



ENGLISH

Chapter 1 Session A

5th
SECONDARY

STARTER



 **SACO OLIVEROS**





**What do
you know?**

What's on?

Vocabulary: entertainment

1  **1** Read and listen to the article. Match headings a–c with paragraphs 1–3.

- a** Start watching a TV series
- b** Read more
- c** Enjoy music outside





KEEPING A PROMISE TO YOURSELF

How often do you make a promise to yourself (or others) at the start of a school year, only to break it? Follow our suggestions below to help you keep your promises.

1 Read more

If you find most **bestsellers** hard work and you actually prefer pictures to words, why not start with a **graphic novel**? *Manga Shakespeare* has **released** a series of books which combine a simple version of Shakespeare's plays with manga illustrations.



2 Enjoy music outside

Are you getting bored with school concerts or **gigs** in dark **venues**? How about going to an outdoor music festival? Larmer Tree Festival is a festival for all ages where you can see your favorite **artists** on stage, enjoy street theater and learn new skills at a range of workshops.

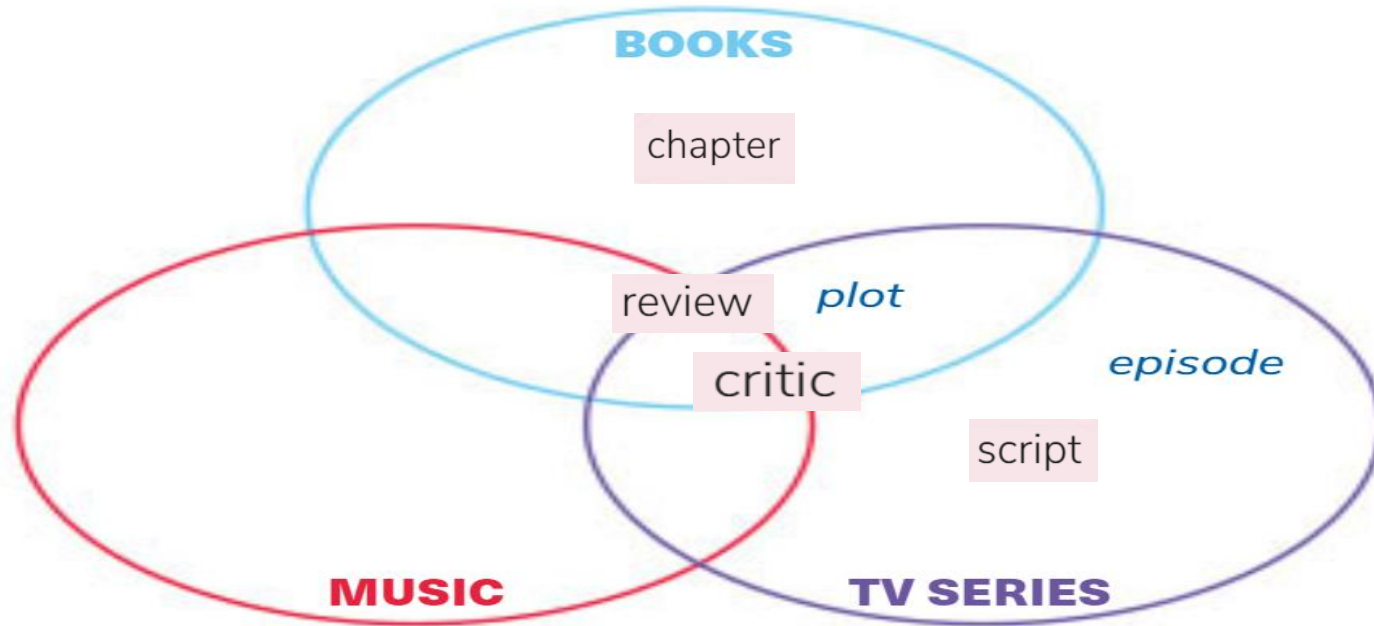
3 Start watching a TV series

We suggest you try *Sherlock*. With its exceptional **cast**, you'll be hooked from the first **episode**. It was first **broadcast** in 2010 and every **season** is **entertaining**. *Sherlock* is **set** in 21st century London and appeals to **audiences** all over the world.



2 Complete the diagram with the words in bold in the article in exercise 1. Then add the words in the box.

chapter critic plot review script



3 What is the difference in meaning between each pair of words?

1 a chapter / an episode

A chapter refers to any parts into which a book is divided.

An episode refers to one part into which a story is divided.

2 a critic / a review

A critic is someone whose job is to give their opinion about something.

A review is a report that gives an opinion about a book, film, etc.

3 a bestseller / a graphic novel

A bestseller is a product that is extremely popular.

A graphic novel contains a long story told mostly in pictures.

4 a venue / a gig

A venue is a place where a public event or meeting happens.

A gig is a single performance by a musician or group of musicians.

5 a plot / a script

A plot is the story of a book, film, play, etc.

A script is the words of a film, play, broadcast, or speech.

Grammar: simple present and present progressive

- 4 Read the examples and complete the rules with *simple present* or *present progressive*.

How often **do** you **make** a promise to yourself?

This series **combines** a simple version of a story with manga illustrations.

I **promise** to read more this year.

I'm reading a great bestseller at the moment.

Are you **getting** bored with gigs in small venues?

We use the **present progressive** for actions in progress or a developing situation.

We use the **simple present** for facts, habits and routines.

We don't use the **present progressive** with state verbs like *believe*, *promise* and *understand*.

5 Complete the text with the simple present or present progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.



What **are** you **reading**
(**read**) right now?



We **have** (**have**) to read *Lord of the Flies* for school, so I **'m reading** (**read**) that at the moment. I **'m enjoying** (**enjoy**) it so far. It **is** (**be**) about a group of boys who end up alone on a desert island. I **don't want** (**not want**) to spoil the ending for you, but this book **says** (**say**) a lot about human nature.

Ned Jones



We **need** (need) to read *The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time* for school, so I **'m not reading** (not read) anything else. It **tells** (tell) the story of a boy with autism who **wants** (want) to solve the murder of a dog. It **isn't** (not be) a typical book, though. It **begins** (begin) with Chapter 2 and the chapter numbers **don't follow** (not follow) a logical order.

Ester Cuesta

- 6** Read the information and look at the pairs of sentences. What is the difference in meaning between a and b?

Verb meaning in simple present and present progressive

Some verbs have a different meaning in the simple present and present progressive. For example:

*This book **smells** of an old book store.* (It has a particular smell.)

*Why **are** you **smelling** that book?* (Put your nose close to something to sniff it.)

- 1 a My friend's dad **owns** a pizza restaurant in town.
b We **'re eating** dinner there right now.
- 2 a I **believe** Billie Eilish is an amazing singer.
b I **'m considering** of getting a ticket for her concert.
- 3 a My cousin's usually a little unfriendly. **Personality**
b He **isn't being** unfriendly today because he's in a good mood. **Behavior**
- 4 a That **is** really difficult. Is it?
b I **'m observing** at instructions right now.
- 5 a I **know** what you mean!
b I **'m meeting** the hockey coach on break today.

Grammar: simple past and present perfect

7 Read the examples and circle the correct option.

The BBC® first **released** *Sherlock* in 2010.
Benedict Cumberbatch **has played** Sherlock Holmes ever since then.

- 1 We use the **simple past/present perfect** for completed actions in the past with expressions which specify the time they happened.
- 2 We use the **simple past/present perfect** for actions in the past without specifying when they happened.

8 Copy and complete the table with the time expressions in the box. What is the difference between *for* and *since*?

ever/never for six months in July last week
lately recently since 2019 three years ago
when I was younger yesterday

Simple past	Present perfect
<i>when I was younger</i>	<i>for six months</i>

Simple past

when I was younger

in July

last week

three years ago

yesterday

Present perfect

for six months

lately

recently

ever/never

since 2019

9 Complete the dialogue with the correct simple past or present perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.

Nat: **Have** you **seen** (see) anything good lately?

Chris: Yeah! We **went** (go) to the theater to see *Hamilton* on Saturday.

Nat: Cool! I **haven't seen** (not see) that musical. What **was** (be) it like?

Chris: I **thought** (think) it **was** (be) amazing. What about you? **Have** you **seen** (see) anything recently?


Nat: I **haven't done** (not do) anything exciting since we last **spoke** (speak), but yesterday I **finished** (finish) the book you **gave** (give) me.

Chris: What **did** you **think** (think) of it?

Nat: I **loved** (love) it. What an original plot!

My house

Vocabulary: house and home

1  2 Read and listen to the text. Do British prime ministers still live in this house?

No, they don't. They live next door.



OPEN HOUSE

If you could look inside someone's house, whose would you choose? Once a year, for a weekend, many cities around the world open up iconic houses and buildings to everyone for free.

Here's one of our favorites:

10 DOWNING STREET, LONDON, UK

The British prime minister's London **row house** is easily recognizable with its hanging **lamp** outside and shiny black **front door** with a lion-shaped **doorknocker**. Before you go inside, take another look at the door. The **doorbell** doesn't actually work and forget about using a key – there isn't a **keyhole** anywhere! Don't worry though, there's always somebody waiting inside in the **entrance hall** to let visitors in.

The **ground floor** rooms are mainly used for government business and entertaining, and the kitchen is in the **basement**. All the way up the impressive **staircase** and along each **landing**, you'll find black and white **portraits** of past prime ministers hung in order.

The prime minister used to have a private **apartment** on the **top floor**, but in recent times, they've used the bigger apartment next door in Number 11.



2 Copy and complete the table with the words in bold in exercise 1. Add the words in the box.

attic/loft cottage duplex fireplace
hallway single family house

Type of house	Place in the house	Features of a house
<i>row</i>	<i>entrance hall</i>	<i>lamp</i>

Type of house	Place in the house	Features of a house
<i>row</i>	<i>entrance hall</i>	<i>lamp</i>
apartment	ground floor	front door
cottage	basement	doorknocker
duplex	landing	doorbell
single family house	top floor	keyhall
<i>row</i>	attic/loft	portraits
<i>row</i>	hallway	fireplace



3  **3** Listen to Andrea talking to Rob. Answer the questions.

- 1** Whose house did Rob visit? Elvis Presley's home,
- 2** What did he think of it? it's really incredible,
- 3** What was his favorite room? Why? Elvis' den.
I thought that Elvis' den said a lot about his personality -

Grammar: simple past and past progressive

4 Read the examples and answer the questions.

He **recorded** tracks for his last two albums there.
While we **were visiting** my cousins in Memphis,
we **went** to Graceland Mansion.

- 1 Which tense do we use for completed actions in the past? **Simple past**
- 2 Which tense do we use for an activity in progress in the past? **Past progressive**
- 3 How do we form the negative and question of each tense?

Simple past form:

subject + did + not + the infinitive

Ellen did not visit London.

Past progressive form:



Subject + Was/Were + Not + Verb (ing) + Object.

I was not going to school.



Was/Were + Subject + Verb (ing) + Object ?

Was I going to school?



5 Correct one mistake in each sentence.

- 1 My dad **didn't live** here when he was younger.
- 2 While I was cleaning the basement, I **came** across an old clock.
- 3 **Were** you having dinner when I called?
- 4 She couldn't hear you because she **was listening** to loud music.
- 5 Did you **go** out for lunch on the weekend?

6 Complete the sentences with the simple past or past progressive form of the verbs in the box.

break clean out come down
fall find hurt leave not play ring

- 1 We **were cleaning out** the attic when we **found** an old box of photos.
- 2 Someone **left** their keys in the keyhole, so I **rang** the doorbell.
- 3 While my sister **was coming down** the stairs with the suitcase, she **fell** and **hurt** herself.
- 4 My friends **weren't playing** tball when the window **broke**.

7



Work in pairs. Complete the questions with your own ideas in the simple past or past progressive. Ask and answer the questions.

1 Where did you live when _____

Personal answers

2 When you were at elementary school, did _____

Personal answers

3 What _____
at 7:30 pm yesterday evening?

Personal answers

Grammar: *some-/any-/no-/every-* compounds

8 Read the examples and circle the correct option to complete the rules.

Many cities around the world open up iconic houses and buildings to **everyone** for free.

No-one has a key for 10 Downing Street.

Don't worry, there's always **somebody** waiting inside.

There isn't **anybody** living on the ground floor.

- 1 -*body* and -*one* have **the same/a different** meaning.
- 2 We generally use **some-/any-** compounds in positive sentences and **some-/any-** compounds in negative sentences.
- 3 In most questions, we use **some-/any-** compounds, but for offers, we use **some-/any-** compounds.
- 4 We don't use *no* or *not* with **no-/any-** compounds.

9 Complete the sentences with a *some-/any-/no-* or *every-* compound.

- 1 I need **something** colorful for my room. It's looking a little plain.
- 2 She's looked **everywhere** for her old white sneakers, but she can't find them **anywhere**.
- 3 My aunt was walking **somewhere** near the coast when she found this wonderful shell.
- 4 I don't need **anything** else for my room. I like empty shelves.
- 5 Don't tell **anybody** about the party. It's a surprise.

Vocabulary: adjective order

- 11** Read the tip box at the bottom of the page.
Then complete the sentences with the
adjectives in the correct order.

Adjective order

When two or more adjectives come before a noun, they usually follow this order.

Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Color	Origin	Material	Noun
a beautiful	large	old	square	red	Italian	plastic	box

Remember, we rarely use more than two or three adjectives before a noun and we never use adjectives in the plural: we say *plastic boxes* and not ~~plastics boxes~~.

- 1 There used to be a(n) **beautiful, big, old** portrait above the fireplace. (**beautiful / old / big**)
- 2 I got this **small, brown, leather** bag for my birthday. (**brown / leather / small**)
- 3 I was looking for some sneakers when I bought these **trendy, black, rubber** boots. (**black / rubber / trendy**)
- 4 My sister's just bought some **round, Italian, metal** glasses. (**Italian / metal / round**)
- 5 My cousins live in a(n) **amazing, large, brand new** apartment in New York. (**amazing / brand new / large**)
- 6 I saw an ad online for a **cool, second-hand, aluminum** racing bike. (**aluminum / cool / second-hand**)