



plus Audio CD

success

Elementary
Workbook

David Riley
Rod Fricker



PEARSON
Longman



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EXAM STRATEGIES

The *Success Workbook*, provides practice with exercise types found in exams including PET, KET, FCE and Trinity. These exercises are graded to elementary level to help students familiarise themselves with the exercise types. Page numbers where these exercises appear are next to each task type. Most exams consist of a listening comprehension, a reading comprehension, grammar exercises/Use of English and (a) writing task(s). The *Success Workbook* includes exercises that will help you to prepare for all these. Follow these to help you do particular task types.

Listening comprehension

General guidelines

Always

- read the instructions carefully before listening to a recording for the first time. Try to predict what kind of information you might hear.
- look at the questions and mark your answers when listening for the first time.
- read through all the questions again before the second listening, in particular, the questions you didn't answer during the first listening.

Don't

- panic if you don't understand everything. You don't have to understand the whole text to be able to find the correct answers to a question. Try to get the main idea of a text and work out the meaning of words you don't know from the context.
- spend too much time thinking about questions you are not able to answer – you can come back to those during your second listening.
- leave any questions unanswered. If you are not sure – guess. You have a fifty percent chance of getting it right! In class, ask your teacher for the correct answers. If they differ a lot from yours, listen to the recording once more to analyse the reason for your mistake.

True/False exercises (page 22, exercise 2)

- Remember that you will hear the questions/sentences in the order you hear them.
- When deciding whether a sentence is true or false, take into account what you actually hear and not what you know or think.
- A sentence/question at the very end may refer to a speaker's intention or the general context. In general, it is important to refer to the whole recording.

Multiple-choice exercises

(page 37, exercise 1)

- Remember that you will hear the questions/sentences in the order you hear them.
- While listening for the first time, make notes of suggested answers. Then compare them to the choices you have been given and choose the most similar.
- Be careful with answers that sound exactly the same as the information in the recording. They are often incorrect. Pay special attention to synonyms and antonyms.
- Sometimes the information needed to answer a question is not directly given, you may have to work it out on the basis of what you have heard. If you are not sure which answer is correct, try to choose it by eliminating the incorrect answers.

Matching exercises (page 51, exercise 1)

- If you have to find out who a person is or where a recording takes place, concentrate on typical phrases which relate to the person or place. Sometimes one characteristic phrase will help you choose the right answer.
- If an exercise is about matching a passage/text/headline to a summarising sentence or a title, try to summarise the main idea yourself and choose one of the given answers on that basis.
- If an exercise is about deciding on the type of text, pay special attention to expressions that are characteristic to a particular type of a text.

Sentence or information ordering

(page 93, exercise 3)

- If you have to put events in chronological order, listen out for time expressions (*and then, next, finally, in the end ...*).
- If you have to put events in the order they appear in the listening, concentrate on understanding a sequence of events. Understanding a logical connection between them is not necessary to do this task.
- Use your general knowledge – it might help you predict a logical sequence of events.

Reading comprehension

General guidelines

Always

- read the instructions before doing the task. The task will affect the way you read the text.
- try to work out what kind of text it is – it may give you some ideas of what to expect.
- read key information first. A title helps to decide on a general idea of a text and the first sentence of each paragraph often summarises the whole paragraph.
- underline parts of the text relevant to the questions (single words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs).

Don't

- try to understand every single word of a text. You don't have to know all the words to answer the questions. You may be able to guess the meaning of new words using different techniques (guessing from the context, guessing a word based on its grammatical form, similarity of the word in your own language).
- leave any questions unanswered, if you are not sure – guess! Always check if you have answered all of the questions.
- spend too much time on one specific exercise – your time in the exam is limited.

True/False exercises (page 15, exercise 2)

- Skim the text first to get a general idea of where the information is.
- Different sentences will require different reading strategies. For example, you may need to focus on just one phrase or you may need to interpret the meaning of a whole text.
- If you don't find information confirming that a particular sentence is true, mark it as false.

Multiple choice exercises

(page 9, exercise 3)

- Identify the parts of the text that your questions refer to.
- Focus on the detail of a paragraph or sentence. An incorrect answer may only differ from the correct one in the tense that is used, slightly different information or information that only partly corresponds with the text.
- Eliminate incorrect answers and then mark your final answer.

Matching exercises (page 42, exercise 3)

- While matching headlines to a text, pay attention to the main idea of a text. Always read all the titles first and then match them to the relevant parts of the text.
- While matching questions to a text, try to find the right place in the text where there is an answer to a particular question.
- Remember that this kind of exercise may include (an) extra sentence(s), so you will have to eliminate unnecessary items.

Gap-fill exercises (page 70, exercise 2)

- Skim the text first to get its general meaning, ignoring the gaps. Then read the sentences or words which are needed to fill the gaps.
- When you select your answers, pay attention to what is in the text both before and after the gap.

Sentence or information ordering

(page 92, exercise 3)

- While doing this kind of exercise, try to find sentences or paragraphs which have to be placed at the beginning. Look out for expressions typically used when introducing a topic or a character.
- Focus on linking words (*then, finally, next ...*). These words will give you a clue to the order.
- You may not need to study a whole paragraph. Focus on sentences/words that will help you link sentences/paragraphs.
- Make sure the last paragraph/sentence summarises the whole text or provides a logical conclusion.

Writing

You may be required to write a short, practical piece of writing such as a note, an email, an invitation, an advertisement and/or a longer, practical piece of writing, for example a formal or informal letter, a story or a discursive text. The *Success Workbook* will help you prepare for these types of writing tasks. Remember that the exam techniques that you learn even at elementary level will help you pass exams successfully in the future.

General guidelines

Always

- read the instructions carefully – what kind of writing task is it?
- read the information you need to include in your writing.
- write a plan detailing information you want to include in each paragraph. If you have time, write a draft copy or a few key sentences.
- check that you have included all the information that is required. Use linking words so that your writing is coherent and logical.
- check your writing style – have you used formal or informal language as required?
- check (if it is a longer text) that you have an introduction, a middle and an end. Also, check that you have clearly defined paragraphs and that you have the correct number of words.
- check your grammar and spelling.

Don't

- write more than the word limit. Think about the number of words you need for each paragraph when you write your plan.
- repeat yourself – try to use varied vocabulary and grammar structures.

Speaking

The *Success Workbook* will also prepare you for oral exams. The techniques below will help you to pass your exam successfully.

- Try to stick to the aim of the task. Always keep the question in mind when answering.
- Do not panic if you cannot remember a word. Use a word that has a similar meaning or give a definition or description of the word.
- If you do not understand what an examiner has said, ask him/her to repeat him/herself. You can also repeat the information you have been given and, in this way, you can make sure that you have understood it correctly.
- If you are not ready with your answers and need time to think, use conversational fillers or hesitation devices (*well, let me think, erm, ...*)
- Avoid using the same words and structures – show that you have a varied vocabulary and can use a range of grammar structures.
- If you are taking the exam with another person, make sure you listen as well as speak – don't dominate the conversation.

01

Making contact

GRAMMAR

to be affirmative and negative

	Affirmative	Negative
I	am ('m) on holiday.	am not ('m not) at home.
We/You/They	are ('re) Italian.	are not (aren't) American.
He/She/It	is ('s) in London.	is not (isn't) in Madrid.

Mind the trap!

We say *She's* 21, not *She has* 21.

Possessive adjectives

Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives
I	my
you	your
she	her
he	his
it	its
we	our
you	your
they	their

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb *to be*: affirmative (+) or negative (-).

- 1 Tom is from Paris. (+)
- 2 We good friends. (-)
- 3 I an English student. (+)
- 4 Kevin and Ali on holiday. (+)
- 5 Anna my best friend. (+)
- 6 I a doctor. (-)
- 7 Steve 21. (+)
- 8 Jenny at school today. (-)

- 2 Write the sentences.

- 1 We / not in Spain / France
We aren't in Spain. We're in France.
- 2 Beyoncé Knowles / not British / American

- 3 David Beckham / not from Manchester / London

- 4 Penelope Cruz and Antonio Banderas / not English / Spanish

- 5 Pizza / not from France / Italy

- 6 I / not a teacher / student

- 3 Circle the correct words.

- 1 John is I / my father's best friend.
- 2 He / His is from New York.
- 3 He / His is a doctor.
- 4 He / His / Her wife is a teacher.
- 5 She / Her / His is Spanish.
- 6 She / Her / His parents are from the north of Spain.
- 7 They / They're / Their house is in Burgos.
- 8 They / They're / Their are teachers, too.

- 4 Complete the text with possessive adjectives.

'This is a photo of ¹my friend, Jenny. She's from England, but ² parents are Russian. This is ³ house in Brighton. It's very big! She's with ⁴ boyfriend. ⁵ name's Dale.

This is me with ⁶ mum and dad. We're on holiday. This is ⁷ house in Spain.

This is my brother and ⁸ girlfriend in Paris. ⁹ dad's an English teacher.

Now you show me ¹⁰ photos.'

GRAMMAR

to be questions

Yes/No questions		Short answers
Am I	Italian?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Are we you they		Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.
Is he she it		Yes, we/you/they are. No, we/you/they aren't.

Mind the trap!

- Saying just **yes** or **no** can be impolite.
Say, eg **Yes, I am.** or **No, I'm not.**
- We say **Yes, I am.** not **Yes, I'm.**

Wh- questions

- What's** your name?
Where are you from?
How old are your parents?
Who's your teacher?

1 Write Yes/No questions.

1 You're married.

Are you married?

2 He's Russian.

3 She's on holiday.

4 They're in Rome.

5 He's a teacher.

6 You're 21.

2 Write the **Wh-** questions for these answers.

1 Where are you from?

I'm from Madrid.

2 _____

My name's Alicia.

3 _____

I'm 17.

4 _____

My phone number is 91 329 778.

5 _____

My best friend's Paloma.

6 _____

She's from Barcelona.

3 Match the answers with the questions.

- 1 Is Brad Pitt English?
 2 Is Jim Carrey from the USA?
 3 Is Penelope Cruz Spanish?
 4 Is New York the capital of the USA?
 5 Are Beijing and Shanghai in China?
 6 Is Nicole Kidman from France?
 7 Is Michael Schumacher German?
 8 Is Ottawa the capital of Canada?
 a No, it isn't. It's Washington DC.
 b No, he isn't. He's American.
 c No, she isn't. She's Australian.
 d No, he isn't. He's from Canada.
 e Yes, he is.
 f Yes, she is.
 g Yes, they are.
 h Yes, it is.

4 Write answers that are true for you.

1 Are you from Moscow?

2 Is your name Ben?

3 Are you single?

4 Are you on holiday?

5 Are you 16?



GRAMMAR

Possessive s

Singular nouns: add 's

It's John's book. Sally's husband's a doctor.

Regular plural nouns: add '

This is my parents' house.

Irregular plural nouns:

The children's school is in Germany.

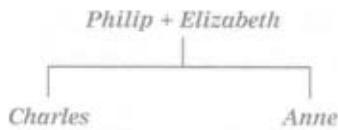
The women's names are Olga and Petra.

The men's T-shirts are from the USA.

Mind the trap!

- *My brother's friends* = one brother
My brothers' friend = more than one brother
- We say *John and Sally's daughter*
not *John's and Sally's daughter*.

1 Look at the family tree. Complete the sentences.



- 1 Philip is Elizabeth's husband.
- 2 Elizabeth is _____ wife.
- 3 Charles is _____ brother.
- 4 Anne is _____ sister.

2 Circle the possessive s.

- 1 John's Peter's brother.
- 2 John's wife's French.
- 3 Annie's John's wife.
- 4 Annie's dad's a doctor.
- 5 Sophie's Annie's mum.
- 6 John's mum's Helen.
- 7 Helen's husband's Mike.
- 8 Michel's Annie's brother.

3 Match the pictures with the sentences.

- 1 This is a picture of my sister's sons.
- 2 This is a picture of my sisters' sons.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

1 Listen to the conversation and write the phone numbers.

Name: Nick Green

Home: _____

Work: _____

Mobile: _____

2 Listen to the telephone conversation and circle what the people say.

Receptionist World Music. ¹*[Good morning]* / *Good afternoon.*

Anne Hello. Is Simon Parke there?

Receptionist ²*Hold on,* / *Hang on a minute,* please.

Simon Hello.

Anne ³*Hello* / *Hi Simon.* ⁴*This is Anne.* / *Anne here.* / *It's Anne.*

Simon Hi Anne. How are you?

Anne ⁵*Very well,* / *Fine,* / *Not bad,* thank you. And you?

Simon I'm OK.

Anne Simon, where's John this week?
He's in Tokyo.

Simon Oh, of course. Thanks. See you ⁶*soon,* / *later,* / *tomorrow,* then.

Simon See you. ⁷*Bye.* / *Bye Bye.* / *Goodbye.* Take care.

Anne Bye.

3 Put the conversation in the correct order. Then listen and check.

a Bye. Take care.

b Good morning. World Music.

c Hang on a minute. It's 07789 233 066.

d Hello Marlene. This is Tom. How are you?

e Hello. This is Marlene Katz. Is Patty Vincennes there?

f Hi Tom. I'm fine, thank you. And you?

g No problem. What's her mobile number?

h Thanks very much. Bye, Tom.

i Very well, thanks. But Patty isn't here today. She's in London.



READING

- 1 T5 Read the first part of the article. How many questions can you answer?
- 2 T6 Read the second part of the article. Check your answers to Exercise 1.

FAMOUS PARENTS

1

Try our celebrity parent quiz – then check your answers in the article.

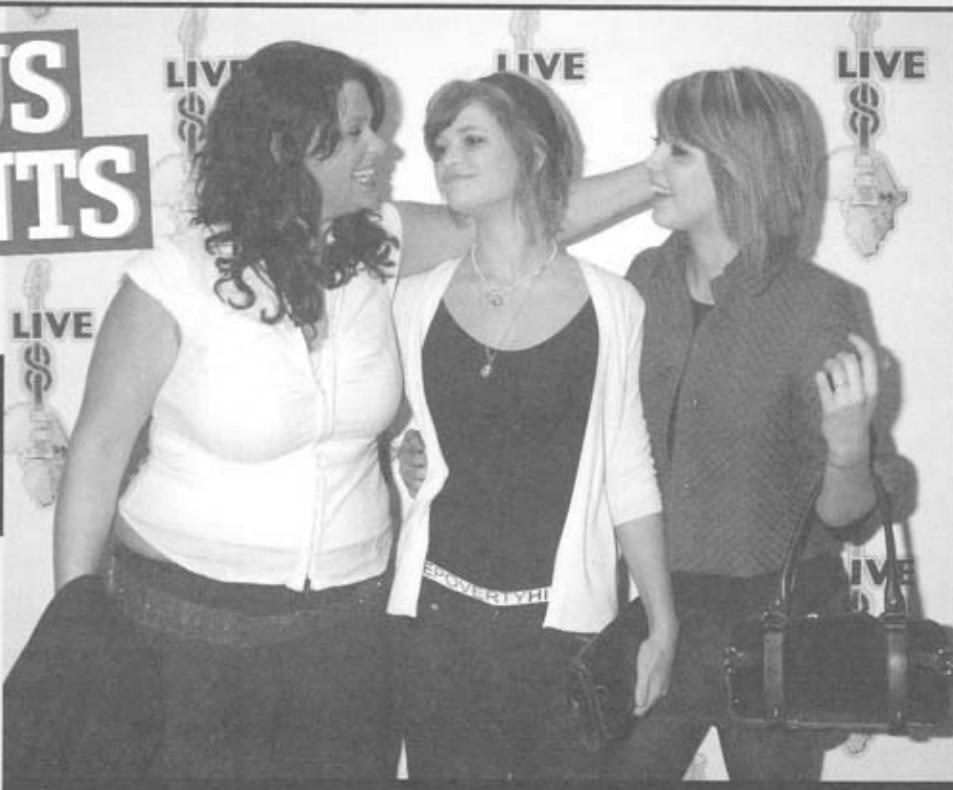
1 Brooklyn, Romeo and Cruz are brothers. Their father is David. Who's their mother?

2 Fifi Trixibelle, Peaches Honeyblossom and Pixie are sisters. Who's their father?

3 Apple's father is Chris. Who's her mother?

4 Sage and Sargeoh are brothers. Their sisters are Sophia, Sistine and Scarlet. Who's their father?

5 Who's Quinn's mother?



2

Celebrity children's names are different. David and Victoria Beckham's three children are Brooklyn, Romeo and Cruz. OK, Brooklyn and Romeo are unusual – Brooklyn is a district of New York and Romeo is a character from a Shakespeare play. But Cruz is a beautiful, traditional Spanish name. No problem? Hold on a minute. It's a girl's name and Cruz Beckham is a boy.

Sir Bob Geldof's three daughters are Fifi Trixibelle, Peaches Honeyblossom and Pixie. And Chris Martin (of Coldplay) and Gwyneth Paltrow's daughter's name is Apple. Is she a new friend for Peaches?

Sylvester Stallone's sons' names are Sage and Sargeoh. His daughters are Sophia, Sistine and Scarlet. How s-s-s-sweet.

Finally, it isn't strange that actress Patricia Quinn's son's name is Quinn. But Quinn is his first name and his surname. His full name is Quinn Quinn.

- 3 Read the article again and circle the correct answers.

- 1 Cruz is Romeo's
a sister. b brother. c father.
- 2 Fifi Trixiebell is Bob's
a daughter. b son. c mother.
- 3 Chris is Apple's
a brother. b son. c father.

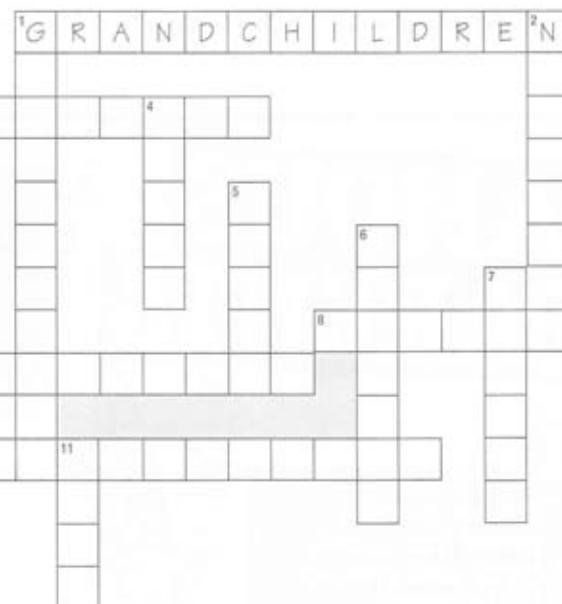
- 4 Sage is Sistine's
a sister. b brother. c son.
- 5 Quinn is Patricia's
a mother. b daughter. c son.

WORD LIST

address	in the middle
age	Italian
at home/school/ a barbecue/a party	Italy
aunt	Japan
Australia	Japanese
(at a) barbecue	job
beautiful	language school
big	little
birthday	local
boy	man (<i>pl</i> men)
boyfriend	married
Brazil	month
brother	mother/mum
child (<i>pl</i> children)	name
China	nephew
Chinese	next to
city	niece
class	on holiday
country	on my left/right
cousin	parents
daughter	person (<i>pl</i> people)
day	phone number
doctor	Poland
Egypt	Polish
Egyptian	Russia
England	Russian
English	single
family	sister
family tree	son
father/dad	Spain
favourite	Spanish
first name	stepfather
France	stepmother
French	student
friend	surname
friendly	teacher
German	teenager
Germany	the USA
girl	T-shirt
grandchildren	Turkey
grandfather	Turkish
grandmother	uncle
grandparents	university
grandson	very
great	week
house	what
Hungarian	where
Hungary	who
husband	wife
in a classroom/garden/ photo/café	woman (<i>pl</i> women)
	young

VOCABULARY

- 1 Complete the crossword with family words.



ACROSS ►

- 1 Your daughter's children are your ... (13)
 3 Your grandparent's children are your ... (7)
 4 Your father's brother's daughter is your ... (6)
 9 Your father's grandchildren are your ... (8)
 10 Your father's mother is your ... (11)

DOWN ▼

- 1 Your mother's father is your ... (11)
 2 Your brother's son is your ... (6)
 4 Your sister's daughter is your ... (5)
 5 Your mother's brother is your ... (5)
 6 Your father's son is your ... (7)
 7 Your mother's daughter is your ... (6)
 11 Your father's sister is your ... (4)

- 2 Match the opposites.

1 girlfriend	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	a single
2 married	<input type="checkbox"/>	b son
3 mum	<input type="checkbox"/>	c boyfriend
4 wife	<input type="checkbox"/>	d dad
5 daughter	<input type="checkbox"/>	e husband

- 3 Find the plurals in the Word list.

- 1 man _____ men
 2 woman _____
 3 child _____
 4 person _____

- 4 Circle the 'odd one out'.

- 1 doctor / teacher / **teenager** / student
 2 at home / at university / at school / at half past six
 3 on the right / on holiday / on the left / in the middle
 4 women / men / children / family
 5 in a photo / in London / in a classroom / in a café

5 Read and complete the Student Visa form.

Hi. I'm Lisa Rossi. I'm from Rome.
I'm 19 and I'm not married.

UK visas



Student Visa

1 Surname: Rossi
2 First name: _____
3 Age: _____
4 Married Single
5 Country: _____
6 Address: Piazza Danti, 7a,
001856

6 Write the nationalities.

- 1 Australia Australian
2 China _____
3 England _____
4 France _____
5 Hungary _____
6 Japan _____
7 Poland _____
8 Russia _____
9 the USA _____

7 Complete the texts with *in*, *at* or *on*.

'This is a great photo. It's me with my sisters. We're ¹in the garden ²at home. I'm ³in the middle, Kate's ⁴on the left and Nicola's ⁵on the right. Our brother John isn't ⁶in the photo. He's ⁷at university ⁸in Edinburgh.

Hello. Is that Jane? Hi Jane. It's me. I'm ⁹in Amsterdam. Yes. Amsterdam. I'm ¹⁰at a café. Yes. A café. I'm ¹¹on holiday. It's great here. Where are you? You're ¹²at school? Ha ha. Sorry!

WRITING

1 Add capital letters and apostrophes to the email.

From: nuria@abc.com
To: annie.benson@yes.com
Subject: Hi!

hi annie,

how are you? im in prague with jane and her family. their house is beautiful – its near the university. janes dads english but her mums czech. shes a teacher and hes a doctor. theyre great but her brothers stupid.

this is a photo of jane and me. were on charles bridge. im the beautiful one!

jane sends her love.

see you soon,

nuria

xxx



02

A day in the life ...

GRAMMAR

Present Simple affirmative and negative

	Affirmative	Negative
I/You/We/They	live in Prague.	do not (don't) live in Prague.
He/She/It	lives in Prague.	does not (doesn't) live in Prague.

We use the Present Simple for:

- Facts about your life, eg *I work in an office*.
- Routines, eg *I get up at six thirty every day*.
- Generalisations, eg *Australians like barbecues*.

The spelling rules for *he*, *she*, *it* are:

- For most verbs, add an *s*.
- For verbs ending in *-o*, *-ss*, *-sh*, *-ch*, add *es*.
- For verbs ending in a consonant + *y*, change *y* to *i* and add *es*.
- There is one irregular verb: *have* becomes *has*.

1 Complete the sentences with phrases from the box.

finish work get home have dinner
like American TV live in read a book
start work watch TV work in

My name's Emma. I'm English but I ¹ live in New York. I ² work in a hospital. I ³ get up at nine thirty and ⁴ watch TV at about seven in the evening. I ⁵ start work late – about eight. I ⁶ have dinner at home. After dinner I ⁷ read a book or ⁸ have a shower. I really ⁹ like American TV.

2 Write sentences about Emma.

- She lives in New York.
- She works in a hospital.
- She gets up at nine thirty.
- She watches TV at about seven in the evening.
- She starts work late.
- She has dinner at home.
- She reads a book after dinner.
- She likes American TV.

3 Complete the sentences. Use verbs from Exercise 1.

- My dad works in an office.
- My brother watches TV all the time.
- My sister eats fruit for breakfast.
- My best friend listens to hip-hop music.
- My mum reads a lot of magazines.
- My English teacher lives in a big, expensive house.

4 Write sentences about Barney.

- John lives in Scotland. (London)
Barney doesn't live in Scotland. He lives in London.
- John works on a farm. (office)

- John gets up at four in the morning. (seven)

- John has a big breakfast. (small)

- John works ten hours a day. (eight)

- John goes to bed at nine o'clock. (midnight)



GRAMMAR

Present Simple questions

Yes/No questions		Short answers
Do I we you they	I we you they like music?	Yes, I/we/you/they do. No, I/we/you/they don't.
Does he she it	he she it	Yes, he/she/it does. No, he/she/it doesn't.

Wh- questions

Where	do does	you he they she	live? work? do your homework? have breakfast?
-------	------------	--------------------------	--

- What** do you do after school?
Who do you sit next to in class?
When do you do your homework?
Which do you prefer?
How do you go to school?

Mind the trap!

- We don't add **s** to the verb in third person questions
- We say **Does she live ...?** not **Does she lives ...?**

1 Complete the short answers.

1 Do you play sport at the weekend?

Yes, I do.

2 Does he get up early on Sundays?

No, _____.

3 Do they work in an office?

No, _____.

4 Does she often go to parties?

Yes, _____.

5 Do you and Kara chat on the Internet?

Yes, _____.

2 Write the questions for these answers.

1 What time does she get up?

She gets up at seven o'clock.

2 Does she have a big breakfast?

No, she doesn't. She has a small breakfast.

3 _____

No, she doesn't. She doesn't like tea. She has coffee for breakfast.

4 _____

She lives near the university.

5 _____

She goes to school by bus.

6 _____

She does her homework between seven and eight in the evening.

7 _____

At the weekend, she does lots of things. She goes out, sees her friends and watches films.

8 _____

She goes to the beach for her holidays.

3 Complete the questions with verbs from the box.

go live play teach walk want work

A Can I ask you a few questions?

B Yes, of course.

A Thank you. 1 Do you live near here?

B Yes, I do. I live in that house there.

A Oh, really. It's very nice.

B Thank you.

A And what about your job? Where 2 _____ ?

B I work at the university. I'm a teacher.

A A university teacher. What subject 3 _____ ?

B Music.

A Very interesting. Right. 4 _____ sports?

B No, not really.

A OK. 5 _____ to a gym?

B No ... no, I don't.

A 6 _____ to work?

B No, I ... er ... I drive.

A 7 _____ to be fit?

B Well, yes ... I do. Everybody wants to be fit.

A So, you want to be fit, but you don't play sports, you don't go to a gym and you drive to work. Now, I work for Sportiva Health Centres ...

B Oh, I see.

GRAMMAR

Adverbs of frequency

always, usually, often, sometimes, not often, never

- With *always* and *usually*, we need to add extra information:
*I always go to the cinema **on Saturdays**.*
*I usually eat eggs **for breakfast**.*
- We put the adverb of frequency before the verb in the Present Simple:
*I **often** get up early.*
*I **don't often** eat in restaurants.*
but after the verb with *to be*:
*I'm **often** late for school.*
*I'm **not often** in bed before 10p.m.*

1 Complete the sentences with adverbs of frequency.

- Jack eats in restaurants three times a week.
He often eats in restaurants.
- My parents eat in restaurants two or three times a year.
They _____ eat in restaurants.
- Mark and Anna go to Spain for their holidays every year.
They _____ go to Spain for their holidays.
- Jenny doesn't like beer. She drinks wine.
She _____ drinks beer.
- We don't often go out on Monday evenings.
We _____ stay at home on Monday evenings.
- On Saturdays I play tennis or I go to the mall or I stay home.
I _____ play tennis on Saturdays.

2 Put the phrases in the correct order to make sentences.

- always / my brother / on Saturdays / plays football
My brother always plays football on Saturdays.
- before 7p.m. / my parents / never / watch television

- at the weekend / go to the cinema / I / usually

- go for a walk / on Sundays / sometimes / we

- don't / go to the theatre / I / often

- late / I am / on Monday mornings / for class / often

- are / Peter and I / not / best friends / always

HELP BETTY GO TO SCHOOL



Betty is eleven years old. She lives in a village in the north of Zambia, in Africa. She speaks English and Bemba and she likes football.

Betty doesn't go to school. She works on the family farm with her mother. The farm is very small, but in the summer, they usually start work at six in the morning. Sometimes they work all day. They are often very tired in the evening. Sometimes they are hungry.

Betty doesn't often see her father. He lives in the capital city, Lusaka. He works in a factory. He earns very little money but he sends some money to Betty's mother every month.

Sponsor Betty today. You can make a real impact on her life. For more information, send the coupon below or click on: <http://www.actionaid.org.uk>

READING

1 Before reading, answer these questions. Then read the advertisement and check your answers.

- Where is Zambia?
- Is it a poor country or a rich country?

SPEAKING

- 1 Read the conversation and complete the table. Then choose a night out for Belen, Lindy and Aleksy.

Belen	I love eating out in restaurants – Indian food is my favourite. I like Chinese too. I like going to the cinema. I also like opera, but I don't really like jazz. I think it's boring. What about you, Lindy?
Lindy	I like eating out, but I don't like Indian food. It's too spicy. But I like Chinese. I like going to the cinema. I love music – jazz is OK, but my favourite is opera. What about you, Aleksy?
Aleksy	I like eating out. I enjoy Indian food, but I don't like Chinese. I love going to the cinema – I go every week. I like music, but I like hip-hop and rock. I don't like jazz and I hate opera. I think it's awful.

	Lindy	Belen	Aleksy
Indian food		✓	
Chinese food		✓	
cinema			
opera			
jazz			

Night out: _____

- 2 Match the questions with the answers.

- 1 Do you like coffee?
 2 Do you like playing computer games?
 3 Do you like Spanish food?
 4 Do you like football?

 c

- a Yes, I do. I love paella.
 b No, I don't. I hate sports.
 c No, I don't, but I like tea.
 d Yes, I do. Super Mario is my favourite.

- 3 Answer the questions in two ways. Write *Yes, I do* or *No, I don't* and add extra information.

- 1 Do you like football?

Yes, I do. I love football.

or No, I don't. I hate it, but I like basketball.

- 2 Do you like playing computer games?

or _____

- 3 Do you like eating out?

or _____

- 4 Do you like music?

or _____

- 2 Read the advertisement again. Tick true and cross false.

- 1 Betty is twelve years old.
- 2 She lives in the south of Zambia.
- 3 She speaks English and Bemba.
- 4 She likes football.
- 5 She goes to school in Lusaka.
- 6 She usually starts work at six in the morning.
- 7 She never works in the afternoon.
- 8 She sees her father at the weekends.
- 9 Her father lives in Lusaka.
- 10 He is a factory worker.
- 11 He is rich.
- 12 He sends money to Betty's mother every month.

WORD LIST

abroad	never
after	news
always	New Year's Eve
arrive	next door
at eight o'clock/ the weekend/night	night
beach	night owl
bed	notebook
before	office
breakfast	often
card	on 21 August/Monday/ Sunday night
catch	open
chat	outdoor
Christmas	party
Christmas Day	popular
cinema	present
coffee	quiet
come	radio
cook	read
dance	relax
different	restaurant
dinner	rich
drink	seafood
early	see
early bird	shirt
eat	shopping
enjoy	shorts
famous	shower
finish	sing
flat	singer
food	sleep
free time	sometimes
get	song
get dressed	start
get up	strange
go	study
go out	summer
Greek	sun
hate	sunny
have	surfboard
hear	surfing
holiday	taxi
home	Thai
hot	think
in January/2004/ the morning/ the summer	TV
indoor	uniform
late	usually
life	wake up
like	walk (n, v)
listen to	want
live	watch
love	wear
lunch	weather
meat	winter
music	work (n, v)
neighbour	write
	writer

VOCABULARY

- 1 Complete the sentences with verbs from the Word list. Some verbs are in the third person singular.
- 1 I live in Oxford, but I work in London.
 - 2 Sometimes I c_____ dinner at home and sometimes I e_____ in a restaurant.
 - 3 Joss Stone is a musician: she w_____ music and she s_____.
 - 4 At the weekends I g_____ o_____ with friends and we w_____ in the park.
 - 5 The class s_____ at nine o'clock and f_____ at ten thirty.
 - 6 I t_____ it's OK, but I w_____ to be sure.

- 2 Complete the text with verbs from the Word list.

Every morning, I ¹wake up at seven thirty. After five minutes, I ²_____ and ³_____ a shower. Then I ⁴_____. I ⁵_____ a cup of coffee. I ⁶_____ the eight thirty bus and I ⁷_____ at work at nine.

- 3 Match the verbs with the phrases.



1 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

breakfast dinner **early** late listen
lunch read summer watch winter

1 My dad's a farmer. He gets up **early** – sometimes before five o'clock in the morning. I'm a musician. I go to bed _____ – sometimes at five o'clock in the morning.

2 I'm always hungry in the morning. I have a big _____, but I never eat _____. In the evening, I often have _____ in a restaurant.

3 New York is very cold in the _____ and very hot in the _____.

4 When it's cold I stay at home and _____ TV or _____ a book. Sometimes I _____ to the radio.

5 Find the days in the Word list.

1 25 December _____

2 31 December _____

6 Complete with *in*, *at* or *on*.

1 **at** six o'clock

2 **at** 10.30p.m.

3 **in** the morning

4 **in** the afternoon

5 **in** the evening

6 **at** night

7 **on** Monday

8 **on** Saturday

9 **over** the weekend

10 **on** 21 December

11 **on** Christmas Day

12 **on** your birthday

13 **in** August

14 **in** December

15 **in** 2006

7 Find the opposites in the Word list.

1 early **late** _____

2 early bird **night** _____

3 come **go** _____

4 winter **summer** _____

5 always **never** _____

6 indoor **outdoor** _____

7 start **finish** _____

WRITING

1 Match the messages from greetings cards with the pictures.



1 Happy birthday – and many happy returns.

2 Congratulations on your wedding.

3 Congratulations on your new baby boy.

4 Congratulations on passing your driving test. Well done!

5 Good luck in your exam.

2 Write a greetings card.

1 Choose a person to send it to.

Dear Mr Warner,

Dear Grandma,

Dear Eva,

2 Choose a message from Exercise 1 above or Student's Book page 21.

3 Choose a sign off.

All the best,

With love,

Best wishes,

Yours,

4 Sign your name.

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 1 | UNITS 1-2

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

- 1 Complete the text. Use the correct forms of the words in capital letters. (5 points)

My name's Silvio. I'm from Rome. I'm ¹Italian. My mother's from Madrid. She's ². I'm a student in London. My teacher's name is Stephanie. She isn't ³. She's from Budapest. She's ⁴. The other students in my class are from France, Italy, Spain and there are ⁵ and ⁶ students. It's great!

ITALY
SPAIN

ENGLAND
HUNGARY

JAPAN
EGYPT

- 2 Complete the sentences with the names of family members. (6 points)

- 1 Your mother and father are your parents.
- 2 Your uncle's son is your uncle.
- 3 Your sister's daughter is your niece.
- 4 Your brother's son is your nephew.
- 5 Your uncle's wife is your aunt.
- 6 Your mother's second husband is your stepfather.
- 7 Your father's mother is your grandmother.

- 3 Complete the text. Put one word in each gap. (8 points)

My name's Paula. I ¹am a student at a language school in London. I live with a girl from Italy. ² name is Gina. We ³ always late for school! I get up ⁴ 7 o'clock and ⁵ dressed but Gina loves sleeping and she gets up very late. Our teacher is an English man. ⁶ name is Dan. He ⁷ a very good teacher. ⁸ the afternoon, we often go for a walk. ⁹ Saturdays we go to a club and relax.

- 4 Complete the questions. (4 points)

- 1 What's her name? Her name is Paula.
- 2 Where Gina is from Italy.
- 3 What time Paula gets up at 7 o'clock.
- 4 What Their teacher's name is Dan.
- 5 Where At weekends they go to a club.

- 5 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. (4 points)

- 1 Jo doesn't walk (not walk) to school. She always catches (catch) a bus.
- 2 We don't work (not work) at university. We work (work) at school.
- 3 He isn't American (not be) American. He lives (live) in Boston but he comes (not come) from Boston.
- 4 My sister studies (study) a lot. She gets (not get) home before 9 p.m.

- 6 Circle the correct words or phrases. (3 points)

- 1 My brother's / brothers house is very big.
- 2 My friend's / friends like playing computer games.
- 3 My parent's / parents' names are Bob and Carol.
- 4 They are always / always are happy at Christmas.
- 5 I often go / go often for a walk with my friends.
- 6 We are students. Their / Our names are Mark and Paul.
- 7 My brother is married. He's / His wife's name is Belinda.

LISTENING SKILLS

- 1 Listen to Martin talking to his friend Jose about his family. Tick true and cross false. (7 points)
- 1 Martin is in Germany now.
2 Martin comes from Bonn.
3 They get up at 6 o'clock in the morning.
4 School in England and Germany starts at 8.
5 They don't always have breakfast at home.
6 They always go for a walk at the weekend.
7 They sometimes go to the cinema.

READING SKILLS

- 1 Read the text and circle the correct answers: a, b or c. (6 points)

YOUR FAVOURITES • YOUR FAVOURITES • YOUR FAVOURITES

Getting ready for holidays

This week in our series 'Your favourites' Amy Rogers talks about her favourite day.



What's my favourite day? I love going on holiday. I love getting ready, making food and putting clothes in bags. I always go on holiday with Claire, Terry and Steve, my friends from school. They stay at my house on the night before we go on holiday. We talk and watch a video and always go to bed late. I never sleep and I always wake my friends up in the morning. I hate waiting to go. Terry and Steve always drink coffee and sometimes have breakfast before we go. I put the bags in the car and then we go. I never eat or drink before we go. We always leave at 5 o'clock. It's very early in the morning and I love driving in the quiet streets. All the lights are off and the people are asleep. At 8 o'clock, we usually stop for a rest. On sunny days, we go for a walk and, when the weather is bad, we sit in the car and eat and drink. In the afternoon, the roads are full of cars. I hate sitting in the car not moving. We usually get to our holiday house at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It's a small house near the beach. I love it. I love swimming in the sea and having barbecues on the beach. I love eating a lot and getting up late. The only thing I don't like is coming home again!

- 1 Amy hates
a getting up early to go on holiday.
b getting ready for holidays.
c waiting to go on holiday.

- 2 Before they go on holiday, Amy and her friends
a have an early night.
b sleep at the same place.
c wake up at the same time.
- 3 They start at
a 5a.m.
b 8a.m.
c 5p.m.

- 4 She enjoys
a seeing people in the street.
b seeing lots of cars.
c seeing nothing in the street.

- 5 At 8 o'clock they
a finish their drive.
b always go for a walk.
c take a short break.

- 6 What does Amy NOT do on holiday?
a have barbecues
b go swimming
c get up early

COMMUNICATION

- 1 Put the phone conversation in the correct order. (7 points)

- a Is Jenny there?
b Fine thanks. And you?
c Goodbye Mrs Green. Hi, Jenny.
d Yes, hold on a minute. Jenny, it's Will. Goodbye, Will.
e Hello, Will. How are you?
f Very well, thank you, Will.
g Hello, Mrs Green. It's Will here.
h Good afternoon. Chester 5154767.

Total /50

GRAMMAR

have got/has got

	Affirmative	Negative
I/You/We/They	have got ('ve got) a phone.	have not got (haven't got) a phone.
He/She/It	has got ('s got) a phone.	has not got (hasn't got) a phone.

We use *have got* to talk about

- Possessions: *I've got a new car. My mobile phone's got a camera.*
- People in your life: *I've got two brothers and one sister.*
- Physical characteristics: *I've got blue eyes.*
- Illnesses: *I've got a headache.*

Mind the trap!

We say: *I'm 18 not I've got 18.*
I'm hungry not I've got hunger.

Yes/No questions

Have	I/we/you/they	got a phone?
Has	he/she	

Short answers

Yes, I/we/you/they have
 No, I/we/you/they haven't.

Yes, he/she/it has.
 No, he/she/it hasn't.

- 1 What have they got? Look at the table and write sentences.

	MP3 player	digital camera	mobile phone
Joe	X	✓ Nikon	✓ Nokia
Lizzie	✓ Sony	X	✓ Samsung
Andy	✓ iPod	✓ Canon	X

1 Joe's got a digital camera and a mobile phone.
 He hasn't got an MP3 player.

2 Lizzie _____.
 She _____.

3 Andy _____.
 He _____.

- 2 Look at the table in Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1 Has Joe got an MP3 player? No, he hasn't.

2 Has Lizzie got a mobile phone?

Yes, she has. It's a Samsung.

3 Has Joe got a mobile phone?

4 Has Lizzie got an MP3 player?

5 Has Andy got a mobile phone?

- 3 Look at the table in Exercise 1 again and write questions for the answers.

1 _____.
 Yes, he has. It's an iPod.

2 _____.
 No, she hasn't.

3 _____.
 Yes, he has. It's a Nokia.

- 4 Tick when *have got* is correct in the sentences.
 Cross when *have* is correct.

1 I always have got coffee for breakfast.

2 Have you got a dictionary?

3 At weekends, we have got lunch in the garden.

4 My mobile phone has got a video camera and an MP3 player.

5 I haven't got my mobile phone with me – it's at home.

6 I haven't got lunch at home.

7 I have got a shower every morning.

8 I have got my trainers in my bag.

SPEAKING

- 1 Complete the description of Penelope with *has got* or *is*.

Penelope ¹is
Australian. She
² _____ 1 m 66.
She ³ _____ long
hair. She ⁴ _____
brown eyes. She
⁵ _____ about
30 years old. She
⁶ _____ very
good-looking.



- 2 Circle the correct alternatives.

- 1 My favourite musician is Beyoncé.
a I like Beyoncé.
b I'm like Beyoncé.
c I look like Beyoncé.
- 2 My dad and I are both shy.
a I like my dad.
b I'm like my dad.
c I look like my dad.
- 3 My mum and I are both tall with fair, curly
hair and brown eyes.
a I like my mum.
b I'm like my mum.
c I look like my mum.
- 4 Rashid is very easy-going, and his brother,
Ali, is the same.
a Ali likes Rashid.
b Ali is like Rashid.
c Ali looks like Rashid.
- 5 My big sister thinks Robbie Williams is great.
a She likes Robbie Williams.
b She is like Robbie Williams.
c She looks like Robbie Williams.



- 6 Look at this photo of my friend, Jim.
a He likes David Beckham.
b He is like David Beckham.
c He looks like David Beckham.

- 3 Circle the correct alternatives in the conversation.

- A Matt's exactly like Tim. They're like
identical twins.
B No, they aren't.
A Yes, they are. ¹(They are both)/
They both are tall and ² they have both got /
they both have got brown eyes ...
B Yes, but ...
A ³*They both like / They like both* rock
music and ⁴*they play both / they both play*
the guitar.
B Yes, but ...
A And ⁵*they both are / they are both* good at
tennis and ⁶*they are both / they both are*
lively and confident.
B Yes, but Matt's 15 and Tim's 32 ... and
Tim's Chinese.
A Yes, but, apart from that ...

- 4 What are they good at? Write sentences with the
phrases from the box.



driving football playing the guitar
tennis writing books

- 1 Venus Williams.
She's good at tennis.

- 2 David Beckham

- 3 Michael Schumacher

- 4 JK Rowling

- 5 Eric Clapton

- 5 What are you good at? What are you *not* good at?
Write three sentences.

- 1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

GRAMMAR

Articles

Indefinite article: *a/an*

- We use *a* or *an* with singular nouns:
a newspaper, a mobile phone.
- We use *a* before consonant sounds:
a newspaper, a big apartment, a university.
- We use *an* before vowel sounds: *an engineer, an old woman, an MP3 player.*

Indefinite article or definite article: *a/an or the*

- We use *a* or *an* when we mention something for the first time.
I've got a new mobile phone with a camera in it.
- We use *the* when we mention it again:
The phone is very good, but the camera isn't.

1 Write *a, an* or – (no word).

- 1 a camera
- 2 dictionary
- 3 dictionaries
- 4 address
- 5 teacher
- 6 English teacher
- 7 English teachers
- 8 engineer
- 9 Japanese engineer
- 10 aunts and uncles
- 11 cousin
- 12 office
- 13 restaurant
- 14 Italian restaurant
- 15 people
- 16 enormous house

2 Add *a, an* or *the* to the texts.

1 My cousin's got a house in Spain and an apartment in Moscow. The House is the enormous but / apartment is small.

2 I've got mobile phone and camera in my bag. Phone is new but camera is old.

3 We've got guitar and piano in our house. Guitar is very good but piano isn't.

4 Maria's got two cars and motorbike. Cars are German and motorbike is Japanese.

LISTENING

1 **T9** Listen and match the names with the photos.

Bruce Emma Phillip Katy



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____

2 Listen again. Tick true and cross false.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Katy's 25. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 Philip's 17. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 She's quite short. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 He's very fit. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Bruce is 16. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 Emma is 16. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 He's tall. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 She's short. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3 **T10** Put the descriptions in the correct order. Then listen and check.

Description 1

- a chess and classical music.
- b curly hair and brown
- c eyes. He's shy and
- d me. He's got short,
- e My brother looks like
- f serious. He likes

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

Description 2

- a easy-going. She likes
- b eyes and dark,
- c it.
- d My mum's got green
- e tennis and she's very good at
- f wavy hair. She's confident and

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

Description 3

- a blond, straight hair and
- b blue eyes.
- c lively and we both like
- d me – we're both very
- e My sister is like
- f the same things. She's got

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

READING

1 Before you read, match the pictures with the words.



- 1 a bowl 3 sunglasses
2 perfume 4 sunscreen

2 **III** Read the article. What is the main idea?

- a People love dogs.
b People spend a lot of money on dogs.
c Dogs are like children.

3 Read the article again and match the sentences with the dogs. Write A for Alette, M for Marcus or S for Squidgie.

- 1 This dog wears perfume.
2 This dog wears sunscreen.
3 This dog wears sunglasses.
4 This dog eats from a Gucci bowl.
5 This dog has got a Luis Vuitton bag.
6 This dog has got a lot of clothes.

4 Tick true and cross false.

- 1 Alette lives in Oslo.
2 Eloise loves Alette.
3 Mike Offbach lives in Australia.
4 Marcus loves the sun.
5 Heidi is Squidgie's owner.
6 Heidi buys things for Squidgie every month.

5 Complete the sentences with numbers.

- 1 In America, people spend \$ _____ a year on their pets.
2 _____ percent of American dogs get presents at Christmas.
3 The writer gives _____ differences between dogs and children.

I love my dog

Alette lives in the centre of Paris, France. She eats from a Gucci bowl. She's got a Luis Vuitton bag. She wears Chien 56 perfume. Yes, Alette is a very lucky dog. Her owner Eloise Lambert, says, 'I love my dog and I want her to be happy.'



Marcus lives in Sydney, Australia. Sydney is hot and sunny, but that's no problem for Marcus. He wears Doggles sunglasses and sunscreen. His owner is Mike Offbach. Mike says, 'Marcus has problems in the sun. These products are great, and he looks great in the sunglasses.'



You can love your dog in cold countries too. Squidgie lives in Oslo, Norway with his owner, Heidi Reidarson. Squidgie has got an enormous wardrobe of clothes, including coats, sweaters, shorts, shoes and hats. Heidi says, 'Squidgie is a pet, but he's my friend too. I buy him new things every week. I've got the money, so why not?'

Worldwide, we spend 50 billion* dollars a year on pets (35 billion of this in the USA), mainly on cats and dogs. Sixty percent of US dogs now get Christmas presents. 'Dogs are the new children,' says John Ryan of *The New York Dog Magazine*. But dogs are not exactly like children. They don't ask for money, borrow the car or stay out late.

*1 billion = 1,000,000,000

A

□ □ □ □

WORD LIST

and
another
apartment
appearance
apple
attractive
bag
bald
because
bedroom
bike
bit
black
blond
blue
both
brown
builder
but
camera
cat
CD player
character
clever
cold
confident
curly
dark
desk
dictionary
different
disco music
dog
ears
easy-going
energetic
engineer
enormous
European
exactly
expensive
eyes
face
fair
fat
films
flatmate
get good marks
go to a (rock) concert
good at
good-looking
green
grey
hair
hand

hard-working
have (a lot) in common
help
hour
hungry
interests
lazy
lively
long
look like
loud
magazine
make friends
Maths
middle-aged
mobile phone
nervous
newspaper
noisy
nose
old
owner
painting
personality
pet
play football
play the piano/the guitar
practise
prefer
pretty
purse
quiet
sad
serious
short
shy
similar
sit down
smoke
so
soft
sport
straight
stripes
tall
tennis ball
thin
trainers
twins
umbrella
unit
wallet
wavy
young

VOCABULARY

1 Complete with words from the Word list.

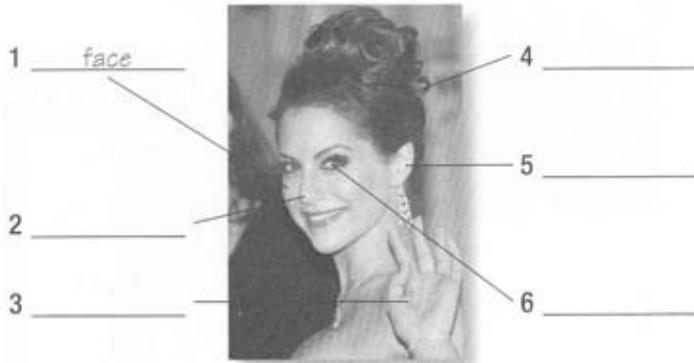
1 She's a tall, thin, old, woman.

2 She's got short, dark, wavy, hair.

3 She's got blue, eyes.

4 She's confident, attractive,

2 Label the picture.



3 Where do the extra adjectives go in the sentences?

1 Anna's got long, dark hair. (long)

2 John's a fat man. (tall)

3 Pete's a short man. (bald)

4 Andrea's a lazy woman. (old)

5 Jacque's a young girl. (confident)

6 Minnie's got beautiful eyes. (green)

- 4 Write the verbs. Then check your answers in the Word list.

- 1 play football
- 2 _____ a lot in common
- 3 _____ to a rock concert
- 4 _____ good marks
- 5 _____ the piano

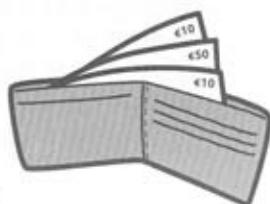
- 5 Find the nouns in the Word list.

- 1 three electronic devices: camera
CD player _____
- 2 two jobs: _____
- 3 two things to read: _____
- 4 two pets: _____

- 6 Label the pictures.



1 bag



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____

- 7 Complete the sentences with adjectives from the Word list.

- 1 He's got an old Cadillac – it's enormous.
- 2 It's lunch time – I'm hungry.
- 3 \$5,000 for a bike – that's expensive.
- 4 We've got an exam today – I'm a bit nervous.
- 5 ET is a good film, but it's a bit silly.
- 6 My brother plays the electric guitar. He isn't very good, but he's very talented.

- 8 Complete the sentences with *in* or *on*.

- 1 Annie's in the garden.
- 2 Your keys are on the table.
- 3 Edie's in the house.
- 4 Jack's on the beach.
- 5 My phone's in my bag.
- 6 Jo and Rita are in America.
- 7 Joe's on the left in the photo.
- 8 Sylvia's birthday is on 17 April.

WRITING

- 1 Complete the sentences with *and*, *so*, *but* and *because*.

- 1 She's clever and attractive.
- 2 He's clever but lazy.
- 3 I play tennis a lot so I like it.
- 4 I want to speak good English because I practise a lot.
- 5 I enjoy listening to music but I don't play any musical instruments.
- 6 I love Indian food and I really like Thai food too.
- 7 He has problems with Maths so he takes extra classes after school.
- 8 I often go to nightclubs but I love dancing.

- 2 Put the email in the correct order.

New GF

From: lou.cafooo@xyz.com
To: andy.mcintyre@yes.com
Subject: New GF

Hi Andy,
I've got a new girlfriend!

a blue eyes. She loves tennis so
b really good at tennis, but
c he's not very clever. I play
d Her name's Lana. She's tall and
e I don't play with Lana because
f with Lana's friend, Jo. She's nice but
g now I play every evening – but
h I'm not very good at tennis. She
i very attractive. She's got long hair and
j she's very shy so we don't talk much.
k plays with the tennis teacher. He's

Write soon,

All the best,
Lou

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04

A job for life?

GRAMMAR

have to/don't have to

	Affirmative	Negative
I/We/You/They	have to get up early.	don't have to get up early.
He/She/It	has to get up early.	doesn't have to get up early.

It's necessary: Jim's a pilot.
He has to wear a uniform.
It isn't necessary: Lorraine's a vet.
She doesn't have to wear a uniform.

Yes/No questions		Short answers
Do	I/we/you/they have to get up early?	Yes, I/we/you/they do. No, I/we/you/they don't.
Does	he/she/it	Yes, he/she/it does. No, he/she/it doesn't.

Wh- questions

What do I have to wear?
When do you have to start work?
Where does he have to go?
What do they have to do?

1 Write sentences with *have to* or *don't have to*.

- 1 teachers / pilots – wear a uniform

Teachers don't have to wear a uniform.

Pilots have to wear a uniform.

- 2 vets / doctors – be good with animals

- 3 shop assistants / dentists – have special qualifications

- 4 musicians / farmers – get up early

- 5 fire-fighters / shop assistants – use special equipment

2 Complete the conversation with Tom's questions. Use words from the box.

early night stand up uniform weekends

Tom Hi Lena.

Lena Oh, hi.

Tom You look sad. What's the matter?

Lena It's my job. I hate it.

Tom Why? Do you have to work at weekends ?

Lena No, I work from Monday to Friday.

Tom At night? ?

Lena At night? No, I don't.

Tom Stand up? ?

Lena Yes, I do. I start work at seven o'clock, but that's OK. I like getting up early.

Tom Uniform? ?

Lena No, I don't. I sit down at work.

Tom Night? ?

Lena Yes, but it's OK. I like the uniform.

Tom So what's the problem?

Lena It's boring.

Tom Oh.

3 Write sentences about Lena.

1 weekends She doesn't have to work at weekends.

2 night She stands up at night.

3 early She gets up early.

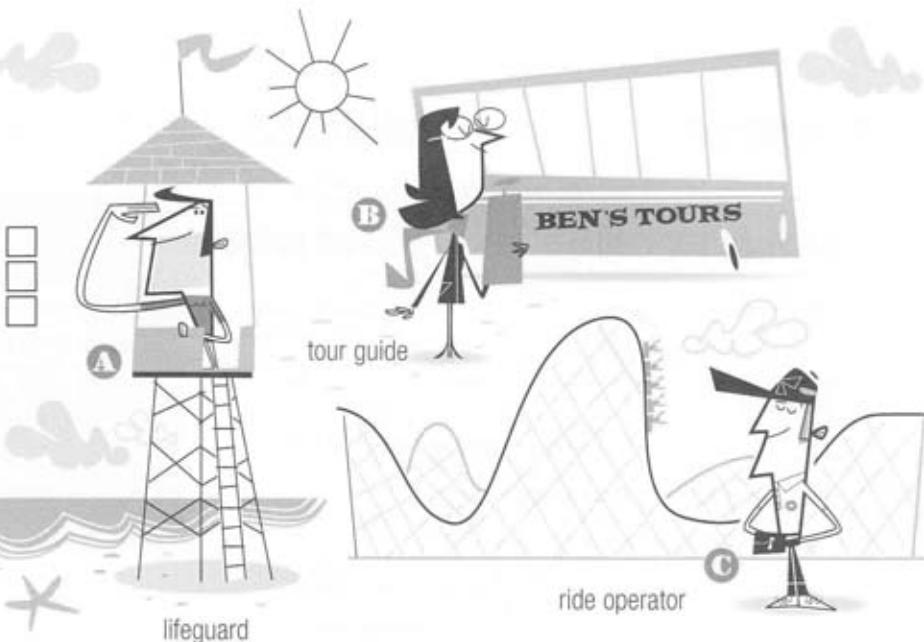
4 stand up She stands up at work.

5 uniform She wears a uniform at work.

READING

1 Look at the pictures. Which person:

- 1 has to travel a lot?
- 2 has to work at night?
- 3 has to be good at swimming?



2 T12 Read the article. Write the jobs from Exercise 1 in the spaces.

3 Read the article again. Tick true and cross false.

1 Lifeguards have to be good with people.

2 Ride operators have to be good with people.

3 Tour guides have to speak good English.

4 Lifeguards have to speak good English.

5 Ride operators have to be at least 18.

6 Tour guides have to be at least 18.

7 Ride operators have to have special qualifications.

8 Lifeguards have to have special qualifications.

9 Tour guides have to work seven days a week.

10 Ride operators have to work seven days a week.

4 Translate these phrases.

1 a great tan

2 a responsible attitude

3 a tough job

SUMMER JOBS

You don't have to spend all summer in an office. Here are some other possibilities for summer jobs.

1 Spend all day at the beach? Oh no!

GET THE JOB

You have to be at least sixteen years old. Of course you have to be a good swimmer, but you also have to have special qualifications in rescue techniques and first aid. Ask about training at your local swimming pool.

DO THE JOB

Your job is to save people's lives. So you have to be ready to act quickly at any time. You have to work at weekends.

2 Work in an amusement park? It's fun and you're outside all day, so you get a great tan.

GET THE JOB

You have to be at least sixteen years old. You have to have a responsible attitude and you have to be good with people.

DO THE JOB

You have to start and stop the ride, explain the rules, help people in and out and make sure they're safe. And you have to work at night and at weekends.

3 Get paid to go on holiday? Great, but it's a tough job.

GET THE JOB

You have to be at least eighteen years old. You have to speak good English. You have to be good with people. You have to be responsible and independent.

DO THE JOB

You have to deal with travel, hotels and problems. You have to work all day, seven days a week.

GRAMMAR

can/can't for ability

Affirmative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They can swim.

Negative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They can't swim.

Questions and short answers

Can I/you/he/she/it/we/they swim?

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can.

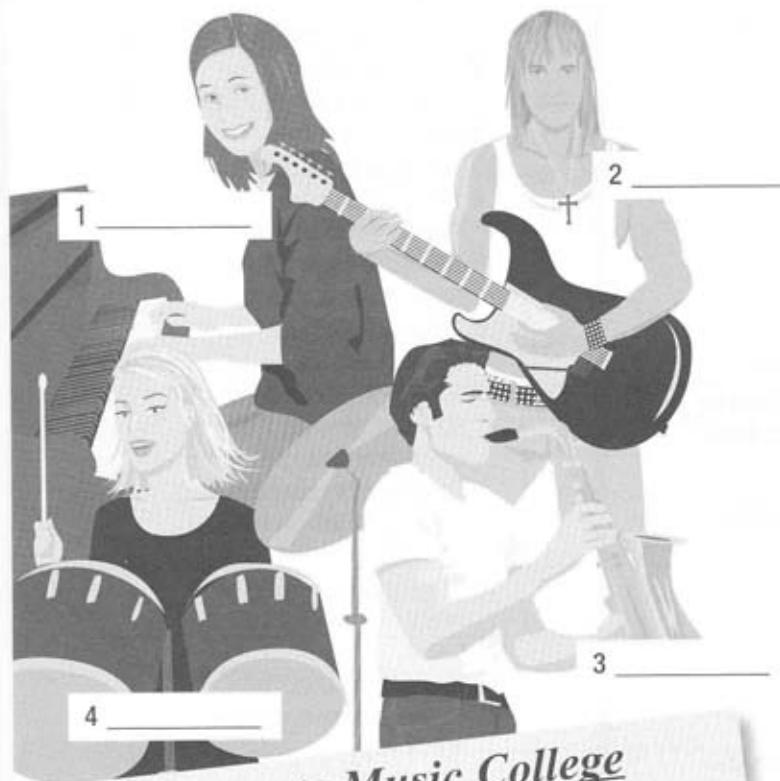
No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can't.

Object pronouns

Subject	Verb	Object
I	like	her.
She	likes	me.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

- 1 Look at the table and write the names on the picture.



Trunote Music College

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER PROGRAMME: GROUP 1

	Piano	Guitar	Drums	Saxophone
Anna Bailey	✓			✓
Etta Martino	✓		✓	✓
Marc Drouote		✓	✓	
Paolo Cafiso		✓		✓

- 2 Look at the table in Exercise 1 again. Write sentences about what they can and can't do.

1 Anna can play the piano and the saxophone, but she can't play the bass guitar or the drums.

2 Etta _____

3 Marc _____

4 Paolo _____

- 3 Write the questions and short answers.

1 Anna / bass guitar

Can Anna play the bass guitar?

No, she can't.

2 Etta / drums

3 Marc / piano

4 Paolo / saxophone

- 4 Write answers that are true for you.

1 Can you speak English?

Yes, I can.

2 Can you speak another foreign language?

3 Can you play a musical instrument?

4 Can you ride a motorbike?

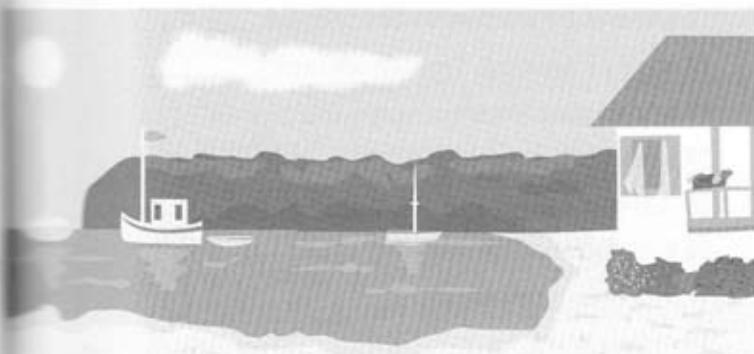
5 Can you cook?

- 5 Complete the texts with subject and object pronouns from the boxes. Use some more than once.



I me he him

My friend Joe is good at English and ¹ I'm not, so ² he helps ³ _____ with my English homework. But ⁴ _____'s not good at Maths, so ⁵ _____ help ⁶ _____ with his Maths homework.



we us they them

My aunt and uncle have a house at the beach and ⁷ we stay with ⁸ _____ for two weeks every summer. When my aunt and uncle come to the city, ⁹ _____ always stay with ¹⁰ _____ in our apartment.



he him she her

Cindy is Paul's girlfriend. ¹¹ He loves ¹² _____ and ¹³ _____ loves ¹⁴ _____, but his parents don't like ¹⁵ _____ because ¹⁶ _____ isn't very easy-going.

SPEAKING

- 1 Ask for permission. Use *can/could* and *please*.

1 I want to use your mobile phone.
Could I use your mobile phone, please?

2 I want to use the bathroom.

3 I want to leave class early.

4 I want to borrow a pen.

5 We want to leave our bags in the hotel.

6 We want to sit here.

- 2 Match the requests with the answers.

1 Could I open a window, please?

2 Could I take this chair, please?

3 Can I borrow your dictionary, please?

4 Can I give you my homework tomorrow, please?

5 Could I speak to Jim, please?

a I'm afraid not. It's Saturday tomorrow.

b I'm afraid not. It isn't free.

c I'm afraid not. We have air conditioning.

d I'm afraid not. He isn't free.

e I'm afraid not. I haven't got it with me. It's at home.

- 3 Write the conversations.

1



A Could I borrow your pen, please?

B Yes, of course. Here you are.

2



A _____

B _____

3



A _____

B _____

WORD LIST

abilities	interview
acrobat	job centre
ad (advert/advertisement)	kids
adjective	lifeguard
adverb	look after
all over the world	lots of
application form	male
artist	manager
assistant	marital status
at the moment	meaning
author	meet (people)
babysitter	natural examples
be afraid (of sthg)	near
be good with animals/ children/money/ people/your hands	necessary
book (v)	noun
bookshop	nurse
boring	occupation
boss	organise
brilliant	own
car	part of speech
carpenter	part-time
circus	pay rent
clear	performer
clown	pilot
company	police officer
cook	postman
current employment	preposition
dangerous	pronunciation
date of birth	quick
definition	quickly
dentist	remember
dictionary	require
drama student	ride a horse
drive	save money
driving licence	sex
earn (a salary)	shop assistant
easy	simple
education	slowly
employ	sports teacher
evening school	stress
excellent	swim
exciting	swimming pool
farmer	symbol
female	talent scout
film extra	talented
fire-fighter	taxi driver
first aid	traditional
foreign language	training
full name	travel
full-time	unemployed
gardener	verb
hairdresser	vet
have special qualifications/ special equipment	waiter
important	wear special clothes/ a uniform
interesting	window cleaner
	work experience
	work long hours/inside/ outside/at weekends/ at night

VOCABULARY

- 1 Find these jobs in the Word list. They're in alphabetical order.

This person:

- 1 looks after children babysitter
- 2 is good with his/her hands _____
- 3 works in a circus _____
- 4 prepares food _____
- 5 uses special equipment, works with your teeth _____
- 6 wears a uniform, has a dangerous job

- 7 works in the garden _____
- 8 works with your hair _____
- 9 works at the beach _____
- 10 is a boss _____
- 11 wears a uniform, works in a hospital _____
- 12 wears a uniform, flies aeroplanes _____
- 13 brings your letters _____
- 14 works in a shop _____
- 15 drives a car _____
- 16 is a doctor for animals _____
- 17 works in a restaurant _____
- 18 cleans windows _____

- 2 Name the parts of speech. Then check your answers in the Word list.

- 1 dictionary, interview, education noun
- 2 earn, swim, remember _____
- 3 interesting, brilliant, simple _____
- 4 quickly, slowly, at the moment _____
- 5 in, on, at _____

- 3 Are these words nouns, adjectives or verbs? Circle the 'odd one out' and give a reason.

- 1 boring / equipment / excellent / quick
It isn't an adjective. It's a noun.
- 2 drive / organise / travel / world

- 3 acrobat / afraid / company / first aid

- 4 boss / male / special / unemployed

- 5 author / bookshop / employ / example

- 4 Match the words to make eight phrases. Then check your answers in the Word list.

application current date driving
foreign full marital work

- 1 current employment
2 _____ experience
3 _____ form
4 _____ language
5 _____ licence
6 _____ name
7 _____ of birth
8 _____ status

- 5 Match the adjectives with the definitions.

brilliant dangerous easy exciting
important necessary talented traditional

- 1 talented adj having a natural ability to do something well: *a ... musician*
2 _____ adj something that makes you feel happy, not calm: *... news*
3 _____ adj something you need or must have: *good food is ... for good health*
4 _____ adj something that has been done in the same way for a long time: *a ... family Christmas*
5 _____ adj something that has a big effect or influence: *It is ... to exercise often.*
6 _____ adj very good or clever: *a ... idea*
7 _____ adj likely to harm you: *drugs are ...*
8 _____ adj not difficult: *some ... homework*

- 6 Find three verbs connected to money in the Word list.

- 1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

- 7 Complete the sentences with *at*, *for*, *in*, *with* or – (no preposition). Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- 1 I work at the weekend.
2 I work _____ night.
3 I work _____ my hands.
4 I work _____ a hospital.
5 I work _____ my uncle.
6 I work _____ long hours.
7 I work _____ a restaurant.
8 I work _____ animals.
9 I work _____ hard.
10 I work _____ the government.

WRITING

- 1 Read the description and complete the application form for Tom Doffman.

Tom Doffman is from Oxford. He's a university student but he wants to work as a lifeguard in the summer. He's twenty years old – his birthday is on 23 October. He isn't married. He's an excellent swimmer. He's got a gold medal for lifesaving and rescue techniques and also a first aid certificate. He wants to work from 1 June to 30 August.

LIFELINE BEACH SECURITY



APPLICATION FORM

Job: Lifeguard

Dates: from / to /

First name(s):

Surname:

Sex: M F

Age:

Date of birth: / /

Nationality:

Marital status: married single

Occupation:

Swimming skills:

basic intermediate advanced

Qualifications:

Lifesaving: Y N

First Aid: Y N

Others:

Signature:

Date:

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 2 | UNITS 3–4

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

- 1 Match the words with the correct definitions. (3 points)

wallet CD player purse trainers
magazine dictionary mobile phone

- 1 You use it to talk to people. mobile phone
2 You can read it in your free time.

3 You wear them to play tennis.

4 You listen to music on it.

5 You check new words in it.

6 Women often keep money in it.

7 Men often keep money in it.

- 2 Circle the correct adjectives. (4 points)

- 1 Tom is very _____. He works ten hours every day.
a shy b hard-working c bald
2 My brother doesn't do any work. He's just _____.
a lazy b nice c lively
3 Jane is very _____. She knows that she is good at school and she knows that she is good-looking.
a lazy b quiet c confident
4 Terry doesn't like playing. He likes reading the newspaper. He's very _____.
a hard-working b serious c lively
5 I'm like my mum. We are never nervous. We're both _____.
a shy b confident c easy-going

- 3 Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct order. (3 points)

- 1 He's a (short, friendly, old) man.
friendly, short, old
2 She's got (curly, long, brown) hair.

3 She's a (slim, middle-aged, tall, pretty) woman.

4 She's got (big, green, beautiful) eyes.

- 4 Complete the text with one word in each gap. The words are articles, object pronouns, linking words and prepositions. (5 points)

I want to be ¹a postman. They have ²_____ get up early and wear a uniform but they don't have to work in ³_____ office. They go to the post office to get the letters and they take ⁴_____ to people's houses. My uncle is a postman. He hasn't got special qualifications ⁵_____ he doesn't have to be good ⁶_____ his hands. He starts work very early ⁷_____ he finishes at lunch time. He's got ⁸_____ bike and he rides ⁹_____ every day. ¹⁰_____ bike is old but it's very fast and my uncle is very good ¹¹_____ riding it!

- 5 Complete the gaps with the correct forms of *have got*, *have to* or *can*. (5 points)

- 1 I'm a teacher. I don't have to wear a uniform.
2 She's lucky. She go to school today. It's Sunday.
3 I'm very good at music but I dance.
4 It's not fair. My parents say I come home before 11 o'clock on Saturday.
5 My girlfriend's very attractive. She blond hair and blue eyes.
6 I've got a cat but I a dog.

- 6 Complete the questions and short answers. (10 points)

- 1 A Can you (you/can) dance?
B Yes, I can.
2 A farmers/have to work outside?
B Yes, _____.
3 A your father/can cook?
B No, _____.
4 A they/have got a car?
B No, _____.
5 A your school/have got a café?
B Yes, _____.
6 A your sister/have to work at weekends?
B No, _____.

LISTENING SKILLS

- 1 **T13** Listen to the job interview. Circle the correct answers: a, b or c. (6 points)

- 1 The boy
 - a wants a job as a shop assistant.
 - b works as Santa Claus in a shop.
 - c wants a job as Santa Claus in a shop.
- 2 What can the boy do well?
 - a work on a computer
 - b work with children
 - c look after his children
- 3 The boy is
 - a short and fat.
 - b tall and fat.
 - c tall and thin.
- 4 In this job you have to
 - a work nine hours a day.
 - b work every day.
 - c work for a month.
- 5 What happens on 3 December?
 - a The boy starts his holidays.
 - b The boy starts at university.
 - c The boy starts work.
- 6 The interviewer thinks the boy
 - a looks like Santa Claus.
 - b is good at speaking like Santa Claus.
 - c is not good at speaking like Santa Claus.

READING SKILLS

- 1 Read the text on pen pals and match the three people with the questions. (8 points)

- 1 Who does not want to study after they finish school?
- 2 Who can get letters from a boy?
- 3 Who doesn't tell us about their parents?
- 4 Who sometimes helps their parents at work?
- 5 Who is not tall?
- 6 Who can speak two foreign languages?
- 7 Who wants to have the same job as their father?
- 8 Who doesn't talk about their personality?

PEN PALS WANTED



“I'm Heidi. I'm a 16-year-old German girl. I'm good at sports and I love playing tennis. I can play the piano and I like singing. I've got a young brother, Klaus. My parents have got a shop. I sometimes work in the shop on Saturdays. I'm quite tall (1 m 70) and have got long hair. I can speak English and French. One day I want to be a vet – I love animals. I've got a horse and two dogs. I want a pen pal in Canada or America.”

I am a 17-year-old Polish boy. My name is Stefan. I am 1 m 82 tall and I've got blond hair and blue eyes. I think I am quite good-looking. I'm not very serious or hard-working. I am outgoing and friendly. I like playing the guitar. I'm in a band with my friends. I haven't got a brother or sister. My father is a musician and my mother is a nurse. I am at school – I don't like studying but I have to go to school for two more years. I don't want to go to university. I want to live in Britain and play guitar. I want a girl pen pal in Scotland or Ireland.

My name is Natasha. I'm from near Moscow in Russia. I am short (1 m 52). I've got dark hair and brown eyes. I've got one sister, Dana, and she is 24 years old. I am interested in sports and travelling. My favourite place is St Petersburg. I love swimming and I always go to the sea in the summer. I like school. I want to be a teacher. I'm quiet and shy but I like writing to people. I want a girl pen pal in Italy or Spain.”

COMMUNICATION

- 1 Complete the dialogues with the words from the box. (6 points)

problem course afraid here fine
sorry could

- A ¹ Could I open the window, please?
B Sorry, I'm ² not. It's very cold in here.

- A Can I use your dictionary, please?
B Yes, of ³. ⁴ you are.

- A Could you help me with my homework, please?
B Yes, that's ⁵. No ⁶.

- A Could I use your pen, please?
B No, I'm ⁷. It doesn't work.

05

Home sweet home

GRAMMAR

There is/There are + a/an/some/any

	Affirmative	Negative		Yes/No questions	Short answers
Singular	There is (there's) a/ one bed.	There is not (isn't) a bed.	Singular	Is there a bed?	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.
Plural	There are some/ two beds.	There are not (aren't) any beds.	Plural	Are there any beds?	Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

- 1 Look at the picture and complete the sentences.



- 1 There are two _____ armchairs.
 2 There isn't a _____ sofa.
 3 _____ table.
 4 _____ plants.
 5 _____ DVD player.
 6 _____ DVDs.
 7 _____ TV.
 8 _____ telephone.
 9 _____ shelves.
 10 _____ books.

- 2 Look at the picture again. Write the questions and short answers.

1 armchairs?

Are there any armchairs?

Yes, there are.

2 sofa?

Is there a sofa?

No, there isn't.

3 bed?

4 DVDs?

5 chairs?

6 wardrobe?

- 3 Circle the correct alternatives.

In my bedroom there ¹'s/ are a bed and there are ² any / some shelves, but there

³ isn't / aren't a wardrobe. There's ⁴a / an armchair in the corner and next to it there

⁵'s / are some drawers for my clothes. There ⁶ isn't / aren't ⁷ any / some plants in my room,

but ⁸ there's / there are some flowers outside my window.

READING

- 1 **T14** The text is part of a story. Read. Then choose a cover for the book.



CHAPTER 3

The room is about three metres by three metres. There's one door and one window. The door is in the middle of a wall. The window faces the door. There's a table and a chair on the left of the door as you enter. There are some bookshelves on the right, but there aren't any books in them. There's a single bed along the wall on the right. There are some drawers next to the bed. There's an old, Turkish carpet in the middle of the room. It's a normal room.

The room is on the fourth floor of a building on Mason Boulevard and Parker Street, next to the city hospital. There's a good view of the Boulevard from the window. There are cars, shops, people. It's a normal street.

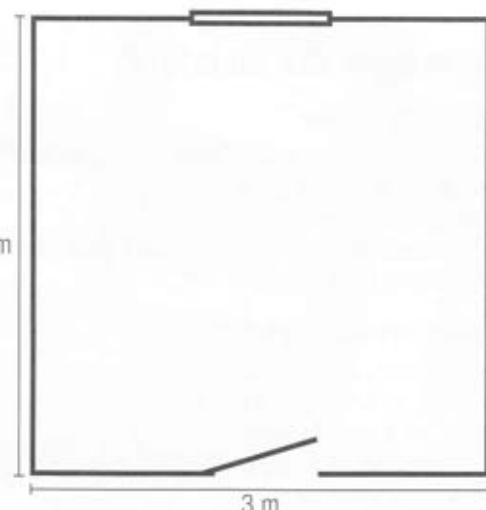
There's one more thing in the room. It's on the table. It's a Dragunov rifle with a telescopic sight.

- 2 Match the sentences with the paragraphs.

Paragraph 1
Paragraph 2
Paragraph 3

a gives extra information
b describes the room
c gives the location of the room

- 3 Read paragraph 1 again and mark the position of the furniture on the plan of the room.



- 4 Read paragraph 2 and show the position of the room on the map.



- 5 Read paragraph 3. What is on the table? Tick the correct answer.

- a a Dragunov rifle
b a camera
c a dictaphone tape recorder

- 6 Read the text again. Tick true and cross false.

- 1 There's a bed in the room.
2 There are some books in the room.
3 The door isn't next to the window.
4 The room is on the third floor.
5 The room is in a building behind the hospital.
6 There's nothing on the table.



GRAMMAR

Articles *a/an*, *the*, no article

Definite article: *the*

We use the definite article with things or groups which are 'unique' – there's only one.

Look at the sky – it's beautiful.

The President of the USA lives in the White House.

The teachers at my school are OK.

Indefinite article: *a/an*

We use an indefinite article when there are many possibilities: it's not important which one.

Have you got a mobile phone?

Can I have a cup of coffee, please?

I want to buy a new computer.

We use an indefinite article with *There is ...*

There's a cat in the garden.

There's an Italian restaurant near the school.

Is there a bank near here?

No article

To make general statements, we use no article.

English people drink tea.

I like coffee.

Cats are nice.

1 Complete the sentences with the correct alternative.

1 The sun is 150 million kilometres away.

- a The b A

2 Could I have glass of water, please?
a the b a

3 Australians love barbecues.
a The b – (no article)

4 There's swimming pool in the college.
a a b –

5 other students in my class are nice.

- a The b –

6 I don't like jazz.
a the b –

7 She's manager of the shop.
a a b the

8 cheetahs can run at 112 kilometres per hour.
a The b –

2 Complete the conversations with *a/an*, *the* or – (no article).

1

A Excuse me. Is there ¹a post office near here?

B Yes, there is. Go straight on. At ² end of ³ road, there's ⁴ supermarket.

A OK.

B ⁵ post office is behind ⁶ supermarket. It's next to ⁷ pizzeria.

A Thank you.

A Jim, have you got ⁸ pen?

B Here you are.

A This is ⁹ pencil.

B Oh. Hang on a minute. Here you are.

A Thanks ... Hey! This is my pen.

B Oh, is it? Sorry.

2

A I don't usually like ¹⁰ modern art. Do you?

B No, I don't.

A But ¹¹ paintings in this art gallery are fantastic.

B Mm. Who's ¹² artist?

A Er ... it's my son.

B Oh.

A They've got ¹³ new car.

B Again?

A Yes. That's ¹⁴ third new car this year.

B Where do they get ¹⁵ money to pay for it?

A I don't know. Maybe he's ¹⁶ criminal.

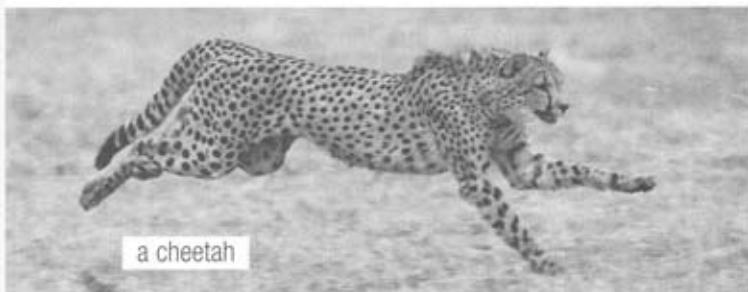
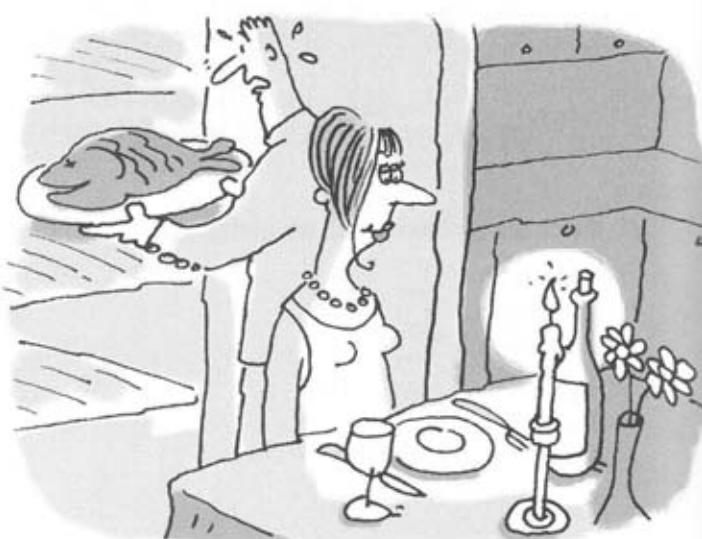
B That's ridiculous. He can't be ¹⁷ criminal. He works at ¹⁸ town hall.

3

A Do you like ¹⁹ fish?

B No, I don't. I hate ²⁰ fish. Yuk. What's for dinner?

A Er ... just a minute.



LISTENING AND SPEAKING

1 **T15** Listen and choose the correct alternatives.

A: the newsagent's

1 To get to the newsagent's, _____

- a turn right.
- b turn left.
- c go straight on.

2 It's on _____

- a the right.
- b the left.
- c the corner.

3 It's _____ a chemist's.

- a behind
- b next to
- c opposite

B: the swimming pool

4 To get to the swimming pool, take the _____ turning on the right.

- a first
- b second
- c third

5 _____ at the lights.

- a Turn right
- b Turn left
- c Go straight on

6 It's _____ a music shop.

- a opposite
- b next to
- c behind

C: the train station

7 To get to the train station, _____

- a take the first right.
- b take the third right.
- c go straight on.

8 Walk _____ the pub and the supermarket.

- a between
- b behind
- c past

9 It's about _____ walk.

- a five minutes'
- b ten minutes'
- c fifteen minutes'

2 **T16** Listen to the directions and mark the places on the map. Write 1, 2 and 3.



1 the post office

2 the supermarket

3 Gallo's Pizzeria

3 What is AG on the map? Listen to Part C again.

4 You are in Gallo's Pizzeria. Your friend asks for directions to the post office. Write what you say.

How do I get to the supermarket from here?

It's easy. Go out of the pizzeria and ...

5 **T17** Listen to the directions and compare them to your answer.

WORD LIST

above
armchair
art gallery
atmosphere
awful
basin
bath
bathroom
beach
bed
bedroom
behind
between
bus station
bus stop
by the sea
chair
chemist's
cooker
corner
cosy
country
cover
crazy
cupboard
dining room
do (my) homework
door
downstairs
drawer
even
everywhere
fantastic
fireplace
fluent
for rent
fridge
furniture
garden
gate
go past
go straight
hall
harbour
hope
housewarming party
impossible
in
in front of
in the mountains
invitation card
invite
kitchen
lighthouse
living room

lovely
map
microwave
mile
modern
music shop
newsagent's
next to
old-fashioned
on
other
perfect
picture
pizzeria
plant
position
post office
private
pub
shelf (p/ shelves)
shower
single bed
sink
size
sofa
spare (room)
speaker
stairs
stamp
story
strange
stream
study
sunset
supermarket
table
take the (first) turning
thing
together
toilet
traffic lights
train station
trees
turn left/right
under
understand
upstairs
view
village
wardrobe
warm
washing machine
wedding
window
wood

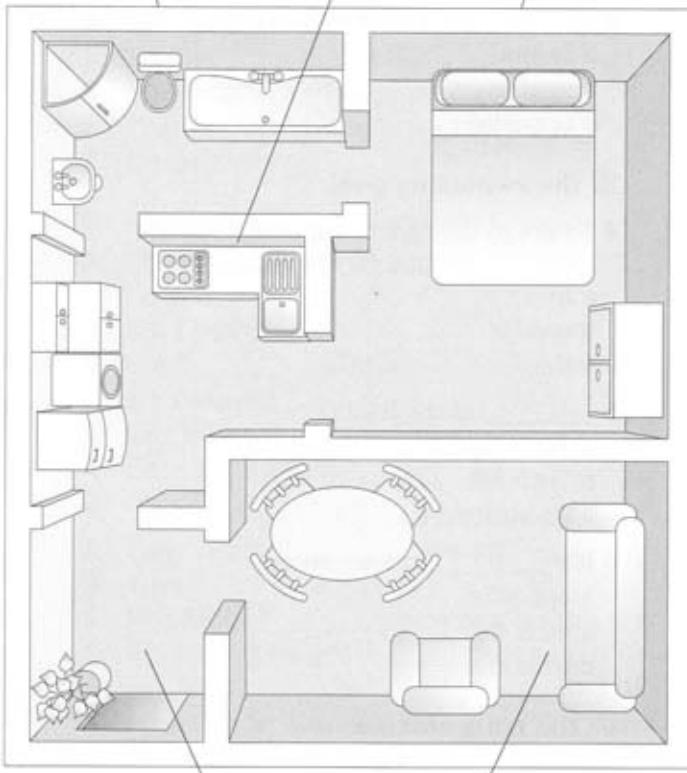
VOCABULARY

- 1 Write the names of the rooms 1–5. Then list the contents of each room.

1	bathroom
	basin

2	

3	



4	

5	

- 2 Find these places in the Word list. They're in alphabetical order.

- 1 a place to look at paintings art gallery
- 2 a place to catch a bus bus stop
- 3 a place to buy aspirin chemist's
- 4 a place to buy CDs music shop
- 5 a place to buy a newspaper newspaper
- 6 a place to eat Italian food pizzeria
- 7 a place to buy a stamp post office
- 8 a place to have a drink pub
- 9 a place to buy food supermarket
- 10 a place to catch a train railway station

3 Complete the sentences with words from the Word list.

- 1 You want to be perfect, but it's impossible.
- 2 I want to invite 500 people to my wedding.
- 3 My brother lives in a village in the country.
- 4 There's a beautiful view of the sea from here.
- 5 He speaks fluent German, but his French is a bit.
- 6 I like modern art, but my husband doesn't – he's old.
- 7 It's very wet in here – could I open the window?
- 8 Turn left at the traffic lights – it's about a mile from here.

4 Complete the texts with prepositions of place from the boxes.



behind between in front of next to

Alberto is ¹next to Martha and ²Isabel. Isabel is ³between Mark and Karen. Karen is ⁴behind Martha.

in on under

I can't find my keys. They aren't ⁵on the table, they aren't ⁶in the drawers and they aren't ⁷under the bed. Where are they?

above behind in

There's a picture of my uncle ⁸above the fireplace ⁹in my living room. He's in Egypt and you can see the Pyramids ¹⁰behind him.

WRITING

Party at Jan's house
Saturday 23 July
7.30pm - midnight

1 Replace the repetitions with *it*, *they*, *them* or *there*.

- 1 There's a party on Saturday. The party's at Jan's house.
- 2 Jan's house is easy to find. Jan's house is next to the school.
- 3 What about Lana, Lee and Carly? Can we invite Lana, Lee and Carly?
- 4 Lee and Carly can't come. Lee and Carly have to work on Saturday.
- 5 The party starts at seven thirty. See you at the party.

2 Complete the sentences with *and*, *so*, *but* and *because*.

- 1 There's a party on Saturday and it's at Jan's house.
- 2 Jan's house is next to the school so it's easy to find.
- 3 Lana can come but Lee and Carly can't.
- 4 They can't come because they have to work on Saturday.
- 5 The party starts at seven thirty and it finishes at midnight.

3 Put the lines in the correct order.

- a there. My best friend is Luc.
- b them at the weekend.
- c so the weather's hot. I like it because
- d so I see him every day. His sister is Dominique
- e It's in the south of France
- f I live in Marseilles.
- g He lives in my street
- h there's lots to do and I've got good friends
- i and she goes to my school. I go to the beach with

<input type="checkbox"/>

GRAMMAR

Countable and uncountable nouns

Nouns can be *countable* (C) or *uncountable* (U).

1 Singular and plural forms

Countable nouns have singular and plural forms.
Uncountable nouns do not have plural forms.

	Singular	Plural
C	sausage tomato egg	sausages tomatoes eggs
U	water bread	X X

2 Numbers

We can use numbers with countable nouns:

one sausage, two tomatoes, three eggs ...

We can't use numbers with uncountable nouns:

one water, two breads

Mind the trap!

The word 'money' is uncountable. Dollars, euros, pounds, etc are countable:

one dollar, two euros, three pounds ...

3 Articles

We can use indefinite articles (*a/an*) with countable nouns:
a sausage, a tomato, an egg

We can't use indefinite articles with uncountable nouns:
a water, a bread

We can use the definite article (*the*) with both countable and uncountable nouns:
the sausage, the tomato, the egg, the water, the bread

4 *some* and *any*

We can use *some* and *any* with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

We use *some* in affirmative sentences, and *any* in questions and negative sentences.

Affirmative	I've got some	eggs.
Negative	I haven't got any	water.
Question	Have you got any	eggs? water?

5 Measurements and containers

Measurements (litres, kilos, etc) and containers (bottles, cartons, etc) are all countable.

Have you got any water? (water – uncountable)

Have you got a bottle of water? (a bottle of water – countable)

I've got three bottles of water.

- 1 Write C for countable and U for uncountable. Then write the plurals, where possible.

1 sausage C
sausages



2 water U
-

-

3 tomato
-



4 egg
-



5 bread
-

-

6 banana
-

-



7 potato

-



8 apple

-



9 butter

-



10 sugar

-



11 biscuit

-



12 milk

-

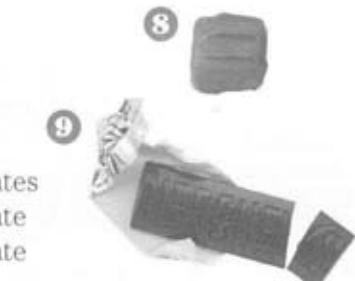
- 2 Are they countable or uncountable? Write *a/an* or *some*.



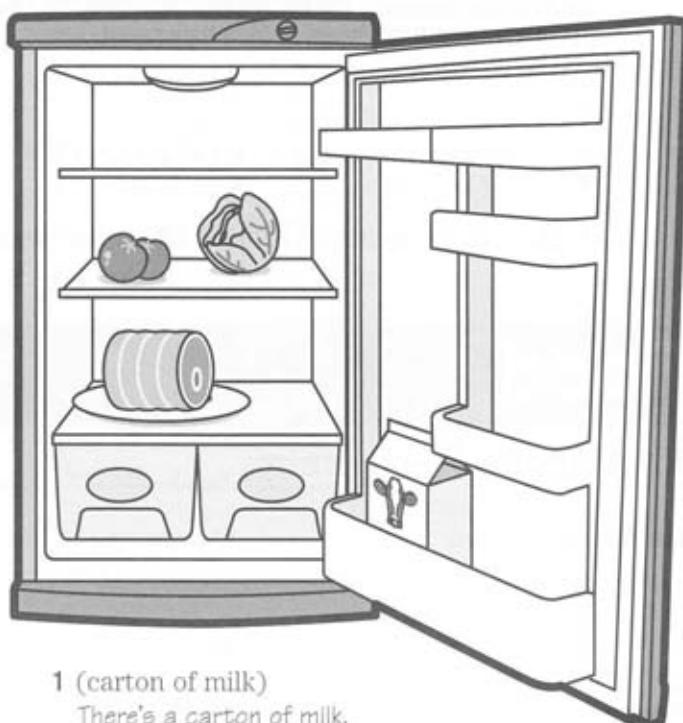
- 1 a cake
2 cake
3 cakes



- 4 potato
5 potatoes
6 potato



- 4 Look at the fridge and write sentences. Use the correct form of *There is*.



1 (carton of milk)
There's a carton of milk.

2 (apples)
There aren't any apples.

3 (lettuce)

4 (tomatoes)

5 (butter)

6 (bottle of water)

7 (potatoes)

8 (meat)

3 Circle the correct alternatives.

- 1 It's really hot outside. Have you got *a / some / any* cold drinks in the fridge?
- 2 There aren't *a / some / any* tomatoes, but there's *a / some / any* lettuce.
- 3 Can I have *a / some / any* cheese sandwich and *a / some / any* bottle of water, please?
- 4 We can't make *a / some / any* pizza because we haven't got *a / some / any* tomatoes.
- 5 There are *a / some / any* biscuits, but there isn't *a / some / any* chocolate.
- 6 Can I have *a / some / any* vegetables and some *a / some / any* chips with my steak?
- 7 Are you hungry? I've got *a / some / any* bread and there's *a / some / any* bottle of juice in the fridge.
- 8 Oh, no! We haven't got *a / some / any* cake for Jerry's birthday party. Have you got *a / some / any* eggs?

5 Write questions and answers about the fridge.

1 *Is there any* milk?
Yes, there is.

2 *Are there any* apples?
No, there aren't.

3 lettuce?

4 tomatoes?

5 butter?

6 bottle of water?

7 potatoes?

8 meat?

READING

1 Look at the names of the four restaurants from the text. Match the restaurants with the types of food they serve.

- 1 The Beach House
2 Govinda
3 L'Auberge
4 Burger Heaven

- a Indian food
 b fast food
 c fish and seafood
 d French food

2 **T1B** Read the restaurant reviews. Check your answers to Exercise 1.

3 Read the text again. Match the sentences with the restaurants.

1 This restaurant is by the sea.
The Beach House

2 This restaurant is part of a hotel.

3 This restaurant is next to a cinema.

4 This restaurant specialises in seafood.

5 This restaurant doesn't serve any meat.

6 This restaurant is good for a quick meal.

7 This restaurant grows its own vegetables.

8 This restaurant serves vegetarian and meat dishes.

9 Some of the dishes in this restaurant are very hot.

10 This restaurant is good for weddings.

4 Which restaurant has got this dining room?



Food

Out & About: Restaurants

The Beach House

Lansford Dyke, Lansford,
CLM2 6TF

0565 879 7979

beachhouse@fastmail.net

£££

The name tells you exactly where to find **The Beach House**: it's by the sea. And the owner, Mark Roberts, knows exactly what he wants.

'My idea is very simple. I want **The Beach House** to have fantastic food and a great atmosphere. We specialise in fish and seafood and we're right next to the sea, so everything is fresh and excellent quality. I love seafood so this is my dream restaurant.'

The Beach House also serves vegetarian and meat dishes for those who are not seafood lovers.

Govinda

Paradise Square, Lansford,
CLM1 8YY

0565 748 9834

govinda@bignet.com

££

Govinda is a new Indian restaurant in the centre of town. The owner is Rajit Chowdhah.

'There are a lot of Indian restaurants in Britain,' says Rajit, 'but Govinda is different. It is a vegetarian restaurant and it has traditional vegetarian dishes from all over India. We've got curries, of course - but we've got a lot of other dishes too.'

L'Auberge

Bourne End,
CLM9 5KD

0565 937 9490

lauberge@bourneend

££££

L'Auberge is in the country outside Lansford, in the beautiful village of Bourne End. The owner is Pierre Songe of The Play House Brasserie in London.

L'Auberge specialises in traditional French cuisine. It is in a beautiful twelve-room country house hotel and it has its own vegetable garden.

Pierre says, 'I want **L'Auberge** to be a place for special occasions. So everything has to be perfect. We even make our own bread.'

Burger Heaven

7 Bute Street, Lansford,
CLM1 6HT

0565 748 5733

burgerheaven@bignet.com

£

Burger Heaven is in the town centre next to the ABC cinema. The owner is Frankie Delaroux, from New York. Frankie has a clear vision for the restaurant.

'We keep it simple. We have burgers, salad and fries. It's fast, it's good and the price is right. That's it.'

GRAMMAR

how much?/how many?

How much ...? and *How many ...?* are questions about quantity.

We use *How many ...?* with plural, countable nouns:
How many students are there in this class?

We use *How much ...?* with uncountable nouns:
How much water have we got?

not + much/many

In negative sentences, we can use *not + much/many*.

We use *not + many* with countable nouns:
There aren't many students in this class.

We use *not + much* with uncountable nouns:
We haven't got much water.

We also use *Not many* and *Not much* as short answers to the question *How many ...?* and *How much ...?*

a lot (of)

We use *a lot of* with both countable and uncountable nouns in affirmative sentences to talk about large quantities:

I drink a lot of coffee: about ten cups a day.

We can also use *not + a lot of* with both countable and uncountable nouns:

There aren't a lot of female engineers.

We use *a lot without of* when you don't say the noun:
There's a lot./There are a lot.

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

- 1 How many CDs have you got?
- 2 _____ DVDs have you got?
- 3 _____ money do you spend on clothes?
- 4 _____ brothers have you got?
- 5 _____ coffee do you drink?

2 Make these sentences negative. Use *not + much* or *not + many*.

1 I've got a lot of CDs.
I haven't got many CDs.

2 I've got a lot of DVDs.

3 I spend a lot of money on clothes.

4 I've got a lot of brothers.

5 I drink a lot of coffee.

SPEAKING

1 Who says it? Write S for the shop assistant or C for the customer.

- 1 Can I help you?
- 2 Can I have a sandwich, please?
- 3 How much is that?
- 4 Anything else?
- 5 That's £3.50 altogether.

5	<input type="checkbox"/>
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2 Put the conversation in the correct order.

Shop assistant

- a That's £4.75 altogether.
- b Thank you. That's 25p change, your sandwich and your water.
- c Still or sparkling?
- d Just a minute ... yes, we've got chicken.
- e Is it to eat here or take away?
- f I'm afraid there isn't any ham left.
- g Good morning. Can I help you?
- h Certainly. Anything else?

<input type="checkbox"/>

Customer

- i Yes. A bottle of mineral water, please.
- j Yes, can I have a ham salad sandwich, please?
- k To take away.
- l Thank you. Bye.
- m Sparkling. How much is that?
- n Oh. Have you got any chicken?
- o Here you are.
- p Great. Well, I'd like a chicken salad sandwich, please.

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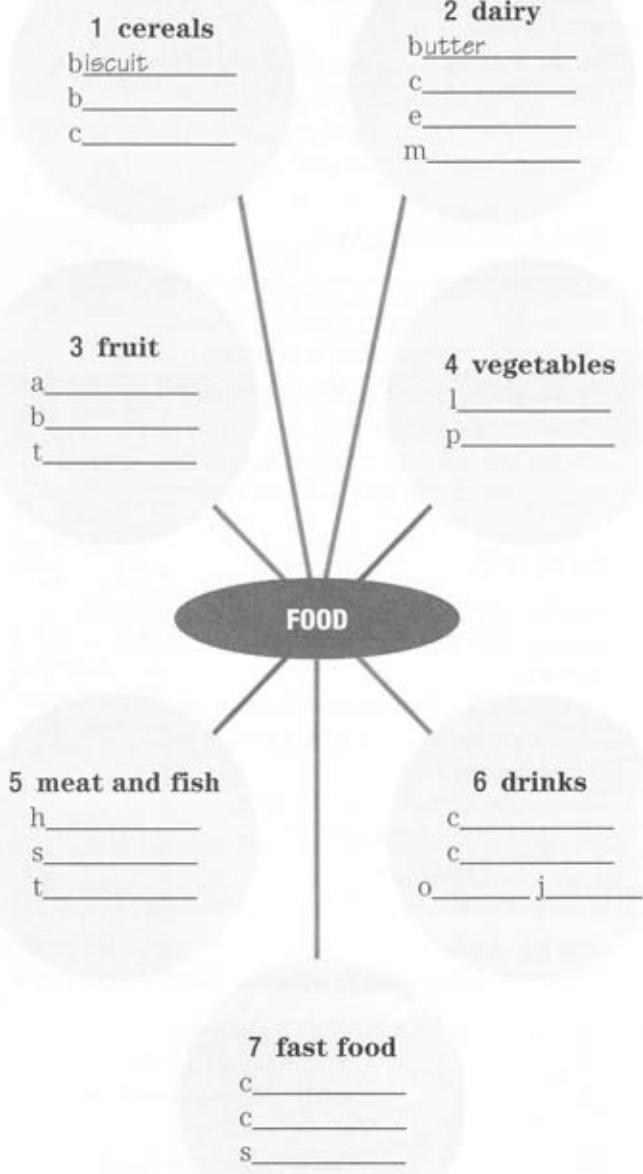


WORD LIST

allergic (to)	ham
apple	happy
bag	hard
bagpipes	have dreams
banana	healthy
bar	invitation
bill	jam
biscuit	jar
boil	kilo
bottle	lettuce
box	lot of
bread	many
break	meal
bright	meat
bring	message
butter	milk
cake	miss a chance
calories	much
carton	nearly
casual	oil
cents	omelette
cereal	opinion
cheap	orange juice
cheese	order
cheeseburger	ordinary
chips	packet
chocoholic	party game
chocolate	pence
choose	picnic
coffee	piece of paper
cola	pocket
comfortable	possible
common	potato
cookbook	pounds
corner shop	radio phone-in
country dancing	rare
crisps	reason
delicious	salad
do exercise	sandwich
dollars	sausage
dry	special occasion
egg	spend (on)
euros	spots
expert	stressed
fast food	sugar
flour	sweets
fortune cookie	takeaway
fridge	taste
fried	tin
fun	tomato
future	tourist
good/bad for you	traditional
greengrocer's	tuna
guest	vegetable

VOCABULARY

- 1 Complete the diagram with words from the Word list.



- 2 Complete the sentences with words from the Word list.

- It isn't healthy to eat a lot of fried food.
- There are 340 c_____ in a litre of m_____.
- That's your o_____ , but you're not an e_____ .
- There are some eggs in the f_____ ; we can make an o_____ .
- This bread is terrible; it's d_____ and h_____ .
- I'm a_____ to cheese; it gives me s_____ .

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 3 | UNITS 5–6

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

- 1 Complete the sentences with one word in each gap. You can see the first letter of each word. (9 points)

- 1 Where's the milk? It's in the fridge.
- 2 There are three s_____ with books in my room.
- 3 We've got an a_____ to sit on in the study but there isn't a t_____ to put things on.
- 4 There are dirty cups in the s_____ . Please wash them.
- 5 My desk at work has got a small d_____ in it. I keep my wallet there.
- 6 Please buy two b_____ of water and a p_____ of crisps.
- 7 I'd like a ham s_____ and some c_____ with milk, please.

- 2 Circle the correct prepositions. (3 points)

- 1 What is that in / on the floor?
- 2 There is some food in / at the microwave. It's hot now.
- 3 There is a window above / under the cooker.
- 4 There is a chair between / next to the bed.
- 5 There is a spider between / under the sofa.
- 6 We've got a garden in front of / behind the house. My parents want it to look nice because people can see it from the road.
- 7 There is a clock behind / between the window and the door.

- 3 Circle the correct answers: a, b or c. (6 points)

I hate living in a house with three other students. ¹_____ just one bathroom but that's not the only problem. I buy ²_____ food every Monday but there isn't ³_____ in the fridge at the weekend. They eat it all. I've got ⁴_____ bread in my room but I can't keep milk there. ⁵_____ food on the floor in my room because there ⁶_____ cupboards. I haven't got ⁷_____ money and I can't buy food for four people every week. But they just don't understand it. I think I need to find a new place.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 a There are | b There is | c Is there |
| 2 a lots | b much | c a lot of |
| 3 a any | b many | c some |
| 4 a any | b many | c some |
| 5 a There aren't much | | |
| b There's a lot of | | |
| c There aren't many | | |
| 6 a aren't many | b isn't any | c is a lot of |
| 7 a much | b many | c some |

- 4 Write questions using the words below and the correct forms of *there is*, *there are*, *how much* and *how many*. Complete the answers. (8 points)

- 1 a sofa in your living room?

A Is there a sofa in your living room?

B Yes, there is.

- 2 money/you spend on books?

A _____

B I spend _____ . \$50 a month.

- 3 biscuits/you eat/every week?

A _____

B Not _____ .

- 4 a washing machine in your kitchen?

A _____

B No, _____ .

- 5 plants in your bathroom?

A _____

B Yes, _____ .

- 5 Find mistakes with articles and correct them.

Three of these sentences do NOT contain mistakes.

(4 points)

- 1 Do you like the dogs?

Do you like dogs?

- 2 Have you got a sugar?

- 3 The pizzas in this restaurant are lovely!

- 4 Who's a boy over there?

- 5 My sister has got the new purse.

- 6 Computers are really useful for homework.

- 7 Where's my book? It's in a living room.

- 8 This is the restaurant we often go to.

- 9 There's a butter in the fridge but there isn't any milk.

LISTENING SKILLS

- 1 T19 A man is asking about holiday houses. Listen to his conversation with a woman from the holiday homes company. Tick true and cross false.

- 1 The man wants to buy a cottage.
- 2 The Post Office is in Hill Road.
- 3 The company has more than one cottage.
- 4 You can see the harbour from the kitchen.
- 5 The living room is very big.
- 6 There is a washing machine in the kitchen.
- 7 The rent is £200 a week all year.

(7 points)

COMMUNICATION

- 1 Complete the gaps with the words from the box.

(6 points)

past cross get turning turn corner straight

Right, children. Today is the school picnic and we have to walk to the park. Do you know how to ¹get to the park? We start at the school. We go out of the school and ²_____ left into Market Street. We walk ³_____ on for 2 km. We go ⁴_____ the cinema and then take the first ⁵_____ on the right. There's a bank on the ⁶_____. The park is opposite the bank. We ⁷_____ the road here at the traffic lights and we stop at the gate to the park. Is that clear?

READING SKILLS

- 1 Read the advert for a town in England. Match the headings (a-i) to the paragraphs (1-7). There are two extra headings. (7 points)

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| a Where to eat | f Shopping |
| b Coming by car | g Town history |
| c Where to stay | h Having fun in Bognor |
| d Making friends | i A nice place to go |
| e Coming by train | |

Total /50

COME TO SUNNY BOGNOR! WE'VE GOT EVERYTHING YOU WANT FOR A GREAT HOLIDAY!

1 The station is in the centre of town, only 1km from the beach and close to all the shops. You can travel to London every hour and also to Brighton and Portsmouth.

2 You can drive here easily from London. Take the A29 road and then follow the signs. There are lots of places to park in the centre of town and near the beach.

3 Bognor is by the sea and the beaches are beautiful. The water is clean and warm. There are also lots of things for children to do when the weather is bad. You can play sports, swim at the swimming pool or visit the circus.

4 The old town centre is busy and has something for everyone. There is a large supermarket with a free car park right in the centre of town. You can also buy books, clothes, CDs and toys.

5 Near the town centre is the beautiful Hotham Park. It is full of trees and gardens. You can have a picnic by the old house. It's a very quiet and relaxing place.

6 There are lots of great restaurants in Bognor. Traditional fish and chips next to the beach and Chinese, French and Italian food in the centre of town. There are also some lovely cafés for cakes.

7 You don't need to worry about accommodation in Bognor. There are a lot of hotels in the town. Many of the hotels have a view of the sea from the bedrooms. There are also guest houses and 'bed and breakfast' hotels in family houses.

GRAMMAR

Past Simple: *was/were*

	Affirmative	Negative
I/He/She/It	was at school yesterday.	was not (wasn't) at school yesterday.
You/We/They	were at school yesterday.	were not (weren't) at school yesterday.

Wh- questions

Where were you last week?

Who were you with?

Why were you in London?

Yes/No questions		Short answers
Was	I he she it	at school yesterday? Yes, I/he/she/it was. No, I/he/she/it wasn't.
Were	you we they	Yes, you/we/they were. No, you/we/they weren't.

can/can't for ability

Affirmative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They could swim.

Negative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They could not (couldn't) swim.

Questions and short answers

Could I/you/he/she/it/we/they swim?

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they could.

No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they couldn't.

- 1 Look at the T-shirt and answer the questions.



- When was the concert in Rome?
It was on 1 February.
 - Were they in Warsaw on 23 January?
No, they weren't.
 - Was the Budapest concert on 29 January?

 - When was the concert in Madrid?

 - Were they in Moscow on 31 January?

 - Was the Lisbon concert on 4 February?

 - When was the concert in Berlin?

- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of was or were.

- 1 My big brother was at home this morning. (+)
 - 2 My parents weren't on holiday last week. (-)
 - 3 Piotrek and I _____ at the cinema last night. (+)
 - 4 You _____ at home yesterday. (-)
 - 5 My friend _____ in Wales last week. (+)
 - 6 It _____ very hot last summer. (-)

- 3 Marcia is a model.
Look at her diary
for last week.
Write questions
with *Where*, *When*
and *Why*.

- Paris to see Jean-Paul Monday 20
- London to see Naomi Tuesday 21
- Milan to see Donatella Wednesday 22
- Madrid to see Adolfo Thursday 23
- Tokyo to see Miyake and Takada Friday 24

- 1 Where was she on Monday? In Paris.
2 Why was she in Paris? To see Jean-Paul.
3 _____ On Tuesday.
4 _____ To see Donatella.
5 _____ On Thursday.
6 _____ In Tokyo.

- 4 Complete the conversation with *can*, *can't*, *could* or *couldn't*.

Marc I was a brilliant child, you know.
Monika Really?
Marc Oh, yes. I ¹could speak Chinese when I was six.
Monika Oh no, you ² _____.
Marc Oh yes, I ³ _____.
Monika But you ⁴ _____ speak Chinese now.
Marc No, I ⁵ _____. It's very strange. And I ⁶ _____ play the piano when I was six, too.
Monika ⁷ _____ you play the piano now?
Marc No, I ⁸ _____. It's very strange.
Monika ⁹ _____ you play chess when you were six?
Marc Yes, yes, I ¹⁰ _____. I was very good.
Monika But you ¹¹ _____ play chess now.
Marc No, I ¹² _____. It's ...
Monika ... very strange. Yes, it is.

Past Simple affirmative

We use the Past Simple to talk about things which started and finished in the past.

- Actions eg *We arrived yesterday*.
- Situations eg *I lived in Singapore when I was a child*.
- Routines eg *Last summer I studied English for two hours every day*.

I/You/He/She/ It/We/They	watched	football on TV	yesterday.
-----------------------------	---------	-------------------	------------

Regular verbs

Past Simple regular verbs end in *-ed*, eg *worked*, *played*, *started*.

The spelling rules are:

- For most verbs, add *ed*.
- For verbs ending in *-e*, add *d*, eg *lived*, *loved*.
- For verbs ending in a consonant + *y*, change *y* to *i* and add *ed*, eg *studied*, *tried*.
- For verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant, double the final consonant and add *ed*, eg *stopped*, *preferred*.

Irregular verbs

See Student's Book page 143 for a list of the irregular verbs.

- 5 Complete the texts with the Past Simple of the verbs. Be careful! There is one extra verb for each text.

A actions

come look open see tell

The door ¹opened and Boris ² _____ in. He ³ _____ around the room and ⁴ _____ James.

B situations

live love take think work

When I was 17 I ⁵ _____ punk music. We ⁶ _____ in Birmingham and my dad ⁷ _____ in a bank. I ⁸ _____ my parents were boring. Now I live in Coventry and I work in a bank.

C routines

get meet move talk walk write

When I was in year eight, Hannah Barker was my best friend. We ⁹ _____ outside her house at 8.30 every day and ¹⁰ _____ to school together. We ¹¹ _____ about pop music and television and people at school. In year nine, her family ¹² _____ to Scotland. We ¹³ _____ to each other for a few months, but then we stopped.

- 6 Write the Past Simple forms of the three extra verbs from Exercise 5.

A _____

B _____

C _____

- 7 Complete the present and past form of the verbs with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* or *u*.

present	past
1 b <u>u</u> y	b <u>o</u> <u>u</u> g h t
2 g _ v _	g _ v _
3 g _	w _ n t
4 h _ v _	h _ d
5 l _ _ v _	l _ f t
6 m _ k _	m _ d _
7 r _ _ d	r _ _ d
8 s p _ _ k	s p _ k _

- 8 Circle the correct alternatives.

- 1 I go to the cinema every / last week.
- 2 I played in a band two years last / ago.
- 3 I run in the park every / last Saturday.
- 4 We went swimming on / – yesterday.
- 5 We always have pizza on / – Fridays.
- 6 We met yesterday morning / night.
- 7 I worked in a factory in / on the 1990s.

READING

- 1 How many of these questions about The Beatles can you answer?
- 1 The Beatles were from ...
a Liverpool. c London.
b New York. d Hamburg.
 - 2 The Beatles were John, Paul, George and ...
a Bingo c Dingo
b Ringo d Drongo
 - 3 Their first record was ...
a *Please Please Me*. c *Twist and Shout*.
b *Love Me Do*. d *She Loves You*.
 - 4 George Harrison played ...
a the bass guitar. c the guitar.
b the drums. d the saxophone.
 - 5 The main song writers in The Beatles were ...
a Lennon and Harrison.
b Harrison and Starr.
c Harrison and McCartney.
d Lennon and McCartney.
 - 6 The Beatles broke up in ...
a 1960. b 1970. c 1980. d 1990.

- 3 Read this fact file about The Beatles. There are seven mistakes in it. Find the mistakes and correct them.

The Beatles started when John Lennon met Paul McCartney. George Harrison. The original name of the group was

the Quarry Men. There were originally six members.

They became The Beatles in 1961. They made their first record, *Love Me Do*, in 1962. John Lennon and George Harrison played guitar, Paul McCartney played bass guitar and Pete Best played drums.

The Beatles made eleven LPs, including *Sgt Pepper's Lonely Heart Club Group* in 1967.

They broke up in 1971. Their last record was *Let It Be*.

- 2 Read the website. Check your answers to Exercise 1.

HISTORY OF THE BEATLES

In Liverpool in 1957, John Lennon had a group called the Quarry Men. On 6 July of that year he met Paul McCartney and McCartney joined the group. In 1958 George Harrison joined. All three played guitar. The other members of the group were Stuart Sutcliffe, on bass guitar, and Pete Best, on drums. In 1960 they travelled to Hamburg and became The Beatles. Sutcliffe left the group in 1961. McCartney changed from lead guitar to bass guitar and The Beatles went back to Liverpool. In 1962 Ringo Starr replaced Best. John Lennon and Paul McCartney started writing songs. In 1962 The Beatles made their first record, *Love Me Do*, and appeared on television for the first time. They became popular in Britain, and then in the USA. On 4 April 1964, the top five records in the USA were all Beatles records. In 1963 they released their first LP, *Please Please Me*. In the next thirteen years they made eleven more, including *Beatles for Sale* (1964), *Rubber Soul* (1965), *Revolver* (1966), *Sgt Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band* (1967) and the *White Album* (1968). The Beatles broke up in 1970. Their last records were *Abbey Road* (1969) and *Let It Be* (1970). All four members had solo musical careers after The Beatles. John Lennon died in 1980. George Harrison died in 2001.

LP (long playing record) of Rubber Soul

BILLBOARD HOT 100 - 4 APRIL 1964

- #1 *Can't Buy Me Love*
- #2 *Twist and Shout*
- #3 *She Loves You*
- #4 *I Want to Hold Your Hand*
- #5 *Please Please Me*

LISTENING

- 1 T21 Listen to the three conversations and match them to the three times.

- 1 when the speaker was young
 2 last Tuesday
 3 yesterday

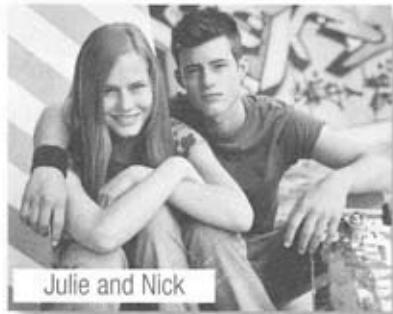
Conversation A



Conversation B



Conversation C



- 2 Listen again. Tick true and cross false.

Conversation A

- 1 Rachel went to London yesterday.
 2 She went on her own.
 3 Mark is her brother.
 4 She had fun.

Conversation B

- 5 Peter's family was rich when he was young.
 6 There were six children.
 7 His father was a gardener.
 8 His mum was a nurse in a London hospital.

Conversation C

- 9 Nick went to see Vixen last Tuesday.
 10 He went on his own.
 11 He thought Vixen were really good.
 12 Nick liked them.

SPEAKING

- 1 Circle the most appropriate response.



1 Jenny What's the matter?

Adam I failed my driving test.

Jenny a) Never mind.

b) That's brilliant.

c) Well done.

2 Piotrek How was your day?

Miranda Great! I passed my Maths test.

Piotrek a) I'm so sorry

b) Good for you.

c) Oh, dear.

3 Nicki How was your day?

Paul Terrible! My girlfriend finished with me.

Nicki a) It doesn't matter.

b) How fantastic.

c) I'm so sorry.

4 Heather What's up?

Lucas You know you lent me that book? Well, I'm afraid I lost it.

Heather a) It doesn't matter.

b) I'm so sorry.

c) Well done.

5 Martha You look happy.

Jamie Yes, I am. Arsenal won again.

Martha a) Well done.

b) Don't worry.

c) That's fantastic.

6 Flavia How was your day?

Alex It was good. I got a summer job.

Flavia a) Oh dear.

b) That's brilliant.

c) Forget about it.

WORD LIST

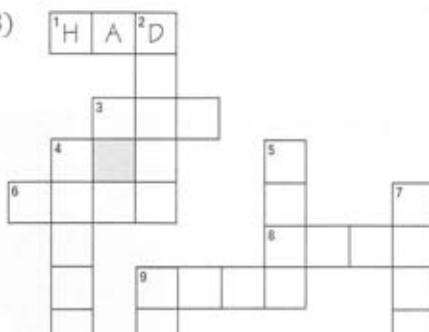
add	lunchtime
'A'/'F' student	mad (at)
after that	make a comment
Algebra	Maths
answer a question	miss the bus
apologise	museum
Art	Music
at the time	news theatre
bad/good mood	offer a place
band	on the (east) coast
Biology	Physical Education (PE)
borrow	play an instrument
busy	play tennis
Chemistry	play the drums/ the piano/the guitar
conclusion	poor
decide	primary school
department	punk
difficult	quite
do a degree	record player
explanation	science
factory	sign your name
finally	slide rule
first of all	speak a foreign language
football practice	spider
foreign language	start/go to/leave school or university
funny	suggest
Geography	take a test/a course/ lessons
get a certificate/a good/ bad grade/a degree	take/pass/fail an exam
get some advice	teenager
give good/bad news	tell
give reasons	tennis balls
glad	tennis shoes
graduation party	terrible
have an argument	the 1940s, 1960s, 1980s
History	the dark
ill	then
in fact	travel
Information Technology (IT)	Trigonometry
introduction	unhappy
Languages	use a computer
last night	war
late for school	worry
leave	yesterday
Literature	yesterday morning/ afternoon/evening
lively	
lose	
loud	
lucky	

VOCABULARY

- 1 Complete the crossword with irregular Past Simple verbs.

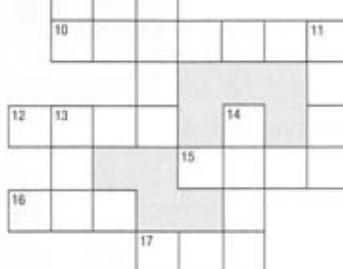
ACROSS ►

- 1 have / has (3)
3 see (3)
6 take (4)
8 make (4)
9 are (4)
10 think (7)
12 give (4)
15 read (4)
16 meet (3)
17 get (3)



DOWN ▼

- 2 drink (5)
4 buy (6)
5 come (4)
7 go (4)
9 write (5)
11 tell (4)
13 eat (3)
14 leave (4)



- 2 Find the school subjects in the Word list.

1 _____ Art



2 _____ seas, mountains, weather, ...

3 _____



4 _____ kings, queens, wars, dates, ...

5 _____ computer, keyboard, mouse, ...

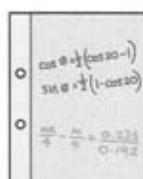
6 _____



7 _____ Hola, Hello, Bonjour, Bore da, ...

8 _____ Shakespeare, Dostoyevsky, Cervantes, ...

9 _____



3 Complete the sentences with regular verbs from the Word list.

- 1 Could you add your name at the bottom of the form, please?
- 2 Can I _____ your calculator?
- 3 A I'm very sorry.
B Don't _____ – it's perfectly OK.
- 4 To win a fantastic holiday for two, _____ these three simple questions.
- 5 The blue ones or the red ones? I can't _____.

4 Complete the text with the Past Simple of the verbs from the box.

do fail get (x 3) go leave pass
start take

My twin brother and I are very different. He always ¹ got good grades. When we ² _____ our piano exams, he ³ _____ 95% and ⁴ _____ with an 'A'. I ⁵ _____ 15% and ⁶ _____. At eighteen, he ⁷ _____ to NYU* and ⁸ _____ a degree in Latin American History. I ⁹ _____ school at sixteen and ¹⁰ _____ work in a paint factory. He's a history teacher now, and I own a paint factory.

*New York University

5 Circle the correct alternatives.

- 1 Sorry I can't come to the party, but I'm really ...
a lively **b** busy **c** difficult
- 2 I was in bed all day yesterday – I was really ...
a difficult **b** bad **c** ill
- 3 There are a lot of students in the city so it's really ...
a funny **b** lively **c** lucky
- 4 I love Will Smith – he's really ...
a funny **b** lucky **c** ill
- 5 I saw Vixen last night – they were really ...
a difficult **b** loud **c** ill
- 6 She got a new car for her birthday – she's really ...
a lucky **b** busy **c** mad

6 Add prepositions where necessary.

- 1 See you tomorrow.
- 2 I usually go to the beach the afternoon.
- 3 Did she come to school yesterday?
- 4 She was here the morning, but she went home early.
- 5 I went to the library yesterday morning.
- 6 I don't like working the weekend.
- 7 Were you at home last night?
- 8 My dad sometimes has to work night.

WRITING

1 Label the paragraphs.

- 1 Conclusion
- 2 Introduction
- 3 Explanation



2 Write an email of apology to a friend. Follow the plan.

Paragraph 1 Introduction

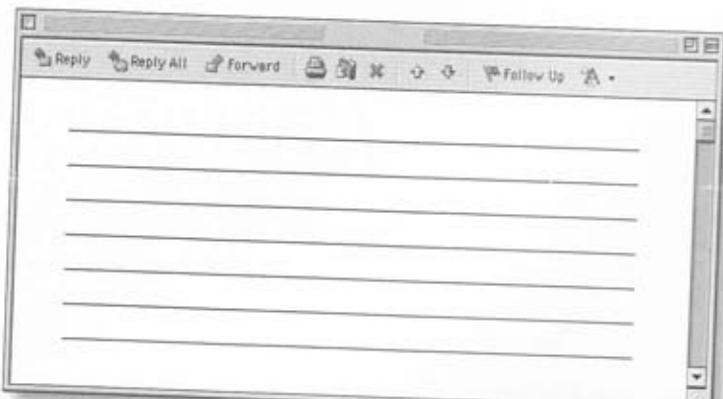
Apologise: yesterday was your best friend's birthday and you didn't phone him/her.

Paragraph 2 Explanation: *first, then, finally*

You forgot – you were really busy. You had a Maths exam in the morning. After the exam, you had to have lunch with your uncle. After lunch you had to take your little brother to the beach.

Paragraph 3 Conclusion

Say Happy Birthday. There's a party at Cara's house tomorrow.



GRAMMAR

Past Simple: regular and irregular verbs

	Affirmative	Negative
I/You/He/She/It/We/They	watched football on TV yesterday. went to the cinema on Tuesday.	did not (didn't) watch football on TV yesterday. did not (didn't) go to the cinema on Tuesday.
Yes/No questions	Short answers	
Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they	watch football on TV yesterday? go to the cinema on Tuesday?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.

Wh- questions

What did you do last night?
Where did you go?
Which shoes did you wear?
Who did you see?
Why did you do that?
How did you get home?
When did you get home?

Mind the trap!

We use the infinitive form of the verb (not the past form) in negative sentences and questions eg
She didn't buy the shoes. not *She didn't bought the shoes.*
Did she buy the shoes? not *Did she bought the shoes?*

1 Write negative sentences.

1 Last week I got up at seven o'clock every day except Monday.

I didn't get up at seven o'clock on Monday.

2 I left the house at eight o'clock every day except Tuesday.

3 I worked every day except Wednesday.

4 I came home by train every day except Thursday.

5 I had dinner with my parents every day except Friday.

6 I went to bed early every day except Saturday.

7 I watched TV every day except Sunday.

2 Write the sentences and questions with verbs from the box.

come from invent win write

1 Alexander Graham Bell / + telephone / – light bulb / ? television
+ He invented the telephone.
– He didn't invent the light bulb.
? Did he invent the television?

2 Jane Austen / + *Pride and Prejudice* / – *Hamlet* / ? *War and Peace*

+ _____
– _____
? _____

3 Brazil / + World Cup in 2002 / – World Cup in 1998 / ? World Cup in 1994

+ _____
– _____
? _____

4 Molotov / + Russia / – France / ? Italy

+ _____
– _____
? _____

- 3 Complete the questions with words from the box and *did*.

how what (x 2) when (x 2)
where (x 2) who why

- 1 When did Apollo 11 land on the moon?
In 1969.
- 2 Where the Olympic Games start?
In Athens.
- 3 Who Marie Curie discover?
Radium.
- 4 What Juliet love?
Romeo.
- 5 When John Fitzgerald Kennedy die?
Lee Harvey Oswald shot him.
- 6 Why Bob Geldof organise the Live Aid and Live 8 concerts?
Because he wanted to raise money for Africa.
- 7 Where Leonardo da Vinci come from?
Florence – now in Italy.
- 8 When Napoleon attack Moscow?
In 1812.
- 9 What Charles Babbage build in 1840?
The world's first computer.

4 Look at Exercise 3 and write short answers.

- 1 Did Juliet love Romeo?

Yes, she did.

- 2 Did Leonardo da Vinci come from Naples?

No, he didn't.

- 3 Did Marie Curie discover gravity?

- 4 Did Charles Babbage build the first computer?

- 5 Did the Olympic Games start in Rome?

5 Complete the *Wh*-questions.

- 1 What did you do at the weekend?

On Saturday I went to the cinema and on Sunday I played football.

- 2 When did you have breakfast?

Oh, I just had coffee. I wasn't very hungry.

- 3 Where did you have your English exam?

I took it last year. I passed with a grade A+.

- 4 What did you do last night?

I didn't go anywhere. I stayed at home and watched TV.

- 5 Where did you have lunch?

In a really nice restaurant near the river. It was only 10 euros.

- 6 How did you get here?

I got here by bike. It's only 20 minutes from my house.

6 Complete the conversation with the correct forms of the verbs in the box.

eat (x 2) go (x 4) have (x 2)

take (x 2) visit (x 2)

- A Where did you ¹go for your holidays?

- B We ²went to Paris.

- A Did you ³have a good time?

- B A good time? We ⁴had a fantastic time.

- A Did you ⁵visit the Louvre?

- B Yes, we did. In fact, we ⁶visited the Louvre twice.

- A Did you ⁷climb up the Eiffel Tower?

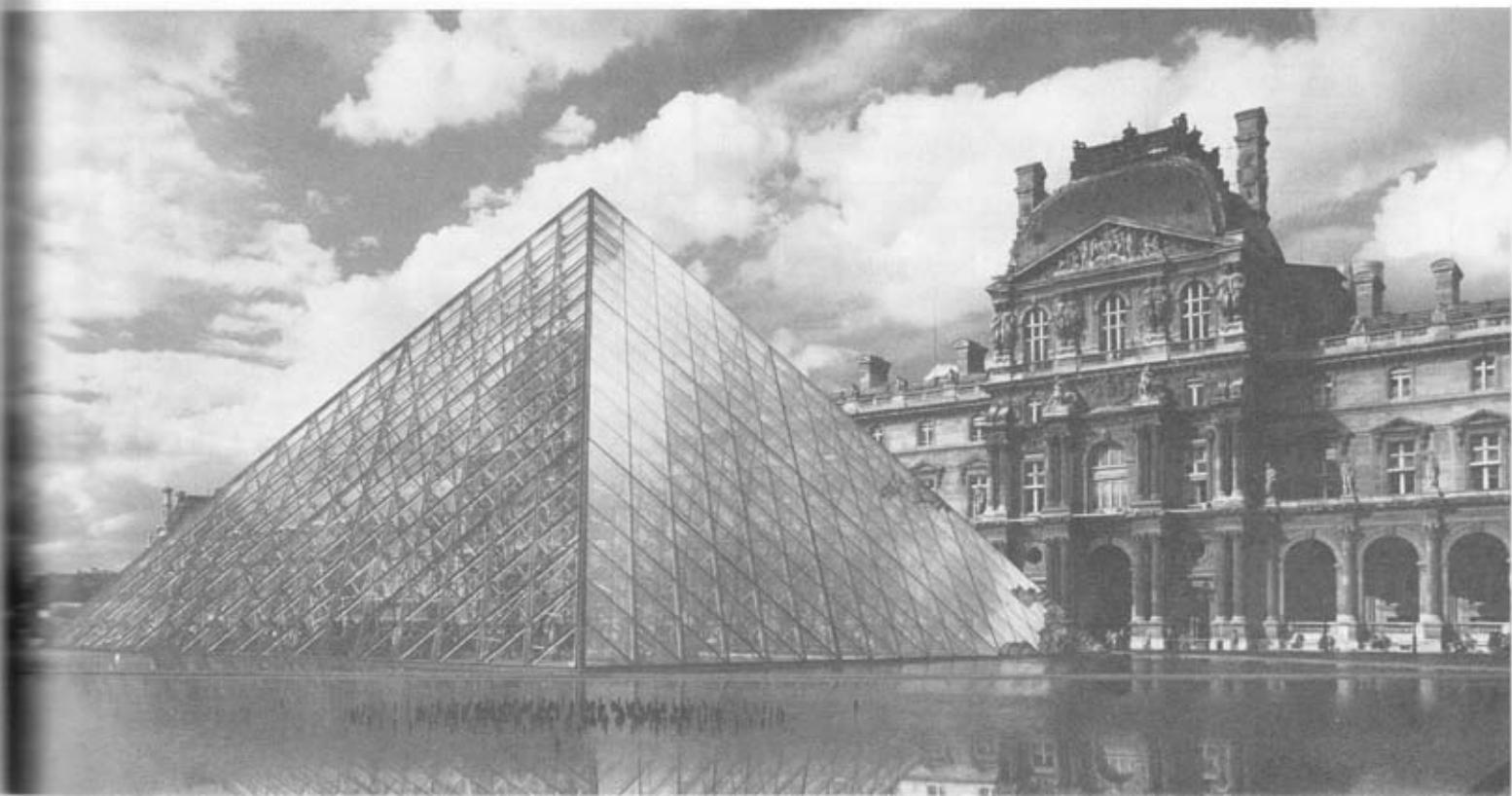
- B Yes, of course. We ⁸climbed up the Eiffel Tower on the first day.

- A Did you ⁹eat in any good restaurants?

- B Oh, yes. We ¹⁰ate in some fantastic restaurants.

- A Did you ¹¹take any photos?

- B We ¹²took hundreds of photos.



READING

1 Look at the pictures. What do you know about Abraham Lincoln? Circle the correct answers.

1 Who was Abraham Lincoln?

- a He was a writer.
- b He was a US president.
- c He was an inventor.

2 Why is he famous?

- a He invented the personal computer.
- b He wrote an important book about the Spanish Civil War.
- c He ended slavery in the USA.

3 How did he die?

- a Somebody shot him.
- b He died of old age.
- c He died in a traffic accident.

2 T22 Read the biography and check your answers to Exercise 1.

3 Read the biography again. Tick true and cross false.

1 Abraham Lincoln's parents were rich. F

2 They had lots of books.

3 Abraham Lincoln was a lawyer.

4 Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd had four daughters.

5 Abraham Lincoln was the first president of the USA.

6 The south won the American Civil War.

7 John Wilkes Booth shot Abraham Lincoln.

8 Abraham Lincoln died in a theatre.

4 Answer the questions.

1 When was Lincoln born? 1809

2 When did he become a lawyer? _____

3 When did he get married? _____

4 When did he become president of the USA? _____

5 When did the American Civil War begin? _____

6 When did the American Civil War end? _____

7 When did Lincoln die? _____

5 Complete the time line of Abraham Lincoln's life.

1809 Lincoln was born in Kentucky.

1836 _____

1842 _____

1860 _____

1861 _____

1865 a _____

b _____

Abraham Lincoln

February 12, 1809 –
April 14, 1865



Abraham Lincoln

Early life

Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809, in a one-room log cabin in Kentucky. His family were poor. As a child, he loved to read, but there were no books at home and he had to borrow them from neighbours.

Work and family

As a young man, he had a lot of different jobs. He managed a shop, he managed a post office, he was a soldier ... but in his spare time he studied law and in 1836 he became a lawyer.

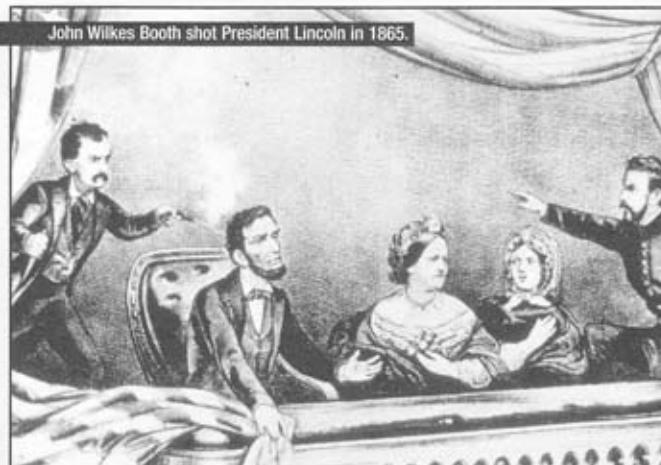
In 1842 he married Mary Todd. They had four children: all boys. Lincoln was now a successful lawyer and the family bought a big house in Springfield, Illinois.

Lincoln then went into politics. In November 1860, at the age of 41, he became the 16th president of the USA. The Lincolns went to live in Washington.

Slavery and the Civil War

After Lincoln's election, there were problems. The states in the south of the USA had African slaves. Lincoln wanted to stop slavery. In 1861 the southern states decided to leave the USA. The American Civil War started.

On April 9, 1865, the Civil War ended. The north won and the south lost. The slaves were free.



Assassination

One week after the end of the Civil War, on April 14, 1865, Abraham and Mary Lincoln went to the theatre. John Wilkes Booth was there. He hated Lincoln for freeing the slaves. At 10.15 that night, in the theatre, Booth shot the president. Lincoln died the next day.

GRAMMAR

Indefinite pronouns

		...body	...thing	...where
+	every...	everybody	everything	everywhere
	some...	somebody	something	somewhere
-	no...	nobody	nothing	nowhere
-/?	any...	anybody	anything	anywhere

Mind the trap!

- When an indefinite pronoun is the subject of the sentence, we use a singular verb, eg *Everybody is happy*.
- We do not use a negative verb with *nobody/nothing*, eg *Nobody is unhappy*.

1 Complete the sentences with words from the boxes.

everybody somebody anybody nobody

- A Does ¹anybody want to come for a swim at 5a.m. tomorrow?
B You're crazy. ² _____'s in bed at five in the morning.
A Yes. So it's a great time for a swim – there's ³ _____ in the pool.
B Well, ask ⁴ _____ else. At five in the morning I want to be asleep.

everything something anything nothing

Hello? Is that you, Jim? Good. There's ⁵ _____ we have to talk about. Before I start, is there ⁶ _____ you want to tell me? ... No? Well, we talked to Pete and he told us ⁷ _____. I'm afraid there's ⁸ _____ you can do about it now.

everywhere somewhere anywhere nowhere

- A I couldn't find my keys ⁹ _____.
B Well, they have to be ¹⁰ _____.
A But I looked ¹¹ _____ and they were ¹² _____ to be seen.

SPEAKING

1 Complete the conversation at the police station with questions from the box.

How did you get home? Where did you go? What did you do last night? Which Peter? What time did you leave the Blue Angel? When did you last see Peter Taylor? Who did you go with? Why do you want to know?

- A Take a seat.
B Thank you.
A I have a few questions about last night.
B No problem.
A OK. ¹What did you do last night?
B I went out.
A ² _____?
B I went to the Blue Angel.
A Really? ³ _____?
B I went with Peter.
A ⁴ _____? Peter Collins or Peter Taylor?
B Peter Taylor.
A ⁵ _____?
B About 2a.m.
A ⁶ _____?
B I took a taxi. ⁷ _____?
A I'm sorry. I ask the questions.
⁸ _____?
B Peter? He went home at about midnight. Is he OK?
2 Your friend was on holiday last week. Read the answers and write the questions. Use the words and phrases from the box.
how long what when where where which animals
- 1 Where did you go for your holiday?
I went on holiday to Kenya with Jeff.
2 _____?
We stayed there for two weeks.
3 _____?
We stayed in the Ngulia Safari Lodge in Tsavo West National Park.
4 _____?
We saw elephants, lions and monkeys.
5 _____?
Jeff thought the holiday was fantastic.
6 _____?
We got home on Sunday.

WORD LIST

actress	home cinema
agency	hungry
anybody	idea
anything	ill
area	imagination
at the age of	Internet search engine
basic education	invent
bicycle	inventor
birth date	jacket
birthplace	join
blue jeans	laptop computer
calculating machine	light bulb
celebrity	make a difference
central heating	make posters
change the world	man
charity events/ organisation/project/ shop/work	married to
check emails	microwave oven
collect money	mobile phone
compact disc	move
computer game/program	nobody
concerts	nothing
cool	peace
decide	plastic bag
design (v)	poet
developing countries	poor
die	pop music
digital camera	predict
dining room	prize
discovery	raise money
donate	record (v)
DVD player	refugees
empty	relative
everybody	retire
everything	rich
excited	score
factfile	sell tickets
famine	separate
famous for	sick
fashion show	somebody
film star	something
fire	sports events
flying machine	starving
genius	telephone
go on a charity walk	terrific
go online	treat
good fun	turn on
guess	unusual
guy	washing machine
happen	Well done!
have a big influence on	well-known
heat	wheel
	win

VOCABULARY

- 1 Complete each sentence with two words from the Word list.

- 1 My brother's got a cool job: he designs sports cars.
- 2 The football's on – can we t_____ the television to see the s_____?
- 3 Marconi, the i_____ of radio, d_____ in 1937.
- 4 I d_____ money to c_____ every month.
- 5 I had an accident on my b_____ and now I have to buy a new w_____.
- 6 I wanted to be a p_____ – but I didn't want to be p_____.

- 2 Label the pictures with compound nouns from the Word list.

1 light bulb



2 microwave oven



3 television set



4 radio player



5 CD disk



6 laptop computer



- 3 Make four compound nouns with words from the box.

charity event fashion film pop
show star music

pop music

- 4 Find adjective/noun compounds in the Word list to match these meanings. They're in alphabetical order.

1 something to wear

blue jeans

2 something to make your house warm

3 something to take pictures with

4 somewhere to eat in a house

5 something to help you communicate

6 somewhere to put your shopping

7 something to clean your clothes

- 5 Find these words in the Word list. They're in alphabetical order.

1 the opposite of *war*

peace

2 the opposite of *poor*

3 a word which is similar to *ill*

4 a word which is similar to *hungry*

5 a word which is similar to *famous*

6 the opposite of *lose*

- 6 Complete the text with words from the box.

basic developing famine refugees

Children in ¹developing countries need our help. Many of them lack ²_____ education. They need teachers and schools. Many live as ³_____. They need homes and clean water. Many are sick. They need medical services. Millions are starving in countries affected by ⁴_____ and war.



- 7 The word *to* is missing from five places in this text. Correct the text.

to

Angelina Jolie went/different countries and talked refugees. She wrote a book about it and donated the money she made the UN Refugee Agency. Shakira also visited countries in the developing world help UNICEF in a project send children school.

WRITING

- 1 Look at the structure of the biography.

Use the name of the person as the heading.

Give the birth and death dates.

Verbs are all in the past.

Albert Einstein

1879–1955

Early Life

Albert Einstein was born in Germany on 14 March 1879. Later the family moved to Italy.

Switzerland

In 1896 he started a teaching degree in Zurich, Switzerland. He finished it in 1901. In the same year he also became a Swiss citizen. He worked at the Swiss Patents Office. At the same time he wrote the *Special Theory of Relativity*. He finished it in 1905.

Germany

Divide the text into logical paragraphs and give each one a heading.

Dates can go at the beginning or end of a sentence.

The USA

- 2 Use the information in the time line to complete the short biography of Albert Einstein in Exercise 1.

- 1914 – becomes a professor at the University of Berlin
– goes to live in Germany
– also becomes a German citizen again
– at the same time, writes the *General Theory of Relativity* (finishes it in 1916)
- 1921 – gets the Nobel Prize
- 1933 – becomes a professor at Princeton University
– goes to live in the USA
- 1940 – becomes a US citizen
- 1955 – dies in his sleep

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 4 | UNITS 7–8

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

- 1 Write the correct school subject next to each question. (5 points)

In which subject do you
1 do drawing and painting? Art
2 learn about the past? _____
3 use numbers? _____
4 read books and plays? _____
5 play sports? _____
6 study Chemistry, Physics and Biology?

- 2 Circle the correct words. (5 points)

1 What time do you have English
degrees / lessons?
2 I want to end / leave university and
become a musician.
3 What's wrong? I passed / failed my exams.
4 I want to get a university
degree / certificate in Geography.
5 Do you ever donate / raise money to
charity?
6 I got a good grade / course for my
homework.
7 My dad has to take a certificate / course for
his work.
8 We got / took an English test yesterday. It
was very easy.
9 Is the central heating / oven on? It's very
cold in here.
10 I send text news / messages to my friends
every day.
11 Put your dirty jeans into the
washing / clothes machine.

- 3 Complete the text with the correct forms
of the verbs from the box. (6 points)

like learn be (x 2) can have go
When I ¹was at school my favourite subjects
² _____ IT and Languages. I loved IT but
I ³ _____ Music. I ⁴ _____ play any
instruments and I was bad at singing. I
⁵ _____ to a school in London. We ⁶ _____
a lot during the week but we ⁷ _____ lessons
on Saturday or Sunday.

- 4 Write questions in the Past Simple. (5 points)

1 Why / you / miss school / yesterday

Why did you miss school yesterday?

2 How old / you / be / when / you /
get your first bike

3 Where / you / spend / your last holiday

4 you / can / use a computer / when / you /
be / ten

5 What / your best friend / do / last night

6 Why / you / not come / to the party /
last weekend

- 5 Rewrite the sentences. Use the words in
capital letters. Do not change the meaning
of the original sentences. (5 points)

1 They weren't rich five years ago. POOR
They were poor five years ago.

2 I failed my exam. PASS

3 I was confident when I was
young. SHY

4 There was nobody at the party. WASN'T

5 I didn't want anything to eat. NOTHING

6 I didn't know how to play the
piano when I was five. COULDN'T

- 6 Complete the sentences with the correct
pronouns. (4 points)

1 I've got something in my bag to show you.

2 OK. _____ is here so I can start.

3 Jacky, there's _____ at the door. Can
you go to see who it is?

4 I'm sorry but there's _____ I can do to
help you.

5 I don't know _____ here.

LISTENING SKILLS

- 1 T23 Listen to six people talking about childhood memories. Match the speakers (1–6) to the memories (a–g). There is one extra memory.

(6 points)

Who remembers

a a special present?

b a change in the home?

c a lesson?

d something that often happened?

e a new family?

f friendly help?

g a sad parent?

- a Eight hours later he got a photo.
- b Now, over 1.5 billion people use them all over the world.
- c When she made a boy doll, she gave it the same name.
- d He wanted to eat but he didn't want to stop playing.
- e They thought it was a great idea.
- f Today, at the University of Texas, we can still see one that he took in 1927.
- g She called the doll after her daughter, Barbara.
- h This was very important for taxi drivers and police officers.
- i This kind of food became very popular but did he invent it?

READING SKILLS

- 1 Complete the texts with the sentences (a–j). There is one extra sentence.

(8 points)

DID YOU KNOW?

DON'T STOP THE GAME!

The Earl of Sandwich loved playing cards. One day he felt hungry.¹ He was a rich man and he asked his cook to make something he could eat with his hands. He told the cook to put some meat between two pieces of bread.² No-one knows but he did give the food his name. A sandwich.

SAY CHEESE!

Joseph Nicéphore Nièpce was the first person to take a photograph. He put a camera in a window in his house and pressed the button.³ The picture didn't last long but, in 1924, he found a way to make the photos stay.⁴

TEXT ME!

The idea for mobile phones first came in 1946 because some people needed to talk from their cars.⁵ The Japanese made the first mobile phone system in 1979 and the Americans made the second in 1981. Mobile phones became very popular in the 1990s.⁶

LIVING DOLL!

Ruth Halden made the first Barbie Doll in 1959.⁷ The first time anyone saw the doll was at the American Toy Fair in New York. Ruth also had a son called Ken.⁸ She made the first Ken doll in 1961.

COMMUNICATION

- 1 Complete the conversations with the words and phrases from the box.

(6 points)

What's the matter? You look happy!

Well done! Don't worry. I'm so sorry.

How was your day? What's up?

A ¹What's up? You look sad.

B Yes, my dog died.

A Oh dear. ² _____

A ³ _____

B I forgot to send a letter and my dad's angry.

A ⁴ _____

A ⁵ _____

B Great! I got a summer job.

A That's brilliant! ⁶ _____

A ⁷ _____

B Yes, I met a beautiful girl at the disco last night.

A How fantastic! Good for you!

Total

/50

GRAMMAR

Present Continuous

The Present Continuous shows that an action is in progress now, eg



	Affirmative	Negative
I	am ('m) working.	am not ('m not) working.
We/You/They	are ('re) working.	are not ('re not) working.
He/She/It	is ('s) working.	is not ('s not) working.

Wh- questions

What are you doing?

Why are you doing that?

Where are you going?

Who are you talking to?

Yes/No questions		Short answers
Am I		Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Are we you they	working?	Yes, we/you/they are. No, we/you/they aren't.
Is he she it		Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.

The spelling rules are:

- For most verbs, add *-ing*: *go* → *going*, *walk* → *walking*
- For verbs ending with silent *-e*, drop the *-e* and add *-ing*: *take* → *taking*, *come* → *coming*
- For verbs ending consonant-vowel-consonant, double the last consonant and add *-ing*: *put* → *putting*, *get* → *getting*
- When the final consonant is *-y*, do not double it: *pay* → *paying*, *say* → *saying*

1 Write the *-ing* forms of the verbs.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------|----------|---------|
| 1 do | <u>doing</u> | 8 study | <u></u> |
| 2 enjoy | <u></u> | 9 swim | <u></u> |
| 3 have | <u></u> | 10 take | <u></u> |
| 4 play | <u></u> | 11 talk | <u></u> |
| 5 read | <u></u> | 12 watch | <u></u> |
| 6 sit | <u></u> | 13 work | <u></u> |
| 7 stay | <u></u> | 14 write | <u></u> |

2 Complete the conversation.

- A Clara?
- B What, mum?
- A 1 What are you doing? (what / you do?)
- B 2 (I / study) for my Maths exam.
- A I can hear voices. 3 (you / watch television?)
- B 4 (no / I / not).
- A 5 (yes / you).
- 6 (you / not study).
- 7 (you / watch television).

3 Complete the postcard and the letter. Use the Present Continuous form of the verbs in the boxes.

have play read sit swim write
enjoy stay take work

Dear Isabelle,

I 1 'm writing to you from Corfu. We're in a great hotel. It's got everything. Jack and I 2 next to the pool. Jack 3 the paper. The children 4 in the pool. There's a piano and somebody 5 my favourite song. The weather is beautiful. We 6 a wonderful time. See you soon,
Sibhan

We're home alone this month. Our daughter Carol has got a temporary job - she 7 at a bank in Edinburgh for three months. Our son, Pete, is 8 with our cousins in Australia. The twins, Luke and Penny, are in Frankfurt - they 9 a German course at a language school. We 10 the peace and quiet!

STUDYING ABROAD

> ITALY

GERMANY

THE NETHERLANDS

POLAND

SPAIN

JAPAN

AUSTRALIA

RUSSIA

HOME

CITIES

EXPERIENCES

CONTACT US

LINKS

Judy Seymour

'I'm a fashion student. I'm from Dayton, Ohio in the USA but I'm studying in Florence. I chose Italy because I love Italian fashion and because I can learn a lot about the fashion business here. And also because my mother's family is from Italy.'

'Classes are from 10a.m. till 2p.m. every day. Everybody on the programme is Italian except me and all the classes are in Italian. My Italian is improving very quickly! The teachers at the Academy are really helpful. I'm learning a lot in the classroom, but we also go to fashion shows and last week we visited a design studio. It was brilliant.'

'Florence is an amazing city. It's very beautiful, there are hundreds of things you can do in your free time and people here are very friendly.'

'I'm glad I decided to study in Italy. I'm having a fantastic time. But I'm also learning to live in another society. And that's great.'

Eileen McFadden

'I'm from Los Angeles in California. I'm studying Communication and Media in Rome. I chose to study in Rome because I wanted to learn Italian.'

'Rome is awesome. It's small compared to LA but it's got so much in it – beautiful buildings and art. And Italian culture is very different from American culture. Italians are passionate about everything: art, family, religion, food, love ... I'm never bored.'

'I'm on an international programme. So I'm not just studying with Italians or Americans – there are people from Africa, Asia and Europe. But the classes are in English. The classes are great and there are also trips outside the university. For example, last month I visited a TV station and a local newspaper. Classes are from 9.30 in the morning to 1p.m. I'm taking Italian language classes in the afternoon and there are also extra classes for fun in the evening – art history, cooking, Italian literature ...'

'I'm glad I'm studying abroad. I'm learning a lot about Italy and I'm learning Italian, but I'm also learning about who I am.'

READING

- 1 **T24** Read part of a website about studying abroad and complete the table.

	Judy	Eileen
Where is she from?	1 Dayton, Ohio _____	4 _____
What is she studying?	2 _____ _____	5 _____ _____
Where is she studying?	3 _____ _____	6 _____ _____

- 2 Read the website again. Write J for Judy or E for Eileen.

1 She thinks Italians are passionate.

2 Her classes are in English.

3 She visited a design studio.

4 Her mother's family are from Italy.

5 She's studying in Italian.

6 She's studying Italian.

7 She's studying with people from all over the world.

8 She's taking extra classes in the evening.

- 3 Tick true and cross false.

1 Judy thinks Italians are unfriendly.

2 Eileen likes Rome.

3 Judy's classes start at 9.30 in the morning.

4 Eileen's classes are all in the afternoon.

5 Eileen thinks Rome is a small city.

6 Judy is bored with life in Italy.

GRAMMAR

Present Simple and Present Continuous

We use the Present Simple to talk about permanent routines and situations, eg *I work for a German bank.*

We use the Present Continuous to talk about:

- an action that is in progress at the moment of speaking, eg *I'm doing my Maths homework.*

HOMEWORK

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
English	Maths	History	Physics	FREE

I do my Maths homework every Tuesday.



I can't come out – I'm doing my Maths homework.

- an action that is in progress 'around' now, eg *My brother is studying at university.* (= He is somewhere in the middle of the course – the course is not finished.)
- a situation that is temporary, eg *I'm studying in Rome at the moment.*

Time adverbs help to show the meaning:

I eat in a restaurant **every day**.

I'm eating at home **today**.

Some verbs are not often used in the continuous, eg *like, love, hate, want, need, know, believe.* This is because they do not usually describe actions.

- 1 Which time adverbs do you use with the Present Simple or Present Continuous? Tick the boxes.

	Simple	Continuous
1 every day	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 today	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3 usually	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 sometimes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 at the moment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 normally	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 this week	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 right now	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 all the time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 never	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 2 Circle the correct alternatives.

1 Usually, I cycle / I'm cycling to school, but there's a problem with my bicycle so this week I take / I'm taking the train.

2 We stay / We're staying in the Wolvercote Arms Hotel this week, but normally we stay / we're staying in the Randolph when we're in Oxford.

3 I read / I'm reading all the time. At the moment I read / I'm reading a book about China.

4 Normally I don't study / I'm not studying at the weekend, but my exams are next month so I study / I'm studying a lot right now.

5 Today I have / I'm having a big lunch, but normally I have / I'm having a sandwich.

6 My brother works / is working in a bank. This month he's on holiday and he travels / he's travelling around the USA.

- 3 Complete the conversations with the Present Continuous or the Present Simple.

Conversation A

A Hello?

B Hi Susie. Is Benny there?

A Yes, but ¹he's having (he / have) a shower.

B What about Jasmine?

A ²she's watching (she / watch) the TV.

³you're wanting (you / want) to talk to her?

B Yes, please.

Conversation B

A Fiona, this is Luis. He's from Spain.

⁴he's staying (he / stay) with us this month.

B Hello Luis.

C Hello. Pleased to meet you.

B So, what ⁵you're doing (you / do) in Britain?

C ⁶I'm studying (I / study) English.

B Really. Where ⁷you're studying (you / study)?

C At ELIC.

B Oh. ⁸I know (I / know) somebody at ELIC. ⁹you know (you / know) Kate Goodman?

C She's my teacher.

B Amazing. Tell her we met. And where ¹⁰you're living (you / live) in Spain?

C In Madrid. ¹¹I'm working (I / work) for an American company.

B ¹²I'm learning (you / learn) English for your job?

C Yes. ¹³everybody speaks (everybody / speak) English in the company.

SPEAKING

- 1 Andrew is going to a meeting in Oxford. He makes three telephone calls to ask for information. Complete the conversations with sentences from the box.

Can you give me some information about trains to Oxford on Monday morning?
Could you tell me the price?
Could you tell me the time of the meeting on Monday?
Did you say quarter past ten?
Do you have a double room on Monday night?
How can I help?
How much is a return ticket?
Shall I give you the address of our website?
That's correct.
What time does the 6a.m. train arrive in Oxford?

- A Hello. Lynn White speaking.
B Hi Lynn. It's Andrew.
A Hi Andrew. What can I do for you?
B ¹ Could you tell me the time of the meeting on Monday?
A Eleven o'clock.
B Eleven o'clock. Thank you.
A Don't mention it. See you on Monday.
B See you on Monday. Goodbye.

C Network South West. ² _____
B Hello. ³ _____
C There's one at 6a.m. and one at 10.30.
B ⁴ _____
C It arrives at quarter past ten.
B Sorry. ⁵ _____
C Yes, that's right.
B Good. ⁶ _____
C A return costs £75.00.
B OK. So the train's at 6a.m., it arrives at quarter past ten and it's £75.
C ⁷ _____
B OK right. Could I make a reservation?

D Wolvercote Arms Hotel. Can I help you?
B Yes. ⁸ _____
D One moment, please ... yes, we do.
B ⁹ _____
D It's £120, sir. Do you know the hotel?
B No, I don't.
D ¹⁰ _____
It has photos and directions.
B Thank you.
D It's www.wolvercotearmshotel.com ...

- 2 Look at the conversations in Exercise 1 again and note the information.

MEETING IN OXFORD

- meeting starts at: ¹ _____

TRAIN TO OXFORD

- leaves: ² _____
- arrives in Oxford: ³ _____
- ticket costs: ⁴ £ _____

HOTEL IN OXFORD

- double room? ⁵ _____
- cost per night: ⁶ £ _____

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

1 Could / me / the meeting? / of / tell / the time / you

2 Did / half past eleven? / say / you

3 about / Can / give / some information / me / trains to London? / you

4 arrive? / does / it / What time

5 a return ticket? / How much / is

6 a single room / Do / have / on / Tuesday night? / you

7 Could / me / tell / the price? / you

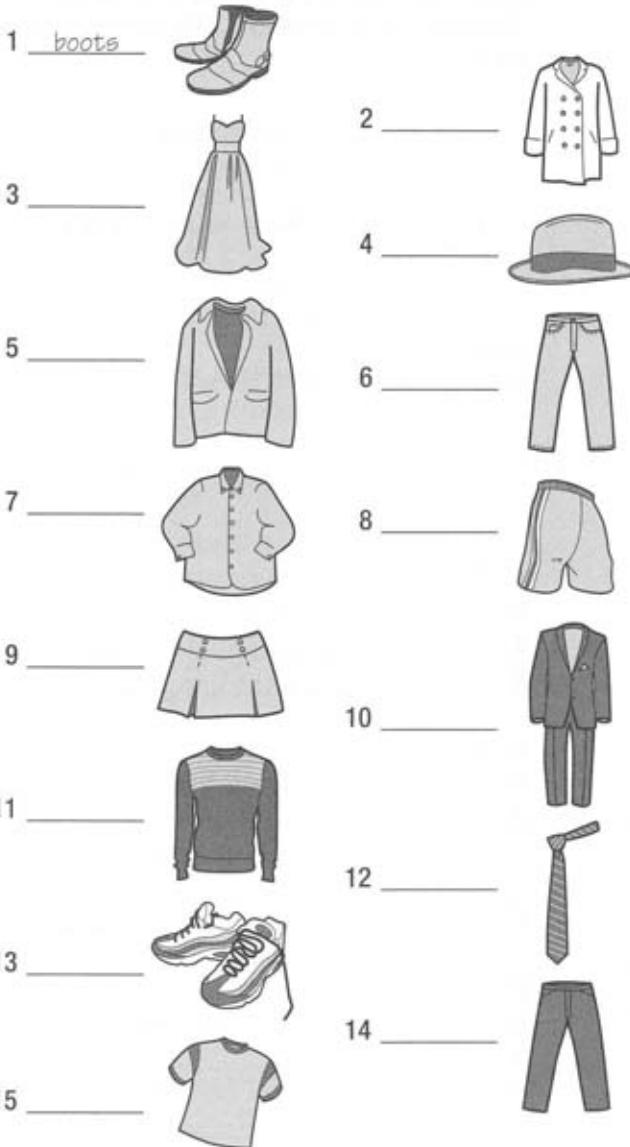
8 Can / give / me / the address / of / you / your website?

WORD LIST

ambition	ink
answer the phone	jacket
appointment	Japanese
basic	jeans
boots	laugh
brochure	look at
broken	look out of (the window)
button	market
cancel	mix
careful	oil paint
carrier bag	part-time
century	pattern
certainly	photography
changing room	pick up
check	plan
Chinese	Portuguese
clean	put down
close	put on
clothes department	receipt
clothes design	receptionist
clothes stall	ring (v)
clothing	sales assistant
coat	shirt
collect	shorts
create	skirt
creative	steal
crowded	store
customers	successful
cut	suit
delayed	sunglasses
deposit	sweater
do a course	take back
do up	take off
draw	technique
dress	tennis match
emergency	tennis racquet
enrol	theory
evening dress	thief
fabric	throw away
fashion designer	tie
fashion industry	trainers
floor	trousers
follow	try on
full-time	T-shirt
gallery	unusual
get/be bored with	use your imagination
get/be interested in	watch
glamorous	watercolours
Greek	wear
gym	work hard
hat	

VOCABULARY

- 1 Label the pictures with words from the Word list.



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

do pick put (x 2) take (x 2)
throw try

- 1 I have to go on a diet – I can't do up my trousers.
- 2 That skirt is awful and it's very old – why don't you throw it away?
- 3 It's raining – put your coat on.
- 4 It's hot – take your coat off.
- 5 I put my sunglasses down on the table for a moment and somebody stole them.
- 6 Are these your sunglasses? I'm sorry.
I thought they were mine and I picked them up by mistake.
- 7 I hate this shirt and I can't try it back to the shop because I lost the receipt.
- 8 This suit is great and it's just your colour.
Why don't you pick it on?

- 3 Find three places in the Word list to match these definitions. They're in alphabetical order.

1 This place is in a gym or in the clothes department of a store.

2 This place is in a street market.

3 You can see paintings or photographs in this place.

- 4 Find four nationalities and three jobs in the Word List.

Nationalities:

Jobs:

- 5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of verbs from the Word List.

1 Don't look now, but I think someone is following us.

2 The phone's r_____. Can somebody a____ it?

3 I'm sorry but I have to c_____ our appointment.

4 I want to e_____ on an art course and learn to d_____.

5 Why are you w_____ that stupid hat? People are l_____ at you.

- 6 Circle the correct prepositions.

1 get / be interested at / in / with something

2 get / be bored at / in / with something

3 look at / in / with something

- 7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases in Exercise 6.

1 Come and join us – we _____ some old photos.

2 When I went to Johannesburg last year, I _____ African music. I went to three concerts in one week.

3 I _____ studying – Let's go to the cinema!

WRITING

- 1 Write the messages in full.

1

Nice to meet you Friday.

Project looks great.

My mobile: 0908 345 234.

It was nice to meet you on Friday. The project looks great. My mobile number is 0908 345 234.

2

Sorry! Can't come to your party.
Mum ill.

Jane

Vixen concert next Tuesday.

Want to come?

Laila

4

Sophie,
Australia fantastic! Having a great time!
Got John's email address?
Azi

GRAMMAR

Comparative adjectives

We use comparative adjectives to compare one thing to another, eg

This computer is **faster than** the other one, but it's **more expensive**.

1 One-syllable adjectives

- We usually add **-er** to the adjective:
fast → *faster*
 - With one-syllable adjectives ending with silent **-e**,
add **-r**:
nice → *nicer*
 - With one-syllable adjectives that finish consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final consonant
and add **-er**.
big → *bigger*

2 Two- and three-syllable adjectives

- We usually use *more* before the adjective:
modern → *more modern*,
expensive → *more expensive*
 - With two two-syllable adjectives ending consonant then -y, change the y to i and add -er.
easy → *easier*

3 Irregular adjectives: *good, bad*

*This DVD player is **good** but the other one's **better**.
This watch is **bad** but the other one's **worse**.*

4 than

To compare two things in the same sentence, we use *than*, eg

This computer is **faster** than the other one.
This MP3 player looks **more modern than** the
other one.

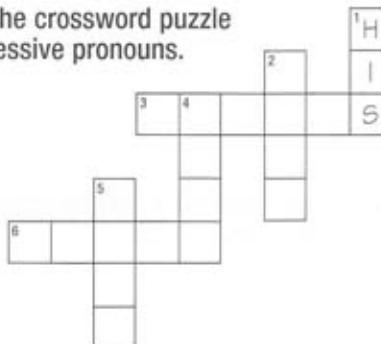
Possessive pronouns

Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun
That's my house.	It's mine .
That's your house.	It's yours .
That's his house.	It's his .
That's her house.	It's hers .
That's our house.	It's ours .
That's their house.	It's theirs .

- ### 1 Write the comparative forms.

1 fast	faster
2 slow	
3 slim	
4 attractive	
5 ugly	
6 small	
7 bad	
8 good	
9 exciting	
10 nice	

- 2 Complete the crossword puzzle with possessive pronouns.



- 3 Write comparative sentences. Remember to use a possessive pronoun.

- 1 my computer / fast / your computer:

My computer is faster than yours.

- 2 your computer / slow / my computer

- 3 my digital camera / slim / his digital camera

- 4 their TV / attractive / our TV

- 5 her MP3 player / ugly / your MP3 player

- 6** our mobile phones / small /
their mobile phones

- 7 your computer printer / bad /
her computer printer

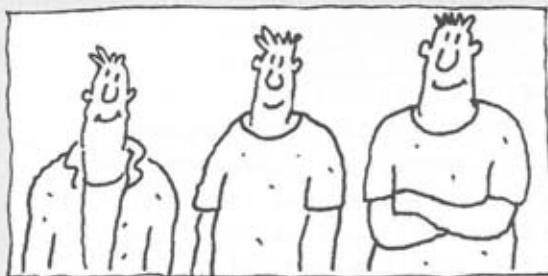
- 8 her watch / good / my watch

- 9 my video game / exciting / her video game

- 10 your ring tone / nice / my ring tone

GRAMMAR

Superlative adjectives



Harry
1m 85
Harry is tall.

Lucien
1m 92
Lucien is taller
than Harry.

Roger
1m 98
Roger is the
tallest.

1 -er / -est

We change the -er in the comparative to -est and add the before the adjective:

fast → faster (than) → the fastest
nice → nicer (than) → the nicest
big → bigger (than) → the biggest
easy → easier (than) → the easiest

2 more / the most

modern → more modern (than) → the most modern
expensive → more expensive (than) →
the most expensive

3 Irregular adjectives

good → better (than) → the best
bad → worse (than) → the worst

1 Write the superlative forms.

1 fast	<u>the fastest</u>
2 heavy	<u>the heaviest</u>
3 light	<u>the lightest</u>
4 long	<u>the longest</u>
5 short	<u>the shortest</u>
6 big	<u>the biggest</u>
7 dangerous	<u>the most dangerous</u>
8 small	<u>the smallest</u>
9 noisy	<u>the noisiest</u>
10 slow	<u>the slowest</u>

2 Write superlative questions about the camera phones. Then look at the article and answer the questions.

Popular camera phones

	Motex A3	Sasco Q5	Nosan Z6
weight	40 grams	80 grams	95 grams
price (no contract)	\$295	\$85	\$30
battery life	400 hours	350 hours	100 hours
camera quality	★★★	★★★★	★

1 heavy Which is the heaviest?

The Nosan Z6.

2 light _____ ?

3 expensive _____ ?

4 cheap _____ ?

5 long battery life

Which has got the longest battery life?

The Motex A3.

6 short battery life _____ ?

7 good camera _____ ?

8 bad camera _____ ?

3 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in the box.

big dangerous fast heavy long noisy
short slow small

The cheetah is ¹the fastest land animal; it can run at 104 kilometres per hour.

The reticulated python is ²the longest snake in the world; it can grow up to ten metres long.

The blue whale is ³the largest animal in the world; it can grow up to 35 metres long and weigh up to 110 tonnes.

Howler monkeys are ⁴the loudest land animals in the world; you can hear them from five kilometres away.

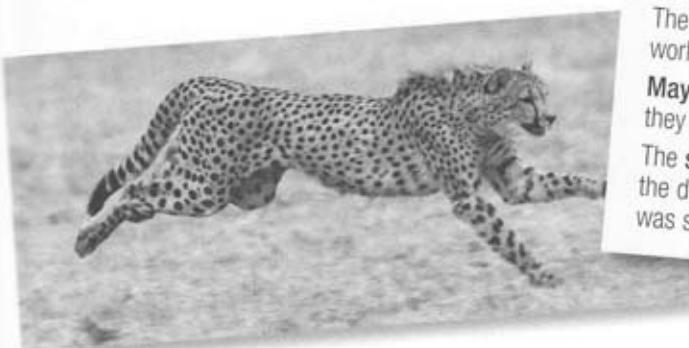
The anopheles mosquito is ⁵the most dangerous animal in the world; it carries the malaria parasite.

The ostrich is ⁶the lightest bird in the world; it can weigh up to 156.5 kilograms.

The three-toed sloth is ⁷the slowest animal in the world; it has an average speed of 0.16 kilometres per hour.

May flies have ⁸the shortest lives of any insect; they live for about one hour.

The stegosaurus had ⁹the smallest brain of all the dinosaurs; the animal was nine metres long but its brain was smaller than your thumb.



animal factfile

LISTENING

- 1 T25 Listen to part of a radio programme. What is it about? Circle the correct answer.



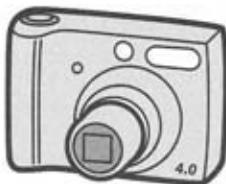
a mobile phones



b computers



c sports cars



d cameras

- 2 T26 Listen and answer the questions. Write K for Kawa Mark II, M for Maxim 601 and DB for DB Compact.

1 Which is the most expensive?

2 Which is the cheapest?

3 Which is the fastest?

4 Which is the slowest?

5 Which has the best acceleration*?

6 Which has the worst acceleration?

*acceleration = 0–100 kph in X seconds

- 3 Listen again and complete the table.

	Kawa Mark II	Maxim 601	DB Compact
price (£)			
top speed (kph)			
acceleration (0–100 kph/seconds)			

- 4 Listen again and complete the text.

They range in price from ¹ _____ for the DB Compact, ² _____ car in the group, to ³ _____ for ⁴ _____ of the three, the Maxim 601. The Kawa is ⁵ _____ the Maxim but at ⁶ _____ the difference is small.

READING

- 1 Read the article. Tick true and cross false.

The article tells you about:

- 1 the world's biggest feet.
- 2 the world's fastest motorcycle ride.
- 3 the world's heaviest man.
- 4 the world's most expensive hotel.
- 5 the world's most expensive wine.
- 6 the world's most popular sports team.
- 7 the world's most successful clothes shop.
- 8 the world's most successful sports team.
- 9 the world's oldest hotel.
- 10 the world's tallest man.

- 2 Match the sentences with the gaps in the article.

- a About 50 million people support them.
- b He rode at 268.8 kph.
- c He weighed more than 635 kg.
- d His shoes were European size 63.
- e It costs up to \$64,000 a bottle.
- f It opened in 712 AD.
- g It was the best-selling book of the year.
- h There are now more than 4,000 in the world.

- 3 Answer the questions.

1 What year did the *Guinness Book of Records* start?

1955

2 How many versions are there?

3 What did Matthew McGrory weigh?

4 When did Chateau d'Yquem produce the world's most expensive wine?

5 When did Hoshi Ryokan open?

6 Where is Bonneville Salt Flats?

7 Where did Don and Doris Fisher open their first shop?

8 How much weight did John Brower Minnoch lose?

9 What is the value of Manchester United?

Guinness World Records



GUINNESS WORLD RECORDS is a fascinating collection of superlatives: the fastest, the slowest, the biggest, the smallest, the heaviest, the most dangerous ...

It started in Great Britain as *The Guinness Book of Records*. The first edition came out in 1955.¹ [1a](#). There are now versions in 37 different languages in 100 different countries. Here are a few amazing facts from Guinness World Records:

- Matthew McGrory (USA, 1973–2005) had the biggest feet in the world.
² _____. He was also 2.29 m tall and weighed 280 kg.
 - The most expensive wine in the world is Chateau d'Yquem (1787). ³ ____ .
 - The world's oldest hotel is the Hoshi Ryokan in Japan. ⁴ ____ and it now has 100 bedrooms.
 - In 1995, Fred Rompelberg of the Netherlands broke the world speed record for motorcycles. ⁵ ____ at Bonneville Salt Flats in Utah in the USA.
 - The world's most successful clothes shop is Gap. Don and Doris Fisher opened the first Gap in 1969 in San Francisco. The first shop was tiny. ⁶ ____ .
 - John Brower Minnoch (USA, 1941–83) was the world's heaviest man. ⁷ ____ when he entered hospital in 1978. He then lost 419 kg in 16 months – the biggest weight loss ever.
 - The most popular sports team in the world is Manchester United Football Club. ⁸ ____ . They are also the world's richest football team with a value of more than \$1.5 billion.



SPEAKING

- 1 Look at the information about the TV and answer the questions.



- ## 1 How high is it?

It's 63 cm high.

- ## 2 How deep is it?

- ### 3 How much is it?

- ## 4 How wide is it?

- ## 5 What does it weigh?

- ## 6 What make is it?

2 Put the conversation in the correct order.

Shop assistant

- a Eight o'clock.
 - b Goodbye.
 - c Hello. Unilec. Can I help you?
 - d It weighs 43 kg.
 - e It's normally \$799 but we're selling it for \$499.
 - f Just a moment. It's 104 cm by 17 cm by 63 cm.
 - g We've got a special offer this week on a Sasco 90 cm flat screen TV.
 - h Yes, it is, but it's a very good model.

Customer

- i Hello. I want to buy a flat screen TV.
 - j I think I want to see it. What time do you close today?
 - k Great. Thank you. See you before eight. Goodbye.
 - l Sasco's a good make. How much is it?
 - m That's a good price. How big is it?
 - n That's very big. What does it weigh?
 - o That's very heavy.

WORD LIST

add (v)
addict
addiction
advertisement
attract (somebody's attention) (v)
be crazy about
building
bullet points
button
cassette player
centimetres
channel
click (on) (v)
completely
condition (n)
connect (v)
content (n)
convenient
dangerous
definitely
desert island
digital camera
disposable (camera)
document (n)
download (v/n)
easy to use
efficient
end (v)
expensive
founder
gadget
geek
hang on (v)
heading
headphones
heavy
high
hi-tech
icon
ignore (v)
information
keypad
large
layout
lend
light
long
make (n)
make (a mistake) (v)
measure (v)
message board
millimetres
MP3 player
notice (n)
nowadays
obsessed with

offer
old-fashioned
order
part (n)
percent (%)
pocket PC (personal computer)
portable
price
print out (v)
printer
programme (a TV)
put in (v)
put on (v)
record (v)
remote control
repair
replace
reward (n)
ring tone
rude
save (v)
second (n)
shape
shopping centre
shot
silver
single (n)
slim
special offer
stuff
take off (v)
take out (v)
tape player
technology
text (n)
text (v)
text message
thick
track (n)
turn off (v)
turn on (v)
type (v)
ugly
upgrade (v)
useful
video
video game
waste (v)
waste of time
weigh (v)
weight (n)
wherever
wide
word
world record
zoom (n)

VOCABULARY

- 1 Complete the compound nouns with words from the box.

digital message MP3 remote ring
shopping special text video world

- 1 message board
2 camera
3 centre
4 control
5 game
6 message
7 offer
8 player
9 record
10 tone

- 2 Which of the words in Exercise 1 are connected with:

- 1 mobile phones text message
2 the Internet _____
3 TV _____
4 buying things _____
5 music _____
6 photographs _____

- 3 Find the opposites of these adjectives in the Word list.

- 1 cheap expensive
2 difficult to use _____
3 inconvenient _____
4 inefficient _____
5 light _____
6 modern _____
7 polite _____
8 safe _____
9 small _____
10 useless _____

- 4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of words from the Word list.

- 1 I downloaded a d_____ from the Internet that had all the i_____ I needed.
2 I bought a new p_____ to r_____ the old one but I couldn't c_____ it to my computer.
3 I saw an amazing programme on C_____ last night – I wanted to r_____ it but I didn't have any blank v_____ tapes.
4 A b_____ fell off my old t_____ so I u_____ to an MP3 player.
5 I'm a_____ to new technology. Slim, s_____ gadgets always a_____ my attention.

5 Complete the questions with words from the Word list.



11 cm

5 cm

- 1 How long is it?
11 cm.
- 2 How _____ is it?
5 cm.
- 3 What does it _____?
150 grams.
- 4 What's the _____?
€120.
- 5 What _____ is it?
It's a Trekker.

6 Complete the instructions with phrasal verbs from the Word list. You use one phrasal verb twice.

- ¹Turn the computer on and ²put the disc in the CD drive.
- ³Push the 'print' icon to ⁴print the document.
- ⁵Put the disc out of the computer and ⁶take it out of the box.
- ⁷Switch the computer off.

7 Complete the sentences with *about*, *of*, *to*, *with* or – (no preposition).

- 1 Trying to get him to be tidy is a waste _____ time.
- 2 I'm crazy _____ computers. I'm learning to write programs.
- 3 An advertisement for a disposable camera attracted _____ my attention.
- 4 She texted _____ me a good luck message before my exam.
- 5 My sister is obsessed _____ a different film star every week.
- 6 He showed us how easy it was _____ use the pocket PC.

WRITING

- 1** Look at the structure of this notice. It has three sections.

1 Heading: Attract people's attention.
For Sale, Wanted, Lost ...

FOR SALE

ELECTRIC GUITAR



- Fender Stratocaster
- Red
- Five years old
- Excellent condition. £375

Contact Julie on
09879 827 878

2 Details: Bulleted lists make it easy to organise information.

3 Action: Say what you want people to do.

2 Read the conversation and write Tom's notice.

- Ali Hi Tom, What are you doing?
Tom I'm writing a notice. I'm selling my MP3 player.
Ali I want an MP3 player. What make is it?
Tom It's a Sasco 20. It's good.
Ali How big is it?
Tom Very small. It's about 10 cm long, and it's very light.
Ali What's the price?
Tom \$90.
Ali \$90? I'm not sure.
Tom OK. Well you can phone me if you want it.
Ali What's your number?
Tom 03497 924 812.



SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 5 | UNITS 9–10

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

- 1 Complete the sentences with names of clothes. You can see the first letter of each word. (6 points)

- 1 That's a nice coat. Now you have to find some nice b_____ to go with it.
- 2 You can't wear a shirt without a t_____.
- 3 A Do you have to wear a s_____ at work?
B No, just a jacket and jeans are fine.
- 4 It's very cold today. You can't go outside without a warm s_____.
- 5 The sun is very strong today. Take your s_____ with you.
- 6 You can't wear jeans. Put on some smarter t_____.

- 2 Complete the sentences. Use a verb and a preposition from the two boxes to make phrasal verbs in the correct form. (6 points)

put take turn print throw do pick

on (x 2) out off away up (x 2)

- 1 I turned on the TV to watch the match.
- 2 Please, don't _____ this magazine.
I want to read it.
- 3 You don't have to _____ anything warm today. It's really hot so a T-shirt is enough.
- 4 What are these socks doing on the floor?
_____ them _____, please.
- 5 I think I'm fatter than last year. I can't _____ this skirt.
- 6 _____ the headphones and listen to me for a while, please.
- 7 Could you please check this homework for me? I _____ it _____ and put it on the table in the kitchen.

- 3 Complete the ad with the correct forms of the adjectives in brackets. (6 points)

MASON'S CLOTHES

WHERE SHOPPING IS ¹easier (easy)
THAN ABC!

Buy your clothes here! We have ²good (good) clothes in town. Our prices are ³cheap (cheap) than any other shops and our shop assistants are ⁴friendly (friendly) than anywhere else. Come and see ⁵new (new) and ⁶hot (hot) fashions in Britain. Mason's Clothes – can you find a ⁷good (good) shop than this?

- 4 Read the text and circle the correct answers: a, b or c.

(4 points)

Young children often have arguments to try to show that they are better ¹than their friends. 'My father's stronger than ²' they say or 'I've got ³house'. One of the reasons for having school uniforms is to stop this problem with clothes. When students have to wear a uniform, they can't laugh at people who haven't got the ⁴trainers or ⁵fashionable shirt. Everybody looks the same. I remember when we bought our children's uniforms. We didn't have time to try them ⁶in the shop. When we got home, my son was happy with his uniform but my daughter didn't like ⁷at all. We had to ⁸the skirt back and change it for a ⁹one.

- | | | |
|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1 a of | b than | c to |
| 2 a ours | b your | c yours |
| 3 a bigger | b biggest | c the biggest |
| 4 a newest | b newer | c new |
| 5 a more | b the most | c the more |
| 6 a in | b up | c on |
| 7 a hers | b her | c his |
| 8 a put | b take | c turn |
| 9 a longer | b longest | c the longest |

- 5 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in the Present Simple or the Present Continuous. (8 points)

- 1 At the moment, I'm trying (try) to make a website.
- 2 _____ (Becky/work) today?
- 3 Where _____ (your friends/go) on Saturday nights?
- 4 I _____ (not buy) CDs, I download all my music from the Internet.
- 5 Hi John, it's me, Mike. What _____ (you/do) at the moment?
- 6 Steve can't go swimming with us. He always _____ (play) tennis on Wednesdays.
- 7 We can't go to this club. We _____ (wear) jeans.
- 8 _____ (your sister/study) at university on Fridays?
- 9 Mum! Come here! John _____ (not do) his homework.

LISTENING SKILLS

- 1 T26 Listen to the radio show about young people's clothes. Tick true and cross false. (9 points)

- 1 This week's show is about young people in the past.
- 2 The listeners can give their opinions.
- 3 Suits were popular with young people in the past.
- 4 Joel is wearing a school uniform.
- 5 Joel's got one suit.
- 6 Joel's clothes tell us something about him.
- 7 Joel thinks that clothes with character have to be expensive.
- 8 Joel agrees with Mr Jessup about one thing.
- 9 Mr Jessup agrees that some T-shirts and trainers are stylish.

READING SKILLS

- 1 Read the website and circle the correct answers: a, b or c. (5 points)

Complete our survey below and you could WIN tickets to the 'yourbestfilms.com film festival' in June.

Closing date: 12/4/2007

1 Best film

For me, the best film ever is Casablanca. I know it's old and technology is much better now but nobody is cooler than Humphrey Bogart. It's his best film – he is strong but romantic. When he helps Ingrid Bergman and her husband to escape, you think (and she thinks) that he is going with her ... Brilliant!

2 Funniest film

I love comedies and it is very difficult to say which is the funniest. I think it is *The Producers*. It's a story about two men who are trying to find the worst play in the world. It's great and the main actor, Zero Mostel, is amazing. I think the funniest part is at the start when he meets Gene Wilder and they have this great idea to become rich. And all the rest is just ... well, worth watching!

3 Most exciting film

I know it's crazy, but I love *Independence Day*. It's true that it's a typical summer film and the story is sometimes absurd. You also know how it will finish from the very beginning, but the special effects and the main actors are fantastic. I love it when Will Smith hits the alien and says 'Welcome to Earth' and many other scenes. Some people say it's the most stupid film. In some way it is, but I love it anyway.

4 Saddest film

I don't really watch sad films but one film that always makes me cry is *Brassed Off*. It's not the saddest film but it's the best sad film. It's about a group of musicians. They all lose their jobs. One man hasn't got any money and he loses his home and then his wife and children leave him. His father is dying and he tries to kill himself. But it has got a happy ending and sometimes it's very funny – funnier than most comedies.

- 1 What does the website say?

- a The competition finishes in June.
b You can win a prize.
c You can win tickets to the cinema.

- 2 Why did the writer choose *Casablanca* as his best film?

- a Because he loves the technology in it.
b Because it's an old film.
c Because of one of the actors.

- 3 What does the writer say about *The Producers*?

- a It's about a man called Zero Mostel.
b Its main heroes want to be rich.
c It's the worst play in the world.

- 4 What does he say about *Independence Day*?

- a It's a true story.
b He likes everything about it.
c He agrees people can think that it is stupid.

5 *Brassed Off*

- a hasn't got a sad ending.
b is sad all the time.
c is the saddest film he knows.

COMMUNICATION

- 1 Complete the questions. The lines show how many words you need to use. (6 points)

Customer Good morning.

Shop Assistant How ¹can I help?

C I'm looking for a computer.

SA Well, we've got a lot of computers here.

C Mmm. Can you give me ²_____ about laptops?

SA Of course. They cost from \$400 to \$1,500.

C Could ³_____ what the differences are?

SA Well, some have a bigger memory and are faster. Some can play DVDs.

C What do you ⁴_____ faster?

SA The computer works more quickly. It's important for playing games.

C Well, I'm not sure.

SA ⁵_____ give you our brochure? It tells you all about the different computers.

C Thank you. Have you got a shop in Leeds?

SA Yes. I can ⁶_____ the address if you like. Have you got a piece of paper?

C Yes.

SA 38 Station Road, Brighton.

C Sorry, ⁷_____ or 48?

SA 38.

C Right. Thanks very much.

Total /50

11

Time for a break!

GRAMMAR

going to

We use *be* + *going to* + verb to talk about future plans or intentions, eg *I'm going to learn to drive this summer.*

	Affirmative	Negative
I	am ('m) going to spend August in the USA.	am not ('m not) going to spend August in the USA.
We/You/They	are ('re) going to spend August in the USA.	are not ('re not) going to spend August in the USA.
He/She/It	is ('s) going to spend August in the USA.	is not (isn't) going to spend August in the USA.

Yes/No questions		Short answers	
Am	I	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are	we/you/they	going to spend August in the USA?	Yes, we/you/they are. No, we/you/they aren't.
Is	he/she/it		Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.

- 1 John is going to go on a tour of Europe. Complete what he says with the correct form of *going to*.

Date	Country	City	See
Aug 1	Spain	Barcelona	the Sagrada Familia Cathedral
Aug 3	France	Paris	the Louvre Museum
Aug 5	Italy	Venice	St Mark's Square
Aug 8	Greece	Athens	the Acropolis
Aug 10	Turkey	Istanbul	the Blue Mosque

I ¹'m going to start (start) my tour in Barcelona. I ² _____ (not / visit) Madrid. After Barcelona I ³ _____ (travel) by train to Paris. I ⁴ _____ (stay) in Paris for two days, then I ⁵ _____ (fly) to Venice. I ⁶ _____ (not / stay) there for very long – only a day. Then I ⁷ _____ (sail) to Athens in my uncle's yacht. After Athens, I ⁸ _____ (finish) my tour in Istanbul.

- 2 Put the words in the correct order to make questions about John's tour. Then look at the plan in Exercise 1 and write the answers.

1 is / Barcelona? / do / going / in / to / What / he
What is he going to do in Barcelona?

He's going to see the Sagrada Familia Cathedral.

2 is / arrive / going / in / Paris? / to / When / he

3 is / go / going / in / Venice? / to / Where / he

4 is / Athens? / going / in / see / to / What / he

5 is / finish / going / tour? / to / Where / he / his

READING

- 1 Read the headings in the article and answer the questions.

1 Where is Josie studying?

at Sussex University

2 What is Tony studying?

3 Who is studying Politics and Economics?

4 Who is studying in Durham?

5 Where is Xiuxiu studying?

- 2 **729** Read the article. Match the sentences to the people.

1 I want to teach. Howard

2 I want to see Asia. _____

3 I'm going to go to the USA. _____

4 I love football. _____

5 I'm going to be a professional musician.

- 3 Read the article again. Tick true and cross false.

1 Josie is going to travel around Africa.

2 She has family in Australia.

3 Howard is going to look for a job.

4 He needs money to study.

5 Xiuxiu is going to go home.

6 She's going to live in Germany.

7 Tony's going to work in a shoe factory.

8 He's going to have a lot of responsibility.

9 Marina has got a job in the European Union.

10 She's going to travel around the USA.

- 4 Answer the questions.

1 How long is Josie going to spend in Asia?
six months

2 How long is Howard going to work in the factory?

3 How long is Xiuxiu going to spend in China?

4 How long is Tony going to spend in Turkey?

5 How long is Marina going to spend in the USA?

What next?

This week Student Magazine talks to five students who are graduating this year. What are they going to do next?

Tony is studying Computing and Business at Kent University

I'm going to go to Turkey with some friends for two weeks in August. Then I'm going to start work. I'm going to work for my dad's company. The company makes sports clothes and equipment. About 400 people work there. I'm going to be the IT Services Manager. I love all sports – I play football and basketball and I run. So that's cool. But it's going to be a lot of responsibility.



Marina is studying Politics and Economics at the LSE (London School of Economics)

I'm going to go to Washington in July. I'm going to work for the World Bank. That's going to be great, but it's just a temporary contract. I'm going to be there for six months. Then I'm going to take a month to travel around the USA. I'm going to come home to London in October and look for a permanent job. I want to work for the European Union, but it's hard to get a job.



Josie is studying Modern Languages at Sussex University

First, I'm going to take six months to travel around Asia. I want to see Vietnam and Thailand, Bali ... Then I'm going to spend three months in Australia; I've got an uncle in Melbourne. Then I'm going to come home and look for a job and a place to live. I want to work in tourism.



Howard is studying Anthropology at Durham University

I'm not going to have a holiday. From July to September I'm going to work in a shoe factory. It's going to be hard but I really need the money to continue my studies. I'm going to start a Master's degree in Anthropology in September. One day I want to teach Anthropology in a university and do research.



Xiuxiu is studying Music and Performance at Guildhall University in London

First of all, I'm going to go home for two months. My parents live in Nanjing in China and I really want to see them. Then I'm going to come back to London. I'm in a band with three other students from Guildhall. I play the piano. We're going to play at a jazz festival in Germany in October. Then we're going to look for more work.



GRAMMAR

must

- *must* is similar to *have to* (Unit 4). It shows that it is necessary to do something.
Passengers must show their passport at passport control.
- *must* is the same in all persons
I/You/He/She/We/They must arrive at the airport two hours before the flight.

mustn't and don't have to

- *mustn't* is the contraction of *must not*.
- *mustn't* is **not** the same as *don't have to*.
mustn't shows that something is not permitted.
You mustn't smoke on the plane. (= You can't smoke.)
- *don't have to* shows that it is not necessary.
You don't have to wear a tie at work. (= You can wear a tie if you want to.)

should and shouldn't

- We use *should* to say something is a good idea.
You should buy a good guide book.
- We use *shouldn't* to say it is a bad idea.
You shouldn't believe everything people tell you.
- *should* is the same in all persons
I/You/He/She/We/They should take regular exercise.

	Affirmative	Negative
It's necessary.	you must ...	you mustn't ...
It's a good/bad idea.	you should ...	you shouldn't ...
It's not necessary.	you don't have to ...	

1 Change the imperatives to sentences with *must* or *mustn't*.

1 Get a visa!

You must get a visa.

2 Don't forget your passport!

3 Arrive at the airport before ten o'clock!

4 Don't be late!

5 Keep your bag with you at all times!

2 Who says it?

boss dentist doctor parents teacher

1 You mustn't be late and you must work hard.

boss

2 You must eat lots of fruit and you mustn't smoke.

3 You must do your homework and you mustn't talk in class.

4 You must tidy your room and you mustn't stay out late.

5 You must see me every six months and you mustn't forget to brush your teeth at least twice a day.

3 Circle the correct alternatives.

1 You mustn't / *don't have to* smoke on the plane.

2 You mustn't / *don't have to* wear your seat belt all the time.

3 You mustn't / *don't have to* stand up when the plane is taking off or landing.

4 You mustn't / *don't have to* eat the food on the plane.

5 You mustn't / *don't have to* be rude to the flight attendants.

4 Write sentences with *mustn't* or *don't have to*.

1 Today's Saturday: I / get up early

I don't have to get up early.

2 Today's my mum's birthday:

I / forget to phone her

3 I want it to be a surprise: you / tell anybody

4 There's plenty of time: we / run

5 We're in the library: we / talk

6 I passed all my exams: I / retake any of them

7 You can finish this work tomorrow:
you / do it now

8 These documents are important:
you / lose them

5 Write advice. Use *should* and the ideas in the box.

ask for help get a Saturday job
 video the film and go out go to bed earlier
 join a gym make a sandwich
 put on a jumper text instead

1 My mobile phone calls are very expensive.
You should text instead.

2 I'm hungry.

3 I'm cold.

4 I never have any money.

5 I can't stay awake in class.

6 I don't understand these instructions.

7 I want to be healthier.

8 I want to go to the party tonight but there's a great film on TV.

- 6** Ben is going to Australia on a backpacking holiday. Complete the advice with *should* or *shouldn't* and the verbs in the box.



go keep stay sunbathe swim travel

- 1 You should keep your money and passport safe at all times.
- 2 You _____ by bus around Australia; it's cheaper than flying.
- 3 You _____ between midday and three o'clock; the sun is too hot.
- 4 You _____ in the sea if there are red flags on the beach; that means danger.
- 5 You _____ in youth hostels; they are good places to meet other backpackers.
- 6 You _____ in July and August; it's winter in Australia.

SPEAKING

1 Put the conversation in the correct order.

A

a I don't think so. I went to Italy in the summer.

b I've got a week's holiday from work and I don't know where to go.

c Oh, I'm not sure about that. It's very expensive.

d Paris is a bit cold at this time of year.

e That's a good idea. Yes, why not? Barcelona could be fun. How much is it?

f Well, I like going to art galleries and I like eating in restaurants.

B

g If you like art, you could go to Venice. There's a special offer.

h Look there's the price – air fare and hotel included.

i Right. Well, if you don't want to go to Italy, what about Paris?

j Well, why don't you stay at home?

k Well, if you don't want to go to Paris, why don't you go to Barcelona?

l What sort of things do you like doing?

2 Complete the conversations with words from the box.

about could don't good idea if should suggest (x 2) sure think what (x 2)
 why (x 2)

1 A What should I buy my mum for her birthday?

B What _____ a pair of earrings?

A That's a good _____.

2 A I'm bored. What do you _____?

B _____ you've got nothing to do, you could clean the house.

A I don't _____ so.

3 A _____ can we do tonight?

B _____ don't we go to the cinema?

A Yes, _____ not?

4 A There's no food in the house. What do you _____ we do for dinner?

B If you like Indian food, we _____ go to that new restaurant for dinner.

A That's a _____ idea.

5 A What about our holidays? _____ do you suggest?

B Why _____ we go to New Zealand?

A I'm not _____ about that. It's a long way.

WORD LIST

activity holiday
air-conditioned
airport
alcohol
amazing
ancient
attraction
baseball cap
be interested in
be on strike
beach holiday
biscuits
book (v)
box
camping holiday
campsite
castle
centre (n)
change (n)
clock
coach
colourful
crowd
dance the night away
delayed (flight)
doll
earrings
enough
entertainment industry
excursion
explore (v)
flight
flight attendant
forget
get a degree (v)
get dark
glad
glass
guesthouse
guide (n)
guidebook
horrible
hotel
illegal
in the shape of
instructor
Ireland
jewellery
join (v)
jumper
key ring
kilometre
King Arthur
left
live (adj)

lost luggage
lost relatives
love story
luxury
mug (n)
nearby
pack (v)
passport
past (n)
patient
performance
plane
professional (n)
qualified
report (v)
representative
rest (n)
room
sailing
Scotland
seat
shortbread
side
sightseeing
situation
skill
sleeping bag
somewhere
south coast
souvenir
stay at/with (v)
stay awake
strike
swimsuit
teddy bear
temple
tent
top
touch
tour
touring holiday
tourist visa
toy (n)
train
travel agent
travel by car/coach/
plane/train
travel company
unfortunately
until
visa
warm clothes
waterskiing
worker
youth hostel

VOCABULARY

- 1 Find these words in the Word list.

1 four types of holiday:

activity holiday

2 four places you can stay at on holiday:

campsite

3 four means of transport:

car

4 six things you can wear:

baseball cap

earrings

5 four jobs:

flight attendant

6 three activities:

sailing

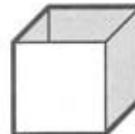
- 2 Complete the text with the correct form of words from the Word list.

My ¹flight to Madrid was at six o'clock in the morning so I ²p_____ the night before. I arrived at the ³a_____ at four-thirty. When I got there, the airport workers were on ⁴s_____ and my plane was ⁵d_____. There were ⁶c_____ of people everywhere. I didn't arrive in Madrid until three in the afternoon.

- 3 Label the pictures with nouns from the Word list.



1 biscuits



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

- 4 Make compounds from the words in the box and complete the sentences.

bag east company entertainment
industry lost love luggage sleeping
south stories tourist travel visa

- 1 Brighton is a city on the south coast of England.
- 2 My mother likes reading _____.
- 3 My sister works in the _____ – she's a musician.
- 4 You need a _____ to visit Australia.
- 5 My brother works as a tourist guide for a _____.
- 6 I once went on a camping holiday and forgot my _____.
- 7 I waited for my backpack for half an hour and then went to _____.

- 5 Find the missing verbs in the Word list.

- 1 pack a guidebook / a swimsuit / a jumper
- 2 _____ by train / by plane / by coach
- 3 _____ at a hotel / at a youth hostel / on a campsite
- 4 _____ a room / a seat / a flight

- 6 Complete the sentences with prepositions from the box.

at by for on to until with (x 2)

- 1 I'm going to go on holiday.
- 2 I'm going to go _____ my sister.
- 3 We're going to go _____ Scotland.
- 4 We're not going to stay _____ a hotel.
- 5 We're going to stay _____ our grandparents.
- 6 We're going to stay _____ two weeks.
- 7 We're going to stay _____ 1 September.
- 8 We're going to travel there _____ train.



Dear Mum,

WRITING

- 1 Look at the structure of this postcard. It has five sections.

- 1 Greeting: usually
Dear You can also use Hi or Hello.

- 2 Present: Say where you are. *We're in We're having a great/horrible time. (It's) beautiful/boring. The weather is warm/cold.*

Dear Jenny,

We're in Barcelona. We're having a fantastic time. Barcelona is beautiful and the weather is warm.

Yesterday we visited the Sagrada Familia and the Picasso Museum. In the evening we ate in a traditional Catalan restaurant.

Tomorrow we're going to go to Sitges - it's a nearby beach.

See you soon.

Greg & Anna

- 3 Past: Say what you did. *We went to We visited We saw We met ...*

- 4 Future: Say what you're going to do.
Later today/This afternoon, we're going to ...

- 5 Sign off: *See you soon./Bye for now./Lots of love.*
Then sign your name.

- 2 Meena is on holiday in Paris. It's Tuesday morning. Look at the documents and write her postcard.



12

Healthy body ...

GRAMMAR

Present Perfect

We use the Present Perfect to talk about a past action and also the situation now, eg

He's cleaned the house. (= the house is clean now.)

He hasn't cleaned the house. (= the house is dirty now.)

	Affirmative	Negative
I/We/You/They	have ('ve) cleaned the house.	have not (haven't) cleaned the house.
He/She/It	has ('s) cleaned the house.	has not (hasn't) cleaned the house.

Yes/No questions		Short answers
Have	I/we/ you/they	cleaned the house.
Has	he/she/it	Yes, I/we/you/they have. No, I/we/you/they haven't. Yes, he/she/it has. No, he/she/it hasn't.

- 1 Read the situations and write sentences. Use the Present Perfect and subject pronouns.

- 1 Jack's not working: he's at home watching TV.
(finish) He's finished work.
- 2 I can't find my glasses.
(lose) _____
- 3 It's not raining now.
(stop) _____
- 4 Jim and Diane are here.
(arrive) _____
- 5 You're late: the train left five minutes ago.
(miss) _____
- 6 Our shoes are dirty.
(not / clean) _____

- 2 Circle the correct alternatives.

- 1 I ate / I've eaten in an Italian restaurant yesterday.
- 2 I can't go out: I didn't finish / I haven't finished my homework.
- 3 I'm exhausted. I swam / I've swum five kilometres.
- 4 Did you see / Have you seen Jackie at the weekend?
- 5 Happy Birthday! I made / I've made you a cake!
- 6 I saw / I've seen the Rolling Stones six times.
- 7 I saw / I've seen Bruce Springsteen last year.

Wh- questions

How much work have you done?

Why haven't you cleaned the house?

Past Simple and Present Perfect

If we want to say when something happened, we use the Past Simple.

I visited China when I was 18.

With the Present Perfect, we don't say when something happened. It means 'in the past up to now'.

I've visited China.

Have you ever ...?

The adverb 'ever' means 'at any time'. You can use it in questions.

A **Have you ever visited China?**

B **Yes, I have. I visited China when I was 18.**

- 3 Write conversations with *Have you ever ...?*

1 visit / Japan? – yes / last year / wonderful

A Have you ever visited Japan?

B Yes, I have. I visited Japan last year. It was wonderful.

2 eat / Vietnamese food? – yes / last week / delicious

A _____

B _____

3 meet a famous person? – no

A _____

B _____

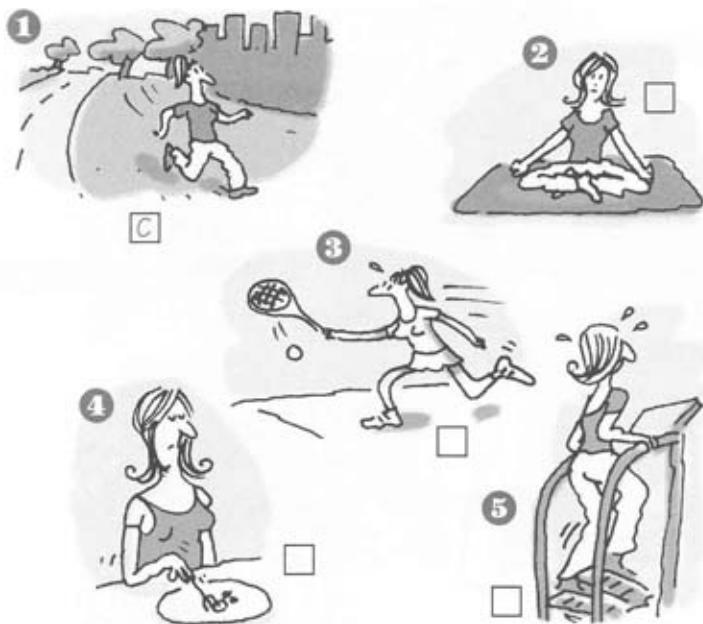
4 read / *The Lord of the Rings*? – yes / when I was 16 / boring

A _____

B _____

READING

- 1 T30 Read the article. Match the pictures to paragraphs B–F.



- 2 Read the article again and match the sentences to paragraphs B to F.

- 1 I can't do that!
- 2 I'm bored!
- 3 I'm hungry!
- 4 This is great! I'm going to be thin!
- 5 When was the last time I came here?

E

- 3 Read the sentences in context in the article. Circle the correct meaning.

- 1 cost a fortune (Paragraph B) = was expensive / was cheap
- 2 it was over (B) = it was the beginning / it was the end
- 3 in the open air (C) = inside / outside
- 4 speeding (C) = going fast / going slowly
- 5 I lasted a week (D) = it was the final week / it was difficult but I continued for a week
- 6 nowadays (D) = in the past / in the present
- 7 by far the worst (E) = a little worse than the others / a lot worse than the others
- 8 I gave up (E) = I stopped doing it / I continued doing it

Summertime blues

I haven't always been this fat: I once weighed 3½ kilos.

A It's summer and I want to go to the beach. But of course before I put on a bikini I need to lose a little weight. It's the same every year. I've tried everything. Diets, exercise, yoga, running ... I always think it's going to be fantastic when I start.

B The last gym I joined cost a fortune. But I was happy to pay. They had hundreds of beautiful, modern machines. They had a swimming pool. They had a sauna. They had a café. For the first month I went three times a week. Then I went once a week. Then I went once every three weeks. Then I stopped going. I continued paying for a year but really it was over after six months.

C Two years ago I decided running was the answer. I started in summer. How wonderful to be in the open air early in the morning, speeding silently through the sleeping streets. Well, that's the theory. But really, is there anything more boring than running? I don't think so. But I continued. In fact, I continued until winter arrived. It was dark. It was cold. It rained. I stopped running.

D I've gone on hundreds of diets. The first time was when I was 21. No wine. No chocolate. No pasta. No cakes. No fun. I lasted a week. Then I ate the refrigerator. Nowadays I go on a diet about once a year. I usually last longer than a week, but not much longer.

E Last year I tried yoga classes. The teacher was a forty-year-old woman. She looked about eighteen. There were twenty of us in her class and I was by far the worst. I can't put my leg behind my head. And I don't want to – what if it gets stuck there? Most of all, I hated sitting on the floor. Why can't you do yoga in a chair? Or, better, on a sofa? I gave up after four lessons.

F But this summer is going to be different. I've started tennis lessons. I'm having three lessons a week. I'm going to lose lots of weight. It's going to be fantastic. I just know it.

GRAMMAR

Present Perfect with *been* and *gone*

John's **gone** to Moscow. (= He's in Moscow now.)

He's not here.)

John's **been** to Moscow. (= He's not in Moscow now.)

He was in Moscow at some time in the past.)

Present Perfect with *just*, *yet* and *already*

We use *just*, *already* and *yet* to add extra meaning to the Present Perfect. We use *just* and *already* in affirmative sentences. Use them between *have* and the verb.

- A You look different.
- B I've **just** had a haircut. (*just* means very recently, a short time ago.)
- A Do your homework!
- B I've **already** done it. (*already* means faster or sooner than expected.)

We use *yet* in negative sentences and questions. Use it at the end of the sentence.

- A What are you doing?
- B I'm writing letters. I haven't finished **yet**. I've got two more to write.
- A Have you seen the new Spielberg film **yet**?
- B No, we haven't. But we're going to see it at the weekend. (*yet* means it's expected or it is going to happen.)

1 Complete the conversations with *been* or *gone*.

1 A Hello Mrs Sanchez. Can I speak to Julio?
B I'm afraid he's not here. He's gone out.

2 A You look tired.

B Yes. I've _____ to the gym.

3 A Where's Maure?

B She's _____ to the shop for some milk.

4 A How's Kenny?

B He's OK. He's _____ to Tokyo. He got home last night.

5 A You look great.

B Thank you. I've _____ on holiday.

6 A Where have you _____?

B I've _____ at my yoga class. Why?

A Pete came to see you. He waited for ages.
He's _____ now.

2 Look at the pictures and write sentences. Use the Present Perfect of the phrases in the box with *just*.

arrive get married have a baby
have lunch have an accident
pass her driving test



1 They've just had a baby.

2 _____



3 _____

4 _____



5 _____

6 _____

3 Penny is a journalist. It's only 10 a.m. but she's already done a lot of things. Write sentences with *already* and *yet*.

TO DO

- 1 Finish writing the 'Celebrity Diets' article ✓
- 2 Phone Tom
- 3 Read the newspapers
- 4 Listen to Macey's new CD ✓
- 5 Write the article about Macey
- 6 Email Brad ✓

1 She's already finished writing the 'Celebrity Diets' article.

2 She hasn't phoned Tom yet.

3 _____

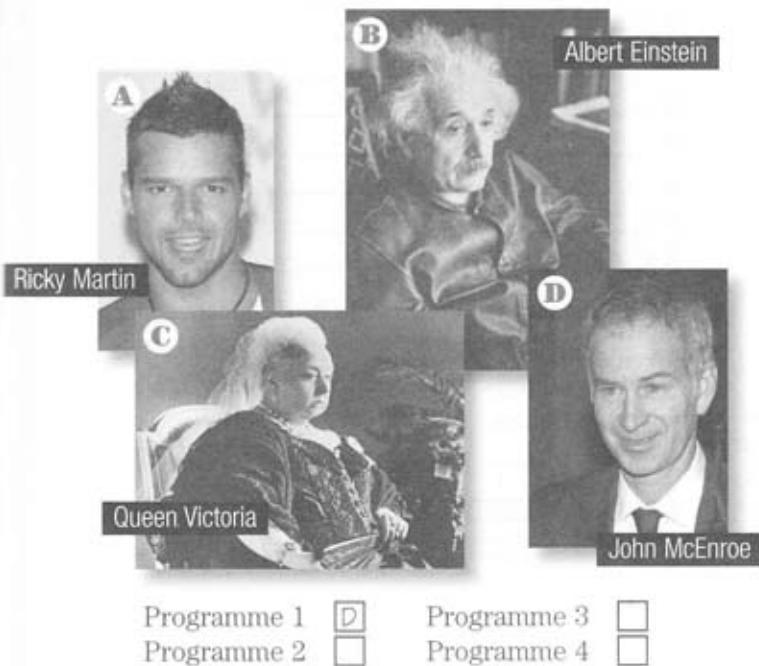
4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

LISTENING

- 1 T31 Listen to four radio programmes. Match the people to the programmes.



- 2 Listen again. Write a sentence about each person using the phrases in the table.

1	David French	has acted in	a book	with	Albert Einstein
2	Russ Beattie	has played in	a concert	about	Queen Victoria
3	Elena Montéz	has produced	a film	about	John McEnroe
4	Annette Bouvier	has written	a TV programme	about	Ricky Martin

1 David French ...

2

3

4

- 3 Listen again. Which programme does each sentence come from?

- 1 I haven't finished it yet.
- 2 I've read most of the book.
- 3 It hasn't been released yet.
- 4 It's been very interesting.
- 5 We've already recorded eight songs.
- 6 We've tried to explain complicated ideas in a simple way.
- 7 You've just come back from the USA.
- 8 You've just finished a new movie.

SPEAKING

- 1 In English exams, you often have to describe a photo. It is important to talk. It is better to make some mistakes than to be silent and make no mistakes. Complete the general description of the picture with words from the box.

a can I in It's it's think of
picture see

- 1 It's _____
a street.
2 I _____ the UK.
3 _____ seven people.

- 2 Circle the correct alternatives in the detailed description of the picture.

There are two cars ¹ on the left / on the right.
² They've had / They're having an accident.
The drivers ³ look / look like very angry.

There's a man on a bicycle ⁴ in the middle / on the left of the road. ⁵ He's looking / He's looked at a girl in the street. I think ⁶ she's buying / she's bought a new dress.
⁷ She's showing / She's shown it to her friend. They both ⁸ look / look like happy.

⁹ On the left, / On the right, there's a couple in a café. ¹⁰ They're having / They've just had lunch.
¹¹ They're watching / They're going to watch the man on the bicycle. Maybe ¹² he's had / he's going to have an accident too.



WORD LIST

aerobics	kick-off
angry	leaflet
annoying	left-handed
another	look for
anywhere	make the most of
article	match
athletics	medal
baseball	memory
baseball bat	metre
basketball	mind
beat another player/team	mineral water
begin	neurobics
bike	Olympic Games
blanket	pace
body	park
brain	personal
break the world record	player
canoeing	point
carry	questionnaire
cause	race
check (v)	reduce stress
cheer (v)	research (n)
closed	right-handed
concentrate	rock climbing
creative	routine activity
cycling	sailing
day out	sauna
develop	scientist
diving	score goals/points
do well	sense of touch/sight
emotion	sight
exercise (n/v)	skiing
exercise class/machine	sleep (v)
expression	sleeping problem
feel better	speed
fizzy drink	sports facilities
follow advice	still
get (into shape)	stimulate
goal	supporters
goalkeeper	table tennis
gold medal	take vitamin pills
grass	team
grow	teeth
gymnastics	tidy (v)
high jump	tired
hockey	trainer
hockey pitch	unexpected
improve (v)	upside down
Indian food	vice versa
jacuzzi	volleyball
join a gym	win a match/medal/race
judo	world record
keep young/healthy/alive	

VOCABULARY

- 1 Find 16 sporting activities in the Word list.

1 a	<u>aerobics</u>	9 h	<u>_____</u>
2 a	<u>_____</u>	10 h	<u>_____</u>
3 b	<u>_____</u>	11 j	<u>_____</u>
4 b	<u>_____</u>	12 r	<u>_____</u>
5 c	<u>_____</u>	13 s	<u>_____</u>
6 c	<u>_____</u>	14 s	<u>_____</u>
7 d	<u>_____</u>	15 t	<u>_____</u>
8 g	<u>_____</u>	16 v	<u>_____</u>

- 2 Divide the nouns in the box into four categories.

baseball bat bike body brain
exercise machine goalkeeper match
Olympic Games player race teeth
trainer

Category 1: baseball bat _____

Category 2: body _____

Category 3: goalkeeper _____

Category 4: match _____

- 3 Complete each sentence with one set of three verbs.
Remember to use the correct form of the verbs.

beat score win feel keep reduce
follow get join

Arsenal ¹scored two goals, ² _____ Juventus and ³ _____ the match.

The doctor told me to ⁴ _____ into shape so I ⁵ _____ his advice and ⁶ _____ a gym.

If you want to ⁷ _____ healthy and ⁸ _____ better, you should try to ⁹ _____ your level of stress.

- 4 Complete the sentences with prepositions from the box.

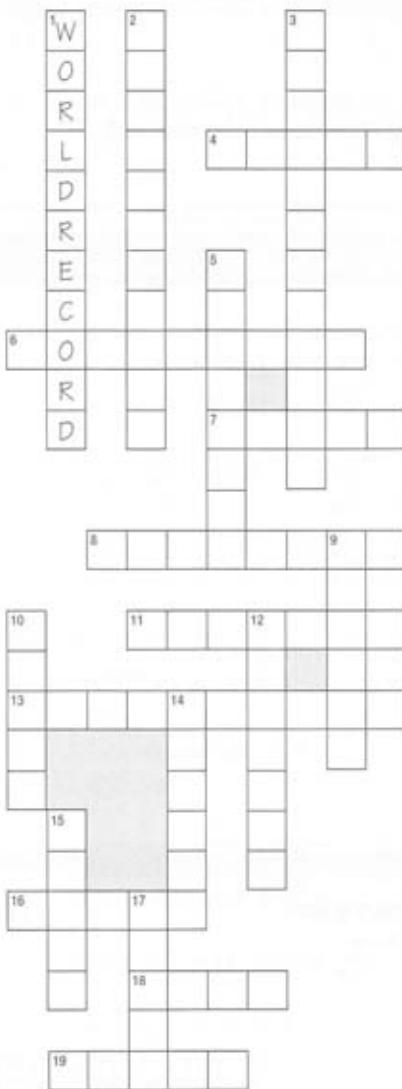
for for in into on to

Take this booklet. It's ¹for people with sleeping problems – there's a lot of good advice ² _____ it.

I spend a lot of money ³ _____ my girlfriend. I bought her a gold ring ⁴ _____ her birthday.

I go ⁵ _____ the gym three times a week; I'm trying to get ⁶ _____ shape.

- 5 Complete the crossword with words and phrases from the Word list.



WRITING

- ## 1 Look at the questionnaire.

Choose a clear title
reason for the
questionnaire.

A Todo Mexico

Tell us what you think and help us improve our service.

- ## 1 How old are you?

- under 16 years old
 - 16–24 years old
 - 25–35 years old
 - 36 years old +

- ## 2 How often do you eat out?

- more than twice a week
 - once or twice a week
 - once or twice a month
 - less than once a month

- 3** What did you think of the quality of the food?

- excellent
 - good
 - OK
 - poor

years old	<input type="text"/>
years old	<input type="text"/>
years old	<input type="text"/>
+	<input type="text"/>
eat out?	<input type="text"/>
twice a week	<input type="text"/>
once a week	<input type="text"/>
once a month	<input type="text"/>
once a month	<input type="text"/>
book of the month?	<input type="text"/>

Give options for people to choose from

ACROSS ►

- 4 For example, 100 kph (5)
 - 6 You can win one at the Olympic Games (4,5)
 - 7 When the team scores, the supporters ... (5)
 - 8 Scientists do it. (8)
 - 11 Try to find (4,3)
 - 13 Surprising (10)
 - 16 Green stuff in the park (5)
 - 18 Get bigger (4)
 - 19 100 cm (5)

DOWN ▼

- 1 Can you break it? (5,6)
 - 2 Opposite of left-handed (5-6)
 - 3 Healthy drink (7,5)
 - 5 For example, aerobics (8)
 - 9 Not open (6)
 - 10 Hot room in a gym (5)
 - 12 Start of a football match (4-3)
 - 14 The winner is the team that scores the most ... (5)
 - 15 Opposite of energetic (5)
 - 17 Seeing, sense of ... (5)

- 2 Write a questionnaire about one of the topics below. Include at least five questions.

- Sunnyvale hotel – or a hotel you know
 - QuickJet airline – or an airline you know
 - Wigan Athletic football stadium – or a sports stadium you know

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 6 | UNITS 11–12

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

- 1 Write the name of the correct sport next to each description. (5 points)

- 1 People do this in the mountains. It looks dangerous but if you are careful, you don't fall. rock climbing
- 2 This is a winter sport. Going down the mountain is very exciting. snowboarding
- 3 Different sports belong to this category, like running, jumping and throwing. athletics
- 4 This is a good sport in the gym or on the beach. It just needs a net and a ball. volleyball
- 5 You do it on the lakes or at sea. You need a boat or a yacht for it. sailing
- 6 There are two types of this sport. The game on ice is faster and very popular in the USA or Canada. In England the game on grass is more popular. hockey

- 2 Complete Jo's holiday plans with one word in each gap to make correct collocations. (7 points)

My plans for an ¹activity holiday with friends in July.

Before the holiday:

- ² travel by coach rather than plane
- ³ book the coach tickets on the Internet
- ⁴ wear sports clothes only

During the holiday:

- ⁵ camp at a nice but cheap campsite
- ⁶ visit a local castle
- ⁷ go diving and cycling every day
- ⁸ play tennis with all the other campers

- 3 Look at Jo's holiday plans in Exercise 2 again and complete the sentences with the correct forms of *going to* and the verbs in brackets. (5 points)

- 1 Jo is going to visit (visit) a local castle.
- 2 The campers are going to play (play) tennis.
- 3 A When are they going to go (they/go) on holiday this year?
B In July.
- 4 Jo is going to do (do) gymnastics every day.
- 5 A Is she going to fly?
B No, she isn't.
- 6 Jo says: I haven't got (take) any smart clothes.

- 4 Complete the sports camp holiday ad with *must*, *mustn't*, *don't have to*, *should* and *shouldn't*. (5 points)

SPORTS CAMP HOLIDAY

- 1 You must organise the holiday before you arrive. We never have free places.
- 2 You can do sports. It's your choice.
- 3 You mustn't smoke. The camp is a no-smoking area.
- 4 You should eat well. It's a good idea and you need a lot of energy for the afternoon sessions.
- 5 You mustn't be too serious. The camp is for fun and playing is more important than winning.
- 6 You don't have to pay for anything here. Food and activities are all in the price of the holiday.

- 5 Circle the correct words. (2 points)

- 1 Have you ever / yet been to the Olympic Games?
- 2 I only arrived here two days ago but I've already / just been on three excursions.
- 3 A Are you going on holiday this summer?
B Well, I've yet / just come back from my holiday so my next holiday's in winter.
- 4 Are you still ill? Have you been to the doctor's ever / yet?
- 5 I've played a lot of games of football but I've never / ever scored a goal.

- 6 Complete the sentences. Use the verbs in the correct forms in the Past Simple or the Present Perfect. (6 points)

- 1 I've been (go) to the USA three times.
- 2 Have you seen (you/see) the new film at the cinema? You should, it's great.
- 3 That's a nice jacket. Where did you buy (you/buy) it?
- 4 Another win for Jerry. He beat (beat) everybody.
- 5 The match last night was great. We won (win) 66–38.
- 6 Oh no! We've got Maths today and I haven't done (not do) my homework.
- 7 I haven't been (not go) anywhere last summer – it was great.

LISTENING SKILLS

- 1 T32 Listen to two people talking about a football match and circle the correct answers: a, b or c. (6 points)
- 1 What is the score at half time?
a Manchester 3 Liverpool 1
b Liverpool 3 Manchester 1
c Liverpool 3 Manchester 3
- 2 What does Jack say?
a Manchester are having a difficult match.
b Manchester should score more goals.
c Liverpool are going to score more goals.
- 3 Jack thinks that the Liverpool manager
a should change one player.
b should change two players.
c has changed two players.
- 4 What does Jack think about Fletcher?
a He hasn't had a good match.
b He has scored.
c He is playing well.
- 5 What does Jack say about Fletcher?
a He has never seen Fletcher play before.
b He liked Fletcher before but doesn't like him now.
c He has never liked Fletcher.
- 6 What is true about Fletcher?
a He's scored 50 goals for Liverpool.
b He's played 50 games for Ireland.
c He's played 50 games for Liverpool.

READING SKILLS

- 1 Read the rules for the country of Freedownia. Tick true and cross false. (8 points)
- 1 Everybody has to have a passport to enter Freedownia.
- 2 Everybody must have a visa to enter Freedownia.
- 3 You don't have to bring \$500 in money.
- 4 You have to book a hotel room before you come to Freedownia.
- 5 You can pay for the bus with a 1 Freedownia pound note.
- 6 Tourists must take a black taxi.
- 7 Everybody has to wear a hat on Thursday afternoon.
- 8 You can eat picnics in Freedownia.

Welcome to Freedownia

RULES FOR VISITORS

- All people coming into Freedownia must have a passport. People from the European Union don't have to have a visa. Everybody else must apply for a visa. When you arrive, you must have \$500 or a credit card. You must change the money for the Freedownian pounds at the Freedownia National Bank.
- You must also have somewhere to stay. You can book a room at our hotel finder office here at Freedownia airport. There are many beautiful hotels in the city. It is illegal to stay at campsites or in people's houses.
- There is a bus service from the airport to the city centre. It costs 25 Freedownia pence. You must have the correct money. The bus driver can't give you change. You mustn't use the black taxis. These are for Freedownians only. You can find tourist taxis, they are yellow and green, at the main airport entrance. The price to the city centre is 10 Freedownian pounds.
- We have some rules about clothes and places to eat. Men mustn't wear shorts or T-shirts on Sundays and women must wear a hat on Thursday afternoons. Nobody can eat outside. There are no ice creams or fast food restaurants in Freedownia. You must eat in restaurants or you can have a picnic in our special city centre picnic room.
- Have a nice time in Freedownia!

COMMUNICATION

- 1 Complete the dialogue with one word in each gap. (6 points)

Beth Hi Tess. What are you doing?
Tess Hi Beth. I'm buying some souvenirs for my family. But I don't know what to buy! What ¹should I buy for my mum?
Beth ²_____ don't you buy her one of these boxes? They're beautiful.
Tess That's a good ³_____. Now, what can I ⁴_____ for my dad?
Beth What ⁵_____ a shirt?
Tess I'm not ⁶_____ about that. It's a bit colourful!
Beth What does he like?
Tess He likes food.
Beth ⁷_____ he likes food, you could buy him some boxes of cakes from the market.
Tess Great! Come on, let's go.

Total /50

GRAMMAR

Definite article with places

Most place names do not take the definite article.

- continents, eg *America, Europe, Asia*
- islands, eg *Majorca, Iceland, Hawaii*
- countries, eg *Poland, Italy, Spain*
- mountains, eg *Mont Blanc, Everest, Kilimanjaro*
- lakes, eg *Loch Ness, Lake Como, Lake Superior*
- cities and states, eg *Paris, Warsaw, Texas, Nebraska*
- most squares, streets and parks, eg *St Mark's Square, Time Square, Princes Street, Fifth Avenue, Regent's Park, Borgia Park*

Use the definite article with the following:

- deserts, rivers, seas and oceans (but not lakes), eg *the Nile, the Danube, the Sahara Desert, the Negev Desert, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the Pacific, the Atlantic*
- groups of islands (archipelagos) or mountains (mountain ranges), eg *the Balearics, the Bahamas, the Philippines, the Alps, the Himalayas*
- other plural names, eg *the Netherlands, the United States*
- names that describe constitutions, eg *the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, the United Arab Emirates, the European Union*
- north/south/east/west of ... eg *the north of England, the south of France* (but *northern England, southern France*)

1 Add *the* where necessary.

- 1 The longest river in ____ Britain is *the* Severn.
- 2 ____ Paris is the capital of ____ France.
- 3 ____ Mount Everest is in ____ Himalayas.
- 4 ____ Corfu is an island in ____ Mediterranean.
- 5 ____ Mississippi/Missouri is the longest river in ____ USA.
- 6 ____ Netherlands and ____ Holland are two names for the same country.
- 7 ____ Lake Victoria is the biggest lake in ____ Africa.
- 8 ____ Scotland is part of ____ United Kingdom.

2 Choose the right answers. Use *the* where necessary.

Africa Asia Atlantic Central Park
Czech Republic Dolomites Germany
Greece Hyde Park Ireland Kilimanjaro
Malaysia Mont Blanc Netherlands
Nile Pacific Pall Mall Philippines
Penny Lane Poland Pyrenees
San Francisco Sydney Zambezi

1 Which river flows through Cairo?

The Nile

2 Which continent is Timbuktu in?

3 What is the tallest mountain in Africa?

4 Which city is the Golden Gate Bridge in?

5 What is the name of the ocean between America and Europe?

6 Which country is Prague the capital of?

7 Which country joined the European Union in 1981?

8 In which country do they speak Dutch?

9 What is the name of the mountain range between France and Spain?

10 Which country is Manila the capital of?

11 Which street is Buckingham Palace on?

12 What is the name of the park in the centre of New York?

- 3 There are eight definite articles missing from this text. Add them.

My Uncle Harry is amazing.
He's lived in Kenya,
the
Australia and Philippines.
He's driven across Sahara
Desert. He's sailed boats
across Pacific Ocean and up
Amazon River in Brazil. He's
swum across English
Channel in both directions
and across Lake Superior in
USA.
He's climbed hundreds of
mountains, including
Anapurna II in Nepal and
Mount McKinley in Alaska
Mountain Range.
He's almost sixty now. He
lives in London. He's got a
big apartment in Regent
Street with a fantastic view
of Hyde Park. Next year he's
going to take me to Red Sea
and teach me to dive.

SPEAKING

- 1 Katie, Clive and Joanie live in Sydney in Australia. Complete their conversation with questions from the box.

Have you ever been to the USA, Joanie? Wasn't it cold?
How long did you spend there? What about you, Kate?
So what was your favourite place? What was Paris like?
Where's that? What's your favourite place in the world?

- Kate ¹ What's your favourite place in the world?
Clive That's a good question. Let me think. Yeah. It has to
be Binalong Bay.
Joanie ² _____
Clive It's back home in Tasmania. It's in the northeast of the
island. Blue water, nobody on the beach, great weather.
It's really peaceful. Just beautiful.
Kate ³ _____
Clive Well, I went to New York last year and I think that's the
most exciting place I've ever been to. It's the kind of
place where you can do anything you want at any time
you want. Fantastic shopping, people everywhere.
Katie It sounds awful.
Kate I loved it.
Joanie ⁴ _____
Kate Three weeks. And I enjoyed every minute.
Joanie ⁵ _____
Clive No, I haven't. But I went to Europe last year.
Clive Where did you go?
Joanie Paris, Rome, London, Madrid ... everywhere.
Kate ⁶ _____
Joanie It was OK, I liked it. It's famous for cafés and art
galleries, and you get all that. But it wasn't my favourite
place.
Clive ⁷ _____
Joanie Norway. We went to the north of Norway. It was so
beautiful.
Clive ⁸ _____
Joanie It wasn't too bad: we went in the summer. It's the
quietest place I've ever been. Completely unspoilt. And
the landscapes are so dramatic. I loved it.

- 2 Match Kate, Clive and Joanie to their favourite places.



1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

READING

- 1 Look at the text. Do you see texts like this in newspapers, television advertisements or on the backs of books?
- 2 T33 Read the text. What does 'gaijin' mean?
- 3 Read the text again and put the events in the correct order.
 - a Ben and Yuko get married.
 - b Ben and Yuko move to Tokyo.
 - c Ben is working in London.
 - d Ben makes friends with Yuko's brother.
 - e Ben meets Yuko.
 - f Ben starts work at Yuko's father's restaurant.
 - g Yuko's mother speaks to Ben.
- 4 Match the sentences with the gaps in the article.
 - a But it is also a love story.
 - b Ben gets to know his new family.
 - c Each one has a different opinion about Japan and about foreigners.
 - d He goes to language classes.
 - e He makes a lot of friends, both Japanese and other gaijin.
 - f On the second day he tells him again.
 - g They fell in love.
- 5 Answer the questions.

1 Where did Yuko and Ben get married?
In England.

2 Could Ben speak Japanese when he got married?

3 Does his Japanese teacher say it's easy to learn Japanese?

4 Where does he work in Tokyo?

5 Is Yuko's brother friendly at first?

6 Is the book happy, sad or frightening?

Gaijin
by Ben Thomas

In 2003 Ben Thomas was an office worker in London. Then he met Yuko. ¹ g. Six months later they got married in the English countryside. A month later, following a honeymoon in Las Vegas, they moved to Tokyo.

This book is the story of his first year as a 'gaijin', or foreigner. When Ben first arrives in Tokyo, he speaks no Japanese. ² —. His Japanese teacher, Mr Ito, tells him, 'No foreigner can learn Japanese. It is too difficult.' But at the same time, Mr Ito does everything possible to help him. He knows nothing about Japanese culture, and has to learn how to live in a new world. A world in which 'Maybe' can mean 'Not in a million years'. Yuko is studying in Tokyo University. ³ —. Her father has a restaurant in the centre of Tokyo. Most of the family work in the restaurant. Yuko's father is happy to give Ben a job, but for some reason he is not happy to let him do any work. And there is Yuko's mother. For the first six weeks she does not talk to him at all. But Yuko's brother talks all the time. On the first day he tells Ben that he does not like foreigners. ⁴ —. There are also various aunts, uncles and cousins. ⁵ —.

Ben approaches his new life with enthusiasm and energy. ⁶ —. After six months he even makes friends with Yuko's brother. Ben Thomas makes the reader feel the frustration and excitement of making a new life in another country. The book is funny and fascinating. ⁷ —. It is the story of the love between Ben and Yuko.

GRAMMAR

Revision of *Wh*- questions

what when where
which who why
how how many how much

to be: *Wh-* + *am/is/are* + subject ...

What is your name?

Present Simple: *Wh-* + *do/does* + subject + verb ...
Where does she live?

Past Simple: *Wh-* + *did* + subject + verb ...
Who did you see?

Present Continuous: *Wh-* + *am/is/are* + subject + *-ing* ...
What are you reading?

Present Perfect: *Wh-* + *have/has* + subject + past participle ...

How many have you invited?

going to: *Wh-* + *am/is/are* + subject + *going to* + verb ...
When are you going to start college?

- 1 Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Then choose the correct answers from the box. There is one extra answer.

12 2004 25 Because of the monster
Brazil Elvis Presley Kuala Lumpur Paris
They have all walked on the moon

1 capital / France? / is / of / the / What
What is the capital of France?
Paris.

2 are / countries / European Union? / How / in / many / the / there

3 from? / Where / is / Ronaldo

4 did / When / join / Poland / the / European Union?

5 can / city / from / Petronas Towers? / see / the / the top of / Which / you

6 common? / got / have / in / Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and Pete Conrad / What

7 famous? / is / Loch Ness / Why

8 Gracelands? / of / owner / the / was / Who

LISTENING

- 1 134 Listen to a radio interview with Ben Thomas, the author of *Gaijin*, and circle the correct answers.

1 What is *Gaijin* about?

a China

b Japan

c Korea

2 How long did Ben Thomas spend in Japan?

a eight years

b ten years

c twelve years

3 Where did he work?

a in a restaurant

b in a bank

c in a school

4 Who were Keiko and Takeshi?

a his bosses

b his friends

c his wife's parents

5 When did he come back to the UK?

a a month ago

b two months ago

c three months ago

6 Is he going to stay in the UK?

a Yes, he is.

b No he, he isn't.

c Yes, probably.

7 What is he doing now?

a writing another book

b working in a restaurant

c looking for a job

- 2 Ben talks about how he felt at different times in Japan. Listen again and put the following in the correct order.

a He feels unhappy. He can't communicate.

b He feels uncomfortable. The UK is like a foreign country.

c He's enjoying life. He's learning a lot.

d He feels comfortable. Japan is his home.

e He thinks Japan is fantastic. Everything is perfect. 1

- 3 Listen again and put the interviewer's questions in the correct order.

a What's it about?

b What was it like?

c So were you happy again?

d How long did you spend learning?

e How long did you spend in Japan?

f How do you feel now?

g Have you been surprised by the success of *Gaijin*? 1

h Did your feelings change?

i Did that last long?

j Are you going to stay?

WORD LIST

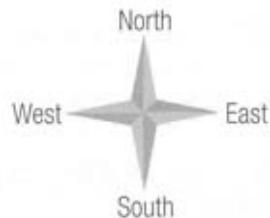
air	north/north of
autumn	northwest
ban (v)	ocean
bay	pale
be famous for	peaceful
busy	permanent
capital city	politician
cause (v/n)	president
climate	Prime Minister
cloud	prison
cloudy	public place
coast	queue (n)
column	rain (n/v)
continent	rainy
cool	reaction to
culture shock	recording studio
cure (v)	religious
cure for	republic
currency	river
custom of country	road
degrees	scenery
dish (meal)	Scotland
dramatic	season
dry	show
dye (v)	sign (n)
east	snow (n/v)
eastern	snowy
experience (v)	so (intensifier)
explorer	source (of a river)
feeling	south
flag	space
fog	special occasion
foggy	spring
forever	square (n)
get annoyed about	stare at
group of mountains	storm
hot	stormy
ice	suffer from
icy	summer
ideal	sun
impatient	sunny
in common	support (v)
income	survey
island	symbol
isolated	temperature
keep active (v)	terrible
kingdom	top (n)
lake	unemployment
last (v)	unspoilt
lonely	visitor
low	wait for
make friends with	Wales
maximum	warm
minus (for temperatures)	west
monster	western
move to	wet
natural	wind
negative	windy
news	winter

VOCABULARY

- 1 Find the names of the seasons in the Word list.

- 1 Mar 21–June 20 spring
 2 June 21–Sept 20 _____
 3 Sept 21–Dec 20 _____
 4 Dec 21–Mar 20 _____

- 2 Complete the table.



north	northern	
	southern	<i>the south of</i>
		<i>the east of</i>
		<i>the west of</i>

- 3 Complete the sentences with the plural form of words from the Word list.

- 1 The Pacific and the Atlantic are oceans.
 2 The Danube and the Rhine are _____.
 3 Majorca and Jamaica are _____.
 4 Route 66 and the Appian Way are _____.
 5 Paris and London are _____.
 6 Loch Lomond and Loch Ness are Scottish _____.
 7 Europe and Africa are _____.

- 4 Label the pictures with words from the Word list.



- 5 Complete the sentences with adjectives from the Word list.

- 1 It's raining. The weather is rainy.
- 2 It's snowing. It's _____.
- 3 There's fog. The weather is _____.
- 4 There are a lot of clouds. It's _____.
- 5 The wind is strong. The weather is _____.
- 6 There's ice on the lake. It's _____.
- 7 There's a big storm. The weather is _____.
- 8 The sun is shining. It's _____.

- 6 Complete the texts with the correct form of words or phrases from the Word list.

A

Trouble in paradise

Every year more than 100,000 ¹visitors go to Cornwall to enjoy ²different landscapes. But behind the ³uniqueseasons there are serious economic problems. Cornwall has one of the highest rates of ⁵unemployment in the UK.

B

Some like it hot

Madrid is in the centre of Spain, about 350 km from the ¹coast. Summers are hot: in July and August the ²temperature usually reaches 40 ³degrees or more every day. Madrid is the highest ⁴city in Europe at over 2,000 metres and the air is ⁵dry.

C

The Union Jack

The Union Jack is the ¹flag of the United Kingdom. It is a ²symbol of the union of four nations: England, ³Scotland, ⁴Wales and Ireland. But Ireland left the Union in 1921 and only Northern Ireland is now a member. The ⁵currency of the United Kingdom is the pound sterling.

- 7 Complete the sentences with prepositions from the box.

about at for (x 3) from to with

- 1 Scientists are trying to find a cure for cancer.
- 2 Look at that man – he's staring at us.
- 3 Loch Ness is famous for its monster.
- 4 It took a long time to make friends with my wife's brother.
- 5 Last year our lives changed: we moved to the USA.
- 6 I'm very impatient – I don't like waiting for anything.
- 7 When people move to a new country they sometimes suffer from culture shock.
- 8 It's silly to get annoyed at small things.

WRITING

- 1 Look at the letter.

Greeting:
Dear ...

Date

27 November

Dear Helen,

How nice to get your letter.
I'm glad you're enjoying
Seville – it's a beautiful city.
Perhaps I should come and
visit you next year.

Opening: Write about the other person's situation.

I've got some good news. I've passed my driving test and my dad's bought me a car. It's a Red VW Golf and I love it. I'm going to drive up to Edinburgh in it next week to see Nick.

News 1: Give your news.

The bad thing is that Sandy, my cat, died last week. She was old for a cat - 13 - but I'm still a bit sad about it.

News 2: If you have different pieces of news, divide them into paragraphs.

Are you going to be in the UK for Christmas? Write soon.

Love,

Lucy.

Your name

Sign off: eg
Love,
All the best,
All my love ...

Closing: Make a final comment – and ask the other person to write back.

- 2 Write Lucy's reply to Helen. Here are her notes. Use your imagination and add extra information.

Comment on her news - driving test, cat.

Spanish much better - now in intermediate class!

Making lots of friends.

UK at Christmas YES.

14

Who cares?

GRAMMAR

will/won't

We use **will** to talk about the future, eg
Tomorrow it will rain.

We use **will** to make predictions and state facts, eg
There will always be wars.
Tomorrow will be Wednesday.

	Affirmative	Negative
I/You/He/She/ It/We/They	will ('ll) get married.	will not (won't) get married.
Yes/No questions	Short answers	
Will I/you/he/she/ it/we/they	get married?	Yes, I/you/he/she/ it/we/they will. No, I/you/he/she/ it/we/they won't.

Wh- questions

Where will you be?

When will you be there?

What will you do there?

How will you do that?

Language used with will

You can use 'extra' language with **will** to show how sure you are.

I'm sure

I think

I don't think

Anne will pass her Maths exam.

Mind the trap!

We do not use **to** after **will**: *I will to get married.*

- 1 Complete the sentences with **will** and verbs from the box. Then tick the sentences you agree with.

have live study be (x 2) drive
speak go make

- 1 In the future, people will live for 200 years.
- 2 In ten years, many people small computers inside their bodies.
- 3 In 2020, most children won't go to school; they at home.
- 4 Ten years from now, people solar-powered cars.
- 5 One day, everybody in the world English.
- 6 Soon, computers more intelligent than the average person.
- 7 By 2025, most people in my country to work by private plane.
- 8 By 2030, China the richest country in the world.
- 9 By 2035, computers important political decisions for us.

- 2 Underline the time expressions in Exercise 1. For example: In the future.

- 3 It's the year 2010. Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

- 1 John is 15 years old now. How old will he be in ten years?
He'll be 25.
- 2 Anne is 16 now. How will she be in 2018?

- 3 Matt and Lucy are 17 now. How old will they be in 14 years?

- 4 Dean is 21 now. How old will he be in 2030?

- 5 Katie was born today. How old will she be in 2047?

4 Complete the sentences with *will* or *won't*.

- 1 Don't worry: the exam won't be difficult.
- 2 Friday is a holiday: there _____ be any lessons.
- 3 Who do you think _____ win? Real Madrid or Dinamo Moscow?
- 4 Jack's gone home, but he _____ be back tomorrow.
- 5 I have to go to Paris for a meeting tomorrow so I _____ be in the office.
- 6 I _____ be ready in a minute – I just have to find my keys.
- 7 _____ you be at home on Tuesday evening?
- 8 Don't have another coffee – you _____ sleep.
- 9 She's never travelled alone before: do you think she _____ be alright?

5 Write two short answers for each question. Then tick the answer you agree with.

1 Will it rain tomorrow?

Yes, it will.

No, it won't.

2 Will your English teacher give you homework next weekend?

3 Will your parents buy you a motorbike?

4 Will you ever get married?

5 Will we ever send a person to Mars?

6 Make sentences. Write an affirmative (+), a negative (–) and a question (?).

1 It / rain tomorrow

+ It will rain tomorrow.

– It won't rain tomorrow.

? Will it rain tomorrow?

2 Tomorrow / be Wednesday

+

–

?

3 I / be here tomorrow

+

–

?

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



1 be / she / on / Tuesday? / Where / will
Where will she be on Tuesday?

2 catch? / she / train / Which / will

3 arrive? / she / When / will

4 at / her / meet / station? / the / will / Who

5 her? / How / they / recognise / will

6 she / them? / tell / What / will

7 contact / her? / How / will / you

8 documents? / leave / she / the / Where / will

8 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1 She won't pass the exam. (I don't think)

I don't think she'll pass the exam.

2 Will John like this present? (Do you think)

3 He'll love it. (I'm sure)

4 He'll like it. (I don't think)

5 How will the story end? (How do you think)

6 What will she do? (What do you think)

7 Everything will be fine. (I'm sure)

8 Will they be OK? (Are you sure)

1 _____

READING



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____

- 1 T35 Read the extracts from four tourist guides and label the photos.

- 2 Read the extracts again and complete the table.

City	Country	Places mentioned	Best time to visit
A Rio de Janeiro			
B			
C			
D			

- 3 Read the sentences. Which cities did these people go to for their holidays?

1 'I walked for hours and hours – the streets were so beautiful.'

Cracow

2 'I went to bed at four in the morning and spent the next day sleeping on the beach.'

3 'We spent all day inside it and we didn't see all of it.'

4 'We travelled out of the city every day to see the country.'

5 'I can't believe it was so huge.'

6 'We went in the summer and there were too many tourists.'

7 'We went on a guided tour of the rainforest, which was fantastic.'

8 'There wasn't very much to see in the city.'

A

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil's second city, is named after the river which flows through it. Situated dramatically between the rainforest and the sea, it has 45 miles of white sand beaches – including two of the world's most famous: Ipanema and Copacabana. Locals call it the 'cidade maravilhosa' or marvellous city. Rio is a city which never sleeps – there is always something to do and somewhere to go. The best time to visit is in February to experience its famous carnival, the biggest in the world.

B

Cracow (or Kraków), Poland's fourth largest city, is situated in the southeast of the country on the Wisa River. It has a large and very well-preserved medieval city centre: walking though its streets is like travelling hundreds of years back in time. Start your walk from the Main Market Square (Rynek Główny). Dating from 1257, this is one of the largest and most beautiful medieval squares in Europe. If possible, visit Cracow in spring or autumn when there are fewer tourists in its narrow streets.

C

Nairobi is the capital of Kenya and the largest city in East Africa. Its name means 'cool water' in Maasai. It is situated in south-central Kenya, and is the centre of the country's transport systems. In Nairobi itself, there is only one essential place to visit: the National Museum with its prehistoric collection. But the city is surrounded by beautiful countryside. The best times of year to visit are from July to September or from January to February – at other times there is heavy rain.

D

Beijing, the capital of China, is situated in the northwest of the country. It is a fascinating mix of modern and traditional China. Make sure you visit The Forbidden City. Between 1420 and 1911 it was the home of twenty-four Chinese emperors. It is now open to visitors. Wear comfortable shoes: the palace is 960 metres long and 750 metres wide and has 9,999 rooms. The nicest time to visit Beijing is in the autumn when the weather is beautiful.

GRAMMAR

Adverbs of manner

Adverbs of manner tell us *how*.

You walk **quickly**.

He smiled **happily**.

She's done her work **well**.

They usually go at the end of a phrase.

- To make adverbs from most adjectives, add *-ly*:
quick → *quickly*, *natural* → *naturally*
- For adjectives ending in *-y*, change *-y* to *-ily*:
easy → *easily*, *happy* → *happily*
- Some common adverbs are irregular:
early → *early*, *fast* → *fast*, *good* → *well*,
hard → *hard*, *late* → *late*

1 Write the adverbs of manner.

1 quiet	<u>quietly</u>
2 bad	<u>badly</u>
3 early	<u>early</u>
4 comfortable	<u>comfortably</u>
5 quick	<u>quickly</u>
6 loud	<u>loudly</u>
7 careful	<u>carefully</u>
8 good	<u>well</u>
9 easy	<u>easily</u>
10 perfect	<u>perfectly</u>

2 Complete the sentences with the adverb form of the adjectives in the box.

bad careful fast good hard slow
quick quiet

- 1 My English isn't very good: please, speak slowly.
- 2 I'm only going to say this once so please listen carefully.
- 3 It's an emergency: come fast!
- 4 Harry! This isn't a zoo: try to eat your dinner quietly, please.
- 5 It's an interesting job, but you'll have to work hard.
- 6 Dinner was wonderful: you cook so well.
- 7 She's very athletic – she can run very fast.
- 8 I'm taking piano lessons because I play very badly.

SPEAKING

1 Match the beginnings and endings of these opinions.

- Personally, I think they should ban smoking
- I don't think supermarkets should use plastic bags.
- In my opinion, people are more important than animals.
- than animals.
- in public places.



2 Put the conversations in the correct order.

Conversation 1

- Do you really? I don't agree. Public places are for everybody.
- What about us smokers? We can't smoke in the office, in the cinema, on the train ...
- Personally, I think they should ban smoking in public places.
- Yes, they are. And if I'm in a public place, why should I have to breathe your smoke?
- You should smoke at home in private.



Conversation 2

- I don't think supermarkets should use plastic bags.
- That's a good idea.
- Then the supermarket shouldn't give them bags – they should have to buy them.
- Yes, I know what you mean. But people need something to put their shopping in.



Conversation 3

- I agree with you. But why do you say it?
- I'm reading this story about people who want to save the cheetah. What about poor people in Africa? What about children? I think that's more important.
- In my opinion, people are more important than animals.
- That's true, but I think we should do something for the cheetah and for the poor people.
- Sorry, but I don't agree. We can worry about animals when life is OK for human beings.



WORD LIST

actually
adopt (v)
affect (v)
agree
aim (n)
air/water pollution
alive
art exhibition
badly
bark (v)
be in danger
be related to
become (v)
believe
breathe (v)
can
cheetah
clean energy
climate change
climb (v)
complain about (v)
cow
crocodile
cut down (v)
cycle (v)
dance (n)
desert
die out (v)
dinosaur
disagree
disappear (v)
dolphin
dome
donkey
easily
edition (of a newspaper)
effect
electricity
elegantly
elephant
endangered animal
environment
environmental
exist
farm animal
fast
find out (v)
generously
get worse/better/bigger
go up (v)
greenhouse
grow (plants)
hard
huge
human invention
humid
ice rink
in the past
influence (v)

koala
label (n)
learning experience
lion
litter
local resident
lose money (v)
main
medicine
monkey
move (v)
naturally
need (v)
optimistic
organisation
oxygen
panda
paper
penguin
petrol
pig
planet
plastic bag
pollute (v)
predict (v)
prediction
produce (v)
protect (v)
quickly
rainforest
recognise (v)
recycle (v)
recycling bin
relationship
roar (v)
rubbish
save money/animals/
someone's life
sheep
site
solution
stay the same
story-telling
suddenly
suitable
survive (v)
switch off
take a shower/bath
tell a story (v)
theme park
throw away (v)
tiger
town council
traffic jam
waste (v)
well
whale
wild animal
world population

VOCABULARY

- 1 Find 16 animals in the Word list.

1 cheetah
2 c _____
3 c _____
4 d _____
5 d _____
6 d _____
7 e _____
8 k _____
9 l _____
10 m _____
11 p _____
12 p _____
13 p _____
14 s _____
15 t _____
16 w _____

- 2 Complete the sentences with collocations from the box.

animal bins change clean climate
endangered energy population
recycling world

- 1 People are trying to design a car which runs on clean energy.
2 The panda is an _____.
3 The _____ is about 6 billion people.
4 _____ is causing temperatures to rise.
5 We put our old bottles, cans and paper in _____ at the end of our street.

- 3 Make phrasal verbs from the words in the box and complete the sentences. Remember to use the correct form of the verbs.

away cut die down find go off
out (x 2) switch throw up

- 1 Dinosaurs died out 65 million years ago.
2 The climate is changing: temperatures are _____ every year.
3 Remember to _____ the computer _____ when you finish work.
4 When I was a child, this was a beautiful place, but last year they _____ all the trees.
5 You can _____ about environmental problems on the Internet.
6 Don't _____ bottles and cans _____ – recycle them.

4 Complete the texts with the correct form of words or phrases from the Word list.

A I don't drive to work now: I ¹cycle . It's a great feeling to go straight past all the cars in a ²t_____ j_____ . It's good for the ³e_____ and I also ⁴s_____ a lot of money because I don't have to buy ⁵p_____ .

B The trees in the ¹r_____ provide the ²p_____ with ³o_____ , but we are cutting them down faster than they can ⁴g_____. We are in danger of changing the earth into a ⁵d_____ .

C Many animals that now ¹e_____ will ²d_____ in the next 50 years. Because of man-made changes in the environment, they will not ³s_____. We need to act ⁴q_____ to ⁵p_____ them.

5 Write sentences with *It's got + comparative adjective*.

1 In the past it was bad, but now it's terrible.
It's got worse.

2 In the past it was bad, but now it's good.

3 Yesterday it was 35° C, but today it's 40° C.

4 Last week it was -5° C, but this week it's -15° C.

5 In 1950 the world population was 2.5 billion, but now it's more than 6.5 billion.

6 Test your prepositions. Complete the sentences.

1 I'll meet you in James Street at nine o'clock on Tuesday.

2 That's my brother on the left, my sister's the one in the middle and I'm on the right.

3 I keep my photographs in my bedroom under a box near the bed.

4 Hello, Jim? Hi. It's Miriam. I'm on the beach in Jamaica! I'm on holiday. How are you?

5 I go to university in the morning, I work in my father's store in the afternoon and I study at night.

6 It's a waste of time talking to her. She's only interested in computers.

7 My father works for the government in an office. He's a social worker and he works with children.

8 I'm going to stay with my grandparents in Scotland for two weeks.

WRITING

1 Look at the letter.

1 Your address.

THE AMAZON GROUP
Burnside Court
London W5 5AA

2 The name, job and address.

Isabella Ritchie
Managing Director
Skan Productions
14 Sue Lawley Gardens
London W6 7NK

15 October 200...

3 The date.

4 Dear Mr / Mrs / Ms
+ the person's name or 'Dear Sir or Madam.'

Dear Ms Ritchie,

I am writing to complain about the television programme 'Rainforest Rip Off', which was produced by your company.

In the programme you made a number of incorrect statements about my organisation, The Amazon Group. For example:

5 First paragraph:
Say why you are writing the letter.

I would like to meet you at your London offices to discuss this.

Yours,

John B Waterman

John B Waterman

Director

6 Last paragraph:

Say what you think should happen next.

7 Sign off: The simplest way is to write 'Yours'.

8 Sign the letter.

9 Say who you are.

2 Number the parts of the reply to John Waterman's letter.

A John B Waterman
Director
The Amazon Group
Burnside Court
London W5 5AA

B Yours,

C Isabella Ritchie
Managing Director

D I am writing in reply to your letter.

E 25 October 200...

F Dear Mr Waterman,

G Skan Productions
14 Sue Lawley Gardens
London W6 7NK

H Isabella Ritchie

I I will be glad to meet you. My secretary, Eva Jackson, will contact you to arrange a time.

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 7 | UNITS 13–14

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

- 1 Read the weather forecast and circle the correct words. (3 points)

Good evening. Here is the weather forecast for northern Scotland tomorrow. It will be very cold at night with some ¹snow / snowy. Tomorrow morning the roads will be ²ice / icy and there will be a strong ³wind / windy from the north which will bring more ⁴snow / snowy or ⁵rain / rainy weather. In the afternoon, the ⁶clouds / cloudy will go and it will be ⁷sun / sunny but still very cold.

- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct verbs. (4 points)

- 1 It's easy to save paper. Just print on both sides.
2 Don't throw those bottles away. We can recycle them.
3 Our government isn't doing much to protect the environment.
4 Go to school by bicycle. Cars pollute the air.
5 He'll eat that piece of pizza. He never eats food.

- 3 Complete the text with the correct form of the words in capital letters. (4 points)

My favourite place is a small village in the Lake District. It's really

¹peaceful because not many people go there. I love its ²quiet beauty and ³fresh atmosphere. It can get ⁴dark sometimes but it's the most ⁵beautiful place I've ever been to.

PEACE
NATURE
RELAX
NOISE
SPOIL

- 4 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in the box. Once you don't have to change the word. (5 points)

beautiful good quick dangerous
easy bad

- 1 He is a hopeless driver. He really drives badly.
2 Alan is very good at football. He plays it very well.
3 Do you think that dog is dangerous?
4 I can't understand my teacher. He talks very slowly.
5 It's not really difficult. You can do it easily.
6 Madonna sings and dances beautifully.

- 5 Complete the text with *will*, *won't*, *the*, *in*, *by* or zero article. (8 points)

One of the most beautiful places in ¹— Britain are a group of islands called ²the Scilly Isles. They are near ³the southwest of England in ⁴the Atlantic Ocean. There is a boat and a small plane that go there but there aren't many places to stay and there aren't many cars. Some people are worried that they ⁵will become spoilt in the future. Some people think that ⁶in ten years' time, there will be a lot of hotels and holiday camps on the islands. People ⁷want to go abroad, they will want to stay in England. Some people think that ⁸in 2050 they will be more crowded than ⁹in Florida. Is there anything that could stop this?

- 6 Match the question words to the correct questions and circle the correct question forms. (6 points)

What What Where When
How many Who Why

- 1 A What languages can you / you can speak?
B French and English.
2 A When you met / did you meet at the club?
B John.
3 A Who should we / we should be careful with paper?
B To save the trees.
4 A Where you were / were you last night?
B At the cinema.
5 A What you want / do you want to do when you finish school?
B I want to be a doctor.
6 A How many counties you have / have you been to?
B Seven.
7 A When will you / you will finish school?
B In two years' time.

LISTENING SKILLS

- 1 **T36** Listen to three people discussing the future.
Match the people to the questions (1–7). (7 points)

B – Beata C – Carole M – Martin

- 1 Who has just read a newspaper article?
2 Who doesn't want to read the article?
3 Who doesn't know what to think?
4 Who thinks things will get worse and then better again?
5 Who talks about the past?
6 Who isn't going to worry about the future?
7 Who has already done something to help the environment?

READING SKILLS

- 1 Read the ad for the National Trust. Tick true and cross false. (7 points)



THE NATIONAL TRUST

The National Trust is an organisation which looks after buildings and countryside in most of the United Kingdom. It is Europe's biggest conservation charity and also tries to teach people how they can help the environment. As an example, their farming programme tries to get people to buy food from local farmers, not supermarkets.

Most of the buildings that the National Trust owns are open to the public and we will protect them for ever. Nobody can destroy the National Trust buildings or build on its land. It started in 1895 and now has over three million members. The trust needs members to get more money to help save Britain's nature and history.

Why be a member? Members get free entry to all National trust buildings and we will send you our magazine to tell you all about our latest projects. You can also go on a National Trust working holiday. On one of our holidays, you sleep in the building which you are helping to clean. We give you all your meals and our group leaders will organise evening activities. All you need to bring are some old clothes, strong boots and a sleeping bag.

With your help, Britain can be a cleaner, more interesting and better protected place. Join us today.

- 1 The National Trust is the biggest conservation charity in the world.
2 The organisation teaches people how they can protect the environment.
3 All of the National Trust buildings are open to the public.
4 The National Trust is more than 100 years old.
5 Members don't have to pay to visit National Trust buildings.
6 The National Trust organises camping holidays.
7 On a National Trust working holiday you have to bring something to sleep in.

COMMUNICATION

- 1 Match the beginnings of sentences with the correct endings. (6 points)

- 1 In my opinion, a
2 Yes, you're
3 Personally, I don't think
4 What I like about it
5 I'm afraid
6 It's the
7 That's true but

- a London is the best city in Europe.
b it will make any difference.
c I disagree.
d most fascinating city I've ever been to.
e it's also very polluted.
f is the history and excitement.
g absolutely right.

Total /50

SELF-ASSESSMENT TESTS ANSWER KEY

TEST 1 | UNITS 1–2

- 1 2 Spanish 3 English 4 Hungarian 5 Japanese
6 Egyptian
2 2 cousin 3 niece 4 nephew 5 aunt 6 stepfather
7 grandmother
3 2 Her 3 are 4 at 5 get 6 His 7 is 8 In 9 On
4 2 is Gina from 3 does Paula get up
4 is their teacher's name 5 do they go at weekends
5 1 catches 2 don't work, work
3 isn't, lives, doesn't come 4 studies, doesn't get
6 2 friends 3 parents' 4 are always 5 often go 6 Our
7 His

LISTENING SKILLS

1 1X 2✓ 3✓ 4X 5X 6X 7✓

READING SKILLS

1 1c 2b 3a 4c 5c 6c

COMMUNICATION

1 2g 3e 4b 5f 6a 7d 8c

TEST 2 | UNITS 3–4

- 1 2 magazine 3 trainers 4 CD player 5 dictionary
6 purse 7 wallet
2 2a 3c 4b 5b
3 2 long, brown, curly 3 pretty, tall, slim, middle-aged
4 beautiful, big, green
4 2 to 3 an 4 them 5 and 6 with 7 but 8 a 9 it
10 The 11 at
5 2 doesn't have to 3 can't 4 have to 5 has/h's got
6 haven't got
6 2 Do farmers have to; they do
3 Can your father; he can't
4 Have they got; they haven't
5 Has your school got; it has
6 Does your sister have to; she doesn't

LISTENING SKILLS

1 1c 2b 3c 4b 5a 6b

READING SKILLS

1 1 Stefan 2 Heidi 3 Natasha 4 Heidi 5 Natasha
6 Heidi 7 Stefan 8 Heidi

COMMUNICATION

1 2 afraid 3 course 4 Here 5 fine 6 problem 7 sorry

TEST 3 | UNITS 5–6

- 1 2 shelves 3 armchair, table 4 sink 5 drawer
6 bottles, packet 7 sandwich, coffee
2 2 in 3 above 4 next to 5 under 6 in front of
7 between
3 2c 3a 4c 5b 6a 7a
4 2 How much money do you spend on books?; a lot
3 How many biscuits do you eat every week?; many
4 Is there a washing machine in your kitchen?; there isn't
5 Are there any plants in your bathroom?; there are
5 2 Have you got any sugar? 3✓
4 Who's the/that boy ... 5 My sister has got a new ...
6✓ 7 It's in the living room. 8✓
9 There's some butter ...

LISTENING SKILLS

1 1X 2X 3✓ 4X 5X 6✓ 7X

READING SKILLS

1 1e 2b 3h 4f 5i 6a 7c

COMMUNICATION

1 2 turn 3 straight 4 past 5 turning 6 corner
7 cross

TEST 4 | UNITS 7–8

- 1 2 History 3 Maths 4 Literature 5 Physical Education
6 Science
2 2 leave 3 failed 4 degree 5 donate 6 grade
7 course 8 took 9 heating 10 messages 11 washing
3 2 were 3 didn't like 4 couldn't 5 went
6 learnt/learned 7 didn't have

- 4 2 How old were you when you got your first bike?

3 Where did you spend your last holiday?

4 Could you use a computer when you were ten?

5 What did your best friend do last night?

6 Why didn't you come to the party last weekend?

5 2 I didn't pass my exam.

3 I wasn't shy when I was young.

4 There wasn't anybody at the party.

5 I wanted nothing to eat.

6 I couldn't play the piano when I was five.

6 2 Everybody 3 somebody 4 nothing 5 anybody

LISTENING SKILLS

1 1g 2a 3d 4f 5b 6e

READING SKILLS

1 1d 2i 3a 4f 5h 6b 7g 8c

COMMUNICATION

1 2 I'm so sorry. 3 What's the matter? 4 Don't worry.
5 How was your day? 6 Well done! 7 You look happy!

TEST 5 | UNITS 9–10

- 1 1 boots 2 tie 3 suit 4 sweater 5 sunglasses
6 trousers
2 2 throw away 3 put on 4 Pick (them) up 5 do up
6 Take off 7 printed (it) out
3 2 the best 3 cheaper 4 friendlier 5 the newest
6 (the) hottest 7 better
4 2c 3c 4a 5b 6c 7a 8b 9a
5 2 Is Becky working 3 do your friends go 4 don't buy
5 are you doing 6 plays 7 are wearing
8 Does your sister study 9 isn't doing

LISTENING SKILLS

1 1X 2✓ 3✓ 4X 5X 6✓ 7X 8✓ 9X

READING SKILLS

1 1b 2c 3b 4c 5a

COMMUNICATION

1 2 some information 3 you tell me 4 mean by
5 Shall I 6 give you 7 did you say

TEST 6 | UNITS 11–12

- 1 2 skiing 3 athletics 4 volleyball 5 sailing 6 hockey
2 2 travel 3 book 4 pack 5 stay 6 excursion 7 go
8 beat
3 2 are going to play 3 are they going to go
4 isn't going to do 5 Is she going to fly
6 am/m not going to take
4 2 don't have to 3 mustn't 4 should 5 shouldn't
6 don't have to
5 2 already 3 just 4 yet 5 never
6 2 Have you seen 3 did you buy 4 has/h's beaten
5 won 6 haven't done 7 didn't go

LISTENING SKILLS

1 1a 2b 3b 4a 5c 6c

READING SKILLS

1 1✓ 2X 3✓ 4X 5X 6X 7X 8✓

COMMUNICATION

1 2 Why 3 idea 4 get 5 about 6 sure 7 If

TEST 7 | UNITS 13–14

- 1 2 icy 3 wind 4 snowy 5 rainy 6 clouds 7 sunny
2 2 recycle 3 protect 4 pollute 5 wastes
3 2 natural 3 relaxing 4 noisy 5 unspoilt
4 2 well 3 dangerous 4 quickly 5 easily 6 beautifully
5 2 the 3 the 4 the 5 will 6 in 7 won't 8 by 9 -
6 2 Who did you meet 3 Why should we
4 Where were you 5 What do you want
6 How many countries have you 7 When will you

LISTENING SKILLS

1 1B 2C 3B 4M 5M 6B 7C

READING SKILLS

1 1X 2✓ 3X 4✓ 5✓ 6X 7✓

COMMUNICATION

1 2g 3b 4f 5c 6d 7e

SELF-ASSESSMENT TESTS TAPESCRIPTS

TEST 1 | UNITS 1–2

J – Jose, M – Martin

- J Hello Martin, what's that?
M It's a letter from my family in Germany.
J Where do you live in Germany?
M We live in Bonn. My father is a doctor and my mother is a teacher. I also have a sister, Ewa. She's fifteen.
J Is Germany very different from England?
M Yes, sometimes. My family gets up very early, at 6 o'clock. School starts at 8 in Germany. In England people start school and work at 9. My father usually goes to work at 7.
J Wow! That's early. Do you have breakfast at home?
M Yes, we always have breakfast in the morning.
J What do you do at the weekend?
M We always get up about 9 o'clock and go shopping. Then we often go for a walk. Sometimes, we go to the cinema and we often chat on the Internet. And you?

TEST 2 | UNITS 3–4

M – man, B – boy

- M Good morning Mr ... er ... Davies. Please sit down.
B Good morning. Thank you.
M Now, you're interested in a job as Santa Claus at our shop in December.
B Yes, that's right.
M Why do you think you can do this job?
B Well, I know how to work on a computer but I'm not very good at it.
M Yes, but Santa Claus doesn't have to be good with computers. Why do you think you are a good candidate for the job of a Santa Claus.
B Oh yes, ... sorry. I'm very good with children. I've got two young brothers and I have to look after them. I know lots of stories and songs. I like children. And ...
M Mmm. Very good. Now, you don't look like Santa Claus. You're very young and tall and slim. Santa Claus is old, short and fat.
B I don't think it's a problem. I can find something to make me look old and fat. My mother is a teacher. She teaches young children and I am always Santa Claus at her school.
M Well, alright. Now, in this job you have to work from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening, seven days a week for three weeks. Can you do that?
B Yes, of course. I'm a student. I don't have to go to university after December 3. I've got my Christmas holidays.
M Good, good. Now, one last thing. Can you say 'Ho, ho, ho' like Santa Claus?
B Ho, ho, ho.
M Very good. You're very good at that. Well, have you got any questions?
B Yes. How much money do I get? You see ...

TEST 3 | UNITS 5–6

M – man, W – woman

- W Hello, Sea View Cottages. Can I help you?
M Yes, I'm interested in renting a cottage for the summer and I've got some questions I'd like to ask.
W Certainly, sir. What would you like to know?
M Well, firstly, where exactly are the cottages?
W Do you know Newlyn, sir?
M Yes, I do.
W Well, from the harbour, you go past the post office and the supermarket to Hill Road. There's a newsagent's on the corner. Turn left into Hill Road and Sea View Gardens is the second road on your right. All the cottages there belong to us and you can choose one.
M Is there a good view?
W Oh yes. You can see the harbour and the sea from the living room and the bedrooms. The kitchen has a view of the garden.

M And what are the cottages like inside?

- W They've got two bedrooms with beds, armchairs and a table. There's a small, cosy living room with very comfortable armchairs and a sofa, lots of bookshelves and a TV. There's one bathroom with a bath and a shower and a toilet of course. In the kitchen there are lots of cupboards, a fridge and a washing machine, oh and a cooker.

M And there's a garden, you say.

W Oh, yes, it's very beautiful.

M How much is the rent?

W It's £200 a week in July and August and \$150 a week from September to June.

M OK, thank you very much for your help.

W You're welcome.

TEST 4 | UNITS 7–8

Speaker 1 The thing I remember was my first day at school. I wasn't sad at all. I wanted to go to school. I was very happy. I went with my mum. I wanted to run but she stopped me. At the gates, when I said goodbye, I could see her trying to hide her eyes. She didn't want me to see her cry.

Speaker 2 I always remember one Christmas. I was ill and couldn't eat any dinner. I was very sad. I was ill for about two weeks and my grandfather bought me a very expensive model aeroplane. I loved aeroplanes. It was great. It could fly. I had it for years. He was great, my grandfather.

Speaker 3 I remember holidays in France. We went every year. We always did the same things. We stayed in the same town, we visited the same places, we bought our food from the same shop every year. But every year it was wonderful. I loved it and now I always take my children to the same place.

Speaker 4 I remember when I fell off my bike. I hurt my leg and couldn't walk. I didn't know what to do. I remember a car stopped and a woman got out. She was very friendly and took me home. She gave me some chocolate in the car and a week later she telephoned my parents to ask how I was. She took the bike in the car as well.

Speaker 5 I remember when my brother went to university. I was only ten, he was nineteen. We only had a small house and we always slept in the same bedroom. Now I had my own room. It was great. Well, I was a bit lonely at first but after a week or two I was happy. I moved my brother's things into a cupboard and put all my books and CDs on the shelves and my posters on the wall.

Speaker 6 Well, it's a long time ago. When the war started, that's the Second World War, I was five. I lived near London and in 1940 I went to live with a family in a village. Lots of children left London. Some weren't happy but the family I went to were lovely. They had a daughter my age and we were like sisters. We still are. I loved my four years there. I didn't want to go home.

TEST 5 | UNITS 9–10

P – presenter, C – Mr Clive Jessup, J – Joel

P Good evening and welcome to our weekly radio phone-in show *The World Today*. This evening we are asking: Do our young people look worse than in the past? Here in the studio we have Mr Clive Jessup, a clothes shop owner and Joel Fisher, a young actor and musician. You can ring us from 9 o'clock on 0146 21331. My first question is to Mr Jessup. What do you think of young people's fashions?

C Well, what I can see in my shop is that young people don't want to buy suits these days. In my shop, in the past, we had customers of all ages, with lots of young people among them, who wanted something nice to wear on a Saturday evening and they bought suits, shirts and ties. Now nobody wants them. Look at young Joel here, he's wearing the uniform of the young – blue jeans, an old T-shirt and a pair of trainers.

- P Joel, what do you say to Mr Jessup? Do you sometimes wear a suit?
- J No, not really. I wore one for my sister's wedding. It was my father's. He's got lots of suits. I haven't got any. Mr Jessup doesn't understand that my clothes are important to me. They tell you something. A suit says: 'I want to look like my parents.' My clothes say: 'I don't want to look like my parents.' You can say a lot with clothes. The T-shirt and trainers, for example, tell you what music I like.
- P Yes, your trainers also look a bit expensive. Do you spend a lot on clothes?
- J Oh, no, not at all. You don't have to buy expensive clothes to say something. On the contrary, I buy most of my clothes in street markets and they are really cheap. But they have a lot of character and they really say something. Not like the clothes in big stores. I agree with Mr Jessup there – when you buy clothes in big stores they are all the same. If you want to say something with your clothes, you have to look somewhere else.
- P Mr Jessup, What do you say about that?
- C I still think that young people today have no style. And that you cannot say that a T-shirt or trainers can be stylish. A good suit is something that ...
- J Oh come on ...
- P All right. Let's hear what our listeners have to say about that. Telephone now to tell us what you think or ask Joel or Mr Jessup a question. The number, once again, is ...
- M Why? Don't you think everything will get better? I do.
- C Really? All this pollution and global warming and you aren't worried about what will happen?
- M No, I think scientists will find a way to clean the pollution and recycle all the waste. What do you think, Beata?
- B Well, I don't know really. Some of the people think that the world will get worse and some think it will get better. They've both got some good ideas.
- M Well, they can't both be right. In my opinion, things will get very bad in the next few years, there will be terrible storms and lots of people will die and then governments will have to do something. It's obvious. Don't worry, Carole!
- C But I think that by the time everyone realises that the problem is really bad, it will be too late. Everything will be destroyed and we won't be able to do anything.
- M The thing is, I mean, look at 50 years ago. Nobody could imagine mobile phones or computers or email or CDs or videos. Well, we can't imagine what scientists will invent in the next 50 years. There will be robots cleaning the world!
- B That's possible I guess. Or there will be a war and we'll all die! The thing is, we don't know. I'm going to try to forget about it and enjoy my life.
- C Oh, Beata. I'm not. I'm going to do something to help. I've joined Greenpeace and I'm going to protest against pollution. And I'm never going to buy a car!

TEST 6 | UNITS 11–12

P – presenter, J – Jack

- P Welcome back to the programme. So, at half time between Liverpool United and Manchester Town, the score is 3–1 to Manchester. In a few minutes we are going to see the goals again but first, I want to talk to Jack Sinclair, the England manager. An exciting game, Jack.
- J Yes, Manchester have played very well. They've already scored three goals and I think they're going to score more in the second half. Liverpool have looked very tired. They have played three games this week and you can see that this match is difficult for them.
- P What can Liverpool do?
- J They must score in the first five minutes of the second half to have any chance in this match. The problem is they haven't done much yet.
- P They've scored one goal. They could score more.
- J Mmm. I think they were lucky. The Manchester players are faster and better. I think the manager should change two players. The number 4, Smith, is too small. They need a taller, stronger man at the back. Maybe Donald. The number 10, Fletcher, is having a very bad match. He can't run, he can't kick, he can't do anything. Why is he playing? Why hasn't the manager taken him off yet?
- P You don't like Fletcher!
- J No. But not just today. I've never liked him. I've never seen him play well. I think Liverpool should sell him. He might be OK at a smaller club.
- P He's played 50 games for Liverpool and he's scored 7 goals. He's only 21 and he's already played for Northern Ireland 17 times.
- J That's Northern Ireland. They haven't got many players to choose from. They're not a big country like England.
- P They beat England last year and Fletcher scored, I think! Well, the teams are going to come out for the second half soon so let's look at the goals from the first half ...

TEST 7 | UNITS 13–14

B – Beata, C – Carole, M – Martin

- B Hi Carole. I've just read an interesting article in the paper all about what people think will happen in the next 50 years.
- C Oh, I don't want to read that. I'll be worried.

FUNCTIONS BANK

Telephoning (Unit 1)

Starting a conversation

- A Hello. Nick here.
- B Hi Nick. It's Jack.
- A Hello 266 7039.
- B Hi. This is Mike. Is that Jane?
- A Good morning/afternoon. World Music.
- B Hello, is Tom Brown there, please?

Finishing a conversation

Bye./Bye bye./Goodbye.
See you (*soon/later/tomorrow/on Friday/at seven*).
Take care.

Greetings

How are you?
Very well/fine/Not bad thank you. And you?

Other expressions used while talking on the phone

Sorry, wrong number.
Sorry, he's not here.
Hold on, please./Hang on a minute, please.

Expressing preferences (Unit 2)

I like (*dancing on the beach/shopping*).
I love (*helping my mother/school holidays*).
She enjoys (*holidays/dancing on the beach*).
I don't like (*eating/swimming*) a lot.
They hate (*hot weather/exams*).

Describing people (Unit 3)

Describing appearance

He's young and he's got short, blond, straight hair and big, green eyes.
He looks like his (*dad/mum*). They're both tall and thin.
He doesn't look like his (*sister/brother*).

Describing personality and interests

He's friendly and confident.
He is like my mum. They're both quiet.
We both love music and books.
She's very good at sports.
I like reading but she doesn't.

Asking for permission and giving/refusing permission (Unit 4)

Asking for permission

Can I sit here, please?
Could I use your phone, please?

Giving permission

Yes, of course. No problem.
Yes, that's fine. Here you are.

Refusing permission (explaining your reasons)

Sorry, I'm afraid not. This is a non-smoking office.
No, I'm sorry. That seat's not free.

Asking for and giving information (Unit 5)

Asking for directions

Excuse me, is there a (*post office/bank*) near here?
How do I get to your house?
Excuse me, where's the (*cinema/train station*)?

Giving directions

Go straight on.
Walk past the (*supermarket/the newsagent's*).
Turn right/left at the traffic lights.
Take the first turning on the left/right.
There's a (*bus stop/bookshop*) on the corner.
My house is on the right/left.
It's opposite the (*post office/bus station*).

Buying something to eat and drink (Unit 6)

Customer

Can I have (*a bottle of water/an apple*), please?
Have you got any (*crisps/chocolate*)?
I'd like sausages and chips, please.
How much is that?
That's all, thank you.
Here you are.

Shop assistant

Can I help you?
Certainly.
Anything else?
There's one left.
There are two.
That's \$3.50 (altogether), please.
Here you are.

Sharing good and bad news (Unit 7)

- A You look happy.
- B Yes, I passed my English exam!
- A How was your day?
- B Great! I got a Saturday job!
- A That's (Brilliant!/Well done!/Good for you!/Fantastic!)

Finding out about an important person from the past (Unit 8)

General questions

- Who was he/she?
- How old was he/she?
- Where was he/she from?
- Where/When/How did you meet her/him?
- What did he/she do?
- How did he/she do that?
- What else did he/she do?
- How did he/she influence you?

Asking for information (Unit 9)

Could you tell me the dates and times of the course?
Can you give me some information about the level
and the course book they use?

Suggesting help

How can I help?
Shall I send you our brochure?
I can give you the address, if you like.

Confirming your understanding/making sure

What do you mean by low?
Sorry, did you say Monday?

Describing an object (Unit 10)

Look

What does it look like? – It's grey, very smart and
in good condition.

Size

How big is it? – It's quite small/not very big.
What size is it? – It's smaller than a radio.
How long/wide/high/thick is it? – It's 35 by
27 centimetres/metres./It's 20 centimetres long/
wide/high/thick.

Other features

How heavy is it? – It weighs 2 kilos/It's 500 grams
What make is it/are they? – It's a Toyota/an iPod/
They're Levi's.
How much is it/does it cost? – It's £200./
It costs £200.

Asking for advice/Suggestions (Unit 11)

Asking for advice

What should I buy for her?
What can I take for my dad?
What do you suggest?

Suggestions

If she likes souvenirs, you could get one of those
mugs.
What about (*a toy/one of these key rings*)?
Why don't you get (*a box of biscuits/*
some earrings) for your mum?

Accepting or rejecting a suggestion

That's a good idea.
Yes, why not?
I don't think so.
I'm not sure about that.

Describing a picture (Unit 12)

It's a picture of (*a park/a city street*). I can see
five people.
On the left/right, there's a big tree.
There's/are (*a man/trees*) in the middle.
Maybe it's (*the weekend/in the city/in a village*).
I think (*they're a family/they all look happy
and relaxed*).
The younger boy's/girl's (*carrying a ball/riding
a bike*).

A description of a favourite place (Unit 13)

It's really (*peaceful/beautiful/noisy*).
What I like about it is (*the natural beauty/
the atmosphere/the space*).
It's the kind of place where (*you can relax/
you can forget all your problems/
people go for special occasions*).
It's the (*most unspoilt/quietest/most exciting*)
place I've ever been to.

Expressing opinion (Unit 14)

Expressing your own opinion and beliefs

I think it's (*horrible/terrible/great/wonderful*).
I don't think it's a very good idea.
In my opinion, you should complain about it.
Personally, I don't think it'll make any difference.

Agreeing with a speaker's opinion

Yes, I (completely) agree.
Yes, I agree with you.
Yes, you're (absolutely) right.

Disagreeing with a speaker's opinion

Sorry, but I don't agree.
I'm afraid I disagree.
That's true but ...
I know what you mean but ...

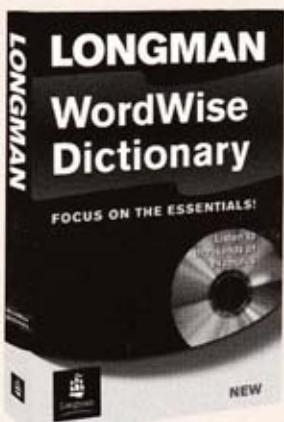
Giving and reacting to bad news

- A What's the matter?
- B I failed my driving test again!

- A What's up? You look sad.
- B I lost my mobile phone today.
- A Oh dear./I'm so sorry./Never mind./
It doesn't matter./Don't worry.



For further reading at this level see *Anne of Green Gables* and other level 2 readers.



With *Success* we recommend the *Longman Wordwise Dictionary*.

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