do they speak English?

MR ROBERTS I don't know. You have to speak French with them!

JACK Oh. Do we have to eat French food, too?

MR ROBERTS Of course. But don't worry, French food is very good.

REBECCA What do we have to bring?

MR ROBERTS You need to bring enough clothes and a good strong rucksack.

REBECCA How much does the trip cost?

MR ROBERTS About £250, plus pocket money. But you don't have to bring any money now.

MATTHEW What about passports?

MR ROBERTS Good question, Matthew. Everyone has to have a valid passport. I've got a letter here for your parents. Don't forget to give it to them!

Comprehension 2 True, false or don't know?

- 1 The school trip is to France.
- 2 The students will stay with French families.
- 3 The families speak English.
- 4 The trip costs £150.
- 5 Matthew has got a passport.

3 Practise the dialogue in groups of four.

Vocabulary

Travel

4 Match the words with the pictures. Listen and check.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a sleeping bag | <input type="checkbox"/> sun-tan cream | <input type="checkbox"/> a phrase book |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cash | <input type="checkbox"/> a map | <input type="checkbox"/> a passport |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a rucksack | <input type="checkbox"/> a timetable | <input type="checkbox"/> a ticket |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a guidebook | <input type="checkbox"/> a torch | <input type="checkbox"/> a compass |



Practice

5 Complete the dialogue. Then practise in pairs.

- A I'm going on holiday tomorrow.
 B Have you got a 1 _____?
 A Yes, I have.
 B Have you got any 2 _____?
 A Yes, I got some last week.
 B Have you got a 3 _____?
 A Yes, I have. I packed it last night.
 B Have you got a 4 _____?
 A No, I have to buy one.

Pronunciation

Intonation

6 Listen to the questions in exercise 5. Does the voice go up or down at the end?

Listen again and repeat.

7 Now make dialogues using the pictures below.



Language zone

Have to

We use *have to* to talk about obligations.

I/You	have to	be home early.
He/She	has to	do the shopping.
We/You/They	have to	revise for a test.

Examples

You have to be quiet. (These are the rules.)
I have to do my homework tonight.
(The teacher told me to do it.)

We use *have to* with the base form of the verb.

- 1** Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have to* and the verbs in the box.

buy feed get up give go learn
meet study

- I _____ early tomorrow.
- We _____ the teacher in the car park.
- You _____ a ticket before you get on the bus.
- My sister _____ for an exam.
- My Dad _____ to Warsaw next month.
- We _____ some French words.
- I _____ the dog tonight.
- Our parents _____ us the money for the trip.

- 2** Make six sentences about the things you have to do during the week. Use the verbs in the box.

get up go to bed do my homework
study visit help Mum/Dad read
play speak learn

Example

I have to get up at 6.30 a.m. from Monday to Friday.

Don't have to

We use *don't have to* to say that something is not necessary.

I/You	don't have to	get up early.
He/She	doesn't have to	wear a uniform.
We/You/They	don't have to	go to school on Saturday.

- 3** Claire is on holiday this week. Write sentences with *doesn't have to*.

Example



She doesn't have to
get up early.



- 4** Write four true sentences about the things you don't have to do when you are on holiday.

Example

I don't have to get up early.


Look and learn!

Have to and *must* have similar meanings. *Don't have to* and *mustn't* mean something completely different. *Don't have to* means something is not necessary, but *mustn't* means you are not allowed to do something.

- 5 Complete the sentences with *mustn't* or *don't/doesn't have to*.

Examples

It's hot. You *mustn't* touch it.

The trip's in May. You *don't have to* pay now.

- We're on holiday. We _____ go to school.
- You _____ go in that room. It's private.
- My French penfriend _____ wear a school uniform.
- I _____ forget to give the letter to my parents.
- The train leaves at 8.30. You _____ be late.
- I _____ buy a rucksack. I've got one.

Have to – questions

We don't usually use *must* in questions. When asking about obligations, we use *have to*.

Do	I/you	have to	study for a test?
Does	he/she	have to	go to bed early?
Do	we/you/ they	have to	go on the school trip?

- 6 Make the questions. Then ask and answer in pairs.

Example

tidy / room?

A *Do you have to tidy your room?*

B *Yes, I do.*

- do/homework when you get home?
- go/bed before nine o'clock?
- study for/test every week?
- go/school on Saturdays?
- help/with the housework?
- walk/school?

- 7 Read the notice about a school trip to London. Write sentences about what students *have to*/*don't have to* do.


Riverside Comprehensive School

Trip	British Museum, Thursday 17th May
Leaving from	school car park at 09.00.
Cost	£10 for coach. Admission to museum free
Payment	to Mr Jennings, before Thursday
Remember to bring	packed lunch (school will provide drinks); notebook
Other information	school uniform please

Example

They have to meet in the school car park.

- 8 Imagine you are going on a school trip to a museum. Write five questions to ask your teacher.

Example

Does everyone have to go?

Game**Guess my job**

Work in small groups.

One student from the group chooses a job but doesn't say the name. The other students have to ask questions beginning with *Do you have to ...?* The person that guesses the job first is the winner.

Example

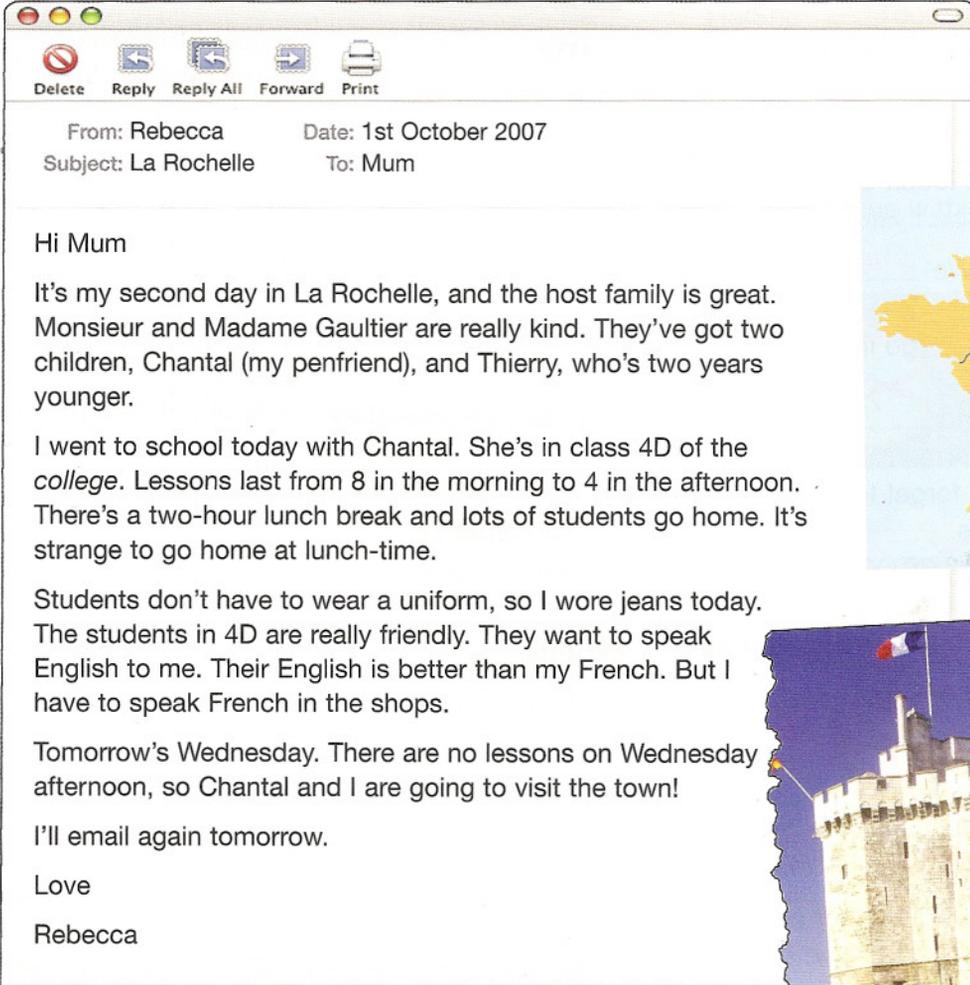
- A *Do you have to get up early?*
 B Sometimes.
 C *Do you have to travel a lot?*
 B Yes, I do.
 D *Do you have to wear a uniform?*
 B Yes, I do.

Skills zone

Reading

1 Look at the texts on this page. Tick what you can see.

- a timetable a guidebook an email
 a map a phrase book



From: Rebecca Date: 1st October 2007
Subject: La Rochelle To: Mum

Hi Mum

It's my second day in La Rochelle, and the host family is great. Monsieur and Madame Gaultier are really kind. They've got two children, Chantal (my penfriend), and Thierry, who's two years younger.

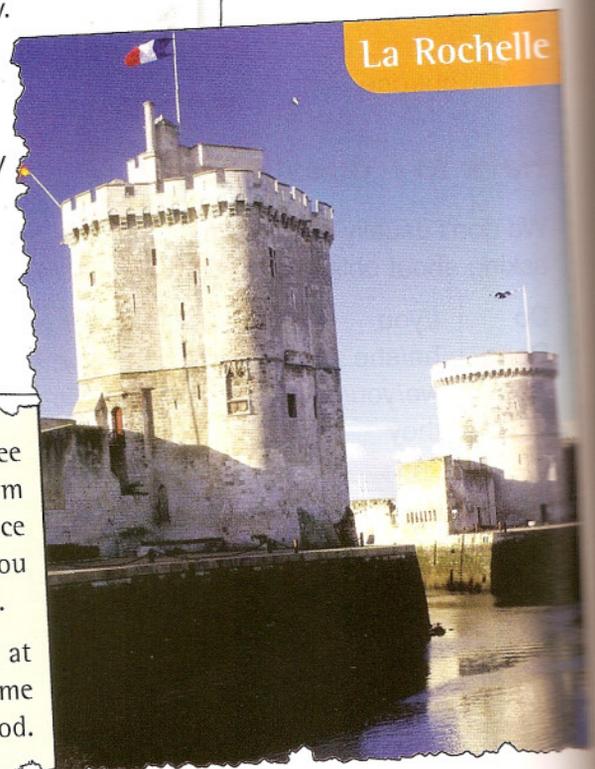
I went to school today with Chantal. She's in class 4D of the college. Lessons last from 8 in the morning to 4 in the afternoon. There's a two-hour lunch break and lots of students go home. It's strange to go home at lunch-time.

Students don't have to wear a uniform, so I wore jeans today. The students in 4D are really friendly. They want to speak English to me. Their English is better than my French. But I have to speak French in the shops.

Tomorrow's Wednesday. There are no lessons on Wednesday afternoon, so Chantal and I are going to visit the town!

I'll email again tomorrow.

Love
Rebecca



La Rochelle is one of the most beautiful towns in France. Three hundred years ago it was an important port. Many people sailed from here to start a new life in America. Two big towers guard the entrance to the port. One of them was a prison for English sailors! Today you can visit the tower and read the messages they wrote on the walls.

La Rochelle is a great place for visitors. You can sit in a restaurant at the side of the port, enjoy the sunshine and watch the boats come and go. Don't forget to try the sea food - the oysters are very good.

2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Where is Rebecca staying?
- 2 Does she like the host family?
- 3 When does school start?
- 4 Why isn't she going to school tomorrow afternoon?
- 5 What can tourists do in La Rochelle?

Listening

3  Listen and choose the best answer.

- 1 Who is speaking?
A a teacher B a student C a parent
- 2 Who is he speaking to?
A parents B teachers C students
- 3 What do students have to do?
A speak English B wear a uniform C go to lessons
- 4 What mustn't they do?
A speak English in class B go home late C use mobile phones
- 5 What don't they have to do?
A homework B housework C get up early

Writing

4 Write an email to a British penfriend about your school. Write about these or other things:

- when your lessons start and finish,
- what students do during the breaks,
- what are the teachers and students like,
- rules in the school.

Speaking

5 Do this role play in pairs.

- A You are a foreign student. You are visiting a school in your country. Think of questions to ask about the school.
B You are a student at the school. Answer A's questions.

Example

A Do you have to go to school on Saturdays?

Song

We're on holiday

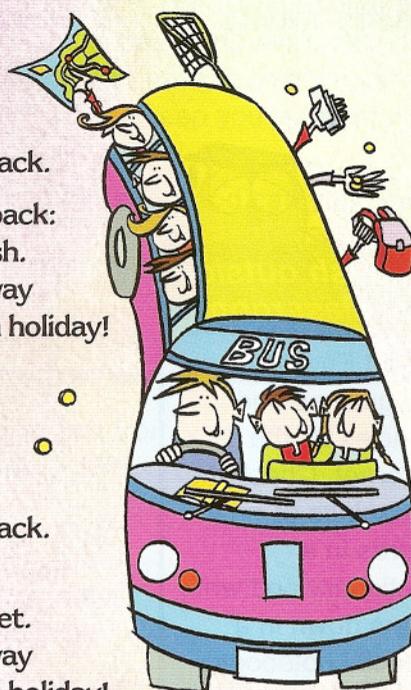
6  Listen and sing.

I've got my rucksack and my bag
And in my hand I've got a map.
There are lots of us,
All travelling on a bus,
Having fun until the day we come back.

All the things I must remember to pack:
My passport, tickets and lots of cash.
We're all singing and we're on our way
We're with our friends and we're on holiday!

I've got my rucksack and my bag
And in my hand I've got a map.
There are lots of us,
All travelling on a bus,
Having fun until the day we come back.

All the things I mustn't forget:
My sun-tan cream and my fishing net.
We're all singing and we're on our way
We're with our friends and we're on holiday!



Situations

Social English 1 Listen and repeat.



MATTHEW Excuse me. Oh, hi, Rebecca, it's you.
REBECCA Oh, hi Matthew. It's a bit crowded here. Are you all right?
MATTHEW I'm fine thanks. How about you?
REBECCA I don't feel very well. I've got a cold. Atchoo!
MATTHEW Bless you!
REBECCA Thanks. Look, this is my stop. See you!
MATTHEW See you ... and have a good day.
REBECCA You too. Bye!

Look and learn!

Polite remarks have specific replies.

Example

A How are you?
 B I'm fine thanks.
 And you?

On this page you will find the most common replies to polite remarks.

2 Match the expressions with the replies. Practise them in pairs.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Have a nice day. | a Thanks! |
| 2 See you. | b I'm fine, thanks. And you? |
| 3 Bless you! | c It was OK. |
| 4 How are you? | d Thanks. You too. |
| 5 How was the lesson? | e See you. |

3 Listen and answer.

Example

- A How was your day?
 B It was great.

Study skills



English outside the classroom

Read English magazines and articles on the Internet. Check the meanings of new words in a dictionary and write them down in a special notebook.

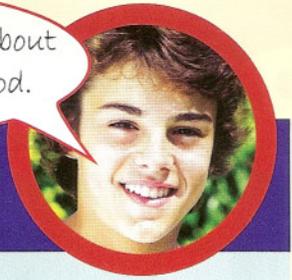
4 How do you learn English outside class? Answer the questions.

	Yes	No
1 Do you revise what you learn regularly?		
2 Do you read any English books or magazines?		
3 Do you listen to English songs?		
4 Do you use English on the Internet?		
5 Do you watch any television or films in English?		
6 Do you look up new words in a dictionary?		
7 Do you have a way of learning new vocabulary?		
8 Do you do extra grammar activities?		

5 Find out what your partner does and which activities are best for him/her.

Culture Zone

This is my quiz about international food.



International food

- 1 It's a favourite food in , and it's popular in Britain, too. It is made with vegetables or meat – like chicken or lamb – and a lot of spices. Be careful – sometimes the spices are very hot. Eat it with rice.
- 2 This is a classic meal from . The main ingredients are meat and cabbage, but you can find other interesting things like apples and sausage. It's an ideal dish to keep you warm on a cold winter's night.
- 3 People in the  love this. Once it was very cheap, but it's more expensive now because it's getting harder to find the fish. Usually you buy it wrapped in paper. Add salt and vinegar, and eat it in the street!

- 4 In , everyone likes eating and there are lots of regional specialities. They have more than three hundred types of cheese – one for every day of the year! On the Atlantic coast of France people eat a lot of oysters, crabs and other shellfish. The French call this food *fruits de mer*: fruit from the sea.
- 5 This food doesn't need an introduction. It's international, but the people who invented it came from Naples, in . You can still find the best ones there. They aren't expensive but they're very tasty – the cheese and tomatoes both come from the Naples region.

- 1 Write the names of the countries in the correct places.
- 2  Listen and read.
- 3 Match the texts with the photos.

- 4 Answer the questions.
 - 1 Which food is called 'fruit' in another language?
 - 2 Which food uses cheese and tomatoes?
 - 3 Which food is becoming more expensive?
 - 4 Which food can have vegetables or meat?
 - 5 Which food can keep you warm at night?
- 5 How many words for food can you find on this page?



Over to you!

- 6 Describe a dish from your country or an international dish.
Write:
 - what dish it is,
 - when you eat it,
 - why it is tasty.
 Make a poster. Describe your dish, draw it or insert a photo.

8

Special days



Monica and I played a trick on Lucy yesterday.

1 Listen and repeat.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--|----------------|---|
| LUCY | Monica, what are you doing on the 10th of March? | MATTHEW | No, I'm not. I haven't got a ticket. I'm going out with my girlfriend. |
| MONICA | I don't know. I must have a look at my diary. Why? | LUCY | But you haven't got a girlfriend! |
| LUCY | It's my birthday. | MUM | What's the matter, Lucy? You look unhappy. |
| MONICA | I think I'm going to the theatre. | LUCY | It's Monica and Matthew. They can't come to my birthday party! |
| LUCY | Oh, that's a pity. What about you, Matthew? What are you doing? | MONICA | Yes we can! And then we're taking you to the theatre! Look, here are the tickets! |
| MATTHEW | On the 10th? That's a special day. England are playing Ireland at rugby. | LUCY | But you said ... Oh, I see now. Thanks! That's great! |
| LUCY | Are you going to the match? | | |

Comprehension 2 True or false?

- 1 It's Monica's birthday on 10th March.
- 2 Monica is going to the theatre on 10th March.
- 3 Matthew is going to a rugby match.
- 4 Monica and Matthew can't go to Lucy's party.
- 5 Monica has got some tickets for the theatre.

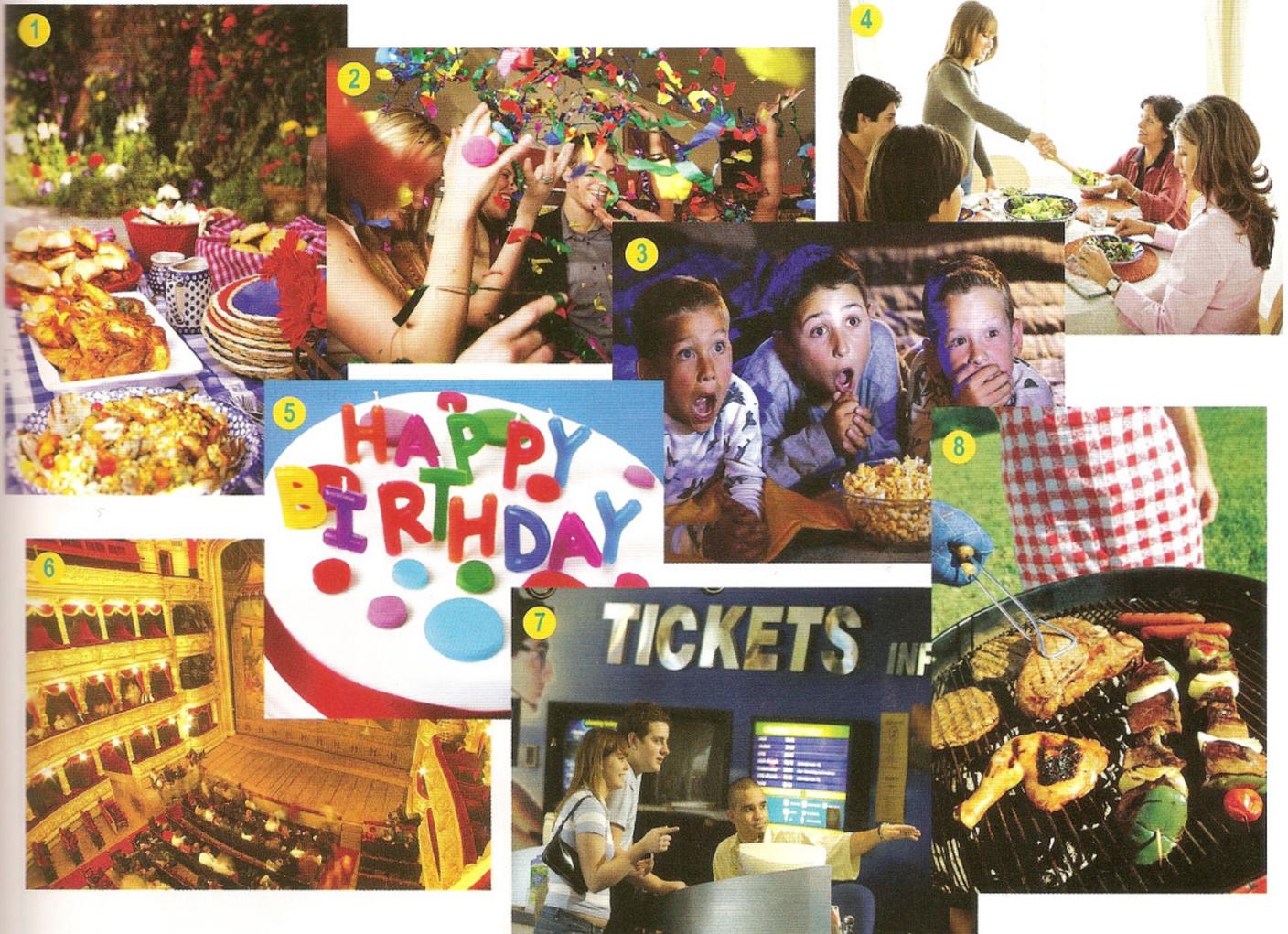
3 Practise the dialogue in groups of four.

Vocabulary

Celebrating

4  Here are some ways of celebrating birthdays. Match the expressions with the pictures. Listen and check.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> have a sleepover | <input type="checkbox"/> go to the cinema | <input type="checkbox"/> have a picnic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> go to the theatre | <input type="checkbox"/> have a meal | <input type="checkbox"/> have a barbecue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> have a party | <input type="checkbox"/> have a birthday cake | |



Practice

5 Do you celebrate ...

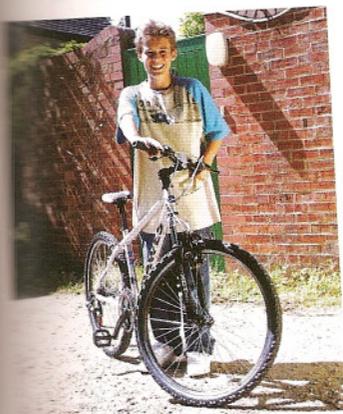
- Name days?
- Easter?
- Mother's Day?
- Independence Day?

- 1 When are these special days?
- 2 What do you do?
- 3 What other special days do you know?

6  Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.

- 1 When was Jack's birthday?
- 2 What presents did he get?
- 3 Did he have a party?
- 4 What did he do in the evening?
- 5 Did he enjoy it?

7 In pairs, ask and answer about your partner's birthday.



Present continuous for future actions

We can sometimes use the Present continuous to talk about actions in the future. We use it to talk about our plans and arrangements for the future, especially when the time and place have been decided, e.g., *this evening, on Sunday, in November, next week.*

Examples

I'm playing tennis tomorrow afternoon.
Paul's playing football on Sunday.
We're going to the cinema tonight.

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- I _____ the piano this afternoon. (practise)
- We _____ dinner early today. (have)
- Lucy _____ her grandma on Sunday. (visit)
- Mum and Dad _____ for a meal tonight. (go out)
- My sister _____ tennis this afternoon. (not play)
- We _____ on holiday this summer. (not go)
- I _____ at home tomorrow. (stay)
- Our cousins _____ to see us next week. (come)

2 Write the questions.

Example

You/watch TV/this evening?
Are you watching TV this evening?

- you/go to London/this year?
- you/do your homework/this afternoon?
- your friends/have a party/this weekend?
- your teacher/give the class a test/this month?
- you/go to the cinema/this week?
- your favourite team/play/on Saturday?

3 In pairs, ask and answer the questions in exercise 2.

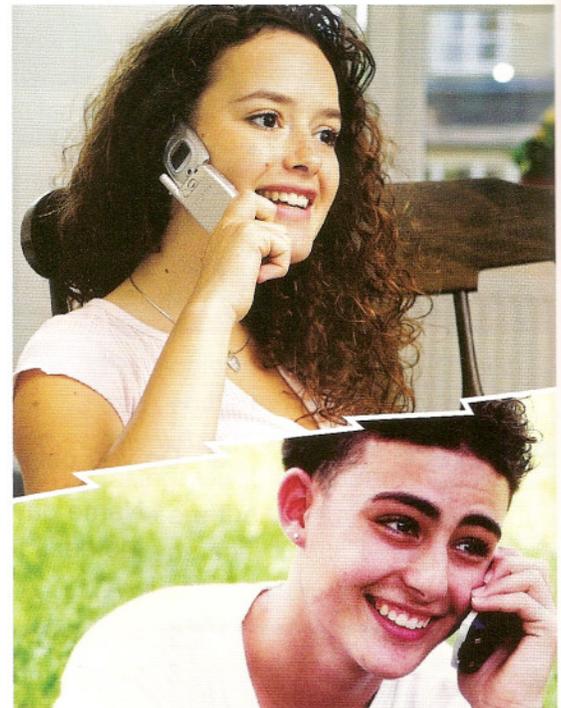
4 Give true answers to the questions.

Example

What are you doing this weekend?
I'm visiting my cousins.

- What are you doing this weekend?
- What are you doing after school today?
- How are you coming to school tomorrow?
- Where are you going on holiday next summer?
- What are you doing after this lesson?
- When are you doing P.E. again?
- When are you having your next test?
- What are you doing this evening?

5 Listen and tick the things Monica talks about.



- | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| concert | <input type="checkbox"/> | exam | <input type="checkbox"/> | meal | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| party | <input type="checkbox"/> | picnic | <input type="checkbox"/> | shopping | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| theatre | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | |

- 6 Write sentences about what Monica is doing next week.

MON Evening: Theatre	FRI
TUE studying	SAT swimming 2pm
WED shopping with Mum	SUN concert 7pm
THUR lunch with Katy	

Example

She's going to the theatre on Monday.

- 7 Put the verbs in the Present continuous. Complete the dialogue with your ideas.

- MONICA What food ¹ _____ (you / buy) for Lucy's party?
- MUM We ² _____ (buy) some ³ _____ and some ⁴ _____.
- MONICA What time ⁵ _____ (the party/start)?
- MUM About ⁶ _____.
- What time ⁷ _____ (you / come) home?
- MONICA Can Dad come and collect me at ⁸ _____?
- MUM OK.

Look and learn!

When we talk about plans and arrangements for the future, we can also use *going to*. It is used in the same way as the Present continuous.

I am _____
 You are _____ **going to** watch TV tonight.
 He/She is _____
 We/You/They are _____



- 8 Complete your diary for next week. In pairs, ask and answer questions about your plans.

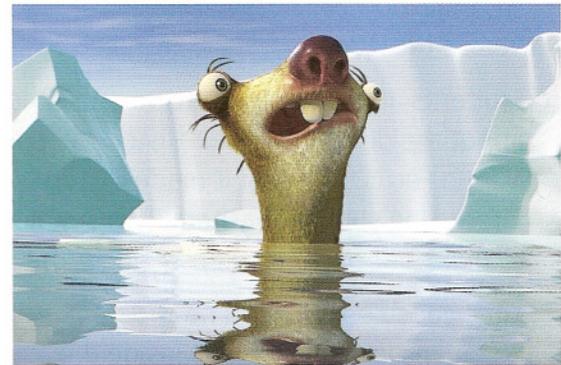
Example

- A What are you doing on Monday?
 B I'm going to the cinema.

- 9 Work in groups. Plan a trip to the cinema. Decide ...

- the film you're going to see,
- when you're going,
- where and when you're going to meet,
- how you're going to get there,
- where you're going to eat after the film.

Tell your teacher what you decided.



Example

We're going to see *Ice Age*. We're going on ...



Game

Excuses

The whole class plays this game.

Imagine that someone that you don't like is inviting you to a party. Think of an excuse. Write what you would say on a piece of paper and give it to your teacher.

Example

I'm sorry. I'm cooking dinner for my grandma.

The teacher reads all the excuses and you have to vote for the best one.

Reading

1 Read the text and find out what a *time capsule* is.

Time capsules

Children in a school in south Wales found an old bottle in their school playground when work began on a new building. The bottle was a time capsule. It contained letters, photographs and advertisements from the year 1928. The advertisements included pictures of radios and the Graf Zeppelin – a large balloon which carried passengers across the Atlantic.

Students at the school were very excited about the discovery. Their History teacher, Martin Ferris, said that it made History a more interesting subject for them. 'We are planning to make our own time capsule now,' he said.

Time capsules are not a new idea. The ancient Egyptians left many things inside the pyramids with the bodies of their pharaohs. These things help us to understand what life in Egypt was like 4,000 years ago. They bring History to life. When the Voyager 1 spaceship left the earth in 1977 it carried a time capsule.

Inside was a disk with pictures and sounds: the sounds of birds and animals, modern and classical music, and greetings in 55 different languages, including English. Today Voyager is still travelling. It is a long way outside our solar system.

About the same time that the children in Wales found the bottle, students in a school in Madison, Wisconsin, in the United States, closed their own time capsule. It included many everyday things, like comics, magazines, Pokemon stickers, a can of Diet Coke, nail polish and lip gloss, a bike helmet, and a copy of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*. It also included letters the children wrote to themselves. Their teacher explained: 'The children are planning to open the capsules on June 1st 2051, and to read their letters.'



2 Answer the questions.

- 1 What was in the bottle in the school in Wales?
- 2 What is on the Voyager spaceship?
- 3 Where is Voyager now?
- 4 What is in the Madison school time capsule?
- 5 Who did students write letters to?
- 6 When are they planning to open the capsule?

Listening

- 3  Listen to two students talking about a time capsule. Tick the things they decide to put in it.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a dog | <input type="checkbox"/> magazines | <input type="checkbox"/> supermarket adverts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mobile phone | <input type="checkbox"/> a CD | <input type="checkbox"/> things from the garden |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a football shirt | <input type="checkbox"/> a five-pound note | <input type="checkbox"/> a set of coins (1p – £2) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> photos | <input type="checkbox"/> electrical equipment | <input type="checkbox"/> stamps |

Speaking

- 4 Your class is burying a time capsule for people to find in 100 years' time. Work in a small group and list the things you want to include.

Useful language

Let's include a/some ...

Why don't we put a/some ... in?

Writing

- 5 Put some information about your class in the capsule. In groups, write two sentences about each of these things:

- your school,
- your class,
- your teachers,
- the subjects you learn,
- things you do after school.

Song

Let's celebrate!

- 6  Complete the song to make the lines rhyme. Use the words in the box. Listen, check and sing.

away park free day year

Next Saturday we can be
Together so keep it ¹ _____.
My birthday's nearly here
And it's only once a ² _____
So come and celebrate with me!

I'm having a party, oh yeah!
I'm having a party, oh yeah!
Having fun all through the day,
Then we can dance the night ³ _____.
Let's celebrate!

We're starting with a barbecue,
Sitting here beside the pool.
Then we're going to the ⁴ _____
And then when it gets dark
We're driving to the disco too!

I'm having a party, oh yeah!
I'm having a party, oh yeah!
Having fun all through the ⁵ _____,
Then we can dance the night away.
Let's celebrate!



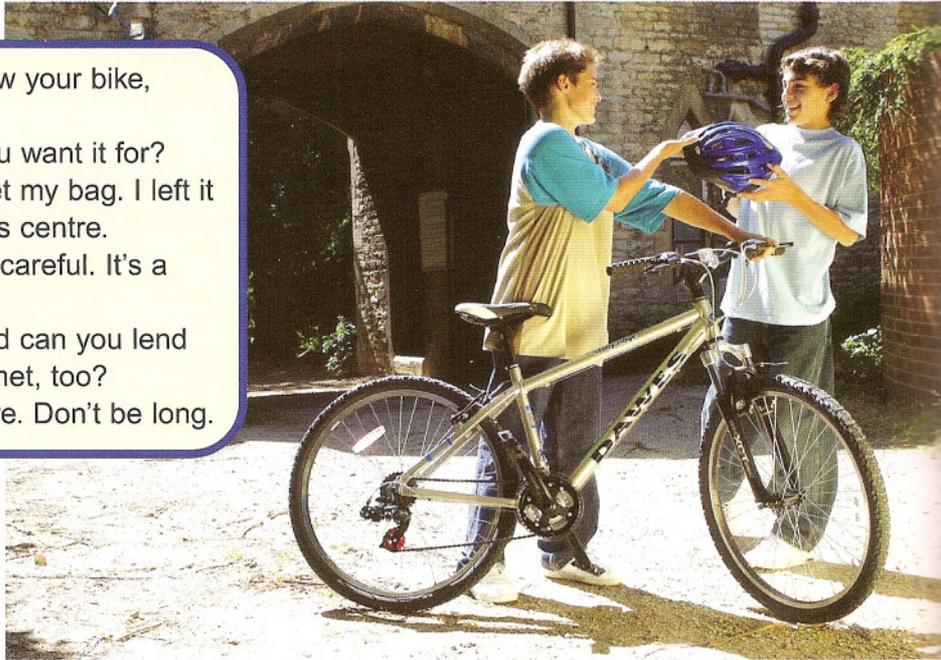
Situations



Asking to borrow things

1 Listen and repeat.

- MATTHEW Can I borrow your bike, please?
JACK What do you want it for?
MATTHEW I need to get my bag. I left it at the sports centre.
JACK OK. But be careful. It's a new bike!
MATTHEW Thanks. And can you lend me the helmet, too?
JACK Here you are. Don't be long.



Look and learn!



The verb *borrow* means to take and use something from someone else and return it later. The verb *lend* means to give something to someone to use which they have to return to you later.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *borrow* or *lend*.

- 1 Can you _____ me some money, please?
- 2 Can I _____ your pen for a minute?
- 3 A Can I _____ your MP3 player, please?
B Sorry, I _____ it to Martha.
- 4 A Here's your English book. I _____ it yesterday.
B Oh yes, thanks.
- 5 A Can I _____ your red T-shirt?
B Yes, you can. But I want it back.

3 Work in pairs. Ask to borrow things.

Example

- A Can you lend me a rubber, please?
B Yes. Here you are. But I want it back.

Study skills

False friends

Some English words look and sound similar to words in your language, but they have a different meaning.



4 Look at the examples. How do you translate the words in green into your language?

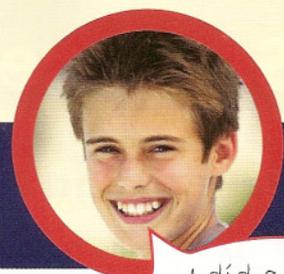
- 1 My cousin is a **chef**.
- 2 He was crazy. He talked like a **lunatic**.
- 3 We stayed in a **chalet** in the mountains.

5 Find the translations of the words below.

fabric chips
salad pension

Culture Zone

Special days around the world



I did a project on special days around the world.

St. Patrick's Day

This is a national holiday in Ireland. It's on March 17th. There are parties and parades in Ireland, and in other countries too. One of the biggest parades is in New York, because lots of Irish people emigrated there in the 19th century. It is traditional to wear green clothes on St. Patrick's Day.

Diwali

Diwali means 'a row of lights'. It is an important religious festival in India, for Hindus and Sikhs. It is usually in November. Families put rows of lamps inside and outside their house. They visit the temple and give presents to friends. People wear their best clothes and eat special food.

Thanksgiving Day

Thanksgiving Day is an American special day. It is on the fourth Thursday in November. Everyone goes home to eat with their family – even if this means a long journey across the country. The food is always the same: turkey, and pumpkin pie. Some of the first settlers started the tradition in 1621. They wanted to thank God for the harvest after a hard year.

Winterlude

This is probably the longest winter festival in the world. It is celebrated in the Ottawa region of Canada and lasts for the first three weekends in February. People go ice skating and make ice sculptures. Winterlude is a new festival. It began in 1979. But it is very popular. Every year people come from all over North America to celebrate the winter.

Australia Day

January 26th is 'Australia Day'. It is a national festival in Australia. It celebrates the arrival of European settlers near Sydney in 1788. January is summer in Australia, so many people celebrate on the beach.



1 Listen and read.

2 Match the pictures with the festivals.

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 What colour clothes do people wear on St. Patrick's Day?
- 2 When is Australia Day?
- 3 How long does Winterlude last?
- 4 Who celebrates Diwali?
- 5 What do Americans eat on Thanksgiving Day?

Over to you!

- 4 Write eight sentences about a special day in your country.
- When is it celebrated?
 - Why is it important?
 - How is it celebrated?

Self check 4

Have to and Don't have to

- 1 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences using *has to*, *have to*, *doesn't have to* or *don't have to*.



- 1 She has to get up at 6.30 during the week.



- 2 He _____ wear a uniform today.



- 3 She _____ go shopping for her grandmother.



- 4 They _____ go to bed early.



- 5 We _____ change our shoes for school.

Present continuous for future actions

- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

cook go have not play visit watch

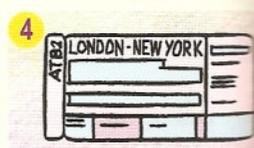
- We _____ to the theatre tomorrow.
- My Mum _____ friends at the weekend.
- I _____ television tonight.
- Our team _____ next Saturday.
- We _____ chicken for lunch.
- Who _____ dinner tonight?

- 3 Answer the questions.

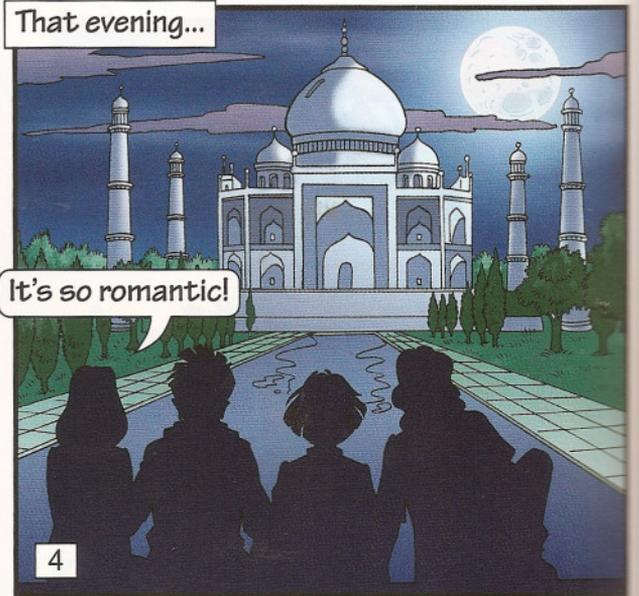
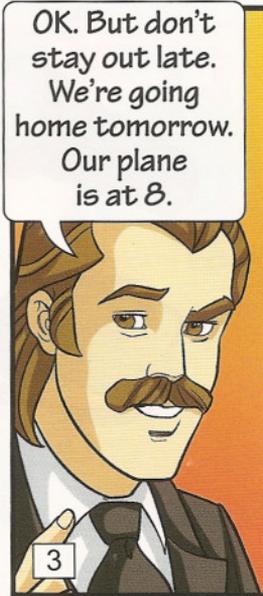
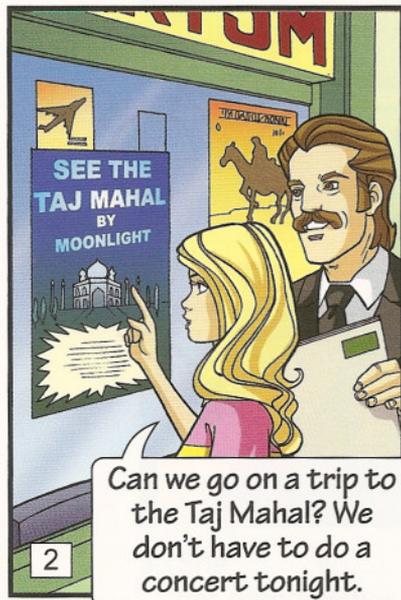
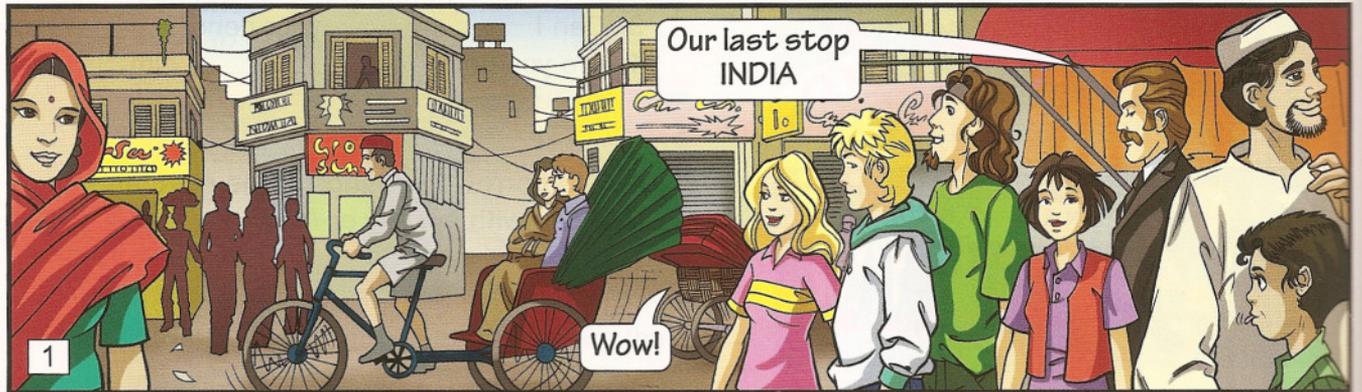
- What are you doing this evening?
- What are your friends doing this evening?
- What are you doing this weekend?
- What are your friends doing this weekend?

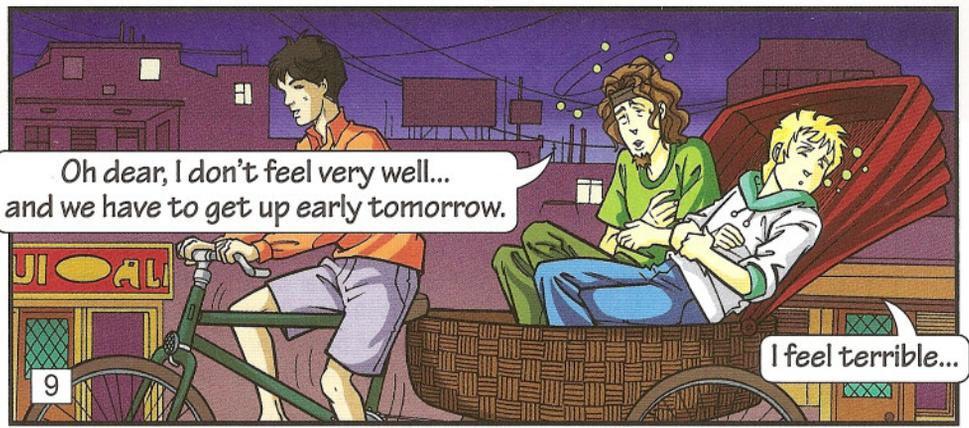
Vocabulary

- 4 Write the names of these things.



The New Kids: Home Sweet Home





1 Listen and read.

2 Number the events in order 1-6.

- a The Kids arrive in England.
- b The Kids arrive in India.
- c The Kids go to a restaurant.
- d Mick and Jasper are ill.
- e Jasper's Mum cooks a curry.
- f The Kids go to the Taj Mahal.

3 Say the names.

- 1 Who wants to see the Taj Mahal?
- 2 Who gets hungry visiting places?
- 3 Who thinks Indian food is the best?
- 4 Who is worried about Jasper and Mick?
- 5 Who speaks to his Mum on the phone?
- 6 Who cooks a special meal?

4 Act out the story in groups.

Wordlist

Phonetic symbols

i: as in see /si:/
 ɪ as in sit /sɪt/
 e as in ten /ten/
 æ as in hat /hæt/
 ɑ: as in arm /ɑ:m/
 ɒ as in got /gɒt/
 ɔ: as in saw /sɔ:/
 ʊ as in put /pʊt/
 u: as in too /tu:/
 ʌ as in cup /kʌp/
 ʊə as in pure /pjʊə(r)/
 u as in situation /sɪtʃu'eɪʃn/
 ɜ: as in fur /fɜ:(r)/
 ə as in ago /ə'gəʊ/
 eɪ as in page /peɪdʒ/
 əʊ as in home /həʊm/

aɪ as in five /faɪv/
 aʊ as in now /naʊ/
 ɔɪ as in join /dʒɔɪn/
 ɪə as in near /nɪə(r)/
 eə as in hair /heə(r)/
 p as in pen /pen/
 b as in bad /bæd/
 t as in tea /ti:/
 d as in did /dɪd/
 k as in cat /kæt/
 g as in got /gɒt/
 tʃ as in chin /tʃɪn/
 dʒ as in June /dʒu:n/
 f as in fall /fɔ:l/
 v as in voice /vɔɪs/
 θ as in thin /θɪn/
 ð as in then /ðen/

s as in so /səʊ/
 z as in zoo /zu:/
 ʃ as in she /ʃi:/
 ʒ as in vision /'vɪʒn/
 h as in how /haʊ/
 m as in man /mæn/
 n as in no /nəʊ/
 ŋ as in sing /sɪŋ/
 l as in leg /leg/
 r as in red /red/
 j as in yes /jes/
 w as in wet /wet/

Abbreviations

(n) noun
 (v) verb
 (adj) adjective
 (adv) adverb

Revision unit

anything else /eniθɪŋ 'els/
 bake /beɪk/
 bread /bred/
 chess /tʃes/
 chocolate /'tʃɒklət/
 clean /kli:n/
 company (organization) /'kʌmpəni/
 Comprehensive school
 /kɒmpri'hensɪv sku:l/
 cook /kʊk/
 each /i:tʃ/
 eat /i:t/
 electrician /ɪlek'trɪʃn/
 feed /fi:d/
 film /fɪlm/
 funny (humorous) /'fʌni/
 mat /mæt/
 multi-task /'mʌltɪtɑ:sk/
 pancakes /'pænkɛɪks/
 people /'pi:pl/
 pig /pɪg/
 practise (v) /'præktɪs/
 present (n) /'preznt/
 primary school /'praɪməri sku:l/
 sleep /sli:p/
 sweep (v) /swi:p/
 talk /tɔ:k/
 tennis /'tenɪs/
 the news /ðə 'nju:z/
 while /waɪl/
 work /wɜ:k/

Unit 1

across the world /ə'krɒs ðə wɜ:ld/
 Australia /ə'streɪliə/
 ballet /'bæleɪ/
 beach volleyball /bi:tʃ 'vɒlibɔ:l/
 billion /'bɪljən/
 by bike, car /baɪ 'baɪk, kɑ:(r)/
 Canada /'kænədə/
 communicate /kə'mju:nɪkeɪt/
 court /kɔ:t/
 difficult /'dɪfɪkəlt/
 document /'dɒkjumənt/
 drama /'drɑ:mə/
 every day /evri 'deɪ/
 fanatic /fə'nætɪk/
 first language /'fɜ:st læŋgwɪdʒ/
 football boots /'fʊtbɔ:l bu:ts/
 free kick /fri: 'kɪk/
 get in /get 'ɪn/
 goggles /'gɒglz/
 head (the ball) /hed/
 helmet /'helmt/
 How often do you ...? /haʊ 'ɒfn də
 ju:/
 ice skating /'aɪs skeɪtɪŋ/
 (be) in trouble /ɪn 'trʌbl/
 India /'ɪndiə/
 interested in /'ɪntrestɪd ɪn/
 international /ɪntə'næʃnəl/
 Internet /'ɪntənət/
 It costs ... /ɪt 'kɒsts/
 It depends on ... /ɪt dɪ'pendz ɒn/
 It's getting cold. /ɪts getɪŋ 'kəʊld/
 join /dʒɔɪn/
 keep fit /ki:p 'fɪt/
 learn /lɜ:n/
 Manchester /'mæntʃɪstə(r)/

meal /mi:l/
 member /'membə(r)/
 million /'mɪljən/
 mother tongue /mʌðə 'tʌŋ/
 native speaker /neɪtɪv 'spi:kə(r)/
 Nigeria /naɪ'dʒɪəriə/
 official /ə'fɪʃl/
 once a week, month /wʌns ə 'wi:k,
 'mʌnθ/
 pay /peɪ/
 perhaps /pə'hæps/
 pitch /pɪtʃ/
 place /pleɪs/
 ready /'redi/
 reason /'ri:zn/
 second language /sekənd
 'læŋgwɪdʒ/
 ski slope /'ski: sləʊp/
 skiing /'ski:ɪŋ/
 skis /ski:z/
 snowboarding /'snəʊbɔ:dɪŋ/
 snowing /'snəʊɪŋ/
 sounds like ... /saʊndz laɪk/
 stay out /steɪ 'aʊt/
 student discount /stju:dnt
 'dɪskaʊnt/
 swimming costume /'swɪmɪŋ
 kɒstju:m/
 the real world /ðə 'ri:l wɜ:ld/
 washing (n) /'wɒʃɪŋ/
 wear /weə(r)/
 weather /'weðə(r)/
 weekend /'wi:kend/
 What type of ...? /wɒt 'taɪp əv/
 What's your idea of ...? /'wɒts
 jɔ:(r) aɪdɪə(r) əv/
 windsurfing /'wɪnzɜ:fɪŋ/

Unit 2

adventure (adj) /əd'ventʃə(r)/
 ago /ə'gəʊ/
 airport /'eəpɔ:t/
 ancient /'eɪnʃnt/
 another /ə'nʌðə(r)/
 attack (v) /ə'tæk/
 bass guitar /beɪs gr'tɑ:(r)/
 be born /bi 'bɔ:n/
 bet (n) /bet/
 bus stop /'bʌs stɒp/
 campsite /'kæmpsaɪt/
 century /'sentʃəri/
 China /'tʃaɪnə/
 church /tʃɜ:tʃ/
 comfortable /'kʌmfətbəl/
 credit /'kredɪt/
 deep /di:p/
 departures /dɪ'pɑ:tʃəz/
 desert /'dezət/
 dramatic /drə'mætrɪk/
 drums /drʌmz/
 east /i:st/
 Egypt /'i:dʒɪpt/
 extra /'ekstrə/
 ferry /'feri/
 forms (of transport) /fɔ:mz/
 holiday /'hɒlɪdeɪ/
 I can't wait! /aɪ kɑ:nt 'weɪt/
 ice skates /'aɪs skeɪts/
 I'm back! /aɪm 'bæk/
 in a hurry /ɪn ə 'hʌrɪ/
 International Date Line /ɪntənæʃnl
 'deɪt laɪn/
 Italy /'ɪtəlɪ/
 Japan /dʒə'pæn/
 last week /lɑ:st 'wi:k/
 lead singer /li:d 'sɪŋə(r)/
 leave, left /li:v, left/
 link (v) /lɪŋk/
 main /meɪn/
 manager /'mænɪdʒə(r)/
 map /mæp/
 miss (a bus) /mɪs/
 mobile phone /məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/
 modern /'mɒdn/
 motel /məʊ'tel/
 mountain /'maʊntɪn/
 must /mʌst/
 mustn't /'mʌsn't/
 nation /'neɪʃn/
 on time /ɒn 'taɪm/
 Paris /'pærɪs/
 plane /pleɪn/
 popular /'pɒpjələ(r)/
 population /pɒpjə'leɪʃn/
 port /pɔ:t/
 possible /'pɒsɪbl/
 purse /pɜ:s/

put away /pʊt ə'weɪ/
 railroad /'reɪlraʊd/
 railway line /'reɪlweɪ laɪn/
 really (late) /'ri:əli/
 region /'ri:dʒən/
 reporter /rɪ'pɔ:tə(r)/
 ring /rɪŋ/
 Rome /rəʊm/
 route /ru:t/
 scenery /'si:nəri/
 snowboard /'snəʊbɔ:d/
 stand, stood /stænd, stʊd/
 state (U.S.) /steɪt/
 Stop right there! /stɒp raɪt
 'ðeə(r)/
 taxi rank /'tæksɪ ræŋk/
 tell, told /tel, təʊld/
 That's strange. /'ðæt s'treɪndʒ/
 the Coliseum /ðə kɒlə'siəm/
 the day before yesterday /ðə deɪ
 bɪfɔ: 'jestədeɪ/
 the Nile /ðə 'naɪl/
 the way /ðə 'weɪ/
 think, thought /θɪŋk, θɔ:t/
 tidy /'taɪdɪ/
 topic /'tɒpɪk/
 tour /tuə(r), tɔ:(r)/
 train /treɪn/
 train station /'treɪn steɪʃn/
 tram /træm/
 underground /'ʌndəgraʊnd/
 unhappy /ʌn'hæpi/
 view (n) /vju:/
 voice /vɔɪs/
 wait /weɪt/
 west /west/
 What happened? /wɒt 'hæpnd/
 What's the matter? /wɒts ðə
 'mætə(r)/
 win /wɪn/
 winter /'wɪntə(r)/
 wrong /rɒŋ/

Unit 3

Aborigine /æbə'ridʒənɪ/
 along /ə'lɒŋ/
 at the end of /æt ði 'end əv/
 behind /br'haɪnd/
 car park /'kɑ: pɑ:k/
 clear (easy to understand)
 /'kliə(r)/
 complain /kəm'pleɪn/
 continent /'kɒntɪnənt/
 cross the road /krɒs ðə 'rəʊd/
 crossbones /'krɒsbəʊnz/
 cultural /'kʌltʃərəl/
 danger /'deɪndʒə(r)/
 dominate /'dɒmɪneɪt/
 falling rocks /fɔ:lɪŋ 'rɒks/
 flag /flæŋ/
 fly, flew /flaɪ, flu:/
 frightening /'fraɪtɪŋ/
 go straight on /gəʊ streɪt 'ɒn/
 hers /hɜ:z/
 his /hɪz/
 hospital /'hɒspɪtl/
 How are you coming? /haʊ ə ju:
 'kʌmɪŋ/
 How do we get to ...? /'haʊ du
 wɪ: 'get tə/
 How far is it to ...? /haʊ 'fɑ:(r) ɪz
 ɪt tə/
 iceberg /'aɪsbɜ:g/
 in front of /ɪn 'frʌnt əv/
 in that case ... /ɪn 'ðæt keɪs/
 inhabitant /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/
 insert /ɪn'sɜ:t/
 island /'aɪlənd/
 It's miles away. /ɪts 'maɪlz əweɪ/
 It's quite a long way. /ɪts kwɑɪt ə
 lɒŋ 'weɪ/
 library /'laɪbrəri/
 lift /lɪft/
 live off /'lɪv ɒf/
 mast /mɑ:st/
 Mediterranean /medɪtə'reɪniən/
 mine /maɪn/
 multi-cultural /mʌltɪ'kʌltʃərəl/
 near /'niə(r)/
 next to /'neks tə/
 nomad /'nɒməd/
 north /nɔ:θ/
 not far /nɒt 'fɑ:(r)/
 on foot /ɒn 'fʊt/
 on the left /ɒn ðə 'left/
 on the right /ɒn ðə 'raɪt/
 opposite /'ɒpəzɪt/
 origin /'ɒrɪdʒɪn/
 ours /'aʊəz/
 permanent /'pɜ:mənənt/
 petrol station /'petrəl steɪʃn/
 phone box /'fəʊn bɒks/
 pirate ship /'paɪrət ʃɪp/
 poison /'pɔɪzn/
 post office /'pəʊst ɒfɪs/
 pull /pʊl/
 pull up /pʊl 'ʌp/
 push /pʊʃ/
 receiver (phone) /rɪ'si:və(r)/
 religious /rɪ'lɪdʒəs/
 settler /'setlə(r)/
 skull /skʌl/
 society /sə'saɪəti/
 south /saʊθ/
 surrender /sə'rendə(r)/
 switch off /swɪtʃ 'ɒf/
 switch on /swɪtʃ 'ɒn/

take the second ... /teɪk ðə
'sekənd/
the Crusades /ðə kru:'seɪdz/
theirs /ðeəz/
traffic lights /'træfɪk laɪts/
tube /tju:b/
turn left /tɜ:n 'left/
warning /'wɔ:nɪŋ/
Whose ...? /'hu:z/
You're hopeless! /jɔ: 'həʊpləs/
yours /jɔ:z/

Unit 4

actress /'æktɹəs/
alone /ə'ləʊn/
aspirin /'æspɪrɪn/
babysitter /'beɪbɪsɪtə(r)/
become /bɪ'kʌm/
cactus /'kæktəs/
capital /'kæpɪtl/
classroom assistant /'klɑ:sru:m
ə'sɪstənt/
control (n) /kən'trəʊl/
cowboy suit /'kaʊbɔɪ su:t/
cowgirl /'kaʊgz:l/
crazy /'kreɪzi/
cub scout /'kʌb skaʊt/
design (v) /dɪ'zain/
dinner /'dɪnə(r)/
divorced /dɪ'vɔ:st/
do housework /du: 'haʊswɜ:k/
do the cleaning /du: ðə 'kli:nɪŋ/
do the cooking /du: ðə 'kʊkɪŋ/
do the Hoovering /du: ðə
'hu:vərɪŋ/
do the ironing /du: ðɪ 'aɪənɪŋ/
do the mopping /du: ðə 'mɒpɪŋ/
do the shopping /du: ðə 'ʃɒpɪŋ/
do the washing /du: ðə 'wɒʃɪŋ/
do the washing-up /du: ðə wɒʃɪŋ
'ʌp/
dress (v) /dres/
enough /ɪ'naʊf/
fall /fɔ:l/
fall over /fɔ:l 'əʊvə(r)/
famous /'feɪməs/
fit (v) /fɪt/
fix /fɪks/
follow (directions) /'fɒləʊ/
for sale /fə 'seɪl/
forget, forgot /fə'get, fə'gɒt/
friendly /'frendli/
get married /get 'mæɪɪd/
go camping /gəʊ 'kæmpɪŋ/
headache /'hedək/
height /haɪt/
iron (v) /'aɪən/
late /leɪt/

lazy /'leɪzi/
make the beds /meɪk ðə 'bedz/
market /'mɑ:kɪt/
maybe /'meɪbi/
Not for me, thanks. /nɒt fə 'mi:
θæŋks/
one day /'wʌn deɪ/
one-parent family /wʌn peərənt
'fæməli/
pretty good /prɪtɪ 'gʊd/
put on /pʊt 'ɒn/
respond /rɪs'pɒnd/
rich /rɪtʃ/
ring the doorbell /rɪŋ ðə 'dɔ:bel/
separated /'sepəreɪtɪd/
shake hands /ʃeɪk 'hændz/
Shall I ...? /'ʃæl aɪ/
shoot /ʃu:t/
solve /sɒlv/
staff room /'stɑ:f ru:m/
style /stɑɪl/
tent /tent/
test /test/
the latest /ðə 'leɪtɪst/
the Wild West /ðə waɪld 'west/
They'll go a long way! /ðeɪl gəʊ
ə 'lɒŋ weɪ/
thirsty /'θɜ:sti/
tired /'taɪəd/
typical /'tɪpɪkl/
video camera /'vɪdɪəʊ kæmərə/

Unit 5

adventurous /əd'ventʃərəs/
almost as ... as /'ɔ:lməʊst
əz ... əz/
anybody /'enɪbɒdi/
better /'betə(r)/
build, built /bɪld, bɪlt/
by herself /baɪ hɜ:'self/
by himself /baɪ hɪm'self/
dangerous /'deɪndʒərəs/
death /deθ/
different from /'dɪfrənt frəm/
Disneyland /'dɪznɪlənd/
dry /draɪ/
easy /'i:zi/
emperor, empress /'empərə(r),
empres/
exotic /ɪg'zɒtɪk/
fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/
forest /'fɒrɪst/
forever /fə'revə(r)/
further /'fɜ:ðə(r)/
golden /'gəʊldn/
(be) heartbroken /'hɑ:tbrəʊkn/
hill /hɪl/
How about ...? /'haʊ əbaʊt/

interesting /'ɪntrəstɪŋ/
lake /leɪk/
marble /'mɑ:bl/
nervous /'nɜ:vəs/
north-east /'nɔ:θi:st/
north-west /'nɔ:θwest/
nurse /nɜ:s/
palace /'pælɪs/
perfect /'pɜ:fɪkt/
precious stones /preʃəs 'stəʊnz/
prefer /prɪ'fɜ:(r)/
promise (v) /'prɒmɪs/
river /'rɪvə(r)/
romantic /rəʊ'mæntɪk/
sand /sænd/
somewhere /'sʌmweə(r)/
soon /su:n/
south-east /'saʊθi:st/
south-west /'saʊθwest/
spend, spent /spend, spent/
tasty /'teɪsti/
The Lake District /ðə 'leɪk
dɪstrɪkt/
the North Sea /ðə nɔ:θ 'si:
the Pyrenees /ðə pɪrə'ni:z/
the Taj Mahal /ðə tɑ:ʒ mə'hɑ:l/
tomb /tu:m/
tourist attraction /'tʊərɪst
ə'trækʃn/
turn grey /tɜ:n 'greɪ/
valley /'væli/
volcano /vɒl'keɪnəʊ/
Wales /weɪlz/
waterfall /'wɔ:təfɔ:l/
wet /wet/
What is the weather like ...?
'wɒt ɪz ðə 'weðə laɪk/
Why don't you ...? /'waɪ dəʊnt
ju:
wildlife /'waɪldlaɪf/
windy /'wɪndɪ/
worse /wɜ:s/

Unit 6

alike /ə'laɪk/
autograph /'ɔ:təgrɑ:f/
automatically /ɔ:tə'mætɪkli/
baker's /'beɪkəz/
battery /'bætəri/
below /bɪ'ləʊ/
borrow /'bɒrəʊ/
busy /'bɪzi/
Can I help you? /kən aɪ 'help ju:
Can I try them on? /kən aɪ 'traɪ
ðəm 'ɒn/
changing room /'tʃeɪndʒɪŋ ru:m/
chemist's /'kemɪsts/
chewing gum /'tʃu:ɪŋ ɡʌm/

coconut /'kəʊkənʌt/
 common /'kɒmən/
 department store /drɪ'pɑ:tmənt
 stɔ:(r)/
 enter /'entə(r)/
 fans /fænz/
 fashionable /'fæʃnəbl/
 fishing rod /'fɪʃɪŋ rɒd/
 fresh /frefʃ/
 get lost /get 'lɒst/
 greengrocer's /'grɪ:ngrəʊsəz/
 Here comes trouble. /hɪə kʌmz
 'trʌbl/
 hobbit /'hɒbɪt/
 hopeless /'həʊpləs/
 How do they fit? /haʊ du: ðeɪ
 'fɪt/
 however /haʊ'evə(r)/
 I'll take them. /aɪl 'teɪk ðəm/
 I'm just looking. /aɪm dʒʌst
 'lʊkɪŋ/
 It's a hard life! /ɪts ə 'hɑ:d laɪf/
 mind /maɪnd/
 mostly /'məʊstli/
 music store /'mju:zɪk stɔ:(r)/
 nearly /'niəli/
 newsagent's /'nju:zeɪdʒənts/
 pair /peə(r)/
 passage /'pæsɪdʒ/
 pedestrian access point
 /'pædɪstriən 'æksɛs pɔɪnt/
 perfume /'pɜ:fju:m/
 phone card /'fəʊn kɑ:d/
 pick up /pɪk 'ʌp/
 pipsqueak /'pɪpskwɪ:k/
 plan (v) /plæn/
 pocket money /'pɒkɪt mʌni/
 rock star /'rɒk stɑ:(r)/
 sensible /'sensɪbl/
 shampoo /ʃæm'pu:/
 shopping mall /'ʃɒpɪŋ mɔ:l/
 Solar System /'səʊlə sɪstəm/
 special /'speʃl/
 sports shop /'spɔ:ts ʃɒp/
 strange /streɪndʒ/
 subway /'sʌbweɪ/
 sweatshirt /'swetʃɜ:t/
 temperature /'temprətʃə(r)/
 the best /ðə 'best/
 the furthest /ðə 'fɜ:ðɪst/
 the most /ðə 'məʊst/
 the worst /ðə 'wɜ:st/
 They're just right. /ðeə(r) dʒʌst
 'raɪt/
 This is the life! /'ðɪs ɪz ðə laɪf/
 tight /taɪt/
 to the north of ... /tə ðə 'nɔ:θ əv/
 toothbrush /'tu:θbrʌʃ/
 trainers /'treɪnəz/

treat oneself /'tri:t wʌnsɛlf/
 unfortunately /ʌn'fɔ:tʃənətli/
 What size are you? /wɒt 'saɪz ə
 ju:/'

Unit 7

add /æd/
 address /ə'dres/
 Bless you! /'bles ju:/
 bring /brɪŋ/
 cabbage /'kæbɪdʒ/
 cash /kæʃ/
 classic /'klæsɪk/
 compass /'kʌmpəs/
 crab /kræb/
 crowded /'kraʊdɪd/
 dish (meal) /dɪʃ/
 entrance /'entrəns/
 extract /'ekstrækt/
 guard /gɑ:d/
 guidebook /'gaɪdbʊk/
 host family /'həʊst fæmli/
 How was ...? /'haʊ wəz/
 ingredients /m'grɪ:diənts/
 lamb /læm/
 last (v) /lɑ:st/
 look up /lʊk 'ʌp/
 oysters /'ɔɪstəz/
 pack (v) /pæk/
 page /peɪdʒ/
 passport /'pɑ:spɔ:t/
 penfriend /'penfrend/
 phrase book /'freɪz bʊk/
 private /'praɪvət/
 regional specialities /ri:dʒənəl
 speʃi'ælətɪz/
 regularly /'regjuləli/
 revise /rɪ'vaɪz/
 rice /raɪs/
 rucksack /'rʌksæk/
 sail /seɪl/
 salt /sɒlt/
 school trip /sku:l 'trɪp/
 sea food /'si: fu:d/
 See you. /'si: ju:/
 shellfish /'ʃelfɪʃ/
 sleeping bag /'sli:pɪŋ bæɡ/
 spices /'speɪsɪz/
 strong /strɒŋ/
 sun-tan cream /'sʌntæn kri:m/
 This is my stop. /'ðɪs ɪz maɪ stɒp/
 ticket /'tɪkɪt/
 timetable /'taɪmteɪbl/
 torch /tɔ:tʃ/
 tower /'taʊə(r)/
 valid /'vælɪd/
 vinegar /'vɪnɪgə(r)/
 wrapped in /'ræpt ɪn/

Unit 8

advertisement /əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/
 barbecue /'bɑ:bəkjʊ:/
 bike helmet /'baɪk helmt/
 celebrate /'seləbreɪt/
 chalet /'ʃæleɪ/
 chef /ʃef/
 collect /kə'lekt/
 contain /kən'teɪn/
 curry /'kʌrɪ/
 delicious /dɪ'lɪʃəs/
 diary /'daɪəri/
 discovery /dɪs'kʌvəri/
 disk /dɪsk/
 Diwali /di:'wɑ:lɪ/
 Easter /'i:stə(r)/
 emigrate /'emɪgreɪt/
 everyday (adj) /'evrɪdeɪ/
 harvest /'hɑ:vɪst/
 home cooking /həʊm 'kʊkɪŋ/
 ice sculpture /'aɪs skʌlptʃə(r)/
 include /ɪn'klu:d/
 Independence Day /ɪndɪ'pendəns
 deɪ/
 lend /lend/
 lip gloss /'lɪp glɒs/
 lunatic /'lu:nətɪk/
 Mother's Day /'mʌðəz deɪ/
 nail polish /'neɪl pɒlɪʃ/
 name day /'neɪm deɪ/
 parade /pə'reɪd/
 pharaoh /'feərəʊ/
 play a trick /pleɪ ə 'trɪk/
 pumpkin pie /pʌmpkɪn 'paɪ/
 row (line) /rəʊ/
 rugby /'rʌɡbɪ/
 sleepover /'sli:pəʊvə(r)/
 temple /'templ/
 Thanksgiving /'θæŋksgɪvɪŋ/
 the Pyramids /ðə 'pɪrəməɪdz/
 (to) themselves /ðəm'selvz/
 time capsule /'taɪm kæpsju:l/
 tradition /trə'dɪʃn/
 Winterlude /'wɪntəlu:d/
 zeppelin /'zɛpəlɪn/

Irregular verb list

Infinitive	Past simple
be	was/were
break	broke
burn	burnt
buy	bought
come	came
cut	cut
do	did
eat	ate
have	had
hurt	hurt
make	made
meet	met
get	got
get up	got up
go	went
pay	paid
read	read
ride	rode
say	said
see	saw
sit	sat
sleep	slept
speak	spoke
spend	spent
swim	swam
take	took
wear	wore
write	wrote

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