

CLICK ON 2

WORKBOOK Student's

Virginia Evans - Neil O'Sullivan



Express Publishing



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Contents

1	What do you do?	p. 4
2	Then and Now!	p. 10
3	Have you ever ...?	p. 16
4	What a day!	p. 22
5	I'm going to be	p. 28
6	Food and Festivities	p. 34
7	You'd better	p. 40
8	What are the rules?	p. 46
9	Man-made Wonders	p. 52
10	Characters	p. 58

Click on Grammar

UNIT 1	Present Simple, Adverbs of Frequency, Present Continuous, Prepositions of time (at, in, on)	p. 64
UNIT 2	Past Simple, Used to, Personal Pronouns, Possessives, The Possessive Case, at, on, in	p. 70
UNIT 3	Present Perfect, Ever - Never, Already - Yet - Just, For - Since, Past Simple vs Present Perfect, Have gone (to) - Have been (to), Prepositions of Place	p. 76
UNIT 4	Past Continuous, Past Continuous vs Past Simple, Adjectives - Adverbs	p. 82
UNIT 5	Future Simple, Be Going to, Present Continuous (with future meaning)	p. 88
UNIT 6	Plurals, Irregular Plurals, Countable - Uncountable Nouns, Some - Any / A - An, A lot of - Much/Many - A few/A little	p. 92
UNIT 7	Comparisons, Comparatives and Superlatives of Adjectives / Adverbs, Conditionals Type 0 and Type 1, Relative pronouns / Relative adverbs	p. 98
UNIT 8	Imperative, Modal Verbs (have to - don't have to, must - mustn't, can - can't, should - shouldn't), Someone - Anyone - No one	p. 104
UNIT 9	The Passive, The Definite Article "The", Prepositions of Movement (along, towards, over, under, into, past, through, across)	p. 110
UNIT 10	The Infinitive/-ing form, Too - Enough, Linkers, Expressing Preference (prefer - would prefer - would rather), Indirect Questions, Time Clauses, Question Tags	p. 116
Irregular Verbs	p. 122	
Progress Tests	p. 123	

1

What do you do?

Vocabulary

1 Label the activities. Which is your favourite/ least favourite? How often do you do it?



1 c _____



2 r _____



3 g _____



4 c _____



5 w _____



6 i _____



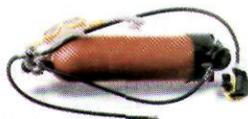
7 s _____



8 c _____



9 f _____



10 s _____

I love cycling but I hate fishing. I go cycling every weekend.

4

2 Use the key to write sentences, as in the example.



love



like



not mind



not like



hate

- 1 Joan / 😊 / listen / music
Joan loves listening to music
- 2 Tim / 😞 / cut / grass
.....
- 3 John and Mary / 😊 / collect / stamps
.....
- 4 Ann / 😐 / gardening
.....
- 5 Peter / 😊 / walk / dog
.....
- 6 Tina / 😞 / cooking
.....

3 a) Write the times in full, as in the example.

My name's Alan and I'm a teacher at Bolton Primary School. I get up at  1) quarter past six every morning. I go for a run in the park, then take a shower at about  2)..... At  3)..... I have breakfast, then I catch the bus to work at  4)..... The school bell rings at  5)..... and lessons begin at  6)..... Lunch is from  7)..... to  8)..... School finishes at  9)..... I usually arrive home at  10)..... I have dinner at around  11)..... and then I usually watch TV or read a book. Sometimes I go out with my friends but I never go to bed late.

b) Ask and answer, as in the example.

S1: What is Alan's job?

S2: He's a teacher. What time does he get up?

S3: He gets up at quarter past six. What ...

4 Fill in the nationalities. Which of the countries are in Europe, America, Africa, Asia?

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Argentina - | Italy - |
| Brazil - | Japan - |
| China - | Mexico - |
| Egypt - | Portugal - |
| England - | Russia - |
| France - | Spain - |
| Greece - | Turkey - |
| Hungary - | the USA - |

5 a) Match the verbs to the nouns.

A		B	
1 look after	e	a customers	
2 report	.....	b money	
3 serve	.....	c wooden furniture	
4 play	.....	d music on the radio	
5 type	.....	e sick people	
6 make	.....	f letters	
7 design	.....	g buildings	
8 handle	.....	h the news	

b) Use the phrases in Ex. 5a to write sentences about the pictures (1 - 7), as in the example.

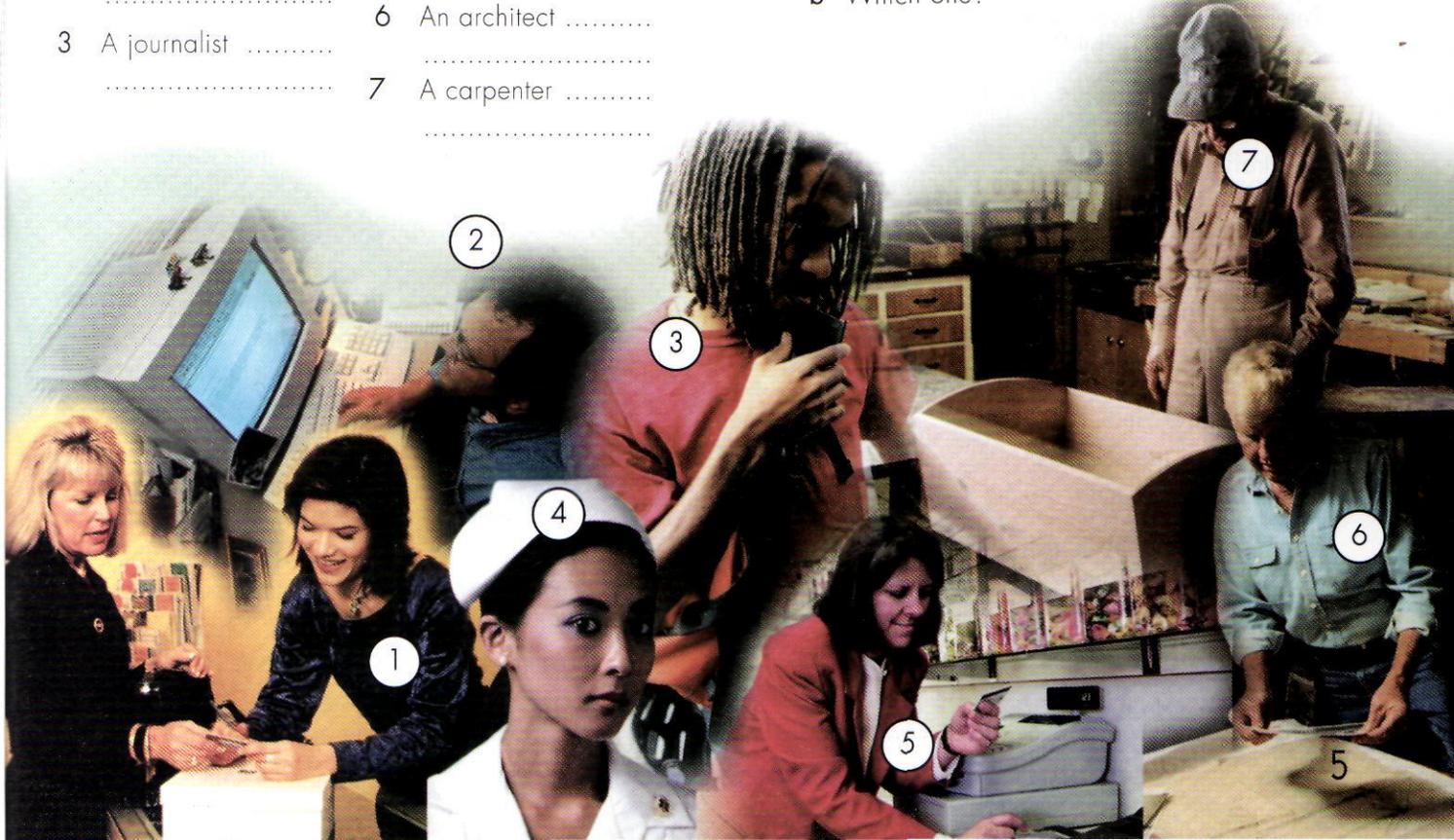
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 A shop assistant serves customers. | 4 A nurse |
| 2 A secretary | 5 A cashier |
| 3 A journalist | 6 An architect |
| | 7 A carpenter |

6 Replace the words in bold with a synonym.

- Lessons **begin** at 9am every morning.
s _ _ _ _
- It's going to take Bob a very long time to **finish** that crossword puzzle.
c _ _ _ _ _
- Don't forget to **shut** the door when you leave.
c _ _ _ _
- I find it difficult to do all the housework **on my own**. a _ _ _ _
- Our trip to Barcelona was **exciting**.
f _ _ _ _ _
- A(n) **ordinary** day in the life of a policeman begins at 6am.
t _ _ _ _ _

7 Circle the correct response.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 A: I like scuba diving.
B: a Oh, I don't mind.
b Really? I don't. | 5 A: See you then.
B: a OK. Bye.
b After you. |
| 2 A: What do you do?
B: a I'm a teacher.
b I'm fine, thanks. | 6 A: I can't stand fishing.
B: a Really! I can't.
b Neither can I. |
| 3 A: Fancy joining us?
B: a Sorry, I can't.
b That's right. | 7 A: Are you from the USA?
B: a So do I.
b Well no. I'm from Argentina. |
| 4 A: Who's that man?
B: a My name's Ann.
b Which one? | |



Grammar

8 Use the prompts to ask and answer questions about Tim, as in the example.

- 1 What time/Tim get up? (7:00)
What time does Tim get up?
He gets up at 7:00.
- 2 What time/he/have breakfast? (7:30)
- 3 He/walk/the dog every day? (no)
- 4 What time/he/catch the train to work? (8:15)
- 5 What/he/do at 18:30? (have dinner)
- 6 When/he/go to/bed? (10:00)

9 a) Answer the questions about yourself.

- 1 What time do you get up? have breakfast? start school/work? go to bed?
- 2 Do you go to bed early on Saturdays?
- 3 How do you spend your weekdays: in the morning, at noon, in the afternoon, in the evening?
- 4 Is there anything that you do only on Sundays?

b) Use *first, then, after that, finally* to write about your daily morning/evening routine.

I usually get up at 7 o'clock. First, I have a shower, then ... etc

10 a) Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple. What does Peter do?

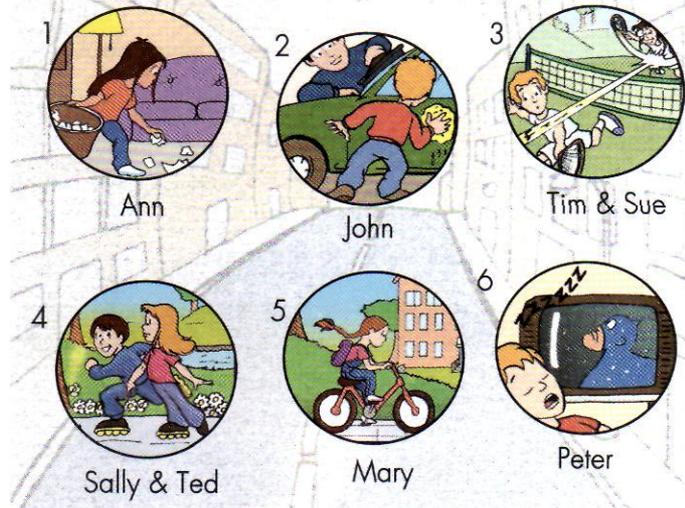
Peter Smith 1) lives (live) in a small town in the countryside. Peter 2) (enjoy) living and working close to nature. He 3) (not like) life in the city because he can't stand crowds and the city traffic. He always 4) (wake up) early in the morning and 5) (have) a big healthy breakfast. After that he 6) (drive) to work. Peter 7) (not work) indoors; he 8) (look after) people's gardens with the help of his assistant, Chris. Together they 9) (water) plants and 10) (plant) trees. Peter usually 11) (finish) work at around three in the afternoon. In his free time, he 12) (grow) his own fruit and vegetables.

b) Ask and answer, as in the example.

S1: Where does Peter live?

S2: He lives in a small town in the countryside. Why doesn't he like life in the city?
S3: Because he can't stand ... etc

11 Ask and answer, as in the example.



- 1 Ann – wash the car?
A: *Is Ann washing the car?*
B: *No, she isn't. John is washing the car. Ann's tidying the living room.*
- 2 John – play tennis?
- 3 Tim & Sue – rollerblading?
- 4 Sally & Ted – sleep?
- 5 Mary – tidy the living room?
- 6 Peter – ride a bike?

12 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or present continuous.

- 1 Jerry usually does (do) his homework in the evening but now he is watching (watch) TV.
- 2 Wendy (not/drive) to work. She always (take) the train.
- 3 We (go) climbing tomorrow. (you/want) to join us?
- 4 A: (she/live) in New York?
B: Yes, but at the moment she (stay) with a friend in London.
- 5 Peter and Andrew (be) journalists. This Monday they (fly) to Brazil.
- 6 Sally sometimes (play) tennis after work. Today, she (go) to the cinema, though.
- 7 A: (you/meet) your friends later?
B: Yes. Fancy joining us?

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

- 1 I have a German class *on* Monday.
- 2 My art class finishes quarter past six the evening.
- 3 Tuesdays I visit my grandparents at their home in Surrey.
- 4 I usually get up early the morning and go for a run in the park.
- 5 I like to take a nap the afternoon.
- 6 She likes to read Sunday afternoons.
- 7 I usually go to bed ten o'clock night.

14 Imagine you are at a summer camp abroad and meet a person from another country. Introduce yourself and ask questions to get to know each other, then suggest doing something together.

name? age? where from? job?
favourite sport?

- 1 Hello. I'm What's
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6 We're going Fancy

Communication
(joining a club)

15 a) Read the dialogue and fill in the questions.

A: Hello. Welcome to Grangefield Sports Centre. How can I help you?
B: Hello. I'd like to become a member.
A: OK. 1)?
B: Paul Fraser.
A: And 2)?
B: 72, Milton Street.
A: 3)?
B: Well, I'd really like to play **basketball**.
A: I see. 4)?
B: I'm free on **Monday** and **Wednesday** evenings.
A: Well, you're in luck. Our **basketball** coach is here every **Monday** and **Wednesday**.
B: That's great. I'll start next Monday.

b) Use the prompts to act out similar dialogues.

- Mary Gray - 13, Apple Street - volleyball - Tuesday & Friday evenings
- Steve Smith - 26, Park Street - tennis - Wednesday & Thursday evenings

Listening

16 Match the speakers to their jobs.

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Speaker 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | a singer |
| 2 Speaker 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b lorry driver |
| 3 Speaker 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | c lawyer |
| 4 Speaker 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d dentist |
| 5 Speaker 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | e business executive |
| | | f architect |

Linkers

We use:

- **and** to join similar ideas. *She's Sally and she is a nanny.*
- **but** to join contrasting ideas. *He lives in London but he comes from Spain.*
- **because** to give reason. *She gets tired because she works long hours.*

17 Fill in: *and, but or because*.

- 1 She usually goes to work on foot her office is near her house.
- 2 Ruth usually eats a salad for lunch today she is eating a sandwich.
- 3 They love swimming they don't like swimming in the cold sea.
- 4 In the morning the children go water-skiing canoeing.

18 Join the sentences using *and, but or because*.

- 1 The Watsons aren't having a barbecue. It is raining.
- 2 Ben leaves his job at 5 o'clock. He catches the train to go home.
- 3 You could say she leads a double life. She has two jobs.
- 4 Mary loves her job. She doesn't like working on Sundays.

Reading

19 a) Look at the picture and the title. What do you think the article can be about?

b) Read the article and circle the correct answer; A (for Right), B (for Wrong) or C (if there is not enough information to answer).



All in a Day's Work

Liz Burton never gets a good night's sleep, but she doesn't mind, because she has a job women rarely do. She's a milkwoman.

Liz's working day starts at 2am with a drive to the dairy to collect her milk float. She starts delivering pints at about 3am and continues until midday. It can be lonely driving through the streets in the dead of night but Liz doesn't mind it.

When Liz gets home, after work, at about 1pm, she has "breakfast", then goes shopping or watches TV. She doesn't have much of a social life, because when she's free, most of her friends are at work. Liz is always in bed by 10 o'clock.

So, why does she do it? The answer is simple: Liz loves working outdoors. She sees foxes searching for food in the streets at night and the sun rising every morning. Not many of us get to see such wonderful things, but for Britain's milkmen and milkwomen it's all in a day's work!

- 0 Liz never sleeps.
A Right **B** Wrong C Doesn't say
- 1 Liz starts work at 2am.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 2 Liz delivers milk until twelve o'clock.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 3 Liz likes watching comedies on TV.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 4 Liz doesn't see her friends very often.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 5 Liz has got problems with her family.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 6 Liz doesn't enjoy working outdoors.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

20 Read the article in Ex. 19b and find one example for each of the linkers: *and*, *but* or *because*.

Writing (an article about someone's daily routine)

21 a) Read the article below and put the paragraphs in the correct order.

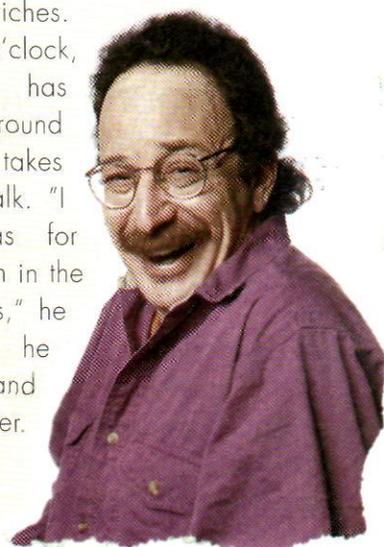
A Professor Nutkin has quite a lot of free time. He enjoys going to the cinema to see science-fiction films. He also spends a lot of time on his computer.

B Professor Nutkin has a very unusual job. It's a very interesting one, though. He is an inventor.

C Inventing can be very difficult, but Professor Nutkin loves his job. "It's great to be able to create something new," he says. "Inventing things makes me very happy."

D Every morning, his alarm clock wakes him up at eight o'clock. He has breakfast in bed, then he gets up and feeds his three dogs. At nine o'clock, he goes into his laboratory and works on his latest invention – a machine for making his favourite sandwiches.

E At two o'clock, Professor Nutkin has lunch. Then, at around three o'clock he takes his dogs for a walk. "I often have ideas for inventions while I'm in the park with my dogs," he says. After that, he tidies the house and reads the newspaper.



b) Underline the topic sentence (*i.e. the sentence which summarises the paragraph or introduces the subject of the paragraph*) in each paragraph. Can you suggest other appropriate topic sentences?

c) Can you suggest an appropriate title?

22 Correct the mistakes. Write *S* (for spelling), *P* (for punctuation), *M* (for missing word) and *GR* (for grammar).

Gilbert ^{M - P} Moore loves sleeping late, so he doesnt gets up before 12:00 noon. After a huge brakefast sits in front of his computer. During the day he composes songs and arranges music for his band. In night he performs with them at a club in the city.

Writing Tip

To write an article about someone's daily routine we usually write five paragraphs. In the introduction, we write the person's name and what their job is. In the second paragraph, we write about the person's morning routine. In the third paragraph, we write about the person's afternoon routine. In the fourth paragraph, we write about what this person does in his/her free time. In the conclusion, we write the person's comments and/or feelings about their job. We normally use present tenses in these types of articles.

23 a) Look at the picture, then read the questions and circle the correct answer.



It's a great job. It's the pleasure and delight my show gives to children that makes it rewarding.

- 1 What does Jim Baxen do?
 - a He's a puppeteer.
 - b He's a magician.
- 2 Where does he work?
 - a in an office
 - b at children's parties
- 3 What does he do at work?
 - a He performs tricks.
 - b He treats sick animals.
- 4 When does he usually work?
 - a at the weekends, especially in the afternoons
 - b 9 to 5 every day

b) Put the activities in the order in which they happened, then talk about Jim's daily routine and free-time activities.

MORNING	<input type="checkbox"/>	go jogging on the beach
	<input type="checkbox"/>	check with the agency for afternoon appointments
	<input type="checkbox"/>	get up at seven
	<input type="checkbox"/>	practise new tricks
	<input type="checkbox"/>	have a healthy breakfast
AFTERNOON	<input type="checkbox"/>	prepare his equipment and clothes
	<input type="checkbox"/>	have lunch
	<input type="checkbox"/>	drive to work
EVENING	<input type="checkbox"/>	meet friends for dinner at 9:00
	<input type="checkbox"/>	finish work at 8:00
	<input type="checkbox"/>	go to bed at 12:00

Likes	Dislikes
• eating out	• gardening
• reading books	• fishing
• surfing the net	

Jim gets up at 7 o'clock every day. He

24 Write an article for a teens magazine about Jim Baxen's typical day. Use your answers in Ex. 23 and the plan below. You can also use the article in Ex. 21a, as a model. Begin: *Jim Baxen can't think of anything he doesn't like about his job.*

Plan

Introduction
(Para 1) *person's name and job*

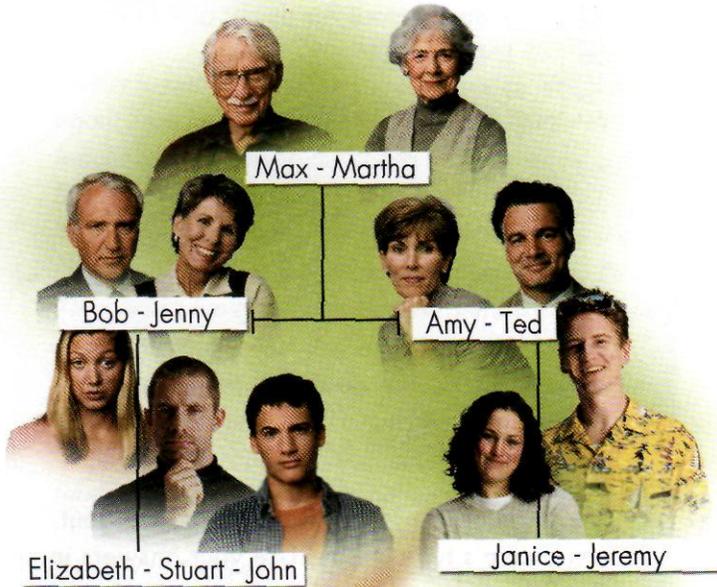
Main Body
(Para 2) *morning routine*
(Para 3) *afternoon routine*
(Para 4) *free time activities*

Conclusion
(Para 5) *comments/feelings about the job*

Then and Now!

Vocabulary

1 a) Look at the family tree and complete the sentences.



- 1 Max is Jenny's father.
- 2 Ted is Amy's
- 3 Elizabeth is Bob's
- 4 Jeremy is Janice's
- 5 John is Jenny's
- 6 Martha is Stuart's
- 7 Jenny is Bob's
- 8 Elizabeth is John's
- 9 Stuart is Ted's
- 10 Janice is Bob's

b) Draw your family tree and talk about your family.

2 Write as in the example.

Jacques-Yves Cousteau

- Oceanographer
- St - André-de-Cubzac - 1910
- Paris, France - 1997

Leonardo da Vinci

- Painter
- Vinci, Italy - 1452
- Cloux, France - 1519

VIVIEN LEIGH

- Actress
- Darjeeling, India - 1913
- London, England - 1967

Sir Alfred **HITCHCOCK**

- Director, screenwriter & producer
- London, England - 1899
- Bel Air, USA - 1980

1 Jacques-Yves Cousteau was an oceanographer. He was born in St-André-de-Cubzac, France in 1910. He died in Paris in 1997.

- 2
- 3
- 4

3 Fill in: with, by, in, at, to, of.

- 1 She moved Krakow last August.
- 2 Arthur Conan Doyle died the age 81.
- 3 Jules Gabriel Verne was born 1828.
- 4 Who is the person this photo?
- 5 James is interested History.
- 6 Tina is very kind her teachers.
- 7 When we were young we used to play the park.
- 8 James was very angry Tony.

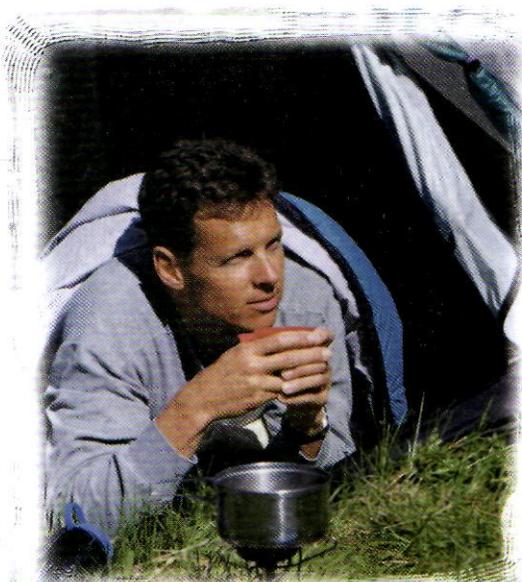
- 9 The photographer wanted to take pictures Frances and the fairies.
 10 People used to travel coach 300 years ago.

4 a) Match the following.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|---|------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | ride | A | hopscotch |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | play | B | stories |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | swim | C | pictures |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | use | D | a horse |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> | write | E | a computer |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> | speak | F | jet-skiing |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> | go | G | English |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | take | H | in the sea |

b) Which of these activities could/couldn't you do when you were five?

5 Replace the words in bold with their opposite.



The campsite we stayed at was very 1) **dirty**. It was 2) **horrible** and all of us were 3) **miserable** there. I could not believe it! The site was quite 4) **small** and only the parking area was 5) **huge**.

- | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|
| 1 | clean | 4 | ..... |
| 2 | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| 3 | ..... |  |  |

6 Fill in the correct word.

- wet • woods • polluted • childhood • hit
- tricks • occasions • missed • interview

- 1 It was such a lovely day that we went for a walk in the **woods**.
 2 Take off those socks or you'll catch a cold.
 3 The Spice Girls' new song is a big! It's on the radio all the time.
 4 A reporter came to the children.
 5 We got up late, so we the bus.
 6 Some people like to play on their friends on 1st April.
 7 The river near the factory is
 8 On special people sometimes buy each other presents.
 9 Looking back, I can say I had a very happy

7 Circle the correct response.

- 1 A: Do you believe in fairies?
 B: **a** That sounds quite boring.
 b No, I don't.
 2 A: What does he work as?
 B: **a** A law.
 b A lawyer.
 3 A: You mean you did it for fun?
 B: **a** Yes, I'm sure it was.
 b Yes, but not only that.
 4 A: Isn't it difficult?
 B: **a** Yes, but I love every minute of it.
 b Maybe it's not so bad after all.
 5 A: Is that your new car?
 B: **a** Yes, I bought it last week.
 b No, not at all.

8 You meet a friend who went on a holiday last week and you want him to tell you all about it. Write five questions you would ask him, then suggest doing something together next Saturday.

- 1 *Where did you go?*
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6

Grammar

9 a) Fill in the past simple of the verbs.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 be - | 7 go - |
| 2 have - | 8 visit - |
| 3 can - | 9 write - |
| 4 play - | 10 eat - |
| 5 swim - | 11 tidy - |
| 6 draw - | 12 see - |

b) Use the past forms of the verbs in the list above to write true sentences about yourself.

- 1 I was with Peter yesterday.
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11
 12

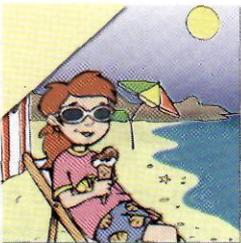
10 a) Where was each person last Friday at 11 o'clock in the morning?



1 Liz was at the sports centre



2 Tina w.....



3 Kate b.....



4 Tony and Bill g.....



5 The children s.....

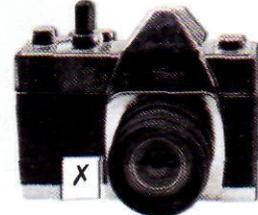
b) Where was/were you/your best friend/your parents last night/yesterday morning?

I was at home last night.

11 Look at the pictures and ask and answer questions about what Ann's grandparents had/didn't have when they were young.



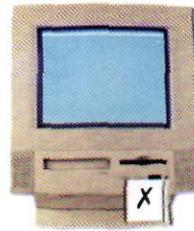
electric iron



camera



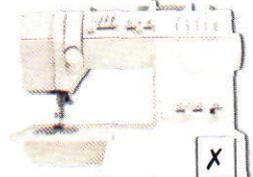
clock



computer



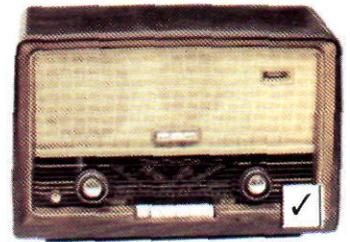
kettle



sewing machine



scales



radio

A: Did they have a computer?

B: No, they didn't. They didn't have a computer.

12 a) What did/didn't each person use to do when they were young? Write sentences, as in the example.

1 John - drive a car (X) - ride a bike (✓)
 John didn't use to drive a car. He used to ride a bike.

2 Pam - wear dresses (X) - wear T-shirts and jeans (✓)

3 Jeff and Mary - play snakes and ladders (X) - play hide and seek (✓)

4 Tim - go sailing (X) - go jet-skiing (✓)

b) What did you use to do when you were five years old? Write three sentences.

13 Write true sentences about yourself using the time expressions in the list below.

- last week • three months ago • in 1996
- yesterday • last Saturday • last summer

- 1 *I went to the theatre last week.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

14 Put the verbs into the present simple or the past simple.

- A: Where 1) **are** (be) you from?
 B: I 2) (be) from Venezuela.
 A: 3) (be) you born there?
 B: Yes, but we 4) (leave) when I
 5) (be) five years old.
 A: Where 6) (you/go)?
 B: We 7) (move) to the USA.
 We 8) (stay) there for ten years,
 but now we 9) (live) here in
 England.
 A: Well, how 10) (you/like)
 your new life?
 B: It 11) (be) a bit difficult for me at
 the moment because I 12)
 (miss) my friends. I 13) (have)
 a lot of friends back in the USA, but I 14)
 (not/know) a lot of people here.
 A: 15) (you/write) to your friends?
 B: Of course! Yesterday I 16)
 (receive) a letter from one of my friends with all
 her news.

15 Underline the correct item.

- 1 This is not my/mine bicycle. My/Mine is blue.
- 2 The Johnsons'/Johnson's house is at the end of the street.
- 3 My sister is looking everywhere for hers/her doll.
- 4 Don't take that pencil! It's not your/yours.
- 5 Where is his/him mother?
- 6 Our/Ours house is quite big but their/theirs is even bigger.
- 7 The cat is feeding it's/its kittens.

16 Circle the correct item.

- 1 Listen to!
 A I **B** me C my
- 2 Why don't you ask about that?
 A he B his C him
- 3 We don't like her. She's not one of friends.
 A we B us C our
- 4 That's exactly what happened. Take word for it.
 A me B my C mine
- 5 That's his car. is red.
 A Hers B Her C She
- 6 My house isn't as big as
 A he B his C him
- 7 didn't tell me it was your birthday.
 A You B Your C Yours
- 8 This is the neighbour's newspaper; it's not
 A us B our C ours
- 9 There was a storm last night. I heard on the news.
 A it B her C him
- 10 Is name Ted or David?
 A him B his C he

Communication

(talking about a place you visited)

17 a) Put the verbs in the past simple to form the questions.

- A: John, you're back! How (be) your holiday?
 B: It was **great!** I had a fantastic time.
 A: Where (you/go)?
 B: I went to **Portugal**.
 A: So, what (it/be) like? (It/be) good?
 B: Yes, it was very beautiful.
 A: How long (you/stay)?
 B: **Five days**, but it wasn't long enough.
 A: (you/see) the Branganca Palace?
 B: Of course I **did!** The gardens were fantastic!

b) Use the prompts below to act out a similar dialogue.

Elaine/lovely/wonderful time/India/ten days/
 Taj Mahal/beautiful at night

Listening

- 18  Mr Conway and his granddaughter, Jessie, are in the park. Listen to their conversation and tick (✓) the correct answer.

- Where does Jessie want to go?
 - A the zoo
 - B the adventure playground
 - C the golf course
- What was in the playground before?
 - A the golf course
 - B animals
 - C swings
- What used to be in the park?
 - A trees
 - B cars
 - C the golf course
- What animals lived in the zoo?
 - A lions
 - B chickens
 - C tigers
- Jessie thinks the park used to be ...
 - A different.
 - B boring.
 - C exciting.
- When Mr Conway was young, his family didn't have a ...
 - A rabbit.
 - B swing.
 - C car.

Reading

- 19 a) Who is your favourite author? Can you name some of his/her books?

b) Read the biographies and answer the questions.



J.R.R. Tolkien was born in South Africa in 1892. He came to England when he was four. He went to Oxford University and fought in World War I. Later he became a professor at Oxford University. He wrote *The Hobbit*, *The Lord of the Rings* and many other books which are still very popular today.

Agatha Christie was born in Torquay, England, in 1890. She didn't go to school. Her mother taught her at home. Agatha Christie worked as a nurse and started writing detective novels in her spare time. She wrote twenty-five novels about Hercule Poirot, the Belgian detective, and also wrote plays, including *The Mousetrap* which played for over twenty-one years in London. She became a Dame in 1971.



Beatrix Potter was born in London in 1866. As a child, she enjoyed family holidays in the Lake District. This was when she started to write about animals. She also began to paint animals. She wrote her first stories about Peter Rabbit and other characters to cheer up a sick child. When she saw how much the child enjoyed the stories, she decided to publish them. They became very popular with children all over the world.



C.S. Lewis was born in Belfast, Northern Ireland in 1898. Lewis went away to school. After school he attended Oxford University. Later he became a teacher at both Oxford and Cambridge Universities. He wrote a lot of books, but most young people know *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*. This was the first in a series of books, called the *Chronicles of Narnia*, that children still love to read today.

Which author(s) ...

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 was not born in Europe? | 4 worked in a hospital? |
| 2 painted pictures of animals? | 5 went to university? |
| 3 wrote detective novels? | 6 used to be a soldier? |

c) Have you read any books by the authors mentioned above? If yes, which one? Why did you/didn't you like it?

Writing (an article describing a place then and now)

- 20 Which of the following can you use to describe the place you live? Tick (✓), then make sentences as in the example.

small theatres, busy streets, fantastic nightclubs, antique shops, 5-star hotels, clear sea, clean beaches, huge shopping centre, long pier, picturesque countryside, tall blocks of flats, small cafés, seaside restaurants, beautiful parks, traditional cottages

There are huge shopping centres in my town.

21 Read the article and find a title, then answer the questions.

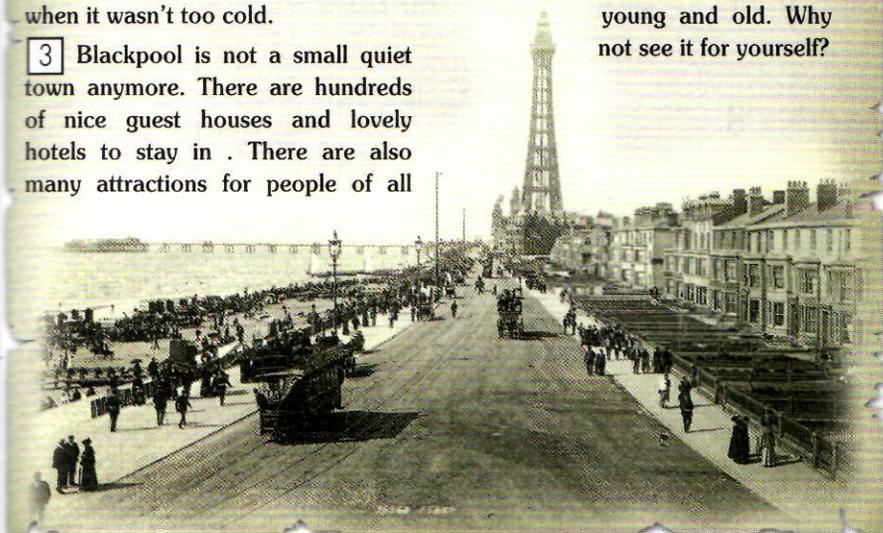
1 Blackpool is a seaside town. It is situated on the north-west coast of England. It is a very popular holiday destination.

2 Blackpool used to be a small, quiet town. It became a fashionable coastal resort for the rich in the mid 1800's. Later, they built the famous Blackpool Tower where people used to have balls. There were also three long piers stretching out into the Irish sea. Families used to walk along the piers at weekends or swim in the sea when it wasn't too cold.

3 Blackpool is not a small quiet town anymore. There are hundreds of nice guest houses and lovely hotels to stay in. There are also many attractions for people of all

ages to enjoy. Tourists can visit theatres and nightclubs or do their shopping in the huge shopping centre. They can also visit the Pleasure Beach, a huge amusement park with one of the biggest rollercoasters in the world.

4 Nowadays, most tourists visit Blackpool for a fun day out or a weekend break. It's a busy seaside resort with lots of attractions and full of tourists both young and old. Why not see it for yourself?



- 1 Which paragraph is a description of Blackpool in the past? What tense and/or grammatical structure does the writer use?
- 2 Which paragraph is a description of Blackpool in the present? What tense is used?
- 3 What kind of information does the writer give in the introduction?
- 4 What information does the writer include in the conclusion?
- 5 Where can you read such an article?

Writing Tip

When we write a description of a place which has changed over the years, we usually write four paragraphs. In the introduction, we write the name and location of the place. In the second paragraph, we give a description of the place in the past. In the third paragraph, we give a description of the place in the present. In the conclusion, we give a brief summary of the present image of the place. We can also recommend the place to the reader.

22 a) Look at the advertisement and talk about Brighton today.

Brighton is Britain's most popular seaside resort ...

THREE-DAY HOLIDAY IN Brighton

BRITAIN'S MOST POPULAR SEASIDE RESORT

- 5-star hotels/nice guest houses
- cinemas
- small cafés/restaurants by the marina
- antique shops
- leisure centre
- clean beaches
- Royal Pavilion – museum/art gallery

BOOK NOW!

b) The comments below describe what Brighton was like eighty years ago. Which describe the place itself? Which describe how people lived then?

- A It was a tiny fishing village. It grew to a town when the railway opened.
- B There were no big houses or hotels, only small fishermen's cottages.
- C People used to swim in the sea or go for walks on the beach.
- D There weren't any shops or cinemas by the marina.
- E Children played in the streets or made sandcastles.

23 Write an article (120 – 150 words) about what Brighton used to be like and what it is like today. Begin: "Brighton is a seaside town on the south coast of England." End: "Brighton has a lot to offer visitors of all ages. It's a great place to visit." Use the information in Ex. 22 as well as the article in Ex. 21 as a model.

Plan

Introduction

(Para 1) *name/location of place*

Main Body

(Para 2) *what the place was like in the past*

(Para 3) *what the place is like now*

Conclusion

(Para 4) *recommendation*

Have you ever ...?

Vocabulary

1 a) Match the pictures to the descriptions.

<p>A</p>  <p>bag</p>	<p>B</p>  <p>camera</p>
<p>C</p>  <p>mirror</p>	<p>D</p>  <p>plate</p>
<p>E</p>  <p>key</p>	<p>F</p>  <p>pen</p>

- 1 A It's made of leather and we use it to keep our money in.
- 2 It's a plastic and metal item which we use to write things with.
- 3 It's made of plastic and glass and we can see ourselves in it.
- 4 It's made of plastic and we use it to make videos.
- 5 It's made of metal and we use it to open/lock doors.
- 6 It's made of china and we use it to put food on.

2 a) It was John's birthday on Sunday. Look at the pictures and write descriptions of the presents he got, putting the prompts in the right order.



watch / gold / leather / black / strap
John got a gold watch with a black leather strap.



box / metal / wooden / lock



tie / shirt / silk / white / cotton



shorts / cotton / red / flowers / white



diary / black / gold / key / leather



rucksack / grey / blue / straps

b) What did you get for your birthday? Describe two of your presents, as in the example.

I got a cotton cap with blue stripes.

3 Describe the objects, as in the example.

- round • square • oval • rectangular



It's a round orange plastic ball with black lines.

4 Circle the correct word.

- Last Saturday we went on a short **trip/travel** to the coast.
- A: "What's the **matter/wrong**?"
B: "I've got a terrible headache."
- This is the first **time/minute** he has come to London.
- On Sundays Joan **passes/spends** most of her time doing her homework.
- Be careful not to **lose/miss** your keys.
- That skirt doesn't **suit/fit** me; it's too small.

5 Complete the sentences with the words in the list below.

- parks • haunted • breath • show
- earrings • time • adventure • lifetime
- character • tastes

- There is a world of fun and waiting for you at Disneyland, Paris.
- I read a frightening story about a house.
- Our visit to Hollywood was the trip of a
- Children love going to theme
- The scenery took my away.
- Ann bought a pair of with oval sapphires.
- We saw a film about a man who travelled back in
- Mickey Mouse is the most famous cartoon Walt Disney ever created.
- The DJ played different kinds of music to suit all
- They went to a live on Saturday evening.

6 Fill in: *of, on, for, in, at*.

- Are you waiting someone?
- Can I take a look the photos?
- Look this mess!
- The film is based a famous character.
- Have you ever ridden an old-fashioned riverboat?
- The theme park is set almost 3,000 acres.
- Have you ever dreamed going back time?
- I have never been a rollercoaster.

Grammar

7 Ask and answer about Mary, as in the example.

finish homework ✓	eat dinner ✓
have a bath ✓	make her bed ✓
hoover the carpet X	walk the dog X
cut the grass X	dust furniture ✓

A: *Has Mary finished her homework?*

B: *Yes, she has.*

8 Ask, as in the example.

- The cat looks hungry. (you - feed - him)
Have you fed him?
- Jane looks ill. (she - catch - cold)
- Tom is laughing. (he - hear - joke)
- That dress is loose. (you - lose - weight)
- You look happy. (you - have - good news)
- Ted has got a nice suntan. (he - be - abroad)
- Something smells nice. (you - bake - cake)
- You look worried. (you - lose - something)

9 Complete each sentence with the correct verb from the list below, using the *present perfect*.

- sprain • see • break • buy • not decide
- not do • find • lose

- She **has found** her suitcase. It was at the lost property office.
- you the new James Bond film yet?
- We still where to go for our summer holiday.
- We're quite pleased with our shopping. We a lot of souvenirs.
- "What's wrong with Sheila?"
"She her wrist."
- Danny his keys.
Open the door for him, please.
- Bob any housework this week.
- I'm sorry. I your favourite vase.

10 a) Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *present perfect*.



Dear Mum and Dad,

I 1) 've just found (just/find) some time to write. Edinburgh is fantastic. Terry and I 2) (be) very busy sightseeing.

We 3) (arrive) here on Friday morning. We 4) (take) our luggage to the hotel and immediately 5) (go) on a tour around the city centre. We 6) (visit) Edinburgh castle first and then 7) (have) coffee in a café. We 8) (go) to the Royal Botanic Garden yesterday, but we 9) (not/visit) the National Gallery of Scotland yet. We 10) (not/try) any traditional dishes so far, but we're having dinner in a local restaurant tonight.

Edinburgh is also great for shopping. We 11) (already/buy) a lot of souvenirs and gifts for everyone. Princess Street, where most of the shops are, must be the busiest street we 12) (ever/see)!

Anyway, I have to go now. I'll write back soon.

Lots of love,
Diane

b) Now answer the questions.

- What have they already done?
- What haven't they done yet?

11 Fill in: *have/has been* or *have/has gone*.

- 1 Jamie *has gone* to the cinema. He'll be home at around 10:00.
- 2 We to a lot of countries.
- 3 He already to London so he's going to Ankara for his holiday.
- 4 A: Where's Tim?
B: He shopping.
- 5 Mum and Dad to the theatre, they aren't here.

12 Fill in: *just, never, ever, for, since, already, yet*.

- 1 Have you *ever* been bungee-jumping?
- 2 Helen and I haven't talked to each other two years.
- 3 John has played football in his life.

- 4 Beth has finished her homework. She's watching TV now.
- 5 I can't watch *Home Alone* again — I've seen it twice
- 6 Julie hasn't decided what to give Bill for his birthday
- 7 Mary's family have lived in Canada she was a baby.
- 8 I can't believe you haven't finished your lunch Hurry up!
- 9 I've finished tidying my room. What else do you want me to do?
- 10 Has Jean been to England?

13 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present perfect* or the *past simple*, as in the example.

- 1 A: Where's Tom?
B: I (not/see) him today.
- 2 A: You look tired.
B: Yes, I (stay/up) late last night.
- 3 A: What's the matter?
B: I (lose) my purse.
- 4 A: Who's that?
B: I don't know. I (never/see) her before.
- 5 A: Excuse me. What time is the next bus to London?
B: I'm sorry, you (just/miss) the last one.
- 6 A: What's your new boss like?
B: Very nice. I (meet) her yesterday.
- 7 A: Is that dress new?
B: No, I (have) it for ages.
- 8 A: How was your holiday, Sue?
B: Fantastic! We (have) a great time.

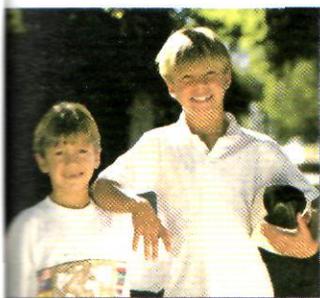
14 a) Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions of place.



1 The boy is his parents.



2 The woman is her son.



The boys are standing each other.



4 The little girl is her parents.



5 The woman and her daughter are sitting the grass the grandmother.



6 The boy is swimming the swimming pool.

b) Look around you! Use prepositions of place to talk about where things/people are in the room.

15 Imagine a friend of yours has lost his briefcase. What questions would you ask him?

- 1 What does it look like?
- 2 What
- 3 Where
- 4 Have you looked

16 Circle the correct response.

- 1 A: What was Disneyland, Paris like?
B: a Just great.
b It's OK.
- 2 A: I haven't been on holiday for years.
B: a It was fantastic.
b Well! Here's your chance.
- 3 A: Why don't you look under the table?
B: a I've already checked.
b Let's have a better look.
- 4 A: I started tidying my room an hour ago, but I haven't finished yet.
B: a I can see that.
b When did you finish?
- 5 A: Have you seen my diamond ring?
B: a It was lovely.
b No, why?

Communication

(buying tickets)

17 a) Complete the dialogue with the sentences in the list below. Where does the dialogue take place?

- Here you are. Thanks.
- That'll be £25.00, please.
- How may I help you?

A:

B: I'd like three tickets for the 7:00pm performance. Have you got reduced rates for children?

A: Yes, we do. Children pay half-price.

B: I'd like 1 full-price and 2 half-price, please.

A:

B:

b) Act out similar dialogues using the prompts below.

(At the museum)
four tickets - 6:00pm guided tour - students
- 1 full price/3 half-price - £15

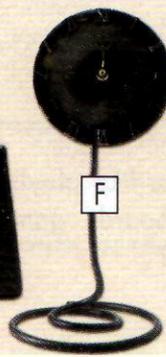
(At the aquarium)
four tickets - 5:00pm show - children under
10 - 2 full-price/2 half-price - £13

Listening

18 Listen to Becky telling Georgia about her holiday. Becky went to five countries. What did she buy in each country? Write the letters next to each country.

Souvenirs

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| France | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Switzerland | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Germany | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Spain | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Italy | <input type="checkbox"/> |



Reading

19 a) Look at the presents A to H. Which would you buy for a six-year-old girl/boy?

b) The people below all want to buy presents for their children. Read the descriptions next to the items (A - H) and match them to the people (1 - 5).



1 Julie's 6-year-old daughter loves playing with dolls, but Julie thinks she already has enough of them. She wants to buy her something that will last a long time.



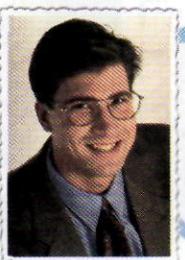
2 Lynne's 8-year-old son likes anything to do with soldiers and the army. She doesn't want to buy him a toy gun.



3 Stephen's son is only 2 years old. He wants to buy him something colourful to pull along the floor.



4 Tim's teenage daughter loves being outdoors. He can't afford to buy her a bicycle, but he wants to buy her something she can get around on.



5 Adam's son loves sports. He wants to buy him something they can play with together.

There has never been a bike as powerful as this ZX300. It is also safe and comfortable. Suitable for children and adults of 15 years and over.

A



B

For hunting, fishing or even for kids who like to pretend to be soldiers, this green army hat has many uses.

C

A classic gift that every girl has always wanted, this beautiful hand-made doll's house is a treasure she can keep forever.



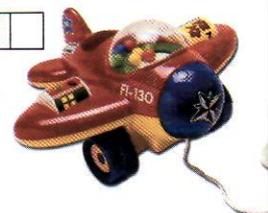
D



Look no further! You have found the gift that every teenager wants this year. A pair of Brookes rollerblades. Buy now while stocks last.

E

Children can have hours of fun with this brightly-coloured pull-along aeroplane. For children aged 12-36 months.



F



A bright, colourful toy for children aged 6-24 months. Children love to grip, chew and throw the rings.

G

A set of colourful crayons. Great for children to use when it is raining outside. Mums and dads are welcome to join in the fun!



H



The Football Association has said "The Redsand leather football is the only one we recommend."

c) Do you like playing with toys or do you prefer board games? Which is your favourite?

Writing (a letter to a friend talking about your recent news)

20 a) Read the letter below and put the topic sentences in the right paragraphs.

- A Well, that's all my news.
 B Hi, how are you?
 C There are still a few things to do though.
 D As you know, I've been really busy lately moving into my new flat.

Dear Sue,

1 It's been a couple of months since I last wrote to you so I thought I'd better get in touch and tell you all my news.

2 I have finished moving the furniture in already and I've unpacked most of my things. I've decorated the bedroom, too. It looks very nice. I've painted the walls blue to match the carpet and I've put the picture you gave me above the bed.

3 I haven't decorated the living room yet. I haven't decided what colour to paint it! I haven't bought any curtains either. I have thought about painting the room pale green. What do you think?

4 Write back soon and tell me what you've been up to lately.

Love,
 Linda

b) Now, answer the following questions.

- Who is sending the letter?
- Who is the recipient?
- How does the letter start? Could we start with *Dear friend*?
- How does the letter finish?
- Which other phrases can you use instead of "Love"?
- Which paragraph contains the opening remarks? Which paragraphs are the main body?
- What tense does Linda use to talk about her news?

21 Correct the mistakes. Write S (for spelling), P (for punctuation), M (for missing word) and GR (for grammar).

D - P
 Dear Ann

I'm having a fantastic time here in Disneyland, Paris. There are so many to see and do here I don't know where to start

I've already been to Adventureland. I gone there on Saturday it was great!

Writing Tip

To write a letter to a friend telling him/her about your recent news we start with "Dear" + your friend's first name. We never write "Dear friend". In the introduction, we write our opening remarks. In the second paragraph, we write about what we have done recently. In the third paragraph, we write about what we still haven't done. In the last paragraph, we write our closing remarks (e.g. *That's all for now, That's all my news, Write back soon*, etc) and sign off with *Love, / Yours, / Best wishes, / etc* and our first name. We never write: *Love, your friend + your first name*. We can use abbreviations (e.g. *It's, I've*, etc).

22 Replace each of the topic sentences in Ex. 20a with other appropriate ones.

23 a) Bernie has moved to another town. Look at the prompts and say what he has already done or he hasn't done yet.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 start a new job | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 get to know quite a few people | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 buy a car | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 make some friends at work | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 rent a nice flat | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 buy new furniture | <input type="checkbox"/> |

b) Which of the sentences 1 to 6 would you put in the first paragraph of the main body? in the second paragraph of the main body? What topic sentences would you use to start each paragraph?

24 Write the letter Bernie sent to his friend telling him/her about his recent news (100 - 120 words). Use the plan below, the ideas in Exs. 22 and 23 as well as your own ideas. You can also use the letter in Ex. 20a as a model.

Plan

Dear (friend's first name),

Introduction

(Para 1) *opening remarks*

Main Body

(Para 2) *things Bernie has done*

(Para 3) *things Bernie hasn't done yet*

Conclusion

(Para 4) *closing remarks*

Yours, / Love, / Best wishes, / etc
 Bernie

What a day!

Vocabulary

1 a) Look at the pictures. Use the prompts in the list to write sentences, as in the example.

- angry • exhausted • upset • nervous
- pleased

Lyn feels upset.

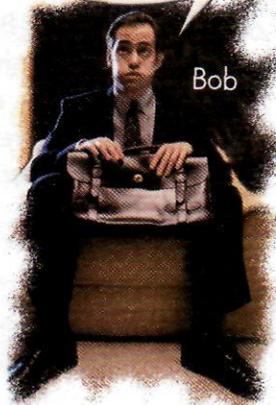
My favourite toy is broken.



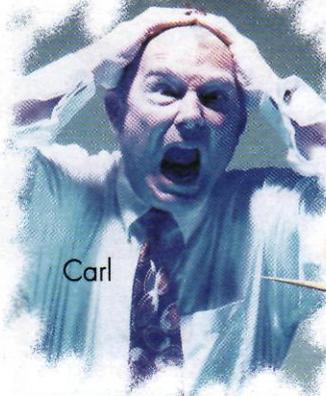
The meeting went very well!



I hope I get the job.



I have worked all night on my report.



Look at what you've done!

b) How do you feel when:
 your team wins? you watch a film about ghosts? you finish doing your homework? you have nothing to do on a Sunday afternoon?

2 Complete the sentences with the words from the list below.

- hoovering • set off • slipped • hang • altitude
- footprints • realise • yelled • ages

- 1 I'm so sorry, I didn't you were talking on the phone.
- 2 Oh no! The plane is losing
- 3 Mike was doing the when the phone rang.
- 4 They for Prague early in the morning.
- 5 He on the ice and hurt his leg.
- 6 Don't out the washing yet. It's going to rain.
- 7 Jane was talking on the phone for
- 8 The police followed the in the snow and found the child.
- 9 I'm sorry I at you last night but I was really angry.

3 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

1 As Bill was driving to work yesterday morning, he into a tree.



2 James was playing basketball, when he his ankle.



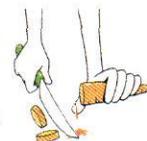
3 While Stefanie was cooking dinner, she her hand.



4 Greg was eating nuts, when he his tooth.



5 Jane was slicing a carrot, when she her finger.



4 a) Match the means of transport to what the people below are saying.

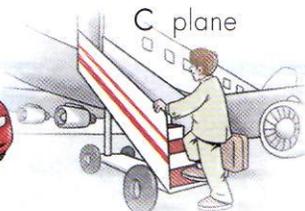
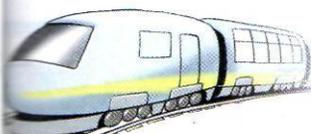
A train

B car

C plane

D bus

E ship



1

I hate being stuck in traffic and not being able to find a place to park.

2

I don't like the take-off but I always enjoy the flight.

3

I always get seasick.

4

It's always crowded and I can never find a seat.

5

I like watching the countryside as we speed along the tracks.

b) Which of the following means of transport do we drive? ride? fly?

- helicopter • scooter • taxi • glider • car
- bus • bicycle • lorry • motorcycle
- limousine • moped • aeroplane

c) Which is your favourite means of transport? Why?

5 a) Match the words in column A to the words in column B to form phrases.

A

B

- 1 soaking
- 2 cracked
- 3 boiling
- 4 thick
- 5 flashing

- a smoke
- b light
- c wet
- d hot
- e lips

b) Use the phrases in Ex. 5a to complete the text below.

We had to land the plane in the desert. There was 1) coming from the engine so we quickly ran away from the plane before it exploded. We walked for hours in the desert trying to find help. It was 2) under the sun and our bodies were 3)

We desperately needed water; we both had 4) and we were dying of thirst. Suddenly, we saw a 5) in the distance. To our relief it was a rescue team! We would soon be saved!

6 Write a synonym of the word(s) in brackets.

- 1 She r _____ the station at 7 o'clock; just in time to catch the train. (arrived at)
- 2 After a lovely dinner we r _____ to our hotel room. (went back)
- 3 My brother climbed the tree first and then I f _____ him. (went after)
- 4 Jane r _____ a lovely card for her birthday. (got)

7 Circle the correct response.

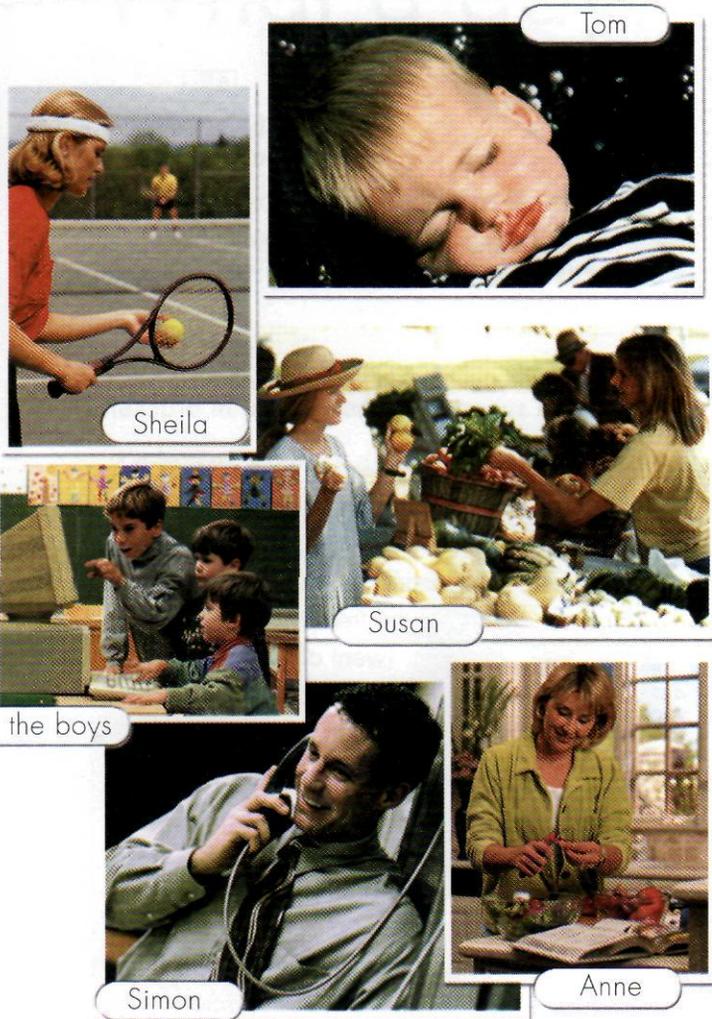
- 1 A: I waited for over an hour for you yesterday.
B: a What happened?
b I'm so sorry.
- 2 A: There was a terrible fire at the factory.
B: a How shocking!
b Yes, of course.
- 3 A: Do you like my new dress?
B: a Really?
b It's lovely!
- 4 A: I'm sorry. There isn't any coffee left.
B: a Never mind.
b What a silly thing to do!
- 5 A: Hurry up! The bus is leaving.
B: a Oh, no!
b I have no idea!

8 Fill in: in, into, on, over, at.

- 1 He lost his balance and fell the river.
- 2 I watched the plane fly the mountains.
- 3 Finally we saw a bus coming the distance.
- 4 We were exhausted, but last we were safe.
- 5 He saw three men horses.

Grammar

9 Look at what the people in the pictures were doing yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Then, in pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.



- 1 Sheila/make a salad?
A: *Was Sheila making a salad?*
B: *No, she wasn't. She was playing tennis.*
- 2 Tom/talk on the phone?
A:
B:
- 3 the boys/take a nap?
A:
B:
- 4 Susan/surf the net?
A:
B:
- 5 Simon/play tennis?
A:
B:
- 6 Anne/buy vegetables?
A:
B:

10 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or *past continuous*.

Dear Jane,

I **1**) **was (be)** really pleased to receive your postcard. It sounds like you **2**) **(have)** a great time in Spain. Anyway, you will never believe what **3**) **(happen)** to me last weekend.

I **4**) **(go)** to Anne's party when it **5**) **(start)** to rain. As I **6**) **(wait)** at the bus stop a car **7**) **(drive)** past me at full speed. Before I **8**) **(know)** it, I was soaking wet. I **9**) **(feel)** miserable - the people at the bus stop **10**) **(laugh)** and I **11**) **(look)** a mess. It was very embarrassing. Why do these things always happen to me?

That's all for now. Write back soon.

Love,

Mary

- A: 1) (you/hear) the news?
B: No, why? What 2) **(happen)**?
A: Remember Jeff Larks? Well, he 3) **(dig)** in his garden when he suddenly 4) **(find)** an old chest!
B: What 5) **(be)** inside it? Gold?
A: No, old coins.
B: Oh, lucky him!

11 Circle the correct word.

- 1 My sister was watching TV **when/while** suddenly the lights went out.
- 2 We didn't go to the outdoor concert **so/because** the weather was very bad.
- 3 John got into the car **while/and** drove to work.
- 4 I missed the bus this morning **when/so** I took a taxi to work.
- 5 We were playing chess **for/while** Chris was talking on the phone.
- 6 Robert was shaking with fear **and/as** he opened the door.
- 7 Jenny didn't hear the phone **and/because** the music was too loud.
- 8 Jack raised his hand to ask a question **and/while** the teacher was explaining the exercise.

12 Use the adverb forms of the adjectives in the list to complete the sentences.

- careful • early • hard • loud • lazy • good

- 1 He tried to do the exercise but he couldn't find the answer.
- 2 The pupils were listening to the teacher.
- 3 We arrived at the party; no one was there yet.
- 4 She was talking on the phone.
- 5 She wasn't feeling very yesterday.
- 6 They sat around watching TV because they had nothing else to do.

Listening

13 Listen and tick the correct box for each question.

1 What did Sue lose?



A



B

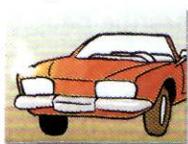


C

2 How did Gordon get to work?



A

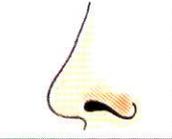


B



C

3 What did Lee break?



A



B



C

4 How does Rob feel?



A



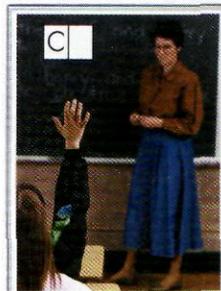
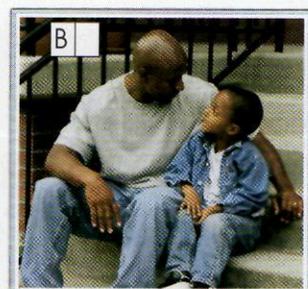
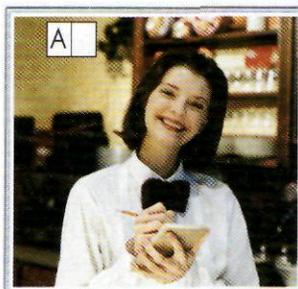
B



C

14 What are they saying? Match the questions to the pictures.

- 1 Can I have a look at the photo album?
- 2 May I take your order, please?
- 3 Can I have an ice cream?
- 4 May I ask a question, Miss?



Communication

(making a witness statement)

15 a) Read the dialogue and fill in *could, how, did* or *so*.

A: Excuse me, sir. 1) I take your statement now, please?
 B: Of course.
 A: 2), what's your full name?
 B: John Stevens.
 A: 3) exactly did the accident happen, Mr Stevens?
 B: Well, the white Mini appeared from nowhere. It was going too fast and it hit the blue Ford.
 A: 4) the Mini slow down at all?
 B: Only after it had hit the Ford.
 A: Thank you very much, Mr Stevens. I may need to ask you some more questions later.
 B: That's OK. You have my address.

b) Use the prompts below to act out a similar dialogue.

- Luke Garner
- robbery
- two men/run into post office/carry/guns
- you/see/men
- only for/few seconds

Reading

16 a) Put the pictures in the correct order, then try to guess what happened.



b) Read the story and put the paragraphs into the correct order, then answer the questions.

A Sophie was very frightened, but she knew what to do. She quickly rolled under her bed. The room was still shaking. One of Sophie's pictures fell off the wall and it smashed loudly. Sophie screamed. Then she heard her father shouting her name. He was trying to open her bedroom door, but the door was stuck. Sophie screamed again and started to cry. It was just then that the shaking stopped and her father burst through the door. "It's OK, Sophie," he said. "You're safe now."

B Sophie and her parents went outside. All their neighbours were standing in the street. Everyone was scared, but they all felt happy to be alive. Sophie's dad hugged her and said, "You're a brave girl, Sophie. I'm very proud of you."

C It was late at night. Sophie was sleeping. Yellow light shone into her bedroom from the street lamp outside the window, but there was no sound of traffic. Everything was quiet.

D Suddenly there was a low rumbling noise and Sophie's bed rocked gently. Sophie woke up, looked at the ceiling and saw that her bedroom light was swinging. She sat up and looked around. She didn't know what was happening. Then there was another rumbling noise. The bed shook so violently that Sophie fell onto the floor. She felt the floor moving under her. It was as if the whole house was jumping up and down.

- 1 Where was Sophie that night?
- 2 What was she doing?
- 3 Why did she wake up?
- 4 Why did she fall out of bed?
- 5 What did she do next?
- 6 Who was trying to open her bedroom door?
- 7 What happened in the end?
- 8 Why was Sophie's dad proud of her?

c) What title would you give the story?

d) Read the story again and underline all the adjectives and adverbs used. Which adjectives describe people's feelings?

Writing (a narrative)

Writing Tip

To write a story, we **start** by setting the scene: we write when and where the event happened, who the people in the story were, what happened first and/or what the weather was like.

In the **main body**, (paras 2 - 4) we describe what happened in detail. We write the events in the order they happened.

In the **last paragraph**, we write what happened in the end and how the people felt.

We can use adjectives or adverbs to make our story more interesting, as well as *and*, *also*, *so*, *then* etc to join our sentences or ideas. We normally use past tenses in stories.

17 Read the newspaper headline and answer the questions.



- Which of the following is the headline about? Tick (✓)
 A a sports event
 B an accident
- What exactly happened?
- Where did the event happen?
- Who was involved?

18 a) Match the sentences to the pictures on the right.

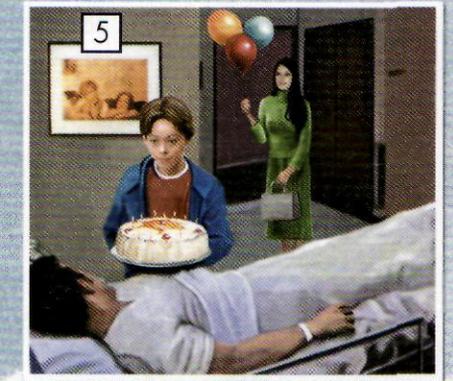
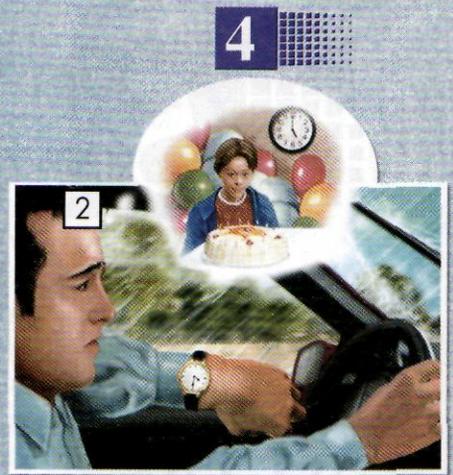
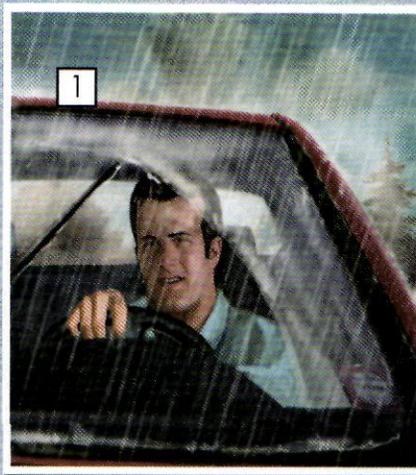
- A Seconds later he crashed into a tree hitting his head on the windscreen.
- B Steve was driving along a quiet country lane on his way home from work.
- C "After what happened, we decided to have the party here, Dad," he said.
- D Steve wanted to be home to see his son Tom blow out the candles on the cake.
- E Suddenly he saw a woman on a bicycle in front of him.

b) Use the words in the list to complete the sentences below.

- black • happily • hard • wet
- faster

- It was 4:30 in the afternoon and it was raining
- The party was going to start at 5 o'clock so Steve started to drive a little
- The road was and slippery.
- Everything went
- Steve smiled

c) Look at the pictures again. Use the sentences in Ex. 18 tell the story.



19 Read the rubric. Then, use the plan below and your answers from Exs 17 and 18 to write your story for the competition. You can use the story in Ex. 16 as a model.

Your school magazine has organised a short story competition. You must write a story of 120-180 words with the title "A Lucky Escape". Write your story for the competition.

Plan

- Introduction
 (Para 1) *set the scene [who, where, when and what]*
- Main Body
 (Paras 2-4) *develop the story [describe what happened, put events in the order they happened]*
- Conclusion
 (Para 5) *end the story and say how the people felt*

I'm going to be ...

Vocabulary

1 a) Use the words in the list below to fill in the table.

- skirt • trainers • tie • trousers • flat shoes
- high-heeled shoes • suit • hat • cardigan
- dress • shirt • belt • pullover • gloves
- boots • leggings • jeans • jacket
- shorts • earrings

MENSWEAR



LADIESWEAR



FOOTWEAR



ACCESSORIES

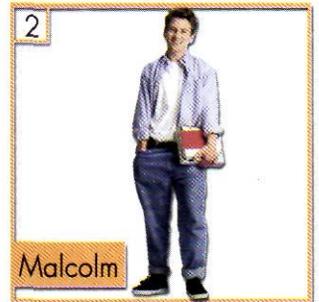


• Can you think of any more words to add?

b) Talk about yourself. What do you like wearing when you go: to school? to the beach? to a party? on a picnic?

2 a) Look at the pictures and describe what the people are wearing using words/phrases from the list below, as in the example.

- dress • blue cotton shirt • slippers
- white T-shirt • a pair of jeans • scarf
- black shoes • checked shirt • white socks
- trainers • boots • leather belt • brown hat
- glasses • woollen jumper • a pair of trousers



Steffi is wearing a red jacket, a pair of jeans, a white T-shirt and black shoes.

b) What about you? What are you wearing today?

c) Describe what one of your classmates is wearing without saying who it is. The rest of the class guess who you are describing.

3 Complete the dialogue using the words in the list.

- size • accessories • plain • looking for
- silk • medium

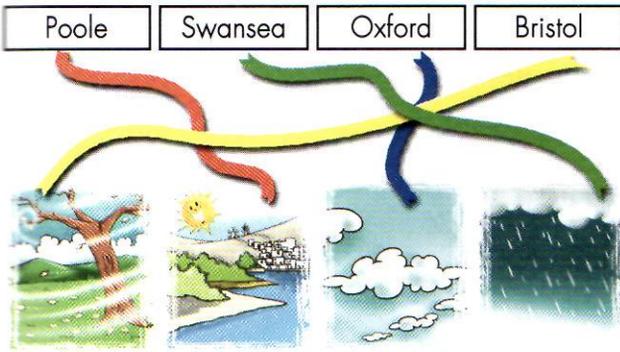
A: Good morning. How can I help you?

B: I'm 1) a skirt.

A: How about this one?

- B: Oh, that's a nice checked skirt, but I was thinking of buying a 2) one.
 A: How about this?
 B: Yes, that's lovely.
 A: What 3) are you?
 B: 4) I think. I'm also looking for a 5) scarf.
 A: You'll have to go to the 6) department for that.
 B: Right, thank you.

4 In pairs ask and answer questions, as in the example.



- A: What will the weather be like in Poole tomorrow?
 B: It will be sunny.

- What will the weather be like in your town tomorrow?

5 Match the words in column A to the words in column B. Then use them to fill in the blanks.

A	B
1 weather	A hot
2 boiling	B winds
3 strong	C rain
4 freezing	D forecast
5 heavy	E cold

- 1 A: What's the weather like in the North Pole?
 B: I suppose it's!
 2 It's I think I'll go for a swim.
 3 The boat couldn't leave the harbour because of the
 4 It's been quite warm lately, but the says it's going to get cold soon.

- 5 I hope you won't go out in such without an umbrella and a raincoat, Tom!

6 Underline the correct word.

- 1 I think I've gained weight. These jeans don't fit/match me anymore.
 2 Here's your 10p change/money.
 3 I hope you haven't thought/changed your mind.
 4 In that moment/case you'll need to take some warm clothes with you.
 5 Can you please collect/pack my post while I'm away?
 6 I hate standing in long queues/sites.
 7 In the future everyone will shop website/online.
 8 Josh fell/slipped on a banana skin and broke his leg.
 9 What are you going to wear/dress to Tom's wedding reception?
 10 That black shirt suits/looks very nice on you.

7 Fill in: in, on, from, at, of.

- 1 Try to keep my advice mind.
 2 Tim is holiday the moment.
 3 Jane is a business trip Italy.
 4 You'll find more information about it the net.
 5 Suntan lotion protects you the sun.
 6 You'll find nice clothes low prices in this shop.
 7 You should put your rubbish the bin.
 8 Many people choose to work the comfort their home.

8 Circle the correct response.

- 1 A: Are you coming to the party?
 B: a I see.
 b No way!
 2 A: Are you going to call Peter?
 B: a No, there's no point.
 b Yes, that's lovely.
 3 A: Do you want a dinner jacket?
 B: a Oh, no, that's not right.
 b Of course.
 4 A: When is Mary coming?
 B: a I'm not sure.
 b I suppose so.
 5 A: We've run out of bread.
 B: a It isn't.
 b I know.

9 You work as a shop assistant at a clothes shop. What questions would you ask a customer?

- 1 How can I help you?
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Grammar

10 Look at the telegram Sue sent to her mother, then ask and answer, as in the example.

Mum,
 leave for Lisbon - plane - "Plaza Hotel" - 5 days

Love
 Sue

- 1 A: Where is she going to go?
 B: She is going to go to Lisbon.
- 2 A: How
- B:
- 3 A: Where
- B:
- 4 A: How long
- B:

11 Complete the sentences using the prompts, as in the example.

- be a vet • pick him up • go for a walk
- wear electronic clothes • be annoyed
- post it • make an apple pie • look lovely

- 1 Mary loves animals. When she grows up, I think she *will be a vet*.
- 2 I think Sue in her new floral dress.
- 3 We've got lots of apples. I think I
- 4 I'm bored. I think I
- 5 I'm sure Carol when she finds out you've lost her camera.
- 6 In the year 2200 people
- 7 When I finish writing this letter, I
- 8 I think Dave's mum after school today.

12 Use the prompts to predict what is going to happen, as in the example.

- buy that scarf • have a picnic • repair the bike
- bake some biscuits • move to another house



1 She is going to buy that scarf.



2 He.....



3 They



4 They



5 They

13 a) Look at Kelly's diary. Ask and answer questions, as in the example.

Date: Saturday 11th March

- 10 am: go to dentist
- 12 pm: meet Tom for lunch
- 3 pm: go to the hairdresser's
- 4 pm: take dog for a walk
- 6 pm: call travel agent
- 7 pm: have dinner at Christine's

- A: What is Kelly doing at ten o'clock?
 B: She's going to the dentist.

b) What are you doing next Sunday?
Complete the diary entries below, then ask and answer questions, as in the example.

Date:

10 am: visit grandparents

12 pm:

2 pm:

5 pm:

8 pm:

A: What are you doing at ten o'clock next Sunday?
B: I'm visiting my grandparents.

14 What is each person going to do? Write sentences, as in the example.

- blow out the candles • buy a camera
- pick some flowers • order a meal
- go to bed • work in the garden

Sue is going to blow out the candles.



1



2

Lynn

Glen and Liz



3



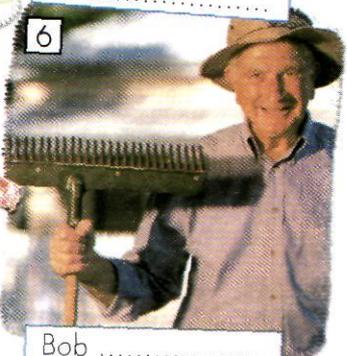
4

Fred



5

Kate



6

Bob

Communication

(making a complaint)

15 a) Use the prompts to complete the dialogue.

- refund • I'm really sorry • How may I help you
- receipt • Would you like to change it

A: Good morning, Madam. 1)?
B: Well, I bought this dress here last week. When I washed it, the colour faded.
A: Oh dear. 2)?
B: Yes, if possible.
A: 3) but there aren't any left in your size.
B: Well, in that case I'd like a 4)
A: Of course. Have you got the 5)?
B: Yes, here it is.
A: Here you are. £10.99. I'm terribly sorry.

b) Use the prompts below to act out a similar dialogue.

- jumper • Saturday • tried it on
- I found a hole in the sleeve • the same colour
- £8.95

Listening

16 Listen to the advertisement and fill in the missing information about Comfrey's Department Store.

COMFREY'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Now open: Denton 1) Street, with everything from socks to stereos, 2) to hoovers!

Womenswear: suits for the working woman, dresses, 3) blouses, jeans, shirts, jackets

Menswear: suits, shirts, 4) jeans, dinner jackets

Kidswear: clothes for children of all ages and tastes

- from party 5) to denim jackets
- school uniforms

Home Department: fridges, cookers, dishwashers

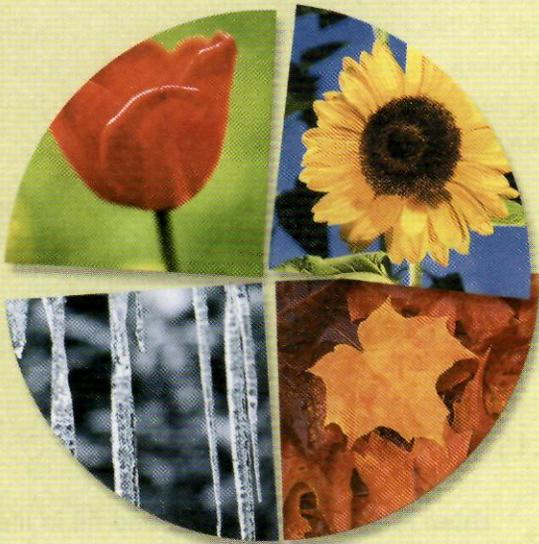
- huge selection of CD and cassette 6)

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS VISIT US TODAY

Reading

- 17 Read the weather forecast below and circle the correct answer. A (for Right), B (for Wrong) or C (doesn't say). Then, explain the words in bold.

Weather Forecast- Weekend Outlook



This is going to be a weekend full of surprises. **Across the country** we will **experience** everything from bright sunshine to heavy snow.

On Friday evening, there will be strong winds in the south of England, followed by heavy rain **throughout** the night. It's going to be wet and windy in the north, too, with **thunderstorms** in Scotland and the north of England.

Saturday morning will be fine, with **sunny spells all over Britain**. There will, however, be some clouds during the afternoon, with a few **showers** in Scotland.

Sunday is going to be a good day for staying indoors. There are going to be **icy winds** and **snowstorms** in many parts of Scotland and northern England. In the rest of England and Wales there will be heavy rain which will continue all day and well into the night. This may **lead to flooding** in many parts of southern England and Wales.

- 1 The weather is going to be the same all weekend.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 2 It will be wet and windy in the north on Friday evening.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

- 3 There will be sunshine in Scotland on Friday morning.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 4 The weather will be sunny on Saturday morning.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 5 It will be windy in the north on Saturday afternoon.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 6 It is going to snow in Scotland on Sunday.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 7 There may be floods in Wales on Sunday.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

Writing

(a letter asking for information)

- 18 Read the advertisement below, then use the notes to ask polite questions, as in the example.

7th January – 14th January

EXPLORE MARRAKECH

A seven-day tour of MARRAKECH

PRICE INCLUDES:

- Return flight from Gatwick
- 7 nights accommodation in 3-star hotels
- Two meals
- Sightseeing tours to: the "red city" and the walled Agdal gardens with local guides

EXTRA!

- Excursion to the Atlas Mountains

from £475

Marco Polo Voyages
45 Tailor Avenue, London, NW1 6QG
0208-3124 6000
www.vmp.com

1 *single room?*

2 *which meals?*

3 *speak English?*

4 *cost?*

- 1 *Could I please book a single room?*

19 Read the letter and answer the questions.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am planning to go on the seven-day tour of Marrakech advertised in your brochure. I hope you will be able to answer a few questions for me.

Firstly, could I please book a single room?

I am coming on the tour alone and I would not like to share a hotel room with another person.

Secondly, I would like you to tell me which two meals the price includes. Will we have breakfast and lunch in the hotel and pay for our own dinner?

Thirdly, I hope the local guides speak English. I am afraid I cannot speak any foreign languages.

Finally, could you also tell me how much the excursion package will cost?

I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully,

Rebecca Burns

Rebecca Burns

- 1 Rebecca starts her letter with *Dear Sir/Madam* because
 - A she doesn't know the person she's writing to.
 - B the person she's writing to is a friend.
- 2 Which of the following does she use in her letter?
 - A full verb forms
 - B long sentences
 - C abbreviations
 - D formal language
- 3 Does Rebecca sound polite or friendly?
- 4 Has Rebecca included all her questions in the letter? Underline the sentences which include her points.
- 5 Which words does Rebecca use to list her questions?
- 6 Which of the sentences can start/end the letter?
 - A Hi! What's up?
 - B I am interested in the advertisement ...
 - C Do drop me a line.
 - D I would appreciate an answer at your earliest convenience.

20 a) Use the notes in the advertisement below to write questions, as in the example.

Discover Peru!

3rd August - 13th August

A ten-day tour of southern Peru

Price includes:

- Return flights from Heathrow to Lima
- 10 nights accommodation in 3-star hotels
- Sightseeing tours to: ancient Inca city ruins, and Indian highland villages

from £1,563

Inca Travel
10 Ferry Road London, SW1P1PH
www.incatr.com

- 1 direct flight?
- 2 share room?
- 3 by bus or train?
- 4 buy traditional clothes?

- 1 Firstly, is the flight to Lima direct?
- 2 Secondly, ?
- 3 What is more, ?
- 4 Finally, ?

b) Suggest suitable supporting sentences for each sentence (1 to 4).

21 Use your answers in Ex. 20 and the plan below, to write a letter to Inca Travel asking for information about the tour (120-150 words). Use the letter in Ex. 19 as a model.

Writing Tip

To write a formal letter asking for information we start with **Dear Sir/Madam**. In the first paragraph, we state the reason for writing the letter. In the main body, (paras 2-4), we ask questions about the information we need. We can use **Firstly, Secondly, Finally** etc, to introduce each paragraph. In the last paragraph, we usually say we hope to hear from the person soon. We end our letter with **Yours faithfully**, and our full name.

Plan

Dear Sir/Madam,

Introduction

(Para 1) explain why you are writing

Main Body

(Paras 2-4) ask your questions

Conclusion

(Para 5) closing remarks

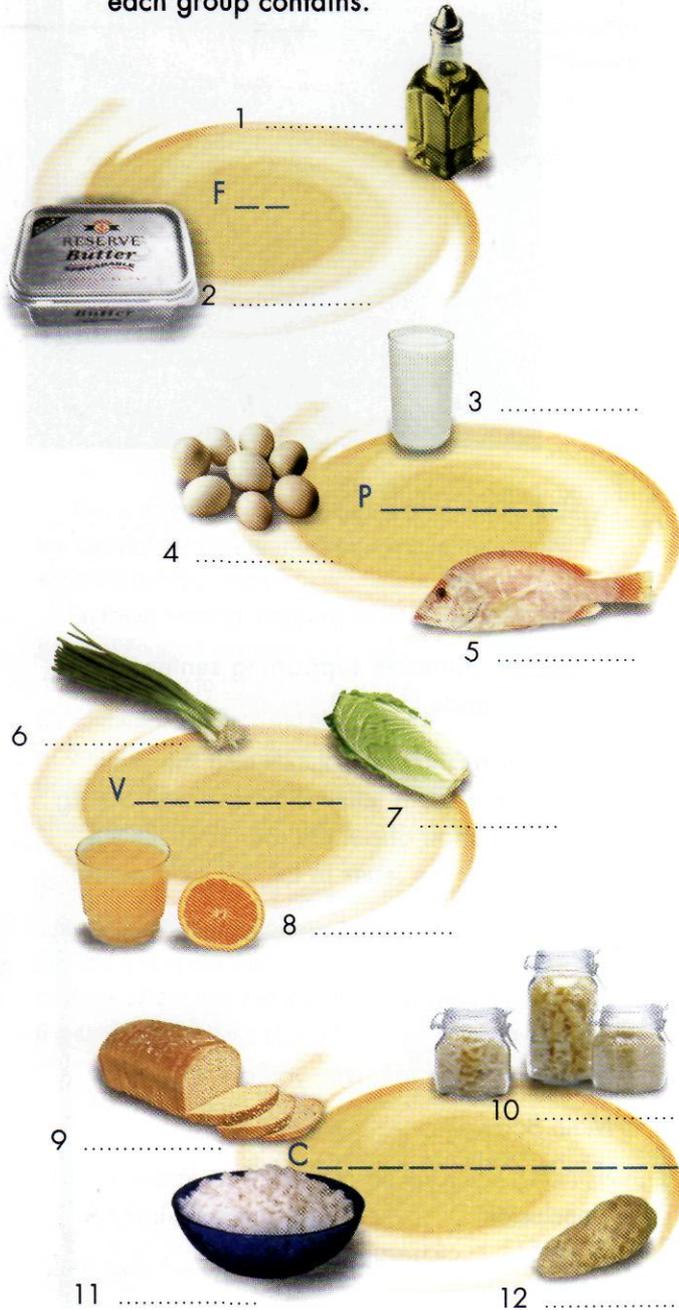
Yours faithfully,

(your full name)

Food and Festivities

Vocabulary

1 a) Label the pictures (1 - 12). Write what each group contains.



b) Which of the items do you think are good for you? Which are not? Why? Make sentences, as in the example.

Milk is good for you because it contains protein.

2 a) Look at the pictures and complete the text.

Helen always has a bowl of 1)  for breakfast. At lunchtime, she usually has a 2)  and some 3)  or some 4)  Sometimes, if she is very hungry, she may have some 5) 

Later in the afternoon she often eats some 6)  or some other fruit. For dinner, she usually has a bowl of 7)  and a 8) 

Once a week, however, she meets her friends at her favourite Italian restaurant where she eats a small 9)  or some 10) 

b) What do you usually have for breakfast? lunch? dinner? What do you eat when you go out with friends?

3 Underline the correct word.

- 1 Is there anything to eat? I'm starving/thirsty.
- 2 May I take your order/menu, sir?
- 3 I'll have the vegetable soup to start/order with.
- 4 A glass of orange/mineral water for me, please.
- 5 I'd like chocolate ice cream for main course/dessert.

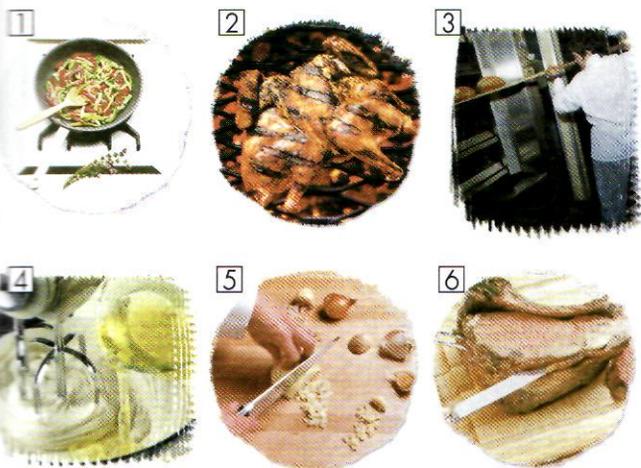
- 6 The Chinese believe that sesame seed balls bring luck/celebrations.
- 7 These chicken crisps/wings are delicious.
- 8 How many slices/bars of cheese do you need?
- 9 There was a huge firework parade/display to celebrate the new year.
- 10 On 4th July the Americans celebrate their independence from/of Britain.

4 Complete the sentences with the words from the list.

- spicy • burnt • sour • salty • boiled
- sweet • fried • diet

- 1 I don't like my coffee. It's too
- 2 I'll have the chilli sauce. I love food.
- 3 Don't add any lemon. It's quite already.
- 4 My chips are too I can't eat them.
- 5 I don't eat a lot of food. It's too fattening.
- 6 Keith is on a so he eats a lot of fresh fruit and vegetables.
- 7 "How would you like your eggs?"
"..... please."
- 8 Oh, no! I left the cake in the oven for too long and now it's

5 Match the verbs (1-6) to the nouns (a-f). What other foods can we fry, grill, bake, etc?



- | | | |
|---------|-------|------------------|
| 1 fry | e | a bread |
| 2 grill | ..... | b eggs and flour |
| 3 bake | ..... | c meat |
| 4 mix | ..... | d chicken |
| 5 chop | ..... | e vegetables |
| 6 slice | ..... | f onions |

6 a) Match the dishes (1 - 4) to the ingredients (a - d). Make sentences, as in the example.



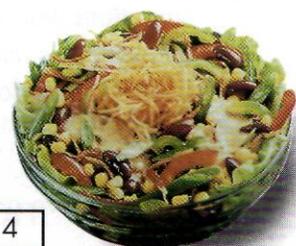
1 omelette



2 paella



3 cake



4 Mexican salad

- a cucumbers, tomatoes, lettuce, peppers, corn, carrots, beans
- b flour, eggs, sugar, butter, chocolate
- c butter, eggs, milk, pepper, salt
- d peppers, seafood, peas, rice

You need cucumbers, tomatoes, lettuce, peppers and beans to make a Mexican salad.

b) Think of a traditional dish in your country. What do you need to make it?

7 Circle the correct response.

- 1 A: Good evening, sir. May I take your order?
B: a Let's see.
b Yes, please.
- 2 A: Is there any milk?
B: a Not much.
b All gone.
- 3 A: Today's special is grilled fish with carrots.
B: a That sounds nice.
b Thank you.
- 4 A: Excuse me.
B: a Yes, sir.
b Yes, certainly.
- 5 A: Can I have some more chips?
B: a That's OK.
b Of course.
- 6 A: Can you pass me the ketchup, please?
B: a I know.
b Here you are.

8 Fill in: *on, for, from, with, of.*

- 1 I'll have the vegetable soup to start
- 2 Joan is a diet. She only eats vegetables.
- 3 There is plenty milk in the fridge.
- 4 Can I help you the dishes?
- 5 I'm really sorry breaking the glass.
- 6 Too much butter is bad you.
- 7 What would you like to have dinner?
- 8 I brought some pickles home.

9 You and your friend are at a restaurant. What questions would you ask the waiter? Think about: *table, menu, main course, drink, dessert, bill.* How would you complain about a dish?

- 1 Can we have a table for two, please?
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Grammar

10 The Smiths are going on a picnic and they are making a shopping list. Look at the list below, then ask and answer, as in the example.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| bread rolls X | olives X |
| tuna (2 tins) ✓ | cheese (10 slices) X |
| tomatoes (3) ✓ | apples ✓ |

- A: *Have they got any bread rolls?*
 B: *No, they haven't got any bread rolls.*
 A: *Have they got any tuna?*
 B: *Yes, they have. They've got two tins of tuna. etc*

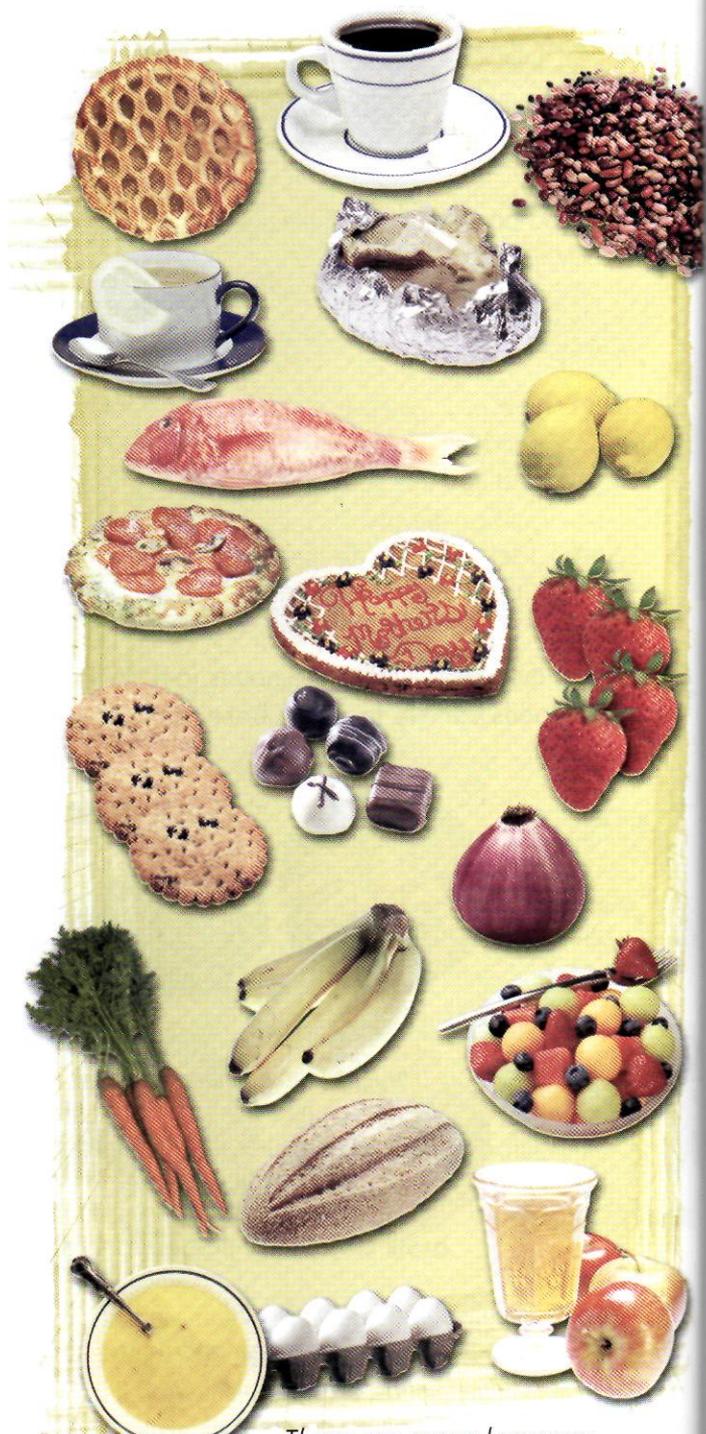
11 Fill in *a/an* or *some*, and write C (for countable) or U (for uncountable). Then, ask as in the example.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------|-----------------|------|
| 1 a banana | C | 6 egg | .... |
| 2 bread | .... | 7 rice | .... |
| 3 onion | .... | 8 beans | .... |
| 4 sugar | .... | 9 olives | .... |
| 5 burger | .... | 10 biscuit | .... |

- 1 Can I have a banana, please?

12 Look at the picture and the prompts, then say what there is/isn't in the picture.

- bananas • Coke • apple pie • lemons
- pickles • eggs • olives • apple juice
- vinegar • milk • biscuits • lettuce • broccoli
- tea • ice cream • lentils • baked potato
- pizza • fruit salad • orange juice • coffee
- crisps • onion • soup • fish • rice • sugar
- jam • beans • bread • pasta • cheese
- peppers • chocolates • carrots • strawberries
- cake • orange

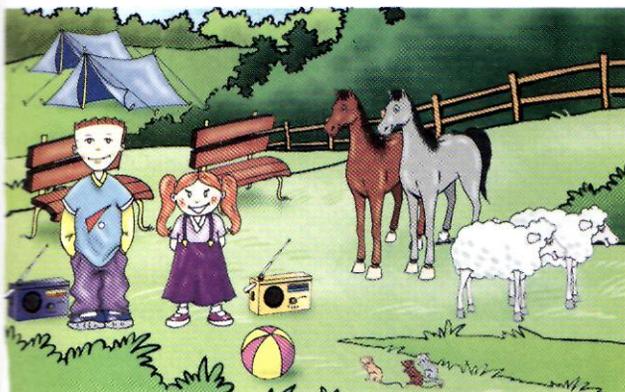


*There are some bananas.
 There isn't any Coke.*

13 Complete the sentences with *how much* or *how many*.

- 1 How much sugar do we need for the cake?
- 2 bananas shall I get?
- 3 coffee do you buy a week?
- 4 cakes shall I order for the party?
- 5 candles do we need for the dinner table?
- 6 apples do you need for the pie?

14 Compare the pictures and write the differences.



In picture A there aren't any horses. In picture B there are two horses.

15 Write in the plural.

- 1 There is a child in the park.
There are children in the park.
- 2 I can see a box on the table.
.....
- 3 He has got a glass of orange juice.
.....
- 4 There's a man in the room.
.....
- 5 There's an ox in the field.
.....
- 6 I can see a mouse in the garden.
.....

16 Fill in: *much, many, a lot of, a little, a few*.

- A: We have to go to the supermarket. There is not 1) much sugar left in the cupboard.
 B: Yes, and there are only 2) eggs in the fridge.
 A: So, let's see, how 3) tea and coffee have we got?
 B: Not 4) coffee and only 5) tea.
 A: Okay. Do we have any fruit?
 B: Well, there are 6) oranges and two apples but not 7) bananas.
 A: So we need to buy 8) fruit because I want to make a fruit salad.
 B: That sounds nice. Let's go shopping, then!

Communication
(ordering food/drink)

17 a) Complete the questions.

- A: Hello. Mario's.
 B: Hello. I'd like to order something please.
 A: Okay. What?
 B: A vegetarian pizza and some garlic bread please.
 A: Would you?
 B: Er, yes. I'll have 2 cans of Coke as well.
 A: Okay. What's?
 B: It's 27, Green Lane.
 A: And?
 B: 864229.
 A: Thank you. It'll be about 20 minutes.
 B: That's great. Thanks a lot. Bye.
 A: Thank you.

b) In pairs, act out similar dialogues choosing from the menu below.

Mario's Takeaway

Menu	Drinks
• spaghetti bolognese	• Coke
• chicken wings	• orange juice
• garlic bread	• lemonade
• pizza:	• mineral water
– special	• apple juice
– vegetarian	
– deluxe	



Listening

18  Read the questions below about the festival, then listen and circle the correct box for each question.

- The festival takes place from
 - 3 to 10 May.
 - 3 to 10 March.
 - 3 to 12 March.
 - 3 to 9 March.
- Where does it take place?
 - The Restaurant Association
 - The Luton Hotel
 - The Food Hotel
 - The Imperial Hotel
- What will the chefs demonstrate?
 - Their cooking secrets.
 - How to offer help and advice.
 - How to cook certain dishes.
 - How to use cooking utensils.
- What can you buy at the book fair?
 - Cookery books.
 - Cooking utensils and gadgets.
 - Food products.
 - All of the above.
- Where can you get a brochure?
 - From a restaurant.
 - From the hotel.
 - From the library.
 - From the book fair.

Reading

19 Read the text and choose the sentence from the list (A-E) which best fits each gap (1-4). There is one sentence that you do not need to use.

The lives of many people around the world depend on rice. For more than half the people in the world today there's nothing that is more important to them than rice. 1 These people live in Asia, in countries such as Indonesia, China, India, Japan, Vietnam and Korea.

Rice is a very old food. The people of South-East Asia began to grow it about 5,500 years ago. 2 In Spain, people began growing rice in the eighth or ninth century. Today there are more than 7,000 different kinds of rice in the world, but the three main types are short, medium and long-grained.

In India they use long-grained *basmati* rice which smells delicious. The Chinese prefer medium-grained rice because it sticks together and is easier to pick up with chopsticks. 3 In Asia people prefer white rice, while in Europe and America brown rice is very popular for a healthy diet.

Rice isn't just a food. It can be used to make flour, noodles, wine, vinegar and even paper. 4 The parts we don't eat become animal feed.



All in all, rice is not as plain and simple as it seems. It has a rich history, many uses and it is a very important food for many people.

- In Japan they prefer short-grained rice.
- People use rice in lots of different dishes.
- We use rice straw to make baskets and mats.
- From there it spread to China and India, then to Japan between 300 BC and 300 AD.
- Without it they wouldn't survive.

Forming adjectives

Many common adjectives (*pretty, sad, etc*) do not have particular endings. We can, however, use the following endings to form adjectives from nouns and verbs.

-able (*comfort - comfortable*), -al (*tradition - traditional*),
 -ary (*imagine - imaginary*), -ate (*passion - passionate*),
 -ful (*taste - tasteful*), -ible (*horror - horrible*), -ical (*type - typical*),
 -ish (*child - childish*), -ive (*impress - impressive*), -less (*point - pointless*),
 -ory (*advice - advisory*), -ous (*danger - dangerous*), -y (*luck - lucky*)
 -ed (*talent - talented*), -ar (*spectacle - spectacular*)

Writing (an article describing an annual festival)

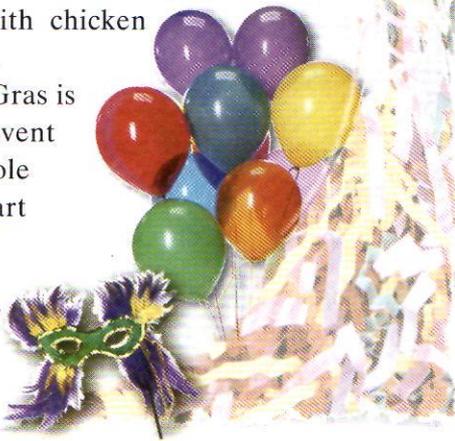
- 20 a) Read the article, write the correct adjective derived from the words in brackets, then find a title.

1 ▶ Mardi Gras in New Orleans is one of the most famous carnivals in the world. This 1) (**colour**) festival begins 10 days before Shrove Tuesday which is the last Tuesday before the forty day fasting period of Lent. The purpose of the festival is for people to enjoy themselves before this period begins.

2 ▶ The organisers of the event spend months preparing for the carnival. Dancers practise their difficult dance routines, 2) (**talent**) designers make amazing exotic costumes and artists decorate 3) (**spectacle**) floats for the 4) (**impress**) street parades.

3 ▶ During the carnival people parade through the streets dressed in 5) (**beauty**) costumes and dance to the sound of jazz bands. They also enjoy eating 6) (**tradition**) Cajun and creole dishes like *Gumbo*, a wonderful thick, 7) (**spice**) fish soup and *Jambalaya*, a 8) (**taste**) rice dish with chicken and chillies.

4 ▶ Mardi Gras is a fantastic event that the whole city takes part in. Why not join in the fun yourself next year?



b) Read the recommendations below. Which are positive? Which are negative? Which could you use to end the article above?

- A The festival is perfect for everyone. You don't have to live there to join in the fun, everyone is welcome.
- B The festival is quite boring. There are definitely other ways to have fun and enjoy yourself.
- C Everyone has fun at the festival. It's a very special celebration no one should miss.

Writing Tip

When we write an article about an annual event e.g. a festival which takes place every year, we usually write four paragraphs.

In the **first paragraph**, we write the name of the festival, when and where it takes place, as well as the reason for the celebration.

In the **second paragraph**, we write about the preparations people make before the festival. In the **third paragraph**, we describe what happens during the festival.

In the **last paragraph**, we write our comments about the festival and/or our recommendation. We use a variety of adjectives to make our description more vivid. We normally use present tenses. We can find such pieces of writing in newspapers, magazines, travel brochures, etc.

- 21 a) Think of an annual festival in your country and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the name of the festival?
- 2 When does it take place?
- 3 Where does it take place?
- 4 What is the reason for the festival?
- 5 What are the preparations? Think about: food, costumes, decorations, etc.
- 6 What happens during the festival?
- 7 How would you recommend the festival?
- 8 What title would you give to an article about this festival?

b) Now write your article about the festival (120-150 words). Use your answers from Ex. 20a and the plan below. You can use the article in Ex. 19 as a model.

Plan

Introduction

(Para 1) *name/date/place/reason*

Main Body

(Para 2) *preparations*

(Para 3) *activities*

Conclusion

(Para 4) *comments/recommendation*

You'd better ...

Vocabulary

1 a) Put the animals below into the right category.



mammals

.....

birds

.....

insects

.....

reptiles

.....

b) Use your answers from Ex. 1a, as well as the words in the list, to talk about each of the animals, as in the example.

- carnivore • herbivore • wild animal
- tame animal • endangered species

An eagle is a bird. It is a carnivore.

2 Use the words to describe the animals.

- big/small (body/ears/beak/head)
- sharp/long (teeth/beak/claws)
- short/long (legs/tail/wings/neck)
- dark/light/etc (fur/skin/feathers)



1 A parrot has got bright feathers, a sharp beak and a long tail.

2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9

3 Fill in: *dangerous, quiet, intelligent, noisy, boring, funny, obedient, beautiful.*

- Leopards are very dangerous. They can kill you.
- Peacocks are very They have very colourful feathers.
- Horses are very They do what their owners want them to do.
- You can teach parrots to talk. They're quite
- Chimpanzees are very The things they do make you laugh.
- Guinea pigs don't make a lot of noise. They're very
- Monkeys can't stop chattering. They're really
- I don't think I'd like a goldfish for a pet. They're rather

4 Fill in: *scenery, solar, species, natural, travel, busy, halls, luxury, freeze, hiding.*

- 1 We often go to concert halls, because we like live entertainment.
- 2 Italy has some of the most beautiful I have ever seen.
- 3 He's very rich, so he always stays at hotels.
- 4 London is a city. It's always crowded and noisy.
- 5 Are whales an endangered ?
- 6 How many planets are there in our system?
- 7 The police found the escaped prisoner's place.
- 8 I'll call the agent's to book the tickets.
- 9 Close the window! We'll to death!
- 10 San Francisco Bay is a harbour.

5 Fill in: *to, of, in, by, from.*

Jane thinks living 1) the countryside is a great idea. 2) fact, she is moving 3) her grandparents' village next month. She thinks it is the best place 4) the world. It's not far 5) the city and is easily reached 6) car in about 10 minutes. The village is on the shore 7) a lake and near a forest which is home 8) many animals.

6 Circle the correct response.

- 1 A: This hotel looks nice.
B: **a** Oh, dear.
b So does this one.
- 2 A: I'm thinking of buying a dog.
B: **a** Good point.
b Really?
- 3 A: Which would you rather have as a pet — a cat or a parrot?
B: **a** Neither.
b None.
- 4 A: We could go by plane.
B: **a** You're right.
b That's settled.
- 5 A: Hi, Alan. How's it going?
B: **a** Thanks.
b Not bad.

7 Your friend wants to go on holiday, but he doesn't know where to go. Suggest various places, justifying your suggestion each time.

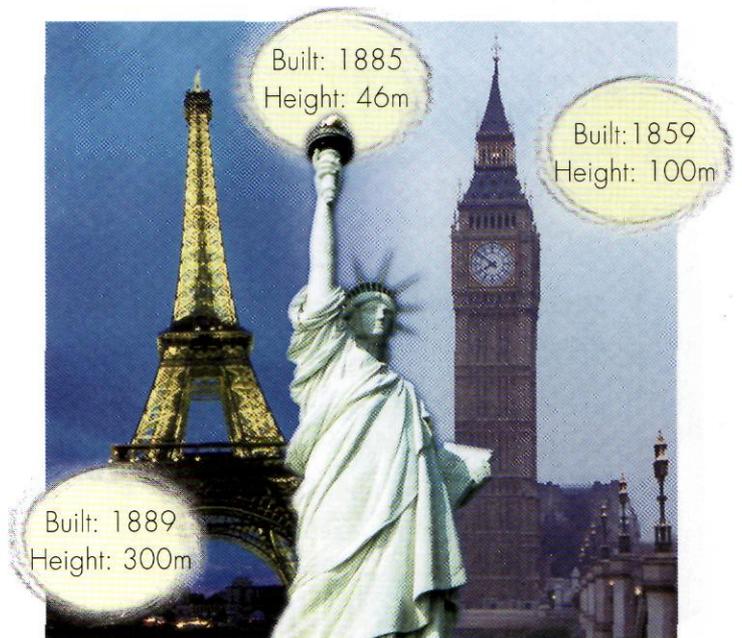
Why don't you go to Spain? It's hot and sunny.

Grammar

8 Circle the correct item.

- 1 This skirt is the niciest / nicer one you've got.
- 2 "Bella Italia" is the better / best Italian restaurant in town.
- 3 The Park Hotel isn't as peaceful / more peaceful as the Sheraton is.
- 4 The film on Channel 1 is long / longer than the one on Channel 2.
- 5 This dress is more / most expensive than that one.
- 6 I think History is less / least interesting than Maths.

9 a) Read the information about the Statue of Liberty, the Eiffel Tower and Big Ben, then complete the sentences, as in the example.



- 1 The Statue of Liberty is **older** (old) than the Eiffel Tower.
- 2 Big Ben is the (old) landmark of the three.
- 3 The Eiffel Tower is (tall) than Big Ben.
- 4 The Statue of Liberty is not as (old) as Big Ben.
- 5 The Eiffel Tower is the (new) of the three landmarks.
- 6 The Eiffel Tower is the (tall) landmark of the three.

b) Think of a landmark in your country. Compare it to the ones in Ex. 9a.

10 Complete the questions, then answer them.

- 1 Who is (tall) person in your family?
.....
- 2 Who is (old) person in your family?
.....
- 3 Who is (young) person in your family?
.....
- 4 What is (interesting) subject at school?
.....
- 5 What is (boring) film you've seen this year?
.....
- 6 Who is (popular) actor or actress in your country?
.....
- 7 Who is (bad) singer in your country?
.....
- 8 Which is (good) football team in your country?
.....

11 Match the conditional clauses (1-6) to the results (a-f).

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 If they finish their homework soon, | a he'll find his missing shoes. |
| 2 If that vase falls onto the floor, | b they might get lost. |
| 3 If James looks under the bed, | c it'll probably break. |
| 4 If Joanne wants to have dinner, | d she'll have to cook it herself. |
| 5 If Jane and Mike go to the forest alone, | e she'll see lots of animals. |
| 6 If Mary goes to her uncle's farm, | f they can go outside to play. |

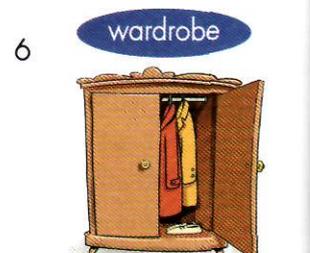
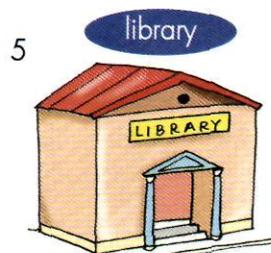
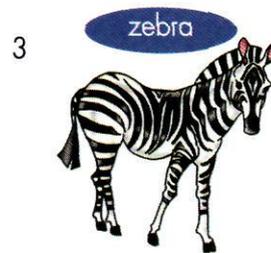
12 Put the verbs in brackets into the right tense, as in the example.

- 1 If you **don't understand** the question, **ask** the teacher. (not understand/ask)
- 2 If he to India, he the Taj Mahal. (travel/visit)
- 3 Jack to Mexico if he enough money. (go/save)

- 4 He all the housework if nobody him. (not finish/help)
- 5 If my boss this project, I a promotion. (not like/not get)
- 6 If she the time off work, she to Spain. (gets/travel)
- 7 If you cold, on a jumper. (feel/put)
- 8 She into a new flat unless she a good pay rise. (not move/get)
- 9 If you the gate, the dog away. (not close/run)
- 10 If you tired, a rest. (feel/have)

13 Make sentences, as in the example.

- place/see films
- someone/make people laugh
- animal/live in Africa
- someone/tell the actors what to do
- place/read a book quietly
- piece of furniture/put clothes in



- 1 A cinema is a place where you can see films.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Reading

- 14 a) Can you name some endangered animals? Why do you think they are in danger of extinction?
b) Read the article and answer the questions.

SWANLEY - ANIMAL PARK



ADOPT an Endangered Animal

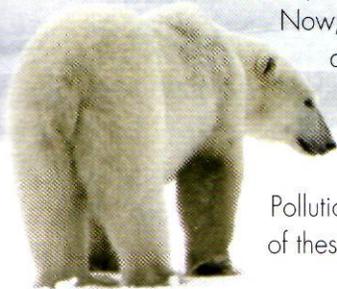
Polar bears are the largest carnivores that live on land. They have thick white fur which helps to keep them warm. Polar bears also have big front paws which help them to swim. They are excellent swimmers and can stay under water for up to two minutes at a time.

These large white bears live in the Arctic Circle. It is very cold there, with icebergs in a freezing cold sea. When it gets really cold in the winter, polar bears stay under the snow in a den.

Polar bears hunt and catch seals and other animals such as foxes and birds for food. They also eat fish and other animals and plants which live in the sea. If a polar bear finds a dead whale or walrus, it will eat that, too.

Polar bears are an endangered species. People used to hunt and trap them for their fur, and at one time there were only 5,000 polar bears left.

Now, polar bears are protected and they can only be hunted by Eskimos using traditional ways. Today, there is a new danger. Pollution is damaging the habitat of these beautiful animals.



What can you do to help?

We at Swanley have started an "Adopt an Animal" scheme. You can adopt an animal as:

- an individual
- a family
- a group (school, club, company)

If you donate £30, this will help us to keep a polar bear at Swanley Animal Park for three months. We will also send some of the money to help preserve the natural habitat of polar bears in the wild.

What will you get?

- an adoption certificate
- a colour photograph of the polar bear you adopt at Swanley
- a sticker for your car
- a free Swanley Park Newsletter

How do you pay?

- by post – cheque, money order
- by telephone – credit card, debit card

For adoption information or donations, contact:-

Swanley Animal Park,
Shore Rd, Swanley, SW11 5DZ
Tel. 01394 - 627427

- 1 Polar bears swim ...
 - A very well.
 - B under the ice.
 - C for up to two minutes above water.
 - D to keep warm.
 - 2 Polar bears eat ...
 - A animals that live in the sea.
 - B foxes and birds.
 - C whales and walruses.
 - D all of the above.
 - 3 There is a new danger to polar bears because ...
 - A people hunt them.
 - B there are only 5,000 left.
 - C people want their fur.
 - D pollution is damaging their habitat.
 - 4 Who can adopt a polar bear?
 - A one person
 - B a school
 - C a family
 - D all of the above
 - 5 If you want to pay an adoption fee by credit card, you should ...
 - A call the animal park.
 - B send it by post.
 - C go to the animal park.
 - D send a money order.
- c) What can you do to help the environment in your country?

Communication

(buying train tickets)

15 Complete the dialogue with the questions in the list, then use the prompts to act out a similar dialogue.

- Are you coming back today?
- Single or return?
- Do I have to change trains?
- What time does the train leave?
- Which platform does it go from?

A: Can I have a ticket to **Cambridge**, please?

B: 1)

A: Return, please.

B: 2)

A: No, on **Sunday**.

B: So, you want a **weekend return**. That's **£15.75**, please.

A: 3)

B: At **11.40**.

A: 4)

B: Platform **4**.

A: 5)

B: No, it's **direct**.

A: Thanks very much.

- Reading • next week • an open return
- £17.50 • 12.30 • 6
- Yes, in Birmingham.

Listening

16 Listen and fill in the order form.

Marigold's  *Florists*

ORDER FORM

Type of flowers: 1)

Colour: 2)

Number of flowers: 3)

Name: Mrs Elaine 4)

Address: 5) Canon Street, Lewisham

Delivery Date: Tuesday, 6)

Writing

(an opinion article)

17 a) Read the article below and underline all the linking words and phrases.

"Goldfish make good pets."

What do you think?

- ▶ Are you looking for a pet? If you are, buy a goldfish! I believe they make very good pets.
- ▶ In the first place, goldfish are very cheap and easy to keep, since they don't eat much. Also, you don't have to take them for walks or give them a lot of care and attention. Secondly, they aren't annoying, as they don't make any noise at all or get in your way when you're trying to do things at home.
- ▶ On the other hand, some people might say that goldfish are boring as pets. For example, you can't pick them up and stroke them or play with them. What is more, they aren't very good companions, because they can't give love and affection like cats and dogs.
- ▶ All in all, I think it depends on what you want from a pet before you choose one. For me, though, a goldfish is the ideal pet because it's easy to keep.



b) Read the article again and answer the questions.

- Which linking words are used to list points? to show addition? contrast? reason? result?
- How does the last paragraph start?
- What verbs/phrases express the writer's opinion in the introduction and the conclusion?
- Which paragraph gives the opposite opinion?

18 Replace the linking words/phrases in the sentences below with words/phrases from the list that have the same meaning.

- firstly • furthermore • also • because
- however • on the whole • finally

- 1 All in all, the holiday was a nightmare.
- 2 To begin with, the hotel was far from the village.
- 3 Secondly, the weather was terrible.
- 4 Moreover, there was nothing to do.
- 5 The beach was very dirty as there were no litter bins.
- 6 On the other hand, the locals were very friendly.
- 7 Lastly, we lost our luggage on the way home.

19 Use the linking words below to join the ideas or sentences, as in the examples.

- because • as • on the other hand
- what is more • moreover

- 1 Rock climbing is a very expensive sport. The equipment costs quite a lot of money.
Rock climbing is a very expensive sport as the equipment costs quite a lot of money.
- 2 Parrots are clever birds. They are amusing.
Parrots are very clever birds. What is more, they are amusing.
- 3 Playing tennis well can be very hard. You need to practise every day.
.....
.....
- 4 Dogs are very loyal pets. They can make a lot of noise.
.....
.....
- 5 Travelling by train is comfortable and fast. It is not expensive.
.....
.....

Writing Tip

When we write an opinion article we usually write four paragraphs. In the **first paragraph**, we state the topic and our opinion. In the **second paragraph** we present viewpoints and reasons which support our opinion. In the **third paragraph**, we present viewpoints and reasons which support the **opposite opinion**. In the **last paragraph** we state our opinion again. To make our essay more interesting we can address the reader directly or ask them a question in the introduction and/or in the conclusion.

20 Match the following beginnings (A-B) and endings (1-2). Which addresses the reader directly? Which asks the reader a question?

- A Have you ever wanted to travel somewhere really spectacular, but can't decide where to go? Well, in my opinion, India is the place for you.
- B You probably think that zoos and wildlife parks are great places for families to spend a fun day out together. Well, I don't agree.

- 1 All in all, I believe that wild animals belong in their natural habitat. After all, how would you feel if you were locked up in a cage for the rest of your life?
- 2 In conclusion, India is a magical place with something to offer everybody. Take my advice and go there. You won't be disappointed!

21 a) Match the viewpoints to the reasons. Which points are in favour of having a cat as a pet? Which points are against?

Viewpoints	Reasons
1 <input type="checkbox"/> d they can be mean	a they can look after themselves
2 <input type="checkbox"/> they can be amusing	b they sharpen their claws on the furniture
3 <input type="checkbox"/> they're independent	c they do funny things
4 <input type="checkbox"/> they cause extra housework	d if they don't like you they will scratch you
5 <input type="checkbox"/> they can destroy furniture	e they leave hairs everywhere
6 <input type="checkbox"/> they are friendly	f they sit next to you and let you stroke them

22 Your teacher has asked you to write a short article on the topic "Cats make good pets". Use your answers from Ex. 21, as well as the plan below, to write your essay (120-150 words). You can use the article in Ex. 17a as a model.

Plan

Introduction
(Para 1) *state topic and your opinion*

Main Body
(Para 2) *viewpoints and reasons to support your opinion*
(Para 3) *viewpoints and reasons to support opposite opinion*

Conclusion
(Para 4) *restate your opinion*

What are the rules?

Vocabulary

1 a) Use the words and phrases to label the pictures.

- water pollution • rubbish
- destroying the rainforest • air pollution
- endangered species



1



2



3



4



5

b) What should we do about the environmental problems listed in 1a? Match the prompts in box A (1 - 5) to those in Box B (a - e), as in the example.

A

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | d | reduce air pollution |
| 2 | | protect endangered species |
| 3 | | have less rubbish |
| 4 | | save rainforests |
| 5 | | keep rivers, lakes, oceans, etc clean |

B

- a stop cutting down and destroying the trees
- b stop factories from polluting them
- c create wildlife parks
- d use unleaded petrol
- e recycle glass, paper and aluminium

c) Use the prompts in 1b to ask and answer questions, as in the example.

A: What should we do to reduce air pollution?
B: We should use unleaded petrol.

2 Complete the sentences with words from the list below.

- extinct • advertised • litter • bins • survive
- affected • species • resource • set • crops

- If we protect wildlife, rare plants and animals will
- On our first day at school our teacher gave us a of school rules to learn.
- People shouldn't drop on the streets. They should put it in a bin.
- The panda is an endangered
- I'm calling about the job in yesterday's newspaper.
- In this part of the country most people are farmers and grow
- Oil is a very important
- The town council should provide more rubbish in the park.
- Experts believe that air pollution has the weather around the world.
- Blue whales will soon become if we don't stop hunting them.

3 a) Read the signs (1 - 6) and match them to their meanings (A - F).

SIGNS

MEANINGS



- A you mustn't smoke here
- B you mustn't swim beyond a certain point
- C you mustn't enter without permission
- D you mustn't take photographs
- E you must turn off your mobile phone
- F you must keep your personal items with you at all times

b) Which of the signs above can you see

- outside a building?
- in a museum?
- in a cinema?
- on a beach?
- in a shopping centre?
- at an airport?

c) Use the prompts to write your own signs.

- you mustn't enter without knocking
- you must be quiet
- you mustn't eat in the library
- you mustn't give the fish any food

4 Circle the correct word.

- 1 Is there a cure **for** / **of** cancer?
- 2 Please put your hands **over** / **up** if you have any questions.
- 3 Who were you talking **at** / **to** this morning?
- 4 They lived **at** / **in** South-East Asia for more than five years.
- 5 The children were looking forward **to/on** a picnic by the lake.
- 6 Our tennis coach shouted **at** / **to** us because we lost the match.
- 7 Rainforests are home **to** / **of** many rare plant and animal species.
- 8 You can find various kinds **for** / **of** fish and exotic birds at the pet shop.

9 The gardener told us that we should keep off / away the flower beds.

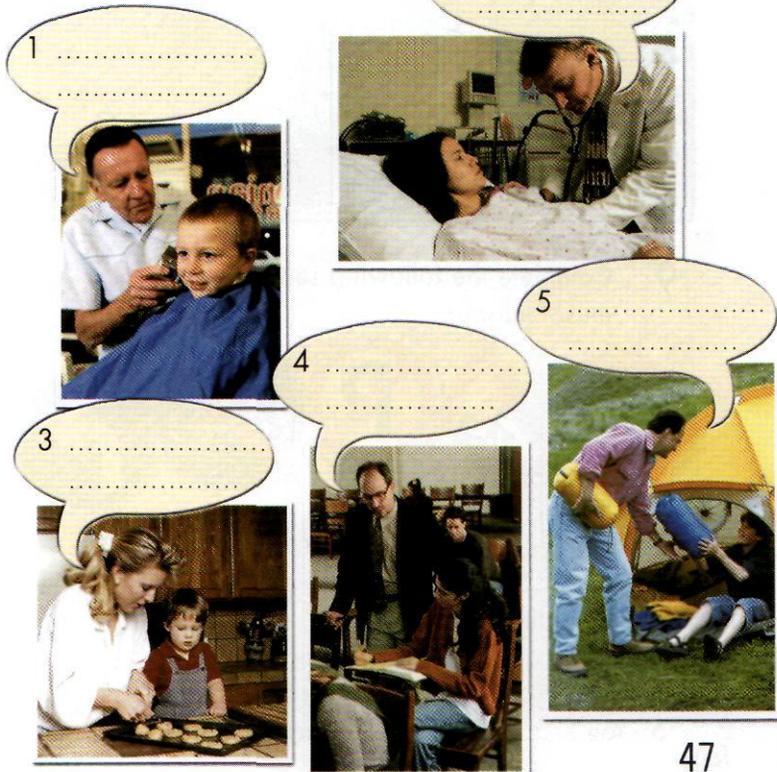
5 Circle the correct response.

- 1 A: What would you do in my place?
B: a I'd tell her the truth.
b Well, thanks.
- 2 A: Is it okay if I borrow your pen?
B: a Yes, you do.
b No problem.
- 3 A: You mustn't be late for work.
B: a Well ... all right, then.
b Don't worry - I won't.
- 4 A: Could I have a loaf of bread?
B: a Oh, I see.
b Here you are.
- 5 A: Let's tidy the kitchen.
B: a Oh, do we have to?
b Horrible.
- 6 A: Look at all this rubbish.
B: a That's right.
b It's disgusting.

Grammar

6 Fill in the speech bubbles with the instructions from the list.

- Don't move.
- Take a deep breath.
- Don't forget to write your name.
- Put this inside.
- Don't touch the biscuits.



7 Use the prompts to tell a driver what he must/mustn't do while driving, as in the example. Can you add to the list?

- use your mobile phone • fasten your seatbelt
- keep to the speed limit • listen to loud music
- pay attention to the traffic signs



You *mustn't* use your mobile phone.

.....

.....

.....

.....

8 Use *must*, *mustn't*, *can't*, or *can* and the prompts below to make sentences, as in the example.

Swimming Pool Rules

- run • wear a swimming cap • wear goggles
- take a shower before you enter the pool
- dive off the diving board if the lifeguard is not there
- bring food or drink into the pool area
- throw objects into the pool • bring your own towel

You *mustn't* run.

9 Complete the following sentences using *must*/ *mustn't*.



- You go faster than 80 km/h.
- You drive carefully. There's a school nearby.
- You park here.
- You ride your bicycle in this area.
- You turn right.

10 Fill in the gaps with *mustn't* or *don't have to*.

- A: Shall I help you with the washing-up?
B: No, you I can manage by myself.
- A: You eat or drink in the library.
B: OK. I'll put my food away.
- A: Shall I make an appointment for you at the hairdresser's?
B: No, you I've made one already.
- A: You smoke on buses or trains.
B: I know. It's forbidden.
- A: We wear a uniform at school.
B: Oh, really? We do.
- A: You switch on your mobile phone during take-off.
B: Yes, I know.

11 Match the prompts to the pictures, then use *can* or *could* to ask questions, as in the example.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| A turn to page 54 | D take a message |
| B have this model aeroplane | E have some tomatoes |
| C give me a hand | F use your computer |

1 E

Could I have some tomatoes, please?

2

.....

.....

3

.....

.....

4

.....

.....

5

.....

.....

6

.....

.....

- 12 A friend of yours needs your advice. Match the sentences in A to the prompts in B. Then use *should/shouldn't* to make sentences, as in the example.

A

- 1 I can't afford to go on holiday. e
 2 I had a fight with my brother.
 3 I feel tired all the time.
 4 I want some new kitchen cupboards.
 5 I have a toothache.
 6 I can't see very well.

B

- a go for eye test
 b call him and apologise
 c call a carpenter
 d go to bed early
 e not spend so much money
 f not eat so many sweets

You should start saving some money.

- 13 Circle the correct item.

- 1 Will I / Do I **have to** wash the dishes, Mum?
 2 You **can** / **must** always lock the front door at night.
 3 You **mustn't** / **don't have to** tell lies.
 4 **Can** / **Must** I leave my bags in the entrance hall, please?
 5 You **mustn't** / **won't** park your car in front of a bus stop.
 6 **Should** / **Could** you turn down the music, please?
 7 James **mustn't** / **doesn't have to** do his homework tonight because it's Saturday tomorrow!
 8 If you have a headache, you **have to** / **should** lie down.

- 14 Complete the sentences with compounds of *some, any, or no*, as in the example.

- 1 I would love to go **somewhere** exotic for my holiday.
 2 Does know what time it is?
 3 We didn't go on Saturday evening because we were so tired.
 4 sent me flowers on my birthday, but I don't know who it was.
 5 I hope I haven't done wrong.

- 6 There was in the room when I went in; they were all in the garden.
 7 There isn't I can do to help her.
 8 There was about him that I didn't like.

Communication

(asking for and giving advice)

- 15 a) Read the dialogue and fill in *should* or *shouldn't*.

A: I'm going on my first camping trip. Have you got any advice for me?

B: Yes, of course. First of all you 1) get a good tent and a warm sleeping bag.

A: Yes, you're right.

B: You 2) also buy a map of the area and a pair of strong boots.

A: Good idea! What else 3) I do?

B: Well, you 4) forget to take lots of food.

b) Use the prompts below to act out a similar dialogue.

- take my school exams
- make a revision timetable/start revising
- go to bed early every night
- waste your time talking on the phone

Listening

- 16 Listen to the dialogue and tick (✓) the correct box. Tick Yes (✓) if the statement is true and No (✓) if it is false.

	Yes	No
1 Nick and David are in the longer queue.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Nick and David don't want to buy super petrol.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Using super petrol will help reduce air pollution.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 There is a special rubbish bin for empty cans.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Nick says, "You mustn't throw that wrapper on the ground."	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

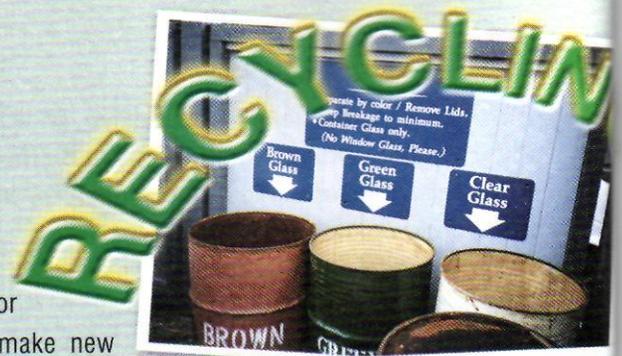
- 17 a) Read the article and mark the statements (1 - 6) as T (true) or F (false).

Recycling is one of the best ways to help protect our environment.

When we recycle we **1) collect** waste or used materials and **2) reuse** them to make new products. The items that are typically recycled are aluminium cans, glass bottles, paper, wood and plastic. There are three main **3) steps** in recycling. First we collect these items, then we prepare them into a material which we finally use to make new products.

Recycling can help save energy and important resources. It can also **4) reduce** the amount of rubbish we produce and the space needed for our waste. It is simple and easy. All you need to do is remember to **5) sort out** your rubbish and put your glass, paper and aluminium into different bins. Many councils actually provide these recycling bins and collect them every week.

All in all, recycling has many **6) benefits** and it is something that everyone can do.



- 1 Recycling is when we reuse rubbish to make new products.
- 2 We can recycle paper.
- 3 There are five steps to follow when recycling.
- 4 We can save important resources by recycling.
- 5 Recycling produces more rubbish.
- 6 When we recycle we should put paper, glass, and aluminium in the same bin.

b) Read the article again and match the words in bold to their synonyms below.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A decrease | <input type="checkbox"/> D use again |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B advantages | <input type="checkbox"/> E gather |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C separate | <input type="checkbox"/> F stages |

c) Now in pairs, say how you would reuse the following items:

- old newspapers • empty jam jars
- boxes • aluminium cans

Writing

(letter to the editor)

- 18 a) Read the letter and put the paragraphs in the correct order.

Dear Sir / Madam,

A Secondly, it would be a good idea to have a separate room for young children. This way, children under the age of ten would have a safe environment to play and talk to one another in. What is more, parents would not have to worry about their children while they are looking through books or enjoying the library services.

B To sum up, I believe that our library services need to be improved. I hope the town council will consider my suggestions.

C I am writing to give my views on the services offered by the town library. In my opinion, there is a lot that could be improved.

D To begin with, the opening hours of the library should be longer. I believe the library should be open from 10 am until 9 pm every day. This would mean that people who work or go to school would have the opportunity to use the library in their spare time.

Yours faithfully,

Barbara Trellis

Mrs Barbara Trellis

b) Read the letter again and answer the following questions.

- 1 Who has written the letter?
- 2 What is the main reason for writing the letter?
 - a to complain about the town library
 - b to make suggestions to improve the town library
- 3 What are the writer's suggestions? Underline them. What does she think the results of her suggestions will be? How does she introduce each result?
- 4 Which linking words had the writer used to list her suggestions? Suggest other appropriate words.
- 5 Which of the following phrases could replace "To sum up?" Tick (✓).
 All in all; Therefore; So; In other words; In conclusion; All things considered

Writing Tip

When we write a letter to the editor of a magazine or newspaper we **start** with **Dear Sir/Madam** because we do not know their name. In the **first paragraph**, we write the reason(s) for writing the letter and express our opinion about the topic. In the **main body** (paras 2-3), we present our suggestions and their results. We can use **firstly**, **secondly**, etc to introduce each suggestion. In the last paragraph we summarise or restate our opinion. We **end** our letter with **Yours faithfully**, and our **full name**.

19 a) Read the table and match the suggestions to the results.

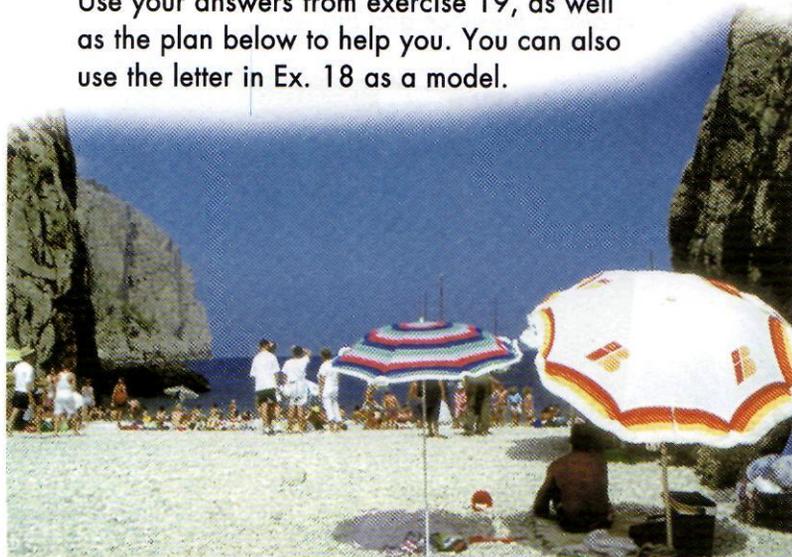
Suggestions	Results
1 put/more/umbrellas/ deck chairs/on beach	a visitors/would/stay longer/canteen/ would/make/money
2 build/more/showers/ changing rooms	b people/feel/more/ comfortable/can/ protect/themselves/ from/sun
3 provide/trained/ lifeguard	c people/not/wait/in long queues/to have shower/get changed
4 open/canteen/that sell/snacks/drinks/ ice creams.	d people feel safer/ especially those with young children

b) Now, expand the prompts into full sentences and link them using appropriate phrases from the list below, as in the example.

- It would be a good idea to ...
- As a result ...
- I think ... should
- This would mean that ...
- The best thing would be to ...
- This/That way ...
- Another good idea is to ...
- If we do this, ... will ...

It would be a good idea to put more umbrellas and deck chairs on the beach. This way people would feel more comfortable and they could protect themselves from the sun.

20 Write a letter to the editor of the local newspaper expressing your opinion about the local beach and making suggestions about how to improve it (120-150 words). Use your answers from exercise 19, as well as the plan below to help you. You can also use the letter in Ex. 18 as a model.



Plan

Dear Sir/Madam,

Introduction

(Para 1) *reason for writing and your opinion*

Main Body

(Para 2) *1st suggestion and results*

(Para 3) *2nd suggestion and results*

Conclusion

(Para 4) *closing remarks*

*Yours faithfully,
(full name)*

Man-made Wonders

Vocabulary

1 What is there in each room?

In the dining room there's a big table and some wooden chairs. There are two candlesticks on the table. There are some paintings on the walls. There is also a fireplace and big windows.



2 Which of the following can you find inside/outside? Complete the table.

- path • chimney • staircase • balcony • attic
- shed • basement • lawn • fireplace • fence
- curtains • fountain • portrait • patio • garage

Inside	Outside
.....
.....

3 a) Look at the picture and correct the description. There are five mistakes.

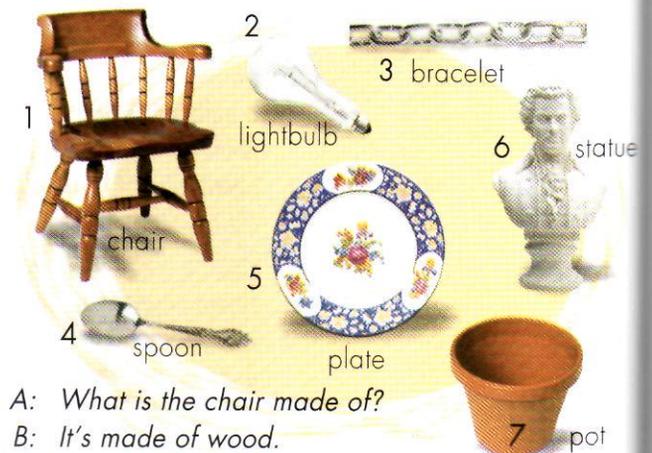


My favourite room in the house is the dining room. There are two dark blue armchairs, a checked pale blue and red sofa with some pillows on it and a big light brown marble coffee table. There are two more tables with vases on them. There is also a pink chair. I like this room very much because it is very bright. I sit there when I want to read a book, or when I'm with my friends.

b) Describe your favourite room. Why do you like it?

4 What is each object made of? Ask and answer, as in the example.

- wood • glass • silver • steel • marble
- china • clay



A: What is the chair made of?

B: It's made of wood.

5 Fill in the correct word.

- honour • reminds • weighs • emperors
- well-preserved • hand-painted • covered
- added • carved • accuracy

- 1 Big Ben 13 tons.
- 2 China was ruled by for hundreds of years.
- 3 This statue was put up in of a famous president.
- 4 The plate with blue flowers was by my grandmother.
- 5 These rooms were to the house in 1890.
- 6 This building is, it was built in 1875, but it looks new.
- 7 Sarah's bedroom walls are in posters.
- 8 She me of my sister, she's got the same colour eyes.
- 9 This clock is famous for its
- 10 The table has lions on each leg.

6 Fill in the correct adjective derived from the word in bold.

- 1 I had an (**amaze**) time when I visited the Taj Mahal.
- 2 It was a clear, (**cloud**) day, so we could see for miles.
- 3 The palace was full of (**price**) paintings and antiques.
- 4 Hampton Court Palace is (**fame**) for its maze.
- 5 The view from the top of the Empire State Building is (**spectacle**).
- 6 He bought this (**beauty**) silver candlestick in an antique shop.
- 7 Claire's house is full of (**trend**) furniture.
- 8 What a (**love**) garden! You're so lucky!
- 9 The bedrooms in the White House have (**marvel**) antique beds.
- 10 The Palace has a collection of treasures from (**vary**) Kings and Queens.
- 11 Susie's sofa is covered in (**colour**) cushions.
- 12 The Beefeaters at the Tower of London still wear the (**tradition**) uniform.

7 Match the nouns to the adjectives, then complete the sentences.

Noun	Adjective
height	long
depth	wide
length	deep
width	high

- 1 They went for a swim in the, blue sea.
- 2 The wall is 100 metres from start to finish.
- 3 The Empire State Building is 443.2m
- 4 "Sally, measure the of the table to see if it will fit between the two armchairs."

8 Fill in: for, after, to, of.

- 1 This building was named its designer.
- 2 This coffee pot is made silver.
- 3 Lyn reminds me my sister.
- 4 What happened her?
- 5 Firenze is famous its buildings.

9 Circle the correct response.

- 1 A: I bet you had a great time in India.
B: **a** Oh well.
b Oh, I did.
- 2 A: The King made this garden for his wife, but she died before it was finished.
B: **a** It's well worth it.
b Oh, that's really sad!
- 3 A: I'm so sorry I'm late.
B: **a** Don't worry about it.
b Oh no.
- 4 A: Thank you for dinner, Jane.
B: **a** It was my pleasure.
b Fine, thanks.

10 Match the buildings to what they are used for, then make sentences, as in the example.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| concert hall | make CDs |
| theatre | watch a film |
| cinema | stay while on holiday |
| recording studio | eat a meal |
| restaurant | see a play |
| hotel | listen to a concert |

A concert hall is a place where you can listen to a concert.

11 Imagine you are visiting a famous landmark. What questions would you ask the guide?

- 1 When / built?
- 2 Who / built / by?
- 3 How / old / it?
- 4 Why / built?
- 5 What / made of?

Grammar

12 Put the verbs in brackets into the active or the passive.

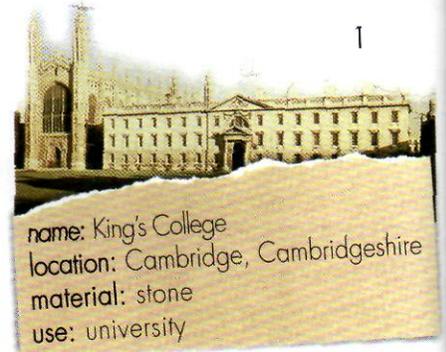
ACTIVE	PASSIVE
They make cars in Japan.	Cars (make) in Japan.
Egyptian Kings built the pyramids.	The pyramids (build) by Egyptian Kings.
Edmund Beckett (design) Big Ben.	Big Ben was designed by Edmund Beckett.
A million people (visit) The Little Mermaid each year.	The Little Mermaid is visited by a million people each year.
Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin.	Penicillin (discover) by Alexander Fleming.
The police solve crimes.	Crimes (solve) by the police.
The president (rule) America.	America is ruled by the president.
The lifeguard (save) the children.	The children were saved by the lifeguard.

13 Use the table to make sentences, as in the example.

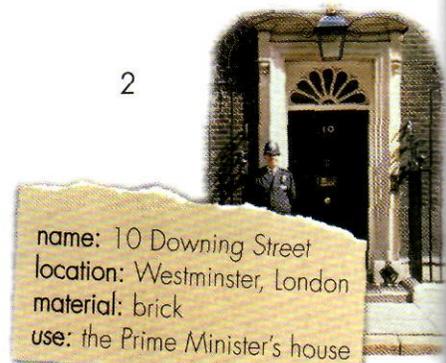
America	invent discover	Christopher Columbus
The telephone		Alexander Graham Bell
Australia		Captain James Cook
The television		John Logie Baird
The aeroplane		the Wright Brothers

America was discovered by Christopher Columbus.

14 Use the prompts to write about each place.



King's college is located in Cambridge, Cambridgeshire.



10 Downing Street is

15 Expand the headlines into full sentences using the past simple passive.

1 BURGLARS STEAL PRICELESS PAINTING

A priceless painting was stolen by burglars.

2 BRITISH SINGER WINS FIRST PRIZE

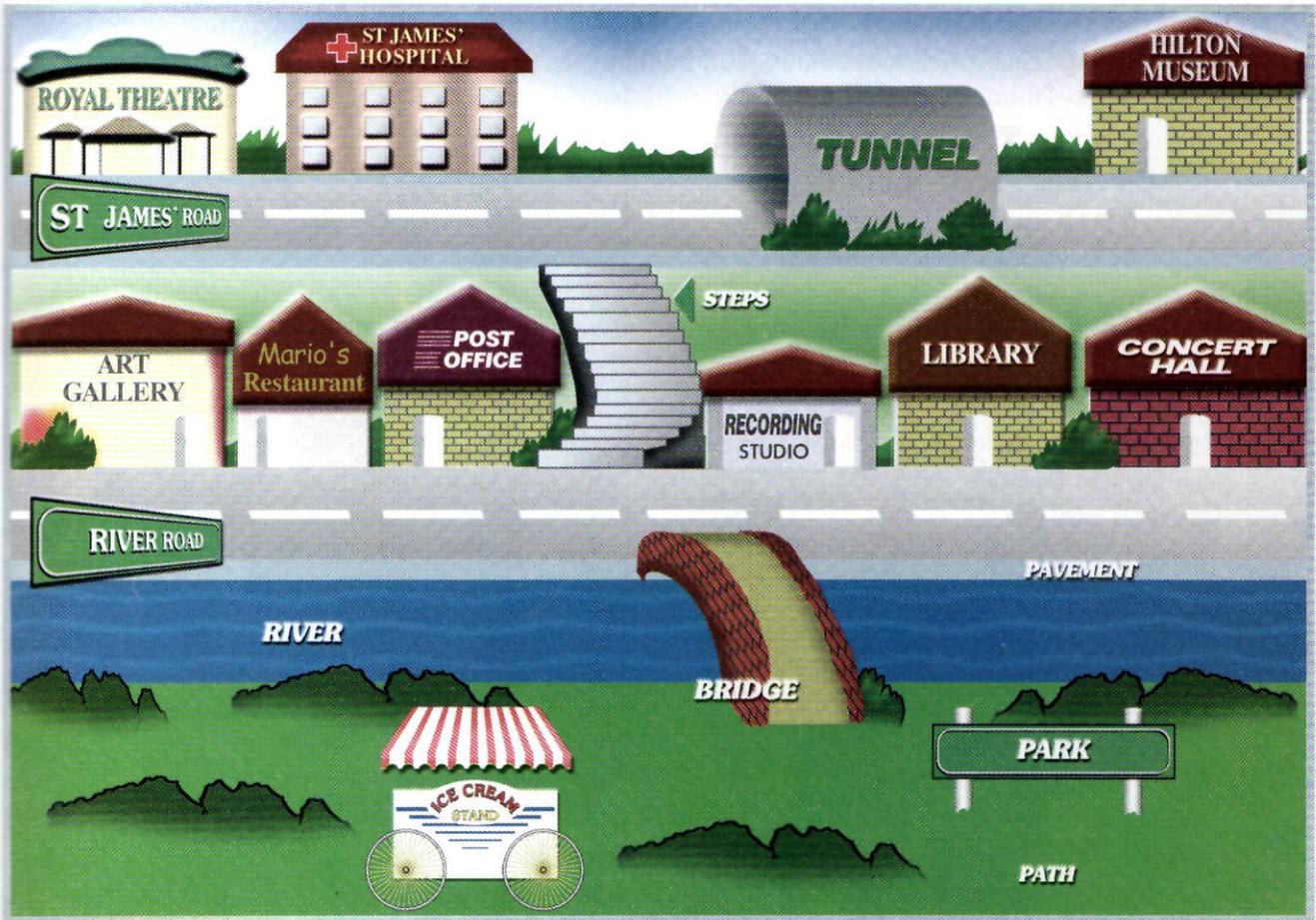
3 6-YEAR-OLD GIRL FINDS TREASURE

4 FAMOUS ACTRESS OPENS HOSPITAL

5 FLOOD DESTROYS VILLAGES

6 GOVERNMENT INTRODUCES NEW LAW

Communication (giving directions)



16 a) Complete the dialogue with words from the list. Where is speaker A?

- over • along • down • through • past

A: Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the park?

B: Of course. Go 1) St James' Road, 2) the museum, then 3) the tunnel. Then, turn left and go 4) the steps. Next, you cross over the road. You will see a bridge, go 5) it and you are in the park.

A: Thank you very much.

b) Look at the prompts and the useful phrases. In pairs, ask for and give directions for each place. Use the dialogue in a) as a model.

Useful phrases

turn left, turn right, go down, go up, go along, go across, cross over

- from the ice cream stand to the library
- from the art gallery to the hospital

- from the theatre to the recording studio
- from the Hilton museum to the concert hall

17 Fill in *the* where necessary.

- 1 Have you ever visited United States?
- 2 capital of Portugal is Lisbon.
- 3 Queen Elizabeth lives in Buckingham Palace.
- 4 I would love to go to India to see Taj Mahal.
- 5 Great Pyramid is in Egypt.
- 6 Eiffel Tower was designed by Gustav Eiffel.
- 7 Arc de Triomphe is made of marble.
- 8 Statue of Liberty was opened in 1886.
- 9 We went to Tower of London while we were in England.
- 10 Queen Mary was a ship which took people across Atlantic to America.

Reading

- 18 a) Which is the tallest building in your country? Where is it located? What is it made of?
 b) Read a magazine article about the tallest buildings in the world, and answer the questions.

THE TALLEST BUILDINGS IN THE WORLD

From 1889 to 1930, the Eiffel Tower in Paris, France, was known as the world's tallest building. It was designed by Gustav Eiffel and was built to commemorate the French Revolution. It is made of iron and was built in only a few months by a small group of workers. It is hard to believe that something that was so easy to build is now one of the world's most famous landmarks and is visited by millions of tourists every year.

The Chrysler Building in New York City, USA, was opened in 1930 and was the tallest building in the world until 1931. It was designed by William Van Alen and was built for Walter P Chrysler, the owner of one of the largest American motor companies. The Chrysler building is located in Manhattan, where it is admired by everyone who sees it.

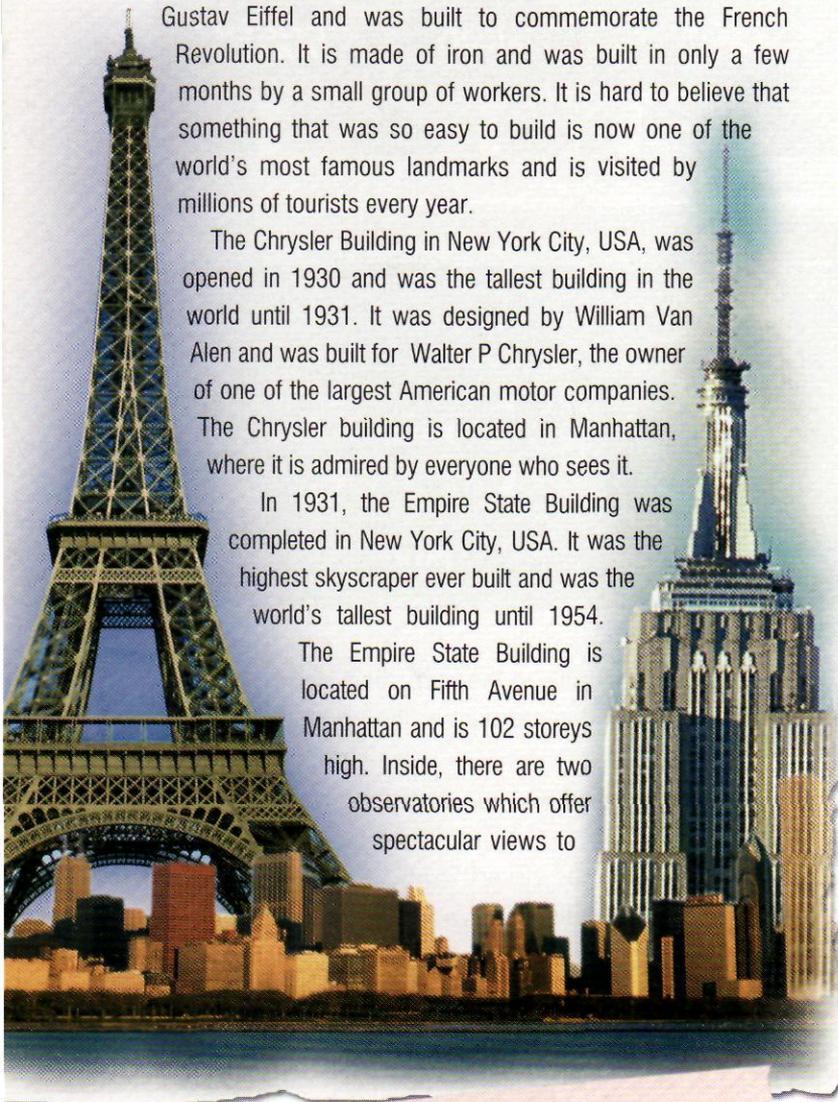
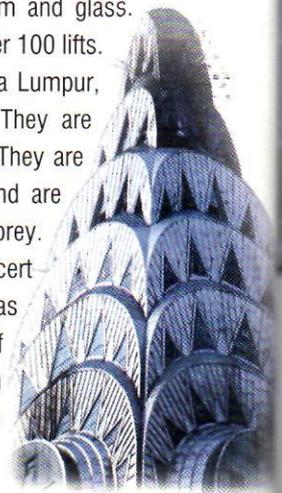
In 1931, the Empire State Building was completed in New York City, USA. It was the highest skyscraper ever built and was the world's tallest building until 1954.

The Empire State Building is located on Fifth Avenue in Manhattan and is 102 storeys high. Inside, there are two observatories which offer spectacular views to

the building's many visitors.

The Sears Tower in Chicago was opened in 1973, but it was not completed until 1974. It was designed by Fazlur Khan and was the world's tallest building at that time. The tower has 110 floors and is 443m high. The outside of the building is covered in black aluminium and glass. Inside, there are offices, shops and over 100 lifts.

The Petronas Twin Towers in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, were completed in 1988. They are 452m tall and have 88 storeys each. They are made of concrete, steel and glass and are linked by a skybridge at the 41st storey. Inside the towers are offices, a concert hall and a reference library. The Petronas Twin Towers were built as a symbol of unity and strength for the Malaysian people. They were the tallest buildings in the world for several years.



Listening

- 19 Listen to the quiz show and match the cities/countries (A - E) to the landmarks (1 - 6). There is one extra item that you do not need to use.

<input type="checkbox"/> A	Paraguay, South America	1	The CN Tower
<input type="checkbox"/> B	St Louis, Missouri	2	The Sears Tower
<input type="checkbox"/> C	England and France	3	The Gateway Arch
<input type="checkbox"/> D	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	4	The Itaipú Dam
<input type="checkbox"/> E	Toronto, Canada	5	The Channel Tunnel
		6	The Petronas Twin Tower

Writing

(an article describing a place)

- 20 a) Read the article and match the paragraphs A-D to the headings 1-4 below.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | what you can do at the place | ..... |
| 2 | name and location of the place | ..... |
| 3 | general remarks, recommendation | ..... |
| 4 | historical details. | ..... |

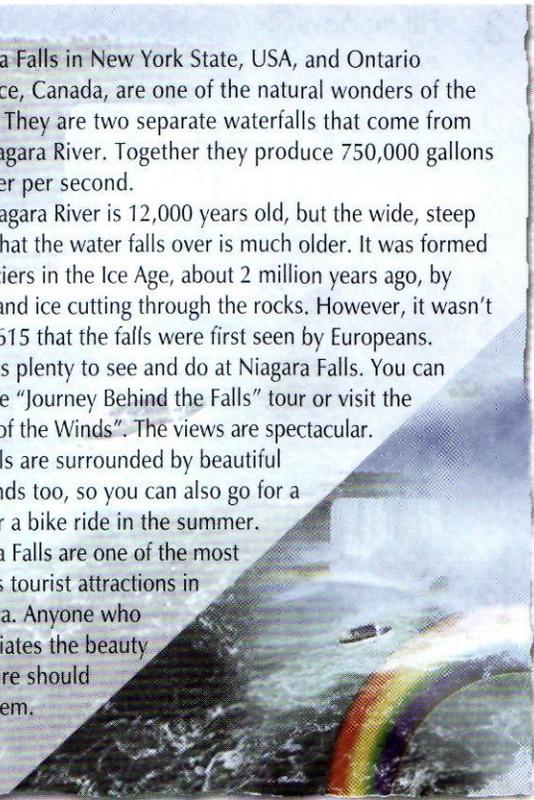
Which building(s) ...

- 1 was opened before it was completed?
- 2 are located in Manhattan?
- 3 was designed by Fazlur Khan?

- 4 was the easiest to build?
- 5 were opened in the 1930's?
- 6 has a concert hall?
- 7 have over 100 floors?

- c) Have you ever visited any of these places? If so, how was your visit?

- A Niagara Falls in New York State, USA, and Ontario Province, Canada, are one of the natural wonders of the world. They are two separate waterfalls that come from the Niagara River. Together they produce 750,000 gallons of water per second.
- B The Niagara River is 12,000 years old, but the wide, steep slope that the water falls over is much older. It was formed by glaciers in the Ice Age, about 2 million years ago, by water and ice cutting through the rocks. However, it wasn't until 1615 that the falls were first seen by Europeans.
- C There is plenty to see and do at Niagara Falls. You can take the "Journey Behind the Falls" tour or visit the "Cave of the Winds". The views are spectacular. The falls are surrounded by beautiful parklands too, so you can also go for a walk or a bike ride in the summer.
- D Niagara Falls are one of the most famous tourist attractions in America. Anyone who appreciates the beauty of nature should visit them.



21 a) Which of the following recommendations are positive? Which are negative?

- 1 Everyone can have a wonderful time there. Niagara Falls is a place to visit again and again.
- 2 You will be glad when it is time to leave. It is a very boring place to visit.
- 3 Niagara Falls is certainly worth a visit. It is a truly unique experience.
- 4 A visit there is a must. You will want to go back.
- 5 I would definitely not recommend the place. It is the worst trip anyone could ever make.

b) Now replace the recommendation in the article of Ex. 20 with another appropriate one from the list above.

Writing Tip

When we write an article about a place we can write four paragraphs. In the introduction, we write the name and location of the place. In the second paragraph, we write the history of the place. In the third paragraph, we write what one can see or do there. In the conclusion, we recommend the place. We normally use present tenses in such pieces of writing. We use past tenses to write about the history of the place.

22 Read the advertisement for the Grand Canyon, then use the information to write appropriate supporting sentences for the topic sentences 1 to 4. What phrases would you use to recommend it?

The Grand Canyon - Arizona, USA

American's most beautiful natural landmark

16 km wide - 450 km long
made of red rock

Walls of Canyon: 250 million years old
formed by water cutting through the rocks

rocks at bottom: 2 billion years old
1540: first time Europeans saw the canyon

- Activities: go on hiking trips, go camping, guided tours, go skiing on one of the northern sections of the canyon, see animals (deer, squirrel, wild turkeys, bears, mountain lions)

PLAN YOUR TRIP NOW - YOU WON'T REGRET IT

- 1 One of the most spectacular natural landmarks in the world is the Grand Canyon.
- 2 The canyon is ancient.
- 3 You'll never be bored there.
- 4 It's a wonderful place to visit.

23 Write an article (120-150 words) about the Grand Canyon. Use your answers in Ex. 22 and the plan below. You can use the article in Ex. 20 as a model.

Plan

Introduction
(Para 1) *name & location of the place*

Main Body
(Para 2) *historical details*
(Para 3) *what you can do there*

Conclusion
(Para 4) *general comments, recommendation*

Characters

Vocabulary

1 a) Match the descriptions to the people. Which person is not described?

- 1 She's got short, curly black hair and thin eyebrows.
- 2 He's got a long face, short black hair and he is going bald.
- 3 She's got long, curly black hair and a high forehead.
- 4 She's got short, wavy hair and a double chin.
- 5 He's got short brown hair, a round face and wrinkles.

Jessica

Lucy

Ken

Jim

Mark

Mary

b) Describe the person who was not described in Ex. 1a.

2 Circle the odd word out.

Forehead: high, square, wide, short

Build: plump, average, fat, slim

Face: narrow, curly, round, thin

Eyebrows: wide, long, bushy, arched

Chin/Jaw: double, pointed, flat, square

3 Fill in: *have, seriously, appetite, high, experience.*

- 1 Jane wants to try everything. She has such a(n) for life.
- 2 Please a seat, Mr White.
- 3 John has cheekbones and a strong jaw.
- 4 Mr Smith has a lot of in management.
- 5 You should take people more

4 a) Match the character adjectives (1-10) to the descriptions (a-j), then make sentences, as in the example.

1	h	daring	a	likes meeting people
2		intelligent	b	has good manners
3		honest	c	doesn't make much noise
4		sociable	d	gets angry easily
5		artistic	e	wants to be successful
6		quiet	f	clever and learns things quickly
7		ambitious	g	always tells the truth
8		reliable	h	does things which might be dangerous
9		polite	i	does what he/she promises
10		aggressive	j	can draw/paint well

A *daring* person is someone who does things which might be dangerous.

b) What do you think the people in the pictures (1-6) are like? Use the adjectives in Ex. 3a to describe their character, as in the example.



1

Philip – writer

Philip is a writer, so he's probably quiet and intelligent.

Ben – sketch artist

.....

.....

.....



2



3

Joe – rally driver

.....



4

Pam – business executive

.....



5

Rachel – bank clerk

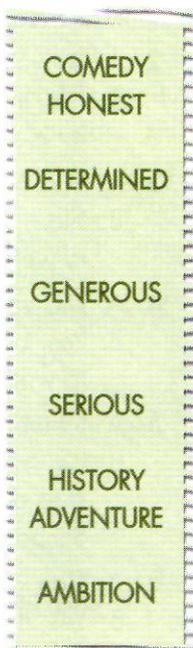
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5 Fill in: *for, from, at, to.*

- 1 Have you heard John?
- 2 Sue is very kind her friends.
- 3 Josh moved London two years ago.
- 4 Mr Smith works Mr Harper.
- 5 Why don't we stay home tonight?

6 Complete the sentences with a derivative of the word in bold.

- 1 Eddie Murphy is my favourite **comedian**.
- 2 I can't stand lies. is very important to me.
- 3 You need if you want to be successful.
- 4 I've always admired my grandmother for her
- 5 He's always playing jokes on people, so nobody takes him
- 6 My parents both enjoy reading novels.
- 7 John has an nature.
- 8 He is very; his career is very important to him.



7 Write the opposites.

- 1 John is very **kind** to his teachers.
r _ _ _ _
- 2 Peter has got a **wide** forehead.
n _ _ _ _ _
- 3 Sue has got **thin** lips.
f _ _ _ _
- 4 My brother is very **lazy**.
h _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
- 5 Ann has got straight **dark** hair.
f _ _ _ _
- 6 Paul is **sociable**.
s _ _ _ _
- 7 Max is in his **early** sixties.
l _ _ _ _
- 8 He is **short** and thin.
t _ _ _ _
- 9 Jerry is very **cheerful**, isn't he?
m _ _ _ _ _ _ _
- 10 Sarah can be **noisy** at times.
q _ _ _ _ _

8 Complete the dialogue, using the words in the list.

- science fiction • comedy • historical
- adventure • thriller • romance

A: Would you like to go to the cinema tonight?
 B: Sure. What would you like to see?
 A: Anything that will make me laugh. A(n) **1)** would be nice.
 B: Oh, I'd prefer a **2)** film. I love films with aliens and spaceships.
 A: Oh, no — I think they're really boring! How about a(n) **3)** ?
 B: Sorry, but I can't stand scary films. I'd rather watch a(n) **4)** film. I like learning about world history.
 A: Well, it seems that we can't agree. I think I'll rent a(n) **5)** film from the video club — something with a lot of action.
 B: Fine. I'll just stay in and watch the **6)** that's on TV tonight. It's called 'Love at First Sight'.

9 Circle the correct response.

- 1 A: Mr Stephens, isn't it?
B: **a** Yes, that's right.
 b I'm me.
- 2 A: Good morning.
B: **a** Hi!
 b Fine.
- 3 A: Have a seat, Mrs Parson.
B: **a** I'll have one.
 b Thank you.
- 4 A: I'd rather stay in tonight, if you don't mind.
B: **a** Yes, it is.
 b That's fine by me.
- 5 A: What shall we do tonight?
B: **a** I don't know.
 b Good idea.

10 Imagine you have a job interview. What questions would you expect to be asked? (Think about your age, experience, character, hobbies, etc.)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

11 Which of the adjectives in the list best matches each description?

- miserable • polite • lazy • noisy • quiet • shy
- hardworking • generous • cheerful • mean

- 1 Jane smiles and laughs a lot.
- 2 Andy makes a lot of noise.
- 3 Tim does very little work.
- 4 Sally never makes much noise.
- 5 Tom never gives anyone anything.
- 6 Elsie does a lot of overtime.
- 7 Jill hates talking to strangers.
- 8 Doug always looks unhappy.
- 9 Angela likes giving people things.
- 10 Michael has very good manners.

Grammar

12 Circle the correct item.

- 1 Will Jenny agree me?
A help B helping **C** to help
- 2 My mother enjoys old films on TV.
A to watch B watching C watch
- 3 Tim is looking forward his friends again.
A to seeing B seeing C to see
- 4 Ann hates to the cinema alone.
A going B to go C go
- 5 We could spaghetti for lunch.
A having B to have C have
- 6 That bag looks heavy. Let me it for you.
A carry B to carry C carrying
- 7 I'll ask Jerry. He might the answer.
A knowing B know C to know
- 8 Simon decided to London in September.
A move B moving C to move
- 9 I wonder why Jackie refuses my question.
A to answer B answer C answering
- 10 The boss expects us really hard.
A working B work C to work

13 Complete the sentences, using the words in bold with *too* or *enough*, as in the example.

- 1 A: Do you like it in here?
B: Actually, I don't. The music is **too loud**, and it's making my head ache. **loud**
- 2 A: Do you need any help with your homework?
B: No, thanks – it's for me to do on my own. **easy**
- 3 A: Do I need to wear a jumper today?
B: No – in fact, it's to wear shorts and a T-shirt. **hot**
- 4 A: Did you like the film on TV last night?
B: Yes, but I was to watch it all, and I fell asleep. **tired**
- 5 A: I think I'll give Mary a call.
B: It's to call her – she doesn't get up until 10 o'clock on Sundays. **early**
- 6 A: Can you manage to put the plates away?
B: Yes, thanks. I'm to reach the cupboard, you know! **tall**

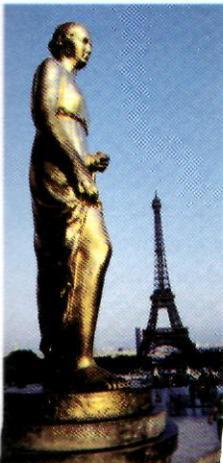
14 Rewrite the following sentences, using the words in bold, as in the example.

- 1 Jackie is ambitious. She is shy at times.
but **Jackie is ambitious, but she can be shy at times.**
- 2 Robert is greedy. He is also aggressive.
in addition to
- 3 Laura is outgoing. She is sometimes lazy.
however
- 4 Mike is reliable. He is honest.
and
- 5 Moira is quiet. She is intelligent.
as well as
- 6 Peter is bossy. He is sensitive at times.
although

15 a) Fill in: *prefer* or *rather*.



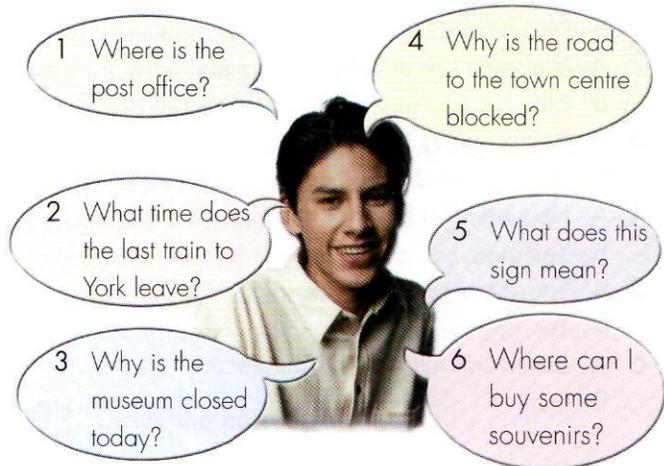
A: Where would you
1) spend the summer – France or Italy?
B: I would 2) to go to Italy because the Italians are friendlier than the French.
A: Perhaps, but I'd 3) have French food than Italian, because it tastes wonderful.



B: Well, Italian food is good, too, you know! Besides, I'd 4) to go to Italy 5) than France, because I love Italian music and art.
A: France has many museums and theatres, too!
B: Of course! It's just that I'd 6) go to Italy than visit France.

b) Where would you rather spend your summer holidays this year?

16 John is on a day trip to Oxford. He needs some information. Help him ask the questions, as in the example.



- 1 Could you tell me where the post office is please?
- 2 Do you know
- 3 Could you tell me
- 4 Do you know
- 5 Could you tell me
- 6 Do you know

17 Match the beginnings (1-8) to the endings (a-h) to make full sentences.

1 <input type="checkbox"/> g	When I see Angela,	a while she was in the supermarket.
2 <input type="checkbox"/>	Did Ken close the window	b until I told them about it.
3 <input type="checkbox"/>	I'll help you with your homework	c until the show finishes?
4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Debbie called	d after you left for school.
5 <input type="checkbox"/>	Judy was shocked	e before he went out?
6 <input type="checkbox"/>	Would you mind waiting	f after I finish what I'm doing.
7 <input type="checkbox"/>	They didn't know anything	g I'll give her your message.
8 <input type="checkbox"/>	Somebody stole her car	h when she heard the terrible news.

18 Fill in the question tags and the short answers, as in the example.

- 1 A: Harry came to the party, didn't he?
B: No, he didn't.
- 2 A: She wasn't very polite,?
B: No,
- 3 A: It's not going to rain, ?
B: Yes,
- 4 A: He's been to Paris before,?
B: Yes,
- 5 A: You know how to cook,?
B: Yes,
- 6 A: She won't tell anyone our secret,?
B: No,

Communication
(identifying people)

19 a) Underline the correct item, then read out the dialogue.

- A: Who's that over there?
- B: Who do you mean? The short/wide boy with plump/brown hair?
- A: No, the tall/long, narrow/slim one with the square/blond hair.
- B: I know him. He's very intelligent/average and he's also flat/reliable.
- A: How do you know that?
- B: Well, he's my brother!

b) Use the prompts to act out similar dialogues.

- thin girl – straight – slim – blonde – curly – artistic – sensitive – sister
- thin man – grey – short – plump – ginger – generous – fun-loving – uncle

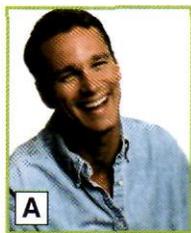
Listening

20 Listen to Lisa and Tom in a bookshop. What books do their friends like to read?

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Alison | <input type="checkbox"/> | a science fiction |
| 2 Tina | <input type="checkbox"/> | b romance |
| 3 Jeff | <input type="checkbox"/> | c adventure |
| 4 Jim | <input type="checkbox"/> | d thriller |
| 5 Robin | <input type="checkbox"/> | e comedy |
| | | f historical |

Reading

21 Read the job advertisements, then match each person with the job that best suits them.

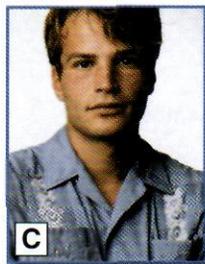


James is artistic and ambitious. He is also determined. He loves to travel and he hates to work alone.

Sandy is friendly, outgoing and intelligent. She likes meeting people and playing on her computer. She prefers going to the cinema to reading.



Joe is hardworking and active. He likes the outdoors and he has a good sense of humour. He doesn't mind working alone.



Joanna is daring and adventurous. She likes writing and kayaking.



News News News News News News

Secretary
We are a small company in the city centre and we are looking for a secretary. We need an intelligent, cheerful, sociable person who can type well and use a computer.

Sales Assistant
If you love books and are interested in sales, we have the job for you. We are looking for an intelligent, friendly person who can deal with customers politely.

Journalist
A weekly newspaper is looking for an experienced journalist. The person we are looking for must be able

to write well and like taking risks. They will also not be afraid of responsibility.

Architect
A large international firm is looking for a hardworking, ambitious young architect. We can offer excellent pay as well as an exciting career. This position will suit someone who is reliable as well as creative.

Gardener
This is an excellent chance for someone who wants to work in the countryside. The ideal person must be strong and athletic, like hard work and have a friendly and fun-loving nature.

Writing

(a descriptive article about a person)

22 a) Read the topic sentences in the list. What do you expect to read in the paragraph that each topic sentence introduces?

- A She has a wonderful character, too.
- B My favourite person is my cousin Emma.
- C All in all, Emma is a great person to be with.
- D Emma is 22 years old and very pretty.

b) Read the article and fill in the topic sentences from Ex. 22a. Were your guesses correct?

My Favourite Person

1 We grew up together and we've been best friends since then.

2 She is tall and slim. She has got long blonde hair and an oval face with blue eyes and full lips. She always wears casual clothes which suit her perfectly.

3 Firstly, she's great fun to be with. She has got a great sense of humour. She is always telling jokes and making everyone laugh. She is kind and generous, too. She loves buying people presents or doing things to help them. The only thing about her which I don't like is that she can be bossy at times.

4 We spend nearly all our time together and we enjoy every minute of it.

c) Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 In which paragraph does the writer describe the person's appearance?
- 2 What information about the person does the third paragraph give? Which adjectives does the writer use to describe Emma's character? What justifications does he give?

Writing Tip

When we write a **descriptive article** about a person, we can write **four paragraphs**. In the **introduction**, we write who this person is and how old they are. In the **second paragraph**, we describe the person's appearance (height, build, facial features, clothes). In the **third paragraph**, we describe the person's character giving justifications for our description. In the **conclusion**, we express our feelings about the person. We introduce each paragraph with an appropriate topic sentence.

23 Circle the correct linker.

My grandfather is tall **and/also** of medium build. His eyes are small and blue. His face is dark **because/ but** he works outside. **Although/However** my grandfather is a little shy, he is adventurous and determined.

24 Read the topic sentences, then write appropriate supporting sentences.

1 My friend Gary is quite vain.

2 My grandfather is a very generous person.

3 Steve is a very active person.

4 Ann is gentle and kind.

25 Your teacher has asked you to write a short article describing a person you admire for the school magazine. Use the plan below to write your article (120-150 words). You can use the article in Ex. 22 as a model.

Plan

Introduction

(Para 1) *who the person is*

Main Body

(Para 2) *description of the person's appearance/clothes*

(Para 3) *description of the person's character and justifications*

Conclusion

(Para 4) *your feelings about the person*

Present Simple

Affirmative		Interrogative	
I } You }	sleep ...	Do } } I } you }	} sleep ...?
He } She } It }	sleeps ...	Does } } he } she } it }	
We } You } They }	sleep ...	Do } } we } you } they }	

Negative			
Long Form	Short Form		
I } You }	do not sleep ...	I } You }	don't sleep ...
He } She } It }	does not sleep ...	He } She } It }	doesn't sleep ...
We } You } They }	do not sleep ...	We } You } They }	don't sleep ...

Short Answers

Do you sleep ...?	<	Yes, I/we do. No, I/we don't.
Does he/she/it sleep ...?	<	Yes, he/she/it does. No, he/she/it doesn't.
Do they sleep ...?	<	Yes, they do. No, they don't.

Spelling: 3rd person singular affirmative

- Most verbs take **-s** in the third person singular.
I sit - he sits
- Verbs ending in **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x** or **-o** take **-es**.
I kiss - he kisses, I crash - he crashes, I catch - he catches, I fix - he fixes, I go - he goes
- Verbs ending in a **consonant + y** drop the **-y** and take **-ies**.
I try - he tries but I say - he says

Form

- We form the affirmative in the present simple with the **subject** (noun or personal pronoun) and the **main verb**.
I play, I dance
- The third person singular takes **-s** or **-es** in the affirmative.
he plays, he dances
- We use **do + subject + main verb** in all persons except the third person singular to form the **interrogative**. In the third person singular we use **does + subject + verb**.
Do you play tennis? Does he play tennis?
- We form the third person singular in the **negative** with **does not/ doesn't + main verb**.
He doesn't dance well.
- We form all other persons in the negative with **do not/don't + main verb**.
They don't dance well.

Pronunciation

- -s or -es in the third person singular is pronounced:
- /s/ with verbs ending in /f/, /k/, /p/, or /t/ sounds. *he steps*
- /ɪz/, with verbs ending in /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, or /z/ sounds. *he dances*
- /z/ with verbs ending in all other sounds. *he drives*

Use

We use the present simple for:

- **daily routines.** *I get up at 7 o'clock every day. (daily routine)*
- **repeated actions.** *She walks his dog in the park every morning. (repeated action)*
- **habits.** *He usually goes shopping on Saturdays. (habit)*
- **permanent states.** *He lives in the USA.*

Time expressions used with the present simple:

every hour/day/week/month/summer/year etc, usually, always, every morning/evening/ afternoon/ night, in the morning/evening/ afternoon, at night, at noon.

Adverbs of Frequency

- We often use **adverbs of frequency** with the present simple. Adverbs of frequency tell us **how often** something happens. These are:
always (100%), **usually** (75%), **often** (50%), **sometimes** (25%), **seldom** (10%), **never** (0%)
- Adverbs of frequency come **before the main verb** (*drink, play, eat, etc*), but **after auxiliary verbs** (*have, do, can, will, etc*) and the **verb to be**.
Helen always drinks milk for breakfast. Peter is seldom late for work. Jim doesn't usually wake up early. Mary can never beat me at chess. Do you often play tennis?

Present Continuous

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I'm	Am I	I'm not drinking ...
You're	Are you	You aren't drinking ...
He's	Is he	He
She's	Is she	She
It's	Is it	It
We're	Are we	We
You're	Are you	You
They're	Are they	They

drinking ... drinking ...? isn't drinking ... aren't drinking ...

Form

- We form the present continuous with the verb **to be** and the **main verb + ing**. *I am working.*

Spelling

- Most verbs add **-ing** after the base form of the main verb.
eat – eating, watch – watching, play – playing
- Verbs ending in **-e** drop the **-e** and add **-ing**. *race – racing, make – making*
- Verbs ending in **a vowel + a consonant**, double the consonant and add **-ing**. *sit – sitting, stop – stopping*

Short Answers

Are you drinking?	<	Yes, I am./Yes, we are. No, I'm not./No, we aren't.
Is he/she/it drinking?	<	Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.
Are they drinking?	<	Yes, they are. No, they aren't.

Form

- In short answers we use "Yes" or "No", the **subject pronoun** and the verb "to be" in the correct form. We do not repeat the -ing verb.

Use

We use the present continuous for:

- actions happening now, at the moment of speaking. *She's doing her homework now.*
- actions happening around the time of speaking. *Jane is studying hard for her exams these days.*
- fixed arrangements in the near future, especially when we know the time and the place.
I'm going to the cinema tonight.

Time Expressions used with the present continuous: now, at the moment, at present, these days, tomorrow, etc

The following verbs do not usually have a continuous form: have (= possess), like, love, hate, want, know, remember, forget, understand, think, believe, cost etc

I have a car. (NOT: ~~I am having~~ a car.) She hates football. (NOT: ~~She is hating~~ football.)

Present Simple vs Present Continuous

The present simple is used for:

- permanent states. *Jane works as a shop assistant.*
- repeated actions, daily routines or habits. *Jonathan drives to work every day.*

The present continuous is used for:

- temporary situations. *He's cooking dinner at the moment.*
- actions happening at or around the time of speaking. *She's learning Spanish. She's having a Spanish lesson now.*
- fixed arrangements in the near future especially when we know the place and the time.
They're flying to Madrid next week.

Prepositions of Time

- We use prepositions of time to say when something happens.

We use **at** with:

- the time: *at 7 o'clock*
- holidays: *at Easter*
- the expressions: *at midday, at midnight, at the moment, at noon, at night*

We use **on** with:

- days: *on Monday, on New Year's Eve*
- dates: *on 11th September*

We use **in** with:

- months: *in April, in October, etc*
- seasons: *in spring, in winter, etc*
- years: *in 2000, in 1979, etc*
- the expressions: *in the morning/evening, etc*

• Present Simple

1 a) Write the third person singular.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 I water - he | 8 I fly - he |
| 2 I start - he | 9 I mix - he |
| 3 I care - he | 10 I finish - he |
| 4 I stop - he | 11 I talk - he |
| 5 I say - he | 12 I go - he |
| 6 I work - he | 13 I watch - he |
| 7 I touch - he | 14 I live - he |

2 a) Look at the table, then write as in the example.

	Nick	Eve
work in London?	✓	✗
drive a car?	✗	✓
enjoy swimming?	✗	✓
go fishing?	✓	✗
play golf?	✗	✗



- Does Eve work in London?
No, She works in Madrid.
-?
Yes, She drives a Fiat.
-?
Yes, She enjoys swimming in the sea.
-?
Yes, He goes fishing once a month.
-?
No, He plays tennis.

b) Look at the table and complete the sentences.

- Nick *works* in London.
- Nick a car.
- Nick swimming.
- Eve fishing.
- Nick and Eve golf.

3 Fill in: *do, does, don't, doesn't*.

- A: Jane go to your school?
B: No, she

- A: Paula play the piano?
B: Yes, she
- A: they have any children?
B: Yes, they
- A: you like windsurfing?
B: No, I
- A: Tim and Ryan like cricket?
B: No, they

4 Fill in: *does, is*.

- A: This 1) my friend, Tony.
B: What 2) he do?
A: He 3) an architect.
B: Where 4) he come from?
A: He comes from England.
B: How old 5) he?
A: He 6) thirty-seven.
B: 7) he married?
A: No, he 8) single.

5 Fill in: *I, she, it, they*.

- A: Do you like fishing?
B: Yes, do.
- A: How much is this book?
B: 's £4.
- A: Who are these boys?
B: 're John and Steve.
- A: What are these?
B: 're letters from my friend.
- A: Does Sue like her job?
B: Yes, does.
- A: Are Bob and Tim gardeners?
B: No, aren't.

• Adverbs of Frequency

6 Write true sentences about yourself using adverbs of frequency, as in the example.

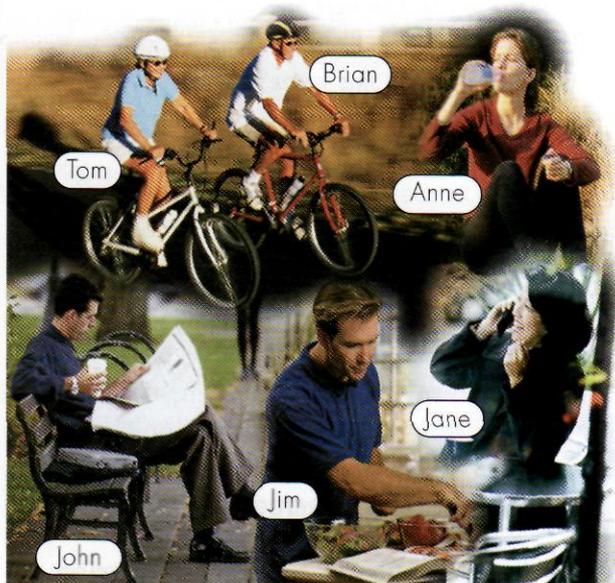
- I *always* go to bed very early.
- every Sunday.
- in the evenings.
- in the summer.
- at weekends.

7 Tick the right box.

- They visit their grandparents
in the summer. (sometimes)
- Sandra watches TV in the evening.
(never)
- We don't go jogging in the afternoon.
(often)
- Wendy listens to music in the car.
(sometimes)
- My parents play tennis at weekends.
(rarely)
- Greg is at home in the mornings.
(seldom)
- Does Lisa drive carefully? (always)
- Mary and I aren't at the office
before 10 o'clock. (usually)

• Present Continuous

8 Look at the pictures and correct the sentences, as in the example.



- Tom and Brian are reading a book.
No, they aren't reading a book. They're riding their bikes.
- Anne is eating a sandwich.
.....
- John is drawing a picture.
.....
- Jim is working on the computer.
.....

5 Jane is drinking coffee.
.....
.....

9 Put the words in the right order to make sentences, as in the example.

1 reading/Martha/is/a/book
Martha is reading a book.

2 she/what/is/doing?
.....

3 Angela/dancing/not/now/is
.....

4 next/leaving/are/week/you?
.....

5 not/joining/Steven/tonight/is/us
.....

10 Fill in the correct verb from the list in the present continuous. Which sentences refer to the present (P)? Which sentences refer to the future (F)?

- come • move • visit • cook • fix • do
- listen • leave

1 I am cooking lasagna tonight. Do you want to come over? F

2 They their parents next weekend.

3 Can you turn the music down please? I my homework.

4 George for Buenos Aires next week.

5 He can't hear you. He to his favourite CD.

6 My sister back from Barcelona on Sunday.

7 Jenny to Berlin next month. She's got a job there.

8 Dad the car in the garage.

• Present Simple vs Present Continuous

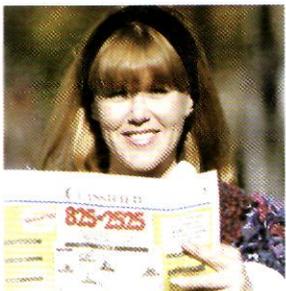
11 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

1 A: What are you doing (you/do)?

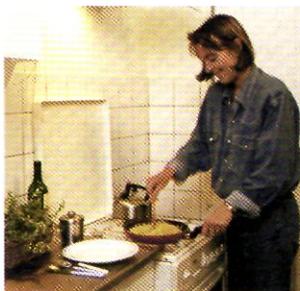
B: I (write) a letter to my friend Laura.

- 2 A: Where's Steve?
B: He (wash) the car.
- 3 A: David (work) very hard these days.
B: Yes, I (think) he needs a holiday.
- 4 A: What (he/usually/have) for breakfast?
B: He (never/eat) breakfast. He only (have) a cup of coffee.
- 5 A: (Tom/play) any sports?
B: No, he (not/like) sports very much.
- 6 A: (you/want) to go to the cinema tomorrow?
B: I (not/know). Who else (go)?

12 Write sentences for each person, as in the example.



1 Joan - hairdresser 2 Bill & Mary - Maths teachers



3 Sally - shop assistant 4 Jeff - stockbroker

1 *Joan is a hairdresser. She cuts hair. She is reading a newspaper now.*

- 2
- 3
- 4

• Prepositions of time

13 Fill in: at, in, on.

- 1 Do you want to meet later the evening?
2 Mondays I have a French lesson.
3 We start work eight the morning and finish four the afternoon.
4 Robert travels to Boston the summer.
5 Judy's birthday is August.
6 They are leaving for Madrid 15th September.

14 Fill in: who, where, when, what, how old, which.

- 1 A: 's that girl?
B: She's Paula.
2 A: does he do?
B: He's a vet.
3 A: does the drama lesson start?
B: At 4:30.
4 A: is Terry?
B: He's 17.
5 A: is your favourite sport: rollerblading or scuba diving?
B: Rollerblading.
6 A: does Peter come from?
B: He comes from England.

15 Tick (✓) the correct sentences, as in the example.

- 1 a) It's raining heavily today. ✓
b) It rains heavily today.
- 2 a) I'm going to Bath next week.
b) I go to Bath next week.
- 3 a) How many languages do you speak?
b) How many languages are you speaking?
- 4 a) Jane works eight hours a day.
b) Jane is working eight hours a day.
- 5 a) It's often snowing in Canada.
b) It often snows in Canada.
- 6 a) Millions of tourists visit London every year.
b) Millions of tourists are visiting London every year.

Past Simple (Regular/Irregular verbs)

Affirmative	Negative	
	Long Form	Short Form
I/You started	I/You did not start	I/You didn't start
He/She/It started	He/She/It did not start	He/She/It didn't start
We/You/They started	We/You/They did not start	We/You/They didn't start

Interrogative	Short answers
Did I/you/he/she/it start?	Yes, I/you/he/she/etc did.
Did we/you/they start?	No, I/you/he/she/etc didn't.

Form

- We form the affirmative of most regular verbs by adding **-ed** to the main verb. *I walk → I walked*
- Other verbs have irregular affirmative past forms. *I drive → I drove*
(See list of irregular verbs on p. 122)
- We form questions with **did + personal subject pronoun + base form of the main verb**.
Did you go out last night?
- We form negations with **personal subject pronoun + didn't + base form of the main verb**.
We didn't go to the theatre last Sunday.
- We form affirmative short answers with **personal subject pronoun + did** and negative short answers with **personal subject pronoun + didn't**.
Did you see her? Yes, I did. Did you ask her? No, I didn't.

Spelling: Past Simple affirmative of regular verbs

- We add **-d** to verbs ending in **-e**. *I phone → I phoned*
- For verbs ending in **consonant + y**, we drop the **y** and add **-ied**. *I cry → I cried*
- For verbs ending in **a vowel + y**, we add **-ed**. *I stay → I stayed*
- For verbs ending in one stressed vowel between **two consonants**, we double the last consonant and add **-ed**. *I stop → I stopped*
- For verbs ending in **-l**, we double the **l** and add **-ed**. *I travel → I travelled*

Use

We use the past simple for:

- complete **actions** which happened in the past. *Kate finished school last year.*
- **actions** which happened at **a specific time** in the past.
She arrived at the airport at 6 o'clock. (When? At 6 o'clock.)
- **past habits**.
She always spent her summer holidays with her grandparents as a child.

Time expressions used with the past simple: yesterday, yesterday morning/evening etc, last night/week etc, two weeks/a month ago, in 1991

Used to

- We use **used to** to talk about past habits or things that do not happen/exist any more. It has the same form in all persons and it is followed by infinitive.
*Helen **used to eat out** very often. (Helen doesn't eat out very often any more.)*
- We form the interrogative and negative with the auxiliary verb **did/did not (didn't)** + the subject and the verb **use** without -d.
*Did Helen **use to eat out** very often? Jenny **didn't use to go to bed** late.*
- We can use the **past simple** instead of "used to" with no difference in meaning.
*They **used to work** in London. or They **worked** in London.*

Personal Pronouns

Subject Personal Pronouns

Singular	Plural
I	we
you	you
he	} they
she	
it	

Object Personal Pronouns

Singular	Plural
me	us
you	you
him	} them
her	
it	

- We use **subject personal pronouns** **before verbs** instead of a name or noun as subjects.
John is handsome.
He is handsome.
- We use **object personal pronouns** **after verbs** or **prepositions** as objects.
*She doesn't like **me**. Look at **her**.*

Possessives

Possessive Adjectives

Singular	Plural
my	our
your	your
his	} their
her	
its	

Possessive adjectives show:

- that something belongs to somebody.
*This is **my** car.*
- the relationship between two or more people.
*They are **our** friends.*
- We put possessive adjectives **before nouns**.
*This is **my** cat.*

Possessive Pronouns

Singular	Plural
mine	ours
yours	yours
his	} theirs
hers	
— *	

Possessive pronouns show:

- that something belongs to someone. They do not take a noun after them.

Compare: *This is **her** doll. (possessive adjective)*
*It is **hers**. (possessive pronoun)*

* There is no possessive pronoun for "it".

The Possessive Case

To show possession:

- We add **'s** to a noun in the singular and to irregular plural nouns.
*It is the boy's dog. (It is **his** dog; the dog belongs to him.)*
*It is the children's ball. (It is **their** ball; the ball belongs to them.)*

- We add ' to regular plural nouns.
*This is the girls' house. (It is **their** house; the house belongs to them.)*
- We add 's to the last noun of a phrase to show that something belongs to two or more people.
*This is Mary and John's car. (It is **their** car.)*

At – In – On

We use **at**:

- in the expressions:
at school/university/college, at work, at home, at the top of ..., at the bottom of ...
- with addresses when we mention the house number. **at 16, Heslington Street, but in Heslington Street**

We use **in**:

- in the expressions: *in the middle, in the air, in the sky, in bed, in hospital, in prison, in a newspaper/magazine/book, in a picture, in a street, in the world*
- with the names of cities, countries and continents: **in Paris, in Turkey, in Europe, in Africa**

We use **on**:

- in the expressions: **on the left/right, on the first/second/etc floor, on a chair BUT in an armchair**

Grammar

1 a) Put the verbs into the correct past forms.

- lose • have • travel • give • wear • stay
- rent • ask • move • break • study • live
- tidy • drop • drag • meet • grow • go
- buy • be

-ed	.....
-d	.....
cons. + y → ied	.....
one stressed vowel + cons. →	.....
double cons. + ed	.....
-l → double l +ed	.....
irregular	.....

b) Complete the sentences using verbs from the table above.

- 1 Luke travelled to work by train every day.
- 2 Penelope a lot of money, so she didn't have to work.
- 3 We to London when my dad got a job there.
- 4 My grandparents all their lives in a small village in the Alps.

- 5 The climbers red jackets and woollen hats.
- 6 His wife him a gold watch as a birthday present.
- 7 I my keys yesterday so I couldn't get in my house.
- 8 Jane was upset when she the beautiful vase.
- 9 I English when I was at university.
- 10 We in a hotel on the beach while we were on holiday in Spain.
- 11 Tim his room before he went out.
- 12 We a video and we stayed at home last night.
- 13 My teacher me a question about World War I.

2 Form the questions, then answer them about yourself.

- 1 Where/be/you/born?
.....
- 2 Where/you/go/last summer?
.....
- 3 What/you/do/at the weekend?
.....
- 4 When/you/first meet/your best friend?
.....
- 5 Who/be/your English teacher last year?
.....
- 6 Where/you/grow up?
.....

3 Use the prompts to complete the exchanges.

- my mum help me • take it to the garage
- go to a restaurant • buy a pair of jeans
- have a cup of coffee • go to bed early
- stay home

- 1 A: Did Sam watch TV last night?
B: No, he didn't. He went to bed early.
- 2 A: Did you and Jane cook dinner last night?
B: No,
- 3 A: Did he fix the car himself?
B: No,
- 4 A: Did she buy a dress?
B: No,
- 5 A: Did you have tea with your breakfast?
B: No,
- 6 A: Did your sister go to the cinema?
B: No,
- 7 A: Did you cook all this food yourself?
B: No,

4 Look at the list of things Anna did/didn't do last weekend. Then, use the prompts to complete the dialogue.

1 visit grandparents	x
2 go shopping with Sue	✓
3 buy a new dress	✓
4 go to John's party	✓
5 do the housework	✓
6 wash the car	✓
7 cut the grass	x
8 go out with Ted	x

- A: Hello Anna, did you have a nice weekend?
B: Yes, thanks. It was really busy.
- A: What did you do? 1) Did you visit your grandparents as usual?
B: No, I didn't. I met my sister, Sue, in town on Saturday and we 2) for some new clothes.
- A: That's nice. What did you buy?
B: I 3) to wear on Saturday night.
- A: Oh! 4)?
B: Yes, I had a great time.
- A: So, what else did you do?
B: Well, on Sunday I 5)

- A: Oh dear. How boring!
B: No, it wasn't that bad. Then, in the afternoon, I 6) the car.
- A: I bet you were tired after that.
B: Yes, I was. I 7), it can wait until next weekend.
- A: I don't blame you. 8)?
B: No, I just went straight to bed.

5 a) What did Jill do last week?

Mon	go out with friends
Tue	see her grandparents
Wed	rent a video
Thu	play video games
Fri	buy an alarm clock
Sat	watch TV
Sun	lose her mobile phone

On Monday, she went out with friends.

b) What did you do last week?

6 a) Look at the note Susan's mum left for her then ask and answer, as in the example.

Susan,
can you please do the jobs on the list while I am at work.

water the plants	x
hoover the carpets	✓
iron the clothes	x
tidy your room	✓
cook dinner	✓
wash the dishes	x
walk the dog	✓

Love,
Mum

- A: Did Susan water the plants?
B: No, she didn't.

b) Now write what Susan did/didn't do?

- Susan hoovered the carpets, and
- Susan didn't water the plants, or

7 a) Put the time expressions in the correct heading.

- 2 days ago • at present • yesterday • today
- last month • now • in 1995 • at the moment

PRESENT	PAST
at present	
.....
.....
.....

b) Make sentences about yourself using the time expressions in the table.

I am learning English at present.

8 Look at the pictures and ask and answer about what Jack's parents used to have, as in the example.



- A: *Did they use to have a TV?*
 B: *No, they didn't.*
 A: *Did they use to have a fan?*
 B: *Yes, they did.*

9 Put the verb in brackets into the infinitive or -ing form, as in the examples.

used to + infinitive (past)
 be used to + -ing form (present)

- She isn't used to **walking** (walk) long distances.
- He used to **play** (play) tricks on his friends when he was young.
- Donna used to (be) quite shy, but now she's friendly and outgoing.
- After two years in England, Franz is used to (drive) on the left.
- My feet hurt because I am not used to (wear) high heels.
- In the past, people used to (bake) their own bread.
- The children are tired because they are not used to (stay) up late.
- Joe used to (ride) a bicycle but now he has a new sports car.
- Mark used to (have) short hair when he was 20 years old.
- Mrs Byron used to (wake) up very early in the morning when she worked at the bank.

• Personal Pronouns - Possessives

10 Circle the correct item.

- Don't blame for what happened yesterday.
 A I **B me** C my
- Did he tell you name?
 A he B him C his
- She is a very good student, isn't?
 A she B her C hers
- The children asked parents a question.
 A them B their C theirs
- "Don't give any more homework," said the students.
 A ours B our C us

- 6 "Did you invite John and Anna to the party?"
"Yes, I invited both of"
A theirs B them C us
- 7 "Do you know Julia?"
"No, I don't know at all."
A her B she C hers
- 8 I'll buy you a present for birthday tomorrow.
A your B you C yours
- 9 "Did you see Henry's new car?"
"Yes, is very fast!"
A it B she C he
- 10 Which one of broke the window?
A your B you C yours

• At – On – In

11 Fill in: *at, in or on*.

- 1 She lives 41, Baker Street.
2 We work the first floor.
3 The book you're looking for is the shelf over there.
4 The kitchen is the right.
5 James went on safari Kenya.
6 "Where's John?"
"He's work."
7 My cat loves sitting Dad's armchair.
8 My mum's the best mum the world.
9 The supermarket is Rosemary Road.
10 Jane's hospital with a broken leg.

• Revision Section (Units 1–2)

12 Circle the correct item.

- 1 Did you to have a hobby?
A use B used C using
- 2 I couldn't drive a car three years ago, but I now.
A am B could C can
- 3 When did you last at a restaurant?
A eat B ate C eats
- 4 We our relatives in Italy next summer.
A visited B are visiting C visit

- 5 Jules Verne many exciting stories.
A write B wrote C writing
- 6 That pen isn't mine; my brother's.
A it's B it C its
- 7 "Is this Anne's hat?"
"No, is the one on the chair."
A she B hers C her
- 8 "What time the plane leave?"
"In an hour."
A is B does C did
- 9 The baby was born 6th September.
A on B in C at
- 10 He the doctor next week.
A saw B see C is seeing
- 11 he watch TV last night?
A Does B Is C Did
- 12 Jane was home all day yesterday.
A at B in C on

13 Fill in the correct word.

- 1 Jenny tidy her room last night?
2 We're going holiday next week.
3 How long it take you to get to school every morning?
4 Dad usually gets up half past seven.
5 John and Linda enjoying the party?
6 Those children are fighting. Look at
7 Look at the exercise the bottom of the page.
8 Becky lost her keys two days
9 I didn't to eat fruit and vegetables but I do now.
10 She starts work 9:00.
11 What life like 100 years ago?
12 He used to waking up early.
13 He usually watches TV the evening.
14 We're flying to Paris Sunday.

Present Perfect

Affirmative	Negative	
	Long Form	Short Form
I/You have visited	I/You have not visited	I/You haven't visited
He/She/It has visited	He/She/It has not visited	He/She/It hasn't visited
We/You/They have visited	We/You/They have not visited	We/You/They haven't visited

Interrogative	Short answers	
Have I/you visited?	Yes, I/you have.	No, I/you haven't.
Has he/she/it visited?	Yes, he/she/it has.	No, he/she/it hasn't.
Have we/you/they visited?	Yes, we/you/they have.	No, we/you/they haven't.

- We form the present perfect with the auxiliary verb **have/has** and the **past participle of the main verb**.
- We usually form the past participle of regular verbs by adding **-ed** to the verb. *stay – stayed*
(See list for the past participles of irregular verbs on p. 122.)
- We form questions by putting **have/has** before the subject.
Has she done her homework?
- We form negations by putting **not** between **have/has** and the past participle.
They haven't phoned yet.

Use

We use the present perfect:

- for actions which started in the past and continue up to the present.
He has worked in this company for five years. (= He started working in the company five years ago and he still works there.)
- to talk about a past action which has a **visible result in the present**.
He has sprained his ankle. He can't walk.
- for actions which happened at an **unstated time in the past**. The action is more important than the time.
He has been in Spain twice. (When? We don't know. Time is not stated.)
- with **today, this morning/afternoon**, etc when these periods of time are not finished at the time of speaking. *She has typed five letters this afternoon. (It is still afternoon.)*
- to refer to an **experience**. *Have you ever been to Italy?*

Time expressions used with the present perfect: just, already, yet, for, since, ever, never, etc

Ever/Never

Ever can be used:

- in questions with the present perfect tense to mean "at any time up to now".
Have you ever travelled abroad?
- in affirmative statements after superlatives and **only**. *She's the most beautiful girl I have ever seen. He's the only friend I have ever made.*
- in negative statements with the present perfect to mean "at no time up to now" (but "never" is more usual). *He hasn't ever climbed up a tree. (He has never climbed up a tree.)*

Never can be used:

- in affirmative sentences with the present perfect tense to mean "at no time up to now"
I have never been to the USA.

Already/Yet/Just

- We use **already** in positive statements and questions.
*Jack has **already** washed the dishes. Has Jack washed the dishes **already**?*
- We use **yet** in questions and negations.
*"Have you written the letter **yet**?" "No, I haven't. I haven't written the letter **yet**."*
- We use **just** in statements to show that an action finished only a few minutes earlier.
*"Has she told you the news **yet**?" "Yes, she's **just** told me."*

For/Since

- We use **for** to express duration. *They've been in Lisbon **for** a year.*
- We use **since** to state a starting point. *They've been in Lisbon **since** last March.*

Present Perfect vs Past Simple

Past Simple

We use the **past simple** for:

- an action which happened at a stated time in the past.
*Bob **hurt** his knee at football yesterday. (When? Yesterday.)*
- an action which started and finished in the past.
*Tony **worked** in this company for four years. (Tony worked there for four years, then he left. He doesn't work there anymore.)*

Present Perfect Simple

We use the **present perfect simple** for:

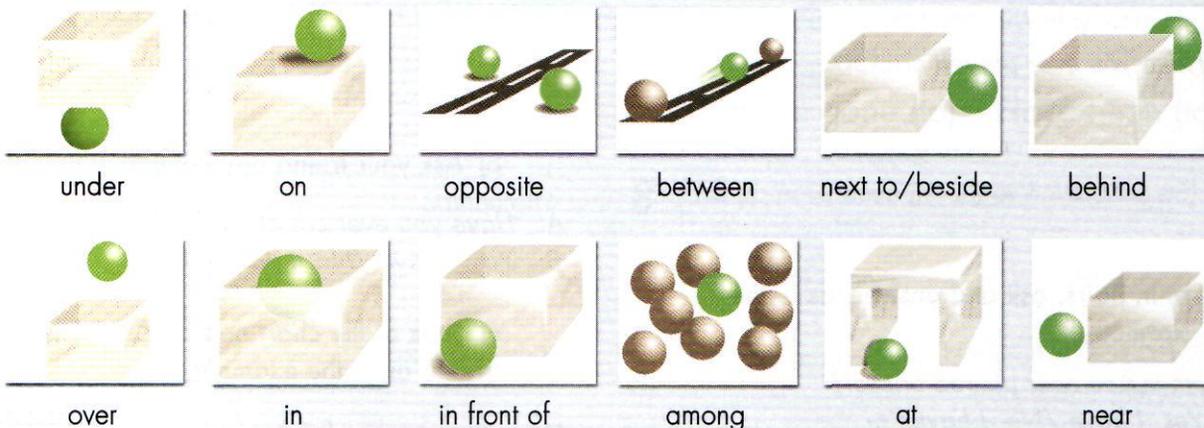
- an action which happened at an unstated time in the past.
*Helen **has read** the new Harry Potter book. (When? We do not know. The time is not stated.)*
- an action which started in the past and is still continues in the present.
*Tony **has worked** in this company for four years. (Tony started working in this company four years ago. He still works in this company.)*

Have gone (to) – Have been (to)

- *Mary **has gone to** the supermarket. (She went to the supermarket and she's still there.)*
- *Angela **has been to** the post office. (She has come back from the post office.)*

Prepositions of Place

We use prepositions of place to say where somebody or something is. These are:



• Present Perfect

1 Look at the pictures and say what has happened.



do some shopping
He has done some shopping.



buy presents
.....



bake some bread
.....



repair the bicycle
.....



win the game
.....

2 a) Match the items to form phrases and then ask questions with ever.

- | | | |
|---------|-------|-------------------|
| 1 play | e | a buried treasure |
| 2 taste | ..... | b your wallet |
| 3 find | ..... | c a calculator |
| 4 use | ..... | d candy floss |
| 5 lose | ..... | e cricket |

- 1 *Have you ever played cricket?*
2
3
4
5

b) In pairs, ask and answer, as in the example.

- A: *Have you ever played cricket?*
B: *Yes, I have./No, I haven't.*

3 a) Look at the table and ask and answer questions, as in the example.

	John	Helen	Your friend
	✓	✗	
	✓	✓	
	✗	✓	
	✗	✗	

- 1 John / catch a fish?
A: *Has John ever caught a fish?*
B: *Yes, he has.*
- 2 Helen / catch a fish?
A:
B:
- 3 John and Helen / ride a wooden pony?
A:
B:
- 4 John / feed chickens?
A:
B:
- 5 Helen / feed chickens?
A:
B:
- 6 John and Helen / use a video camera?
A:
B:

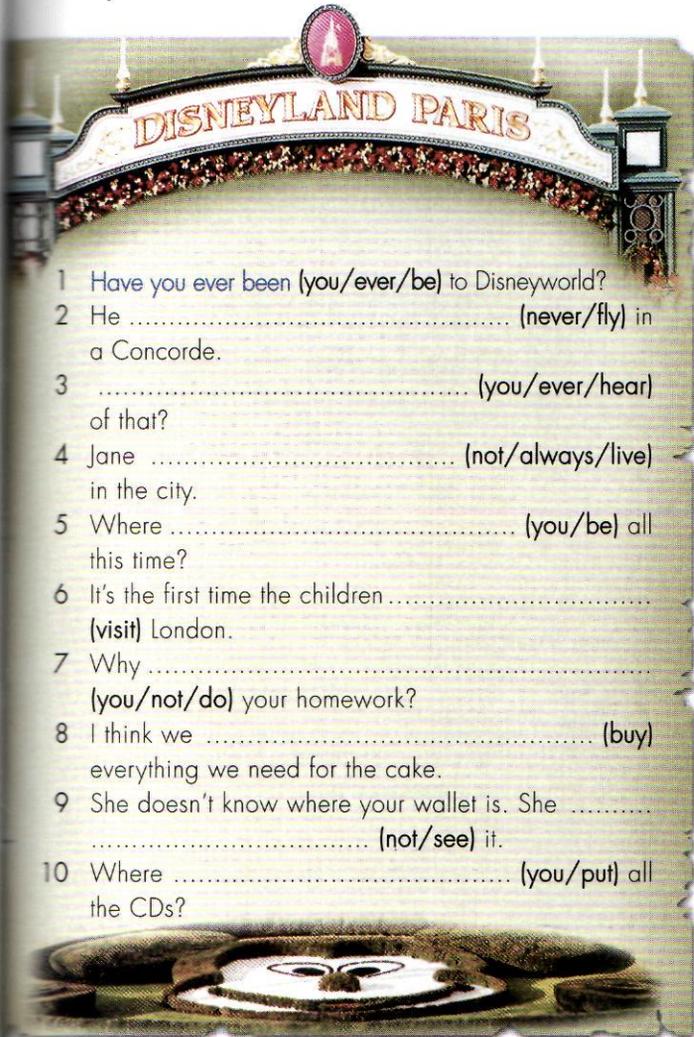
b) Ask your friend and complete the chart.

- A: *Have you ever caught a fish?*
B: *Yes, I have./No, I haven't.*

c) Look at the chart and talk about your friend, as in the example.

Mario has caught a fish but he has never fed chickens.

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect.



- 1 Have you ever been (you/ever/be) to Disneyworld?
- 2 He (never/fly) in a Concorde.
- 3 (you/ever/hear) of that?
- 4 Jane (not/always/live) in the city.
- 5 Where (you/be) all this time?
- 6 It's the first time the children (visit) London.
- 7 Why (you/not/do) your homework?
- 8 I think we (buy) everything we need for the cake.
- 9 She doesn't know where your wallet is. She (not/see) it.
- 10 Where (you/put) all the CDs?

5 Complete the questions, then answer them.

- fall • sleep • ride • see • be • lose • visit
- break

- 1 Have you ever ridden on an old-fashioned riverboat?
Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
- 2 to a theme park?
- 3 your purse?
- 4 in a tent?
- 5 Edinburgh?
- 6 your arm?
- 7 asleep in front of the TV?

8 sea turtles?
.....

• Already/Yet/Just

6 Underline the correct item.

- 1 She hasn't bought a new car yet/already.
- 2 She has just/yet finished writing her essay.
- 3 The plane hasn't landed yet/already.
- 4 I've yet/already eaten a piece of cake.
- 5 They haven't got married just/yet.
- 6 John has already/yet found a new job.
- 7 She has just/yet managed to find the answer to this question.
- 8 They have yet/already done the shopping for the week.
- 9 We have yet/just met.
- 10 Haven't you called the hotel yet/just?

• For/Since

7 Underline the correct item.

- 1 She hasn't come in to work for/since a week.
- 2 She has lived here since/for she was a little girl.
- 3 I haven't bought anything new since/for a month.
- 4 We have known each other for/since ten years.
- 5 Nothing exciting has happened in this small village for/since a very long time.
- 6 We haven't visited our grandmother for/since last week.
- 7 He's been working on that project for/since yesterday.
- 8 Bob has made a lot of friends since/for we moved to this town.
- 9 He's been an English teacher for/since he was 25 years old.
- 10 He hasn't called for/since yesterday morning.

• Have gone (to) – Have been (to)

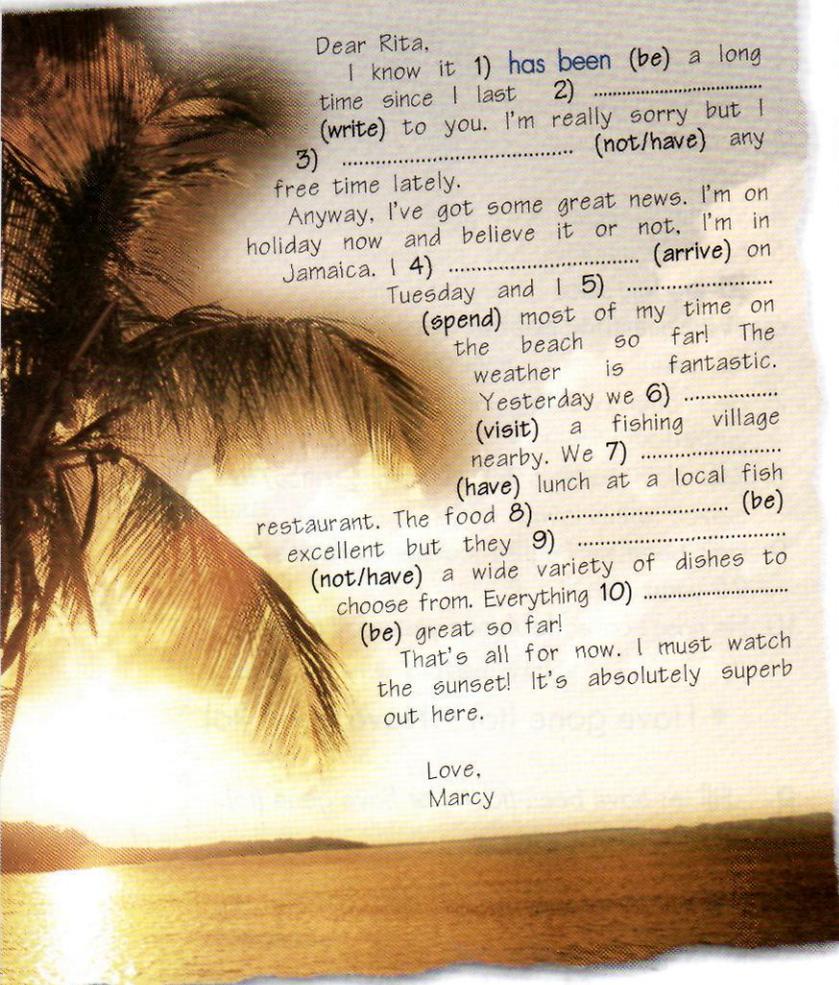
8 Fill in: *have been (to/in)* or *have gone (to)*.

- 1 A: I looked everywhere for you. Where you?
B: At my neighbour's. Her mother France and she wanted some help with the cooking.

- 2 A: Where's your brother?
B: He to Jimmy's;
they wanted to study together.
- 3 A: Sorry, I'm late.
B: Where you?
A: To the supermarket. Where's Josh?
B: He a football match.
- 4 A: I not
the new cafeteria at the end of the street.
Would you like to check it out?
B: To be honest, no. I already
..... there and the service was
extremely bad.
- 5 A: I haven't seen Mary for ages.
B: Didn't you know? She
Spain. She left two months ago.

• Present Perfect VS Past Simple

- 9 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *present perfect*.



Dear Rita,
I know it 1) **has been** (be) a long
time since I last 2)
(write) to you. I'm really sorry but I
3) (not/have) any
free time lately.
Anyway, I've got some great news. I'm on
holiday now and believe it or not, I'm in
Jamaica. I 4) (arrive) on
Tuesday and I 5)
(spend) most of my time on
the beach so far! The
weather is fantastic.
Yesterday we 6)
(visit) a fishing village
nearby. We 7)
(have) lunch at a local fish
restaurant. The food 8) (be)
excellent but they 9)
(not/have) a wide variety of dishes to
choose from. Everything 10)
(be) great so far!
That's all for now. I must watch
the sunset! It's absolutely superb
out here.

Love,
Marcy

- 10 Match column A to column B, as in the example.

A

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| 1 | D | They went to Jamaica ... |
| 2 | | We haven't spoken ... |
| 3 | | The Johnsons have been ... |
| 4 | | I haven't travelled ... |
| 5 | | Sally! I haven't seen ... |
| 6 | | He finished his homework ... |
| 7 | | They have lived here ... |
| 8 | | She has called you ... |

B

- A abroad since 1999.
B for a long time.
C you for ages.
D last summer.
E twice this morning.
F to many European countries so far.
G to James for three weeks.
H an hour ago.

- 11 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *present perfect*.

- 1 A: Where's Bob?
B: He (just/leave).
- 2 A: How's Pam?
B: I don't know. I (not/see)
her since last Monday.
- 3 A: you (enjoy) your
holiday?
B: Yes, I had a great time. Thanks.
- 4 A: Does Sheila still work at Stevenson Ltd?
B: Yes, she (be) there for ten
years.
- 5 A: When Jules Verne
(die)?
B: In 1905.
- 6 A: Can I borrow this book?
B: Sorry! I
(not/finish) yet.
- 7 A: Has Tim called?
B: Yes, he (call) an hour ago.
- 8 A: Where you (go)
on holiday last summer?
B: To Malta.



• Prepositions of Place

12 a) Look at the picture and fill in the prepositions from the list.

- at • near • in the middle of • next to
- on • in • in front of • behind

There is a sofa, two coffee tables, a table and four chairs 1) the room. The sofa is 2) the room. One coffee table is 3) the sofa and the other is 4) it. There is a vase 5) the coffee table 6) the sofa and there is a small basket 7) the coffee table 8) the sofa. There are some flowers 9) the vase and there is some fruit 10) the basket.

The table and the chairs are 11) the sofa. There is a woman sitting 12) the table and there is a man standing 13) her. There is also another man 14) them but he is sitting on a desk which is 15) the table.

b) Look at the picture in Ex. 12a again. Use the words in the list to ask and answer questions, as in the example.

- flowers • two men • woman • sofa
- two coffee tables • small basket • desk

A: *Where are the flowers?*
B: *The flowers are in the vase.*

• Revision Section (Units 1–3)

13 Circle the correct item.

- 1 Dinosaurs from Earth many years ago.
A have disappeared B disappeared
C disappear
- 2 Why don't we meet Sunday afternoon?
A in B at C on

- 3 You're late – the appointment was
10 not 11 o'clock!
A at B in C on
- 4 Jeremy his driving test last Friday.
A took B takes C has taken
- 5 Jane hasn't heard from her sister Monday.
A for B since C before
- 6 When Amy was young she to school
every morning.
A has walked B is used to walking
C used to walk
- 7 Dorothy doesn't mind whatever her
friends want.
A doing B to do C do
- 8 Sometimes he watches TV late night.
A in B on C at
- 9 Tell him to call later. I a letter right now.
A am writing B write C writes
- 10 Jimmy has been water skiing.
A never B yet C ever
- 11 My father a new car last week.
A bought B has bought C buys
- 12 Mrs Simmons is sitting the sofa.
A on B in C at
- 13 Amy is not hungry. She has had lunch.
A yet B already C ever
- 14 you like windsurfing?
A Is B Are C Do
- 15 he talked to Mr Tibbs yet?
A Is B Did C Has

14 Fill in the correct word.

- 1 Have you seen a leopard?
- 2 A: When you last write a letter?
B: Last week.
- 3 John isn't here. He has to the
supermarket.
- 4 I haven't seen Bob last Monday.
- 5 Lessons start 10 o'clock in
the morning.
- 6 Look at the children. They swimming
in the lake.
- 7 John hasn't phoned
- 8 I can't walk. I sprained my ankle.
- 9 Sorry! I haven't cooked dinner
- 10 We haven't been to the village we
were children.

Past Continuous

Affirmative	
I/He/She/It was	} reading.
We/You/They were	

Interrogative	
Was I/he/she/it	} reading?
Were we/you/they	

Negative			
	Long form	Short form	
I/He/She/It	was not	wasn't	} reading.
We/You/They	were not	weren't	

Use

We use the past continuous:

- for an action which was **in progress at a stated time in the past**. We do not know when the action started or finished. *At seven o'clock yesterday evening Sally and Jenny **were watching** TV. (We do not know when they started or stopped watching TV.)*
- for a past action which was **in progress when another action interrupted it**. We use the **past continuous** for the action in progress (longer action) and the **past simple** for the action which interrupted it (shorter action).
*She **was walking** down the street **when** she ran into an old friend from school.*
- for two or more actions which were **happening at the same time in the past** (simultaneous actions).
*My sister **was doing** her homework while I **was playing** football.*
- to give **background information in a story**.
*It **was raining** hard and the wind **was blowing** when Jane left the office yesterday afternoon.*

Time expressions used with the past continuous: while, when, as, all day/night/morning, all day yesterday etc.

Short Answers	
Were you reading?	< Yes, I was/we were. No, I wasn't/we weren't.
Was he/she/it reading?	< Yes, he/she/it was. No, he/she/it wasn't.
Were they reading?	< Yes, they were. No, they weren't.

Form

- We form the affirmative of the past continuous with **was/were** (past simple of the verb **to be**) and add **-ing** to the base form of the main verb.
- We form questions by putting **was/were** before the subject.
- We form the negative by putting the word **not** after **was/were**.

A: ***Were you** having dinner at nine o'clock yesterday evening?*

B: ***Yes, I was.***

Past Continuous vs Past Simple

Past Simple

We use the **past simple** for:

- an action which happened at a stated time in the past.
*Natalie **got married** last Saturday. (The time is stated. The action is complete. She got married).*
- actions which happened immediately one after the other in the past.
*First she **studied** the theory and then she **did** the exercises.*

Past Continuous

We use the **past continuous** for:

- an action which was in progress (i.e. was happening) at a stated time in the past. We do not know when the action started or finished.
*At ten o'clock yesterday morning the gardener **was watering** the plants in the garden. (We do not know when he started watering them or when he finished).*
- two or more actions which were happening at the same time in the past (simultaneous actions).
*She **was watching** TV while her husband **was reading** the newspaper.*

Adjectives/Adverbs

- **Adjectives** describe nouns and have the same form in the singular and plural (a **long** dress, a **beautiful** day, seven **yellow** sweaters). They usually come before nouns. We can also use adjectives **after** the verb *to be*.
*Catherine is a **tall** girl. She is **tall**. Her brothers are **tall**, too.*
- **Adverbs** describe verbs. They show manner (how), place (where), time (when), frequency (how often) etc.
*He sings **beautifully**. (How does he sing? **Beautifully** - adverb of manner). He's having a meeting **tomorrow**. (When is he having a meeting? **Tomorrow** - adverb of time). They **seldom** travel to the country. (How often do they travel to the country? **Seldom** - adverb of frequency).*
- Adverbs usually go after verbs.
*He runs **fast**.*

Note: The verbs **look, smell, sound, feel** and **taste** take an adjective not an adverb.

*He looks **sad**. (NOT: He looks **sadly**). It tastes **nice**. (NOT: It tastes **nice**ly).*

Formation of Adverbs

- We usually form an adverb by adding **-ly** to the adjective.
*quick - **quickly***
- With adjectives ending in **-le**, we drop the **-e** and add **-y**.
*gentle - **gently***
- With adjectives ending in **consonant + y**, we drop the **-y** and add **-ily**.
*lazy - **lazily***
- With adjectives ending in **-l**, we add **-ly**.
*beautiful - **beautifully**.*

Irregular Forms	
Adjective	Adverb
good	well
fast	fast
hard	hard
early	early
late	late

• Past Continuous

1 a) Look at the pictures and put the verbs in brackets in the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.



1 Amy
..... (steer) the boat while David and Paul
..... (pull) the ropes.

2 Tom
..... (jog) at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.



3 Hugh (walk) down the street when he
..... (slip) on a banana skin and (fall).

4 It was a beautiful Saturday morning. The sun
..... (shine) as Charles and Sue
(get) ready for their journey.



b) Which sentence

- describes an action in progress interrupted by another action?
- describes two actions happening at the same time?
- sets the scene of a story?
- describes an action happening at a certain time in the past?

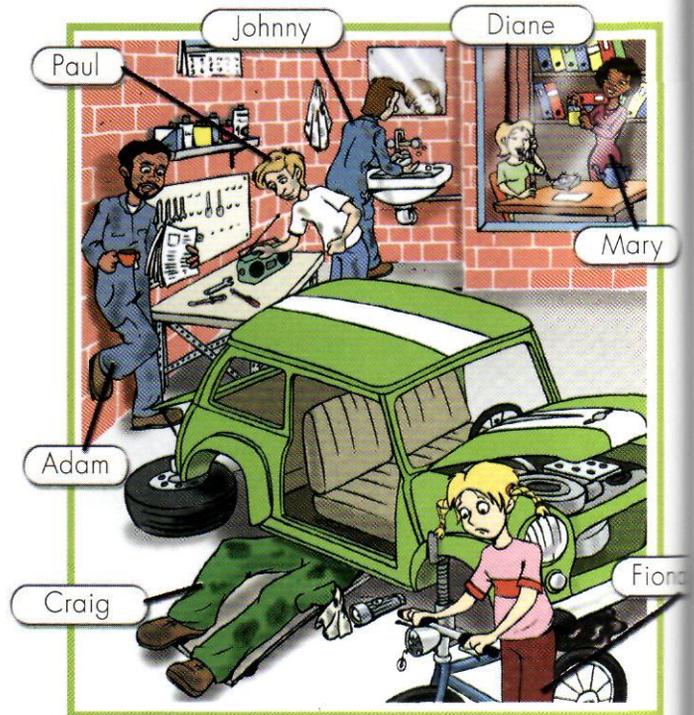
2 In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

- at 7 o'clock yesterday evening?
- at half past nine last Monday morning?
- two hours ago?
- when the teacher came into the classroom this morning?
- at 8 o'clock yesterday morning?

A: What were you doing at 7 o'clock yesterday evening?

B: I was making a sandwich.

3 Look at the picture. What was happening when the photographer took the photo? In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.



1 Adam/repair/car

A: Was Adam repairing the car at 10 o'clock this morning?

B: No, he wasn't. He was reading a newspaper.

2 Craig/listen/radio

3 Fiona/wash/her hands

4 Mary/take/her bike/for repairs

5 Diane/make/cup of tea

6 Paul/talk on/phone

7 Johnny/drink/tea

4 Join the sentences using *as*, *when*, *while* or *so*, as in the example.

1 He was looking through the books in the library. He saw Mary studying.

He was looking through the books in the library when he saw Mary studying.

2 He heard the ducks quacking. He was crossing the bridge.

3 I was mending my car. John was cooking dinner.

4 We were playing tennis. It started to rain.

5 I was bored. I went for a walk

• Past Continuous vs Past Simple

5 Match the sentences in A to the ones in B, as in the example.

A

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 I was baking a cake | c |
| 2 Jane was walking in the park | ..... |
| 3 As he was walking towards the bus stop, | ..... |
| 4 Anne was listening carefully | ..... |
| 5 First I got out of bed | ..... |
| 6 We were all laughing loudly | ..... |

B

- a it started to snow.
- b while the teacher was explaining the exercise.
- c when the telephone rang.
- d and then I had breakfast.
- e when the head teacher suddenly entered the room.
- f when a dog attacked her.

6 a) Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or *past continuous*.



It was a cold winter's day and Tim 1) (play) in the garden of a big old house. People 2) (say) that the house was haunted, but Tim 3) (not/believe) them. He 4) (decide) to go into the house and see for himself. He 5) (listen) carefully for any strange noises as he 6) (enter) the house. but he 7) (not/hear) a sound. He was nervous and his heart 8) (beat) fast. He 9) (walk) down the hall when he suddenly 10) (feel) someone touch him on the shoulder. He 11) (shake) when he turned around but there was no one there. Scared, he 12) (run) as fast as he could out of the house. Perhaps there 13) (be) a ghost in the house after all!

b) Ask and answer questions, as in the example.

- S1: Where was Tim?
- S2: He was in the garden of a big old house. What was he doing?
- S3: He was playing. What did people say about the house? etc

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or *past continuous*.

- 1 He was sleeping (sleep) heavily when the alarm (go off).
- 2 She (cycle) to work when she (get) a flat tyre.
- 3 I (surf) the net while they (watch) the news on TV.
- 4 Ron (hurt) his knee while he (play) football.
- 5 First he (have) a shower, then he (eat) his breakfast.
- 6 Peter (help) his dad in the garden while his mum (wash) the car.

8 Fill in: *did/didn't, was/wasn't, were/weren't*.

- 1 A: What you doing at 9 o'clock yesterday evening?
B: I practising the piano.
- 2 A: you post my letters?
B: No, I I so busy that I have time to go to the post office.
- 3 A: you feel exhausted when the test over?
B: No, actually I In fact I in a great mood because I have to study anymore!
- 4 A: they painting the living room all day yesterday?
B: No, they They ran out of paint and had to wait until Monday to buy some more!
- 5 A: Bob fail his driving test?
B: Yes, unfortunately he and he decided not to try ever again!
- 6 A: Why the plane take off?
B: Because there a terrible storm and one of the engines working properly.
- 7 A: What the boys do at the weekend? they go fishing?
B: No, they because Luke feeling very well.

• Adjectives - Adverbs

9 a) Complete the table.

Adjectives	Adverbs
1 good	.....
2 careful	.....
3 sudden	.....
4	fast
5 soft	.....
6	patiently
7 lucky	.....
8	early
9	nervously
10 hard	.....

b) Complete the sentences with adjectives and adverbs from the table above.

- a Mary waited patiently in the car until her mum returned from the supermarket.

b James is not at all patient with his children.
- a They left the party

b Bob was so tired that all he wanted was to have an night.
- a That child is a learner.

b Sheila types very
- a Robert is a very cook actually.

b John can feel the rhythm but he doesn't dance very
- a His arrival took me by surprise.

b He opened the door and left the room.
- a The cat's fur feels very

b She spoke so that no one would hear her.
- a This exercise is very I can't do it.

b Jim works even at weekends.
- a There was a strange noise and Sam looked around

b Mr Jones was very during the interview.
- a I didn't miss my flight.

b I was very to win the lottery.
- a The boy crossed the street

b Tom is a driver.

10 Use the correct adjectives and adverbs to complete the exchanges.



- interesting • new • friendly

- A: So do you like your chemistry teacher?

B: Yes, he's really He makes the lesson so, too.

- difficult • delicious • easily

- A: This cake tastes

B: You can make it too, you know. It's not

A: Will you give me the recipe then?

B: Of course.

- well • fast • last

- A: How did you do in the 200m race?

B: I didn't do very Although I ran as as I could I still came

11 Underline the correct word.

- I slowly/slow walked towards the door.
- She looked really beautiful/beautifully in her new outfit.
- He is a dangerous/dangerously driver.
- I could easy/easily understand him when he spoke in French.
- This is a very noisy/noisily class.
- They happily/happy accepted my help.
- She speaks English very good/well.
- Is this toy safe/safely for a five-year-old child?
- Tom is a very kind/kindly child.
- She got up and left the room quiet/quietly.

12 Complete the sentences using adverbs instead of adjectives.

- 1 He's a patient listener.
He listens patiently.
- 2 She's a fast typist.
She types
- 3 There was heavy rain outside.
It was raining
- 4 Penny is a very loud speaker.
Penny speaks very
- 5 The car crash was sudden.
The cars crashed
- 6 Their behaviour was very bad.
They behaved very

• Revision Section (Units 1–4)

13 Circle the correct item.

- 1 She left two hours
A before B ago C yet
- 2 you ever tried Chinese food?
A Are B Did C Have
- 3 You don't have to do the washing-up. I've done it.
A already B never C yet
- 4 What time do you get up the morning?
A at B in C on
- 5 Please leave the books the table.
A at B in C on
- 6 He swims in the sea. He prefers swimming pools.
A always B often C seldom
- 7 What you doing this time yesterday?
A are B were C have
- 8 He did in the examination.
A good B well C best
- 9 David drives very
A careful B carefully C careless
- 10 Sheila was Hoovering the carpets when Tom home.
A was coming B has come C came

- 11 Have you ever to Disneyland?
A gone B been C went
- 12 When I was a child, I used my own toys.
A making B to make C make
- 13 On Sundays he usually late.
A wakes up B has waken up C woke up
- 14 Rod TV at the moment.
A watched B is watching C watches
- 15 The accident place two weeks ago.
A takes B has taken C took
- 16 Ben sometimes goes to the cinema Saturdays.
A in B on C at
- 17 He was doing the ironing the phone rang.
A as B when C while
- 18 They haven't had a holiday last August.
A for B since C ever
- 19 I'm looking after Trevor's cat because he to Australia.
A has been B goes C has gone
- 20 When he was a student, he travel by train. Now he drives a car.
A used to B was C has to

14 Fill in the correct word.

- 1 Brian mind working late.
- 2 What were they doing at 11 o'clock in the morning Saturday?
- 3 you break the vase?
- 4 you going swimming tomorrow?
- 5 She didn't to wear jeans when she was young, but she wears jeans now.
- 6 Have you got the please?
- 7 He goes to work train.
- 8 you seen John?
- 9 They went on a three-day to Manchester.
- 10 What's the with her?

Future Simple

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	Short form		Long form	Short form
I will go	I'll go	Will I go?	I will not go	I won't go
you will go	you'll go	Will you go?	you will not go	you won't go
he will go	he'll go	Will he go?	he will not go	he won't go
she will go	she'll go	Will she go?	she will not go	she won't go
it will go	it'll go	Will it go?	it will not go	it won't go
we will go	we'll go	Will we go?	we will not go	we won't go
you will go	you'll go	Will you go?	you will not go	you won't go
they will go	they'll go	Will they go?	they will not go	they won't go

Form

- We form the future simple with **will** and the base form of the main verb. We use **will** for all persons. *Helen **will go** to a party this Saturday.*
- We form questions by putting **will** before the subject. *Will **he** come to the meeting?*
- We form negations by putting **not** after **will**. The short form of **will not** is **won't**. *He **will not/won't** come to the meeting.*

Use

We use the **future simple**:

- for predictions about the future, usually with the verbs **hope, think, believe, expect, imagine** etc, the expressions **I'm sure, I'm afraid**, etc and the adverbs **probably, perhaps**, etc. *I **think she'll get** very angry. I **expect the weather will be** fine tomorrow. He'll **probably stay** in bed today.*
- for promises. *I **won't tell** anybody. I **promise**.*
- for on-the-spot decisions. *I'm bored here. I'll **go** to the cinema.*
- for threats. *Stop talking or I'll **punish** you.*

Short Answers

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

Time expressions used with the future simple:
tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next
week/month/year, tonight, soon, in a week/
month/year, etc

Be going to

Affirmative		Negative	
Long Form	Short Form	Long Form	Short Form
I am going to	I'm going to	I am not going to	I'm not going to
you are going to	you're going to	you are not going to	you aren't going to
he } is going to	he } 's going to	he } is not going to	he } isn't going to
she } is going to	she } 's going to	she } is not going to	she } isn't going to
it } is going to	it } 's going to	it } is not going to	it } isn't going to
we } are going to	we } 're going to	we } are not going to	we } aren't going to
you } are going to	you } 're going to	you } are not going to	you } aren't going to
they } are going to	they } 're going to	they } are not going to	they } aren't going to

Interrogative	Short answers
Am I going to...?	Yes, I am./No, I'm not.
Are you going to...?	Yes, you are./No, you aren't.
Is he/she/it going to...?	Yes, he/she/it is./No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we going to...?	Yes, we are./No, we aren't.
Are they going to...?	Yes, they are./No, they aren't.

Use

We use **be going to**:

- to talk about our future plans and intentions.
He's going to play tennis tomorrow morning. (= He's planning to ...)
- to make predictions based on what we see or know.
It's going to rain. There are dark clouds in the sky. (I can see the clouds.)

BUT We use **will** to make predictions based on what we think or imagine.

I think he'll pass his exams.

Present Continuous

We use the **present continuous**:

- to talk about fixed arrangements in the near future, especially when we know the time and the place.
We're leaving for New York tomorrow afternoon. (We have arranged to leave for New York.)
She's flying to Madrid on Wednesday the 24th.

• Will

1 Read the sentences below and mark them as A, B or C according to what they express.

A prediction about the future based on what we think

B promise

C on-the-spot decision

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 I'm hungry. I'll make myself a snack. C | 4 People will wear breathing masks in the year 2200. |
| 2 I think I'll go to Spain next year. | 5 I'll be careful, I promise. |
| 3 I'll call you as soon as I arrive home. | 6 "The phone is ringing." "I'll answer it." |
| | 7 I'm sure I'll enjoy the film. |
| | 8 Vanessa will probably come to the party. |
| | 9 There's no Coke left. I'll go and buy some. |
| | 10 People will probably live longer in 2100. |
| | 11 I'm sorry I shouted at you. I won't do it again. |
| | 12 I'm a bit tired. I'll go to bed early tonight. |

2 a) Ask and answer, as in the example.

- 1 visit grandparents/weekend?
A: Will you visit your grandparents at the weekend?
B: Yes, I will./No, I won't.
- 2 play football/Sunday morning?
3 eat pizza/Saturday night?
4 go to the cinema/tonight?
5 watch a film on TV/tomorrow evening?
6 go shopping/Saturday morning?
7 move into a new flat/next year?
8 buy tickets for the music festival/next month?

b) Talk about your friend, as in the example.

John will visit his grandparents at the weekend.

3 Sam's mum is quite angry with him. Read what she says to him and answer, as in the example.

- do • tidy • turn down • pick up

- A: Your room is a mess.
B: 1) I'll tidy it.
- A: Your clothes are all on the floor.
B: 2)
- A: You haven't done your homework yet.
B: 3)
- A: The music is too loud.
B: 4)

4 Answer the questions about yourself using I think, I hope, I believe, I expect, I'm sure, probably, perhaps, as in the example.

- 1 Where will you be at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning?
I expect I'll be at work.
- 2 What will you do for your summer holiday?
.....
- 3 Where will you go on Saturday evening?
.....
- 4 How will you spend next month's pocket money?
.....
- 5 What will you buy your mother for Mother's Day?
.....

• Be going to

5 a) Lee has made some New Year's resolutions. Look at the pictures and use the prompts to write sentences, as in the example.

- eat less junk food • join a drama group
- buy a computer • paint the house
- save some money • learn how to play the guitar



- 1 Lee is going to learn how to play the guitar.
2
3
4
5
6

b) What about you? What are your New Year resolutions?

6 What's going to happen? Match the pictures to the prompts, then complete the sentences, as in the example.

- a make a pie
- b buy a newspaper
- c pick some apples
- d play golf



1 b
Carla is going to buy a newspaper.



2
Tom and Nancy



3 Mike



4 Chloe and Winnie

7 Fill in the correct form (be going to or future simple) of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 A: Oh dear! We've run out of eggs.
B: Don't worry. I'll go (go) and buy some.
- 2 A: What are your plans for the weekend?
B: I (spend) it up on the mountain.
- 3 A: You have to do the washing up.
B: I know. I (do) it now.
- 4 A: Clint is very creative.
B: Yes. He says he (be) an artist.
- 5 A: Will Janet visit her grandmother this afternoon?
B: I don't know. I (ask) her when she comes home.
- 6 A: It's dark in here.
B: You're right. I (switch) on the lights.
- 7 A: Your skirt needs ironing.
B: I know. I (iron) it later.
- 8 A: Look at the sky! It (rain).
B: Oh! I (take) my umbrella then.

• Present Continuous

8 Tina is planning her week. Look at her diary then ask and answer questions, as in the example.



- 1 fly to Paris / Saturday?
A: Is she flying to Paris on Saturday?
B: No, she isn't. She's flying to Paris on Sunday.

- 2 visit her grandfather / Friday?
- 3 meet Julie for coffee / Thursday?
- 4 clear the attic / Wednesday?
- 5 take children to the funfair / Sunday?
- 6 cook dinner for her friends / Monday?
- 7 go shopping / Tuesday?

• Revision Section (Units 1–5)

9 Circle the correct item.

- 1 They in a hotel at the moment.
A stay B are staying C stayed
- 2 Jim to buy a sports magazine once a month.
A used B uses C use
- 3 He the piano beautifully.
A plays B is playing C play
- 4 Bell the telephone.
A is inventing B invented C invents
- 5 Jill potatoes when she cut her finger.
A peeled B is peeling C was peeling
- 6 Those books are not They belong to the library.
A mine B my C your
- 7 The boy wanted toy back.
A its B his C her
- 8 Lilian a cold for two days.
A is having B has got C has had
- 9 Betty a baby in February.
A will have B is going to have C has had
- 10 I you before I leave for Brazil.
A am calling B will call C have called

10 Fill in the correct word.

- 1 I walking down the road when I heard the explosion.
- 2 John is to buy lots of souvenirs.
- 3 Peter to live in London when he was a child.
- 4 I haven't spoken to John last Tuesday.
- 5 Mr Forbes became the manager of our company a year
- 6 James is hungry. He hasn't had lunch.....
- 7 Angela never been to Disneyland.
- 8 you watch the film last night?
- 9 When I go to the supermarket, I get some cheese.
- 10 Tommy is late for work. He's always on time.

Plurals

Spelling Rules

- To form plural nouns we usually add **-s** to the noun.
one pen - two pens
- Nouns ending in **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x** or **-o** take **-es** in the plural.
bus - buses, glass - glasses, brush - brushes, watch - watches, fox - foxes, tomato - tomatoes
However, some nouns ending in **-o** take only **-s**.
radio - radios, piano - pianos, studio - studios, video - videos, kilo - kilos
- Nouns ending in **a vowel + y** take **-s** in the plural.
boy - boys
- Nouns ending in **a consonant + y** drop the **-y** and take **-ies** in the plural.
party - parties, baby - babies
- Most nouns ending in **-f** or **-fe**, drop the **-f** or **-fe** and take **-ves** in the plural.
knife - knives, wolf - wolves
However, some nouns ending in **-f** or **-fe** take only **-s**.
roof - roofs, cliff - cliffs, giraffe - giraffes

Irregular Plurals

Some nouns do not form their plural according to the above rules. They either have a different form or the same form as in the singular. These are:

Singular	Plural
child	children
man	men
woman	women
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
goose	geese
mouse	mice
sheep	sheep
ox	oxen
deer	deer

Countable / Uncountable Nouns

- Countable nouns are nouns which we **can count**. They have **singular** and **plural forms**.
one egg, two eggs, three eggs
- Uncountable nouns are nouns which we **cannot count**. Uncountable nouns have **only singular forms**. These nouns include:
food: cheese, butter, salt, pepper, bread, spaghetti, etc
liquid: coffee, milk, water, tea, lemonade, etc

We can use the following nouns before uncountable nouns to show quantity:

a bottle → a bottle of coke	a packet → a packet of spaghetti
a glass → a glass of water	a slice → a slice of cheese
a carton → a carton of milk	a loaf → a loaf of bread
a cup → a cup of coffee	a kilo → a kilo of sugar
a bowl → a bowl of rice	a bar → a bar of chocolate

Some - Any / A - An

- We use **some** in the **affirmative** with either **countable nouns in the plural** or **uncountable nouns**.
*We need **some strawberries** and **some milk**.*
Note: We use **some** in the interrogative for offers or requests.
*Would you like **some coffee**? (offer)*
*Can I have **some orange juice**, please? (request)*
- We use **any** in the **negative** and the **interrogative** with either **countable nouns in the plural** or **uncountable nouns**.
*There **isn't any bread**.*
*Are there **any biscuits** left?*
- We use **a/an** in all forms (affirmative, negative and interrogative) with **countable nouns in the singular**.
(a + consonant sound)
(an + vowel sound)
*There is **a vase** on the table.*
*There **isn't an apple** in the fridge.*
*Is there **a book** on the shelf?*

A lot of – Much/Many – How much/How many – A few/A little

- We usually use **a lot of/lots of** in **affirmative sentences** with either **countable nouns in the plural** or **uncountable nouns**. We omit **of** when **a lot/lots** is **not** followed by a noun.
*She has got **a lot of books**.*
*There's still **lots of milk** in the carton.*
A: *Is there **any cheese**?*
B: *Yes, there's **a lot**. / Yes, there's **lots**.*
- We usually use **much** and **many** in the **negative** and the **interrogative**. We use **much** with **uncountable nouns**, and **many** with **plural countable nouns**.
*I don't drink **much coffee**.* *I haven't got **many pencils**.*
*Is there **much tea** in the pot?* *Have you got **many toys**?*
- We use **how much** and **how many** in questions. We use **how much** with **uncountable nouns** and **how many** with **countable nouns in the plural**.
***How much** lemonade have you had? **How many** shirts have you got?*
- We use **a few** (= not many; some) with **countable nouns in the plural**.
*We've got **a few apples**.*
- We use **a little** (= not much; some) with **uncountable nouns**.
*We've only got **a little money**.*

• Countable/Uncountable Nouns

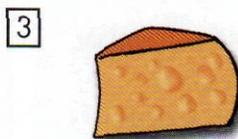
1 Fill in *a*, *an*, or *some*, then write C (for countable) or U (for uncountable).



a lemon C



..... potatoes



..... cheese



..... peppers



..... soup



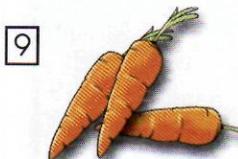
..... cauliflower



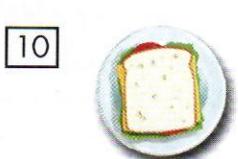
..... broccoli



..... flour



..... carrots



..... sandwich

2 Fill in the gaps with quantity words.

Mike,

I haven't got time to go to the supermarket, so can you please do the shopping?

We need a  1) of vinegar, a 

2) of flour, a  3) of sugar,

a  4) of strawberry jam, a  5)

of milk and a  6) of cat food.

Thanks,
Paula

P.S. Can you please get me a  7) of chocolate as well?

• Some - Any / A - An

3 Fill in: *a*, *an*, or *some*.

1 A: What did you have for lunch today?
B: spaghetti and apple.

2 A: I'm going to the supermarket. Do you need anything?
B: Can you get me oranges and kilo of cherries, please?

3 A: Would you like bread?
B: Yes, I'll have slice.

4 A: Can I have biscuits, please?
B: Yes, of course.

5 A: Is there any sugar in the cupboard?
B: Yes, I think there's bag left.

4 Look at the picture, then use the prompts to ask and answer, as in the examples.



1 (rice?)
A: *Is there any rice on the table?*
B: *No, there isn't.*

2 (orange juice?)
A: *Is there any orange juice on the table?*
B: *Yes, there is. There's a glass of orange juice on the table.*

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 3 (bread rolls?) | 9 (egg?) |
| 4 (coffee?) | 10 (chips?) |
| 5 (salad?) | 11 (sandwich?) |
| 6 (milk?) | 12 (olives?) |
| 7 (bananas?) | 13 (cake?) |
| 8 (apples?) | 14 (broccoli?) |

5 Fill in: *some, any, a(n)*.

<p>Ingredients</p> <p>pizza base cheese tomato sauce tomatoes red and green peppers olives onion mushrooms</p>	<p>Vegetarian Pizza Recipe</p> 
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A: Let's make a pizza. I've got 1) pizza base in the cupboard.
 B: Great idea! What else do we need?
 A: We need 2) tomatoes and 3) jar of tomato sauce.
 B: Anything else?
 A: Well we've got 4) mushrooms but we haven't got 5) onions.
 B: We haven't got 6) red and green peppers, either. Are there 7) olives?
 A: No, there aren't.
 B: OK, then I'll go to the supermarket. So that's 8) olives, 9) red pepper and 10) green pepper. Anything else?
 A: Don't forget to get 11) onion, and 12) cheese!

• Plurals

6 a) Write the plurals of these nouns in the correct box.

- boy • bread • strawberry • lemon • bus
- glass • foot • child • water • rice • cherry
- wife • wolf • baby • chair • peach
- packet • box • potato

-s	boys,
-es	
-ies	
-ves	
irregular	

b) Now add two more nouns to each category.

7 Complete the sentences, as in the example.

- brush • wolf • mouse • fox • sheep
- butterfly • fish • dress

1 There are  two sheep on the farm.

2 There are  in the garden.

3 There were  in our backyard two days ago.

4 There were  in the forest last night.

5 There are  in the pond.

6 There are  in the cellar.

7 There are  in the wardrobe.

8 There are  on the floor.

• How much - How many

8 Write questions, as in the example.

- 1 carrot/in the fridge?
How many carrots are there in the fridge?
- 2 car/in the garage?
.....
- 3 child/in the classroom?
.....
- 4 cherry/in the box?
.....
- 5 knife/in the drawer?
.....
- 6 woman/in the room?
.....
- 7 ferry/in the harbour?
.....
- 8 deer/in the forest?
.....

9 Ask and answer, as in the examples.



A: How many strawberries do you want?
B: A bowl would be fine.
A: How much milk do you want?
B: A glass would be OK. etc

• A lot of - Much/Many-A few/A little

10 Underline the correct item.

- 1 Are you hungry? There is a little/a few roast beef left.
- 2 I can't make a cake. We haven't got much/any eggs.
- 3 There is a few/a lot of sugar in the cupboard; we don't need to buy any.
- 4 Can I have some/much milk for my coffee?
- 5 We need a few/much more peppers to make the dish.
- 6 We've got a lot of/a little bananas so you don't have to buy any.
- 7 There isn't many/much food left. We'll have to go shopping.
- 8 This restaurant offers a few/a little vegetarian dishes.

11 Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the lists.

A • much • many • any • jars • packets

A: Have you got 1) any jam?
B: Yes. How 2) do you need?
A: Three 3) please. Do you have any chocolate biscuits?
B: Of course. How 4) would you like?

A: I'd like three 5) please.
B: Here you are.
A: Thanks.

B • much • many • any • bag

A: Have you got 1) apples?
B: Yes. How 2) do you need?
A: Ten, please. Is there any flour?
B: Of course. How 3) would you like?
A: One 4)
B: Here you are.
A: Thanks.

C • much • loaves • some • kilo

A: I would like 1) bread, please.
B: Yes. How 2) would you like?
A: Two 3) , please.
Is there any cheese?
B: Of course. How 4) do you need?
A: One 5)
B: Here you are.
A: Thanks.

D • much • bottle • some • any • litres

A: I would like 1) vinegar, please.
B: Yes. How 2) would you like?
A: One 3) , please.
Is there 4) milk?
B: Of course. How 5) do you need?
A: Two 6) , please.
B: Here you are.
A: Thanks.

12 Fill in: some, any, is, are, much, many.

A: Did you go to the supermarket?
B: I did. I bought some flour to make an apple cake.
A: there apples left?
B: Yes, but there aren't We'll buy tomorrow.
A: We're going to need brown sugar, too.
B: Mmm ... I don't think we've got brown sugar left. We'll buy tomorrow, too.

13 What is/are there in the picture? Look and say, then write.



• Revision Section (Units 1–6)

14 Circle the correct item.

- 1 Elvis Presley was a singer. He in the USA.
A lives B has lived C lived
- 2 Jean when the fire started.
A was cooking B cooked C is cooking
- 3 I feel like eating strawberries.
A some B a C any
- 4 Jane Billy for a long time.
A doesn't see B didn't see C hasn't seen
- 5 When Dan came to visit, he brought some flowers.
A we B us C ours
- 6 Will you please get me sugar?
A some B no C any
- 7 Aren't you a coat? It's cold and wet outside.
A wear B going to wear
C wearing
- 8 I'm afraid there isn't Coke left.
A some B no C any
- 9 I promise I you a present when I visit Chicago next week.
A will buy B am going to buy
C am buying
- 10 Ben by train, but now he drives a car.
A is travelling B used to travel C travels
- 11 There is a flour in the cupboard.
A few B little C many
- 12 they were walking it started raining.
A So B And C While
- 13 How butter do we need?
A much B many C some
- 14 Josh to have long hair when he was young.
A could B had C used
- 15 I don't want pizza, thanks.
A any B some C few

15 Fill in the correct word.

- 1 At the moment he staying at the Hilton Hotel in Athens.
- 2 He's very happy. He passed all his exams.
- 3 While I having a bath the phone rang.
- 4 Would you like orange juice?
- 5 I haven't got apples.
- 6 When are you to see her?
- 7 He hasn't washed the dishes
- 8 you get some stamps for me when you go to the post office, please?
- 9 There is cheese left in the fridge.
- 10 How eggs shall I boil?

Comparisons of Adjectives/Adverbs

Use

- We use the **comparative form** to compare two people, things, places, etc. We usually use **than** with comparative adjectives.
*Greg is **older than** James.*
- We use the **superlative form** to compare **one person/thing etc with more than one person/thing etc in the same group**. We use **the ... of/in** with superlative adjectives. We use **in** with the superlative when we talk about places.
*It's **the most beautiful** flower **in** the garden. (NOT: ~~of~~ the garden)*
- We use **(not) as + adjective + as** to show that two people/things etc are (not) similar.
*My mother is **not as old as** my father.*
- We use **less + adjective + than** for two people/things/places etc.
*The black T-shirt is **less expensive than** the white T-shirt.*

Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives

Form

- With one-syllable and two-syllable adjectives, we form the comparative by adding **-er**, and the superlative by adding **-est**.
long – longer – longest
- With adjectives of more than two syllables we form the comparative with **more** and the superlative with **the most**.
beautiful – more beautiful – the most beautiful
- With some two-syllable adjectives, such as **clever, narrow, gentle, friendly**, etc, we form the comparative and superlative either with **-er/-est** or with **more/most**.
*clever – cleverer – cleverest or
clever – more clever – most clever*

Spelling

- With **one-syllable** adjectives ending in **-e**, we add **-r** in the comparative and **-st** in the superlative form.
safe – safer – safest
- With **one-syllable** adjectives ending in a **vowel + a consonant**, we double the last consonant and add **-er/-est**.
big – bigger – biggest
- With **two-syllable** adjectives ending in **-ly, -y**, we change the **-y** to **i** and add **-er/-est**.
friendly – friendlier – friendliest

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative		Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
short adjectives	big small	bigger smaller	the biggest the smallest	Irregular forms	good	better	the best
-y adjectives	noisy	noisier	the noisiest		bad	worse	the worst
longer adjectives	beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful		little	less	the least
					many	more	the most
					much	more	the most

Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adverbs

Adverbs form their comparatives and superlatives in the same way as adjectives.

	Adverb	Comparative	Superlative		Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
short adverbs	soon early	sooner earlier	the soonest the earliest	Irregular forms	well	better	the best
longer adverbs	carefully	more carefully	the most carefully		badly	worse	the worst
					little	less	the least
					many/much	more	the most

Conditionals - Type 0/Type 1

- A conditional consists of two parts: the **if-clause** (hypothesis), which begins with the word **if**, and the **main clause**, which shows the result of the hypothesis.

if-clause - *If you come early,* | *we'll stay longer.* - **main clause**

- When the **if-clause** comes before the **main clause**, we separate them with a comma. When the **main clause** comes before the **if-clause**, then we do not separate them with a comma.

If they don't come on time, we'll leave.

We'll leave if they don't come on time.

Conditional Type 0

Use

- Conditionals Type 0 express a general truth, a law of nature, something which is always true or something that always happens as a result of something else.

*If you **heat** water, it **boils**.*

*If you **put** salt on ice, it **melts**.*

Form

if-clause	main clause
if + present simple	→ present simple

- In this type of conditional we can use **when** instead of **if**.

If/When you boil water, it makes steam.

Conditional Type 1

Use

- Conditionals Type 1 express a **real** or **very probable** situation in the **present** or **future**.
- We can use **unless** instead of **if ... not** in the **if-clause**. The verb after **unless** is always in the affirmative.

*If you **don't like** those trousers, I'll buy them.*

***Unless** you **like** those trousers, I'll buy them.*

Form

if-clause	main clause
if + present simple	→ future simple
	→ imperative
	→ can/must/may/etc
	+ bare infinitive

Relatives (who/which/whose/where/that)

- Relative pronouns (**who, which, whose, that**) introduce relative clauses. We use relative clauses to identify/describe the person or thing in the main clause.

The man who is wearing a black coat is the manager of the bank.

relative clause

- We use **who/that** instead of subject pronouns (I, you, he, etc) to refer to people.
*The man **who/that** robbed the bank was caught by the police.*
- We use **which/that** to refer to objects or animals.
*The table **which/that** is in the kitchen is very old.*
- We use **whose** instead of possessive adjectives (my, your, his, etc) with people, objects and animals to show possession.
*That's the woman **whose** handbag was stolen.*
- We use **where** (relative adverb) to refer to place.
*A hospital is a place **where** people go when they are ill.*

people	who/that
things/animals	which/that
possession	whose
place	where

Comparatives – Superlatives

1 Look at the table, then complete the sentences.

	Cottage	House	Villa
distance from city centre	8 km	8 km	40 km
number of rooms	5	9	14
price	£60,000	£120,000	£240,000
comfort	✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓✓✓

- The house is (far) from the city centre as the cottage.
- The villa and the house are (big) than the cottage.
- The house is not (comfortable) as the villa.
- The cottage is (cheap) than the house.
- The house is (expensive) than the villa.

2 Write the superlatives, then try to answer the questions.

- Which is the (long) river in Africa?
A the Nile B the Niger C the Congo
- Which European city has the (large) population?
A Berlin B Paris C London
- Which animal runs the (fast)?
A the giraffe B the cheetah C the lion
- Which planet is the (far) from the sun?
A Jupiter B Mercury C Pluto
- Which is the (big) bird?
A the emu B the ostrich C the eagle
- What is the (short) day in the northern hemisphere?
A 21 March B 21 June C 21 December

3 a) Look at the information about the animals, then complete the sentences using the correct form of the adjectives in the list below.

- many • long • heavy • short • few

Komodo Dragon

length: 3 m
weight: 135 kg
eggs: up to 12



length: 6 m
weight: 1 ton
eggs: up to 100

Nile Crocodile

Giant Tortoise

length: 1.30 m
weight: 140 kg
eggs: up to 15



- The Komodo dragon is than the giant tortoise.
- The Nile crocodile lays eggs than the Komodo dragon.
- The giant tortoise is than the Komodo dragon.
- The Komodo dragon and the giant tortoise are than the Nile crocodile.
- The giant tortoise lays eggs than the Nile crocodile.

b) Use the prompts below to write questions about the animals, then answer them.

- Which / be / long / of all?
.....
- Which / be / short / of all?
.....
- Which / be / heavy / of all?
.....
- Which / lay / few / eggs of all?
.....
- Which / lay / many / eggs of all?
.....

4 Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form.

ITALY / 1 week
5-star accommodation
Only £1150

FRANCE / 2 weeks
3-star accommodation
Only £975 bed & breakfast

SPAIN / 20 days
Youth hostel
Only £225

- A: Which holiday do you think is 1)
..... (good) of the three?
- B: Probably 2)
(expensive) of the three.
- A: Well, that's Italy, but it's also 3)
..... (short). It only lasts a week. If we
stay in a youth hostel, we can go to Spain for
much 4) (long).
- B: I don't really fancy a youth hostel.
- A: Well, what about France? It's not 5)
..... (cheap) than Spain, but I think it's
6) (nice) of the three.
- B: Yes, bed and breakfast suits me fine.
- A: We're going to France, then. Let's book it now!

5 Put the words in brackets into the correct adverb form.

- Gary runs (fast) than Pete.
- That's (bad) meal I have ever had!
- John drives (careful) than Paul.
- Sarah dances (good) of all the girls in her class.
- Robert speaks (clear) than me.

Conditionals (Type 0 – Type 1)

6 Use the prompts to write sentences, as in the example.

- the temperature / drop below 0°C / water freeze
If the temperature drops below 0°C, water freezes.

- you / eat / lots of sweets / you put on weight
.....
- you / not water / plants / they die
.....
- you / heat butter / it melt
.....

7 Match the items in the columns then write sentences, as in the example.

A	B
1 tired	a eat a sandwich
2 bored	b drink some water
3 hungry	c go to bed
4 thirsty	d put on a jumper
5 cold	e go to the cinema

- If you are tired, go to bed.*
-
-
-
-

8 Your friend is going on a camping trip in winter. Match the phrases in column A to the ones in column B, then ask and answer questions, as in the example.

A	B
1 feel cold in the evening d	a look at the map
2 get lost	b rest for a while
3 have an accident	c stay quiet and take some photos
4 get tired	d light a fire
5 get caught in a snowstorm	e find a safe place and wait till it passes
6 see some wild animals	f call for help

- A: What will you do if you feel cold in the evening?
B: *I'll light a fire.*
- A: What
B:
- A:
B:

9 Use the prompts to complete the sentences.

- protect them • water the plants • study hard
- miss the flight • get burnt • run fast
- wake up Tina • visit Venice • find a taxi

- 1 Unless he runs fast, he won't win the race.
- 2 She will be late for work, unless she
- 3 If he doesn't put on suntan lotion, he
- 4 If you don't stop shouting, you
- 5 Pandas will become extinct, unless we
- 6 Unless you every day, they will die.
- 7 If I go to Italy, I
- 8 You won't pass the test, unless you
- 9 If you don't get to the airport on time you

10 a) Chain story: Use the prompts to make sentences, as in the example.

Tim go to bed early > wake up early in the morning
> get to work on time > boss be pleased
> give Tim pay rise > save some money > go on holiday
> have fun

- S1 If Tim goes to bed early, he will wake up early in the morning.
S2 If he wakes up early in the morning,

b) What will happen if Tim doesn't go to bed early? You tell the story.

11 Rewrite the sentences, as in the examples.

- 1 We won't move to a new house unless it has a garden.
We won't move to a new house if it doesn't have a garden.
- 2 If you don't go to bed early, you will feel tired in the morning.
Unless you go to bed early, you will feel tired in the morning.
- 3 We'll have a barbecue on Sunday unless the weather is bad.
.....
.....

- 4 If I don't get cold, I won't close the window.
.....
.....
- 5 If he doesn't finish work early, he won't join you for a coffee.
.....
.....
- 6 Unless Paul comes in the next five minutes, we'll start without him.
.....
.....
- 7 If the children don't behave themselves, they won't go to the cinema.
.....
.....
- 8 Your telephone will be cut off if you don't pay the bill.
.....
.....
- 9 Penny won't go to the party unless Sue goes with her.
.....
.....
- 10 If she doesn't find her ring, she'll be very upset.
.....
.....

Relatives

12 Match the phrases in column A to the ones in column B to make correct sentences.

A	B
1 That's the café	a where I stayed was fantastic.
2 Sue is the girl	b who looked after my cat was very good.
3 Is he the man	c which your sister gave you?
4 Is this the CD	d whose brother is a teacher.
5 The vet	e which I borrowed from you were very interesting.
6 The books	f who won the prize?
7 The hotel	g whose name was Kate.
8 I met a girl	h where I'm meeting my friend later.

13 Fill in: who, where, that, whose.

- 1 That's the man owns the company I work for.
- 2 Isn't that the ring Jim gave you?
- 3 They're staying at the same hotel we spent our summer holiday.
- 4 Is that the watch you lost last week?
- 5 That's the man daughter is an airline pilot.
- 6 The town I grew up was very quiet.
- 7 Isn't she the woman works in the corner shop?
- 8 Fiona is the girl brother married Sue.

14 Fill in: who's or whose.

- 1 Fraser is the boy talking to Lyn now.
- 2 She's the woman looking for a flat.
- 3 This is the dog owner can't take care of him anymore.
- 4 This is Mr Foster my next door neighbour.
- 5 That's the girl grades were the highest in the school.

• Revision Section (Units 1–7)

15 Circle the correct item.

- 1 *The Matrix* is the exciting film I've ever seen.
A less B most C more
- 2 The astronaut appeared on TV talked about the new space programme.
A which B who C where
- 3 If you heat ice, it
A melts B melt C is melting
- 4 If he doesn't pay his taxes, he to prison.
A will go B goes C is going
- 5 Will you buy potatoes, please?
A some B any C a little
- 6 How have you lived here?
A much B many C long
- 7 This is the girl mother is a vet.
A who's B whose C who
- 8 I have only got sugar left.
A a lot of B a few C a little

- 9 What I want now is a of chocolate.
A jar B bar C tin
- 10 Someone's at the door. I it.
A will open B am going to open
C am opening
- 11 He a doctor when he grows up.
A will become B is going to be
C is becoming
- 12 She the manager at 4 o'clock this afternoon.
A will meet B goes to meet
C is meeting
- 13 There are only slices of bread left.
A a little B a few C any
- 14 As I was looking out of the window, I a car accident.
A saw B was seeing C seen
- 15 Jack was listening to the radio suddenly there was a power cut.
A while B as C when
- 16 John and I two years ago.
A met B were meeting C have met
- 17 My mother has never Russia.
A gone to B been to C been in
- 18 How do you go to the gym?
A usually B often C sometimes
- 19 Janice hasn't called me two days.
A for B since C from
- 20 George has come back from work.
A yet B just C never

16 Fill in the correct word.

- 1 Where's my pencil? I can't find anywhere.
- 2 How milk do you want in your tea?
- 3 That's the boy delivers Mrs Carter's milk.
- 4 Did you to walk to school when you were young?
- 5 This is the expensive restaurant I've ever been to.
- 6 There were a of policemen at the station.
- 7 This book is cheaper that one.
- 8 He hasn't finished his homework

Imperative

Form

- We form the **imperative** with the main verb, but without a subject.
Open your books.
- We form the negative imperative with **do not/don't** and the main verb.
Don't close the window.

Use

We use the imperative to:

- give orders: **Get out!**
- give instructions: *First, **mix** the butter and the sugar.*
- offer something: **Have** some cake.
- make a request: **Give** me your passport, please.

Have to - Don't have to

- We use **have to** to express necessity. *I **have to** return the book to the library. (= it's necessary.)*
- We use **don't/doesn't have to** to express lack of necessity. *You **don't have to** wear a uniform at work. (= It isn't necessary.)*

Must - Mustn't

- We use **must/mustn't** to express obligation or duty. *You **must** return the books within four days.*
- We use **must/mustn't** to express very strong advice.
*You **must** tell the truth. (It's very important that you tell the truth.)*
*You **mustn't** let anybody else know. (It's very important that you don't let anybody else know.)*
- We use **must not/mustn't** to express prohibition.
*You **mustn't** make any noise in the library. (It's against the rules.)*

Note: **Must** can only be used in the present tense. We use **have to** to form all the other tenses.

*I'll **have to** work overtime **tomorrow**. (future) I **had to** go to the supermarket **yesterday**. (past)*

Can - Can't

We use **can** to:

- ask for permission. ***Can** I borrow your pencil?*
- give permission. *You **can** take my book.*
- make a request or a suggestion. ***Can** you make me a sandwich, please? (request) We **can** make spaghetti for dinner tonight. (suggestion)*
- We use **can't** to refuse permission. *You **can't** sit here!*
- We use **could** to ask for permission or to make a request/a suggestion (when we want to be more polite).
***Could** I open the window? (asking for permission)*
***Could** you come early tomorrow? (making a request)*
*We **could** go to the theatre later. (making a suggestion)*

Should - Shouldn't

We use **should/shouldn't** to give advice. *You **should** find a better job. You **shouldn't** work so/too hard.*

Some - Any - No & compounds

Affirmative			
Determiners	Pronouns		Adverbs
	people	things	places
some	someone/ somebody	something	somewhere

Negative			
Determiners	Pronouns		Adverbs
	people	things	places
no/any	no one anyone nobody anybody	nothing anything	nowhere anywhere

Interrogative			
Determiners	Pronouns		Adverbs
	people	things	places
any	anyone anybody	anything	anywhere

- **Some and its compounds** (someone, something, etc) are normally used in affirmative sentences. They can also be used in questions to make an offer or a request.
*There's **something** on the chair. There is **someone** in the garden.*
*Would you like **some** coffee? (making an offer) Can I have **some** biscuits? (making a request)*
- **Any and its compounds** (anyone, anything, etc) are used in questions and negations.
*Is there **any** milk left on the table? I don't think there's **anything** on the table.*
- When we use **any, anyone/anybody, anything** and **anywhere** in affirmative statements, there is a difference in meaning.
***Anyone/Anybody** can go to the library. (It doesn't matter who.) but*
***Anyone/Anybody** can ride a bicycle. (Everybody can do it because it's easy.)*
- **Any and its compounds** can be used after **if** in a positive sentence. *Call me **if anybody** comes.*
- **Any and its compounds** are used with negative words (hardly, never, without, seldom, rarely, etc)
*I **hardly** know **anybody** in the neighbourhood.*
- **No and its compounds** are used instead of **not any** in negative sentences.
*He **hasn't** got **any** money. = He has got **no** money.*

• Imperative

1 You are going to work. Use the prompts to tell your sister what to do/not to do while you are out, as in the example.

- walk / dog ✓
- play / loud music ✗
- do / homework ✓
- tidy / living room ✓
- talk / on phone / for hours ✗
- go / supermarket ✓
- wash / dishes ✓
- give / dog / chocolate ✗
- use / my / computer ✗

2 a) Match the imperatives (1 - 5) to the phrases (a - e).

- | A | | B | |
|---|-------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | Don't touch | a | your cigarette please. |
| 2 | Put out | b | smoking. |
| 3 | Don't speak | c | the grass. |
| 4 | Stop | d | the kettle. It's hot. |
| 5 | Keep off | e | rudely to your teachers. |

1 2 3 4 5

b) Make sentences with **must/mustn't** using the sentences in 2a.

1 You **mustn't** touch the kettle. It's hot.

- Have to – Don't have to

3 What do you have/don't you have to do while at school/work? Write sentences as in the example.

*I have to wear a uniform.
I don't have to ...*

- Must – Mustn't

4 a) Match the verbs in column A to the phrases in column B.

Column A		Column B	
1	protect f	a	the sea
2	cut down	b	dolphins
3	pollute	c	air pollution
4	hurt	d	the beaches clean
5	reduce	e	trees
6	keep	f	forests from fire

b) Now look at the pictures below and use *must/mustn't* and your answers from Ex. 4a to make sentences about how we can protect the environment, as in the example.



1 *We must protect forests from fire.*



2



3



4



5



6

5 Look at the pictures and write a rule for each place using *must/mustn't*, as in the example.

Library



1 talk / quietly
You must talk quietly in the library.

Hospital



2 use / mobile phone
.....
.....

School



3 run / up and down / stairs
.....
.....

Swimming Pool



4 wear / swimming cap
.....
.....

Zoo



5 feed / animals
.....
.....

Hotel



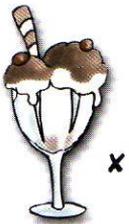
6 book / room
.....
.....

6 Barry has got a cold so he went to the doctor. What did the doctor tell him he must/mustn't do? Look at the pictures and make sentences, as in the example.



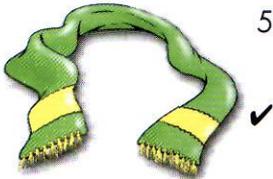
1 You must stay in bed.

2



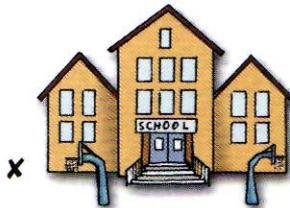
3

4



5

6



7 Make sentences using *must*, *mustn't*, *have to* or *don't have to*, as in the example.

- 1 you / be / quiet — baby / be / asleep
You must be quiet, the baby is asleep.
- 2 We / hurry / home — It / be / still / early
.....
- 3 Dora / see / doctor — She / be / ill
.....
- 4 They / go / to / school / tomorrow —
It / be / holiday
.....
- 5 We / pollute / rivers — It / kill / the fish
.....
- 6 We / drop / litter / on beaches —
It / pollute / them
.....

- 7 You / put / your hand up / first — It / more / polite
.....
- 8 Ted / cut / grass — I / cut / it / this morning
.....
- 9 You / lose / your temper — It / only / make / things worse
.....
- 10 Sonia / walk / to work — she / not afford / the bus fare
.....

• Can – Can't

8 Use the prompts to make requests, as in the example.

- 1 tell / son / not pick my roses
Can you tell your son not to pick my roses?
- 2 turn / music down
.....?
- 3 keep / your dog / away from mine
.....?
- 4 stop parking / your car / in front of my garage
.....?
- 5 tell / your children / not play in my garden
.....?

9 Circle the correct response.

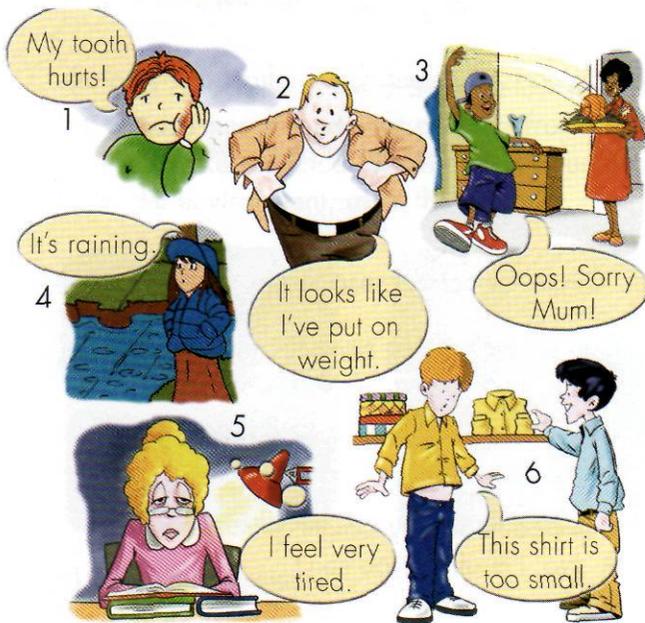
- 1 Can you help me to move these boxes, please?
A Yes, I could. B Certainly.
- 2 Could I make a call from your office, please?
A No, you couldn't. B Yes, of course.
- 3 Can I go to a party tonight, please?
A No, I'm afraid you can't.
B Yes, you should.
- 4 We could go to the cinema tonight.
A No, we will not. B That's a good idea.
- 5 Can I help you, Madam?
A No, thank you. I'm just looking.
B No, you couldn't.
- 6 Can I borrow this CD, please?
A Of course. B No, you won't.
- 7 Could you help me with my homework, please?
A I'm sorry but I can't.
B I'm sorry but I couldn't.

• Should – Shouldn't

10 Make sentences using *should* or *shouldn't* as in the example.

- 1 John has got a headache.
He *should* take an aspirin.
- 2 I found a wallet in the street.
- 3 I'm hungry.
- 4 Dean doesn't like his job.
- 5 We are lost.
- 6 We're thirsty.
- 7 She cut her finger.
- 8 They're cold.

11 Look at the pictures and give advice, as in the example.



- 1 go to the dentist. *You should go to the dentist.*
- 2 go on a diet.
- 3 go outside and play.
- 4 put up your umbrella.
- 5 go to sleep.
- 6 try on a bigger size.

12 Fill in the gaps with the expressions in the list. Then match the sentences to the responses.

- You don't have to • can • mustn't
- Do you have to • must • could

A

- 1 **Could** you tell me what the time is please?
- 2 go to work tomorrow?
- 3 wash the dishes this evening, I'll do them.
- 4 You tidy your room. It's a mess!
- 5 I help you, Madam?
- 6 You forget to set the alarm clock for 6 o'clock.

B

- A No, we've got the day off.
- B Yes, I'm looking for the ladieswear department.
- C Don't worry, I won't!
- D Okay I'll do it later.
- E Thanks!
- F It's half past three.

1	F	2		3		4		5		6	
---	---	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

13 Circle the correct item.

- 1 A: **Can/Must** I feed the animals at the zoo?
B: No, you **don't have to/mustn't**. Read the sign!
- 2 A: Why **do you have to/can you** be at work at 8:00 tomorrow?
B: I **have to/can** see a client at 8:15.
- 3 A: What shall I wear to the party?
B: Don't worry. You **mustn't/don't have to** wear formal clothes.
A: **Can/Must** I wear my jeans then?
- 4 A: Mum, **can/must** I have some friends over tonight?
B: Yes, but you **can/must** tidy your room first.
A: Oh, **do I have to/can I** do it now?
B: Yes. You **don't have to/can't** have your friends over until your room is tidy.
- 5 A: I've put on weight.
B: Well, you **shouldn't/can't** eat so many sweets.
- 6 A: **Can/Must** I have a party for my birthday?
B: Yes, of course you can.
- 7 A: **Will/Can** I bring my kitten to school?
B: No, you **won't/can't**. You **don't have to/mustn't** bring pets to school.
- 8 A: I've got a toothache.
B: Well, I think you **should/can** see the dentist.

- 9 A: You **mustn't/don't have to** wake up early tomorrow.
B: Why not?
A: It's Sunday!

- 5 A: I can't do this exercise.
B: Is there I can do to help?
6 A: Are you going tonight?
B: Well, I haven't decided yet.

14 Fill in: *mustn't, don't have to, can, should, must.*

- You take the dog for a walk. I'll do it later.
- If you don't feel well, I think you stay at home.
- You play music in the library.
- Dad, I have a party for my birthday?
- You fasten your seatbelt.

• Some - Any - No

15 Underline the correct item.

- Someone/Anyone is hiding in the house. I heard a strange noise.
- I can't find my purse anywhere/somewhere.
- She's got anything/nothing to wear for the dinner party.
- I met someone/anyone interesting at the party last night.
- Mary didn't go nowhere/anywhere for her holiday. She just stayed at home and rested.
- Does no one/anyone fancy a game of tennis?
- You don't look very well. Is nothing/anything wrong?
- I think I left my bag somewhere/nowhere in the supermarket.
- Doesn't nobody/anybody know Jane's address?
- You won't find anything/nothing in the box. It's empty.

16 Fill in the gaps with compounds of some, any or no.

- A: What would you like?
B: I'd like something to eat.
- A: Where's the dictionary?
B: It's around here.
- A: Has seen Jane lately?
B: Yes, I saw her last night.
- A: There's good on TV tonight.
B: Well, why don't we go to the cinema then?

• Revision Section (Units 1–8)

17 Circle the correct item.

- I don't know where your book is. It could be in the house.
A anything B anywhere C anyone
- Kenny the supermarket. He's not back yet.
A has gone to B has been in C has been to
- You wear casual clothes to work if you want.
A can't B shouldn't C can
- You raise your hand if you want to ask a question. It's the rule.
A can't B shouldn't C must
- It's too cold in here. open the window, Paul.
A Doesn't B Don't C Not
- I go to the cinema these days. I don't have much free time.
A rarely B usually C always
- Their house is bigger than
A our B ours C us
- I haven't been to Paris
A yet B already C just
- She hasn't phoned last week.
A for B since C in
- Pam is girl in class.
A taller B tall C the tallest
- The film was not interesting as the book.
A as B more C most
- That is the best joke I've heard.
A never B ever C already
- The sky is clear. It be a sunny day.
A will B can C is going to
- Are there eggs in the fridge?
A any B some C a little
- She ran to open the door.
A quick B quickly C quicker

The Passive

Form

- We form the passive with the verb **to be** and the **past participle** of the main verb.
- The **present simple** passive form is: **am/is/are + past participle**
*The plants **are watered** every day.*
- The simple past passive form is: **was/were + past participle** *The plants **were watered** last week.*
- We form questions by putting the verb **before** the subject. ***Were the plants watered?***
- We form negations with the word **not** after **was/were**. *The plants **were not watered** yesterday.*

Use

- We use the passive when we want to show that the action of the verb is more important than the person who carries out the action. *The car **was repaired** yesterday. (The **action** (was repaired) is more important than the **person** who repaired the car.)*
- The **agent** (the person who carries out the action) is introduced with the preposition **by**. It is mentioned only when the identity of the agent is **important** or needs to be stated. *The telephone **was invented by Alexander Graham Bell**. (by Alexander Graham Bell – The identity of the agent is important.)*
- The agent is **not** mentioned when:
 - a) it is **unknown** *Their house **was broken into** last night.*
 - b) it is **unimportant** *I **was sent** some advertising leaflets.*
 - c) it is **obvious** from the context *They **were arrested**. (obviously by the police)*

Changing from Active into Passive

- The **object** of the active sentence becomes the **subject** in the passive sentence.
- The active verb changes into a passive form.
- The **subject** of the active sentence becomes the **agent**.

	subject	verb	object		subject	verb	object
active	John	drives	the red car.	passive	The red car	is driven	by John.

Study the following table:

	Active	Passive
present simple	She cleans the house twice a week.	The house is cleaned twice a week.
past simple	She cleaned the house this morning.	The house was cleaned this morning.

- Only the verbs that take an object can have passive forms.
*Jane **writes the letter**. → The letter **is written** by Jane. **But: It rained** yesterday. (This sentence cannot be turned into the passive because the verb "rained" does not take an object.)*

- When the subject of the active sentence is one of the following words: **people, one, someone/ somebody, they, he**, etc, the agent is often omitted in the passive sentence.
People read newspapers all over the world. → Newspapers are read all over the world.
- Object pronouns (me, you, him, etc) become subject pronouns (I, you, he, etc) in the passive.
He asked her to sing. → She was asked to sing.
- When the verb of the active sentence is followed by a preposition, the preposition is kept in the passive sentence as well.
*She put the guests up for the night.
The guests were put up for the night.*

The Definite Article "The"

- The definite article **the** is used with singular and plural nouns.
the animal, the woman, the books

We use "the":

- with **nouns when we are talking about something specific**, that is, when the noun is mentioned for a second time or is already known.
She bought a bag yesterday. The bag is made of leather.
- with nouns which are **unique**.
the moon, the sun
- before the names of **ivers (the Amazon), seas (the Baltic Sea), oceans (the Pacific), mountain ranges (the Rocky Mountains), deserts (the Gobi), groups of islands (the Dodecanese) and countries** when they include words such as 'state', 'kingdom', etc (*the United States*).
- before the names of **musical instruments (the piano, the violin)**.
- before the names of **hotels (the Hilton Hotel), theatres/cinemas (the Apollo Theatre), ships (the Titanic), organisations (the EU), newspapers (The Guardian) and museums (the Louvre)**.
- before **nationality words (the French) and families (the Taylors)**.
- before **titles when the person's name is not mentioned**.
the Queen, the Prince of Wales
- before the words **morning, afternoon and evening**.
He goes to work in the morning.

We don't use "the":

- with **plural nouns when we talk about them in general**.
Lions live in the jungle.
- before **proper names**.
This is John. He comes from London.
- before the names of **countries (France), cities (London), streets (Oxford Street), parks (Hyde Park), mountains (Everest), islands (Malta), lakes (Lake Michigan) and continents (Asia)**.
- before the names of **meals (breakfast, lunch, dinner, etc) and games/sports (golf, tennis basketball, etc)**.
Boxing is a cruel sport.
- with the words **this/that/these/those**.
This book is mine.
- with **possessive adjectives** or the **possessive case**.
This isn't my pen – It's George's.
- before **titles when the person's name is mentioned**.
Queen Elizabeth, President Bush
- with the words **school, church, bed, hospital, prison or home** when we refer to the purpose for which they exist.
*Anne goes to school every day. (= Anne is a student.) BUT
Anne's mother went to the school to talk to her teachers. (= Anne's mother went to the school as a visitor, not a student.)*

Prepositions of movement

We use prepositions of movement to show the direction in which somebody or something is moving. These are: **along**, **across**, **up**, **down**, **into**, **out of**, **over**, **from... to...**, **round**, **onto**, **through** etc.

She's jogging **along** the road.



He put the coins **into** the box.



He walked **towards** the man.



He walked **past** the sign.



He threw the ball **over** the fence.



The dog jumped **through** the ring.



The ship is going **under** the bridge.



They are walking **across** the street.



Note: When we talk about means of transport, we use the preposition **by**.
by car/bus/train/taxi/plane/boat but **on foot**.

When there is an article (a/an/the), a possessive adjective (my, your, etc) or the possessive case before the means of transport, we do not use the preposition **by**.

In the train/in my car/on the 6 o'clock bus/in a taxi/on the plane/in Ted's car

• Passive

1 Fill in: *is, are, was or were*.

- 1 Big Ben named after Sir Benjamin Hall.
- 2 The Blue Mosque located in Istanbul, Turkey.
- 3 The Houses of Parliament visited by many tourists every year.
- 4 In her final year at school Lisa chosen as head girl.
- 5 The mayor expected to open the new shopping centre next month.
- 6 This vase made of clay.
- 7 The crops destroyed a fire.
- 8 A lot of photographs taken of the Empire State Building each day.
- 9 Visitors asked not to smoke in this area.
- 10 The Great Pyramids built by Egyptian kings.

2 Write sentences, as in the example.

- 1 coffee / make / Brazil
Coffee is made in Brazil.
- 2 King Kong / film / New York / 1930s
.....
- 3 roubles / use / Russia
.....
- 4 the statue / not make / marble
.....
- 5 breakfast / serve / 8 o'clock
.....
- 6 this game / play / four people
.....
- 7 the hospital / open / last Monday
.....
- 8 these coins / use / ancient Greeks
.....
- 9 famous paintings / keep / museum
.....
- 10 Buckingham Palace / visit / millions of tourists
.....

3 Put the verbs in brackets in the past passive.

- 1 The first photograph (take) in 1826.
- 2 X-rays (discover) by Wilhelm Roentgen.
- 3 The zip (invent) by Whitcomb Judson.
- 4 The first electronic computers (develop) in 1943.
- 5 Nelson Mandela (release) from prison in 1990.
- 6 The first practical steam engine (build) by Thomas Newcomen.

4 Match the prompts in the columns then make sentences, as in the example.

A	B	C
Big Ben	make	Egypt
The Pyramids	give	1913
The Parthenon	design	John Logie Baird
The television	invent	the people of France
The Statue of Liberty	locate	Edmund Beckett
The Little Mermaid	complete	marble

Big Ben was designed by Edmund Beckett.

5 Use the information below to complete the questions about one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, as in the example.

Name: Mausoleum of Halicarnassus
 Located: south-west Turkey
 Completed: around 350 BC
 Built: to be used as a tomb
 Made of: marble
 Destroyed: 15th century

- A: Where was the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus located?
 B: In south-west Turkey.
 A: When?
 B: Around 350 BC.
 A: Why?
 B: To be used as a tomb.
 A: What?
 B: Marble.
 A: When?
 B: In the 15th century.

6 Ask and answer, as in the example.



1 the "Mona Lisa" / paint / Leonardo da Vinci

A: Who was the "Mona Lisa" painted by?

B: It was painted by Leonardo da Vinci.

- 2 tea bag / invent / Thomas Sullivan
- 3 "Frankenstein" / write / Mary Shelley
- 4 atom / discover / ancient Greeks
- 5 Sydney Opera House / design / Jorn Utzon
- 6 the Taj Mahal / build / Shah Jahan
- 7 the first aeroplane / fly / the Wright brothers
- 8 the music for "West Side Story" / compose / Leonard Bernstein
- 9 "Jurassic Park" / direct / Steven Spielberg
- 10 the "Mother and Child" / sculpt / Henry Moore

7 Fill in the correct passive tense of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 A: Those are beautiful earrings.
 B: Thanks. They (give) to me for my birthday.
- 2 A: Did George Bernard Shaw write Romeo and Juliet?
 B: No, of course not. Romeo and Juliet (write) by William Shakespeare.
- 3 A: Will Mr Moore be at the opening ceremony tonight?
 B: Yes, of course. He (expect) to make a speech.
- 4 A: What an extraordinary building!
 B: It is, isn't it? It (make) of glass and steel.
- 5 A: Have you been to the Summer Palace in Beijing?
 B: Yes. I really liked it. It (use) by the emperors and empresses of China, you know.

- 6 A: The Colosseum looks very old.
B: Oh, yes. It
(complete) in AD 82.
- 7 A: Which country is the Little Mermaid in?
B: It (locate)
in Copenhagen, Denmark.
- 8 A: Are you free this afternoon?
B: No, sorry. I
(suppose) to attend a meeting at 3 o'clock.
- 9 A: Did you do all the housework yourself?
B: No, I didn't. It
(do) by the cleaning lady.
- 10 A: What do they use this area for?
B: Oh, this is where performances
..... (hold).

8 Put the newspaper headlines into the passive to complete the sentences below.

HURRICANE DESTROYS SEASIDE RESORT

QUEEN OPENS PARLIAMENT

80-YEAR-OLD-MAN wins LOTTERY!

JOHNSON BREAKS WORLD RECORD

EARTHQUAKE HITS SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

- 1
last night on the coast of Florida.
- 2
today in Westminster.
- 3 The National
.....
- 4
at the European Games.
- 5 Many people were injured when
.....

9 a) Put the verbs in brackets in the correct passive tense.

Tintagel Castle

Tintagel 1) is located (locate) on the coast of Cornwall, in south-west England. According to legend, King Arthur was born there.

The castle 2) (build) in the thirteenth century by Prince Richard, Earl of Cornwall. However, it 3) (believe) that a monastery was there before. The castle 4) (make) of stone, but it 5) (destroy) over the centuries. Now, only the ruins remain.

Tintagel 6) (surround) by dangerous rocks and rough seas that made it more difficult to attack. However, its location also made it a lonely place to live.

Tintagel Castle 7) (consider) to be an important ancient site because of its connection with King Arthur. It 8) (visit) by many people every year.

b) Ask and answer questions, as in the example.

- S1: Where is Tintagel located?
S2: On the coast of Cornwall, in south-west England. Who was born there according to legend?
S3: King Arthur. When was the castle built?

The Definite Article "The"

10 Fill in *the* where necessary.

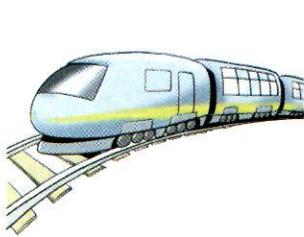
- 1 Do you know where Rocky Mountains are?
- 2 I haven't travelled to Asia, but I've been to most countries in Europe.
- 3 Did you go to Louvre when you visited Paris?
- 4 He always stays at Hilton Hotel when he visits Athens.
- 5 Which capital cities have you visited?
- 6 I love animals, but I haven't got any pets.
- 7 photos she showed me were from Canada.
- 8 A: Edinburgh is my favourite city.
B: It's capital city of Scotland, isn't it?

11 Fill in *the* where necessary.

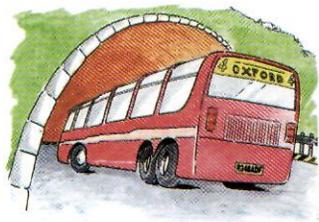
Hamelin is a city in 1) Germany. It is on 2) River Weser and used to be a market centre. A famous story about a ratcatcher called 3) Pied Piper of Hamelin is linked to this city. The legend tells 4) story of a ratcatcher who was not paid for catching 5) rats in 6) city, so he led 7) children away by playing a magic pipe. The children followed 8) music from 9) pipe and were never seen again. There are many 10) beautiful old buildings in Hamelin. One is called 11) 'Ratcatcher's House'.

• Prepositions of Movement

12 Fill in: *over, into, along, through, past, towards.*



1 The train is going the track.



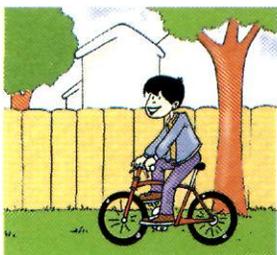
2 The bus is going the tunnel.



3 Julie is jumping the rope.



4 Matthew is looking the window.



5 Tom cycled the tree.



6 They are walking the camp.

• Revision Section (Units 1–9)

13 Circle the correct item.

- All you to do is turn off the lights.
A must B have C can
- go near the edge of the cliff, Jenny!
A Don't B Not C Doesn't
- The robber last night.
A was arrested B was arresting C arrested
- The TV show starts 7:00 pm.
A at B on C in
- Why did you pack your suitcase? on holiday?
A Will you go B Do you go
C Are you going
- The flowers watered last night
A are B have C were
- Can you answer the phone? I the dishes right now.
A wash B am washing C washing
- This is the girl car was stolen yesterday.
A who B who's C whose
- You must be very careful when you walk the road.
A over B through C across
- Dad you to the zoo when you finish your homework.
A is taking B takes C will take

14 Fill in the gaps with one word.

- I've seen this comedy twice.
- They bought the house a months ago.
- I like walking the river.
- You take more exercise if you want to be fit.
- We having a great time at the party until the night started.
- Emma and Lucy gone to the bank, but they will return soon.
- I'm tired. I think I go to bed.
- Steve's car is faster mine.
- The music is too loud. you turn it down, please?
- Have you been to Prague?

The Infinitive / -ing form

- We use the **to-infinitive** after verbs such as **agree, begin, decide, expect, refuse, want, would like, would love, would prefer, etc**
He refused to help me.
- We use the **infinitive without to**:
 - after **modal verbs** (can, must, should, would rather, etc)
You should go to the doctor.
 - after the verbs **let** and **make**
My parents don't let me stay out late at night. My mother made me eat all the soup.
- We use the **-ing form**:
 - usually after the verbs **like, love, dislike, hate, enjoy, prefer, etc**
John likes going to the supermarket. BUT I would like to go out with you.
 - after the phrases **can't help, can't stand, don't mind, look forward to, etc**
Jane is looking forward to going to university.

Too – Enough

- **Too** comes **before adjectives or adverbs**. It has a negative meaning and shows that something is more than enough, more than necessary or more than wanted.
too + adjective/adverb ... + to-infinitive
Jane is too weak to carry these boxes. (Jane is so weak that she can't carry the boxes.)
- **Enough** comes **before nouns but after adjectives or adverbs**. It has a positive meaning and shows that there is as much of something as wanted or needed.
adjective/adverb + enough } ... + to-infinitive
enough + noun
He speaks slowly enough for me to understand. (I can understand because he speaks slowly.)
We have got enough money to buy the car. (We can buy the car.)
- **not ... enough + to-infinitive** (negative meaning)
He is not tall enough to become a firefighter.
- **too ... (for somebody/something) + to-infinitive** (negative meaning)
The food is too spicy for me to eat.

Expressing Preference

- To express a **general preference** we use:
 - **prefer + ing form ... to + ing form**
I prefer going to the cinema to watching TV.
 - **prefer + to-infinitive ... rather than + infinitive without to**
I prefer to go to the cinema rather than stay at home.
 - **prefer + noun ... to + noun**
I prefer pizza to pasta.
- To express a **specific preference** we use:
 - **would prefer + to-infinitive ... rather than (+ infinitive without to)**
I'd prefer to have a cup of tea rather than (have) a cup of coffee.
 - **would rather + infinitive without to ... than (+ infinitive without to)**
He'd rather take the train to work than (take) the bus.

Linkers

- We use **linkers** to show the relationship between sentences or parts of a sentence.
- We use **and, as well as, in addition, also,** etc to join sentences or parts of a sentence that express **similar qualities**.
*Bob is kind **and** generous. Bob is kind **as well as** generous.*
- We use **but, however, although,** etc to join sentences or parts of a sentence that express **opposite qualities**.
*Mark is stubborn, **but** he is very honest.
Mark is stubborn. **However,** he is very honest.
Although Mark is stubborn, he is very honest.*

Indirect Questions

- We use **indirect questions** to ask for information in a polite way. They are used after expressions such as **Do you know ... , Could you tell me ... , I wonder ... ,** etc.
- In **indirect questions,** we do **not** change the subject - verb order.
*I wonder when **John is coming back.***
- When the indirect question is **part of a question,** we use a **question mark**.
***Do you know** where my book is?*
- When the indirect question is **part of a statement,** we use a **full stop**.
***She doesn't know** where her brother is.*

Question Tags

- **Question tags** are short questions at the end of statements. We use them, mainly in speech, when we want to confirm something or find out if something is true or not. We form a question tag with the auxiliary or modal verb of the main clause and the appropriate subject pronoun.
*She's beautiful, **isn't she?** You've got a car, **haven't you?***
- When the sentence is positive, the question tag is negative.
*He **works** in a bank, **doesn't he?***
- When the sentence is negative, the question tag is positive.
*She **didn't ring** you, **did she?***
- When the sentence contains a word with a negative meaning like **never, hardly, seldom** or **rarely,** the question tag is positive.
*He **never listens** to country music, **does he?***
- When the verb of the sentence is in the **present simple,** we form the question tag with the auxiliary verb **do/does** and the subject pronoun. When the verb is in the **past simple,** we form the question tag with the auxiliary verb **did** and the subject pronoun.
*Sharon **doesn't like** dancing, **does she?** He **came** to the party, **didn't he?***

Intonation

- When we are **sure** of the answer and expect agreement, the voice goes **down** in the question tag.
*That's your pencil, **isn't it?** ↘ (I'm sure it is yours.)*
- When we **aren't sure** of the answer and want to check, the voice goes **up** in the question tag.
*You don't speak German, **do you?** ↗ (I think you do, but I'm not sure.)*

Time Clauses

Time words such as **when**, **while**, **before**, **after**, **until** are used to introduce time clauses.

- We don't use future tenses after time words. We use the **present simple** or the **present perfect** instead when we are talking about the future. *Don't forget to take the rubbish out **when** you leave.*

Compare: *When I see Tom, I'll tell him to call you.*
(*when* is a **time word** in the example, so it is not followed by a verb in a future form)

BUT: *When will he come?*
(*when* is a **question word** in this example)

- When the time clause comes before the main clause, we separate the two clauses with a comma. *While he was watching TV, there was an earthquake.*
- We don't use a comma when the time clause comes after a main clause. *There was an earthquake **while** he was watching TV.*

• The Infinitive/-ing Form

1 Complete the sentences, as in the example.

- Jennifer is happy to work overtime.
Jennifer doesn't mind **working overtime**.
- Driving her new car makes Carla happy.
Carla loves
- It's not Emma's fault she's so shy.
Emma can't help
- Sam said he would go to the party.
Sam agreed
- Julie sat down and started to cry.
Julie sat down and began
- Joe would prefer to stay in tonight.
Joe would rather
- I might see him later.
I may
- He can't wait to go on holiday.
He is looking forward to
- She didn't want to go to school.
She refused
- Dave hates playing rugby.
Dave can't stand

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- Did he agree to **invite** (invite) Bob to the party?
- She decided **(move)** into a new flat.
- My mother wants me **(go)** shopping with her on Saturday.
- Gina would **(love)** to travel to Jordan.
- I couldn't help **(laugh)** when he fell over — it was so funny!
- I'd like **(leave)** a bit earlier today.
- Helen doesn't mind **(walk)** for an hour every morning to get to work.
- It's not my fault. He made me **(lie)** to you!
- We're looking forward to **(go)** on the school trip.
- James can't stand **(work)** with bossy people.
- It may **(snow)** during the night.
- My brother never lets me **(drive)** his car.

3 Write about yourself.

- I'm good at
- I'm interested in
- I don't mind
- I like
- I can't stand
- I will
- I enjoy

• Too – Enough

4 Read the sentences, then write, as in the example.

- 1 We should have more parks in our city.
There aren't enough parks in our city.
- 2 We need to build more schools in our city.
.....
- 3 We need to reduce the traffic in our city.
.....
- 4 There should be less rubbish on the streets.
.....
- 5 We haven't got many buses in our city.
.....
- 6 We should reduce the amount of crime in our city.
.....

5 Read the following letter of complaint and rewrite the sentences in bold using *too* and *enough*, as in the example.



Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to tell you how disappointed I was during my stay at your hotel.

To begin with, **1) the hotel was very noisy at night.** Also, although **2) the staff were very helpful,** **3) they were very slow.** In addition, **4) the room itself was very small.** **5) There wasn't space to move around freely.** What is more, the facilities were quite poor. For example, **6) the swimming pool was so crowded** all the time that we couldn't enjoy ourselves. Also, during our two-week stay at the hotel **7) the tennis courts were so busy** that my children didn't get the chance to play at all.

I hope you will make some changes to improve your service, or I am sure you will receive many more complaints.

Yours faithfully,

A. Gibson

Mr A. Gibson

- 1 *The hotel was too noisy at night.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

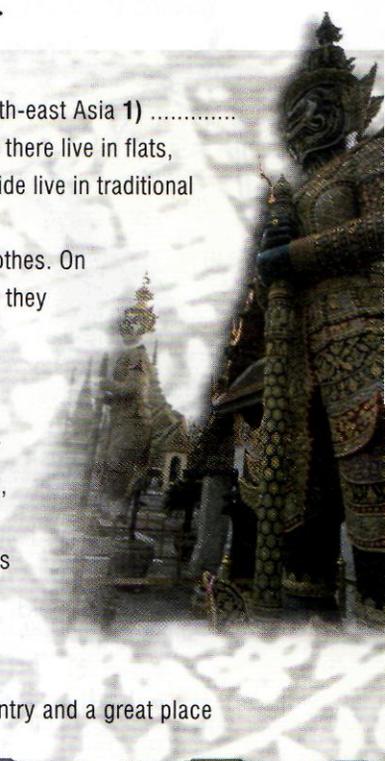
6 Fill in: *although, in addition to, and, but, also, however, as well as.*

Thailand is a tropical country in South-east Asia **1)** Bangkok is its capital city. Most people there live in flats, **2)** the people in the countryside live in traditional wooden houses.

Thai people usually wear modern clothes. On special occasions, **3)**, they wear traditional Thai costumes.

4) being known for its temples and historical sites, Thailand is **5)** known for its breathtaking scenery and spicy food, **6)** its exciting nightlife. **7)** the bigger cities are crowded, there are some quiet places in the countryside where you can relax.

All in all, Thailand is a beautiful country and a great place for a holiday.



• Expressing Preference

7 Complete the sentences using the words in bold, as in the example.

- 1 She prefers cooking to eating out. **than**
She prefers to cook **rather than** eat out.
- 2 I'd prefer to pay by cheque rather than by credit card. **than**
I'd rather credit card.
- 3 She prefers exercising at home to going to the gym. **rather**
She would go to the gym.
- 4 Jeff would rather buy a car than a motorbike. **to**
Jeff would
..... than buy a motorbike.
- 5 I'd rather buy the blue jacket than the green one. **rather**
I'd prefer
..... the green one.

8 Use the prompts to complete the questions, as in the example. Then, answer the questions about yourself.



1 you/rather/have/orange juice/a milkshake?

Would you rather have orange juice or a milkshake?



2 you/usually/prefer/do the ironing/the washing?

Do



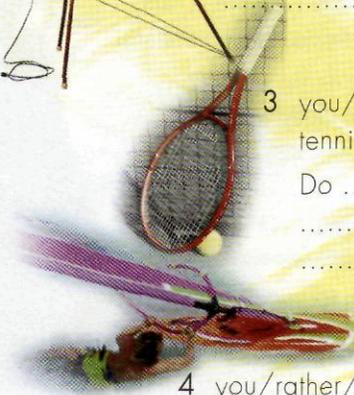
3 you/prefer/play/tennis/golf?

Do



4 you/rather/go/windsurfing/canoeing?

Would



• Indirect Questions

9 Rewrite the direct questions below as indirect questions, as in the examples.

- 1 Where is the theatre? - Do you know where the theatre is?
- 2 Why did she leave? - I wonder why she left.
- 3 Who's on the phone? - Could you tell me
- 4 What's his address? - I wonder
- 5 When did he buy these cakes? - Do you know
- 6 Which one does she prefer? - Could you tell me
- 7 Where does he live? - Do you know
- 8 What time did she go to bed? - I wonder
- 9 Which film did he watch? - Do you know
- 10 Where can I find a toyshop? - Could you tell me

• Time Clauses

10 Fill in: *when, before, while, until, after*.

- 1 Please remember to turn off the lights **before** you leave the house.
- 2 "I'd like to speak to you you go."
"OK. Could you just wait I finish this letter?"
- 3 Could you answer the phone if it rings I'm in the shower?
- 4 He called me half an hour the match was over.
- 5 I won't see you later, because I'll be out you return.
- 6 Jane had to wait her mother came home she went out.
- 7 You can look at some photos you wait for Peter.
- 8 I'll ask Marie I see her.
- 9 He found a job three months he left university.
- 10 Anne was thrilled she heard the news.

11 Complete the sentences.

- 1 I'll have coffee after
- 2 Do your homework before
- 3 John was jogging when
- 4 I'll go to bed after
- 5 I was watching TV while
- 6 We can't leave until

• Question Tags

12 Fill in the correct question tag.

- 1 She plays well,?
- 2 He is very polite,?
- 3 He will be there,?
- 4 You did call him,?
- 5 It isn't too late,?
- 6 He works hard,?
- 7 You won't be late,?
- 8 She lives in London,?
- 9 She didn't break it,?
- 10 He can't do that,?

13 Fill in the question tags in the dialogue.



- A: Look at that woman over there. She's an actress, **1)**
- B: I think so. I've definitely seen her face before.
- A: Wait, I remember — she did that film with Susan Sarandon, **2)**
- B: I think you're right. You're talking about the film called "Thelma and Louise", **3)**
- A: Yes, that's the one. She was great in it, **4)**
- B: Fantastic. She had such a strong character, **5)**
- A: I've got an idea. Let's go ask for her autograph.

14 Circle the correct response.

- Would you like to go to the cinema?
a I prefer going to the cinema.
b I'd rather go to the theatre.
- Will you buy the jacket?
a No, it's too expensive.
b This jacket is cheap enough.
- Could you tell me where the bank is?
a It's on Bond Street.
b No, you couldn't.
- You've met Kelly's brother, haven't you?
a No, he hasn't.
b Yes, I have.
- Do you like tennis or golf?
a I prefer playing tennis.
b I'd like to play tennis rather than golf.

• Revision Section (Units 1–10)

15 Circle the correct item.

- That was the film I have ever seen.
A exciting B more exciting
C most exciting
- If you throw a boomerang, it back to you.
A comes B come C is coming
- When I was a baby, my mother to take me for walks in the park.
A used B use C uses
- I'm afraid Jane isn't here — she Paris, and she won't be back until next weekend.
A has been to B has gone to
C has been in
- Are there eggs in the fridge?
A an B some C any
- Richard watches TV. He doesn't like staying home very much.
A seldom B always C often
- Old people usually walk very
A slow B slower C slowly
- The girl left books on the bus.
A her B she C their
- Jennifer has been in a helicopter before.
A ever B never C already
- If the temperature continues to drop, it at the weekend.
A snows B is snowing C will snow

16 Fill in the correct word.

- Graham hasn't finished his homework
- Stephen doesn't speak French, he?
- This book written in 1856.
- Andrew is a better student Maria.
- Where is my purse? I can't find it
- This is the girl sister I met yesterday.
- There are only a apples left.
- It started raining he was sleeping.
- I think I go to the cinema tonight.
- she is usually polite, she can be quite aggressive at times.

Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
be	was	been	lie	lay	lain
bear	bore	born(e)	light	lit	lit
beat	beat	beaten	lose	lost	lost
become	became	become	make	made	made
begin	began	begun	mean	meant	meant
bite	bit	bitten	meet	met	met
blow	blew	blown	pay	paid	paid
break	broke	broken	put	put	put
bring	brought	brought	read	read	read
build	built	built	ride	rode	ridden
burn	burnt (burned)	burnt (burned)	ring	rang	rung
burst	burst	burst	rise	rose	risen
buy	bought	bought	run	ran	run
can	could	(been able to)	say	said	said
catch	caught	caught	see	saw	seen
choose	chose	chosen	seek	sought	sought
come	came	come	sell	sold	sold
cost	cost	cost	send	sent	sent
cut	cut	cut	set	set	set
deal	dealt	dealt	sew	sewed	sewn (sewed)
dig	dug	dug	shake	shook	shaken
do	did	done	shine	shone	shone
dream	dreamt (dreamed)	dreamt (dreamed)	shoot	shot	shot
drink	drank	drunk	show	showed	shown
drive	drove	driven	shut	shut	shut
eat	ate	eaten	sing	sang	sung
fall	fell	fallen	sit	sat	sat
feed	fed	fed	sleep	slept	slept
feel	felt	felt	smell	smelt (smelled)	smelt (smelled)
fight	fought	fought	speak	spoke	spoken
find	found	found	spell	spelt (spelled)	spelt (spelled)
flee	fled	fled	spend	spent	spent
fly	flew	flown	split	split	split
forbid	forbade	forbidden	spread	spread	spread
forget	forgot	forgotten	spring	sprang	sprung
forgive	forgave	forgiven	stand	stood	stood
freeze	froze	frozen	steal	stole	stolen
get	got	got	stick	stuck	stuck
give	gave	given	sting	stung	stung
go	went	gone	stink	stank	stunk
grow	grew	grown	strike	struck	struck
hang	hung (hanged)	hung (hanged)	swear	swore	sworn
have	had	had	sweep	swept	swept
hear	heard	heard	swim	swam	swum
hide	hid	hidden	take	took	taken
hit	hit	hit	teach	taught	taught
hold	held	held	tear	tore	torn
hurt	hurt	hurt	tell	told	told
keep	kept	kept	think	thought	thought
know	knew	known	throw	threw	thrown
lay	laid	laid	understand	understood	understood
lead	led	led	wake	woke	woken
learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)	wear	wore	worn
leave	left	left	win	won	won
lend	lent	lent	write	wrote	written
let	let	let			

NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK: /100

(Time: 20 minutes)

Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Fill in the missing words. Write one word only in each gap.

- 1 I usually have breakfast at 8 o'clock in the
- 2 Let's ourselves. - I'm Helen.
- 3 John always goes to bed at half ten.
- 4 Ann is a student but she has a part-time at weekends.
- 5 My favourite hobby is the net.
- 6 Michael is an architect; he buildings.
- 7 What Joan do at work?
- 8 "I like scuba diving."
"..... do I."
- 9 He the bus to school everyday at 8 am.
- 10 Teresa comes Spain.
- 11 Sue is a nurse. She looks sick people.
- 12 I can't pop music; I hate it.
- 13 Roger enjoys watching TV the evenings.
- 14 Catherine likes listening music.
- 15 They playing tennis with us tomorrow.
- 16 Sarah is a She cuts hair.
- 17 Jim usually goes to bed late night.
- 18 Josh is having a piano lesson at the
- 19 "How do you play tennis?"
"Every Friday."
- 20 I have a karate class Tuesdays.

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{20 \times 3}$ 60)

2 Circle the correct item.

- 1 The school bell rings 14:30.
A on B in C at
- 2 Sally her dentist tomorrow.
A see B is seeing C sees

- 3 A(n) plays music on the radio.
A DJ B journalist C architect
- 4 He never the door behind him.
A close B closes C closing
- 5 She works 9 am to 5 pm.
A at B from C about
- 6 We hire videos. We prefer going to the cinema.
A seldom B often C always
- 7 What's a(n) day in your life like?
A every B typical C daily
- 8 The vet on a sick animal right now.
A operates B is operating C operating
- 9 Eddy leads a life.
A twin B two C double
- 10 Patrick works as a stuntman in his time.
A holiday B spare C long

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{10 \times 2}$ 20)

Communication

3 Complete the dialogues.

- 1 A:?
B: She's from Brazil.
- 2 A: girl?
B: Which one?
A: The one who is eating a sandwich.
- 3 A:?
B: He's an architect.
- 4 A:, Mr Harris?
B: I'm Canadian.
- 5 A: What's your first name?
B: Julie.
A:?
B: Brown.

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{5 \times 4}$ 20)

NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK: /100

(Time: 20 minutes)

Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Fill in the missing words. Write one word only in each gap.

- 1 you tell me a little about yourself, Peter?
- 2 Could you a horse when you were five?
- 3 I to go to school by bus, but now I always walk.
- 4 Sally went shopping in the centre.
- 5 When did you last travel coach?
- 6 Nathan always goes to work foot.
- 7 Where you go last night?
- 8 He started working for the company 1998.
- 9 Look at She's beautiful!
- 10 Where you born?
- 11 It's not nice to tricks on people.
- 12 He is my uncle's son. He is my
- 13 Rivers weren't polluted in the past. They were
- 14 Jack is holiday this week.
- 15 There is a lot of air in cities nowadays because of the cars and factories.
- 16 You can use my camera to some pictures.
- 17 We hiking last Sunday.
- 18 "How do you your weekends?"
"I often go fishing."
- 19 Stay from him. He's dangerous!
- 20 Charles couldn't find his pen so I lent him

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{20 \times 3}$ 60)

2 Circle the correct item.

- 1 I didn't Pam at the party last night.
A see B sees C saw
- 2 He use to like bananas, but he does now.
A didn't B wasn't C weren't

- 3 This book isn't mine. It's
A she B hers C her
- 4 He woke up late this morning and he the bus to school.
A miss B missed C misses
- 5 The toys were all over the floor.
A boys B boy's C boy
- 6 These of flats are new.
A blocks B parts C rooms
- 7 It's wrong to lies.
A say B tell C speak
- 8 There weren't any washing machines 300 years
A before B ago C last
- 9 Mary didn't very well last night.
A sleeping B slept C sleep
- 10 Sam always annoys me. I can't him!
A see B like C stand

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{10 \times 2}$ 20)

Communication

3 Complete the dialogues.

- 1 A:?
B: Queen Victoria was born in 1819.
- 2 A: ?
B: They went to Spain.
- 3 A: there?
B: They stayed for two weeks.
- 4 A: yesterday afternoon?
B: I was at home.
- 5 A: when you were nine?
B: I used to play hopscotch and hide-and-peek.

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{5 \times 4}$ 20)

NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK: /100

(Time: 20 minutes)

Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Fill in the missing words. Write one word only in each gap.

- 1 Here! a look at the photos.
- 2 Ann hasn't written to me
- 3 Tina wasn't careful and fell her bike.
- 4 They haven't been on holiday two years.
- 5 a minute. This is my bag. It isn't yours.
- 6 He hasn't called us last week.
- 7 "What's the ?"
"I've lost my purse."
- 8 "When are you going to tidy your room?"
"I've done it."
- 9 Tom has never been Spain.
- 10 "What's with her?"
"She's broken her arm."
- 11 Fiona isn't here. She has to the beach.
- 12 Have you ridden a horse?
- 13 Josh bought Ann a nice of earrings.
- 14 Helen is sick. She has caught a
- 15 Look! The firework has just started.
- 16 The view from the balcony took my away.
- 17 Where have you all day?
- 18 I think I've my glasses. I can't find them anywhere.
- 19 She's worked here ages.
- 20 Look! Here is my wallet! a relief!

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{20 \times 3}$ 60)

2 Circle the correct item.

- 1 Mike fell down and his arm.
A caught B broke C lost
- 2 She has hoovered the carpet.
A yet B since C just

- 3 Susan fell and her knee.
A bruised B broke C lost
- 4 She her first job in a bank two years ago.
A has got B got C has
- 5 How did you your day today?
A pass B spend C go
- 6 Children enjoy going to parks.
A activity B cartoon C theme
- 7 I thought of a name for the cat yet.
A didn't B have C haven't
- 8 What does Jane like?
A see B look C is
- 9 It's a canvas bag with that go over your shoulders.
A straps B belts C handles
- 10 Who is he? I've seen him before.
A already B just C never

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{10 \times 2}$ 20)

Communication

3 Complete the dialogues.

- 1 A: trip to Poland, Jane?
B: It was fantastic.
- 2 A: ?
B: He has hurt his ankle.
- 3 A: Has anyone seen my ring?
B:
A: It's platinum with small round rubies.
- 4 A: Have you ever been to Legoland?
B: Yes, I have.
A: Really? go?
B: Last summer.
- 5 A: Sally ?
B: She bought a hat and a bag.

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{5 \times 4}$ 20)

NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK: /100

(Time: 20 minutes)

Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Fill in the missing words. Write one word only in each gap.

- 1 John talking on the phone for half an hour last night.
- 2 Mary lost her and asked a policeman for directions to the station.
- 3 Sandy was a shower when I rang.
- 4 I use your bathroom, Mrs Jones?
- 5 I'm going to meet Harry at the train
- 6 It was very difficult to the plane safely because of the bad weather.
- 7 Look, the house is fire! Call the fire brigade.
- 8 He was sleeping the fire started.
- 9 Look at you. You're wet. Didn't you have an umbrella with you?
- 10 His car was damaged but least he wasn't hurt.
- 11 The phone is ringing. Can you please it?
- 12 He felt when the doctor said that his mother's injury wasn't serious.
- 13 A pilot is someone who planes.
- 14 Sally was watching TV Jessie was cooking dinner.
- 15 Can you hang the washing for me?
- 16 Jenny and Lucy watching a film last night when you rang?
- 17 Please your seat belts.
- 18 The sun was very hot. It was our skin.
- 19 Suddenly, the plane began to lose
Something was wrong with the engine.
- 20 Would you like ice cream for

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{20 \times 3}$ 60)

2 Circle the correct item.

- 1 Jane was to us as the train was leaving the station.
A moving B waving C guessing

- 2 I haven't seen you ages!
A at B on C for
- 3 Greg was to Betty when I left.
A talk B talking C talked
- 4 I can't walk. I've my ankle.
A caught B sprained C crashed
- 5 you go to the doctor's yesterday?
A Were B Did C Was
- 6 Ted was very about his birthday party!
A excited B lonely C exhausted
- 7 It's hot! Can you open the window?
A soaking B cracked C boiling
- 8 Sandy was listening to music while she
A reading B was reading C reads
- 9 We saw smoke coming from the direction of the fire.
A thick B heavy C sudden
- 10 I didn't know the meaning of that word I asked the teacher.
A because B so C while

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{10 \times 2}$ 20)

Communication

3 Answer the questions about yourself.

- 1 What were you doing at 6:00 am yesterday?
.....
- 2 How do you go to school/work?
.....
- 3 What did you do last Sunday morning?
.....
- 4 Where were you last Saturday at 7:00pm?
.....
- 5 How do you feel after a busy day at school/work?
.....

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{5 \times 4}$ 20)

Progress Test 5 (Unit 5)

NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK: /100

(Time: 20 minutes)

Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Fill in the missing words. Write one word only in each gap.

- 1 Do you prefer wearing formal clothes or clothes?
- 2 "We've run out of eggs."
"Really? I buy some more."
- 3 Could you water my plants while I'm holiday?
- 4 The weather said it is going to snow tomorrow.
- 5 Look out! You are to crash!
- 6 Belts, ties, and scarves are
- 7 Hurry or we'll be late!
- 8 John slipped on a banana and fell down.
- 9 There is a lot of in the streets. We should clean up the area.
- 10 Be careful! You're going to walk the lamp post.
- 11 Jean bought a new of leather boots.
- 12 In England you have to stand in a at the bus stop.
- 13 That shirt looks very nice you.
- 14 He was jogging in the park yesterday it started raining.
- 15 What are you? Small, or medium?
- 16 It's rather chilly. Why don't you your jacket on?
- 17 These shoes will your trousers perfectly.
- 18 These trousers are small. They don't me.
- 19 I'm going into the city to buy some new clothes. Fancy joining me?
- 20 Sunglasses our eyes from the sun.

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{20 \times 3}$ 60)

2 Circle the correct item.

- 1 Simon says he's Spanish next year.
A learning B going to learn C learnt

- 2 Put your raincoat on. It's raining outside.
A woollen B plastic C cotton
- 3 "The doorbell is ringing."
"Don't worry. I answer it."
A am going to B will C am
- 4 She always uses her card when she goes shopping.
A online B site C credit
- 5 We wear to keep our hands warm.
A gloves B scarves C socks
- 6 I'd like a pair of baggy, please.
A leggings B boots C trousers
- 7 She is wearing a skirt.
A polo-neck B long-sleeved C checked
- 8 I'm hungry. I think I an omelette.
A will make B am going to make C am making
- 9 I'd like the shorts, please.
A evening B striped C high-heeled
- 10 The sky's grey. It is very today.
A sunny B cloudy C cool

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{10 \times 2}$ 20)

Communication

3 Answer the questions about yourself.

- 1 What is the weather like today?
.....
- 2 What clothes do you wear when you go on a picnic?
.....
- 3 What do you think people will wear in the year 2200?
.....
- 4 What are you doing next weekend?
.....
- 5 Where are you going to spend your summer holiday?
.....

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{5 \times 4}$ 20)

NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK: /100

(Time: 20 minutes)

Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Fill in the missing words. Write one word only in each gap.

- 1 "Would you like some ice cream?"
"That nice."
- 2 Can I have a of cake, please?
- 3 Can you buy two of bread from the baker's?
- 4 She's on a so she isn't eating sweets.
- 5 There isn't broccoli left.
- 6 How sugar do you take in your coffee?
- 7 He went to the corner but it wasn't open.
- 8 Is there anything to? I'm starving!
- 9 Oranges contain a of vitamins.
- 10 There isn't any apple pie left. It's all
- 11 What would you like for the main
- 12 I need some spring for the soup.
- 13 Helen doesn't eat meat — she's a
- 14 Having a healthy diet as as exercising will make you feel better.
- 15 He always has a of cereal for breakfast.
- 16 Butter and oil contain a lot of
- 17 Is there coffee left?
- 18 Roast beef and Yorkshire pudding is the Sunday lunch in England.
- 19 We really enjoyed your birthday party. We can't for the next one.
- 20 There's sugar left. Can you buy some, please?

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{20 \times 3}$ 60)

2 Circle the correct item.

- 1 There's a of tea in the cupboard.
A packet B box C tin
- 2 I'm thirsty. Can I have a of water, please?
A carton B glass C cup

- 3 There isn't bread left.
A some B any C many
- 4 We've just had cornflakes.
A a few B a little C some
- 5 I don't like vinegar, it's too
A sour B sweet C hot
- 6 There is always a huge firework on the Fourth of July.
A display B festival C celebration
- 7 You can find vegetables as cucumbers and peppers at the greengrocer's.
A like B such C just
- 8 Eating a lot of food is bad for your health.
A junk B raw C cooked
- 9 May I take your, sir?
A order B course C dish
- 10 I don't want sugar in my coffee, thanks.
A many B any C few

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{10 \times 2}$ 20)

Communication

3 Complete the dialogues.

- A: Are 1) , sir?
B: Yes, please. I'll have the tomato soup to start with.
- A: And 2) ?
B: I'll have steak with fried onions.
- A: Would 3) drink?
B: A glass of mineral water, please.
A: Thank you.
-
- A: Excuse me. 4) the bill, please?
B: Certainly sir. That's £35, please.
- A: Here you are.
B: 5) , sir.

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{5 \times 4}$ 20)

NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK: /100

(Time: 20 minutes)

Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Fill in the missing words. Write one word only in each gap.

- 1 Leopards are They only eat meat.
- 2 Kelly sings very well. She sings than Jane does.
- 3 That is the man daughter is a teacher in Africa.
- 4 Horses are very They do exactly what their riders want them to.
- 5 Cows are They only eat grass.
- 6 I'm afraid we can't to go on holiday this year.
- 7 you hurry up, you 'll miss the bus.
- 8 You'll fail your test you don't study.
- 9 That's the boy wants to sell his bicycle.
- 10 The beach is There are a lot of people there.
- 11 "How is this green coat?" "£100."
- 12 If you are tired, to bed early.
- 13 Venus is one of the planets in the system.
- 14 Shut the window! We'll to death!
- 15 Neil Armstrong was the astronaut first walked on the moon.
- 16 It's best holiday we've ever had.
- 17 San Francisco is one of America's cosmopolitan cities.
- 18 Polar bears are an species.
- 19 I think I'll fly economy because it is cheaper.
- 20 It will us two hours to reach the airport if we go by car.

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{20 \times 3}$ 60)

2 Circle the correct item.

- 1 Here is a picture of the place we spent our last holiday.
A who B whose C where

- 2 *Halloween* is the film I've ever seen.
A scary B scarier C scariest
- 3 Goldfish are not intelligent as dogs.
A less B more C as
- 4 My school isn't very far my house.
A away B from C by
- 5 We camped on the of the lake.
A shore B bank C side
- 6 Australia is the continent in the world.
A smallest B smaller C small
- 7 You can't watch TV you finish your homework.
A if not B if C unless
- 8 Paul is the drummer we have ever seen.
A best B well C better
- 9 Neil is very tall but Gregory is taller.
A more B even C as
- 10 Travelling by car is expensive than travelling by plane.
A most B much C less

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{10 \times 2}$ 20)

Communication

3 Complete the dialogues.

- 1 A: red tulips?
B: They're £10 each.
- 2 A: sunniest place in the world?
B: In Arizona.
- 3 A: What Sweden for our holidays this year?
B: No, I don't like cold places.
- 4 A: in the city or in the countryside?
B: I'd rather live in the city.
- 5 A: fancy - a dog or a cat?
B: Neither - I want to buy a goldfish!

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{5 \times 4}$ 20)

NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK: /100

(Time: 20 minutes)

Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Fill in the missing words. Write one word only in each gap.

- 1 If you the rules, there will be no problems.
- 2 There is no cure this disease.
- 3 You not park at the bus stop; it's against the law.
- 4 Rainforests help to reduce air
- 5 companies cut down trees.
- 6 We're looking to our summer holiday.
- 7 Before using a car, you have to get a driving
- 8 You return books to the library on time, that's the rule.
- 9 You should your hand up in class if you have a question.
- 10 If there's a fire in your hotel room, set the nearest fire alarm.
- 11 Never your temper when you talk to your children.
- 12 Waiter, I see the menu, please?
- 13 Ben's new car uses petrol.
- 14 The thing you can do is tell her the truth.
- 15 Excuse me sir, you tell me where the nearest bank is?
- 16 Children are not allowed to eat class.
- 17 I borrow that CD, John?
- 18 You must not litter on beaches.
- 19 Pandas will become if we don't protect them.
- 20 If necessary, use the fire to put out the fire.

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{20 \times 3}$ 60)

2 Circle the correct item.

- 1 I saw a room for rent in the paper.
A put B advertised C shown

- 2 You mustn't touch the in the museum.
A articles B posters C exhibits
- 3 That's a great idea. I'll your advice.
A have B take C borrow
- 4 You must the rent on time.
A keep B pay C stay
- 5 Jerry can't go on the trip. What a!
A shame B mistake C problem
- 6 You need to money if you want to buy a car.
A save B place C keep
- 7 Do I to clean my room?
A should B must C have
- 8 Has seen my sunglasses?
A anyone B someone C no one
- 9 Keep the grass!
A away B off C from
- 10 Jean always takes a lunch to school.
A packed B cooked C prepared

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{10 \times 2}$ 20)

Communication

3 Give advice for the following situations.

- 1 Your friend has got the flu.
Why
- 2 Your friend has put on some weight.
The best thing
- 3 Your friend wants to buy a car but he can't manage to save any money.
You
- 4 Your friend works too hard and seems to be very tired.
What you really need
- 5 Your friend wants to learn Spanish.
How about

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{5 \times 4}$ 20)

NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK: /100

(Time: 20 minutes)

Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Fill in the missing words. Write one word only in each gap.

- 1 The Eiffel Tower is a landmark.
- 2 That woman me of someone I used to know.
- 3 He's only five years old and he can the time.
- 4 The Pompidou Centre is of glass and steel.
- 5 The Empire State Building located in New York.
- 6 John looked the window but he couldn't see anyone inside the house.
- 7 It was a day so we were able to see for miles.
- 8 The Tower of London was used a prison.
- 9 Penicillin discovered by Fleming.
- 10 This monument is very-preserved.
- 11 "What is used in England?"
"The pound."
- 12 We went to United States last summer.
- 13 I can't the difference between the twins.
- 14 Jane was named her grandma.
- 15 Something bad happened her.
- 16 The article was written Mr Brown.
- 17 In my, the place is well worth a visit.
- 18 The Summer Palace in Beijing was destroyed a fire.
- 19 How people visit the Statue of Liberty every year?
- 20 As as I opened the door, I realised that something was wrong.

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{60}$)
20 x 3

2 Circle the correct item.

- 1 They a brilliant time in Australia.
A spent B passed C had

- 2 The dragon heads on the Marble Boat water.
A spray B pour C spout
- 3 The Millennium Dome built in 1999.
A is B are C was
- 4 Lots of artwork displayed inside the Pompidou Centre.
A is B are C was
- 5 Las Vegas is famous its casinos.
A in B from C for
- 6 Will you please me a story?
A say B said C tell
- 7 I'd like to go to China to see Great Wall.
A a B the C -
- 8 The walls were all covered paint.
A of B from C in
- 9 There are lots of antiques in the palace.
A modern B precious C royal
- 10 lions live in the wild.
A A B The C -

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{20}$)
10 x 2

Communication

3 Fill in the questions.

- A: 1) the Statue of Liberty?
- B: It is located in New York, USA.
- A: 2)?
- B: It is made of copper.
- A: 3)?
- B: It was completed in 1885.
- A: 4)?
- B: It was designed by Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi.
- A: 5)?
- B: It was built to celebrate the friendship between the French and American people.

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{20}$)
5 x 4

NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK: /100

(Time: 20 minutes)

Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Fill in the missing words. Write one word only in each gap.

- 1 John is 68. He is in his sixties.
- 2 He is generous as as honest.
- 3 He's looking forward seeing his friends from Spain.
- 4 Pat is of height.
- 5 Bob prefers renting videos going to the cinema.
- 6 The more you work, the you learn.
- 7 Mary is afraid strangers. She's very shy.
- 8 In addition being reliable, he is also hardworking.
- 9 John comedies to thrillers.
- 10 You're not tall to become a firefighter.
- 11 I haven't heard Jane for ages.
- 12 My nephew is his late teens.
- 13 Jane makes people laugh with her jokes. She's got a very good sense of
- 14 Diane was very nervous, she performed very well.
- 15 Shall we go to the theatre or would you stay at home?
- 16 Tony agreed help me.
- 17 If you want to go out, it's fine me.
- 18 My brother works a large company.
- 19 I really can't people telling lies. I just hate it.
- 20 The temperature is -3°C. It's cold to go out.

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{20 \times 3}$ 60)

2 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 We can leave when you ready.
A have been B will be C are
- 2 a seat Mr Smith.
A Keep B Have C Move

- 3 She's very vain, ?
A hasn't she B isn't she C is she
- 4 Do you know where ?
A he work B does he work C he works
- 5 George has got eyebrows.
A curly B wavy C bushy
- 6 She called yesterday, ?
A has she B didn't she C did she
- 7 Ted likes telling others what to do. He's rather
A bossy B lazy C clumsy
- 8 Let's to Scotland this year.
A going B to go C go
- 9 When it rains, I staying home.
A rather B enjoy C prefer
- 10 He refused me his camera.
A lend B to lend C lending

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{10 \times 2}$ 20)

Communication

3 Fill in the questions.

- 1 A: ?
B: She's tall and thin with short dark hair and blue eyes.
- 2 A: ?
B: He's honest and reliable.
- 3 A: Shall today?
B: No, it's too cold to go to the beach.
- 4 A: Do long hours, Mr Brown?
B: No, not at all. Actually I was wondering if I could do some overtime.
- 5 A: ?
B: I like watching adventure films.

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{5 \times 4}$ 20)

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