

8 Good friends

Vocabulary

Relationships

- 1 Look at the pictures. Read the story and match the pictures with an appropriate phrase (a–k).

I've got an older brother called Dylan. Last July he went to a party and (a) *met* a girl called Sophie. He really (b) *liked* her and he started to (c) *chat to her*. They (d) *got on really well with each other* and at the end of the party Dylan (e) *asked her out*. She said yes and soon she was (f) *going out with him*. They (g) *fell in love* and it was really serious. But then one weekend they (h) *had a big argument* and Sophie (i) *split up with* my brother. Dylan felt terrible and stayed in all the time. One night I took him to a party. I knew Sophie was going to be there. When they saw each other they started chatting again and by the end of the party they'd decided to (j) *get back together* again. They're going to (k) *get married* next July!

1 h 2 3 4 5

- 2 Match the words in the story in 1 with their definitions.

- to start to love somebody **g**
- to make somebody your husband or wife
- to have a good relationship with somebody
- to end a relationship with somebody
- to know somebody for the first time
- to start a relationship with somebody again
- to talk in a friendly way
- to ask somebody to go somewhere with you
- to have an angry disagreement with somebody
- to have a romantic relationship with somebody

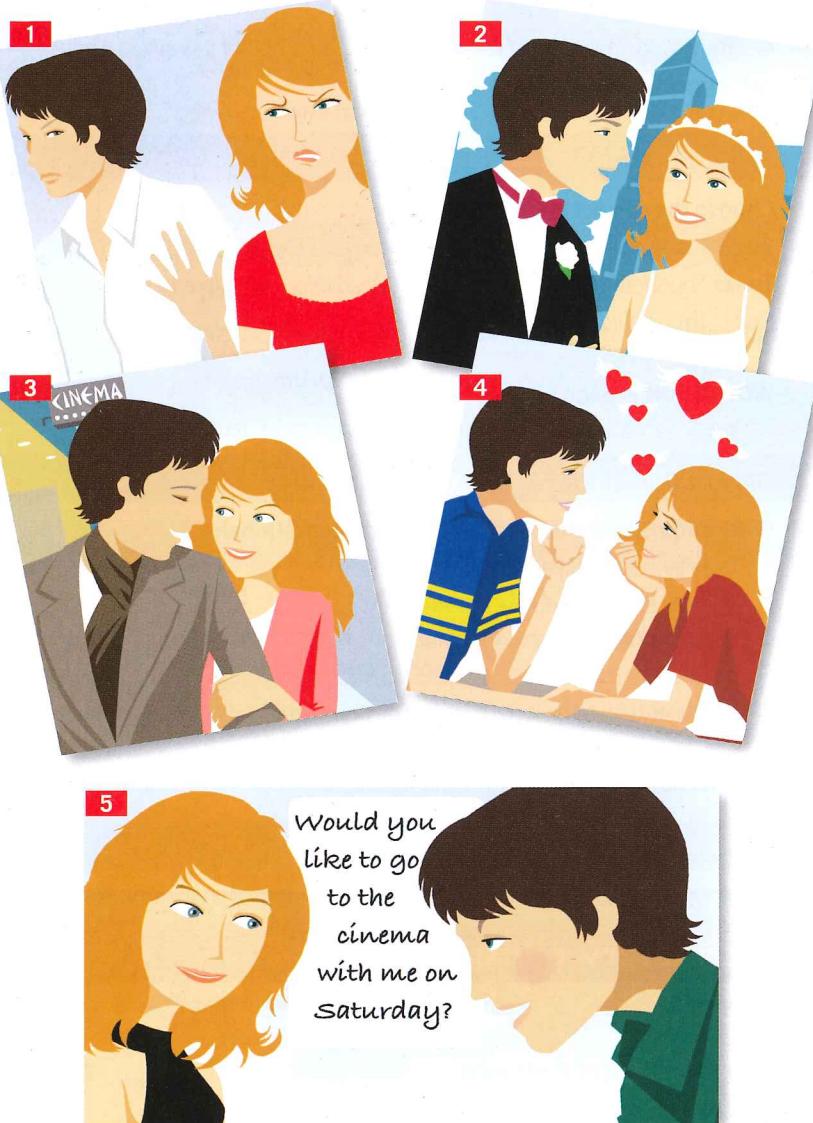
- 3 Complete these sentences with *up*, *with*, *to* or *out* if necessary.

- John got on well Kate.
- Kate asked John
- John met Kate at university.
- John got married Kate.
- Kate chatted John.
- John and Kate never split
- John and Kate went with each other for two years.
- John and Kate fell in love

- 4 **2.19** Listen, check and repeat.

- 5a **SPEAKING** Look at the sentences in 3 again. What do you think is the logical order? Make a note of your answers.

- 5b Work with a partner. Take it in turns to tell the story of Kate and John.



Feelings

- 6 Write these words in two columns (nouns and adjectives) in your notebook.

afraid	anger	angry	bored	boredom
excited	excitement	fear	happiness	happy
loneliness	lonely	sad	sadness	

- 7 **LISTENING** **2.20** Listen. Write down the feeling expressed by each speaker.

1 3 5
2 4

- 8 **SPEAKING** Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about the feelings in 6.

When do you feel bored?

When I'm waiting for my friends.

Grammar	► Past perfect	► Gerunds and infinitives
Vocabulary	► Relationships	► Feelings
Speaking	► Reporting a past event	► Noun suffixes <i>-ness</i> , <i>-ship</i> , <i>-dom</i>
Writing	► A personal description	

Reading



Zhu Ying Tai was a beautiful, young girl who lived in ancient China. Zhu really wanted to study. But tradition said that only boys could go to school. Girls stayed at home and then got married. But Zhu was intelligent and determined. She dressed as a boy and went to the city of Hangzhou to join a school there.

When she was there, she met a boy called Liang Shan Bo. They got on well with each other and became great friends. Liang had no idea that Zhu was really a girl. But Zhu soon realised that she had fallen in love with Liang.

The years passed. When Zhu and Liang had finished their studies, they hated the idea of not seeing

each other any more. Zhu had an idea. Liang should visit her family and meet her younger sister. Maybe he could marry her. But Zhu was really talking about herself. There was no younger sister. Liang, still not realising that Zhu was a girl, thought that this was a great idea.

Liang immediately got a job so that he could marry Zhu's 'sister'. A year later, when he had made enough money, he went to Zhu's house to speak to her father. When he got there, he met Zhu again. Finally, he realised that Zhu was a girl and he had been in love with her all along. They were so excited and happy to be back together again.

Their happiness did not last for long. Zhu's father was angry. He told them that he had already promised to marry Zhu to a wealthy businessman. The news broke Liang's heart. Lonely and sad, Liang left Zhu's home. But on the journey, he became ill and died.

Now Zhu was broken-hearted. She was on her way to get married when she passed Liang's grave.

Suddenly, there was a terrible storm. Lightning hit it and it opened. Zhu jumped down onto the grave. Lightning hit it and it opened. Zhu jumped in. She wanted to be with Liang. The next minute, the storm stopped. Two beautiful butterflies flew out of the grave and danced happily together. Zhu and Liang had become butterflies. Nothing could separate them now.

- 1 Read this love story. Do you think the ending of the story is happy or sad?

STUDY SKILLS

To do the next exercise, you will need to read the text in a different way from exercise 1. How and why?

STUDY SKILLS ► page 148

- 2 Put these events in the story in the correct order.

- Liang realised Zhu was a girl.
- Zhu's father told Liang that he couldn't marry his daughter.
- Zhu began a journey to get married.
- Zhu and Liang finished their studies.
- Liang died because he was so sad and lonely.
- Zhu went to school, dressed as a boy.
- Zhu and Liang became friends.
- Zhu and Liang became the 'butterfly lovers'.
- Liang started work.
- Liang went to Zhu's house.

- 3 Read the story again and answer the questions.

- Why wasn't it easy for Zhu to study at school?
- What was the relationship between Zhu and Liang at school?
- What was Zhu's plan so that Zhu and Liang could continue to see each other?
- Why didn't Liang see Zhu for one year?
- Why was Liang's reunion happy but then sad?
- Where was Zhu going when she passed Liang's grave?
- What happened when the storm began?
- What happened when the storm ended?

- 4 Match the underlined words in the story with their definitions.

- rich
- began to understand
- from the start
- not letting anything stop you from doing what you want to do
- extremely sad
- place where a dead body is put in a hole in the ground
- bright flashes of light in the sky when there is a storm

- 5 What about you?

- What do you think about this story?
- Do you know any other love stories similar to this one?

GRAMMAR GUIDE

Past perfect

1a Look at these sentences. Which actions happened first, the green or the red?

- 1 Zhu and Liang **had finished** their studies before Liang **visited** Zhu's family.
 2 Zhu's father **had promised** to marry Zhu to a businessman so Liang **left** Zhu's home, broken-hearted.

1b Choose the correct alternative.

We use the past perfect to talk about an activity in the past which happened **before/after** another activity in the past.

1c Complete the rule.

To make the past perfect, we use the past of + the

GRAMMAR REFERENCE ► page 106

2a PRONUNCIATION The contracted form of **had** is 'd'. Look at these sentences. Some of them should be in the past perfect. Add 'd' to these sentences.

- 1 She fallen in love.
 2 He went to live in another town.
 3 They seen each other.
 4 I gone out.
 5 We always known each other.
 6 He took her flowers.

2b 2.21 Listen and check your answers.

2c 2.22 Listen again and repeat the sentences with 'd'.

3 Match the sentences.

- 1 The film ended. a They went out of the canteen.
 2 She finished the shopping. b They left the cinema.
 3 They finished their lunch. c I got into bed.
 4 He got out of the pool. d I opened the door.
 5 We finished the exam. e She carried the shopping home.
 6 I put my pyjamas on. f We gave it to the teacher.
 7 I found my keys. g He dried himself with the towel.

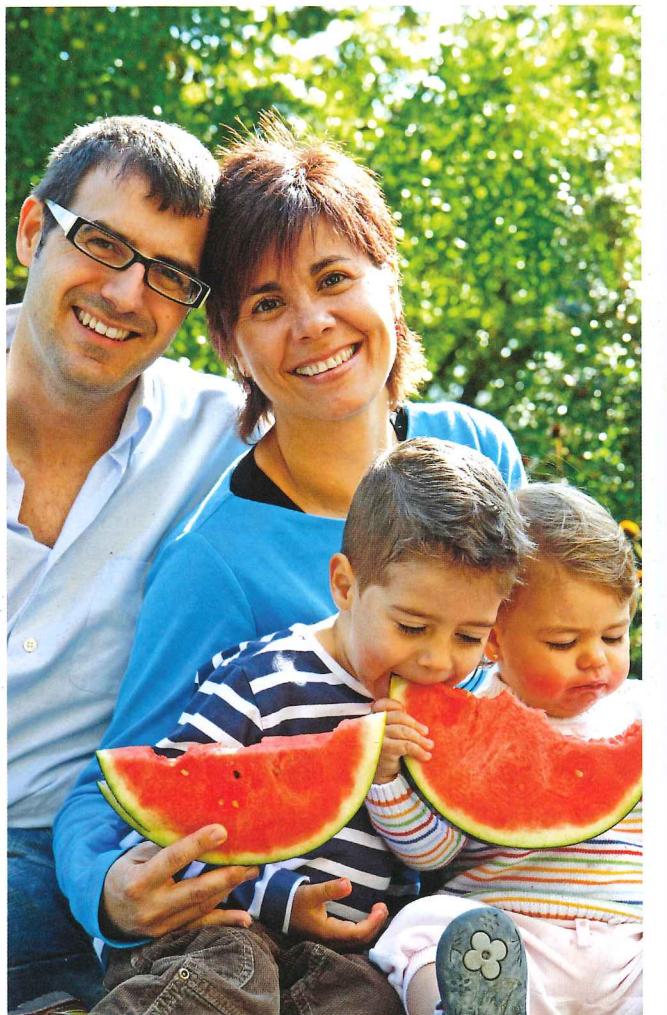
4 Rewrite the sentences in 3 as one sentence. Put one verb in the past perfect and the other in the past simple. Use **when** or **after**.

- 1 **When the film had ended, they left the cinema.**
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7

5 Complete these sentences in a logical way using the past perfect.

- 1 I was lonely because **everybody had left**.
 2 I was feeling ill because
 3 They were very happy because
 4 She was bored because
 5 We were angry because
 6 He was feeling sad because
 7 Yesterday I was excited because
 8 They were afraid because

6 Complete the text with the past perfect.



Before Ryan left school, he (a) (fall) in love with Ellie, one of the girls in his class. They (b) (be) good friends for the last three or four years. The second time Ryan asked Ellie out she accepted. When he (c) (ask) her the first time, she (d) (be) too surprised to accept! Five years later, they decided to get married. They had enough money because they (e) (finish) their university studies and they (f) (find) good jobs. They got married and were very happy together. When they (g) (be) married for a few years they decided to have children. They had a boy and a girl and called them Max and Holly. They were the names of the best friends that Ryan and Ellie (h) (have) at school.

7a SPEAKING Work with a partner. Find out which of these things your partner had done by the age of seven.

- 1 begin to learn English
 2 learn to ski
 3 travel to a different country
 4 learn to read
 5 swim in the sea
 6 start to ride a bike
 7 go on holiday without his/her parents
 8 use a computer



Had you begun to learn English by the age of seven?

Yes, I had. And you?

Yes, I had too.

7b Now tell the class about your partner.

By the age of seven Bea had begun to learn English but she hadn't learnt to ski. She had used a computer but she hadn't swum in the sea.

Noun suffixes **-ness, -ship, -dom**1 Look at these words. Which suffix, **-ness**, **-ship**, or **-dom**, can we add to them? Does the spelling of any of the words change?

bored free friend happy ill
 lonely mad relation sad weak

bored – boredom

2 2.23 Listen, check and repeat.

3 Complete the sentences using the noun form of the appropriate word in 1.

- 1 That's a crazy idea. It's!
 2 is a question of giving and taking, a question of being there for the other person when they need you.
 3 To beat the other team we need to find their There must be something that they aren't very good at.
 4 He loves the of being able to do what he likes, when he likes.
 5 What's the between Lucas and Hannah? Are they family or friends?
 6 Flu is a very common
 7 The worst thing about being ill is the You can't do anything or go anywhere.
 8 Many people say that money doesn't buy you

4a SPEAKING Complete the questions with the correct noun suffix.

- 1 What is important for a good friend?
 2 What is your biggest weak?
 3 How much free do you think you have?
 4 What do you think is the secret of happy?
 5 How do you stop bore?
 6 Have you ever had a moment of mad?

4b Think about your answers to these questions. Make notes.

a good friendship – always telling the truth

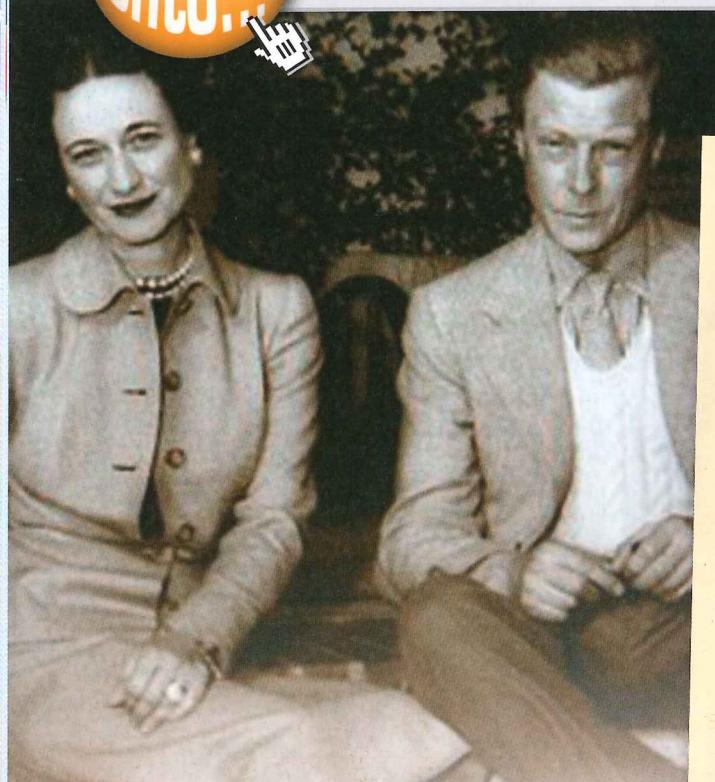
4c Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions.

What is important for a good friendship?

I think it's important to always tell the truth and be loyal.

Click onto...

Famous romances



What happened on this day ... 10th December?

1936: THE ABDICATION OF KING EDWARD VIII OF ENGLAND.

HOW DID IT HAPPEN?

Edward VIII became the King of England on 20th January 1936. He was not married but he spent a lot of time with a woman called Mrs Wallis Simpson. Mrs Simpson was an American who had been married twice. She had divorced her first husband, but she was still married when she and Edward began their relationship. Now that Edward was the King, people often saw him with Mrs Simpson. In the summer, they went on holiday together in the Mediterranean. Newspapers from America and continental Europe started to write about the relationship. But the British press wrote nothing because they did not want a scandal. At the end of October Mrs Simpson asked for a divorce from her second husband. The American press said that Edward and Wallis were going to get married soon. The British government was not happy. On 16th November, the King spoke to his Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin. He told him that he was going to marry Wallis Simpson. Baldwin told the King that the British people would not allow it. There were religious reasons for this, and also legal, moral and political reasons. But King Edward did not change his plans to marry Mrs Simpson. The only thing that King Edward could do was to stop being the King, to abdicate. He did this on 10th December 1936. He had been King for less than a year.

Cross-curricular – History

The King and Mrs Simpson – A royal love story

- 1 Work with a partner. Do you know anything about the two people in the photo? If you don't know, make guesses based on the photo.

I think he was the King of England.

But I don't think she's the Queen.

- 2 Read the text. Why was King Edward VIII's story unusual?

- 3 Find out what happened:

on 20th January 1936:
Edward VIII became the King of England.

in October 1936

on 16th November 1936

on 10th December 1936

on 3rd June 1937

in 1972

- 4 Complete these sentences with information from the text.

1 It was difficult for Edward and Mrs Simpson to get married because

Mrs Simpson had already been married twice.

2 American and European newspapers started to write about Edward and Wallis when ...

3 The British press didn't write about the romance because ...

4 The British government didn't want Edward and Wallis to get married because ...

5 King Edward VIII stopped being the king because ...

i INSIDE INFORMATION

Edward became the Duke of Windsor. His younger brother became King George VI of England. King George VI was the father of Queen Elizabeth II. On 3rd June 1937 Edward married Mrs Simpson. They lived mainly in France for the rest of their lives. Edward died in 1972 and Mrs Simpson in 1986.

WORD BOOSTER

Match the words and definitions.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 abdication (n.) /
abdicate (v.) | a generally |
| 2 press | b permit, let |
| 3 allow | c stop being the king or queen |
| 4 mainly | d newspapers and news magazines in general |

P PROJECT

- 5a Work in groups. Choose one of these members of the British royal family.

King Henry VIII Queen Elizabeth I King Charles I
Queen Victoria Queen Elizabeth II

- 5b Each member of the group should find information and illustrations for one of these topics:

life family important events during their lifetime

- 5c In your group, decide how to present your information to the rest of the class. Prepare it and present it.

Cross-curricular – Literature

Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare

i INSIDE INFORMATION

- William Shakespeare lived from 1564 to 1616.
- Shakespeare probably wrote his first version of *Romeo and Juliet* in 1595.
- There were other versions of the story, and a poem, before Shakespeare's version.

- 6 Look at the pictures. They illustrate the story of *Romeo and Juliet*. In which picture(s) can you see:

- 1 people fighting?
- 2 a priest?
- 3 two people getting married?
- 4 a potion?
- 5 poison?
- 6 a knife?
- 7 somebody killing himself or herself?

- 7 Work with a partner. Say what you think is happening in each picture.

- 8 With your partner, can you put the pictures in the correct order? If you aren't sure, guess!

1 **C** 2 3 4 5 6 7

- 9 **2.24** Listen to two students telling the story. What is the correct order of the pictures?

- 10 **1** Listen again. Are these statements about the story true or false?

- 1 Romeo is a Capulet.
- 2 When Romeo meets Juliet, he knows which family she's from but it doesn't matter to him.
- 3 Romeo and Juliet get married almost immediately.
- 4 Romeo's friends are there with him when he gets married.
- 5 Romeo has to leave the city because he murdered somebody.
- 6 Juliet's parents know that Juliet married Romeo.
- 7 Romeo drinks a special potion.
- 8 Romeo doesn't know what Juliet and Friar Lawrence have planned.

- 11 Work with a partner. Take it in turns to tell the story of *Romeo and Juliet*. Use the pictures to help you.

There are two important families.

And they are always fighting.

- 12 What about you?

- 1 Have you ever read *Romeo and Juliet*, or seen the play or a film version? What did you think of it?
- 2 Why do you think the story of *Romeo and Juliet* is still famous today?

I saw the film with Leonardo DiCaprio.

Was it good?

STUDY SKILLS

Readers often come with an audio component that you can listen to outside the classroom. What other things can you listen to in English out of class?

STUDY SKILLS ▶ page 148



- 1 Do this questionnaire. When you finish, compare your results with a partner.

Discover your secret self!

Put a tick next to any statements which you think are true for you.

1 Section 1

- I feel I have to be right all the time.
- If I don't do my best, I get angry with myself.
- When I go shopping I don't buy anything if I'm not 100% happy with it.
- I enjoy criticising other people but I hate people criticising me.
- Understanding other people's opinions isn't easy for me.

2 Section 2

- I love giving presents to my friends and family.
- I'm good at drawing, writing and acting.
- I find it easy to talk about how I feel.
- When I feel sad or lonely I feel very sad or lonely.
- I hate rules and obligations because my freedom is the most important thing.

3 Section 3

- My idea of excitement is doing sudokus and crosswords.
- I always think hard before making a decision.
- I'm usually very hard-working at school.
- I stay calm in difficult situations.
- I learn by watching and reading more than by doing.

4 Section 4

- In a group, I'm the person who makes decisions.
- I hate being with people who can't make decisions.
- I love having a good argument.
- I'm not afraid of telling people what I think.
- I find it hard to say sorry.

2 Now count how many ticks you have in each section. Turn to page 159 to discover what each section means. Do you agree with the result?

3 **LISTENING** 2.25 Listen to Jessica talking to Jack about the questionnaire. Answer the questions.

- 1 Which section do they talk about?
- 2 Does Jessica agree with the results?
- 3 Does Jack agree with them?

4 **LISTENING** Listen again and choose the correct alternative.

- 1 Last week Jessica decided where they went/what they saw.
- 2 Jack thinks Jessica isn't very good at waiting/listening.
- 3 Jessica and Jack have an argument about why/how long he waited last week.
- 4 Jessica agrees/doesn't agree that she likes arguing.
- 5 Jessica didn't like the service/quality of the food last night.
- 6 Jessica often/never apologises.

GRAMMAR GUIDE

Gerunds and infinitives

1a Look at these sentences.

- 1 When I go shopping, I don't buy anything.
- 2 I love giving presents.
- 3 Understanding other people's opinions isn't easy for me.
- 4 I find it easy to talk about my emotions.
- 5 I learn by watching.
- 6 Nobody wanted to make the decision.
- 7 A: Why did you shout at the waiter?
B: To tell him the food was no good.

1b Put rules 1–7 below in the correct column.

We use the gerund ...	We use the infinitive ...
5	

- 1 ... as the subject of a sentence.
- 2 ... to explain why somebody does something.
- 3 ... immediately after adjectives.
- 4 ... after certain verbs like *want*.
- 5 ... with *go* to talk about physical activities.
- 6 ... after prepositions.
- 7 ... after verbs of liking or disliking.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE ▶ page 106

2 Look at these statements. Which rule in 1b explains why we use the gerund or infinitive in each one?

5 Section 5

- I find it difficult to say no if someone asks me to do something.
- I love making other people feel good.
- People often come to me to get advice.
- I always want to help my friends and family.
- I'm interested in becoming a doctor or a nurse one day.

6 Section 6

- I hate having arguments.
- When I have a problem, I don't fight, I go running.
- I think it's stupid to disagree about small things.
- Shouting is horrible, in my opinion.
- I make problems disappear by not thinking about them.

3 Tick the statements in 2 that are true for you. Where do you have more ticks, in Section 5 or in Section 6? Now find out what each section means on the next page.

- 4 Complete the texts with the gerund or infinitive form of the verbs.

Mostly Section 5: You're a helper

Personality:

You're warm and caring and you think it's easy (a) (make) friends. You do many things (b) (make) your friends' lives better. But (c) (be) helpful can sometimes get you into trouble because you want (d) (know) what problems people are having.

Romance:

You like (e) (show) your emotions but you can be possessive. Don't go (f) (fall) in love too fast!

Advice:

Learn to say no and don't be afraid (g) (make) it clear what you want from life.

Mostly Section 6: You're a pacifist

Personality:

You never want (a) (argue) about anything. You're calm and open-minded. You enjoy (b) (listen) to other people and you think it's important (c) (hear) different opinions. But (d) (do) what other people want all the time can be tiring.

Advice:

(g) (Defend) your own opinions isn't the same as being aggressive. Do it more often. Why? (h) (Get) the respect of other people.

Romance:

By (e) (accept) your partner's ideas, you seem an ideal partner. But it's important (f) (spend) time doing what you want.

Ideal jobs:

Social worker, Receptionist, Gardener

5 Do you agree with the results? Why/Why not?

- 6 Look at these sentences. Then use appropriate words to complete the sentences below.

Falling in love is easy.

Falling in love is like falling into an ocean.

Falling in love can be dangerous.

Falling in love stops loneliness.

- 1 Being a student ...
- 2 Listening to music ...
- 3 Spending time with friends ...
- 4 Walking in the country ...
- 5 Doing sport ...

7 Finish these questions using a gerund or an infinitive.

What type of person are you?



1 Are you interested in meeting new people ?

2 Do you enjoy ?

3 One day do you want ?

4 Do you ever go ?

5 Do you find it easy ?

6 Is it important for you ?

7 Do you hate ?

8 Why do you go ?

9 Do you think is a good idea?

10 Are you excited about ?

8a **SPEAKING** Ask your partner your questions from 7.

8b Tell the class some things you discovered about your partner.

I discovered that my partner is interested in collecting old manga comics.

- 1a **SPEAKING** Work with a partner. Look at the photos. What can you see in each photo? Which of the two types of party do you prefer and why?



- 1b What are typical things that you can do at a party? Make a list with your partner.

eat, talk with friends ...

- 2 **LISTENING** 2.26 Listen to a conversation about a party. Tick any activities in your list that the two people mention.

- 3 **SPEAKING** Work with a partner. Can you complete these sentences? Listen again to the conversation if necessary.

- 1 Joe had a party because he had
- 2 The party was at
- 3 There were people there.
- 4 had made lots of food.
- 5 Lee thought that one of the best things about the party was
- 6 At the party Lee met a(n)

- 4 Look at the sentences in the Speaking Bank. Match the verb forms in bold with the correct name of the tense and the explanation of its use.

► Speaking Bank

Using different past tenses

- 1 I **went** to a great party.
 - 2 They'd **made** lots of food.
 - 3 When I **was dancing** I met George.
- a Past perfect
b Past continuous
c Past simple
- i An activity in progress at a moment in the past. We often use it to describe scenes in the past.
 - ii A completed action in the past.
 - iii An activity that happened before another action in the past.

- 5 Think of a party with family or friends that you went to. Prepare to talk about the party by looking at these questions. Make notes but do not write complete sentences.

- 1 Whose party was it?
- 2 Why did they have the party?
- 3 Who did you go with?
- 4 Where was the party?
- 5 How many people were there?
- 6 Did you know all the people there?
- 7 Was there any food? What was it like?
- 8 Was there any music? What was it like?
- 9 Did you dance?
- 10 Did you meet anybody?
- 11 What time did the party end?

Practice makes perfect

- 6 **SPEAKING** Work with a partner. Do this task. Use your notes from 5 and the Speaking Bank to help you.

Tell your partner about a party you went to. Tell them:

- whose party it was
- what you did at the party
- your opinion of the party, giving reasons.

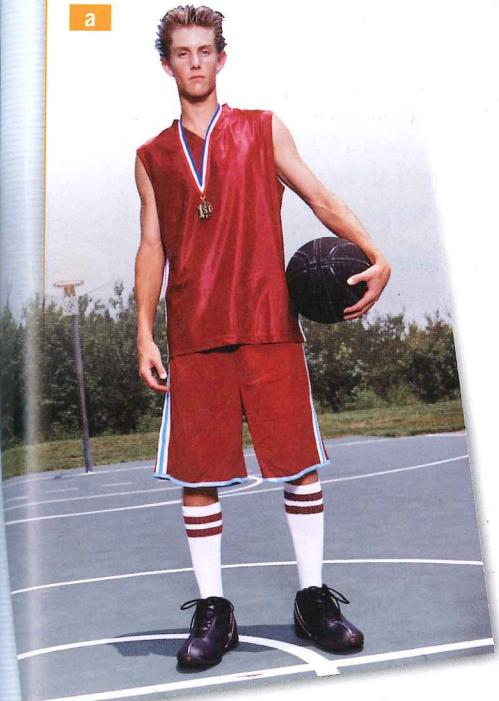
► EXAM SUCCESS

What language is useful in tasks where you have to report past events?

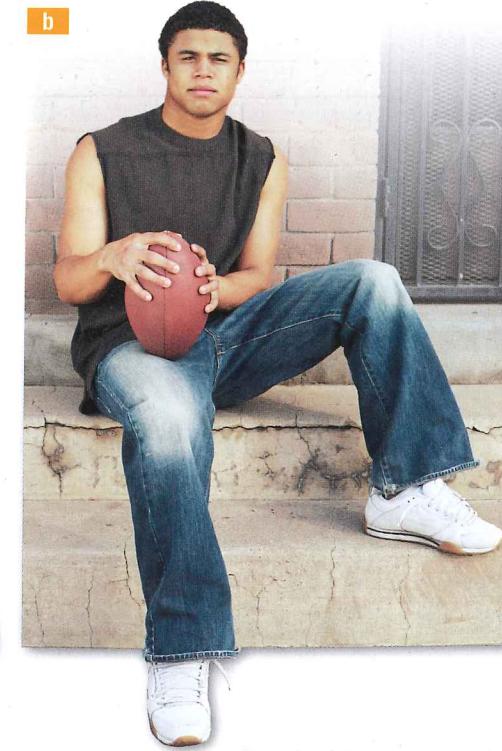
EXAM SUCCESS ► page 152

- 1 **SPEAKING** Work with a partner. Describe the people in the photos.

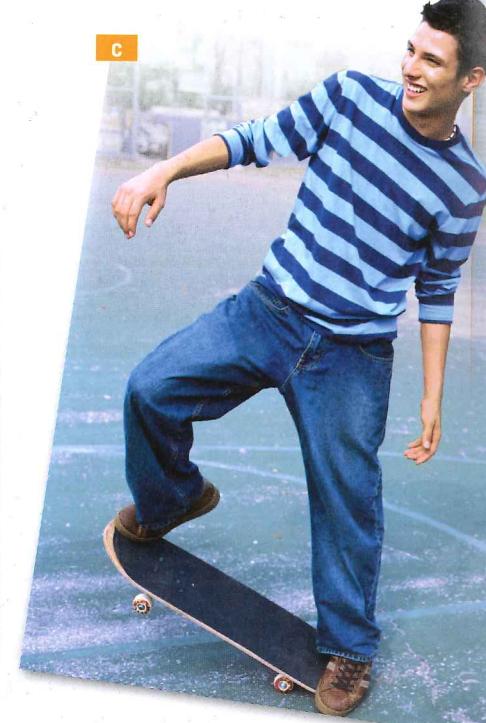
a



b



c



- 2 Read this email from a boy called Luke and answer the questions.

- 1 How and where did Luke meet Ethan?
- 2 Which photo in 1 shows Ethan?
- 3 Why does Luke get on well with Ethan?

Message – Hi Thomas!

From: Luke Smith (lsmith@anymail.com)
To: Thomas Ashfield (thomasashfield@anymail.com)
Subject: Hi Thomas!

Hi Thomas,

How are things? Are you still doing exams or have you already finished?

Last weekend I met someone who knows you. His name is Ethan. Does the name sound familiar? He's got short fair hair and he's tall – very tall! He met you at a basketball camp last summer. You played together in the same team.

I met Ethan on Saturday night when I was out bowling with Steve and Jake. At first he was with two friends. Then his friends left and we started chatting. I got on well with him. He's really funny. And he's like us – he loves playing basketball but he hates football!

Anyway, Ethan had an idea. He wanted the three of us to meet this weekend. How about it? Are you free? We could go bowling or do something else if you like.

Write back and let me know!

Luke

- 3 The email in 2 is answering this exam task. Does it include all the information?

A few weeks ago you made a new friend. In an email to another friend write:

- your new friend's name and general appearance
- how and where you met the person
- the person's personality and likes and dislikes.

- 4 Look at the useful words and expressions in the Writing Bank. Circle the ones you can find in the email in 2.

► Writing Bank

Useful words and expressions of sequence and time

- At first
- First of all
- Next
- Then
- After that
- Finally
- In the end
- Last weekend
- Two weeks ago
- On Friday
- On Saturday night

Practice makes perfect

- 5 Do the task in 3. You can write about a real or imaginary person or event. Use the email in 2 as a model and remember to use words and expressions from the Writing Bank.

► EXAM SUCCESS

Why is it important to read the question carefully in writing exams?

EXAM SUCCESS ► page 152

Language reference and revision

► Grammar reference

Past perfect

Form

Affirmative	subject + had ('d) + past participle <i>She had finished the exam.</i>
Negative	subject + had not (hadn't) + past participle <i>They hadn't finished the exam.</i> (= First I finished working and then Jamie called.)
Question	Had + subject + past participle <i>Had you finished the exam?</i>
Short answers	Yes, subject + had . No, subject + hadn't . <i>Yes, I had.</i> <i>No, they hadn't.</i>

We often use time expressions such as **when, after, by the time, as, as soon as** with the past perfect.

Gerunds and infinitives

Use

We use the gerund:	We use the infinitive:
as the subject of a sentence. <i>Shopping is great.</i>	to explain why somebody does something. <i>Why did he go to university? To study art.</i>
after prepositions. <i>I'm interested in studying law.</i>	immediately after adjectives. <i>It's good to express your feelings.</i>
after verbs of liking or disliking e.g. <i>like, love, enjoy, can't stand, don't mind, hate.</i> <i>I enjoy being with friends.</i>	after certain verbs e.g. <i>want, learn, agree, decide, expect, hope, seem, try, would like.</i> <i>I want to work for a newspaper.</i>
with go to talk about physical activities. <i>go running, swimming, cycling, shopping, swimming, fishing</i>	

Spelling

We usually add **-ing** to the verb to form the present participle.

start – starting

Verbs which end in one **-e** lose the last **-e** and add **-ing**.

have – having

When a verb has only one syllable and ends with one vowel and one consonant, we double the consonant and add **-ing**.

put – putting, swim – swimming, run – running

Use

We use the past perfect to talk about actions that happened before another action or actions in the past.

I had finished working when Jamie called.

(= First I finished working and then Jamie called.)

► Grammar revision

Past perfect

1 Complete the sentences in a logical way. Put one verb in the past perfect and the other in the past simple.

- When I (finish) my breakfast, I (brush) my teeth.
- When the students (do) the exam, the teacher (say) they could go.
- He (go) to bed after he (put) his pyjamas on.
- She (dry) her hair after she (wash) it.

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- They (take) her to the hospital because she (have) an accident.
- They didn't see the start of the film. When they (arrive) at the cinema it (start).
- When he (write) the email, he (send) it.
- They (go) into the museum when they (buy) the tickets.

/ 8 points

Gerunds and infinitives

2 Choose the correct alternative. Why do we use the gerund or infinitive in each case?

- I went to the shops *buying/to buy* food for the weekend.
- Are you interested in *seeing/to see* that film?
- Smoking/To smoke* is bad for your health.
- Why don't we go *fishing/to fish* this weekend?
- Richard and Sarah really enjoy *riding/to ride* their bikes in the park.
- I want *listening/to listen* to that new group in concert.
- The burglar got into the house by *opening/to open* the window.
- Are you ready *helping/to help* me?

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/ 8 points

► Vocabulary revision

Relationships

1 Match words from each column to make expressions about relationships.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 to get on | a out with somebody |
| 2 to go | b up with somebody |
| 3 to ask | c somebody |
| 4 to have | d well with somebody |
| 5 to split | e an argument with somebody |
| 6 to like | f in love with somebody |
| 7 to fall | g back together with somebody |
| 8 to get | h somebody out |
| 9 to chat | i to somebody |
| 10 to get married | j to somebody |

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Noun suffixes **-ness, -ship, -dom**

3 Read the definitions and write words ending with **-ness, -ship, or -dom**.

1 A relationship between people who are friends:
f _____

2 The opposite of strength:
w _____

3 The feeling when nobody is with you and you feel bad:
l _____

4 Something that affects people and makes them do crazy things:
m _____

5 The connection between two people:
r _____

6 Something which makes you feel bad or unhealthy:
i _____

7 Being able to do what you want, with no obligations:
f _____

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/ 7 points

► Vocabulary

1 Relationships

to ask somebody out
to chat to somebody
to fall in love (with somebody)
to get back together (with somebody)
to get married (to somebody)
to get on well (with somebody)
to go out (with somebody)
to have an argument (with somebody)
to meet somebody
to split up (with somebody)

2 Feelings

afraid anger angry
bored boredom excited
excitement fear happiness
happy loneliness
lonely sad sadness

3 Noun suffixes **-ness, -ship, -dom**

boredom freedom friendship
happiness illness loneliness
madness relationship
sadness weakness

4 Other words and phrases ► page 143–4

Feelings

2 Write the nouns for these adjectives. Is each feeling generally positive (+), negative (-) or it depends (=)?

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 1 sad | → | 5 angry | → |
| 2 afraid | → | 6 excited | → |
| 3 lonely | → | 7 happy | → |
| 4 bored | → | | |

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/ 7 points

Total

/ 40 points