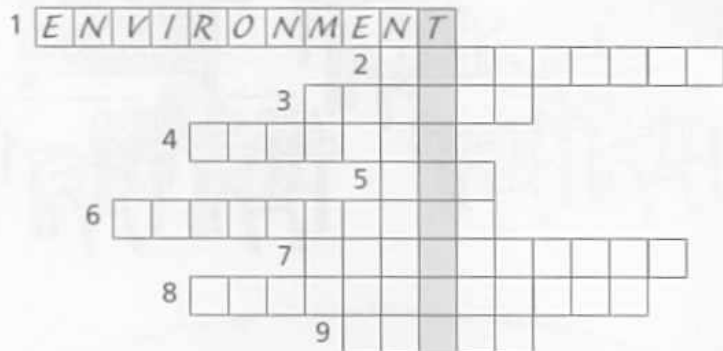




1 Teenagers today

Vocabulary

Teen topics

- 1 Look at the clues. They represent different topics. Write the topics in the correct place in the puzzle. What is the mystery word?



- 1 The environment is the natural world around us.
- 2 _____ is the use of violence for political reasons.
- 3  _____
- 4 The world of _____, especially in clothes, looks at what is popular now.
- 5 _____ is when two or more countries are in conflict and use arms.
- 6 _____ like computers and mobile phones is essential in modern life.
- 7 The _____ world is the part of the world which is poor and does not have many industries.
- 8  _____
- 9 Pop, classical, rock, reggae ... _____

The mystery word is _____

Grammar

Present simple

- 2 Use the present simple form of the correct verb below to complete the sentences.

study not do teach get up
not speak finish play

- a My brother plays in a basketball team.
- b Lana _____ German at University.
- c What time _____ you _____ in the morning?
- d I _____ French, but I can understand a little bit.
- e This TV programme _____ at 11pm.
- f What subject _____ that teacher _____?
- g Bobby has problems at school because he _____ his homework.

Present continuous

- 3 Complete the forms which are missing.

- a Affirmative: I'm playing a computer game.
Negative: _____
Question form: _____
- b Affirmative: _____
Negative: She isn't singing in the shower.
Question form: _____
- c Affirmative: _____
Negative: _____
Question form: Are they doing their homework?

See

→ Workbook Extra page 109

More practice

→ Revision/Extension pages 60-62

Grammar

Present simple and present continuous

4 Put the words in order to make questions.

- doing are you moment at What the?
What are you doing at the moment?
- dinner What you do after do?

- does What mother or your father do your?

- is What your or your father doing mother now?

- What you do wear you go when out?

- are you What the wearing at moment?

- Are listening to you now music?

- you Do television after watch school?

5 Write complete sentences to answer the questions in 4.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Present simple and present continuous

6 Read the text and put the verbs in the correct form of the present simple or present continuous.



At the moment we (a) are waiting (wait) here for the American president to arrive. We (b) _____ (stand) opposite 10, Downing Street. That's the place where the British Prime Minister (c) _____ (live), of course. Wait! I can hear a sound. Yes, the car (d) _____ (arrive). Special security guards (e) _____ (protect) the president's car at the moment. They always (f) _____ (go) everywhere with the president. Now the car (g) _____ (stop) right in front of us. The President (h) _____ (get) out of the car. He (i) _____ (wear) a black suit. He (j) _____ usually _____ (not wear) black. His wife (k) _____ (not wear) black today. She (l) _____ (wear) a beautiful red dress and some incredible diamond earrings! She always (m) _____ (wear) very expensive, elegant dresses when she's on official business, and today is no exception.

See

More practice

→ Workbook Extra page 90

→ Revision/Extension pages 60-62

English in use

Expressing opinions

7a Choose the correct alternatives.

- ☹️☹️ a *Watch/Watching* cartoons is terrible.
 😊😊 b I love *dance/dancing* on Friday night.
 ☹️ c I don't mind *run/running*.
 😊 d I think *listen/listening* to disco music is good.
 ☹️ e I don't like *play/playing* football.

b Put the sentences in 7a in order, from 😊😊 to ☹️☹️.

1 b 2 3 4 5

8 Give your own opinion about the activities in 7a. You can use the words below.

great awful okay fun boring
brilliant not bad hate
love don't mind

- a (watching cartoons) _____
 b (dancing on Friday night) _____
 c (running) _____
 d (listening to disco music) _____
 e (playing football) _____

Vocabulary

Helping good causes

9 Complete the sentences with the words below.

demonstration badge/ribbon/wristband
poster leaflet charity fair-trade product

- a A *poster* is something that you can put on the wall, so that people can see information about a good cause, for example.
 b A _____ is something that you can wear to show you believe in a cause.
 c A _____ is something that you buy. When you buy it more money goes back to the producers in the developing world.
 d A _____ is an organisation which tries to get money to help other people.
 e A _____ is like a short book which has information that you can read.
 f A _____ is a meeting of many people who want to protest about something.

10 Now match the words in the box in 9 with these pictures.



a _____

b _____



c _____

d _____



e _____

f _____

See

More practice

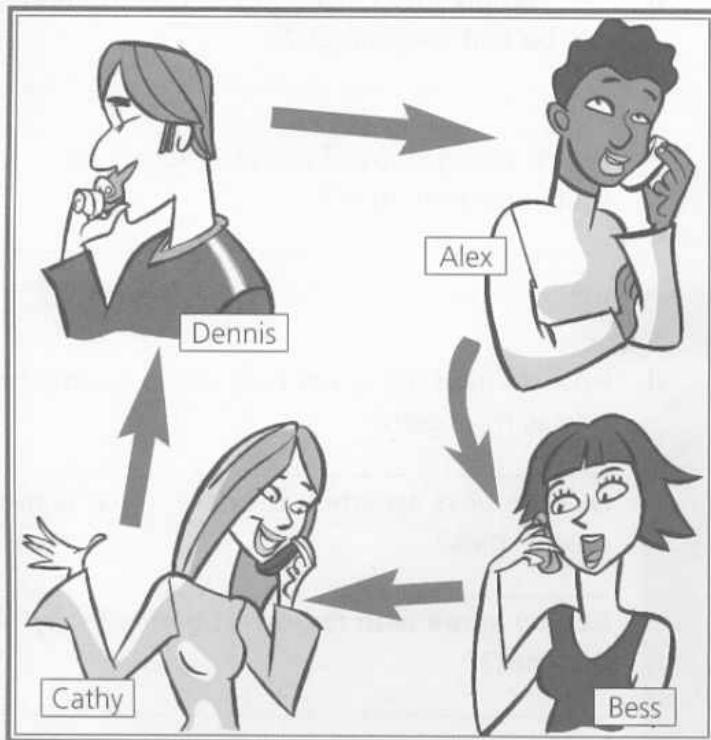
→ Workbook Extra page 109

→ Revision/Extension pages 60-62

Grammar

Subject and object questions

11 Look at the diagram and answer the questions.



- Who does Alex call? Bess
- Who calls Alex? _____
- Who does Bess call? _____
- Who calls Bess? _____
- Who does Cathy call? _____
- Who calls Cathy? _____
- Who does Dennis call? _____
- Who calls Dennis? _____

12a Look at the pairs of questions. Only one sentence in each pair is grammatically correct. Underline the correct alternative in each pair.

- 1A Who love Sally?
- B Who loves Sally?
- 2A Who does James like?
- B Who James like?
- 3A Who hates Helen?
- B Who does hate Helen?
- 4A Who call you?
- B Who do you call?

b Now translate the correct alternatives in 12a into your language.

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

13 Put the words in order to make questions.

- Who weekend you visit the at do?
Who do you visit at the weekend?
- gives you Who money?

- love you do Who?

- Christmas Who you buys presents at?

- you do home Who help at?

- dinner house the makes in Who your?

- dinner Who you see after do?

14 Answer the questions in 13 with true information.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

See

More practice

→ Workbook Extra page 91

→ Revision/Extension pages 60-62

Reading

Teen topics



Text A:

Litter and rubbish make streets look ugly and dirty. They can also be dangerous for animals and wildlife. The charity 'Keep Britain Tidy' is

trying to convince people to stop dropping litter because it causes problems for 70,000 birds and animals every year. Broken bottles and tin cans can cut them, plastic bags can suffocate them and rubbish in water harms fish and spreads diseases. Where does this litter come from? Lots of people are responsible: drivers throw rubbish out of cars and young children don't realize that dropping litter affects animals. Animals aren't responsible for the litter, so it isn't fair that they are the worst victims of it.



Text B:

Investigation in British schools suggests that it's good for boys and girls to be separated into different classes. This is because at the moment boys' results aren't as good as girls' results. But when boys are separated from girls they concentrate well and their results are good. Experts think that this is because boys try to appear more 'macho' when there are girls around.

The investigation also says that girls are happy to have separate lessons without boys. When boys and girls are separate they talk and participate in class more.

- 1 Read the two texts. Which 'teen topic' is each text? Choose from this list.

Music Sport School life
The environment Animal rights
Fashion The developing world

Text A: _____

Text B: _____

- 2 Read the texts again and answer the questions.

Text A

- a What is 'Keep Britain Tidy'?

b Can you give two examples of how rubbish can be bad for animals?

c Which two groups of people cause many problems with litter?

Text B

- d How do boys act when they are in separate classes from girls?

e How do boys act when they are in the same class as girls?

f Do you agree with the investigation? Why/Why not?

Extension

- 3 Look at these answers about the texts. Write the questions.

Text A

- a _____?
70,000 every year.

- b _____?
They are trying to stop people dropping litter as this is affecting animals.

Text B

- c _____?
No, they aren't as good as girls' results.
d _____?
They talk and participate in class more.

Writing

Punctuation



TEXT MESSAGE

my best friends names louise shes 16
she lives and studies in dublin in
ireland shes got a sister called irene
and shes got two cats a dog and a
canary she loves the english actor jude
law louise is very interested in fashion
and clothes at the moment shes
making me a pair of trousers are you
interested in fashion what
do you do in your free time



- 1 Write the text again using full stops, capital letters, commas, apostrophes and question marks.

- 2 Write a similar text about your best friend. Include this information:

Name Age City/country
Family and pets Hobbies and interests

Remember to use full stops, capital letters, commas, apostrophes and question marks.

Extension

- 3 Match the halves of the sentences to make the rules.

- a We use capital letters
- b We use full stops
- c We use question marks
- d We use commas
- e We use apostrophes
- f In affirmative and negative sentences, the subject goes
- g In questions, the subject goes
- h Adjectives go

- 1 at the end of affirmative and negative sentences.
- 2 after the first (auxiliary) verb.
- 3 in contractions (e.g. *she's* = *she is*) and for the possessive 's (e.g. John's book = the book belonging to John).
- 4 before the noun they describe.
- 5 in lists, and to separate different parts of a sentence.
- 6 at the end of questions.
- 7 before the verb.
- 8 for the pronoun *I*, at the start of sentences, with the names of people and cities, countries and nationalities, and days and months.

- a _____ b _____ c _____
d _____ e _____ f _____
g _____ h _____

Revision – Step 1

Unit 1

Vocabulary

Teen topics

1 Separate the words and phrases.

Fashion school life the environment animal rights war the developing world

- a fashion b _____
c _____ d _____
e _____ f _____

Helping good causes

2 Complete the phrases.

- a take part in a
d e m o n s t r a t i o n



- b wear a w r _ s t
b _ n d



- c give m _ n _ y
to c h a _ i _ y



- d m _ k _ a
p _ s _ e r



- e read a l _ a f l _ t



- f buy f _ i r - t r _ d _
p r _ d _ c t _



- g visit s _ _ k
p _ o p _ e



Grammar

Present simple and present continuous

3a Look at the sentences. Write PS if they are in the present simple, or PC if they are in the present continuous.

- a We go to school by bus. PS
b She doesn't listen to the radio in the morning. _____
c Mark and Lenny aren't swimming. _____
d Why are you watching that? _____
e When do you play football? _____
f I'm doing my English homework. _____

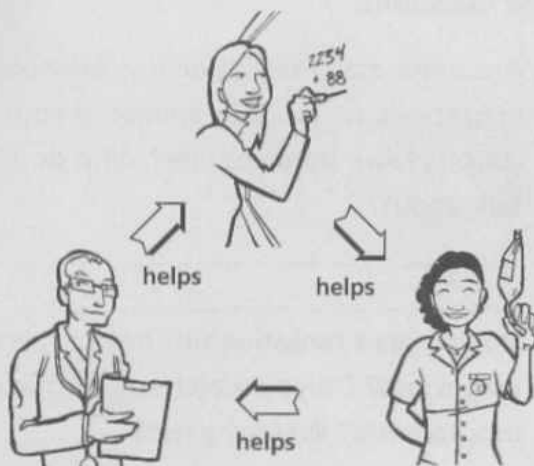
b In which sentences in 3a can we add 'now'? In which sentences can we add 'usually'?

Now – Sentences c, _____, and _____

Usually – Sentences _____, _____ and _____

Subject and object questions

4 Look at the diagram and answer the questions.



- a Who helps the doctor? the nurse
b Who helps the teacher? _____
c Who helps the nurse? _____
d Who does the doctor help? _____
e Who does the teacher help? _____
f Who does the nurse help? _____

Vocabulary

Teen topics

1 Put the letters in the correct order to find teen topics.

- a trop sport
- b cuims _____
- c macien _____
- d shonfia _____
- e mortriser _____
- f loyghoncet _____
- g liamna hirst _____
- h het rontenmiven _____

Helping good causes

2 Complete the text with the words below.

charities posters ~~take~~ fair-trade
sick wristband leaflets

'I never (a) take part in demonstrations, but sometimes I read (b) _____ about different organizations and (c) _____. In our school there are often (d) _____ on the wall with information about good causes. I don't buy (e) _____ products because I can't find them in my supermarket, but I wear a yellow (f) _____ to help fight cancer. And my sister and I visit (g) _____ people in hospital.'

Grammar

Present simple and present continuous

3 Translate these sentences into your language.

- a We don't always get up at Seven o'clock.

- b They're having a good time today.

- c What are you doing in this classroom?

- d When do you usually go to bed?

- e What does your sister do?

Subject and object questions

4 Read about these people.

'At Christmas a group of friends take names out of a bag and buy a surprise present for that person. **Charlie** buys a present for **Tony**. **Tony** buys a present for **Jacqueline**. **Jacqueline** buys a present for **Stephanie**. **Stephanie** buys a present for **Charlie**.'

Complete the questions and write the answers.

- a Who buys a present for Charlie? Stephanie
- b Who does Charlie buy a present for? _____
- c Who _____ for Tony? _____
- d Who _____ Tony _____? _____
- e Who _____ Jacqueline? _____
- f Who _____ Jacqueline _____? _____
- g Who _____ Stephanie? _____
- h Who _____ Stephanie _____? _____

Vocabulary

Teen topics

- 1a Join words or parts of words from Columns A and B to find different teen topics.

Column A	Column B
*Eco	ment
Animal	world
Tele	rights
The developing	ism
*Vegetarian	logy
*Relation	ships
Fash	ion
The environ	vision

- b What do the words marked * mean?

- a _____
b _____
c _____

Helping good causes

- 2 Write true sentences about you and your opinions using the words given.

- a I sometimes give money to charity because,

(give money to charity)
b _____
(take part in demonstrations)
c _____
(wear a wristband)
d _____
(read leaflets)
e _____
(buy fair-trade products)
f _____
(make posters)

Grammar

Present simple and present continuous

- 3 Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

- a What is Paul and Linda doing at the moment?
What are Paul and Linda doing at the moment?
b My friends and I going to school by bus today.

c Our English class finish at half past eleven.

d My friend George wears a jumper today.

e What time starts the film on Saturday?

Subject and object questions

- 4a Write do or does IF NECESSARY.

- a Who _____ visits you?
b Who _____ your grandmother visit?
c Who _____ you help with homework?
d Who _____ gives you presents on your birthday?
e Who _____ loves Mary?

- b Which sentences in 4a are:

- A Subject questions (where the question word is the subject of the verb)
_____, _____, _____
B Object questions (where the question word is the object of the verb)
_____, _____

Unidad 1

PRESENT SIMPLE

Uso

- El presente simple se usa para hablar de rutinas y hábitos, de las cosas que hacemos regularmente. No se usa para hablar de las cosas que están sucediendo en el momento en que se habla:

I often see the twins at the club.

A menudo veo a los gemelos en el club.

- También se usa para hablar de nuestros gustos y preferencias:

I love swimming.

Me encanta nadar.

My parents don't like heavy rock.

A mis padres no les gusta el rock duro.

Ortografía – La tercera persona del singular

- En la mayoría de los casos se añade *s* al verbo:

like – likes walk – walks

- Se añade *es* si el verbo termina en *s*, *sh*, *ch* o *x*:

watch – watches wash – washes kiss – kisses

- También se añade *es* a los verbos *go* y *do*:

go – goes do – does

- Si el verbo termina en consonante + *y*, se omite la *y* y se añade *ies*:

study – studies cry – cries

- Si el verbo termina en vocal + *y*, se añade *s*:

play – plays say – says

Student's Book página 10, Workbook página 6



'Sad films make me cry.'

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Uso

- El presente continuo (present continuous) se usa para hablar de acciones que están transcurriendo en el momento en que se habla:

I can't come out now, we are having dinner.

No puedo salir ahora, estamos cenando.

Es lo que estamos haciendo en este momento.

Observa la diferencia con el presente simple, que describe rutinas y hábitos:

We always have dinner early.

Siempre cenamos temprano.

- El presente continuo también se puede usar para hablar de planes para el futuro (ver página 103).

Ortografía – verbo + *ing*

- En la mayoría de los casos, se añade simplemente *ing*:

jump – jumping study – studying

- Si el verbo termina en una *e*, se omite la *e* y se añade *ing*:

have – having make – making

- Si el verbo tiene una sola sílaba y termina en una vocal seguida de una consonante (excepto *w*, *x* o *y*), se duplica la consonante y se añade *ing*:

put – putting swim – swimming

sit – sitting

- Si el verbo termina en *ie*, se cambia *ie* a *y* y se añade *ing*:

lie – lying die – dying

Student's Book página 10, Workbook página 6

PREGUNTAS DE SUJETO

Who helps the students?

¿Quién ayuda a los alumnos?

The teacher helps the students.

La profesora ayuda a los alumnos.

What makes you cry?

¿Qué te hace llorar?

Sad films make me cry.

Las películas tristes me hacen llorar.

Uso

- Usamos preguntas de sujeto para preguntar acerca del sujeto de una oración (el autor de una acción, la causa de algo, etc.):

Who broke the window?

¿Quién rompió la ventana?

What upset her?

¿Qué fue lo que la disgustó?

Forma

- En las preguntas de sujeto, el pronombre interrogativo (*who, what*) es el sujeto del verbo. El verbo auxiliar *to do* (*do, does, did* etc.) no se usa en este tipo de pregunta.

PREGUNTAS DE OBJETO

Who does the teacher help?

¿A quién ayuda la profesora?

The teacher helps the students.

La profesora ayuda a los alumnos.

What does Andy play?

¿Qué toca Andy?

Andy plays the guitar.

Andy toca la guitarra.

Uso

- Las preguntas de objeto preguntan acerca de la persona o cosa que recibe la acción del verbo:

Who did Helen phone?

¿A quién llamó Helen?

What did you have for breakfast?

¿Qué desayunasteis?

Forma

- En las preguntas de objeto, el pronombre interrogativo (*who, what*) es el objeto del verbo. Es necesario utilizar el auxiliar (*do, does, did*, etc.) para formar este tipo de preguntas. La estructura es la siguiente:

Who/What + verbo auxiliar + sujeto + verbo principal

Who did you invite?

¿A quién invitaste?

Student's Book página 13, Workbook página 9

ENGLISH IN USE

EL GERUNDIO (-ING)

Uso

- Los verbos *like, enjoy, hate, love* a menudo van seguidos del gerundio. Fíjate que en castellano utilizamos el infinitivo en estas oraciones:

I love dancing.

Me encanta bailar.

Roz hates playing chess.

Roz odia jugar al ajedrez.

- El gerundio también puede ser el sujeto de la oración. En castellano, el infinitivo cumple la misma función:

Dancing is great.

Bailar es fantástico.

Playing chess is boring.

Jugar al ajedrez es aburrido.

Student's Book página 11, Workbook página 8



'Playing chess is boring.'